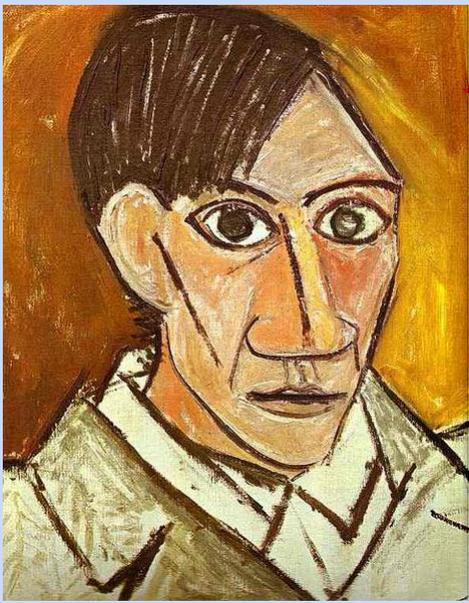


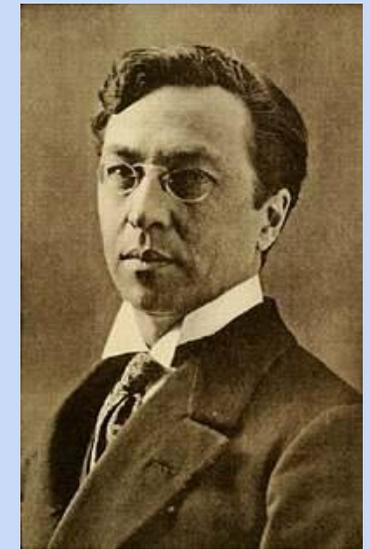
Artists of Study



Wassily Kandinsky



Colour Study:
Squares with
Concentric Circles
1913



Wassily Kandinsky (16th December 1866-13th December 1944) was a Russian painter, printmaker and art theorist. He was one of the most important 20th Century artists. He was a major figure in modern art and painted some of the first **abstract** works. His art changed several times during his life. It was **fauvist**, **abstract**, **expressionist** and **constructivist** in turn.



Swinging 1925



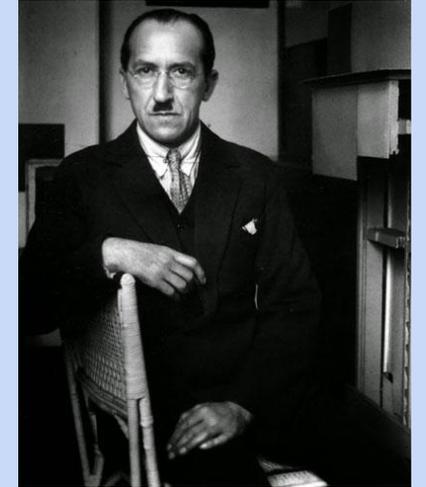
On White II 1923



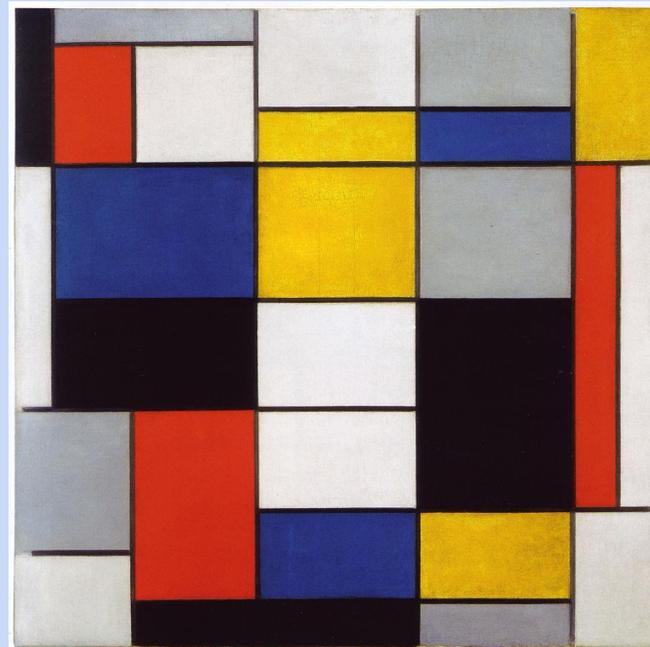
Yellow-Red-Blue 1925

Piet Mondrian

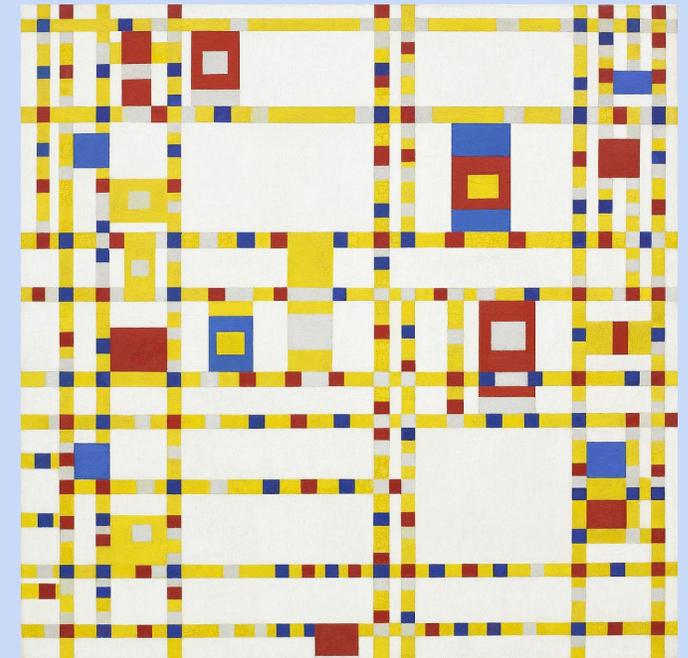
Piet Mondrian, who's real name is Pieter Cornelis Mondriaan (7th March 1872-1st February 1944), was a Dutch painter and theoretician. He is known for being one of the pioneers of 20th Century **abstract** art, as he changed his artistic direction from **figurative painting** to an increasingly **abstract** style, until he reached a point where his artistic vocabulary was reduced to simple geometric elements.



Gray Tree 1911



Composition A 1923



Broadway Boogie-Woogie 1943

Yinka Shonibare



The American Library

Yinka Shonibare (born in 1962) is a British-Nigerian artist living in the UK. His work explores cultural identity, colonialism and post-colonialism within the contemporary context of globalisation. A hallmark of his art is the brightly coloured Ankara fabric he uses, as seen in The American Library; it is called **'Dutch wax print.'** Because he has a physical disability that paralyses one side of his body, Shonibare uses assistants to make works under his direction.



Ruins Decorated



Flower Power Kids

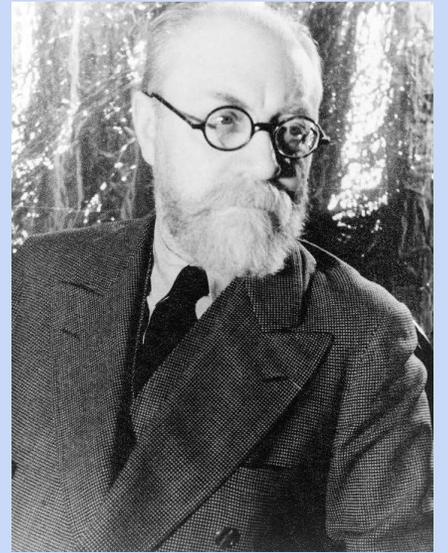


Woman Shooting Cherry Blossom



Henri Matisse

Henri Émile Benoît Matisse (31st December 1869-3rd November 1954) was a French artist, known for both his use of colour and his fluid and original draughtsmanship. He was a draughtsman, printmaker and sculptor, but is known primarily as a painter.



