

PICASSO – “FLOWERS”



Art Element:

Color, Space

Tools:

Artist painting Sample
Art Term Posters
Artificial flowers for inspiration

Supplemental Tools/Ideas:

Music – use the boom box in the portable
Books – check the Art Docent library, books from home.
Harold and the Purple Crayon
Photo of the artist
World Map – show where artist is from
Color Wheel
Great video on how simple lines create images!
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hHXK1Lhrjks>

Supplies:

White Paper – 12 x 18
Pencils
Sharpies
Oil pastels

Introduction:

1. Today we will be learning from a very famous artist named, Pablo Picasso. He was from Spain (show on map). He did so many things in his life with art. (Docent will bring in books, print outs and examples of different periods of his work – Blue Period, Rose Period, Cubism, etc.) He was inspired by many different things and we can learn a lot from him!
2. Today we are going to take a closer look at Picasso’s famous painting Hand with Flowers – why do you think it is called that? That is a very accurate title isn’t it? Tell me what you see – do you see the bright colors he used in the flowers? And how he used the entire page to create his flowers?

3. We are going to focus on those two art elements – color and space! First, let’s talk about color. Does anyone know all the colors in a rainbow? (Roy G. Biv) (Use color poster and color wheel) Can you see any of these colors in Picasso’s painting?
4. Next we will take a look at space in the painting! (Docents use the space poster.) Although every square inch of the paper is not covered, Picasso does a great job of using the entire page to showcase his beautiful flowers! We want you to do that same thing - draw your flowers **BIG!** Use your whole page!
5. Okay, let’s make some art! Be sure to use the **WHOLE** page!

Technique:

1. Have students trace their arm and hand with black sharpie toward bottom 1/3 of page
2. Have student decide how many flowers they will draw and where their “centers” will be
3. Have students create several large flowers in top ½ of page
4. Students will now give the flowers stems - start at flower base and go down past and **BEHIND** hands.
5. Docents can mount on colorful construction paper for display.

Summary/Art Quiz:

1. Once students have cleaned up their work area. Remind them what they learned today.
2. Can anyone tell me the artist’s name who inspired us today? And what art techniques did we learn? And do you remember what tools we used? What was your favorite part of this lesson? Use the Art Quiz Door Poster for reference.

Artist Inspiration:

Pablo Picasso
Cubism
1881-1973
Spanish



Pablo Ruiz Picasso was born in Malaga, Spain. The son of a Basque art teacher, Picasso showed a very early talent for drawing. He was fourteen when the family moved to Barcelona where his father was a professor at the School of Art. Two years later Picasso had his first exhibition of rather somber, quite classical paintings. Between 1900 and 1904 he made three trips to Paris where he studied the works of the Impressionists and of [Cezanne](#). In 1904 he settled in France, where he has remained all his life. From 1901 onwards, Picasso's work may be divided into periods, each showing different influences and personal interests. From 1901 to 1904, the Blue Period, his paintings were melancholy in mood and subject matter, flat of form and strong contour, nearly monochromatic, and of intense blue. In some of these works, the Mannerist influence of El Greco is easily visible. The Rose Period (1905-06) offers the same flat forms but with a softer contour, a more romantic mood, and a delicate ink tonality that is often used with the blue of the earlier works. In 1906 Picasso met [Matisse](#), with whom he shared an interest in the works of [Gauguin](#) and [Cezanne](#). At the time he also was influenced by African primitive carvings, the result was the masterpiece *Les Femmes d'Alger (O.J.)*, a huge painting of five nudes and a small still life, angularly distorted, with strong, barbaric forms that seem flat but are actually so shaded as to be three-dimensional. Called Cubism by the critics, its translucent, blocky planes led to the Analytical Cubism practiced by [Braque](#) and Picasso from 1909 to 1911 in which familiar objects such as glasses and pitchers were broken down into geometric planes. From about 1912 to 1915, the collage or paste-up method of Synthetic Cubism was developed in which bits of cloth or paper were used to build up an image. From 1915 until 1936, Picasso painted in various Cubist manners, experimented with Surrealism, and entered his classical (sometimes called white) period in the early 1920's, producing works that are sculptural and yet tender in mood. In the 1930's he was working in a Cubist style that is metamorphic in its visual approach. The tragic masterpiece *Guernica* (1937) is painted in this style. It is a work of monumental grandeur with a tragic, almost vocal effect upon the viewer. The double portraits that first appeared in 1938 are a further evolution of this metamorphic style. In 1948 Picasso returned to themes of women, children, animals, and birds, painting in various manners synthesizing all of his previous styles. He has also produced lithographs and etchings on classical and literary subjects, sculpture, murals, jewelry, and ceramic works. Picasso's palette is varied, but he may, at times, limit himself to tones of gray and black, as in *Guernica*, or to a favorite combination of black, white, and shades of ochre. Picasso exhibits in his work both an attachment to the past and an innovating spirit, a spontaneity and a sense of justice. His enormous talent, imagination, and vitality add up to an artistic temperament that can be called genius. Picasso's influence upon modern art has been immeasurable.