

Picasso Hands and Flowers

Kindergarten

Color Lesson

Concepts:

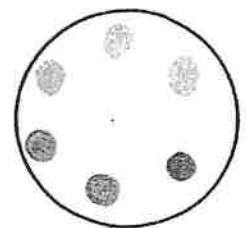
1. There are three primary colors: red, yellow, and blue.
2. The primary colors can be mixed to make secondary colors: green, violet, and orange.
 - a. Red and yellow make orange.
 - b. Yellow and blue make green.
 - c. Blue and red make violet.
3. When mixing colors, always start with the lightest color and add a very small amount of the darker color until the color desired is achieved.
4. When painting with one brush, you need to rinse your brush and blot it on a sponge every time you change colors.
5. Blotting your brush on a sponge after you rinse helps to control the water on your brush.
6. Pablo Picasso is a famous painter from Spain.
7. Artwork often has a message. It says something to us.
8. Picasso's painting, Mains Aux Fleurs, is about giving and receiving.

Materials:

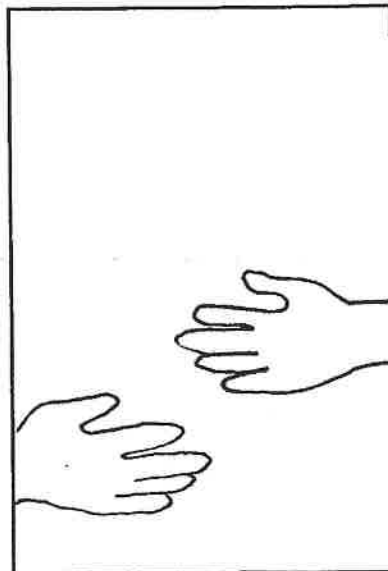
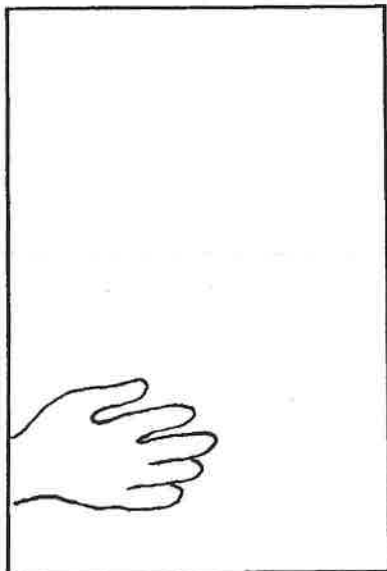
Paper plates, tempera paints (red, yellow, and blue), brushes, sponges, water cans, 12" x 18" white paper, white scrap paper for warm-up, black marking pens, bouquet of flowers.

Procedure:

