



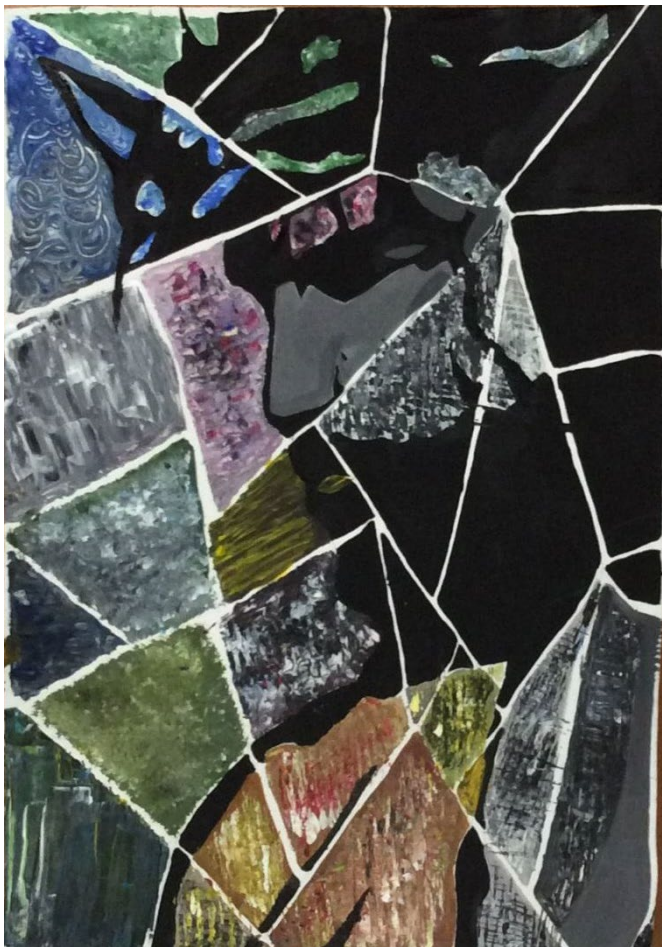
Never Such Innocence winning artwork examples



Peace, by George Sanders from Hampton School

Winner of Together: a UK-German Centenary Project, ages 11-14





Forgive and Remember, by Lydia Calman-Grimsdale
Second Place Winner 2014, ages 14-16

Post-War Vision, by Fatima Arman
Runner Up 2015 / 16, ages 14-16



Win Some Lose Some, by Vivian Huang
Second Place Winner 2017 / 18, ages 14-16



We are the Dead, by Honey Marshall

Third Place Winner 2016 / 17, ages 11-14

'We are Making a New World' - A re-enactment and lino-print interpretation



Paul Nash 'We are Making a New World' 1918
 This painting was made in 1918 and has survived in the area since that time. He painted it with the British Service during the first London air raid and seen from an aerial view. It was inspired by the possible possibility of future air raids on the city of London and the British people. The only thing that is left, over the years, is the fact that the painting is still there. It was painted in the year 1918 and it is still there today. It is a very important piece of art and it is a very important piece of art. It is a very important piece of art and it is a very important piece of art. It is a very important piece of art and it is a very important piece of art.

Working from Paul Nash's painting 'We are Making a New World', pupils got into position to suggest that the bumps and trees were actually bodies with arms and hands extending skywards, something that is suggested in the original painting, but is not overt. From this initial starting point pupils went on to create a series of lino-prints and others made wax-resist pieces using their lino-blocks. Pupils involved in this project are in Year 9 and are all either 13 or 14 years old. They really engaged with the subject matter and enjoyed creating their own interpretation of the theme.

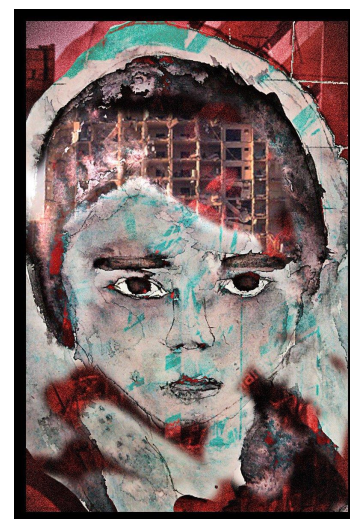
This project was introduced by Mrs Williams, Head of Art at Hampton School.



