

PABLO PICASSO

LESSON 1

1. Have different paintings available on the notice board for him to look at.
2. Biography
 - a. Read a biography (Read "[Getting to Know the World's Greatest Artists](#)" by Mike Venezia)
 - b. Narrate a biography (Add Famous Artist of the Month)
 - c. Add a timeline entry
 - d. Add to Famous Artists Lapbook
 - e. Complete a *Artist of Influence* Sheet
3. Introduce some of Picasso's paintings (background information sheet)
4. Introduce some of Picasso's periods

His style changed many times and included:

1. **The Blue Period** - At one point a good friend of Picasso's fell in love with a woman who did not love him. This made Picasso's friend so sad he killed himself. Picasso was very sad and depressed over his friend's death so he expressed his deep sadness through his painting. He entered his "Blue Period". During this time Picasso painted poor, sad people using primarily only the color blue.
2. **The Rose Period** - Picasso fell in love and broke his "blue period" and changed into a "rose period." His colors were "happier" and he started painting happier things. He made many paintings of circus people at this time (also many nude paintings).
3. **The African period:** The period when Pablo Picasso painted in a style which was strongly influenced by African sculpture. This period is also known as the *Black Period*.
4. **Cubist Period** - Picasso developed this style and became famous for it. Cubism changed over the years, but some of them are of people with their facial parts placed in the wrong place. Many of these paintings look like they were broken and put back together. There are different phases of cubism as well, and we will discover some of them in these lessons.

Collage (within his cubist period) - "Art historians generally attribute the first use of collage in fine art to Pablo Picasso in 1912, when he glued a piece of patterned oilcloth to a cubist still life."

5. **For photos from these periods:** <http://www.wikipaintings.org/en/pablo-picasso#close>

We will study some paintings from these periods in his life, starting off with his *Blue Period*

5. Begin with a discussion of the meaning of "style".
 - a. Compare various styles of clothing such as sporty, dressy and hip/cool.
 - b. Discuss painting styles such as realistic and pointillism.
6. View examples of the *Blue Period* (Check Art Appreciation Directory on PC)
Let him do most of the talking, don't try to 'lecture' him on the art, just have an open discussion. The goal during discussion time is to learn to appreciate the artwork.
 - Ask him what he sees, have him describe the artwork.
 - Tell things he likes or dislikes about the work
 - How does he think the artist was feeling when they created it?
 - How it makes him feel looking at it?
 - Is there something unusual or unique about it?
 - Ask him what he thinks is going on in the piece, is there a story that can be told about it?

7. Have him note that during his "Blue Period" Picasso seemed to outline many of his subjects in blue or black.
 - a. Brainstorm events and things that make us sad. (Front-page for Zoology 2)
 - b. Let students outline on paper with a blue or black crayon the event that they thought of. You will need to demonstrate what an outline is for younger students.
 - c. Then students use watercolors to paint.
They are allowed to use only the color blue/azul.
Students may experiment with adding green and purple to create different shades of blue.
 - d. After their paintings are dry have students write or dictate an explanation of their artwork and title their masterpiece (Record it and add it to his profile)

Lesson 2: *Three Musicians* Lesson Plan

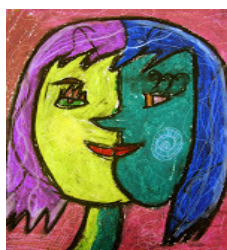
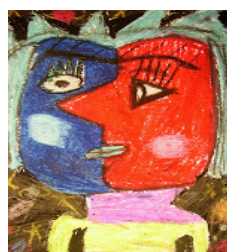
1. Introduction:
 - a. Today we're moving on to Cubism
 - b. Can you guess what cubism is?
2. Read *Introduction to Picasso and Cubism* http://www.kerpoof.com/teach?c=lesson_plans
3. Show a picture of the painting *Three Musicians*, and let the picture speak to him (add it to the wall afterwards). http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Picasso_three_musicians_moma_2006.jpg
4. Use the *Looking at a work of art* Questionnaire to draw a narration out of him for the *Three Musicians*. Let him do most of the talking, don't try to 'lecture' him on the art, just have an open discussion. The goal during discussion time is to learn to appreciate the artwork.
 - Ask him what he sees, have him describe the artwork.
 - Tell things he likes or dislikes about the work
 - How does he think the artist was feeling when they created it?
 - How it makes him feel looking at it?
 - Is there something unusual or unique about it?
 - Ask him what he thinks is going on in the piece, is there a story that can be told about it?
5. Discuss repetition of color in *The Three Musicians*
6. Hand out Excerpt from the *Three Musicians*
 - a. Watercolor Picasso Lesson <http://makingartfun.com/htm/f-maf-printit/watercolor-picasso.htm>
7. Demonstrate outlining each shape with black crayon. Emphasize pressing hard and being very careful. This is important for good results.

Lesson 3: Dora Maar Au Chat - Picasso Portrait Lesson Plan

1. Show a picture of the painting Dora Maar Au Chat.jpg (Add to wall afterwards)
2. Let him narrate what he sees (experiences)
Let him do most of the talking, don't try to 'lecture' him on the art, just have an open discussion. The goal during discussion time is to learn to appreciate the artwork.
 - Ask him what he sees, have him describe the artwork.
 - Tell things he likes or dislikes about the work
 - How does he think the artist was feeling when they created it?
 - How it makes him feel looking at it?
 - Is there something unusual or unique about it?
 - Ask him what he thinks is going on in the piece, is there a story that can be told about it?

