

# ANDY WARHOL

Lesson For Ages 10 - Adult



## Step 1 - Introducing the Andy Warhol Slideshow Guide

**BEGIN READING HERE**

### MOTIVATION

**(HAVE THESE ITEMS IN A BAG FOR THE CHILD TO IDENTIFY: MAGAZINE / CAN / PICTURE OR TOY BUG (COCKROACH) /AND SHOE)**

Do you have a nickname? What is it? Our master artist had two nicknames, Paperbag Andy and Raggedy Andy. Those are unusual names, aren't they? He was called Paperbag Andy, because he would carry around a big paper bag. But why would he do that? Let's see some more clues about his life by looking at the contents of this paper bag. Identify each item as I pull it out. **(COCKROACH, SHOE, MAGAZINE, SOUP CAN)** Do these items seem to go together? **(NO)** But each thing played a very important role in our artist's life. So let's investigate Andy's life and art, and find the answers to these questions and more.

Now let's see a photo of our master artist, Andy Warhol. Will he look raggedy?

**Click Start Lesson To Begin**

### DEVELOPMENT

#### 1. Photo of Warhol

Does he fit the nickname Raggedy Andy? **(YES)** His real name is Andrew Warhola, but as a young adult he dropped the "a" on the end, because he thought it would be easier to remember.

In the 1950's, most young artists, trying to get jobs in advertising, made sure they dressed very nicely to make a good impression. Not Andy. He dressed in baggy cotton pants, t-shirts, and torn sneakers. And of course his wild hair didn't help his look, either!

And why the paper bag? Instead of carrying an appropriate, large artist portfolio, containing samples of his artwork, Andy stuffed his artwork into a paper bag. He would show up for job interviews looking like he was carrying out the trash. During one visit with a magazine editor, he started to empty his bag to show his artwork, and a cockroach crawled out! The editor felt so sorry for him that she hired him on the spot.

Let's see how he started out in the advertising business.

**Click Next To Change Slide**

#### 2 & 3. *SHOE ILLUSTRATIONS I & II*

From the beginning Andy had his own unique style of drawing and painting, unlike other graphic artists. What does a graphic artist do? **(ARTWORK FOR MAGAZINES, BOOKS, ADVERTISEMENTS)**

Notice the black lines in both of these shoe illustrations. Are the lines thick and even or blurry and uneven? **(BLURRY, UNEVEN)** He created this blotted-line method, and it caught everyone's attention. He drew his shoes in pencil and then went over the lines in ink. While the ink was still wet, Andy pressed his drawing down onto a clean sheet of paper. It gave a blotted look, because not all of the ink transferred evenly. The technique seemed to give his illustrations energy, like the shoes were actually dancing around on the page!

His popularity grew; he was in demand as an illustrator, and he was making a lot of money. He even won an award for his commercial art. Do you think he changed his way of dressing and hairstyle? Perhaps he bought a real portfolio instead of a paper bag. You'll discover the answers to these questions in later photos and self-portraits of Mr. Warhol.

So was Andy content with his new popularity in the advertising field? Not in the least!

[Click Next To Change Slide](#)

#### 4. CAMPBELL'S Soup I

Andy said, "I want to be as famous as the Queen of England." Usually commercial artists didn't become famous. One day he asked a friend who was an interior designer, "What can I paint to make people notice me?" His friend replied, "Paint things people see everyday at home and in stores - something like a can of Campbell's Soup." Andy liked that idea.

He asked his mother, who lived with him in New York City, to go to the market and buy every kind of Campbell's Soup on the shelves. He surrounded himself in his studio with all thirty-two varieties of soup, and started to paint. This was one result and probably the most famous painting of his career. But look at what else he did with those soup cans.

[Click Next To Change Slide](#)

#### 5. & 6. One Hundred Cans, Campbell's Soup Can with Peeling Label

He painted and experimented and became known all over the world as the artist who painted Campbell's Soup cans. He painted them in all color combinations, large, small, torn, repeated. He even painted Campbell's Soup boxes and stacked them all over his apartment.