Woman with a Hat 1905



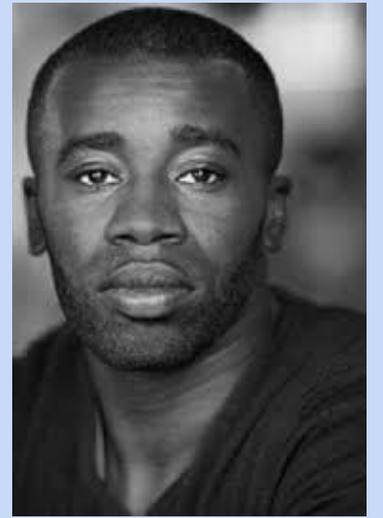
Landscape at Collioure 1905



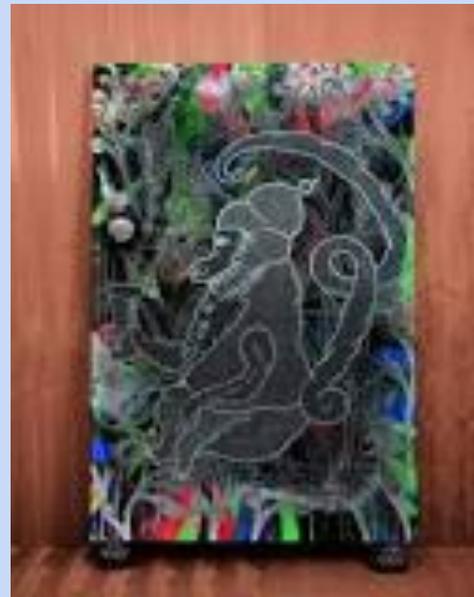
The Snail 1953

Chris Ofili

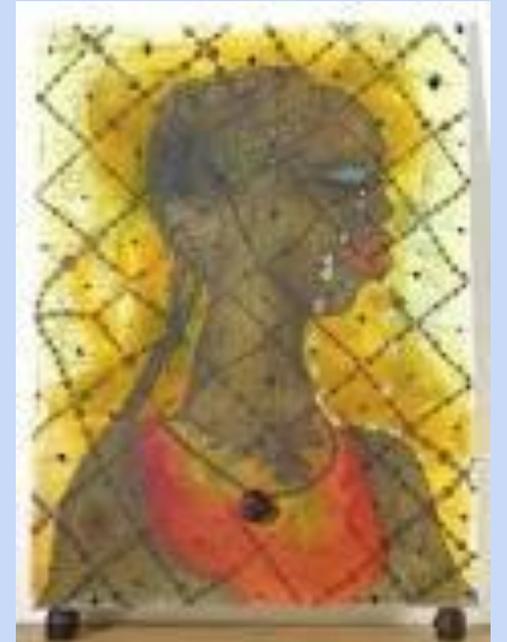
Chris Ofili was born in Manchester on 10th October 1968. At just 30, he became the first Black artist to win the prestigious Turner Prize. Early in his career, Ofili drew attention because he used a very unusual material in his paintings: elephant dung! He would sometimes cut out images of Black music stars from magazines and use them in his paintings. By doing this, he was celebrating their talent and acknowledging that his artwork was linked to theirs. Whilst some of Ofili's artworks are positive celebrations of Black culture and Black experience, sometimes his art deals with difficult issues like racism. His work has been classified as abstract 'punk art'.



Untitled
1998



The Upper Room: Mono Gris 2002



No Woman, No Cry 1998

Marisa Merz

Marisa Merz (23rd May 1926-19th July 2019) was an Italian **artist** and **sculptor**. In the 1960s, Merz was the only female **protagonist** associated with the radical **Arte Povera** movement. Arte Povera translates to 'poor art' where artists use everyday materials, rather than oil paints and canvas. In 2013 she was awarded the Golden Lion for Lifetime Achievement at the Venice Biennale.



Marisa Merz at home with Living Sculpture 1966



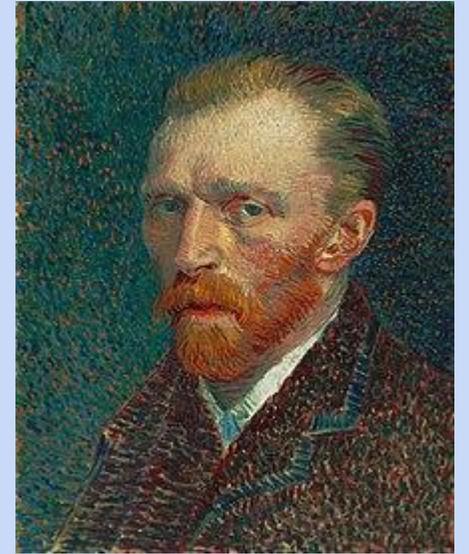
Living Sculpture 1966



Untitled 1969

Vincent Van Gogh

Vincent Willem Van Gogh (30th March 1853-29th July 1890) was a Dutch post-impressionist painter who is among the most famous and influential figures in the history of Western art. In just over a decade, he created about 2100 artworks, including around 860 oil paintings. The include landscapes, still lifes, portraits and self-portraits, and are characterised by bold colours and dramatic, impulsive and expressive brushwork that contributed to the foundations of modern art.



Sunflowers 1889



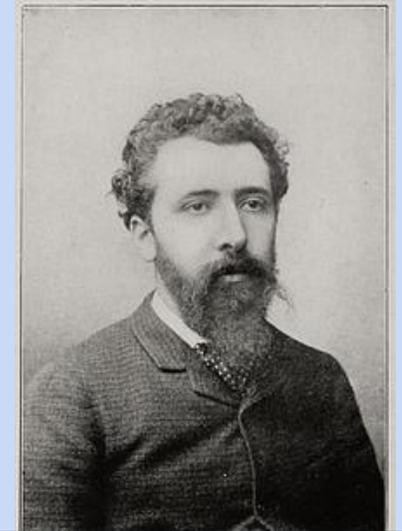
Wheatfield with Crows 1890



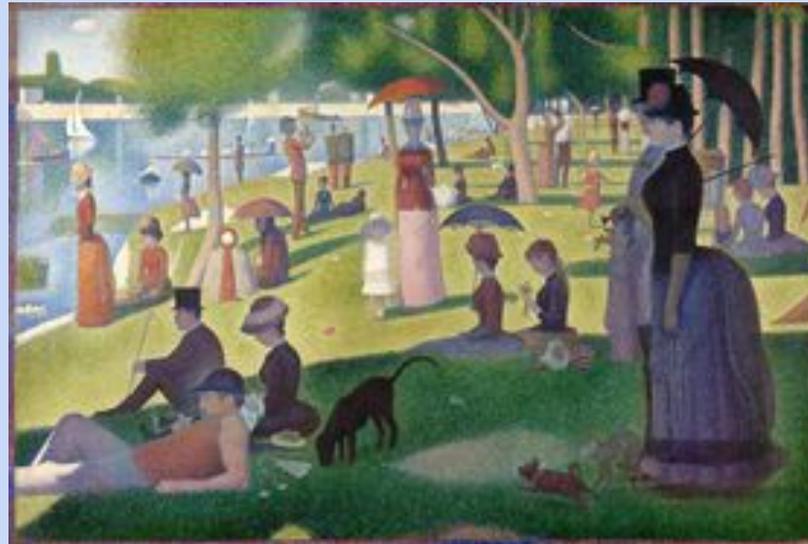
The Yellow House 1888

George Seurat

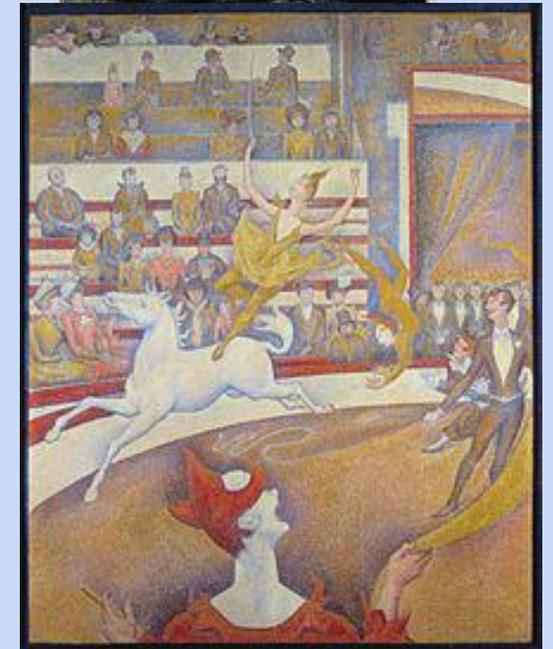
Georges-Pierre Seurat (2nd December 1859-29th March 1891) was a French **post-impressionist artist**. He is best known for devising the painting techniques known as **chromoluminarium** as well as **pointillism**. Seurat's artistic personality combined qualities that are usually supposed to be opposed and incompatible: on the one hand, his extreme and delicate sensibility, on the other, a passion for logical abstraction and an almost mathematical precision of mind.



