

Introducing: PICASSO – Beginning Level



INTRODUCING PABLO PICASSO **Spanish 1881-1973 (pee-KAH-soe)** **BEGINNING LEVEL**

PROPS

AUDIO: Flamenco Guitar Music

PRINT – Large Picasso Poster

CARD: Artist Name – Date

VOCABULARY

Studio, Abstract, Realistic, Self-Portrait, Blue Period, Cool Colors, Rose Period, Warm Colors, Cubism, Pattern

SLIDES

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Artist Name/Date</i> | 9. <i>Rose Period</i> |
| 2. <i>Studio</i> | 10. <i>Warm Colors</i> |
| 3. <i>Paul and Paloma</i> | 11. <i>French Circus</i> |
| 4. <i>Spain</i> | 12. <i>Two Rose Period Paintings</i> |
| 5. <i>Self-Portrait</i> | 13. <i>Cubism</i> |
| 6. <i>Blue Period</i> | 14. <i>Pattern</i> |
| 7. <i>Cool Colors</i> | 15. <i>Pablo Picasso/Vocabulary</i> |
| 8. <i>Two Blue Period Paintings</i> | |

1. SLIDE – ARTIST/NAME DATE

MOTIVATION

2. SLIDE – STUDIO

Let's pretend you have a father who is a famous artist. He wants to paint your PORTRAIT, so you pose for him in his STUDIO. What is a studio? (PLACE WHERE AN ARTIST PAINTS) He is going to paint you twice. In the first portrait you will be sitting in a chair wearing a clown costume. Can you make that pose? (SHOW POSE) Good! The second one also has you sitting in a chair, but this time you will be holding an orange, which is your favorite fruit. Can you make that pose? (SHOW POSE) Excellent pose! You are a good artist's model! Do you think the portraits will look the same, because the same artist paints them? Let's see how this famous artist painted his children.

DEVELOPMENT

3. SLIDE – PAUL AND PALOMA

Does it look like the same artist painted both portraits? (NO) Do they look very different from each other? (YES) But the same artist painted them! Which one of these portraits do you like the best? Show me with your finger. Hold up one finger if you like the first painting of Picasso's son, Paul, with the clown costume. Hold up two fingers if you liked the portrait of daughter, Paloma, with the orange. Do you think his children liked their portraits?

The first portrait of Paul is a REALISTIC looking painting. It's like a photograph. Does the second portrait look realistic? (NO) He painted Paloma in an ABSTRACT style, which means it does not look real; it does not look like a photograph.

Our artist kept changing the way he painted. That is why these portraits don't look like the same artist painted them, because they were not painted at the same time. He became very famous because of his different ways of painting. Let's meet today's master artist.

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4. SLIDE – SPAIN

His name is Pablo Picasso, and he was born in Spain. As a child Picasso could draw before he could write or even talk!

He would sit happily drawing for hours. His drawing became so good that he went to an art school when he was only thirteen years old. He was given drawing exercises, and he finished them in only a few hours. It took much older students months to do the same exercises.

5. SLIDE – SELF-PORTRAIT

Has this ever happened to you? When the sun is shining, and you feel happy inside, everyone you meet seems happy, too? But if you're in a bad mood or sick, everyone around you seems unhappy. When we are feeling sad, we sometimes say we feel "blue." How many of you have heard that expression? Show me your sad "blue" face. (PANTOMINE)

For Picasso feelings were very important. He had a time in his life when he was sad, and when he painted that sad feeling showed. This was called his BLUE PERIOD. Would you like to see a painting he did during his Blue Period?

6. SLIDE – BLUE PERIOD

Raise your hand if this painting looks sad. (YES) Picasso was feeling lonely. He was poor and had no hope. He painted the way he felt. Look closely at this painting. Can you tell me what was physically wrong with this man? Did you notice that his fingers nervously reached out for the pitcher on the table? Clue: He isn't sure where the pitcher is on the table. The title of this painting is *The Blind Man's Meal*.

