





Art and Design Knowledge Organiser - Year 6

Topic: Drawing and Pablo Picasso

Key Vocabulary

Realism	The accurate depiction of lifeforms, perspective and the details of light and colour. Realistic works of art may emphasise the ugly and the disgusting.	
Impressionism	Developed in France by Claude Monet and other Paris-based artists from the early 1860s. It is based on the practice of painting outdoors and spontaneously 'on the spot', rather than in a studio from sketches. Main impressionist subjects were landscapes and scenes of everyday life, created with thick layers of paint and fast brushstrokes.	
impressionistic	In the style of Impressionism. The work is created relatively quickly, capturing the moment seen, giving it a blurry appearance with a soft and calm feeling.	
abstract	Art that does not attempt to represent reality. It conveys a thought or an idea that may not have a physical existence. This is achieved through the use of shape, colour and texture.	
Cubism	Cubism was a revolutionary new approach to representing reality, invented in around 1907-08 by artists Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque. They brought different views or perspectives of subjects (usually objects or figures) together in the same picture, resulting in paintings that appear fragmented and abstracted.	
monochromatic	Containing and using only one colour.	
Neo-classicism	The revival of a classical style or treatment in art, literature, architecture, or music.	



Knowledge:

Develop knowledge of Picasso and his styles of artwork, creating an original piece of artwork.
Develop drawing skills to show movement, perspective, shadows and reflection using a variety of techniques.

To master printing techniques:

- Use a variety of techniques to add interesting effects (e.g. reflections, shadows, direction of sunlight).
- Use a choice of techniques to depict movement, perspective, shadows and reflection.
- Choose a style of drawing suitable for the work (e.g. realistic or impressionistic).
- Use lines to represent movement.

To take inspiration from the greats:

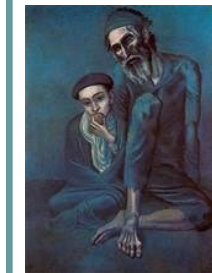
- Give details (including own sketches) about the style of some notable artists, artisans and designers.
- Show how the work of those studied was influential in both society and to other artists.
- Create original pieces that show a range of influences and styles.

Key Facts

Pablo Picasso (1881-1973)

- Picasso was born in Malaga, Spain and baptised with a name that was 23 words long.
- Picasso's father was an artist and he gave him art lessons. He finished his first painting 'Le Picador' when he was just nine.
- At the age of 13, he was admitted to the School of Fine Arts in Barcelona. At just 16, he moved on to Madrid's Royal Academy of San Fernando.
- In 1905, some American art collectors purchased some of Picasso's paintings, making him famous.
- Initially, he painted in a realistic manner, but his later work became more abstract.
- He later began to add other materials to his work, leading to the use of collage and sculpture.
- Several of his paintings are amongst the most expensive artworks in the world. More of his paintings have been sold than those of any other artist.

Picasso's Blue Period (1901-1904)



A period of time when Picasso painted in only monochromatic blue, occasionally warmed by other colours. These sombre works were inspired by a journey through Spain and the suicide of his friend, but were painted later on in Paris. Works from this period of time seem to reflect his experience of poverty and instability, depicting beggars, street urchins, the old and frail and the blind. Picasso's depression didn't end with the beginning of his following rose period (dominated by pink), but lasted until the end of his cubist period (which followed the rose period). Only in the period thereafter, which was his Neo-classicist period, did Picasso's work begin to show the playfulness that would remain a prominent feature of his work for the rest of his life. Works from his Blue Period are now some of his most popular pieces, although he had difficulty selling them at the time.

Depicting Movement



When developing a figure in a given situation, the artist must build the appropriate action, showing the movement of the figures. It should inform the viewer of the real intention behind the character's actions. Their motivations, their feelings, their skills (or lack thereof) and their personality should be evident. We can play with bodily expressions and exaggerate emotions to the extreme. The use of lines can effectively depict the movement of the figures in the artwork.

