

# Year 5 Art – Picasso and Cubism

## Knowledge, Skills and Progression Organiser

Summer term 2024

### Enquiry Question: Who is Pablo Picasso? What is Cubism?

**Why this/why now?** To recap and build on previous skills and knowledge progression from Y1, 2,3 and 4. Exploring great artists and techniques – reflecting on the work inspired by a great artist, Pablo Picasso, referring to his techniques and styles.

#### Year 5 skills progression:

**Exploring and Developing ideas – producing creative and imaginative work:** Expand the knowledge further by looking at a wider range of artists.

**Develop craft skills:** Painting and sculpture.

**Evaluating and analysing their own work and that of others:** They confidently make links and comparisons between their own work and that of others they have studied.

#### How does this link to the National Curriculum?

Key Stage 2 pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of a variety of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.

Pupils should be taught:

- To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.
- To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay].
- About great artists, architects and designers in history.

#### We will be artists by:

- Creating sketch books to record observations.
- Improving mastery of drawing and painting.
- Learning about great artists and creating artwork inspired by them.
- Developing techniques, including control and use of materials, with creativity and experimentation.

#### Are there any trips and/or links to Leicester?

#### How will this unit of work be assessed?

Through practical application of skills, observation during practical work, completed pieces of artwork, class discussion, children's written reflections and verbal feedback.

#### How will the learning journey be evidenced?

In sketch books, pieces of artwork, reflections and photographs of artwork and the process.



Pablo Picasso



Self portrait

### Character Muscles



Improving  
Investigate  
Attention  
Imitation

### Things my family can ask me:

Who is Pablo Picasso?  
What is Cubism?

Help your child to deliver their answers in properly constructed sentences, rather than one word answers or incomplete sentences.

# The Knowledge (this is the key information)

## Key Knowledge

- 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.
- Picasso was so experimental, and created so many different kinds of art that historians have divided his life and the art he made into stages. The Blue Period and the Rose Period came first. These were followed by primitivism, cubism, classicism, surrealism, wartime and Late Works.
- 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.

## Key Vocabulary




### Key Vocabulary

★ **Cubism** - Cubism is when the artist paints an object, like a bottle, from lots of different angles all in the same picture. So you see the front, the back and the sides of the bottle at the same time.

★ **Experimental** - Trying out different styles and creating new ones.

★ **Surrealism** - A twentieth-century artistic movement that explored the workings of the mind, championing the irrational, the poetic and the revolutionary.

### Styles and Techniques

<b>Blue Period and Rose Period</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-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 colours</u>. The paintings were often somber and sad, showing the downtrodden in society.</li> <li>-The <u>Rose Period</u> followed the Blue Period, between 1904 and 1906. It shows more cheerful themes, for example carnivals, clowns and performers. Warmer colours such as <u>red, orange and pink</u> were used.</li> </ul>	
<b>Cubism</b>	<p>From around 1907, Picasso began the <u>Cubism</u> movement, alongside his friend, Georges Braque.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-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>.</li> </ul> <p>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>	
<b>Surrealism</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<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>.</li> <li>-Picasso began applying surrealist features to his paintings from around 1925. He often painted the 'fascinating face' of his new muse, Marie-Therese Walter.</li> </ul>	

### How do I paint like Picasso?


**Step 1:** Use black or dark blue point 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.



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

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

### In this unit children will:

- To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas
- To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (pencil, charcoal, paint & clay).
- To be taught about great artists, architects and designers in history.
- To develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.
- Evaluate their work.

## Tate Kids: Who is Pablo Picasso?

Learn about Picasso's life and create your own artwork inspired by the artist. Then share your artwork with the Tate Kids gallery.

<https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/who-is/who-pablo-picasso>

