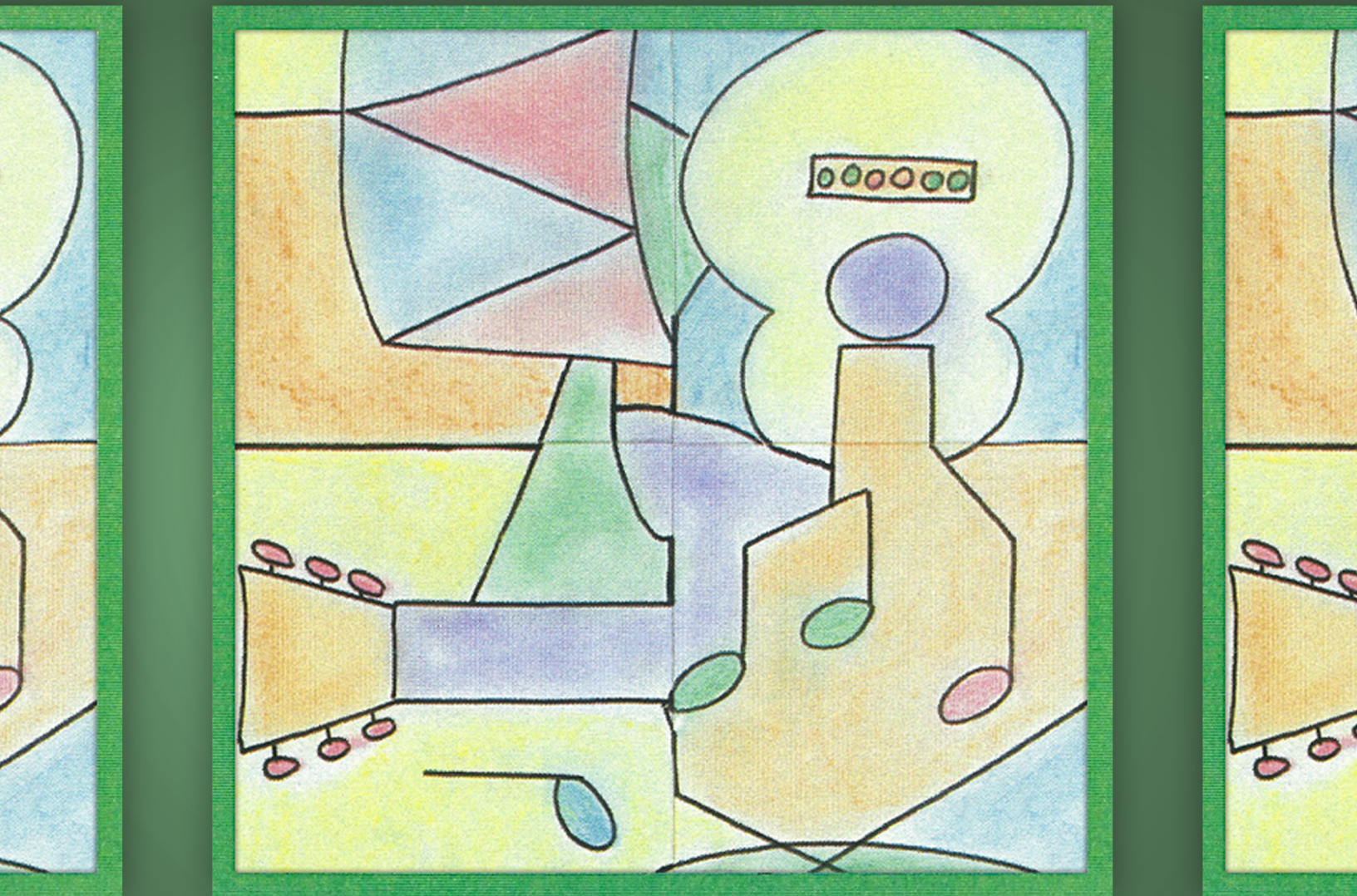


# PABLO PICASSO

Lesson For Ages 5 - 7



## Step 1 - Introducing the Master Artist: Slideshow Guide

### MOTIVATION

**BEGIN READING HERE**

Today let's pretend that 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.

**Click Start Lesson To Begin**


### 1. & 2. PAUL AS HARLEQUIN and PALOMA WITH ORANGE

**Show slide 1 for 3-4 seconds, then show slide 2**

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 BOTH IMAGES AGAIN)** Do you think his children liked their portraits?

These portraits don't look like the same person made them because they were not painted at the same time. Our artist kept changing the way he painted and became very famous as a result. Let's meet today's master artist.

