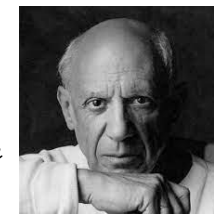


Year 5 & 6 Painting - Cubism

Cubism was a revolutionary new approach to representing reality, which was invented in around 1907–08 by artists Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque. They brought different views of subjects (usually objects or figures, landscapes or people) together in the same picture, resulting in paintings that appear fragmented and abstracted, and transforming them into geometric shapes. The artists believed that painters should not just present realistic views of subjects. Instead, they wanted to show every part of the whole subject.

Pablo Picasso (25 October 1881 – 8 April 1973) was one of the first artists to explore cubism. He was a Spanish painter, sculptor and printmaker, and was one of the most influential artists of the 20th century.



Georges Braque (13 May 1882 – 31 August 1963) was a major 20th-century French painter, collagist, printmaker and sculptor. His most notable contribution was the role he played in the development of Cubism.

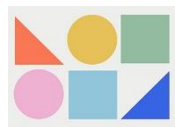


Together, Picasso and Braque invented Cubism.

Key Vocabulary

Analytic cubism	uses monochrome brownish and neutral colours
Synthetic cubism	uses an increase of colour and a range of textures and materials
plane	a surface or area of a shape or form a 3D or 2D area in which if any two points are chosen, a straight line joining them would lie completely in that surface
collage	sticking various materials on to a painted backing
mono-chromatic	where the colours are tones within the same hue

Four important characteristics of Cubism are the application of multiple perspectives, the use of geometric shapes, a monochromatic colour palette, and a flattened picture plane.



The Weeping Woman is one of Pablo Picasso's most famous cubism paintings. Produced in 1937, the Spanish artist had revisited the theme of this painting many times in that year. The painting can be viewed at Tate Modern in London.



Violin and Candlestick is one of Georges Braque's most famous cubism paintings. Produced in 1910, the style of this painting is called Analytic Cubism which was mastered together by Braque and Picasso. This painting creates an illusion into the minds of the viewers.



Bright colours were not typically used in Cubist paintings until much later in the movement. Early Cubist painters favoured a monochromatic palette. A simplified colour scheme created greater emphasis on the structure and form of the subject matter. As cubism developed, the artists started to experiment even more with colour and media. They began to add newspaper to the paintings. This technique is known as collage. They also began to use simpler shapes and blocking-in brighter colours, making 3D objects look flat. Cubism is most recognisable for its visually arresting use of colour, line and surprising composition in each media. Cubism contains the visual language of: bold colours; block colours; bold, black lines; different proportions; strange placements; strong shapes, and, shows clear emotions.

