

Contemporary Art- Art of Africa

Quick Summary



This is a building belonging to one of the Ndebele tribe in South Africa. The Ndebele tribe live in South Africa. The tradition of house painting comes from the women of a family. A well-painted house shows that a successful family lives there and the women take pride in decorating using these bright, geometric patterns.



This is South African artist Dr Esther Mahlangu. Her work includes and celebrates her culture within the Ndebele tribe. She is proud to carry on the traditions of house painting and pattern design which began in Ndebele culture but she has also transferred her work to canvases and other objects.

Edward Tingatinga started painting in 1968. His unique style of using bold, blocked colours and surrealistic patterns became incredibly popular in East Africa with both tourists and other painters.



Previous knowledge required: pattern/texture, line types, primary and secondary colours

Drawing

Tone	The lightness or darkness of something
Pattern	A design created by a repeated shape
Texture	Texture is the way something feels to the touch or looks to the eye
Viewfinder	A viewfinder helps to focus on a specific part of an object before drawing it
Layering	Using different media to build effect. For example, pencil on pastels or different colours

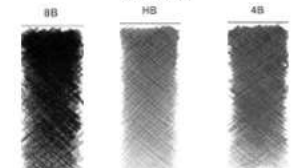


Tone:



You Can Create a lighter tone by pressing your pencil lightly on your paper or you Can achieve a darker tone by using a heavier pressure.

You Can also use different grades of pencils to change the tone



Aspirations and career links to art: artist, curator, art director, fashion designer, web developer, photographer, illustrator, photographer, kitchen designer, cartoonist, visual effects, landscape designer, jewellery designer, director, architect, model maker, puppet maker



Media and materials



Techniques



Effects



Colour theory



Emotions



Artists and artisans



Styles and periods



Visual language



Process



Techniques



Media and materials

Key sketchbook moments

- Artist research (Dr Esther Mahlangu and Edward Tingatinga)
- Experiment with a range of materials.
- Experiment with colour, line, shape, space.
- Annotations to show reflections on their work and that of others.
- Apply skills create to a Tingatinga-style painting by beginning with the background and layering paints on top as they dry.

The Colour Wheel



Colour theory



The colour wheel is an organisation of colours around a circle. The first colour wheel was created around 1660 by Sir Isaac Newton. Traditionally colours are represented on a wheel of 12 colours: three primary colours, three secondary colours, and six tertiary colours. It also shows certain relationships between colours, such as primary colours, secondary colours, warm colours, complementary colours, etc.

Sculpting Vocabulary

score - You need to use a tool to score or scratch lines into the surface of the clay. This needs to be done on each part which will be stuck together.

slip- Slip is used like glue to stick the two pieces together. Slip is made by mixing a small amount of clay with some water to create a paste.

smoosh- an action carried out, as if you were gluing two objects together.

smooth - free from lumps. It helps to have a very small amount of water on your fingers to help smooth the clay.



Styles and periods

The Benin empire existed from 900 AD to 1897 AD in what is now modern-day Nigeria in west Africa. The kingdom thrived off rich trade routes with other African countries as well as with Europeans who travelled to Africa on ships.

AD 700	AD 800	AD 900	AD 1000	AD 1100	AD 1200	AD 1300	AD 1400	AD 1500	AD 1600	AD 1700	AD 1800	AD 1900	AD 2000
			Early Benin (Igbohogbado) Dynasty of Oyo (Kings of the Sky) 900 - 1180		Benin (Edo) Era of Empire Consolidation 1180 - 1440	Benin (Edo) Era of the Warrior Kings 1440 - 1600	Benin (Edo) Era of European Influence 1600 - 1700	Benin (Edo) British began to take control and promote colonisation 1700 - 1897					
Anglo-Saxons 410 - 790		Vikings 790 - 1066		Normans 1066 - 1154	Middle Ages 1154 - 1485	Tudors 1485 - 1603	Stuarts 1603 - 1714	Georgians 1714 - 1837	Victorians 1837 - 1901			Queen Victoria 1901 -	



The Oba is generally in the centre of the plaque carrying a weapon and is made to be bigger than the other people.