
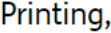










Who is John Henry Dearle and what is he famous for?

Method

1. Retrieval practice (purple pen)
2. Find out about John Henry Dearle
3. Analyse and discuss images
4. Complete task
5. Lesson reflection

Key vocabulary:

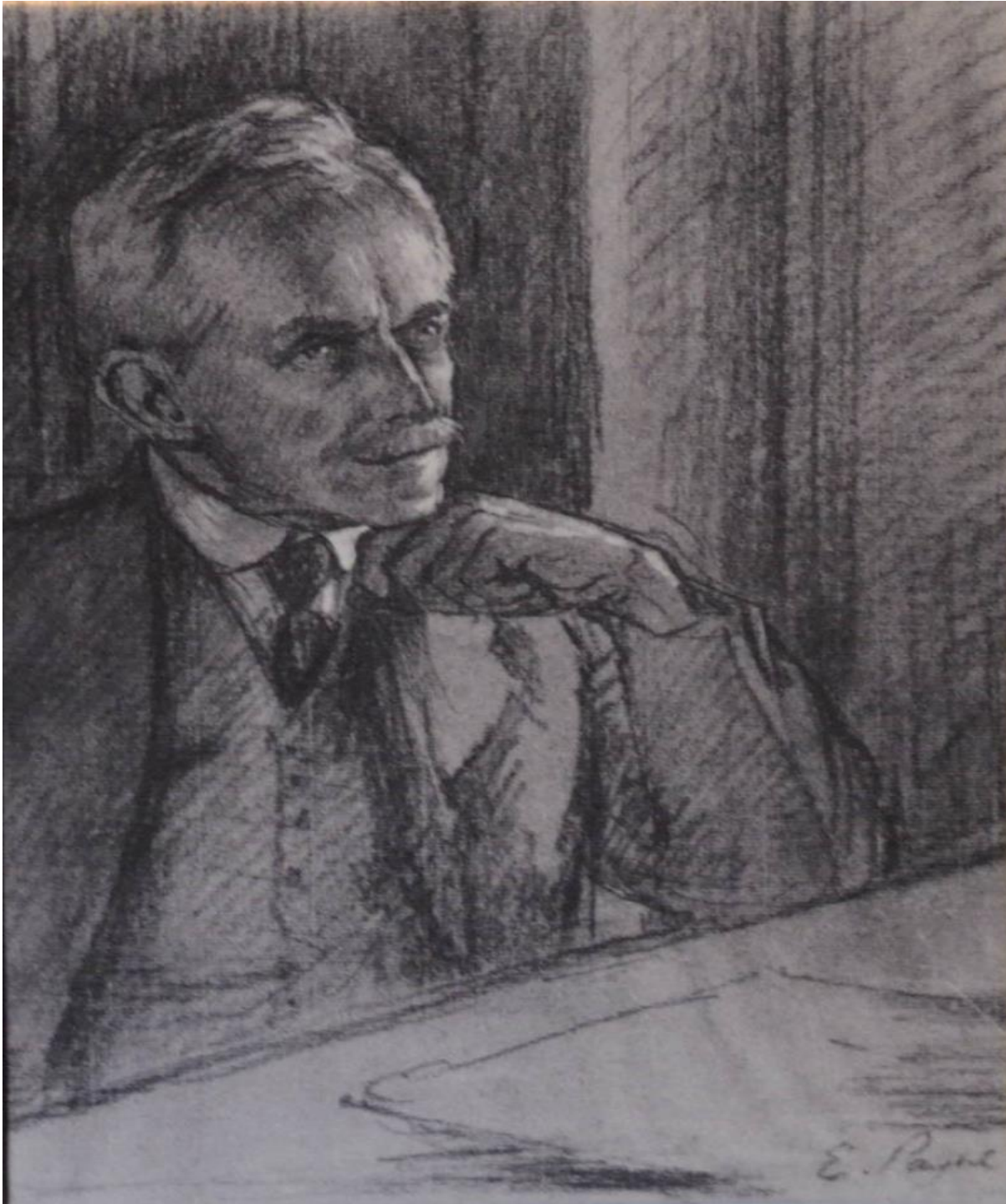
 Intricate,  Printing,  Pattern,  Texture,  Fabric,  Mono printing,  Block printing,  Printmaking,  Engraving,  Etching,



