



## What have we learnt before in Art and what we will learn next?

In Year 1, we created prints of fruits and vegetables with sponges; we made our own printing block to create repeated patterns.

In Year 2, we created prints using leaves; we used the techniques of rolling, pressing and stamping.

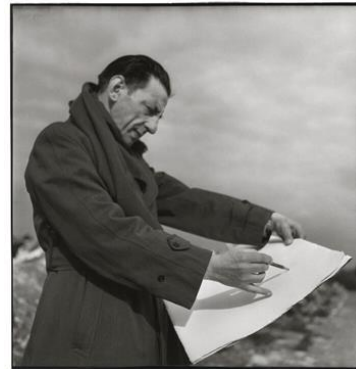
In Year 3, we made a block print to create Easter cards.

In Year 5, we created Christmas cards using printing using a variety of materials and colours.

In Year 6, we will create printing blocks using both relief and impressed methods to create images and represent textures. We will use a variety of printing techniques to create a finished print landscape in the style of Paul Nash.

## ARTIST – PAUL NASH

Paul Nash is one of the most important British artists of the early 20th century. He is perhaps best known as a war artist who painted some of the most powerful works of the First and Second World Wars. He played a key role in the development of Modernism in English art. Paul Nash's paintings didn't just document the war in a straightforward way. Nash wanted to paint the futility of war. In his paintings he often used symbolism. There were no corpses in his paintings, only the shattered stumps of burnt lifeless trees- that stand as gravestones and the earth scarred by shell holes.



## WHAT IS PRINTING?

Printmaking is an artistic process based on the principle of transferring images from a matrix onto another surface, most often paper or fabric. Traditional printmaking techniques include woodcut, etching, engraving, and lithography, while modern artists have expanded available techniques to include screenprinting.

The history of printmaking began in Han Dynasty China. The earliest known example, a woodblock print on silk, has been dated sometime during the Han Dynasty from 206 B.C. to 220 A.D. The first print on paper was made during the seventh century. The original form of printmaking used a small wooden board as the matrix.



## PRINTING TECHNIQUES



**relief** - the process consisting of cutting or etching a printing surface



**block** - the process of printing patterns by means of engraved blocks.



**bleeding tissue** - overlaying wet tissue paper and allowing to dry leaves a printed effect behind



**additive** - drawing patterns directly onto an inked surface and laying paper on top to pick up the design



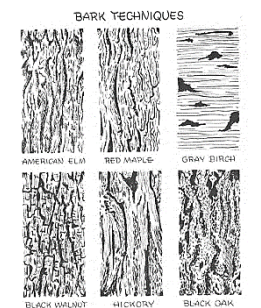
**carbon** - drawing on top of carbon leaves an impression on the paper in carbon behind



**linocut** - cutting into lino to create an image, then painting and printing the image



**collagraph** - printing with textured materials



**rubbings** - traditionally tree rubbings - relief printing of the bark

## LANDSCAPES

Landscapes by Paul Nash use perspective to draw the viewer in; using perspective gives depth to the scene. Perspective is created by using larger objects at the 'front' of the landscape which appear closer to the viewer and smaller objects at the 'back' which appear further away. Landscapes use foreground, midground and background to add depth to a picture.



## Key Vocabulary

foreground

background

abstract

relief

collagraph printing

bleeding tissue

monoprint

additive

carbon print

block print

rubbings

linocut

reflection

perspective

landscape