His fame didn't happen right away. He had a very hard time convincing art galleries to show his work. A Los Angeles gallery finally exhibited several soup paintings. What do you think was the reaction? What would you have thought of this unusual art? Pretend

you strolled into the gallery and saw them for the first time. Show me your review with a thumb up or down. The reaction in 1961 was very unfavorable, like some of yours. People were puzzled or amused or shocked. Was the artist a genius or a joke? Down the street another gallery put a stack of real soup cans on display with a sign that said, “Get the actual thing for 29 cents.”

Andy Warhol was considered the Prince of Pop by the early 1960’s and became one of the most famous artists in the world. What does Prince of Pop mean?

[Click Next To Change Slide](#)

### 7. 8. & 9 Green Coca-Cola Bottles, Strike Cover Before Closing, Eighty \$2 Bills

Pop is short for popular. Warhol showed things that were a popular part of everyday modern life. He used bright colors, simple/strong shapes; and repetition. Andy was always asking others for their ideas and opinions. How did he come up with the idea for the \$2 Bills? Andy had been pressing the owner of a New York City gallery to give him a one-man show. After yet another plea from Andy, the owner took out her wallet and looked through her money. Then she held up a \$2 bill and told Warhol that if he painted it, she would give him a show. He did, and she did in 1962. The response to his first New York show was immediate and powerful. Andy finally was famous in his city! So was he content now? What do you think? **(NO)**

[Click Next To Change Slide](#)

### 7. Green Coca-cola Bottles

Between 1962-1972 he did many gridded paintings, like you see here. He would show row after row of the same image. At first he applied those images with a rubber stamp, like many of you have used. But then he turned to silk-screening as a low cost, commercial technique. Silk screening is a process based on stencil printing. Raise your hand if you know what a stencil is. With a stencil, as well as silk-screening, you push the paint through openings in paper or silk onto another surface. In his case the surface would be a canvas. With this process, many prints can be made quickly and inexpensively.

Look closely at the Coke bottles. Can you find some bottles that look empty? **(YES)** Warhol brushed on color, so some bottles looked full and some empty. Did that give the artwork more variety and interest? **(YES)**

[Click Next To Change Slide](#)

### 10. Photo of Artist, Age 8

As a child, Andy was very sickly. He didn’t attend school regularly because of his illnesses. He was a quiet, shy child who was happiest reading and drawing by himself. One time he was out of school for two years. Here you see Andy at age eight when he developed an illness that made his arms, legs, and face shake uncontrollably. He could

not write, speak clearly, or even tie his shoes. His mother bought him comic books and movie magazines to read. That started his fascination with movie stars and famous people. He eventually recovered, and as he did he spent many hours each day drawing and coloring.

In high school he carried his sketchbook with him everywhere. He chose a college for its good art department. He attracted attention as soon as he entered college for his unusual creations. But again there was confusion about his work. Did he have great talent or no talent? Many times his art projects had nothing to do with what the teacher had assigned. For example, one time he turned in ripped pieces of construction paper held together with tape. Another time he submitted papers covered with paw prints from his cat. He was almost kicked out of college, because he failed an art class and had to make it up over the summer to stay in college. The question was always there. Was he talented or just strange?

Let's take a look at how his early exposure to movie magazines showed up in his career.

[Click Next To Change Slide](#)

## 11. 12. & 13. Marilyn Monroe, Elvis Presley, Mickey Mouse

When Andy started painting popular everyday items, such as soup cans and coke bottles, he carried it over to the popular people and cartoons of his day. Can you identify the movie stars? **(MARILYN MONROE, ELVIS PRESLEY)** Let's investigate Warhol's techniques of painting portraits.

[Click Next To Change Slide](#)

## 14. Photo of Warhol with Cameras

He used celebrity images from movie posters, magazines, and photographs. Listen to the steps he took with photography.

"When I do a portrait, the first thing is the make-up person puts on a sort of light make-up, so it gets rid of people's suntans and things like that. It's just to cut through the suntan.