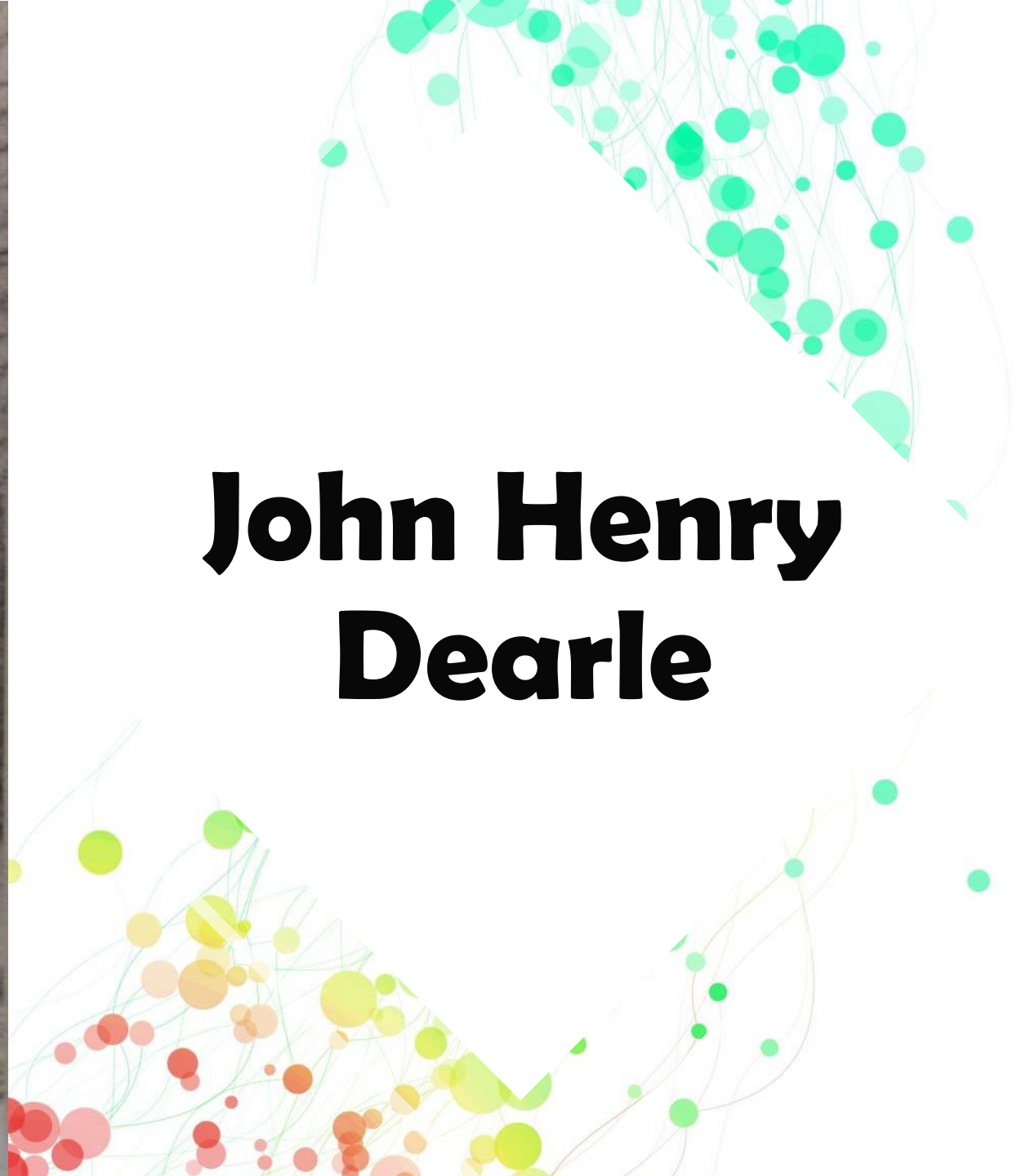
Retrieval Practice

What is a pattern?

