

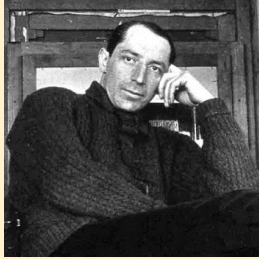
# Project: Draw an oil pastel figure showing movement in the style of Umberto Boccioni.

## Key Knowledge – Umberto Boccioni

### Learn this information

#### Background

Born in 1882, Italy he went to art school in Rome and was part of the art movement Futurism. He died in 1916 when he fell from a horse during WW1.



#### Key idea: Futurism

Using various types of medium, futurist artists focussed on social themes connected with the future. These themes included ideas based in the increasing speed of technology, automobiles and airplanes of the industrial revolution as well as youth and violence.

#### How he created movement

**Futurism** focuses on the **movement** of the object within the piece, manipulating and **overlaying an image** several times to understand the motion and movement it creates. Colour, line and shape become very important in Futurist works, for the importance is on how the object moves throughout the canvas. Many futurist works appear **semi-abstract**.



*Unique forms of continuity and space, 1913.*

## Key Skills

### Practice and perform these skills

To record a figure in motion using first hand observation.

To ensure figures have accurate **proportions**, realistic poses and shape.

Use the approach pioneered by Umberto Boccioni to show **dynamic movement** and flow of a figure in the piece using **graduated tone**, **overlaying of action** and **echo lines**.

Create a **patterned** background that enhances the idea of the figure moving through a space and also creates a balanced **composition**.

Choose colours that can work together, either as **complimentary** colours of colours of the same section of the colour wheel.

## Important influences

### Learn this information.

**Eadweard Muybridge** - known for his pioneering work on animal locomotion in 1877 and 1878, which used multiple cameras to capture motion in stop-motion



## Examples of previous work

### Study and evaluate, to develop your own artwork



## Key Vocabulary

### Understand these keywords

**Movement** – the appearance of travelling through the picture.

**Futurism** - An art movement of 20th century Italy.



**Dynamism** – to express vigorous energy, activity and progress.

**Proportions** – the relationship of one thing to another in terms of size.

**Echo lines** – lines drawn around an image to suggest where the figure has moved from or the position it has changed from.

**Graduated tone** – blurring of edges to create the sensation of movement.

**Overlaying action** – repeatedly placing a figure, in different poses, on top of one another.

**Pattern** - a repeated decorative design.

**Composition** - the arrangement (layout) of elements (objects) within a work of art



**Complimentary colours** - two colours that are on opposite sides of the colour wheel.

This combination provides a high contrast and high impact colour combination.

**Semi-abstract** - The artwork no longer imitates objects. Instead it distorts objects to create new forms, however visual clues remain of the original object.