**Click Next To Change Slide**

Next 

### 3. SELF-PORTRAIT

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 fourteen 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. He painted this self-portrait when he was twenty-five years old. Can you see what he is holding that tells us he is an artist? **(PAINT PALETTE)**

Has this ever happened to you? When the sun is shining and you feel happy inside, everyone you meet seems happy, too. But when you're in a bad mood or sick, everyone around you seems unhappy. When we are feeling sad, we sometimes say we feel "blue." Have you ever heard that expression?

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? - [Click Next To Change Slide](#)

#### 4. THE BLIND MAN'S MEAL

What do you think, does this painting look sad? **(YES)** When he painted this, Picasso was feeling lonely. He was poor and had no hope. He painted the way he felt. What is the main color in this picture? **(BLUE)** When Picasso was feeling "blue," he painted in blue. Is blue a warm or a cool color? **(COOL)** Look closely at this painting. Can you tell me what was physically wrong with this man? **(BLIND)** Did you notice that his fingers nervously reached out for the pitcher on the table? The title of this painting is *The Blind Man's Meal*. Let's look at another portrait Picasso painted during his Blue Period. - [Click Next To Change Slide](#)

#### 5. OLD GUITARIST

How can you tell that this is a Blue Period painting? **(COLOR OF BLUE, SAD, HEAD DOWN, ALSO BLIND)** After just four years of painting these sad looking pictures in blue, he changed to a new way of painting. Let's find out why. - [Click Next To Change Slide](#)

#### 6. FAMILY OF SALTIMBANQUES

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. Have you ever heard the expression "life is rosy?" Are things good or bad when "life is rosy?" **(GOOD)** 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. 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 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.

[Click Next To Change Slide](#)

## 7. MOTHER AND SON

Is this a Rose Period painting? **(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. They are sitting down for a meal and the boy is still wearing his costume. It wasn't long before Picasso came up with another way to paint. Are you ready to see his new way?

[Click Next To Change Slide](#)

## 8. THREE MUSICIANS

Because of the invention of the camera, it was no longer necessary for artists to paint things to look real. Artists were free to use their imagination and try new ways of looking at things. Picasso used his imagination and started a totally new way of painting, like you see here. 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, 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? What are they? **(FIRST MAN - VIOLIN, SECOND - CLARINET OR HORN, THIRD - ACCORDIAN, KEYBOARD)** What is on the table in front of them? **(MUSIC BOOK)** Picasso loved music, and musical instruments can be found in many of his paintings as in this next slide.

[Click Next To Change Slide](#)

## 9. MANDOLIN AND GUITAR

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? 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 ABLECLOTH, SQUARES ON CEILING AND FLOOR)** Picasso repeated colors and patterns for a reason. He knew it would make your eyes keep searching through the painting.

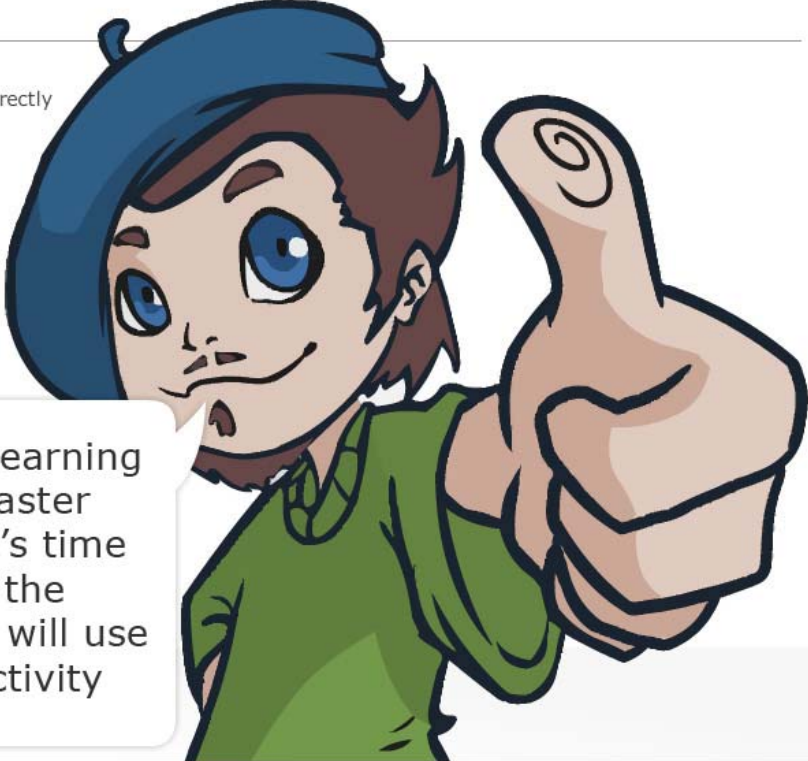
[Click Next To Begin Quiz](#)

