

Knowledge Organiser - David Hockney (Y3)

Vocabulary

Adhesive	A substance used for sticking objects or materials together; glue.
Pop Art	Pop art is a style of art based on simple, bold images of everyday items, such as soup cans, painted in bright colours. Pop artists created pictures of consumer product labels and packaging, photos of celebrities, comic strips,
Polaroid	A Polaroid camera is a small camera that can take, develop, and print a photograph in a few seconds.
Digital photography	Photographs taken with a digital camera or a device that has a camera.
Editing	the act of altering an image to change/adjust its appearance.
Lighting	Using light to adjust the capture of a photograph.
Composition	The way objects are positioned, placed and arranged within a piece of art to make it more visually appealing.
Layering	The action of arranging something in layers e.g. putting something on top of another is adding another layer.
Exporting	Retrieving digital photographs from a camera onto a computer.
Foreground	The part of a view that is nearest to the front.
Background	The part of a view that is furthest to the back.



Key Facts

- David Hockney was born in 1937 in Bradford, England.
- He contributed to the pop art movement of the 1960s, and in 2011 was voted most influential artist out of 1000 British nominees.
- Hockney moved to Los Angeles in the 1960s. While living there, he painted pictures of swimming pools and paid particular attention to how the light fragmented on the surface of the water.
- Hockney began painting using oil paints, but moved on to acrylics to create a smooth, bold sheen to the painting.
- Hockney painted many portraits of family, friends and celebrities.
- Some of his famous portraits were recently exhibited at the Tate Gallery.
- Hockney moved on to photography, and accidentally created a new technique of collaging photos resulting in new art, which he called 'joiners'.
- Initially, he used Polaroid pictures, and then used other forms of technology, like laser faxed images and photocopies.
- Hockney is a great admirer of the work by Cubist artist Picasso, and the collages create a cubist effect.
- Hockney began experimenting with art programs and apps downloaded onto tablets and computers.
- This gave him more flexibility and was less physical than painting large canvases.
- Many of Hockney's works are exhibited in Salts Mill, Saltaire, on the edge of Bradford near where Hockney grew up. It used to be a textile mill.
- Despite Hockney being in his eightieth year, he continues to create works of art and exhibit in galleries around the world.

Examples of his work



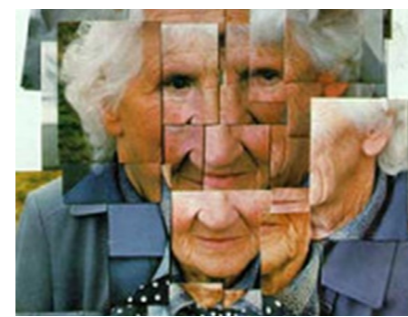
The Bigger Splash 1967



American Collectors
(Fred and Marcia Weisman) 1968



Mr and Mrs Clark
and Percy 1970/71



Mother I, Yorkshire Moors 1985

Timeline of David Hockney's Life

1937—1952

Born in Bradford. Attends grammar school and has private painting lessons

1953-1958

Attended Bradford Art School

1959

Enters Royal College of Art

1964

Moves to Los Angeles.
Inspired by the scenery and paints palm trees and swimming pools

1978

Designs the production of Mozart's The Magic Flute, works with coloured paper influenced by Van Gogh

1985—Present

Begins to experiment with digital media, photography and collage, as well as continuing to paint and hold exhibitions all around the world

'I paint what I like, when I like and where I like.'