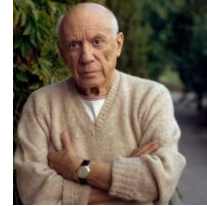




## Painting – Cubism

Vocabulary	
cubism	using geometric shapes to show different viewpoints at the same time
geometric shapes	basic shapes such as squares, triangles and rectangles
monochromatic	different shades of one colour
harmonious colours	colours that sit next to each other on the colour wheel
fragmentation	breaking objects into parts to show multiple sides
blocking-in	painting flat areas of colour before adding detail
layering	building up colours or textures in layers
composition	how everything is arranged in the artwork

Pablo Picasso (1881 -1973) – known for bold colour, geometric shapes, and showing multiple viewpoints.



Georges Braque (1882-1963) – often painted still life with neutral tones and overlapping shapes.



### Cubism

Started by Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque in the early 1900s.

- Shows objects from many angles at once.
- Breaks things into simple shapes such as cubes and triangles.
- Not focused on looking realistic.
- Uses geometric lines and overlapping parts.

Two main types:

1. Analytical Cubism – dull colours, detailed shapes
2. Synthetic Cubism – brighter colours, simpler shapes, sometimes collage

### Monochromatic and Harmonious Colours

Monochromatic means using one colour in different ways.

Tint = colour + white (makes it lighter)

Shade = colour + black (makes it darker)

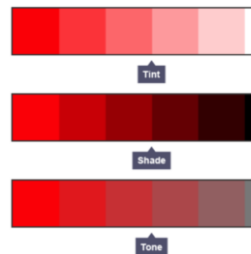
Tone = colour + grey (softens the colour)

Example: red + white = pink (a tint)

Harmonious colours are next to each other on the colour wheel.

They look good together and create a calm feeling. Artists often use 3–5 harmonious colours in one painting.

### Monochromatic:



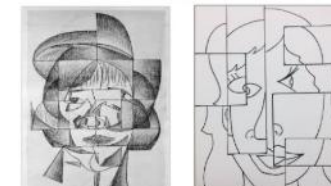
### Harmonious:



### Blocking-In (What It Involves)

- Simple shapes: Start with big, basic shapes instead of tiny details.
- Right size and place: Make sure each shape is the correct size and in the right position.
- Loose brushstrokes: Use a big brush and quick strokes to cover large areas.
- Light and dark: Show where the light and shadows are early on.
- Thin paint: Use watery paint so it dries fast and can be changed easily.

### Fragmenting:



### Blocking-in:



### Layering

Layering means adding thin coats of paint on top of each other to create depth, texture, and colour effects.

- Let each layer dry fully before adding the next.
- Use less water to stop colours from running too much.
- Try different tools like sponges or toothbrushes for cool effects.