We Are Making A New World, by Cameron Hair – First Place Winner 2016 / 17, ages 11-14

Larbert High School

After visiting Berlin in 2018 with our UK-German Centenary project *Together*, Larbert High School were so inspired by the history of the Berlin Wall, and the effect this period had on the city's Architecture. Following this trip, Larbert High chose the theme of Architecture for their Art Class and decided to research architecture from war-torn areas such as Syria, and creating tonal portraits within architectural backgrounds. The students were encouraged to research this current conflict and use text and statements from New Articles for inspiration for their final pieces.



Examples of War Art

The Punic Wars:

- The Ancient History Encyclopaedia has a section on [art from Carthage](#).
- This [Roman Engraving](#) shows a War Galley with Infantry on deck
- This coin has a [portrait of Hasdrubal](#), a Cathaginian General during the Second Punic War. How is the depiction different from a [coin showing Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus](#)?
- Events of the Punic Wars have also been depicted by later artists - e.g.
 - [The Capture of Carthage](#) by Giovanni Battista Tiepolo
 - [Snow Storm](#) by Joseph Mallord William Turner, depicts Hannibal Crossing the Alps

The Battle of Hastings: The Bayeaux Tapestry

View the Bayeaux Tapestry scene by scene on this website created by Reading Museum:

<http://www.bayeuxtapestry.org.uk/BayeuxContents.htm>

- You could divide the class into groups, with each group looking at a different section
- You can also learn more about the Tapestry's history [here](#)

The First World War

There are a range of First World War pieces in the Never Such Innocence resource – request two free hardcopies by emailing enquiries@neversuchinnocence.com or download from the [Never Such Innocence website](#).

Pablo Picasso: *Guernica*

- Created in 1937, the mural “Guernica” represents Picasso’s response to news of the German aerial bombing of the town Guernica.
- The piece doesn’t depict the event of the bombing but instead represents a statement lamenting the horrors of war.
- View the piece online here:
<https://www.museoreinasofia.es/en/collection/artwork/guernica>

The Troubles: *Castles of Ulster*, Jonathan Olley

- Photographer Jonathan Olley captured a series of photographs of Northern Ireland in 1989.
- View the photographs here:
<http://www.jonathanolley.com/pages/imagegroup.public.display.php?igId=77>
- The photos are accompanied by captions which give context.
- Ask pupils why Olley named the series 'Castles of Ulster' - what parallels does this draw to other periods of history?

The Falklands Conflict: Linda Kitson's Drawings

- Kitson served in the Royal Air Force and recorded the Falklands conflict with her drawings
- [This note](#) was attached to a special flotation device for Linda Kitson's drawings. It demonstrates the importance to the artist of recording the conflict and making sure her art survived and could be viewed by others outside the conflict.
- View her drawings on the Imperial War Museum's online collections:
 - [Gurkha Live Firing from the Helicopter Pad of the QE2](#)
 - [Sapper Hill Rapier Position](#)
 - [2nd Battalion Scots Guards in the Sheep Sheds at Fitzroy](#)
 - [SS Canberra. British and Argentinian Casualties receiving hospital treatment](#)
 - [Sir Galahad Moored at Fitzroy. She Continued to Burn Until She Was Towed Out To Sea and Sunk As A War Grave](#)
 - [Welsh Guardsmen from the Bridge](#)
 - [Flight Deck Crew Grounding Sea King 97](#)
 - [16 Field Ambulance Ward at Fitzroy](#)

The Gulf War: John Keane

- Keane was commissioned by the Imperial War Museum to record the Gulf War with his paintings. The full series can be viewed here:
<http://www.johnkeaneart.com/index.php/welcome/cat/34/2/2?>
- Keane's painting of a Gas Alert in 1991 (the top picture on the above link) is called "An Ecstasy of Fumbling" - a line from Wilfred Owen's poem *Dulce et Decorum Est*. Discuss with pupils the significance of this title.