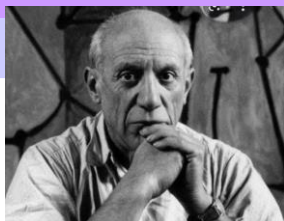


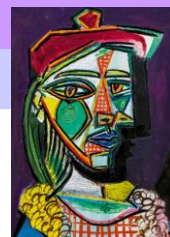
Portraits inspired by Pablo Picasso



Pablo Picasso

Artist(s)

Pablo Ruiz Picasso was born in 1881 in Spain. He was a painter and sculptor and created over 20,000 images. He was a cubist artist and people think he is one of the greatest artists ever. Picasso could draw and paint when he was very young. His first word was *lápiz*, the Spanish word for "pencil". He was 90 years old when he was the first living artist to have an exhibition at the Louvre in Paris (a very famous art gallery). Picasso had four children.



Year 1 Drawing Skills

Year 2 drawing skills

1. Explore tone using different grades of pencils
2. Experiment with creating pattern and texture using sketching techniques.
3. Sketch from observation
4. Begin to draw carefully in line from observation, recording shapes and positioning marks or features with some care.

Vocabulary

Portrait	a picture of a person which only shows the face or head and shoulders	Sketch	a rough first drawing which is usually lots of small lines built up to make a whole picture
Subject	the topic or main focus of a picture	Abstract	artwork that is not realistic and instead uses shapes, colours, lines and other marks to represent an idea
Cubism	when the artist breaks up the subject of their picture and puts them back together in abstract and geometric forms. Or draws the subject from all different directions on the same picture	Hatch, crosshatch, stipple, scumble	patterns used to create texture on a picture Hatch – lots of lines Cross hatch - lines crossing over each other in opposite directions Stipple - small dots Scumble- small overlapping circles/ scribbles

What are we learning?

1



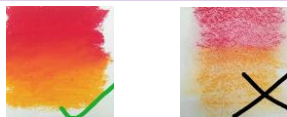
- Picasso is a famous **cubist** artist
- A '**subject**' is the main focus in a piece of art
- **Cubism** uses different angles of a subject
- We can all have different **opinions** about the same piece of art

2



- Art is made using 7 basic **elements**: **line**, **shape**, **texture**, **form**, **space**, **value** and **colour**
- Portrait of Dora Maar is a famous Picasso **painting**
- Different people can make different observations about the same piece of art

3

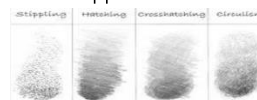


- **Tone** is how **light** or **dark** a colour is
- **Blending** is gently intermingling two or more colours to create a gradual transition or to soften lines
- **Shading** is filling in an outline with areas of light and dark
- Tone and shade can be created using different **pencil grades** and by putting different amounts of pressure on the pencil
- **Colours** can be blended by **smudging** oil **pastels** together

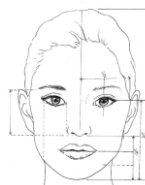
4

- **2D** art is flat but can be made to look **3D** by using different shading **techniques/patterns**

Hatch – lots of lines
Cross hatch – lines crossing over each other in opposite directions
Stipple – small dots
Scumble – small overlapping circles/ scribbles

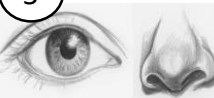


6



- **Proportion** describes how the **sizes** of **shapes** relate to each other
- Proportion refers to the **dimensions** (think 2D/ 3D) of a piece of art- **height**, **width**, **depth**

5



- **Realistic** artwork can be created using techniques to give the art the **illusion** of **texture** and **depth**
- Realistic art attempts to **copy** exactly how the subject would look in **real life**

7



- Artists can choose to make their artwork look **unrealistic** on purpose
- **Abstract** art means the artist can pick out features of the subject they think are important
- **Cubism** is a type of **abstract art**. Picasso helped to create this type of art

8

- To know what makes a good drawing
- To explain **own choices**
- To know how the work is **similar/different** to the work of Pablo Picasso
- Explain what is good and what could be **improved**

