

Knowledge Organiser - Pablo Picasso (Y4)

Vocabulary




Cubism	An early 20th-century style and movement in art, especially painting, in which perspective with a single viewpoint was abandoned and use was made of simple geometric shapes, interlocking planes, and, later, collage.
Collage	A piece of art made by sticking various different materials such as photographs and pieces of paper or fabric on to a backing.
Surrealism	A 20th-century avant-garde movement in art and literature which sought to release the creative potential of the unconscious mind, for example by the irrational juxtaposition of images.
Avant-garde	New and experimental ideas and methods in art, music, or literature.
Monochromatic	Containing or using only one colour.



Biography

- Pablo Picasso was a Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker, ceramicist and stage designer.
- Picasso lived between 1881 and 1973. He was originally from Malaga, in southern Spain, but spent much of his life living in France.
- Picasso is widely considered to be one of the greatest artists of the 20th Century.
- He is most famous for paintings such as Guernica, The Weeping Woman and The Old Guitarist, and also for developing the Cubism movement.
- Picasso was known as an experimenter: he changed his style many times throughout his long career.
- In his lifetime, Picasso produced over 1,800 paintings and 1,200 sculptures. Many of his paintings have sold for over \$100 million.

Styles and Techniques

Blue Period and Rose Period	The <u>Blue Period</u> is a term used to describe the period 1901- 1904, when Picasso painted <u>monochromatic</u> paintings in <u>cold blue & blue-green colours</u> . The paintings were often somber and sad, showing the downtrodden in society. The <u>Rose Period</u> followed the Blue Period, between 1904 and 1906. It shows more <u>cheerful</u> themes, for example carnivals, clowns and performers. Warmer colours such as <u>red, orange and pink were used</u> .	
Cubism	From around 1907, Picasso began the <u>Cubism</u> movement, alongside his friend, Georges Braque. Cubism brings together different views of the subjects (usually a person or object) from different viewpoints, all at the same time. It results in paintings that deliberately seem <u>broken or fragmented</u> . At first, cubism paintings were monochromatic, (so the viewer did not focus on the colour) but Picasso changed this from 1912 – using colour and collage.	
Surrealism	<u>Surrealism</u> is an art movement that grew from around 1920. It used <u>strange, chaotic figures and shapes</u> to show <u>dreams and unconscious thoughts</u> . Picasso began applying surrealist features to his paintings from around 1925. He often painted the 'fascinating face' of his new muse, Marie-Therese Walter.	



The Old Guitarist 1903



Guernica 1937



Self-Portraits: Aged 25 1906 and Facing Death 1972

How do I paint like Picasso?

Step 1: Use black or dark blue paint for an outline of the face. This is just a rough guide at this point.


Step 2: Roughly paint in the background area with a large, flat brush.

Step 3: Look at the features of the model's face. Paint them within simple shapes (e.g. squares, triangles, rectangles).

Step 4: Add abstraction. Do this by moving your model around and seeing their face from different angles. Add the new features that you see in different simple shapes.

Step 5: Add in highlights and lowlights. Use extremely bright & dark colours to exaggerate the lightest & darkest areas of the model's face.

Things you'll need:
Oil paints (bright colours), brushes, palette, canvas, rags.



A child's Picasso-inspired self-portrait.

Timeline of Picasso's Life

25th October 1881	1895	1901-04	1904-06	1907-1912	1921	1925	1935	1937	1963-73	8th April 1973
Born in Malaga, Spain. He is the son of an Art teacher.	His family moves to Barcelona. He attends School of Fine Arts.	Picasso's Blue Period – shades of blue/green used almost exclusively.	Rose Period – uses cheerful orange and pink colours.	Alongside Braque, Picasso develops cubism – artworks use cubes and other geometrical shapes.	Birth of son – Paulo. Paintings become more classical.	Picasso explores Surrealism.	Time of anxiety in which he stops painting & writes poetry.	Produces <i>Guernica</i> , probably his most famous work.	Picasso confronts death in his final paintings.	Picasso dies in Mougins, France, from heart failure.

'Art washes away from the soul the dust of everyday life.'