## Quiz Questions And Answers:




1. Mandolin and Guitar - CUBISM
2. Family of Saltimbanques - ROSE PERIOD
3. The Old Guitarist - BLUE PERIOD
4. Three Musicians - CUBISM
5. Paloma with Orange – CUBISM
6. Mother and Son - ROSE PERIOD
7. Paul as Harlequin - ROSE PERIOD
8. Blind Man's Meal - BLUE PERIOD
9. Self Portrait - BLUE PERIOD

Lesson Finished

You have answered  
**10** out of **10** questions correctly



Did you enjoy learning about our Master Artist? Now it's time to practice the techniques you will use in your art activity

  Back To Units  Return Home

**When complete, click Back To Units**

## Step 2 - Learning From: Picasso's Composition

### The Design Maker

In the last part of his life, Pablo Picasso painted in the Cubist style because he wanted us to see many sides of what he was painting.

How many sides of the cube can you see?

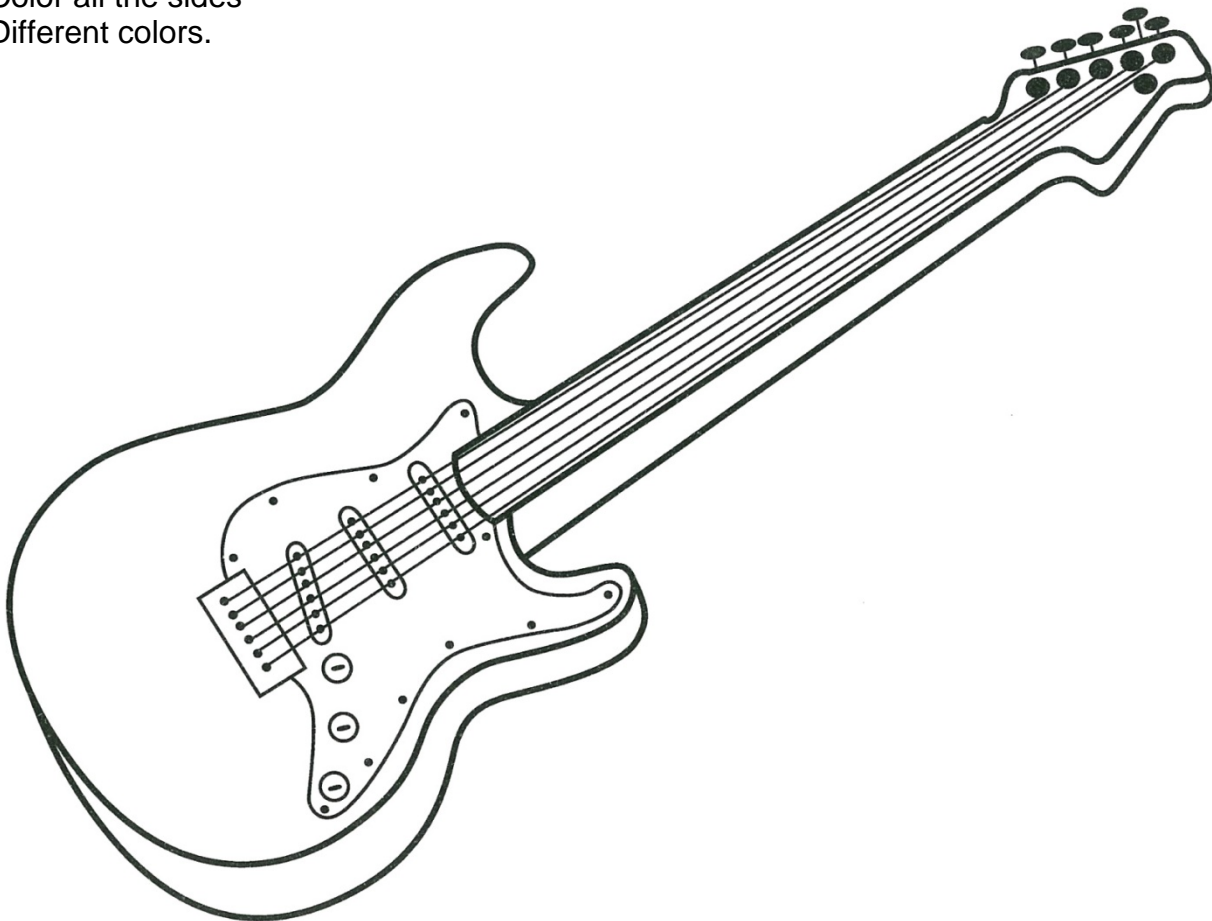
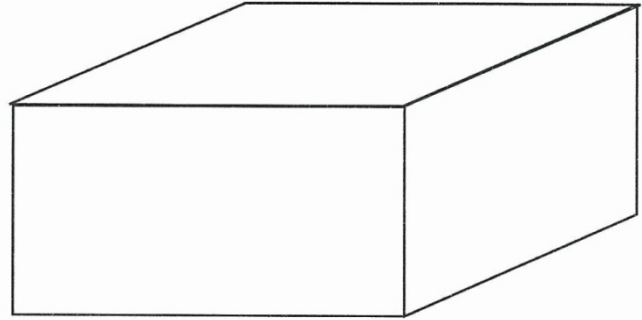
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Color the cube with three different colors.

