



LS Lowry Art Knowledge Organiser

Previous learning

- How to make a tone
- How to make a tint
- How to make a shade
- How to use pencils to create line, shade and texture when creating observational drawings.

New Knowledge

- The work and art of LS Lowry and the techniques he adopted:
- Give detailed observations about the artist LS Lowry and express opinions on what you like and don't like using vocabulary such as shape, colour, pattern, line and tone.
- Use a variety of techniques to add effects e.g. shadows, reflection, hatching and cross-hatching. Reflect on prior learning and move the skills into thinking about perspective.
- Make informed decisions on which pencil to use and which techniques to use to create the desired impact.
- Create a WW2 themed piece of artwork in the style of LS Lowry.
- Review the ideas in your sketchbook to produce your end design and then evaluate your art and design work thinking of the criteria design, refine, develop.



Art Gallery- L.S. Lowry



A Lancashire Landscape, 1929

Lowry was famous for drawing images that showed the industrial side of Northern England. A Lancashire Landscape is an outstanding example, in which almost all of Lowry's favourite and most distinctive motifs can be found: smoking chimneys, lamp posts, railings, telegraph poles, passing groups of people - and a little dog walking alone along the pavement.



Coming in from the Mill, 1930

Lowry's artistic inspiration came in 1916 when a missed train at Pendlebury station set the course of his art. He saw the Mill. He said of it, "The huge black framework of rows of yellow-lit windows standing up against the sad, damp charged afternoon sky. The mill was turning out hundreds of little pinched, black figures, heads bent down." This became the inspiration for many pieces of work.



Blitzed Site, 1942

During the Second World War Lowry worked as a fire-watcher in Manchester, usually stationed on the roof of a city centre department store. He recalled being 'first down in the morning to sketch the blitzed buildings before the smoke and grime had cleared.'

L. S. Lowry

LS Lowry was born in Stretford, Manchester, in 1887. He was an English painter from the North of England, famous for his oil paintings of industrial cityscapes. He lived at the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, mostly in Lancashire. LS Lowry is celebrated for his paintings of industrial scenes in the North West of England. His distinctive style was full of people who became affectionately 'matchstick men'. His work was often called 'naive' due to the stylised figures. It's now recognised that his work was far more complex than it first appears.



LS Lowry never married. He enjoyed his own company and tended to keep himself to himself. Lowry died of pneumonia on the 23rd February 1976 in Glossop, Derbyshire.

Key Vocabulary

Background	The background is what is furthest away from the viewer. This tends to be far less detailed and in darker hues.
Cross contour	Cross Contour is a method of drawing that creates the illusion of 3D form.
Cross hatching	Cross-hatching is the layering of multiple lines to achieve tone. Artists draw in the direction of the shape they are drawing to achieve a realistic and lifelike appearance. The more layers you use the darker the tone achieved.
Foreground	The area of the picture space nearest to the viewer. This tends to be the part with the most detail, in brighter hues.
Middleground	Sitting between the fore and background, the middle ground shows some detail, but not as much, or as bright as the foreground.
smudging	Smudging is a technique of shading. A shading is first made on paper, then a finger or a soft material like a piece of cloth is used to smear the shading to make it smooth and well blended.
tone	Tone refers to the lightness or darkness of a colour.