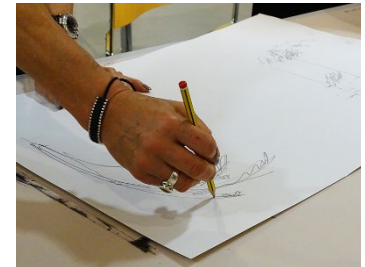


Topic: **Propaganda and juxtaposition. Borders, boundaries and frontiers. (2D Print making)**

I need to know: The difference between artist proofing, mono printing, relief and reduction printing and editioning a print.

Key Words	Definitions
Monoprinting	Is a form of printmaking where the image can only be made once
Relief printing	Refers to lino, wood cut, etching and engraving and are processes that require you to take away material to print from raised surfaces.
Reduction printing	Reduction printing enables you to print layers of colour by reducing surface areas before over printing.
Etching	Etching is a printmaking technique that uses chemical action to produce incised lines in a metal printing plate which then hold the applied ink and form the image.
Drypoint etching	Drypoint is an intaglio engraving process with the ink is sunk into the resulting grooves beneath the surface of a metal plate. It is essentially a form of drawing from which multiple prints can be pulled.
Intaglio	Intaglio is the family of printing and printmaking techniques in which the image is incised into a surface and the incised line or sunken area holds the ink. It is the direct opposite of a relief print.
Stencilling	Stencilling produces an image by applying pigment to a surface through holes cut in thin sheet.
Registration	In colour printing, print registration is the layering of printed shapes one on top of the other to form a multicolour image. Registration error refers to the misalignment of colour resulting in a blurred image.
Crop marks	Crop marks, also known as trim marks, are lines printed in the corners of your publication's sheet or sheets of paper to show the printer where to trim the paper.
Collagraph	Collagraphy was introduced in 1955 and is a printmaking process in which materials are applied to a rigid board . The word is derived from the Greek word koll or kolla, meaning glue, and graph, meaning the activity of drawing.
Printing Press	A press is a mechanical device for applying pressure to paper placed on an inked surface.
Edition	An edition is the number of prints struck from one plate, usually at the same time. Expressed as 1/100 or 2/100 etc. The value of an editioned print will often be determined by the total number of copies. i.e. 1/10 prints will be more valuable than 1/1000 simply because there are fewer of them in the world.
Artists proof	An artist's proof is an impression of a print taken in the printmaking process to see the current printing state of a plate while the plate is being worked on by the artist. Artists proofs are often more expensive to buy because they are unique and provide an insight into the artist's processes.
Leading	Leading is a typography term that describes the distance between each line of text. The name comes from a time when typesetting was done by hand and pieces of lead were used to separate the lines.
Kerning	In typography, kerning is the process of adjusting the spacing between letters, usually to achieve a visually pleasing result.
Propaganda	Propaganda is the spreading of information in support of a cause. The advent of printing had a dramatic impact on the delivery of persuasive text and images via printing.



Monoprinting: is a form of printmaking where the image can only be made once, unlike most printmaking which allows for multiples.



Relief printing: Lino, wood cut, etching, engraving are processes that require you to take away material to print from raised surfaces.



Reduction printing: Enables you to print layers of colour by reducing surface areas before over printing.

Arrow Tasks: Consider the impact of printing technology on the mass production of books from early wood block printing to the invention of the Johannes Gutenberg press in the 15th century. What did this mean to our ability to share knowledge? How does this compare with the invention of the internet in 1983? Research and present a 300-word study.

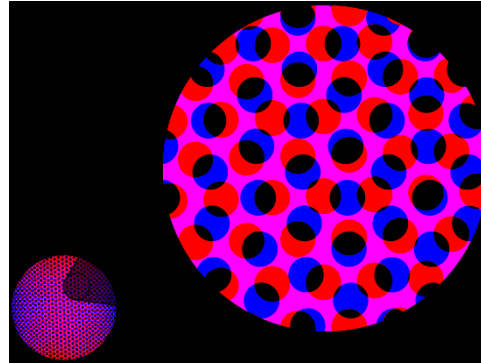
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Intaglio is an engraving process used to print multiples of an image. A bank note is a good example of intaglio printing.



Collagraph printing. Layers of materials are cut and applied to create a raised surface. This surface is then inked before paper pressed onto the surface and a print pulled from the collagraph.



The Ben Day process is a technique dating from 1879. While the Ben Day process is commonly described in terms of dots ("Ben Day dots"), other shapes may be used, such as parallel lines, textures, irregular effects or waved lines.



Student work.



The earliest books were hand written and accessible to only a few people. The printing press democratized books and enabled many people to view books.



Banksy's stencilling.

Gutenberg introduced printing to Europe. His introduction of mechanical movable type to Europe started the Printing Revolution, ushering in the modern period of human history. It played a key role in the development of the Renaissance, Reformation, the Age of Enlightenment, and the scientific revolution and laid the basis for the modern knowledge-based economy and the spread of learning to the masses.

Links to further resources: <https://www.tate.org.uk/art/art-terms>

Thinking, questioning and communicating your visual intelligence using practical skills in ART.

You will be able to organise your thoughts, understanding and expertise in ART this term under the following headings.

Skills: *Manual dexterity, cutting, engraving, collaging, printing, registering.*

Contexts: *History, reasoning, ideas, recognising the impact of print processes, connections, text / image and communication.*

Rules: *Visual analysis, positive and negative, relief, registering, layering and optical colour mixing in Ben Day Dot technique.*

Audience: *Multiple printing of image and text means multiple audiences, messaging, propaganda, education, religion and communication.*

Resolution: *Selection of appropriate printing process, exploration, experimentation and application of technique.*

Communication: *Discuss democratising influence of printing technologies, explore link between image and text.*

Legacy: *Material, pigment, permanence, honesty, heritage, culture, accuracy, mass production, influence of books and the internet.*

Throughout the year we will be asking you to articulate (to say, explain and use), a number of **Personal, Learning and Thinking skills** to help you develop your knowledge and understanding. This term we will be asking you to reflect upon your **Team Working:** Collaborate, manage discussions, adapt behaviour, demonstrate fairness and responsibility, support.

Further thinking (why does this matter?):



On a functional level, it is important to us all that we have access, through print, to information.

i.e. news, laws, entertainment, religion and personal data to name a few.

On a more complex level, understand that the democratisation of images and text through print, and the internet, has led to a huge social and cultural revolution. The transience of words and universality of images arguably means we process and remember images with far greater efficiency and effect. Our ability to exploit improved print technology has a huge influence on our ability to communicate to wider audiences. However, the carbon footprint of print, and even more so our current forms of digital storage, will inevitably call into question the moral efficacy of so much recorded information in the years to come.