



Runnymede St. Edwards School – Knowledge Organiser

Subject: Art

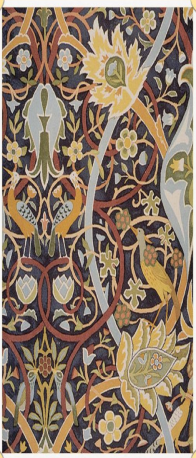
Unit: William Morris – Printing

Year: 4

Term: Autumn 1



This is William Morris. He was born in England in 1834. He was a very intelligent and creative man who studied at Oxford University. He achieved a degree in architecture and went on to become an architect. He later gave up architecture and became an artist, textile designer, poet, socialist and writer who is particularly remembered for his wallpaper and textile designs. Morris was the founder of a new movement of art called the Arts and Crafts movement.



Morris' designs were heavily influenced by nature and animals. He would draw and sketch the natural world and use these to inspire his designs for wallpaper and textiles like curtains and cushions.

Did you know, that to create the colours, Morris used natural vegetable dyes.



Similarities between William Morris' designs

- All of his designs include things from nature
- Most of them have plants in
- Most of them use natural colours

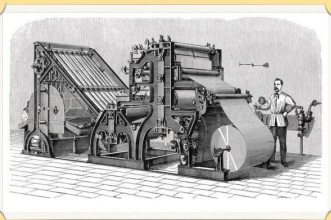
Differences between William Morris' designs

- Some designs include animals and birds, others do not
- Some have bright colours
- Some are very complicated designs, some are simpler
- Some are made out of textiles
- Some designs are symmetrical

Top tips

- Take the time to look at your object and notice everything unique about it. Does it have any lumps, bumps or funny angles?
- Use light, short lines when sketching so you can rub them out more easily if you make a mistake.
- Holding your pencil slightly further up than you do when you're writing will allow you to move it more when sketching and shading.

During the industrial revolution, the introduction of new fuels and cheaper ways to make metals meant that new machines could be invented to make products which were used every day, such as printing presses.

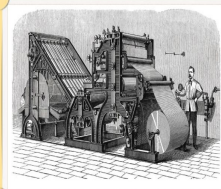


This meant that the products could be made more quickly than when they were hand-made, therefore a higher **quantity** could be made in a shorter time. Sometimes however, it did mean that they had a lower **quality** and would be sold for a lower price.

What do you think quantity and quality mean?



The most common way in which William Morris produced his designs was through printing. This required many wooden printing blocks to be made. It also needed very careful craftspeople to make sure each print was exactly the same, or as close as they could be.



During the industrial revolution, many of the new machines could print more quickly than when it was done by hand, but Morris still preferred the quality you could achieve from doing it without a machine.

Hand-made

Which do you prefer? Why?

Machine-made



There are advantages and disadvantages to both. Can you think of any?

Which do you think is worth more money?

Are there any challenges which you can see happening as you make or print your design?
How might you overcome these challenges?