Then I start taking Polaroids. The Polaroid gets rid of everybody's wrinkles, sort of simplifies the face. I take at least five rolls. I shouldn't do that. I should only take one. A good photographer takes only two or three shots. That's how you can tell he's good. But I take lots, because it's part of the whole thing. People expect it. They like it, even though it's painful - the bright lights, the flashcubes. I try to make everybody look great. A few people gave me a hard time about that. They say, 'Where's my big nose?' or something like that, which I can't understand. But I put it back in if that's what they want."

How many of you have ever used an instant photo booth at a store? Was it fun? Andy was always full of surprises. To do one of his famous portraits, Warhol took his client to Times Square and 42nd Street in New York City. When they got there, he monopolized

two instant photo booths. The client had to dash back and forth between booths while Andy pressed the START buttons and reminded her to look at the red light. He put in dozens of quarters for hundreds of little strip photographs, which he later colored and arranged as her portrait. Does that sound a bit crazy? Do you think it would have produced a very unusual portrait?

Do you think he did self-portraits the same way? Did he use a regular camera or an instant photo booth? Let's investigate.

[Click Next To Change Slide](#)

## 15. Self-portrait 1986

Does it look like he used a camera to start his artwork or an instant photo booth? **(YES-EITHER ONE)** His first self-portrait resulted from a friend telling Andy, "You know, people want to see YOU. Your looks are responsible for a certain part of your fame. They feed the imagination." His self-portraits often show him startled, as if he was still not used to the sight of a camera or an instant flash. Do you think he enjoyed and tried to look different? **(YES)** At one point in his life, he dyed one eyebrow white, the other black, and only wore wigs. He was bald much of his life, so he had wigs for every occasion - messy, wake-up wigs; multicolored, afternoon wigs; and formal wigs for parties. He gave his old wigs to his nieces and nephews to play with. Do you think they used them for Halloween? One time he was invited to the White House to have dinner with President Gerald Ford.

He was very nervous. He dressed in his formal tuxedo but was extremely uncomfortable, because he found the material itchy. So he wore blue jeans under his tuxedo pants. Which wig do you think he wore to go with his tuxedo?

[Click Next To Change Slide](#)

## 16. Photo of Warhol Working

Andy never took vacations, never relaxed. He was constantly working or partying. As his popularity grew, he moved to larger and larger studios. His last studio was huge.

[Click Next To Change Slide](#)

## 17. SLIDE - THE FACTORY

He called it "The Factory." It was as outrageous as Warhol! Everything was covered in silver paint or aluminum foil - floor, ceiling, furniture, cabinets. He loved to work at the center of many people and activities. He developed an assembly line technique to work on multiple pieces at the same time. He would walk along the rows of assistants and ask, "What color do you think would be nice?" He was still letting others give him ideas, like he had since the beginning of his career. His mother sometimes did the lettering on the artwork; others would work on the silk-screen prints. With silk screening you can produce many prints from the same artwork. Warhol liked to call himself a machine. And like a silk screening machine, he made thousands of prints affordable for the average person.

His art collection was a treasure house with Picassos, rare books, sculptures, antique furniture, and cookie jars. But he kept his collection all to himself behind locked doors. He would check each room every morning, and again at night, before going to bed. He also had twenty-five cats, all named Sam, who roamed the house. Were they a collection, too?

**Click Next To Change Slide**

## CONCLUSION

Warhol was successful at everything he tried. He extended himself into filmmaking, TV, and commercials. His nephew commented, "I don't think Uncle Andy was very happy at all, even with all that money and fame."

He was responsible for bringing Pop Art into people's lives throughout the world. Andy said he only wanted to be remembered as one thing. What do you think he chose? Show me your answer with the number of fingers: (1) famous pop artist, (2) can of soup, or (3) painter of celebrities. He wanted to be remembered as a can of soup. Do you think he succeeded?

## QUIZ

Let's see what you learned about Andy Warhol by taking a fun quiz!