7. SLIDE – COOL COLORS

What is the main color in this painting? (BLUE) When Picasso was feeling "blue," he painted with blue. Is blue a warm or a cool color? (COOL)

Let's look other portraits Picasso painted during his Blue Period.

8. SLIDE – TWO BLUE PERIOD PAINTINGS

How can you tell that these are Blue Period paintings? (COLOR OF BLUE, SAD, HEAD DOWN, ALSO BLIND) After just four years of painting these sad looking pictures in blue, Picasso changed to a new way of painting. Let's find out why.

9. SLIDE – ROSE PERIOD

I'm happy to say, life got better for Picasso. He met some friends, he got married, and he even started to sell some paintings. When he was happy it showed in his paintings. How many of you have heard the expression, "life is rosy?" Are things good or bad when "life is rosy?" (GOOD) Show me your "rosy" face.

10. SLIDE – WARM COLORS

Picasso's next paintings are called his ROSE PERIOD, and they were a little happier. Is rosy-red a warm or a cool color? (WARM) What warm colors do we find in this painting? (ORANGE, ROSE, PINK, RED, BROWN) Picasso still used blue colors, but he made the painting happier looking by adding warm colors like rose.

11. SLIDE – FRENCH CIRCUS

Do you like to go to the circus? Picasso loved the circus, just like you. He became friends with some of the circus performers and traveled around with them as they went from town to town doing

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their circus shows. Most of the Rose Period paintings were of circus people. This painting shows a circus family wearing their costumes.

When you go to a circus, how does it make you feel? (EXCITED, HAPPY) Did Picasso show the circus family that way? (NO) Did he show them performing in the circus? (NO) Maybe he wanted to show that circus people were not always happy when they weren't performing.

12. SLIDE – TWO ROSE PERIOD PAINTINGS

Are these Rose Period paintings? (YES) How can you tell? (USED WARM COLORS, CIRCUS COSTUME) This mother and son are looking a little bit tired after their acrobatic performance in the circus. The boy is still wearing his costume, and they have sat down for a meal.

It wasn't long before Picasso came up with another way to paint. Are you ready to see his new way? Be prepared to be surprised!

13. SLIDE – CUBISM

Picasso used his imagination and started a totally new way of painting, like you see here.

Because of the invention of the camera, it was no longer necessary for artists to paint things to look realistic. Artists were free to use their imagination and try new ways of looking at things. This kind of painting is called CUBISM. It is called that, because the pictures were made of little cubes, or boxes. Picasso painted as if he could see all sides at once. He wanted you to see all the interesting shapes and colors, and not what it really looked like. Does this painting remind you of a puzzle that you have fun putting together?

Look carefully for clues in this painting. Can you tell me what these three men do for a living? (MUSICIANS) Yes, the title of this painting is *Three Musicians*. But Picasso didn't paint his musicians in regular clothes. He painted them in circus clown outfits. Can you find the three instruments they are playing? Silently show me how you would play these instruments. What are they? (FIRST MAN - VIOLIN, SECOND - CLARINET OR HORN, THIRD - ACCORDIAN, KEYBOARD) Point to the music book in front of them. Picasso loved music, and music instruments can be found in many of his paintings as in this next slide.

14. SLIDE – PATTERN

Do you think this is a cubist painting? (YES) Good for you! The title of this is *Mandolin and Guitar*. Can you find the guitar? Point to it. (WHITE AND RED) Is it a mixed-up view? (YES) Remember that in cubism the artist shows you all sides. Look carefully and you will see the top side, and bottom of the yellow mandolin under the window. Can you see all the sides?

Picasso used very bright colors and repeated them. Let's go on a color search! Notice the blues in the sky. Can you find where Picasso used them again? (WALL, UNDER TABLE)

That's good color searching! Now let's go on a PATTERN search. What is a PATTERN? (LINE, SHAPE OR COLOR THAT REPEATS) Picasso put a lot of patterns into this painting. Do you see any that he repeated more than once? (BLUE DESIGN OF TABLECLOTH, SQUARES ON CEILING AND FLOOR) Picasso repeated those colors and patterns you just found for a reason. He knew it would make your eyes keep searching through the painting.