Bathers at Asnieres 1884



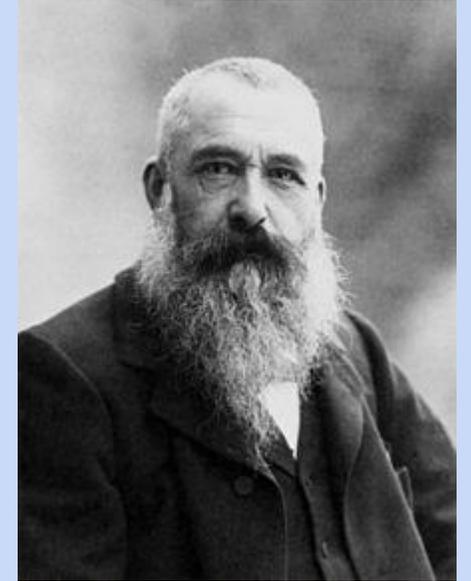
A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte 1884



The Circus 1891

Claude Monet

Oscar-Claude Monet (14th November 1840-5th December 1926) was a French painter, a founder of French **Impressionist** painting and the most consistent and prolific practitioner of the movement's philosophy of expressing one's perceptions before nature. The term '**Impressionism**' is derived from the title of his painting Impression, soleil levant (which translates to Impression, Sunrise). Monet's ambition of documenting the French countryside led him to adopt a method of painting the same scene many times in order to capture the changing of light and the passing of the seasons.



Impression, Soleil Levant 1872



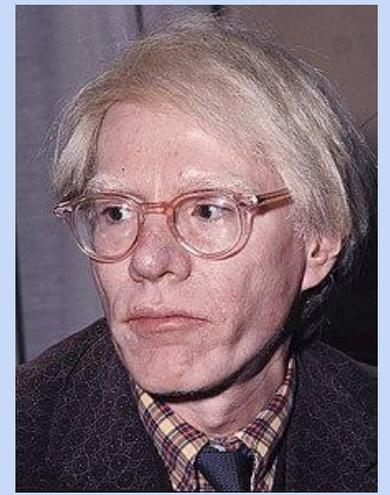
Water Lilies 1915



In the Garden 1895

Andy Warhol

Andy Warhol, born Andrew Warhola, (6th August 1928-22nd February 1987) was an American artist, film director, and producer who was a leading figure in the visual art movement known as **Pop Art**. His works explore the relationship between artistic expression, advertising, and celebrity culture that flourished by the 1960s, and span a variety of media, including painting, silk-screening, photography, film and sculpture.



Campbell's Soup 1968



Shot Marilyns 1964



Triple Elvis 1963



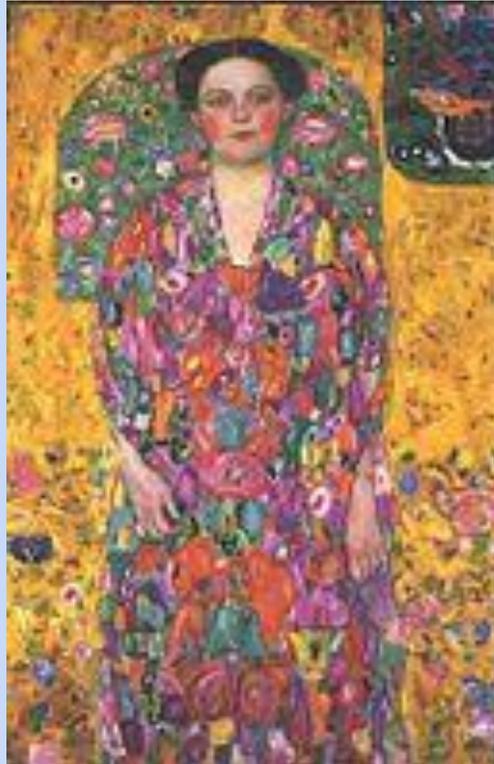
Mao 1973

Gusatv Klimt

Gustav Klimt (14th July 1862-6th February 1918) was an Austrian symbolist painter and one of the most prominent members of the Vienna Secession movement, Klimt is noted for his paintings, murals, sketches, and objet d'art. Klimt was most influenced by Japanese art and its methods, and he often used decorative patterns in his own paintings.



Adele Bloch-Bauer 1907



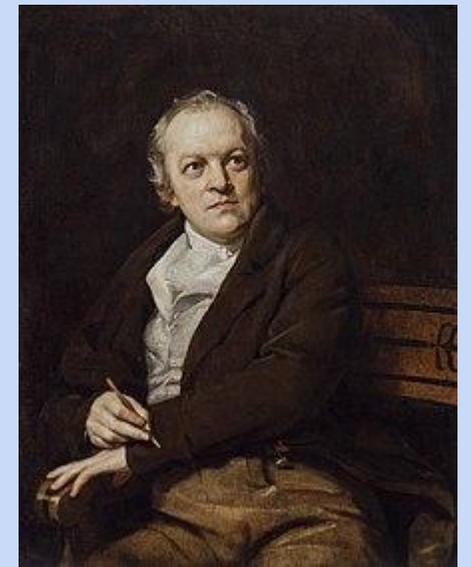
Eugenia Primavesi 1913-14



Farm Garden with Sunflowers 1907

William Blake

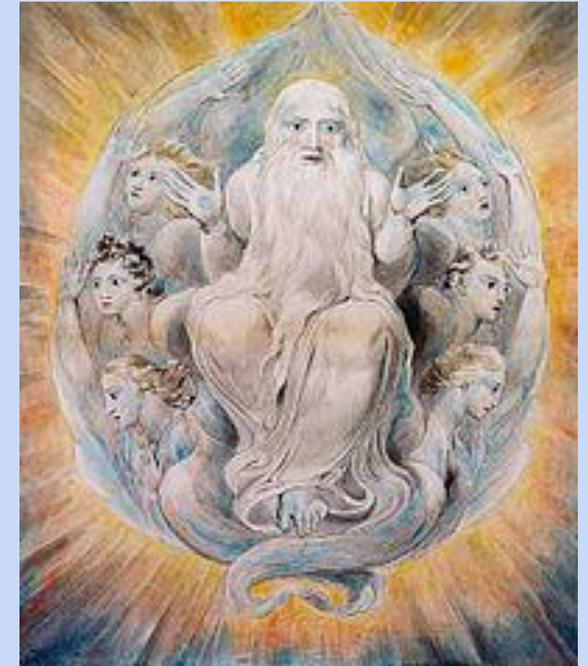
William Blake (28th November 1757-12th August 1827) was an English poet, painter and printmaker. Largely unrecognized during his lifetime, Blake is now considered a seminal figure in the history of the poetry and visual arts of the **Romantic Age**, which was a time when artists and writers reacted to the massive changes happening in Europe, such as new machinery and big factories making cities much bigger and industrial. Blake was also a very religious man and he felt that the amazing things he saw in the world came from God.



Oberon, Titania and Puck with Fairies Dancing 1786



Newton 1795



God Blessing the Seventh Day 1805

Jackson Pollock

Paul Jackson Pollock (28th January 1912-11th August 1956) was an American painter and a major figure in the **abstract expressionist movement**. He was widely noticed for his technique of pouring or splashing liquid household paint onto a horizontal surface (**'drip technique'**), enabling him to view and paint his canvases from all angles. It was also called **'action painting'**, since he used the force of his whole body to paint, often in a frenetic dancing style.



Number 1 (lavender Mist) 1950



The She-Wolf 1943



The Deep 1953

Georgia O'Keeffe

Georgia Totto O'Keeffe (15th November 1887-6th March 1986) was an American artist. She was known for her paintings of enlarged flowers, New York sky scrapers, and New Mexico landscapes. O'Keeffe has been recognised as the 'Mother of American modernism' and she painted nature in a way that showed how it made her feel. Her unique and new way of painting nature, simplifying its shapes and forms meant that she was called a pioneer.