1. Where did Warhol live? **New York City** / Nebraska / Arizona
2. Why did he skip school so much? He Slept In / **Illness** / No Alarm Clock
3. Why did he carry around a paper bag? Had no briefcase / **Store his artwork** / Carry his lunch
4. During an interview, what crawled out of his paper bag? **A cockroach** / A ladybug / A snake
5. Why was he called Raggedy Andy? He carried a doll / He had red hair / **He had wild hair and clothes**
6. What was his first job? **Illustrator for magazine/** Newspaper writer / Clothing designer
7. What did he show in his first advertisements? Hamburgers / **Shoes** / Gum
8. The idea for painting a can of soup was suggested by \_\_\_\_\_? **His Friend** / His Mom / A Dream
9. Where was the gallery of his first soup cans exhibition? London / **Los Angeles/** New York
11. What was his large studio called? **The Factory** / The Barn /

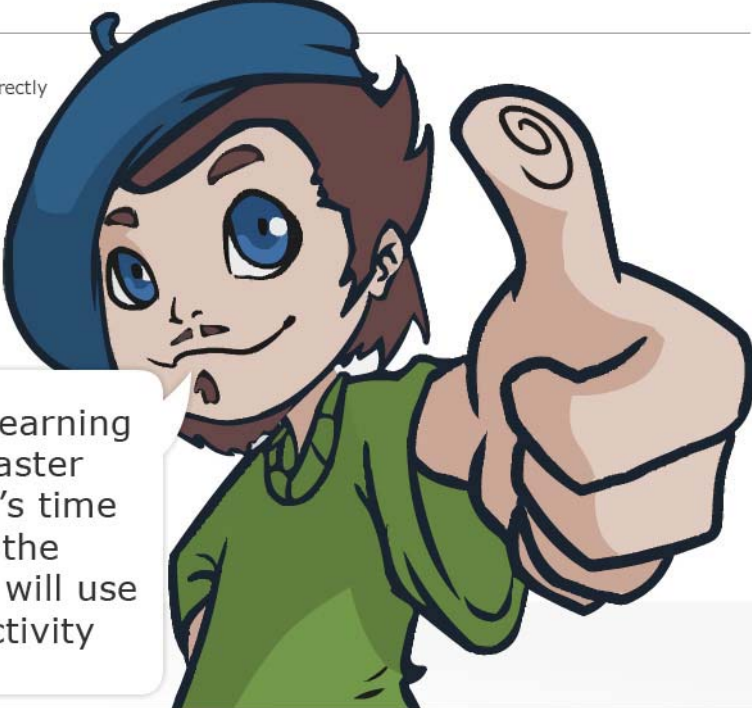
12. What was unusual about “The Factory”?
13. What technique allowed him to mass-produce?
14. Pop Art refers to things that are \_\_\_\_\_?
15. For which artwork did he use cameras?
16. He was known as the \_\_\_\_ of Pop around the world.
17. How did he want to be remembered?

The Motel  
**Covered in silver** / Painted all black / Had Carpet covering the walls  
Paper Mache / **Silk-screening** / Xerox Copying  
**Everyday**, Fancy, Related to food  
Landscapes / Still Life / **Portraits**  
**Prince** / King / Duke  
**As a can of soup** / As a Cockroach / As a Famous Artist




**Click Next To Finish Lesson**

Lesson Finished

You have answered  
10 out of 10 questions correctly



Did you enjoy learning about our Master Artist? Now it's time to practice the techniques you will use in your art activity