What are textiles?



John Henry Dearle



ART & CRAFTS MOVEMENT

The *Arts and Crafts Movement* was an international design movement that developed between 1860 and 1910. It was mostly a reaction against the perceived impoverished state of the decorative arts at the time. It stood for traditional craftsmanship using simple forms and often applied medieval, romantic or folk styles of decoration.



Art and Crafts began in England. Arts and Crafts Movement was first developed in the 1850s by *Birmingham Set (William Morris, Edward Burne-Jones)*. They had first-hand experience of industrial society. There they wrote articles on the politics of art for *The Oxford and Cambridge Magazine* with other members of the Birmingham Set, and Morris began to design furniture and interiors. *The Red House*, in Bexleyheath, London, designed for Morris in 1859 by architect Philip Webb, exemplifies the early Arts and Crafts style, with its well-proportioned solid forms, wide porches, steep roof, pointed window arches, brick fireplaces and wooden fittings.

Arts and Crafts objects were simple in form. They often had patterns inspired by British *flora and fauna* and used the vernacular, or domestic, traditions of the British countryside. For example "Artichoke" wallpaper, by John Henry Dearle. Arts and

Crafts ideals had influenced *architecture*, painting, sculpture, graphics, illustration, book making and photography, domestic design and the decorative arts, including *furniture* and woodwork, stained glass, leatherwork, lacemaking, embroidery, rug making and weaving, jewellery and metalwork, enamelling and ceramics.



The Arts and Crafts ideology was influenced by Ruskin's social criticism. Ruskin thought machinery was to blame for many social ills and that a healthy society depended on skilled

and creative workers. They claimed to be concerned about the decrease of rural handicrafts, which accompanied the development of industry, and they regretted the loss of traditional skills and creativity. There was some disagreement as to whether machinery should be rejected completely and opinions changed. Morris was not entirely consistent. He thought *machinery could be improved and used to reduce the hours of labour.*



Design Principles

The style started as a search for aesthetic design and decoration and a reaction against the styles that were developed by machine-production.

Arts and Crafts objects were simple in form, without superfluous or excessive decoration, and how they were constructed was often still visible. They tended to emphasize the qualities of the materials used.

By the end of the 19th century, Arts and Crafts ideals had influenced architecture, painting, sculpture, graphics, illustration, book making and photography, domestic design and the decorative arts, including furniture and woodwork, stained glass, leatherwork, lace-making, embroidery, rug making and weaving, jewelry and metalwork, enameling and ceramics.