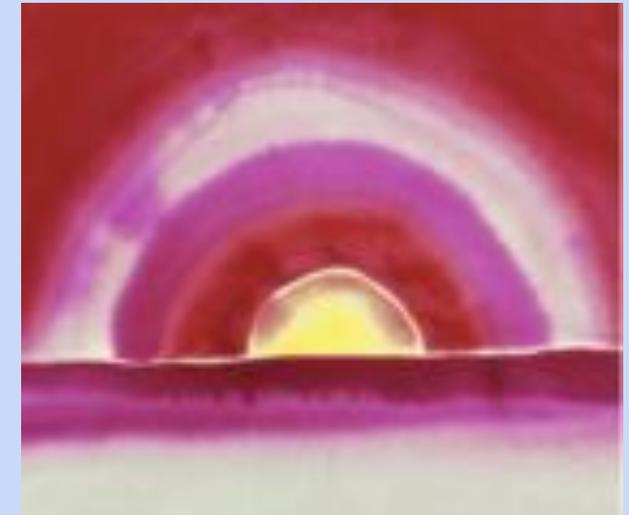
Blue and Green Music 1921



Pineapple Bud 1939



Red Canna 1919



Sunrise 1916

Lubaina Himid

Lubaina Himid (born 1954) is a British artist and her art focuses on themes of cultural history and reclaiming identities. Himid was one of the first artists involved in the UK's Black Art movement in the 1980s and continues to create **activist art** which is shown in galleries in Britain and worldwide. Himid uses lots of bright colours and patterns that remind us of African patterns and fabrics. Himid was appointed MBE in June 2010 for "services to Black Women's Art" won the Turner Prize in 2017, and was made a CBE in the 2018 Queen's Birthday Honours for services to art.



Between the Two my Heart is Balanced 1991



Freedom and Change 1984



The Carrot Piece 1985

Henry Moore

Henry Moore is famous for his sculptures of people with bumpy forms and hollow spaces in their bodies. His sculptures also sometimes have holes right through them! As well as bumps and hollows he used flowing, abstract shapes in his sculptures. Most of his sculptures are female figures, some are families and some just faces. Henry Moore was born in Castleford, Yorkshire, England in 1898. He was a teacher and was in the army before going to Leeds School of Art to learn to become a sculptor. He was inspired by nature. He sketched the hills near where he grew up and collected interesting stones, animal bones and tree roots on his regular walks in the countryside. He used these bumpy, twisted natural forms to inspire his sculptures. Henry Moore also made sketches in the London Underground during World War II, when the tube stations were used as bomb shelters.



Recumbent



Family Group 1949, cast 1950-1



Reclining Figure 1951

Rachel Whiteread

Dame Rachel Whiteread (born 20th April 1963) is an English artist who primarily produced **sculptures** which typically take the form of **casts**. She makes sculptures of the spaces underneath, around or in-between objects. Instead of copying what is there, she focuses on what isn't there – it's as if she's making empty space and air solids. She was the first woman to win the annual Turner Prize in 1993. **Whiteread** was one of the Young British Artists who exhibited at the Royal Academy's Sensation exhibition in 1997.



Stairs 2001



Air Bed II 1992



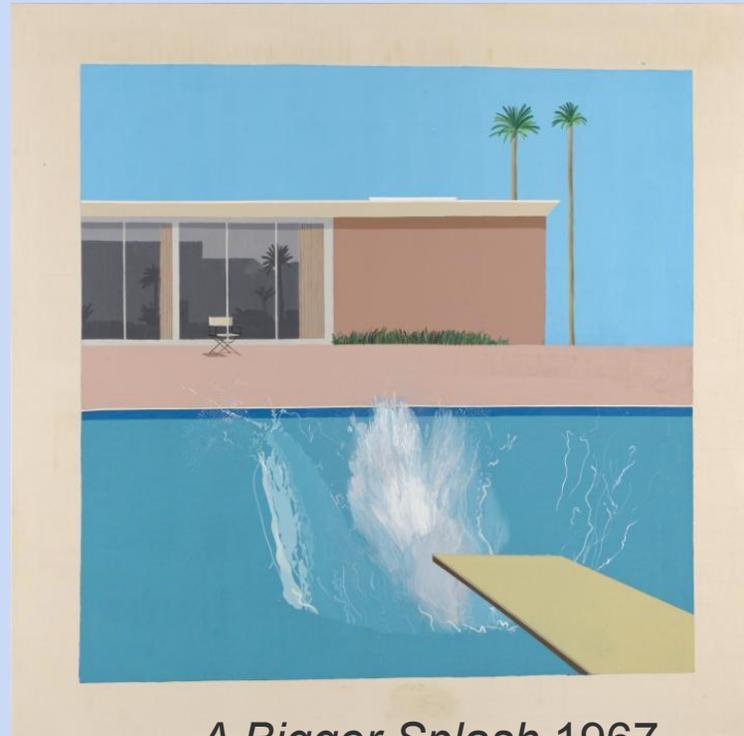
Twenty-Four Switches 1998

David Hockney

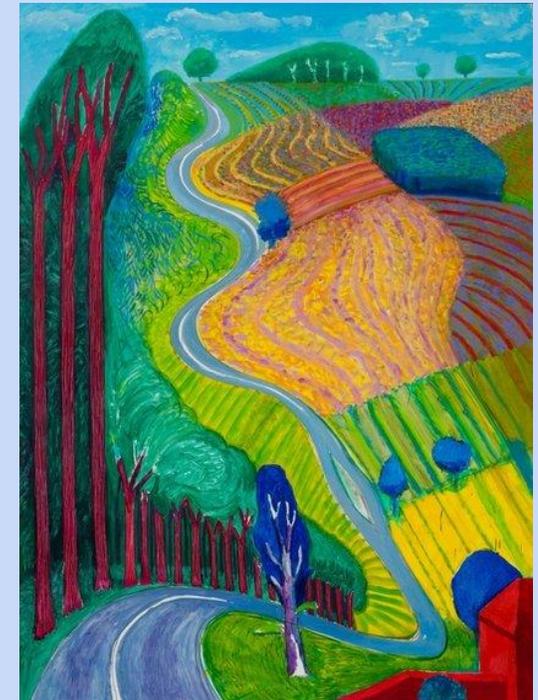
Born in Bradford on 9th July in 1937, Hockney was one of the big artists involved in the pop art movement in the 1960s. He is an English painter, draftsman, printmaker, stage designer, and photographer. Hockney has experimented with painting, drawing, printmaking, watercolours, photography, and many other media including a fax machine, paper pulp, and computer and iPad drawing programs. The subject matter of interest ranges from still lifes to landscapes, portraits of friends, his dogs, and stage designs for the Royal Court Theatre, Glyndebourne, and the Metropolitan Opera in New York City.



*My
Mother and Father 1973*



A Bigger Splash 1967



*Going Up Garrowby
Hill 2000*

Monster Chetwynd

Monster Chetwynd (born Alalia Chetwynd, 1973) is a British artist known for reworkings of iconic moments from cultural history in improvised performances. Monster Chetwynd, who has changed her name three times, doesn't just make one type of art. She's famous for her paintings, videos, installations, live performances and sculptures. In 2012, she was nominated for the Turner Prize.