CONCLUSION

15. SLIDE – PABLO PICASSO/VOCABULARY

Now that you've seen Picasso's different ways of painting, let's see if you can tell me to what period each painting belongs. I want you to tell me if it is Blue Period, Rose Period, or Cubism. But instead of using your voice, you will show me by playacting!

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Try this with me:

BLUE PERIOD: Pantomime “sad” frowns and drooping shoulders.

ROSE PERIOD: Pantomime “happy,” with expression and posture.

CUBIST PERIOD: Sit erect, raise arms as if sides of a cube.

I will again show you the artwork of Picasso. You will decide to which period the painting belongs and act out the way we just practiced. (SHOW SLIDES AGAIN, BUT STOP WITH CUBIST PORTRAIT OF PAUL AND PALOMA; PAUSE FOR STUDENTS TO “ACT OUT,” AND REINFORCE CORRECT RESPONSES)

You are great Pablo Picasso art students. Now show me without words your favorite Picasso period - Blue, Rose, or Cubism. (PANTOMIME CHOICE) Muy Bien! (MOO-EE BEE-EN; VERY GOOD) Adios!

Introducing: PICASSO – Kindergarten Level



INTRODUCING PABLO PICASSO
Spanish 1881-1973 (pee-KAH-soe)
KINDERGARTEN LEVEL

VISUAL AIDS: *The Three Musicians Print*

VOCABULARY: Line, Shape, Color

ART ELEMENT: Line

MOTIVATION (1 minute)

Do you like puzzles? (YES) Does it look strange when all the pieces are scattered around before you put a puzzle together? (YES) Today I have a puzzle for you! Do you think you will be able to put it together?

DEVELOPMENT (8 minutes)

(DISPLAY LARGE PRINT) Here is your art puzzle! Does it look strange? (YES) Let's figure it out together. How many men can you find? (THREE) Show me by holding up the right number of fingers. How many musical instruments can you see? (THREE) Excellent, you are good at solving puzzles! Can you tell me what those instruments are called? (PIANO OR KEYBOARD, CLARINET OR HORN, VIOLIN - POINT TO THEM) Let's all pretend we are these men and are playing our own instruments silently. First, let's play the piano. (PANTOMIME PLAYING KEYBOARD). Let's switch to our clarinet now. And lastly, let's play our violins. What good musicians you are! I can almost hear the beautiful music!

You discovered the name of this painting with your good puzzle solving. It is called *The Three Musicians*. The artist who painted it is *Pablo Picasso*. Please say that name with me. Picasso was born in Spain. He learned to draw before he could even walk! He would ask for a pencil, then sit happily and draw for many hours. His father was an art teacher and wanted Picasso to become a great artist. Do you think his father got his wish? (YES) When he was fourteen, his drawings were so good that he started attending art school with adults. And who do you think was the best student in the art class? (PICASSO) That's right!

Let's look again at this painting by Picasso. Do you see many bright *colors*? (YES) Point to your favorite color. Do you see many interesting *shapes*? (YES) Point to the shapes you like best. Did you find any diamond shapes? (YES, POINT TO SEVERAL) Picasso used many colors, shapes, and *lines* to make this painting interesting, like a puzzle. Does it look like some of the pieces of the puzzle aren't in the right place? Picasso sometimes liked to paint, so his pictures looked like mixed-up puzzles. Can you see a part of this painting that might be in a wrong place, like a puzzle piece? (YES, MANY)

CONCLUSION (2 minutes)

We are going to learn some fun drawing tricks today to help us be artists like Picasso. We will be using many lines and shapes, and then we will add color in a new way. Do you think your artwork might look like Picasso's? (YES) Which musical instrument might we draw? Will it be a piano? (PANTOMIME EACH) A clarinet? A violin? Or maybe another instrument! Let's find out!