Here is a picture of a realistic guitar.  
How many sides can you see?

\_\_\_\_\_

Color all the sides  
Different colors.

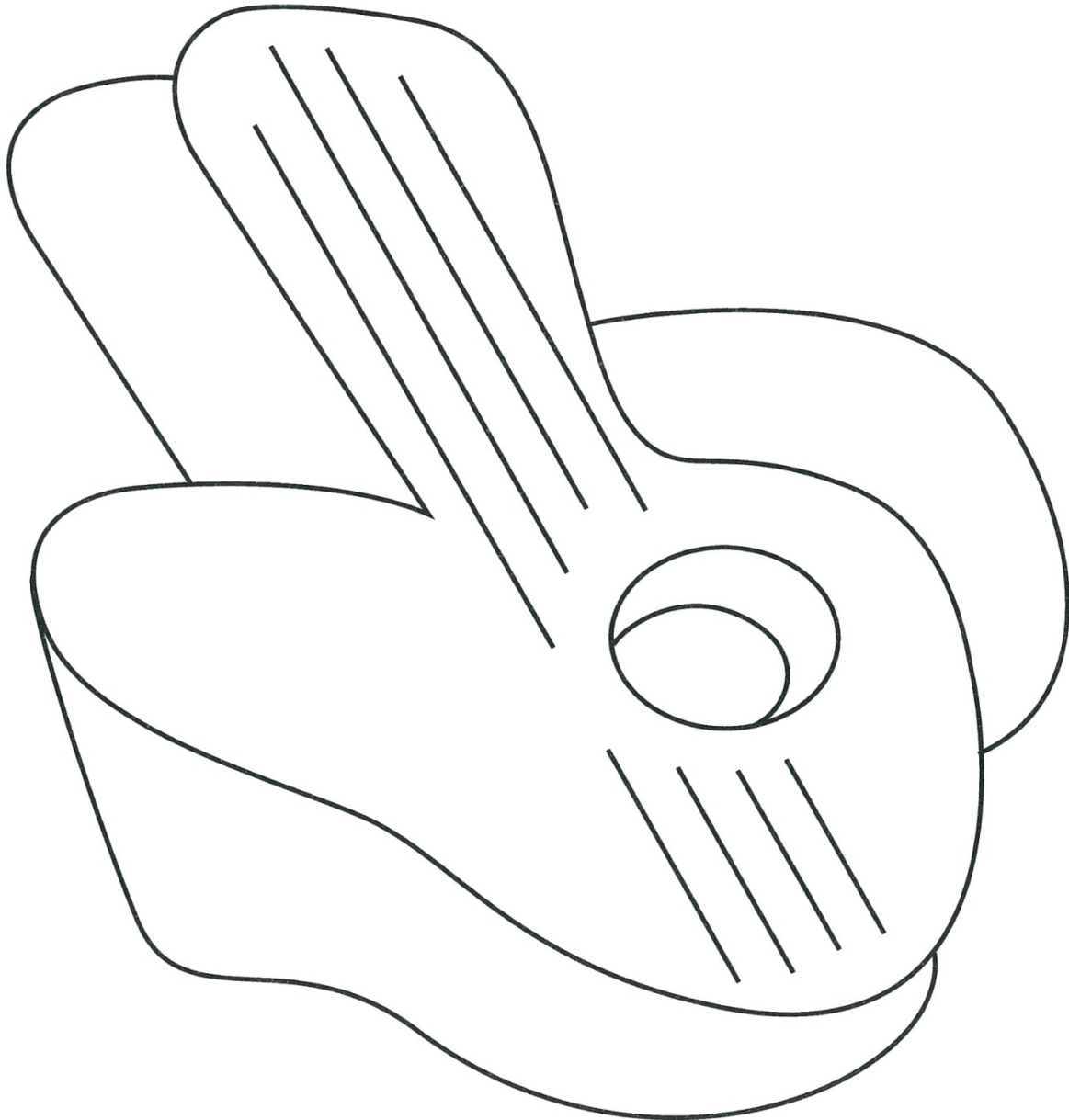


## The Design Maker

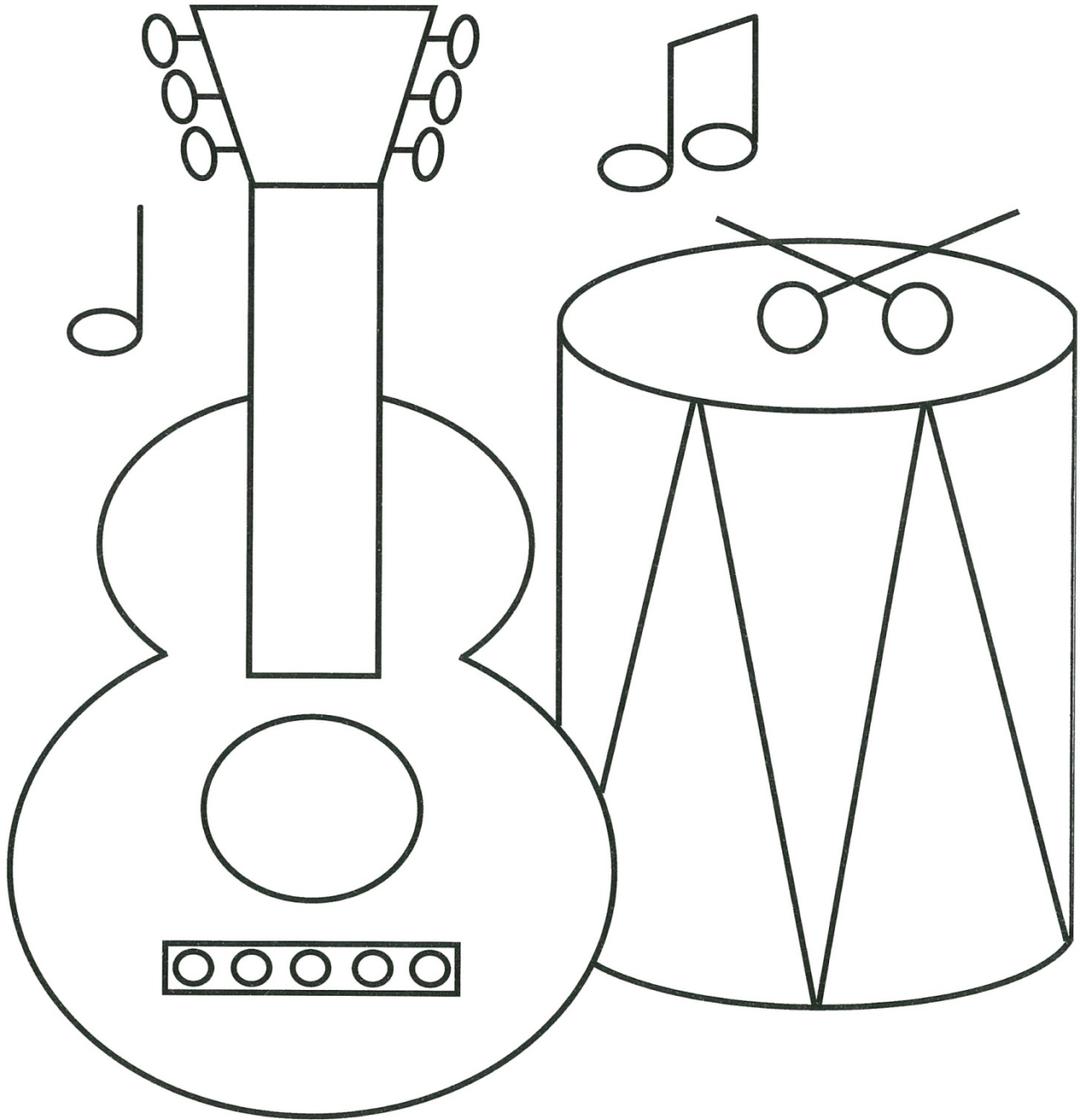
Here is a cubist guitar.  
How many sides can you see?

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Color each side with a different color.



Save this page for your Art Activity.







The last few pages of this section contain the Art Activity for Pablo Picasso. This step-by-step outline will be a guide for instructing your child(ren) through the activity. The parent/teacher should review all steps necessary to complete this project before beginning any work. Cut out the Artist Profile Slip below and attach it to the back of your completed art project.

---

## Pablo Picasso

(pee-KAH soe) - Spanish (1881-1973)

The genius of Picasso allowed a review of the art elements previously introduced - *line, shape, balance, and texture*. The children investigated Picasso's varied styles and were able to trace the transformation of this artist during his different periods of art.