Crazy Bat Lady 2018



I Want to Be an Insect Protein Entrepreneur 2018



Jesus and Barabbas (Odd Man Out 2011) 2018

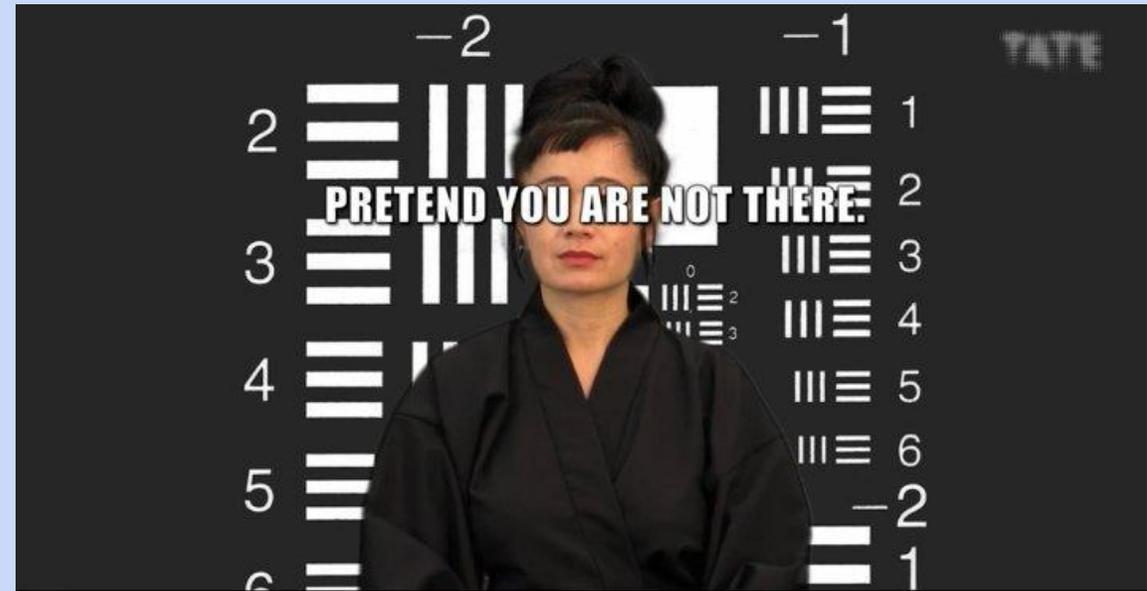
Hito Steyerl

Hito Steyerl is an artist, filmmaker and writer. She is also a performer and often does 'performance-lectures', that are a cross between a talk and a performance. She was born in Germany in 1967, studied filmmaking in Japan, and now lives and works in Berlin.

Steyerl is most famous for her dazzling films and videos in which she layers lots of different themes and images. They are entertaining and funny but also really clever. Her films sometimes look a bit like video games, because she uses digital recreations of settings and virtual realities as well as real places in her work. In fact in her films you can never quite tell what is real and what is pretend. She also often fakes things like news reports or government broadcasts to add more confusion!



How Not to Be Seen...MOV File 2013



How Not to Be Seen...MOV File 2013

Steve McQueen

Sir Steven Rodney McQueen CBE (24th March 1930-7th November 1980) loved drawing at school and believes that art can change people's lives. When he was young he wanted to be a painter. However at Goldsmiths art school he started taking photographs and then making films. His work explores what it means to be human. In 1999, when he was only 30 years old, he won the Turner Prize. This is the highest award given to a British artist. He also won an Oscar for his film *12 Years a Slave*. It tells the true story of a man who was a slave in America. Steve thinks that every child should have the opportunity to study art and other creative subjects like music and drama. He believes that these subjects help you to learn to use your imagination and sometimes this can help us to come up with ideas to make the world a better place.



in 2018, Steve invited every year 3 class in all of London's primary schools to have their photograph taken by a team of Tate photographers. He gathered thousands of photographs to make a massive artwork.

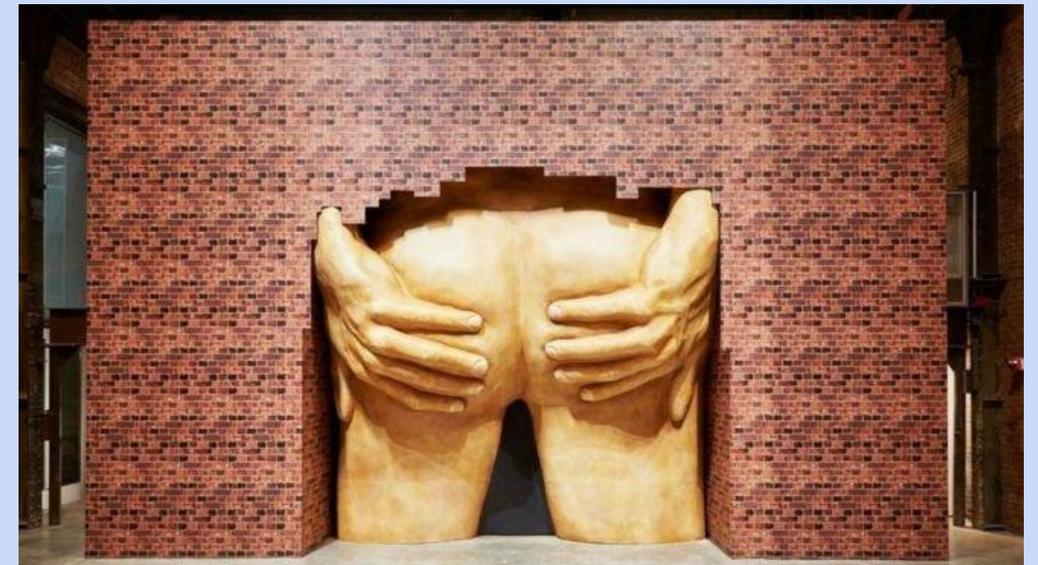


Anthea Hamilton

Born in London in 1978, Anthea Hamilton is famous for her big installations. She creates strange, surreal artworks that we can step into and wander around. She uses lots of different materials and techniques. Performance, sculpture, painting, video, fashion design ... whatever works best to express her ideas. She created her artwork *The Squash* in 2018 for the huge Duveen Galleries at the heart of Tate Britain. Her art is a bit like pop art. Pop artists in the 1960s used everyday things such as tins of soup and magazine adverts in their art. But Anthea Hamilton makes ordinary things seem extra-ordinary. She sometimes does this by making them really big. In her exhibition for the Turner Prize in 2016, she made a large bottom!



The Squash © Tate
2018



Project for Door
2015

Barbara Hepworth



Dame Jocelyn Barbara Hepworth (10th January 1903-20th May 1975) was an English artist and sculptor. Her work exemplifies Modernism and in particular modern sculpture. She was one of the few female artists of her generation to achieve international prominence. Barbara Hepworth's earliest memories were from driving through the countryside with her family. She never forgot the shapes made by the roads, hills and fields and they inspired her to make some amazing artwork. She studied at Leeds School of Art with Henry Moore, who became a life-long friend. Many of Barbara Hepworth's sculptures were abstract. They were made of wood, stone and bronze. Barbara said her work was a way of 'holding a beautiful thought'.



Infant 1929



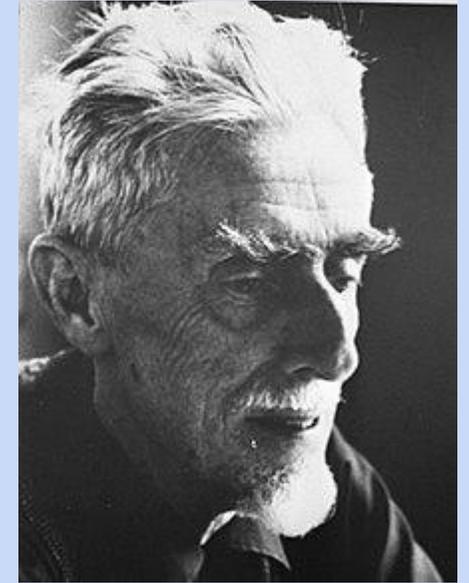
Oval Sculpture 1943



Stringed Figure (Curlew), Version II 1956

M. C. Escher

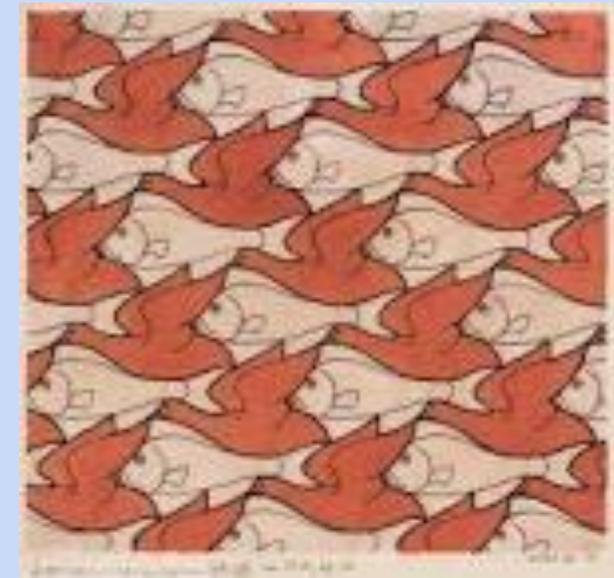
Maurits Cornelis Escher (17th June 1898-27th March 1972) was a Dutch **graphic artist** who made mathematically inspired **woodcuts, lithographs and mezzotints**. In his early years, Escher sketched landscapes and nature. He also sketched insects such as ants, bees and grasshoppers. His early love of Roman and Italian landscapes and of nature created an interest in **tessellation**. Tessellations are patterns of shapes that cover an area so that there are no gaps and no overlaps. M.C. Escher is known for creating unusual views of everyday objects and settings. His illustrations show spaces and scenes that would be impossible in real life. They also feature unexpected changes of one object into another.