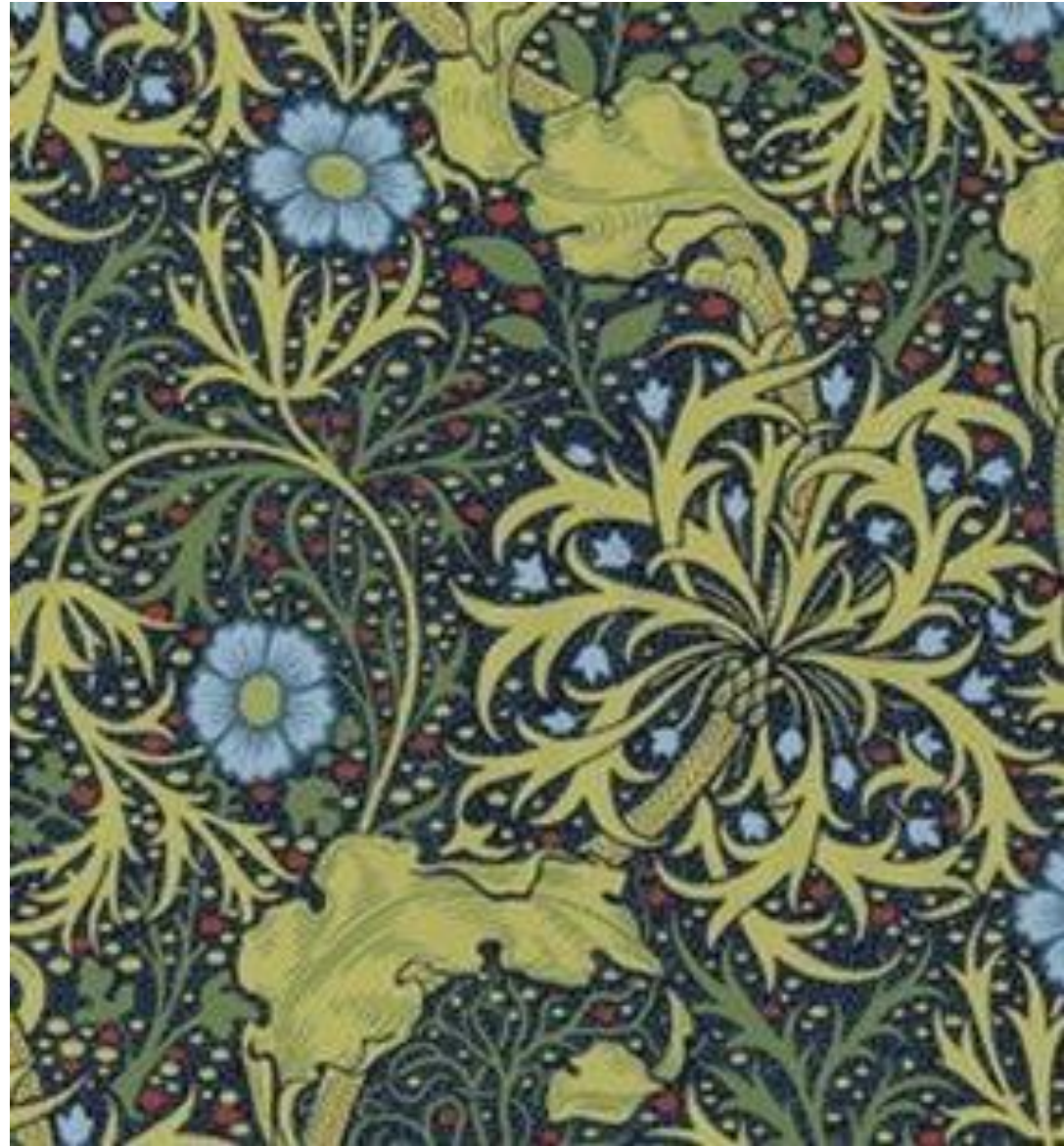


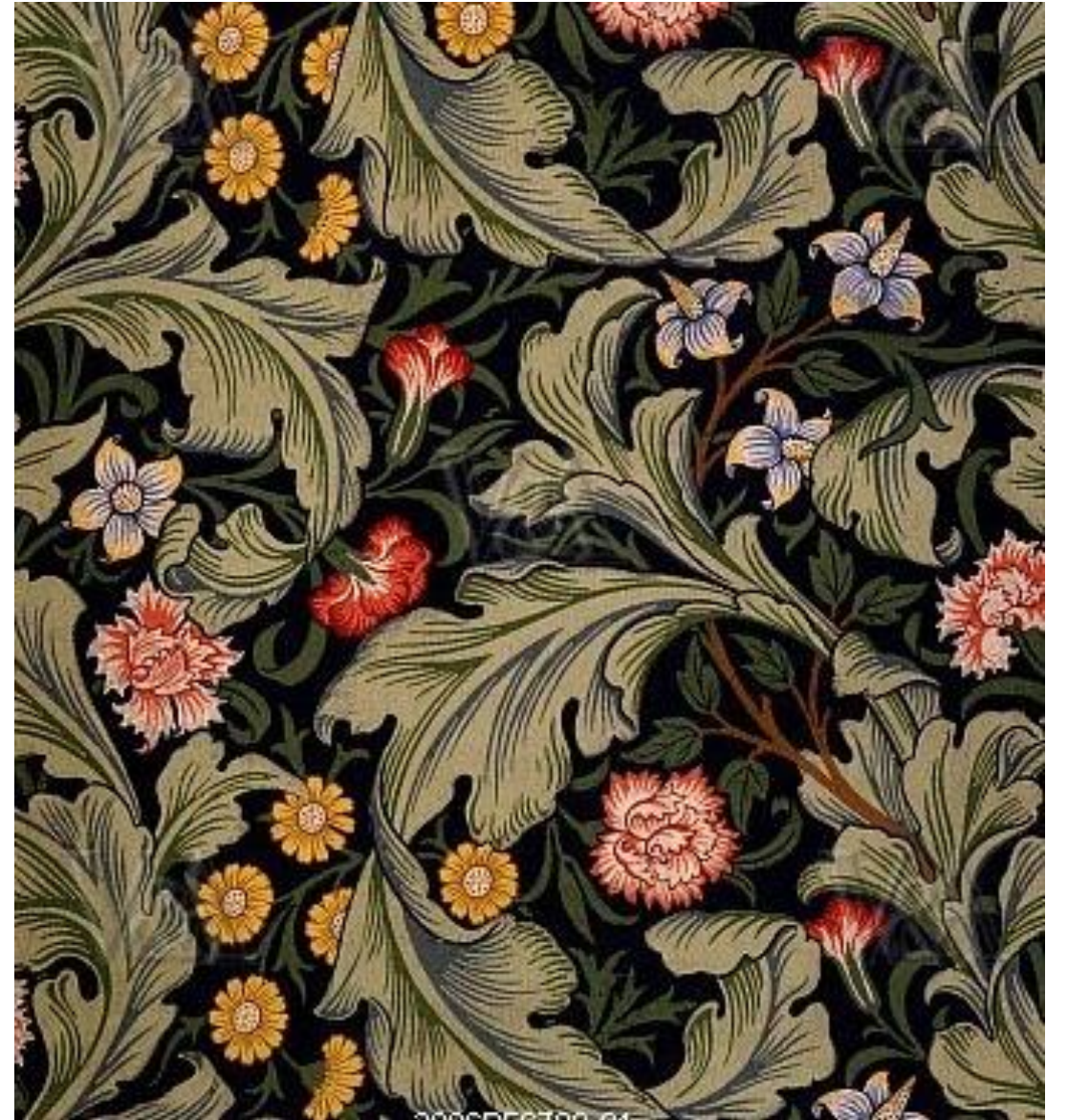
You do

Look at the images.

1. What do you like about the artwork?
2. What can you see in the picture?
3. Describe the texture, if you could feel the print, what would it feel like?
4. What shapes and colours has the artist used?
5. What is interesting about the artwork?
6. Describe how the picture makes you feel, why do you think it makes you feel this way?
7. What materials do you think the artist has used?









You do - Task

- Choose one of the pictures.
- Stick it on the sheet.
- Annotate the picture, on the next slide with what you have discussed.
- Stick the whole sheet in your book, on the next page.



You do - Task

Look closely, what can you see in the picture?

What do you like about the artwork?

Describe the texture, if you could feel the print, what would it feel like?

Stick picture here

What shapes and colours has the artist used?

What materials do you think the artist has used?

Describe how the picture makes you feel, why do you think it makes you feel this way?

What is interesting about the artwork?



Lesson reflection:

A series of horizontal blue lines for writing, with a vertical red margin line on the left side.