**Art Activity Emphasis:** Cubist Compositions

**Media:** Cut Paper, Chalk

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**Art Activity Emphasis:** Cubist Compositions

**Media:** Cut Paper, Chalk

## Step 3 - Working With: Art Activity Instructions

### ARTIST

**Pablo Picasso** (*pee-KAH-soe*)  
(1881 - 1973)  
Spanish

### ART ELEMENTS

Composition

### MEDIA

Black marker and chalk stain

### EMPHASIS

Cubist composition with  
line, shape and color

### MATERIALS FOR INSTRUCTOR AND CHILDREN

One 11" x 11" white construction paper  
One 12" x 12" colored construction paper  
(variety of bright colors: blue, green,  
orange, violet, etc.)  
One 8-1/2" x 11" sheet of scrap paper  
Tissue  
Scissors

### VOABULARY

Cubism, right brain, abstract,  
composition, technique, line,  
color, stain

### VISUAL

Print: *Three Musicians*

### SUGGESTED MUSIC

Music of the 1900's or  
Spanish Flamenco Guitar

Artist Profile Slip (page 69)  
Black marker  
Bright colored chalk  
Guitar Line Drawing from Learning  
Packet  
Glue Stick (not white glue!)  
Pencil

### PREPARATION

Make a sample. Tape the 9 x 9" white paper and the Guitar Line Drawing to the board in front of the room. Have black marker, colored chalk, tissue, and 10" x 10" colored construction paper close by.

### SET-UP [ 5 minutes ]

Distribute the following materials to each child:

**SUPPLIES:** Black markers, chalk, and tissue

**PAPER:** One 11" x 11" white, one 12" x 12" colored construction paper, one scrap paper, and the artist profile slip.

### ORIENTATION [ 5 minutes ]

Our master artist Pablo Picasso came from what country? (SPAIN) What is the name of

Picasso's art that looks like a puzzle? (CUBISM) Remember, Picasso tried to show more than one view or side of an object with his Cubism. He also made objects into simple basic shapes. What do we mean when we say Picasso's cubism is abstract? (IT DOESN'T LOOK REAL) What things do you remember seeing in Picasso's cubist paintings? (MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PEOPLE, AND STILL LIFE OBJECTS). Do you think puzzles are fun? (YES!) Picasso's cubist style is fun too. Let's get ready to create a cubist composition!

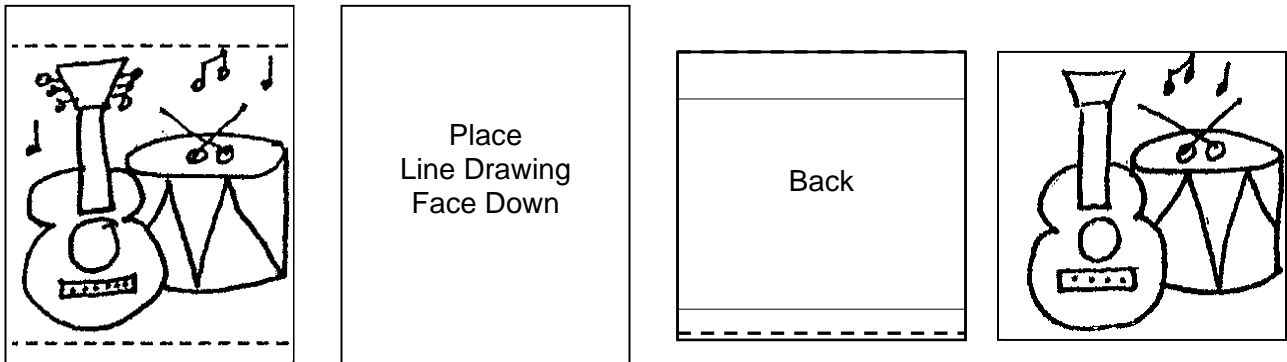
## DEMONSTRATION AND ACTIVITY

### ORGANIZING YOUR MATERIALS AND WORK AREA [ 5 minutes ]

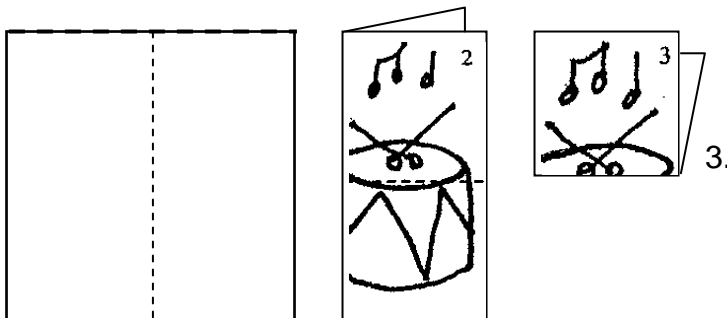
1. Put your 10"x10" colored construction paper, chalk, black marker, scrap paper, tissue and artist profile slip on a corner of your desk.
2. Place your 9" x 9" white construction paper and Guitar Line Drawing (from the last page of your Learning Packet) on the center of your desk.

