



Picasso and Braque's Cubist style

Children will appraise the work of Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque and compare their styles. They will use pastels to design and create their own portrait in Picasso's style and collage to create a Braque-inspired still life.

Key Questions

- Which colours complement each other well and which contrast?
- How can I mix paints to create different shades, tints and hues?
- How can I use shapes to represent the idea of what I am trying to represent?
- How do the work of Picasso and Braque compare with each other and which do I prefer?
- How can I show different views of an object at once?



Key Vocabulary

abstract art	Art that does not attempt to create a realistic image, but more of an effect or an idea.
complementary colours	Pairs of colours (from opposite sides of the colour wheel) that contrast with each other more than any other colour, and when placed side-by-side make each other look brighter.
analogous colours	Groups of colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel.
cubism	A style of art which attempts to show all the viewpoints of an object at once.
hue	A colour, or the particular degree of light or dark of a colour.
shade	A mixture of a colour with black, which increases darkness.
tint	A mixture of a colour with white, which reduces darkness.
texture	The way something feels to the touch, or looks to the eye. Words like rough, silky, shiny and dull help writers describe the texture of an object.
portrait	A painting, photograph, sculpture, or other artistic representation of a person, often showing mainly the face of the person.
self-portrait	A portrait of the artist, by the artist.
tertiary colours	Colours created by mixing equal parts of a primary and secondary colour.

Pablo Picasso

Full Name: Pablo Picasso's full name was Pablo Diego José Francisco de Paula Juan Nepomuceno Crispín Crispiniano María Remedios de la Santísima Trinidad Ruiz Picasso!

Birthplace: He was born in Málaga, Spain, on October 25, 1881.

Art Styles: Picasso worked in many art styles, but he is most famous for starting Cubism with Georges Braque.

Cubism: In Cubism, Picasso broke objects and people into shapes like squares, triangles, and rectangles to show them from different angles.

Child Prodigy: Picasso was a brilliant artist from a young age and could paint realistically by the time he was a teenager.

Famous Painting: One of his most famous Cubist works is Les Femmes d'Alger (O.J. Version O) (1911-12), which shows people in unusual shapes and forms.

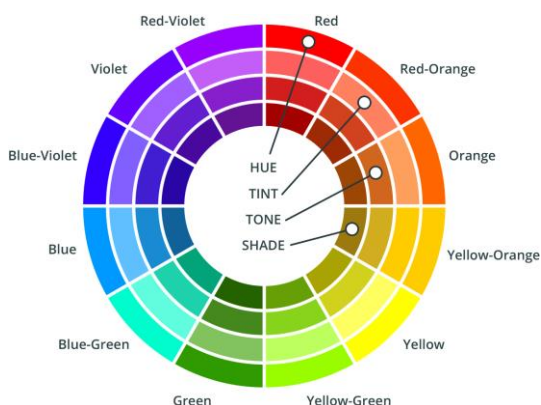
Blue and Rose Periods: Before Cubism, Picasso had his Blue Period (sad paintings in blue tones) and Rose Period (happier paintings with pink and red tones).

Guernica: One of his most powerful paintings is Guernica (1937), which shows the horrors of war using Cubist style.

Creative Lifespan: Picasso created over 50,000 works of art, including paintings, drawings, sculptures, and ceramics, and lived until he was 91 years old.



Colour Wheel



Georges Braque

Braque was a French painter, collagist and sculptor. He was linked with the establishment of two art movements – Fauvism (which stressed the importance of strong colour) and Cubism.

He worked closely with Picasso and, at one time, their work was indistinguishable from each other. His later works focused again on use of strong colour.

Home Learning Suggestions

1. Paint a portrait of a member of your family in a similar style to Picasso. Think about the colours you can use.
2. Take an object from your home and create a still life of it. Try to capture the different viewpoints of the object in the same picture.
3. Research some other cubist artists for example: Albert Gleizes, Jean Metzinger, Robert Delaunay or Juan Gris.