Relativity 1953



Ascending and Descending 1960



Bird Fish 1938

Damien Hirst

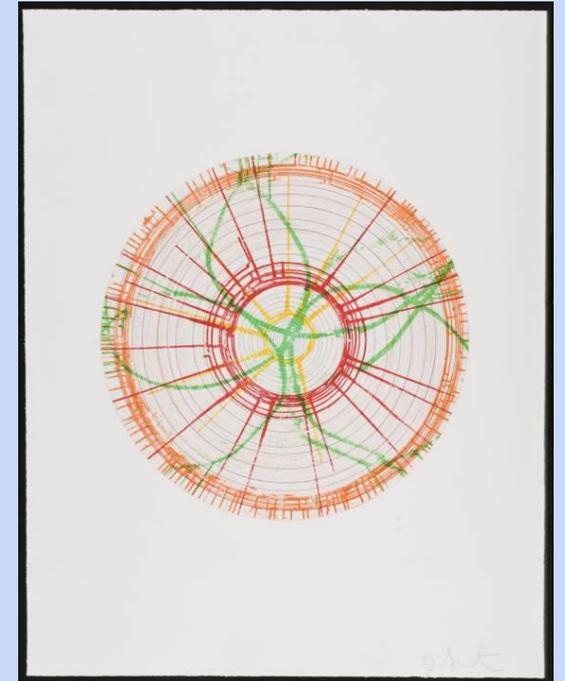
Damien Steven Hirst (born 7th June 1965) is an English artist, entrepreneur and art collector. Damien says that he sees beauty in science and likes it when things are repulsive and attractive at the same time. Death is a central theme in Hirst's works. He became famous for a series of **conceptual** artworks in which dead animals (including a shark, a sheep and a cow) are preserved—sometimes having been dissected—in formaldehyde. He has also made "**spin paintings**", created on a spinning circular surface, and "spot paintings", which are rows of randomly coloured circles created by his assistants.



Away from the Flock 1994



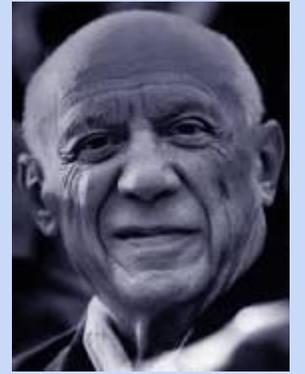
Mother and Child (Divided) exhibition copy 2007



Liberty 200

Pablo Picasso

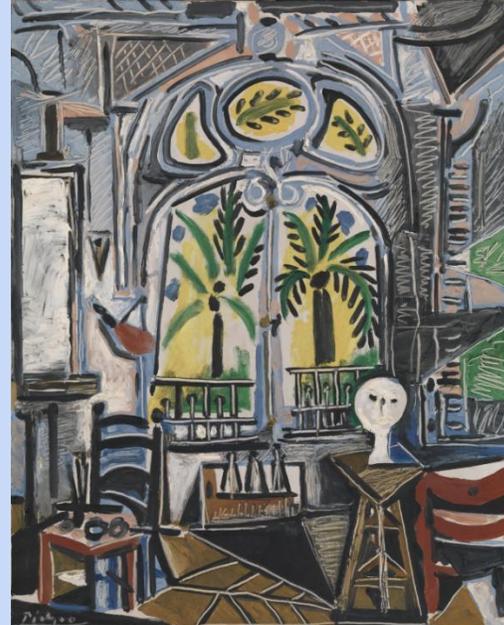
Pablo Picasso was born in Malaga in Spain in 1881 and is one of the most famous artists of the twentieth-century. Even as a child he was better at drawing than many adults. He could draw and paint just about anything, and in any style. He liked to experiment and try out new ideas, which is important if you are an artist, because the world is always changing. Picasso helped us see the world in new ways. Picasso was so **experimental**, and created so many different kinds of art that historians have divided his life and the art he made into stages. The **Blue Period** and the **Rose Period** came first (when he used lots of blue and pink to make paintings). These were followed by **primitivism**, **cubism**, **classicism** (when he created more traditional or classic artworks), **surrealism**, **wartime** and **Late Works**.



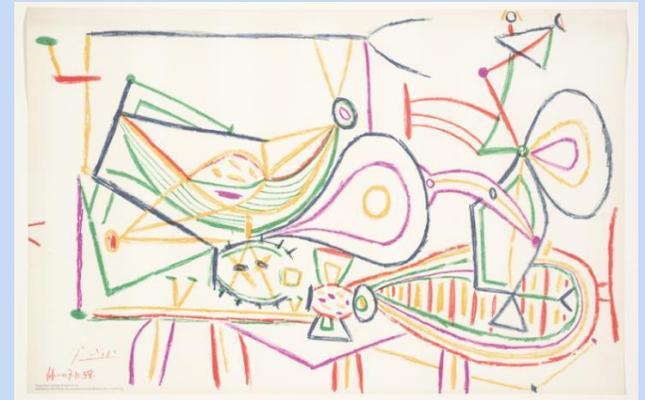
*Weeping
Woman 1937*



*Bowl of Fruit, Violin and
Guitar 1945*



*The
Old Guitarist 1912*



*Composition 19
48*

Andy Goldsworthy

Andy Goldsworthy (born 26 July 1956) is a British sculptor, photographer and environmentalist who produces site-specific sculptures and land art situated in natural and urban settings. He lives and works in Scotland. The materials used in Andy Goldsworthy's art often include brightly coloured flowers, icicles, leaves, mud, pinecones, snow, stone, twigs, and thorns. Goldsworthy is generally considered the founder **of modern rock balancing**. For his **ephemeral** works, Goldsworthy often uses only his bare hands, teeth, and found tools to prepare and arrange the materials. **Photography** plays a crucial role in his art due to its often **ephemeral** and **transient** state.



Roof, 2004-2005



Leaf Horn 1996



Raining, wet heavy snow ice, hollow..., 1987

Mark Rothko

Mark Rothko was an Abstract Expressionist. He wanted to paint human emotions. Rothko thought that the greatest paintings were the ones that captured a sense of stillness, and that is what he tried to do. He painted rectangles with fuzzy edges. Rothko was born in Latvia in 1903, but when he was ten his family moved to America. He studied painting at Yale University and then became one of 'The Ten', a group of ambitious young artists who wanted to promote abstract art in America.



*Untitled c.1950–
2*



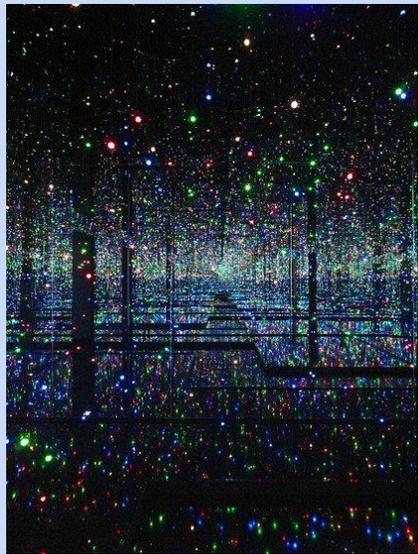
*Light Red Over
Black 1957*



*Black on
Maroon 1958*

Yayoi Kusama

Yayoi Kusama (草間 彌生, *Kusama Yayoi*, born 22 March 1929) is a Japanese **contemporary** artist who works primarily in **sculpture** and **installation**, but is also active in painting, performance, film, fashion, poetry, fiction, and other arts. Her work is based in **conceptual art** and shows some attributes of **feminism, minimalism, surrealism, Art Brut, pop art**, and **abstract expressionism**. Yayoi Kusama is a Japanese artist who is sometimes called 'the princess of polka dots'. Although she makes lots of different types of art – paintings, sculptures, performances and installations – they have one thing in common, DOTS! She has been acknowledged as one of the most important living artists to come out of Japan.