### FOLDING PAPERS FOR DRAWING AND CUTTING GUIDELINES [ 5 minutes ]

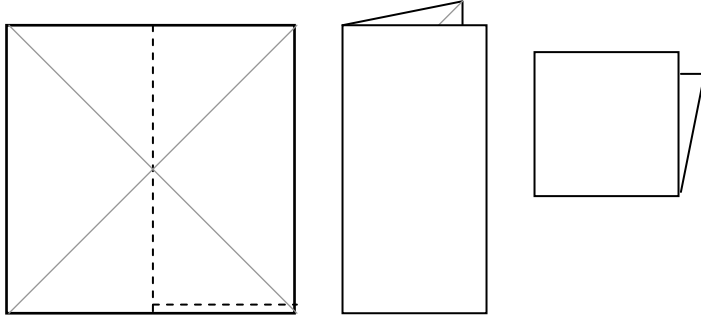
1. Notice the dashed lines on the top and bottom edges of the Guitar Line Drawing. We will fold along these lines to make our line drawing paper square. Place the line drawing on your desk face down. Carefully fold the bottom edge up along the dashed line. Now fold the top edge of the line drawing down along the dashed line. Turn the paper over, and you should see the complete Guitar Line Drawing on a square-shaped paper.



2. Leaving the top and bottom edges folded, **carefully** fold the Guitar Line Drawing in half **matching corners** with the line drawing showing. Leave the paper folded. With the round guitar shapes showing, form a smaller square by **matching corners** and folding the paper in half again. Now we have our line drawing divided into four squares.



4. Using your pencil, on one side of the blank 9” x 9” white construction paper, lightly draw a large X that covers the entire page. We will fold this paper like we did the Line Drawing but with the blank white paper showing. First **carefully** fold it in half **matching corners** hiding the X. Fold it in half again, **matching corners** to form a smaller square.



The blank white paper will be divided into four blank squares. It is the canvas for our drawing composition.

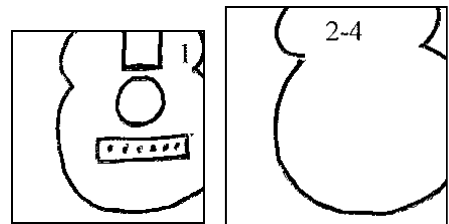
#### RIGHT BRAIN DRAWING [ 15 to 20 minutes ]

Do this with me... Put your finger on your nose and draw an imaginary line (**demonstrate**), up to the top of your head and down to your neck, dividing your brain in two pieces. Did you know that each side of your brain is good at different things? Today we will use the right side (point) to do our drawings. We will look at just a few lines at a time. This method forces our eyes to look hard at the lines we draw, and not just draw what “we think” we see. It improves our drawing as we learn that drawing well with our hand is truly learning to see with our eyes. In order to draw using the right brain method, it is important to turn off as many left brain jobs as possible. Therefore, let’s draw quietly without talking, as talking uses which side of our brain? **(THE LEFT!)**

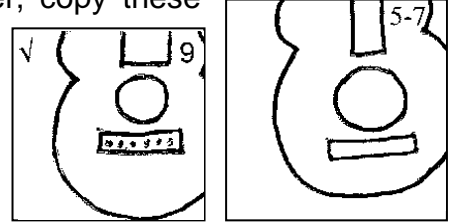
To copy lines from our Guitar Line Drawing to our white paper, we will use our black markers. We will draw the four line drawing sections onto our four blank white squares. We would like our four drawings to be in different positions on the blank white paper than on the line drawing. Our drawing will be abstract like Picasso’s, and our musical instruments will all be different.

Have children follow your step-by-step directions.

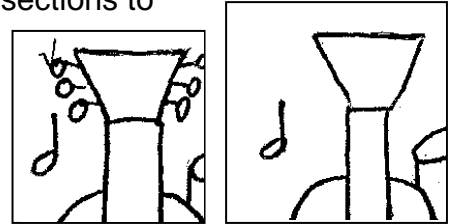
1. First we will copy the section on your folded line drawing with the round guitar shapes.
2. Lay the folded blank white paper, turned in any direction, next to the line drawing.
3. If a line on the line drawing touches the edge of the square, make sure when you copy the line, your line touches the edge of the blank square.



4. Start with the curved lines on the sides of the page. Trace curved shapes with your finger on the line drawing first. With your black marker, copy these shapes on the blank white square. You may add a dot where curves begin and end, and draw curves to connect these dots.