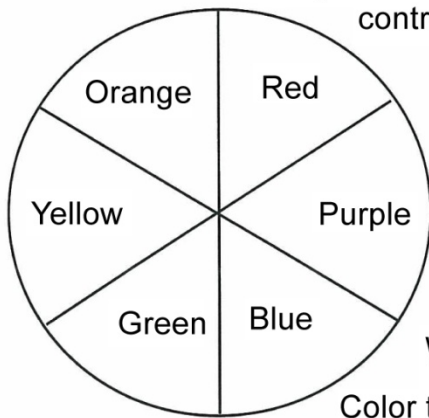
  Back To Units  Return Home

**to exit this unit click Back To Units**



## Step 2 - Learning From: Andy Warhol

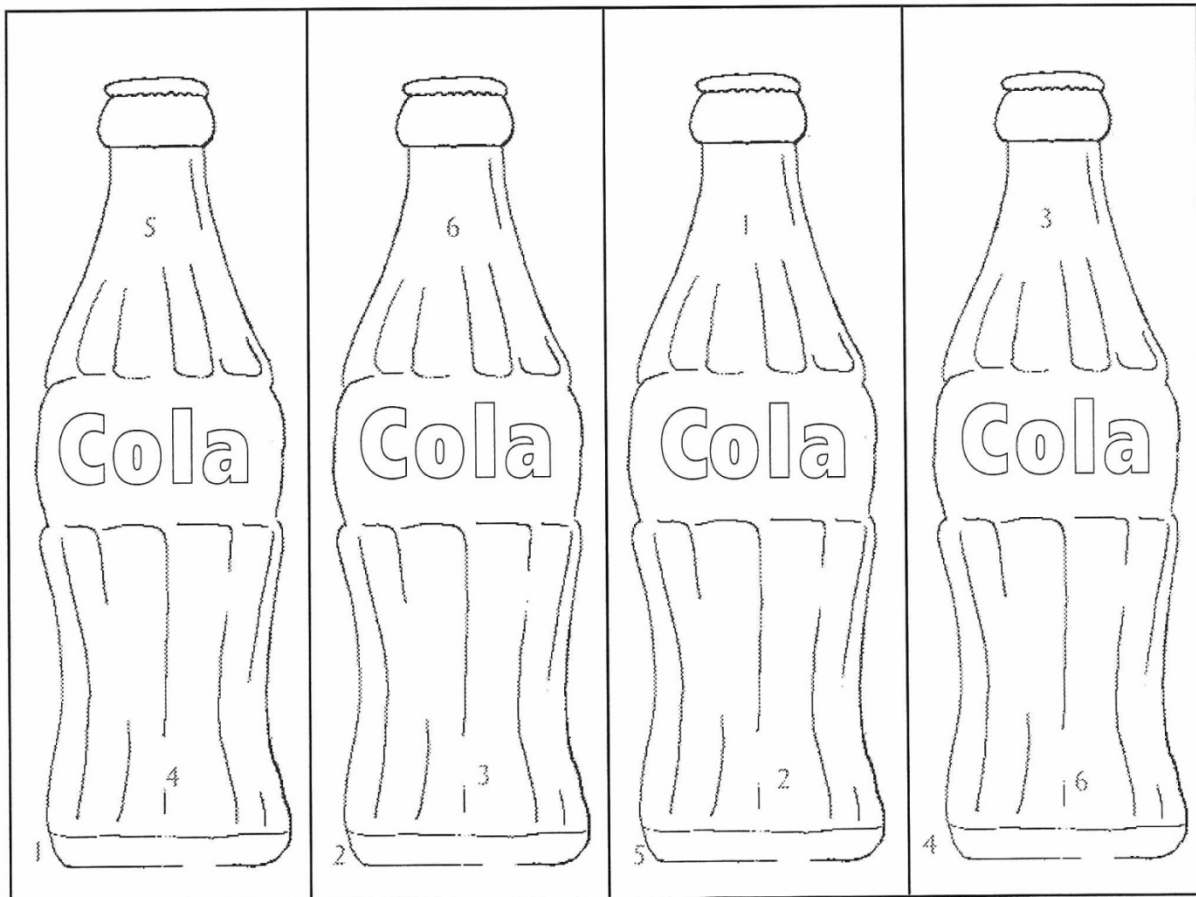
Andy Warhol used repeating shapes and bright, contrasting colors in his artwork.



Use his color wheel to find contrasting colors. Red contracts with Green, Blue with Yellow. Blue contrasts with Orange, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Warhol thought that paint by number was fun.