Infinity Mirrored Room – Filled with the Brilliance of Life 2011



*My Flower Bed
1962*



*The Passing
Winter 2005*

Salvador Dali

Salvador Domingo Felipe Jacinto Dalí i Domènech, 1st Marquess of Dalí de Púbol (11th May 1904 – 23rd January 1989) was a Spanish **Surrealist** artist renowned for his technical skill, precise draftsmanship and the striking and bizarre images in his work. Major themes in his work include dreams, religion, science and his closest personal relationships. Salvador Dalí made paintings, sculptures and films about the dreams he had. He painted melting clocks and floating eyes, clouds that look like faces and rocks that look like bodies. Dalí was involved with surrealism. This was an art movement where painters made dream-like scenes and showed situations that would be bizarre or impossible in real life. Dalí liked to use lots of different materials to make art, including paint, sculpture and film. He even designed furniture, jewels and scenery for theatre production. He was a man of many talents and he is still seen as a great artist who influences many artists today!



*Metamorphosis of
Narcissus 1937*



Mountain Lake 1938



*Autumnal
Cowpasture 1929*

J. M. W. Turner

Turner was a landscape painter, traveller, poet and teacher. Many people consider him the first modern painter! J.M.W Turner (the J.M.W stands for Joseph Mallord William), was born in London in 1775. One of the reasons that Turner was so extraordinary was because he liked to draw and paint 'en plein air', which means out in the open. This was unusual in Turner's day as most artists painted in their studios. Turner took his sketchbooks, canvases and his paints out with him every day and painted what he saw. (He got through hundreds of sketchbooks – and created over 30,000 artworks altogether). Turner drew and painted at different times of the day and in all weathers. He painted sunrises, sunsets, mist, rain and snow; which is why he is sometimes called 'the painter of light'. Turner is known as a Romantic artist. Romantic artists wanted to experience the terrible beauty of nature.



Ancient Rome; Agrippina Landing with the Ashes of Germanicus exhibited 1839



Snow Storm: Hannibal and his Army Crossing the Alps exhibited 1842



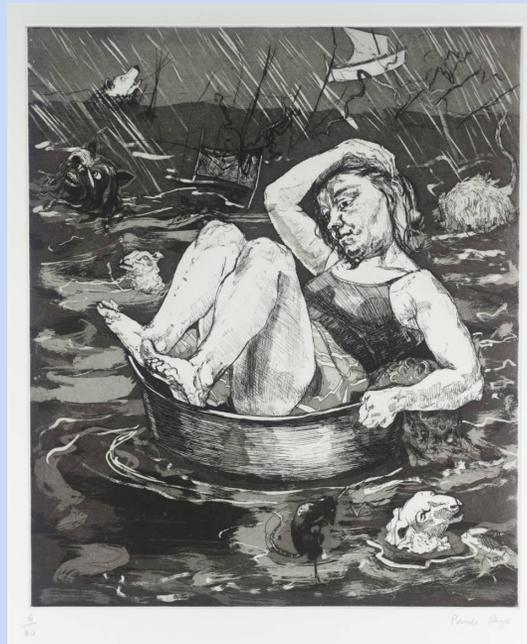
Steamer and Lightship; a study for 'The Fighting Temeraire' c. 1838

Paula Rego

Paula Rego was born in Lisbon, Portugal, in 1935. Rego's pictures are **often inspired by stories** – from the traditional folk tales and nursery rhymes she heard her grandmother tell when she was a young girl to books that she has read more recently. Many of her paintings include different characters, and some groups of work tell a story that unfolds over a series of pictures. Rego's subjects are often female. Many of them are based on her model, Lila, who poses for her in her studio most days. Once in her pictures, the characters she creates seem to take on a life of their own – it is as if they have their own story to tell. Her studio is full of props, some found, some hand-made, stuffed toys, clothes, fabric and other objects. She once said, 'you have to become the figures you're drawing'.



The Dance 1988



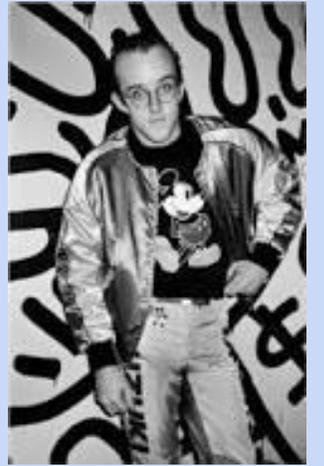
Flood 1999



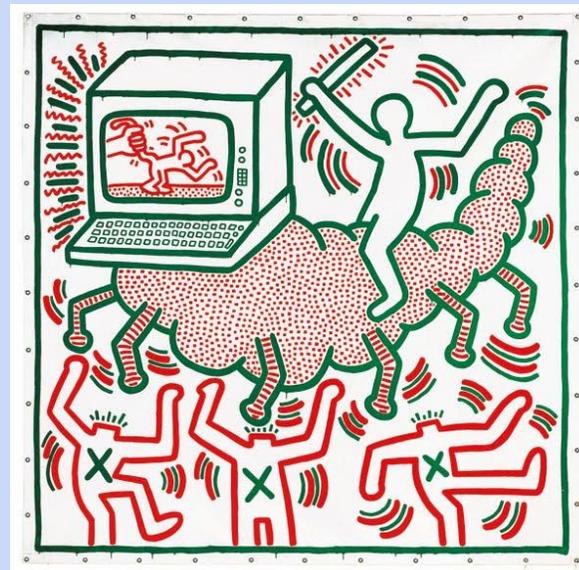
The Firemen of Alijo 1966

Keith Haring

Keith Allen Haring (4th May 1958 – 16th February 1990) was an American artist, part of the LGBT+ community, whose pop art and graffiti-like work grew out of the New York City street culture of the 1980s. Keith Haring is known for colourful, cartoon artworks and certain characters such as crawling babies, barking dogs and spaceships. Keith Haring was inspired by graffiti artists. He drew hundreds of drawings on New York's subway. He used chalk to make his art and many people walked past his art every day. He got in trouble sometimes for drawing on the subway, but many people loved his art. He carried on drawing because he wanted everyone to experience art.



