

RADICALLY 
 **POSSIBLE**
POWERFULLY
 **YOU**

The Art of College



Pop Art: The Rise of the Everyday

A major shift in the art world. Popular in the 1950s

Uses identifiable (everyday) imagery drawn from popular culture.

Bold, vibrant colors. Repetition, Multiplication, dramatic cropping.
Ben day dots, bold typography, collage.

Irony, Satire





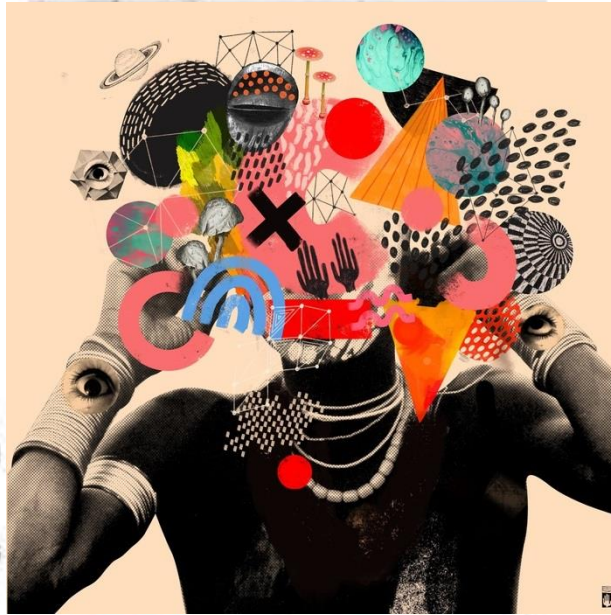
Critical Thinking

Describe
Analyze
Interpret
Judge/Evaluate

(for use with Lesson 4 & 5)

[Maniac](#), 2020,
by Victoria
Topping

Willem de Kooning,
Woman VI, 1953
Oil on canvas, 68 x 58 in.
Carnegie Museum of Art,
Pittsburgh Gift of G. David
Thompson © 2002 The
Willem de Kooning
Foundation / Artists Rights
Society (ARS), New York



Andy Warhol, *Silver Liz*
[Ferus Type], 1963
The Andy Warhol Museum,
Pittsburgh; Founding
Collection, Contribution
The Andy Warhol
Foundation for the Visual
Arts, Inc., © The Andy
Warhol Foundation for the
Visual Arts, Inc., 1998.1.55



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Describe:

- What does it look like?
- What is the subject?
- How is it made?
- Avoid statements such as: "I like it" or "This is a really bad work of art."

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Analyze:

Examine the artists' methods:

- **elements of art:** line, shape, color, form, texture, space and value
- **principles of design:** unity, emphasis, balance, proportion, harmony, movement or rhythm

- Research the historical and cultural context in which the artwork was made.
- Consider the criticisms or opinions that have already been published about the work.

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Interpret:

- What is happening in this work?
- What is the mood or feeling?
- What is the artist saying?
- Make guesses and inferences based on your experiences, values, knowledge, and understanding of art.

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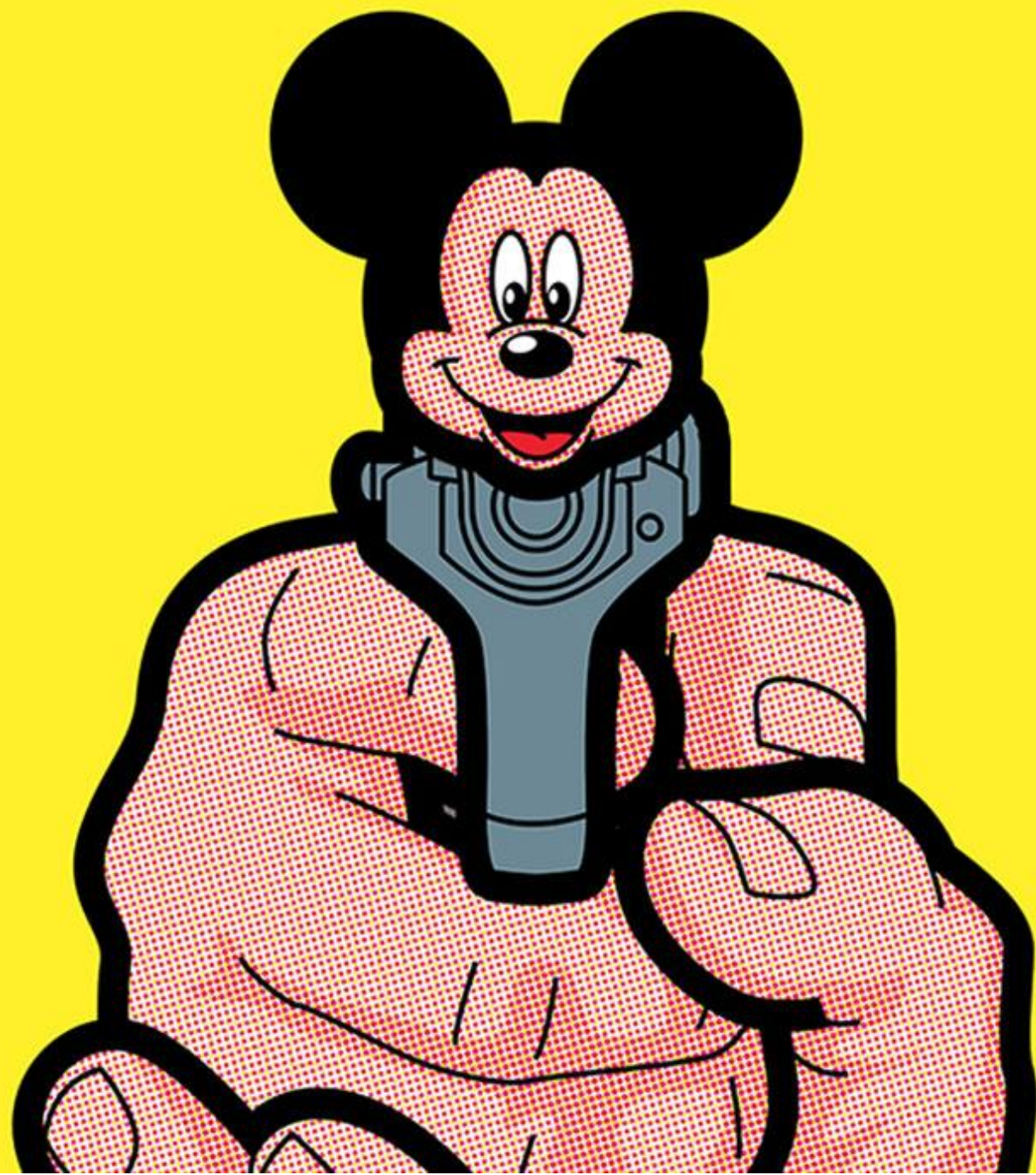


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Judge/Evaluate:

- What is your critical judgment (positive or negative) about the work? Support your judgment with informed reasoning.
- Is the work of art successful or not? Why?
- Does the work have artistic merit? Why?



Pop Art was a major reaction against the Abstract Expressionist movement that had dominated painting in the United States during the late 1940s and 1950s. Pop artists, who found Abstract Expressionism to be elitist, began using images from popular culture as the basis for their art. Comic books, mass produced items, celebrities and pulp photographs became the subject matter of the Pop artists. These artists emphasized contemporary social values: the sprawl of urban life, the transitory, the vulgar, the superficial, and the flashy -- the very opposites of those values cherished by artists of the past.



CITATIONS

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