Color the shapes and the backgrounds using the color key below. Use a fine line black pen or pencil for the lettering.



1=yellow    2=blue    3=red    4=green    5=orange    6=purple

Warhol copied the lettering exactly from the objects that he used in his paintings. Use the lines below to practice centering the word "Tomato" in a block font, the word "Campbell's" in a script font, and the word "Condensed" in an all capital block font.

Find the centre of the word by counting the letters on either side.  
Plan enough room for one half of the word to go on each side of the line.

Block

Tomato

Script

*Campbell's*

All Capitals

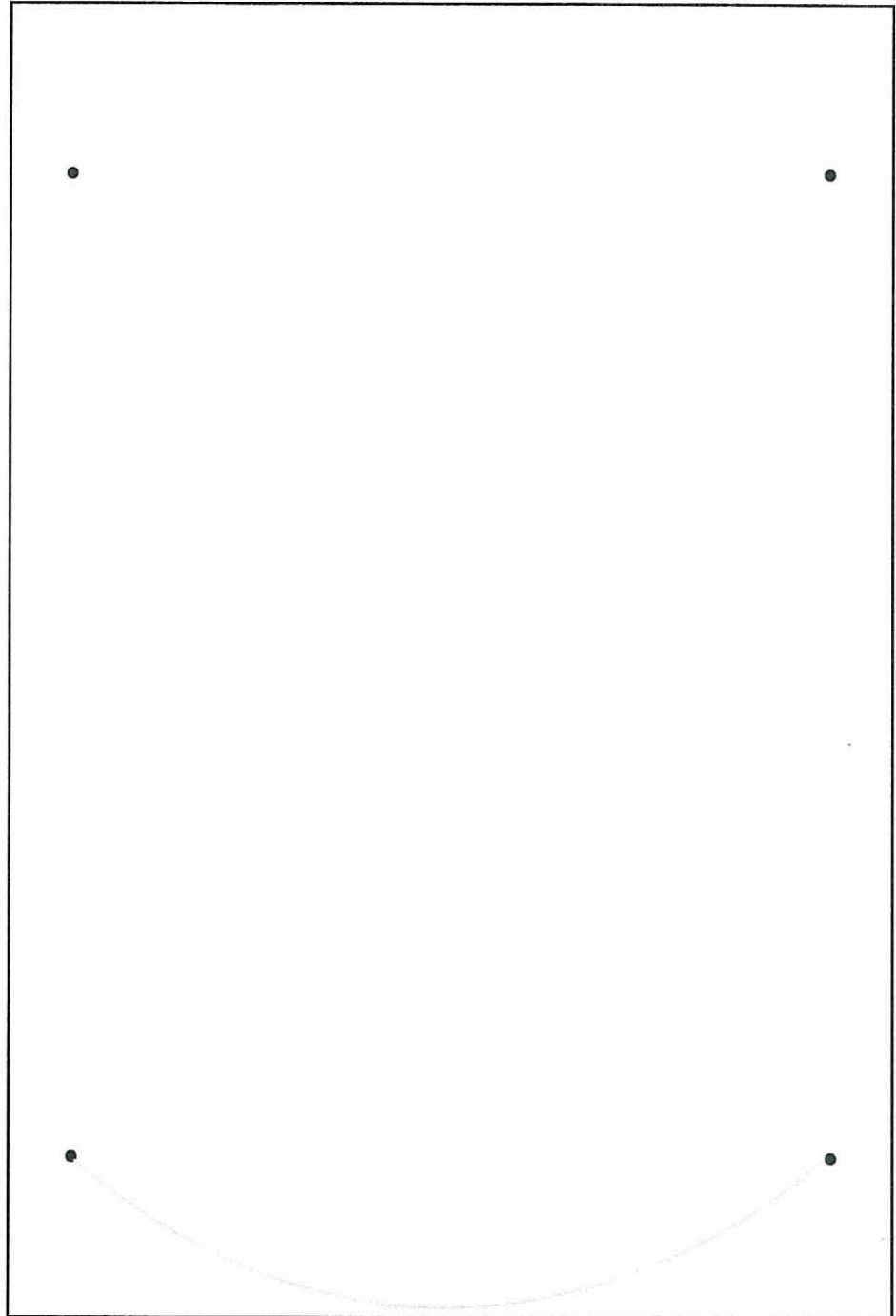
CONDENSED



Draw a pattern for the soup can that you will use for your art project.

