

SA1 P3: CUBISM

Monday, June 11, 2018 2:46 PM

Cubism: This lesson focuses on creating a monochromatic painting in the Cubist style.

PROCEDURE: **1.** Choose a familiar object, one you find interesting. **2.** Complete a series of six precise and detailed line drawings of the object viewed from a number of different angles. Do more sketches if needed. **3.** Study the drawings and identify the sections on each which are most interesting or which include the most characteristic features of the object. **4.** On a large sheet (12 x 18 or larger) of watercolor paper, combine all the sections from your sketches. **5.** Sections should overlap and, to assure harmony, some sections may be repeated. **6.** You may or may not be able to identify the object in your work. **7.** Paint using black, white and at least three values of gray. You may use flat values or gradation in value or a combination of both. **8.** The entire surface should be covered for your painting to be considered complete.

MATERIALS

- Object
- Sketchbook or sketch paper
- 16"x 20"" oak tag
- black and white tempera paint
- assorted brushes

PAINTING (1): CUBISM

NAME: _____

LESSON FOCUS:

This lesson focuses on creating a monochromatic painting in the Cubist style.

VOCABULARY:

Contour drawing: Drawing in which only contour lines are used to represent the subject matter.

Contour line: A line that defines the edges and surface ridges of an object.

Cubism: A twentieth-century art movement developed by Picasso and Braque in which the subject matter is broken up, analyzed, and reassembled in abstract form.

Gradation: A principle of art, it refers to a way of combining art elements by using a series of gradual changes in those elements. Unlike contrast which stresses sudden changes in elements, gradation refers to a step-by-step change. A gradual change from dark to light values or from large to small shapes would be called gradation.

Monochromatic: Consisting of only a single color.

Value: An element of art that describes the lightness or darkness of a color or tone.

PROCEDURE:

- Choose a familiar object, one you find interesting.
- Complete a series of six precise and detailed line drawings of the object viewed from a number of different angles. Do more sketches if needed.
- Study the drawings and identify the sections on each which are most interesting or which include the most characteristic features of the object.
- On a large sheet of paper, combine all the sections from your sketches.
- Sections should overlap and, to assure harmony, some sections may be repeated.
- You may or may not be able to identify the object in your work.
- Once you have a strong composition, trace onto oak tag.
- Paint using black, white and at least three values of gray.
- You may use flat values or gradation in value or a combination of both.
- The entire surface should be covered for your painting to be considered complete.

MATERIALS

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- Sketchbook or sketch paper
- 16"x 20"" oak tag
- black and white tempera paint
- assorted brushes

RELATED ARTIST: Pablo Picasso