5. Draw the large circle.  
6. Draw the two rectangle shapes. Use dots to help show where lines begin and end.  
7. Draw small circles in the small rectangle shape.  
8. Pick one of the three remaining blank white paper square sections to draw in next. Turn it in any direction, and place it to the side.  
9. On the original line drawing paper, draw a small check mark to remind you that you have copied this section.  
10. Now find the line drawing section with the guitar handle, and place it next to your folded white paper.

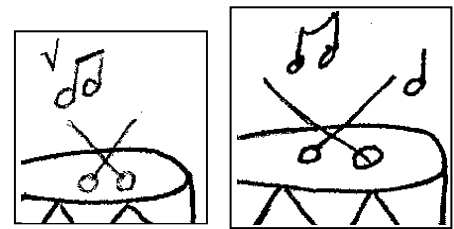


10, 13

8, 11

11. Draw the long rectangle shape on the blank white section. Draw flared lines at the end of the rectangle. Connect the flared lines. Draw lines and ovals for string adjusters. Draw a musical note and other lines that you see.

12. When you are finished drawing this section, choose one of the two remaining blank white paper squares to draw in next. Turn it in any direction and place it to the side.



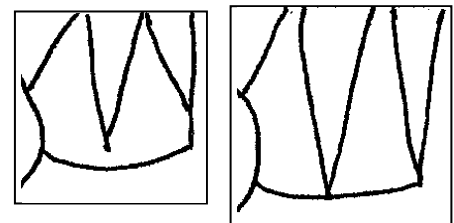
14, 17

12, 15

13. On the original line drawing paper, draw a small check mark to remind you that you have copied this section.  
14. Next find the line drawing section with the drumsticks, and place it next to your folded white paper.

15. Copy oval shape of the drum top onto the blank white square. Add drumstick lines, ovals, and other lines that you see. Musical notes can be added where children like.

16. When finished drawing this section, find the last blank white paper square. Turn it in any direction and place it to the side.



18

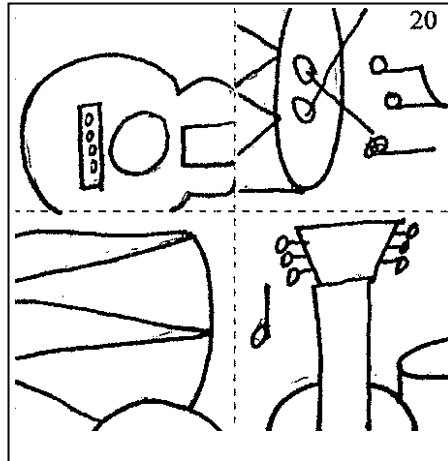
16, 19

17. On the original line drawing paper, draw a small check mark to remind you that you have copied this section.

18. Find the last line drawing section with the triangle shapes of the drum.

19. Copy all drum shape lines on the blank white paper square.

20. Unfold your white paper drawing. All four squares should be filled. Compositions should vary with different placements of the four line drawing sections.



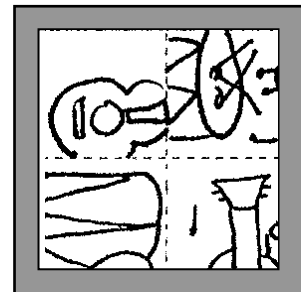
### THE PASTEL STAIN [7 minutes]

To finish our Picasso Cubist Composition we will add a colorful stain. A stain is color that is lightly rubbed onto a picture. We will now create a chalk palette by firmly rubbing a spot of each chalk color that we would like to use, onto our scrap paper. Wrap your tissue around your finger and rub it on a color spot on your palette. Then apply the color to your composition. (Demonstrate) The colors will stay soft enough to let your wonderful, black lines show through. Very small shapes such as the pegs on the guitar, or the heads of the drumsticks can be colored with the chalk sticks. Let's make it very colorful, as Picasso loved to do with his Cubist work.

### MOUNTING YOUR CUBIST COMPOSITION [5 minutes]

(\*Use glue sticks, as white glue is too wet!!!)

1. On the back side of your white paper drawing, use a glue stick to apply a small amount of glue to each of the four corners.
2. Turn over your drawing and place it centered on top of your colored 10" x 10" construction paper.
3. Press down on corners to mount your drawing paper to the background paper.



### MOUNTING THE ARTIST PROFILE SLIP [ 2 minutes ]

(Profile slips for each artist are provided. They give a brief description of the artist, the technique, and the media used in the art activity. They should be mounted on the back of each art project after it is completed.)

1. Write your name on the front of the artist profile slip.
2. Using glue, mount the profile slip on the back of your artwork.
3. Encourage students to discuss their artwork at home using this artist slip of information.

## CONCLUSION

Cubist artists, let's exhibit your compositions as Picasso would have! Try turning your papers in a different way to see another abstract view. Picasso would be very proud of you!

**THIS CONCLUDES THE PABLO PICASSO UNIT.**