

School Name _____ Student Name _____

Teacher Name _____ Date ____/____/20____ Per. ____

Pop Art

Fill in the blanks with the following words:

artists

Lichtenstein

WWII

commercialism

Warhol

In the 1950s, artists in both London and New York interpreted ideas about an overflow of mass-produced, _____ and mass-entertainment. They called the apparent consumerism and commercialism – popular culture. Pop artists produced colorful images based on advertising, the media and shopping. They featured movie stars, flags, packaging and food – things that everyone could relate to.

Deliberately different from traditional fine art, Pop art subjects were brazen and accessible and technical skill was often disregarded, blurring distinctions between commercial art and fine art. By employing production techniques used on advertising, such as silkscreen printing and sign writing, they made paintings that did away with a degree of artistic expression, instead creating a recognizable product for an eager market place.



Onion Soup 1: by Andy Warhol

The distinction between _____ and ordinary people grew less marked. Pop art revealed the aesthetic potential of the ordinary and the all-too-familiar. Rapidly gaining widespread popularity, Pop art also reflected the optimism that people craved after _____. Like pop music, pop art's emphasis was largely on a celebration of the new modern world and newly empowered generation, pursuing the American Dream.



Two of the most well-known Pop artists were Andy _____ and Roy _____.