

Sketchbook focus

Year 2

Cubism

Pablo Picasso—Electric Prisms

Impressionism

Claude Monet & Mary Cassatt

Vocabulary:

Primary colours: red, blue and yellow. These are colours that cannot be mixed.

Secondary colours: orange, green, purple. Colour combinations created by the equal mixture of two primary colours.

Tertiary colours: Primary and secondary colours mix together to make these.

Warm and Cool colours: reds, yellows and oranges. Blues, greens, purples.

Perspective: the art or representing dimension in 2D.

Composition: how subjects are placed in an artwork.

Proportion: sizes of subjects in art with a suitable size to something else.

Art Movement:

Cubism

The movement was one of the most groundbreaking of the early-20th century as it challenged [Renaissance](#) depictions of space, leading almost directly to experiments with non-representation by many different artists. Artists working in the Cubist style went on to incorporate elements of [collage](#) and popular culture into their paintings and to experiment with sculpture.

Timeline: **Expressionism -> Cubism -> Futurism**



Medium/Tools:

Red, yellow, blue, orange, green, purple water colour paint, paint brushes, paper, pallets.

Skills/Techniques:

Painting, drawing, observation, perspective, proportion, single-point perspective, exploring mixing.

Artist: Pablo Picasso

Pablo Picasso was the most dominant and influential artist of the first half of the 20th century. Associated most of all with pioneering [Cubism](#), alongside [Georges Braque](#), he also invented [collage](#) and made major contributions to [Symbolism](#) and [Surrealism](#). He saw himself above all as a painter, yet his sculpture was greatly influential, and he also explored areas as diverse as printmaking and ceramics.

Electric Prisms—1914