Untitled
1980



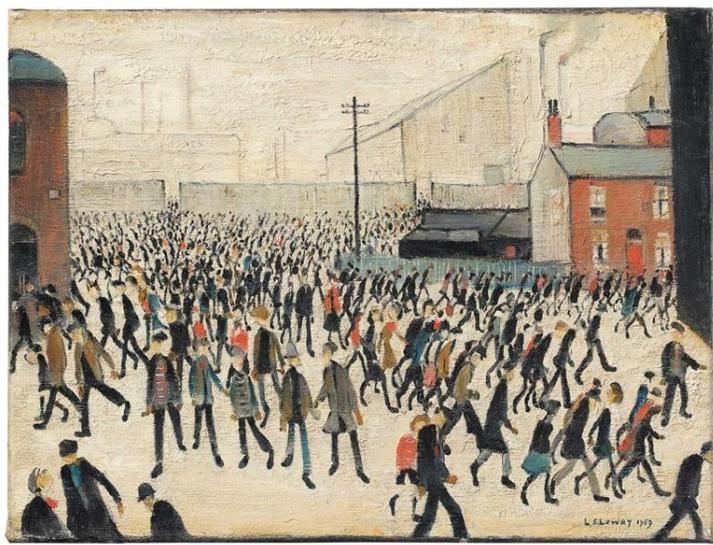
Untitled
1983



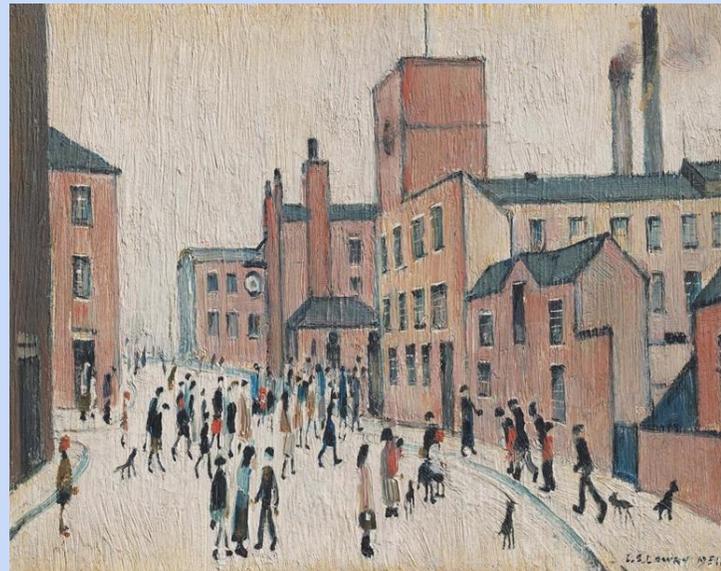
Untitled

L. S. Lowry

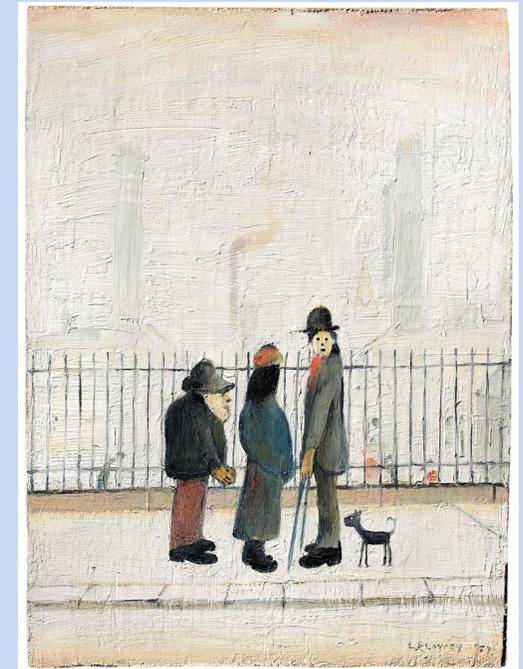
L. S. Lowry (Laurence Stephen Lowry) was born on 1st November 1887 in Stretford, Lancashire. Lowry's **Modernist** paintings often featured industrial Pendlebury and they captured scenes of life in industrial England. His **landscapes** are often populated by stylised '**matchstick men**' figures. Lowry never adopted an **Impressionist** technique or colour range — he often claimed to use just five colours: vermilion, ivory black, Prussian blue, yellow ochre and flake white. What he did share with the Impressionists, however, was a fondness for capturing modern life in an urban landscape.



Coming from the Match 1959



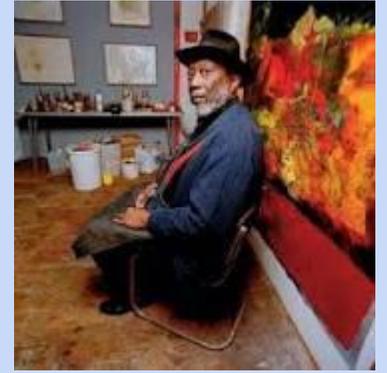
Lancashire Street 1951



Landscape with Figures 1957

Frank Bowling

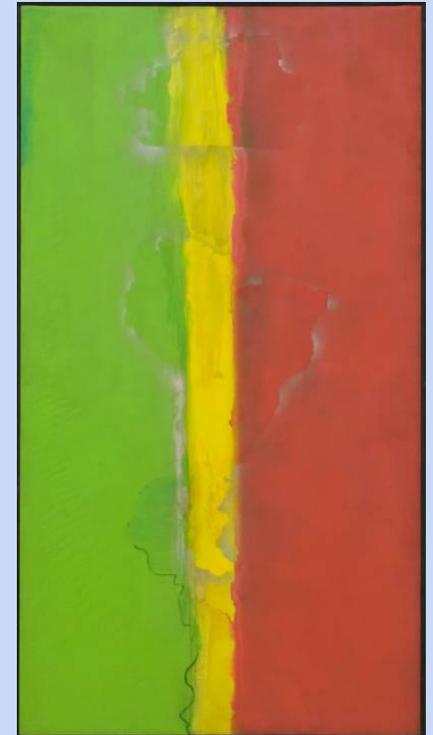
Bowling started painting in the 1960s in London, where he was friends with Pop artists like David Hockney. The more paintings Bowling made, the more they were about colours and smudges. After moving to New York City in 1966, he became more and more interested in splashing, dripping, and spilling paint on a canvas to create all kinds of effects. Frank Bowling was an **Abstract Expressionist**, who thought that paint, colours, and patterns were just as important as people and other things we can recognise in paintings. Frank Bowling wanted us to think about the power of colours. But he also wanted to share his identity with us, through symbols in a painting.



Mirror 1964–6



*Spreadout Ron
Kitaj* 1984–6



*Who's Afraid of Barney
Newman* 1968

René Magritte

Magritte (21st November 1898 – 15th August 1967) was a Belgian **Surrealist** artist. He became well known for creating a number of witty and thought-provoking images. He studied at art school in Brussels, Belgium and took various jobs to earn money, including designing wallpaper and fashion adverts. Rather like the adverts we see on TV, Magritte's bold paintings grabbed peoples attention and stopped them in their tracks. In his work, everyday things such as apples, wine glasses or a man in a bowler hat are placed in strange settings. They are painted in a very realistic way, which makes the scenes seem even more peculiar.



The Son of Man 1964



The False Mirror 1928



Golconda 1953

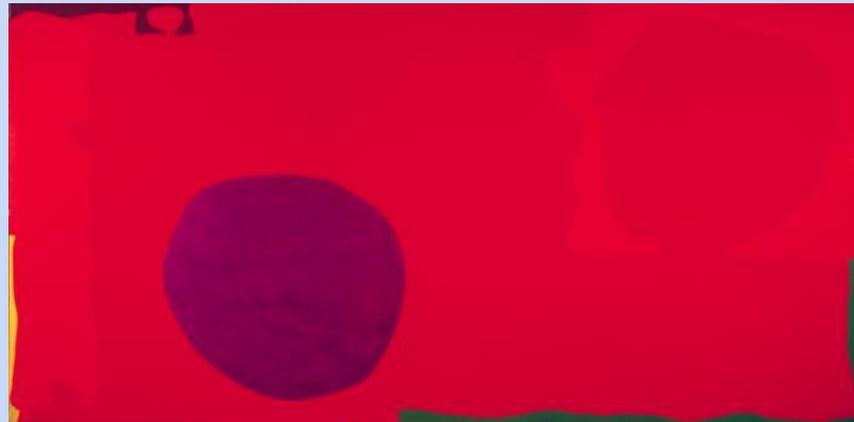
Patrick Heron



Patrick Heron (30th January 1920 – 20th March 1999) was a British abstract and figurative artist, critic, writer, and polemiscist, who lived in Cornwall. Patrick's paintings are full of imagination and fascinating shapes. He loved the town St Ives in Cornwall and a lot of his work is inspired by scenes and images from there. Patrick wanted every part of his paintings to be important. He didn't want us to focus only on one part. A lot of Patrick's work is known as abstract art which tend not to look exactly like what we see in real life; a lot of his paintings explore images and scenes from his everyday life, like the beach, the sky, or the garden in his house. Colour is also very important in Patrick's work; he loved to play around with colour and light to create feelings in his paintings.



Azalea Garden : May



*Cadmium with Violet, Scarlet,
Emerald, Lemon and Venetian :
1969 1969*



*Yellow Painting : October 1958
May/June 1959 1958–9*

Marta Minujín

Marta Minujín (born 1943) is an Argentine conceptual and performance artist. Marta Minujín started off as a painter, but from the early 1960s she began to use materials that weren't really thought of as 'proper' art materials, like mattresses and cardboard boxes. She was a pop artist and like other pop artists was inspired by popular and commercial culture such as advertising, Hollywood movies and pop music. She liked the printed surfaces of the boxes she used with their logos, adverts and texts and these surfaces became part of her art. But it wasn't just the surfaces of the boxes that she liked; she began to manipulate the boxes, and other found objects, into shapes and structures so that they became something people could interact with. She made assemblages (like 3D collages) and environments that could be crawled into, or rolled on top of or laid upon.



*LA
MENESUNDA 1965*



*La destrucción (The
Destruction) 1963*

Banksy

Banksy is a British street and **graffiti** artist. He likes to remain anonymous and not let people know his true identity. He often draws in high visibility public places such as on buildings or train stations. His paintings are often about politics, war and other important topics. His **satirical street art** and mind-hurting pictures combine dark humour with graffiti. The graffiti is done with a **stencilling** technique. Such works have been done on streets, walls, and bridges of cities throughout the world.



Ozone's Angel



Brick Lane 2004



Kids on Gun Hill