Drawing a "Picasso" face

1. With a black oil pastel, draw a profile of a face.
Instruct the children to think about the placement of the first line (middle of paper). Since this is a lesson in cubism, the kids don't have to be perfect, in fact, the crazier the better!
2. They should draw a straight line for the forehead, nose, mouth and chin.
Leave the neck for now then draw an eye looking to the side.
3. To the left of the profile, draw a curved line from the topside of the head to the chin of the other face.
On this face the kids draw an eye facing towards them.
4. The mouth is where the kids join the two faces.
This is also where they see how the two faces fit together.
Draw hair, neck and shoulders.
5. Color one side of the face one color and then choose a different color for the other side.
6. I also show them how to layer oil pastel; color with a light pastel then cover with a dark pastel. Using the wooden end of a paintbrush or wooden dowel, children can scratch off the top layer of oil pastel to reveal the under layer. Some children will create some very intricate patterns.
7. The oil pastel should be applied heavily.
This is where you need to encourage kids to put in their best effort. A lightly colored rendering is not what we're after here. This works in their favor so if they want to scratch off the top layer later on, they can.
8. Trace over all the black oil pastel lines with a black oil pastel.
This is a good time to add small details like eyelashes.



Easy Picasso Faces



Lesson 4: Guitar & Violin paintings

1. Introduction
Picasso played with his art. He certainly enjoyed exploring guitars and violins. He took the well-known shapes and broke them up into angles and pieces – almost like shards of glass! This style is known as cubism.
2. Look at Picasso's art works and discuss cubism and the features of his violin and guitar art works.
3. Let him narrate what he sees (experiences)
Let him do most of the talking, don't try to 'lecture' him on the art, just have an open discussion. The goal during discussion time is to learn to appreciate the artwork.
 - Ask him what he sees, have him describe the artwork.
 - Tell things he likes or dislikes about the work
 - How does he think the artist was feeling when they created it?
 - How it makes him feel looking at it?
 - Is there something unusual or unique about it?
 - Ask him what he thinks is going on in the piece, is there a story that can be told about it?
4. Print out several Google images of piano keys, music notes, guitars and violins.

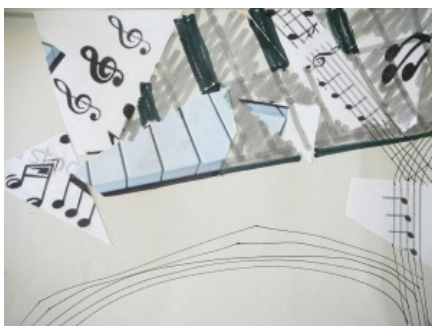


Step 1: Draw several **long lines** at different angles intersecting each other across a blank paper.

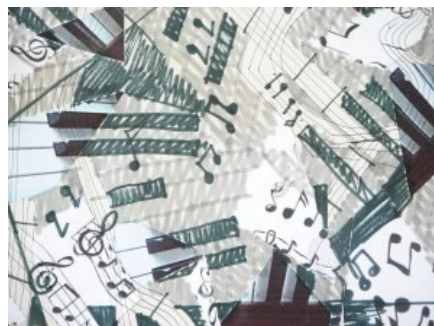


Step 2: Place that paper over the printouts and **cut through** the whole lot on those lines (you'll end up with a stack of angled pieces)

5. **Step 3:** Take a **huge blank page** and draw a frame around it.



Step 4: We used the **piano keys and music note shards** and scattered them around the page and then glued down for our **background**.



Step 5: Now the creative part – **draw** music lines from the shards and extend them with marker pens in cubist shapes over or under other pieces paper. Do the same with the piano keys until the page is "full".



Step 6: Add the guitar and violin pieces randomly around the center of the page.



Step 7: Use markers with the same color-tones and create **cubist shapes** that fill in more of the spaces until the work “feels” done.



This process is unexpectedly creative, great right-brain activity! There is no pressure to make the picture “look right”. The whole process is fairly quick – about 1 hour.



And the finished project is really lovely!

Lesson 5: ATC = Artist Trading Cards

Making collage ATCs is another way to interact with Picasso's art. Picasso also was one of the first artists to use the collage art form, so making collages with his art is appropriate.

1. Print out the Picasso thumbnails from the *minibook template*.
2. Make Picasso inspired ATCs.

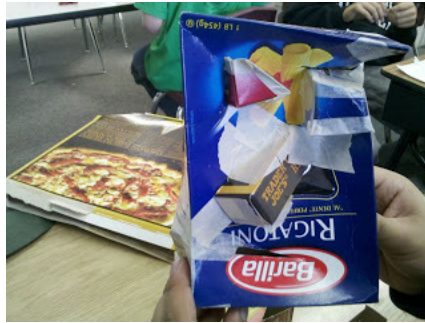


Lesson 6: Picasso Sculptures

Found this cool idea on [Art Attack](#). It's filed under 3D Sculptures.

Directions: (Acquire LOTS of boxes!)

1. Disfigure large box, then tape corners of other boxes on it for facial features.
2. Add torn paper and watered down glue to entire outside of sculpture, and let dry.
3. Outline cubism areas and paint.
4. Add features with paint or markers.
5. Add black lines to emphasize the cubism.



"Picasso Nature"