The dots are the four corners of the can. Remember, the top curves up the bottom curves down.

Use a straight edge to connect the dots for the sides.



Save this page for your art project.



The last few pages of this section contain the Art Activity for Andy Warhol. This step-by-step outline will be a guide for instructing your child(ren) through the activity. The parent/instructor should review all steps necessary to complete this project before beginning any work.

Cut out the Artist Profile Slip below and attach it to the back of the completed art project.

---

**ANDY WARHOL**

(WAR-hall) American 1928-1987

Andy Warhol fascinated the world with his simple, bright artwork of popular, everyday items and famous people of the 1960's. He wanted to be remembered as a "can of soup." Campbell's of course!

**ART ACTIVITY EMPHASIS:** Color

**MEDIA:** Tissue Collage or Construction Paper and Pen

---

**ANDY WARHOL**

(WAR-hall) American 1928-1987

Andy Warhol fascinated the world with his simple, bright artwork of popular, everyday items and famous people of the 1960's. He wanted to be remembered as a "can of soup." Campbell's of course!

**ART ACTIVITY EMPHASIS:** Color

**MEDIA:** Tissue Collage or Construction Paper and Pen

## Step 3 - Working With: Art Activity Instructions

### ARTIST

Andy Warhol (*WAR-hall*)  
1928-1987  
American

### LEVEL

Advanced

©

### EMPHASIS

Abstract “Pop” Art

### ART ELEMENTS

Color

### TECHNIQUE

Paper collage with calligraphy

### MEDIA

Layered paper, lettering

### PRINT

*Tomato Beef Noodle O's*

### VOCABULARY

Abstract, shape, color, curve, overlap,  
spiral, calligraphy

### SUGGESTED MUSIC

Music of the 1900's

#

### MATERIALS FOR INSTRUCTOR AND STUDENTS

One - 9” x 12” black construction paper  
One - 6” x 9” colored construction paper:  
(Choice of red, blue, green, or yellow)  
One - 2” x 2” yellow construction paper  
One - 6” x 4 ½” piece of white construction paper  
Two - 6” x 4 ½” pieces of colored construction paper  
(Choose 2 different colors from red, blue, green, and yellow)  
Artist Profile Slip  
Black pens  
Red pens  
Masking tape (instructor only)  
Scissors, Glue, Completed Learning Packet

### PREPARATION

Construct an example to become familiar with the project. Place print in front of room. Tape 9” x 12” background paper horizontally to the board. Arrange paper pieces, pens, and glue close by.

### SET-UP [ 5 minutes ]

Distribute the materials to each student:

SUPPLIES [2] Black pen, red pen

PAPER [5] One 9” x 12” Black, one 6” x 9” colored, one 6” x 4½” white, and two 6” x 4½” colored, square yellow paper, and artist profile slip

### ORIENTATION [ 3 MINUTES ]

Andy Warhol created “pop” art. He painted everyday objects such as shoes, soup cans, and butterflies. Did he use bright, contrasting colors? (YES) He was an American who loved popular culture and celebrity. Today you will create a soup can picture using the calligraphy that you practiced in the Learning Packet.

### Demonstration AND ACTIVITY

#### ORGANIZE YOUR WORK AREA [ 3 minutes ]

1. Place the black paper and the large colored paper in the center of your desk.
2. Put the pens, yellow square, and the artist profile slip in one corner of your desk.
3. Place the Learning Packet in the other corner.
4. Put the scissors and the white and two colored pieces of paper at the top of your desk.

