KS2 Learning Framework

1. Martin Luther King in Newcastle

KS2 Science: Benday dots, light frequencies, colour filters, colour blindness tests.

- We see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes
- I can understand how Benday dots are used to show colour on a printed page.

KS2 Art: Benday dots, Pop Art, Roy Lichtenstein, Andy Warhol, pointillism

- Improve mastery of art and design techniques
- I can use Benday dots to create colour areas in my designs.

Related areas: Citizenship, history, politics

Content: Science/Art

Look closely at the comic. Each colour is made of tiny dots of other colours. These dots are Benday dots, named after their inventor Benjamin Day.

Benday dots are a cheap way of printing lots of colour images. This technique uses four colours of ink that print separately, and overlap to make more colours.

The four colours are CMYK: cyan, magenta, yellow, and key (black).

Different arrangements of colours look different. For example:

- more blank space between dots = pale colour
- dots close together = deep colour
- overlapping CMYK dots = change of colour.

To help you, use the colour mixing chart in our resource pack.

Suggested tasks

What colour is the woman's hat?

Examine this page with a magnifying glass. How many different colours can you find in the woman's hat? [*red, pink; red and pink and purple and other colours too]*

Find out more about artists who have used Benday dots. For example: Pop Art (Roy Lichtenstein; Andy Warhol); Pointillism

Try using these techniques in your own artwork

- use felt tips to make dots; use only red/ yellow/blue/black to combine into different colours
- make a poster that is clear to read from a distance but hard to read close up.

Summary of comic: Watching Dr Martin Luther King Jr's 1967 Newcastle speech on a shop window TV in Newcastle, a crowd questions the relevance of racism/war/poverty (key themes of MLK's speech) to the North East. They realise that these are our fights too.

Comic artist/writer: Paul Peart-Smith

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Read online:
http://research.ncl.ac.uk/fccomics/chapters/introductionandconclusion.html