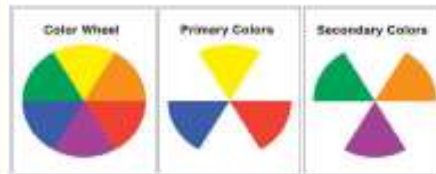
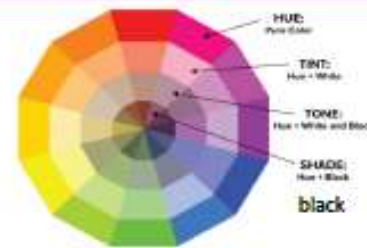


Colour Theory



Primary colours: Colours which cannot be mixed
Secondary colours: Colours made by mixing two primary colours
Tint: A lighter version of colour made by mixing in white
Shade: A darker version of a colour made by mixing in



Monochromatic Colour Scheme

Monochromatic colors are all the colors of a single hue. Monochromatic color schemes are derived from a single base hue and extended using its shades, tones and tints. A monochromatic image is composed of one colour, in various tints, shades and tones.



By the end of this unit, you will know...

- Key facts about the cubist art movement
- Who Picasso is and what is he well known for
- How to mix a range of colours including tints and shades
- How to use a range of materials to make collages
- That paint and collage can be combined
- How to make a cubist style portrait inspired by Picasso

Key Vocabulary

Primary colours
 Secondary colours
 Tertiary colours
 Shade
 Tint
 Tone
 Monochrome
 Cubism
 Geometric
 2D shapes
 Abstract
 Pattern
 Colour
 Line
 shape
 Art movement
 Collage
 Texture

Our Focus Artist: Picasso

Name: Pablo Picasso
 Born: 25th October, 1881 in Málaga, Spain
 Died: 8th April, 1973 in Mougins, France
 Occupation: Artist
 Famous works: Three Musicians, Guernica, The Weeping Woman

Picasso changed his style many times throughout his life time.

Pablo Picasso is known as the creator of 'Cubism'. He began to work in this style from 1907 - 1921.

From 1904-1906, Picasso became happier and began to use lots of reds, oranges and beiges. This is known as his 'rose period'.

From 1901 - 1904 Picasso was very sad so worked with mostly blue paint! This is known as his 'blue period'.

Who was Picasso?

After 1921, Picasso experimented with various styles, including traditional painting and surrealism!

Cubism

Cubism is a style of abstract painting that was developed in the early 1900s. Cubist painting show objects from many angles at once. Cubism was developed by Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque. In cubist paintings the artists broke down objects into geometric shapes. The shapes showed the different sides of a single object. Early cubist painters used few colours, so the focus was on the shapes not the colours. Many cubists used monochromatic colour schemes. Later cubist painters added more colours and collage materials.



Picasso, Three males, 1921



Picasso, Guernica, 1937



Picasso, The weeping woman, 1937

What is a pattern?

A pattern is a design in which lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated. The part that is repeated is called a motif. Patterns can be regular or irregular.

Patterns can be purely decorative or hold symbolic significance. They can be personal or cultural.

PATTERNS OF LINE:



PATTERNS OF SHAPE:



PATTERNS OF COLOR:



What is printing?

Prints are made by transferring an image from one surface to another. There are many different printing techniques.



By the end of this unit, you will know...

- What a pattern is
- That patterns can be decorative
- What 'abstract' means
- Who Beatriz Milhazes is and what she does
- That printing means transferring paint or ink from one surface to another
- That various objects can be used for printing
- How to make an abstract pattern designed by Beatriz Milhazes

Key Vocabulary

Pattern
Abstract
Decorative
Bold colours
Vibrant colours
Geometric
Shapes
Lines
Contrast
Contemporary
Print
Transfer
Culture

Primary Colors

Secondary Colors



Our focus artist is Beatriz Milhazes



Beatriz Milhazes work is abstract and filled with bright coloured and bold shapes.

Beatriz Milhazes is known for her large-scale works and vibrant colours.

Her 2000 painting "Meu Limão" sold for 2.1 million dollars in 2012!

Beatriz Milhazes was born in Brazil in 1960

Beatriz Milhazes is a collage artist and painter.

She is known for her work mixing Brazilian cultural imagery and references to western Modernist painting.

Milhazes inspiration comes from Brazilian culture, decorative arts, fashion, and geometry.

Beatriz Milhazes focuses on achieving a smooth surface as opposed to visible brush strokes.

Beatriz Milhazes works in 2D and 3D mediums.



Beleza Pura, 2006



South Seas, 2001



Carambola, 2008



Modinha, 2007

What is a portrait?

A portrait is a painting, photograph, sculpture, or other artistic representation of a person, in which the face is predominant.

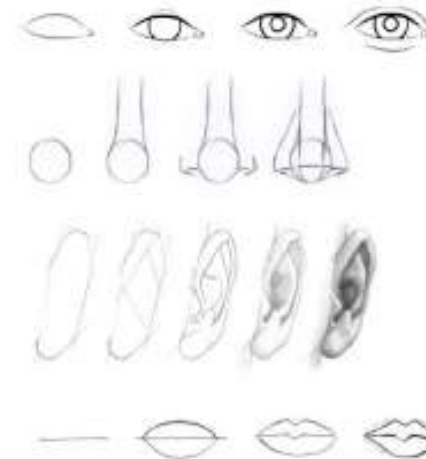
How to draw a portrait:

1. Draw an egg-like shape to create a face shape.
2. Draw a vertical line down the middle of the face.
3. Draw a horizontal line across the middle of the face.
4. Draw further two horizontal lines half way between the central line and the bottom edge.
5. Add the features, positioning them as shown on the diagram.
6. Add the hair and neck.



Make sure you draw your construction lines very lightly, so you can rub them out after drawing the facial features.

How to draw facial features:



By the end of this unit, you will know...

- What a self-portrait is
- What surrealism is
- Who Frida Kahlo was and what she did
- The names of some famous Frida Kahlo artworks
- How to draw a correctly proportioned face
- How to draw facial features
- How to mix colours
- That artwork can depict elements of an artist's culture and life
- How to paint a self-portrait inspired by Frida Kahlo

Key Vocabulary

Portrait
Self-Portrait
Surrealism
Line
Shape
Colour
Bright/vivid colours
Culture



Our focus artist is Frida Kahlo



Frida Kahlo was born in 1907

Frida Kahlo was Mexican.

Frida Kahlo was in an bus accident which left her bed bound for months. Frida Kahlo painted lying down.

Frida Kahlo painted herself over and over again.

Frida Kahlo features on the Mexican 500 peso banknote

Kahlo's work is considered surrealist because she mixes realism with fantasy.

Frida Kahlo used vibrant, bold colours.

Her Mexican culture often features in her work.



Self-portrait with thorn necklace and hummingbird



Self-portrait with monkey