#### GLUE THE BACKGROUND [ 2 minutes ]

Glue the 6 x 9 colored piece of construction paper to one side of the 9 x 12 black construction paper, matching three sides.



#### DRAW THE CAN SHAPE PATTERN [ 3 minutes ]

1. Turn to the last page of your Learning Packet.
2. Using the black paper as a straight edge, draw straight lines vertically between the two sets of dots.
3. Draw the upper and lower curved lines, staying within the box.
4. Draw the curved line in the center of the can.
5. Write “top” and “bottom” on the two halves, and cut out the can shape pattern.

#### CUTTING THE CAN SHAPE PIECES [ 10 minutes ]

1. With your pencil, trace the can shape onto the 6” x 4½” white paper.
2. Cut out the white “can.”
3. Cut the **pattern**, from the Learning Packet, in half on the center curved line.
4. Trace that line onto the white paper can, and cut the white can piece in half on that line.
5. Trace and cut a “top” out of one 6” x 4½” colored paper. Set aside.
6. Trace and cut a “bottom” out of the other 6” x 4½” colored paper.

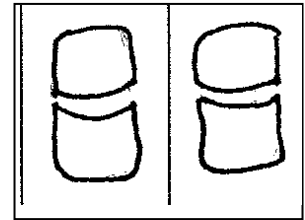
### **MOUNTING THE ARTIST PROFILE SLIP [ 2 minutes ]**

(Profile slips for each artist are provided. They give a brief description of the artist, the technique, and the media used in the art activity. They should be mounted on the back of each art project.)

1. Write your name on the front of the artist profile slip.
2. Using glue, mount the profile slip on the back of your artwork.
3. Encourage students to discuss their artwork at home using this artist slip of information.

### **ATTACH THE CANS TO THE BACKGROUND PAPER [ 5 minutes ]**

1. Arrange the can shapes on both sides of the background. Each “can” should include either a white top or bottom.

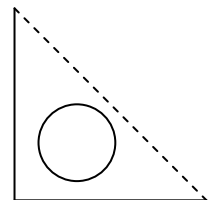


2. Leave a small 1/8” space between the two pieces for contrast.

3. Glue can pieces to the paper.

### **ATTACH THE “SEAL” [ 5 minutes ]**

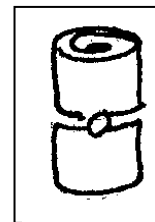
1. Fold the 2” yellow square construction paper in half diagonally. With the paper folded, cut through both layers to create two 1” circles (approx.).



2. Glue a circle over the center of each can, overlapping both the top and bottom pieces of paper.

### **DRAWING THE SPIRAL [ 3 minutes ]**

1. On the top of each can, have students use the black pen and draw a large oval connecting the two sides.



2. Continue with the black pen and draw a spiral to suggest the perspective of the round can.

### **LETTERING THE LABEL [ 5 minutes ]**

(Note: Have students work from the top down. Until dry, pen ink will smear.)

1. Using the red and black pens, the students will complete the lettering of the label.
2. Students should plan ahead so that the entire word will fit on the can. Suggest that they locate the center of the word and think about placement. Have them practice with a pencil on a similar-sized paper. Use the Learning Pages as inspiration.
3. An easy way to draw “Campbell’s” follows. The student prints:

Campbell's

then connects the letters and gives the "C" a curly-que:

Campbell's

4. The other lettering can be a combination of fonts and as simple or complex as they want.

5. The bottom of the can should include at least the word "soup."

#### **DECORATE THE SEAL [ 5 minutes ]**

Using pens, decorate the center "seal" with patterns and/or lettering. (Stars or dots work well.)

## **CONCLUSION**

Do you remember how Andy Warhol wanted to be remembered? (CAN OF SOUP) With your colorful Pop Art, you have fulfilled his wish! His simple shapes and bright colors live on in your creations.

#### **EXTENSION**

Community Service: Students may bring in their favorite can of Campbell's Soup, and when the art unit is complete, donate the cans to a local food bank or shelter.