

# Year 5- Collage

# Pablo PICASSO



## Biography

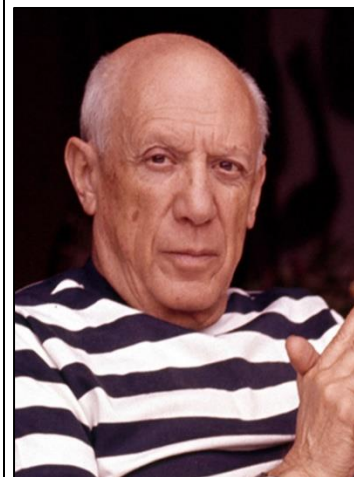
-Pablo Picasso was a Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker, ceramicist and stage designer.

-Picasso is widely considered to be one of the greatest artists of the 20<sup>th</sup> 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.



-Picasso lived between 1881 and 1973. He was originally from Malaga, in southern Spain, but spent much of his life living in France.

## Significant Works

**The Old Guitarist (1903)**



-*The Old Guitarist* is perhaps the most well-known of the paintings from Picasso's Blue Period.  
-It was painted just after the death of his close friend, Casagemas.  
-It shows a thin, skeleton-like figure with distorted features. The brown guitar is the only shift in colour from the depressing blue tint throughout.

**Guernica (1937)**



-*Guernica* is a very large mural painting.  
- It is considered one of the world's greatest anti-war paintings. It was painted in response to the Spanish town of Guernica being bombed by Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy.  
-It shows how people, as well as animals, suffer because of the tragedies of war.  
-It is navy, blue, black and white, painted with oil on canvas in a cubist style.

**Self-Portraits: Aged 25 (1906) and Facing Death (1972)**



-Picasso completed many, many self-portraits throughout his life, which reflected his constantly-changing style.  
-Aged 25, Picasso had already begun developing his trademark cubist style. The later 1972 portrait demonstrates a number of elements of surrealism that had found their way into his work.

## Styles and Techniques

<p><b>Blue Period and Rose Period</b></p>	<p>-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 &amp; blue-green</u> colours. 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</u> were used.</p>	
<p><b>Cubism</b></p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p><b>Surrealism</b></p>	<p>-<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.</p>	

## 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.

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

**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.

**A child's Picasso-inspired self-portrait.**

## Key Vocabulary

- Picasso
- Spain
- France
- Cubism
- Collage
- Abstraction
- Surrealism
- Blue Period
- Monochromatic
- Rose Period
- Self-Portrait
- Guernica
- The Weeping Woman
- The Old Guitarist

## Picasso Timeline

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