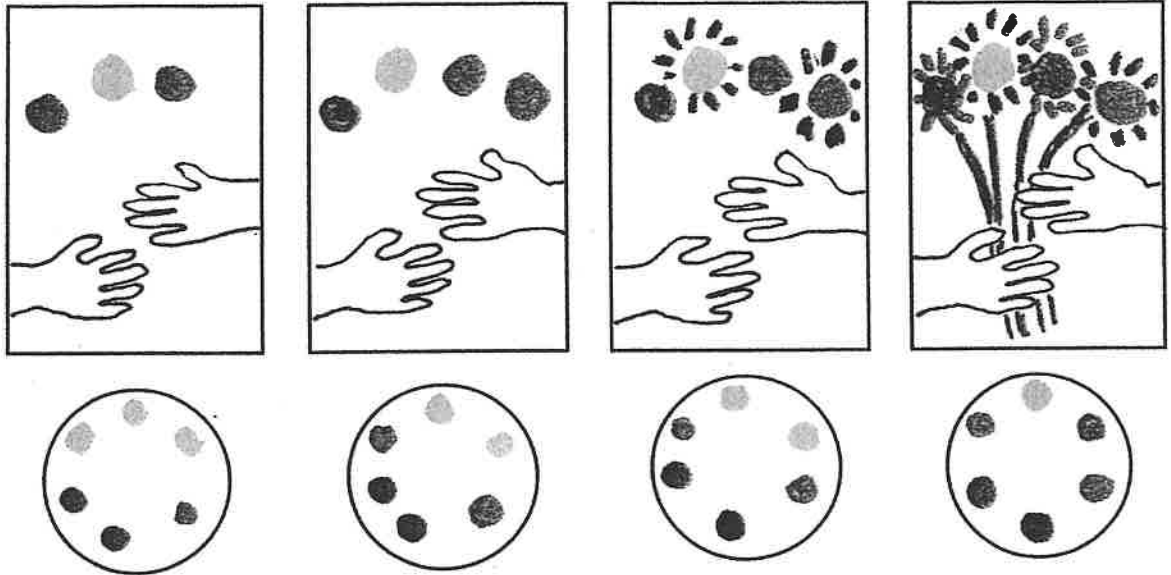
1. Before you start this lesson, give the students the following rule. "Do not touch the materials while I am talking. Fold your hands on top of the table."
2. The lesson will open with a discussion of the materials. "Today you have been given your paints on a paper plate. What colors do you see? (red, yellow, blue) These colors are called primary colors. Notice that you have been given water in a can and a sponge in a plastic tray. Instead of having a brush for every color as we have in the past, we will each have only one brush. Now, every time you use one color you will need to rinse your brush and blot it on the sponge before changing colors."
3. "Today we are going to practice using the paints while we learn about mixing colors. First, let's practice working with the paint and water." The colors on the palettes should be set up like this:



4. On a paper taped to the board, explore ways to work with paint:
 - a. Dip brush in water.
 - b. Blot some water off on the sponge.
 - c. Paint with undiluted paint.
 - d. Show how it flows slowly and looks opaque.
 - e. Now, show students how to rinse brush by swishing in water.
 - f. Blot excess water off on sponge.
 - g. Paint fine lines using the tip of the brush. Rinse and blot.
 - h. Dip brush in paint, then dip into water. Without blotting, paint with diluted paint.
 - i. Stress that students need to rinse and blot every time they change colors.
5. "Today, while we practice using the paints and learn to mix colors, we are going to create our own interpretation of a painting by Pablo Picasso."
6. Show Mains Aux Fleurs by Picasso. "This painting is by a famous painter named Pablo Picasso, who was from Spain. Let's all say his name: "PABLO PICASSO".
7. "Paintings often tell a story or give us a message. What do you think is the message in this painting? What is it about? What is happening? (The message is about giving and receiving.) Bring a bouquet of flowers to the class. Act out giving and receiving the bouquets of flowers. "Imagine that someone just gave me these flowers. They said, 'I brought you some flowers', and I said 'Thank you.' Now let's all experience the giving and receiving of the flowers. We will pass the flowers from person to person. When you give the flowers to your neighbor, say, 'I brought you some flowers.' When you receive the flowers, say 'Thank you.'" Pass the flowers around the room.
8. "First, we will draw the hands. Turn the paper to the side. Place your right hand on the lower portion of the paper and trace around it." Then show the students how to place their left hand on the other side of the paper and draw around it. The hands should be positioned so that one looks like it is giving the flowers and one looks like it is receiving.



9. Instruct the students, color by color, to paint the centers of the flowers. Do the three primary colors first. Then say, "We need to have an orange center and we only have red, yellow and blue. What will we do? (Mix colors together) Yes. First, I will give you a rule for mixing two colors together. Whenever you mix two colors together, you start with the lighter color and add the darker color to it in small amounts. If we are going to mix yellow and red together, which color do you think you will add to the other? (Add red to yellow) Look at your palette. You have three yellows, two reds and one blue. Lightly dip your brush in red and mix it into the yellow paint that is right next to it. Now we have orange. Orange is called a secondary color. Paint an orange flower center.



10. Continue to guide them through mixing the colors. Next, make violet by mixing red and blue. Lightly dip your brush in the blue paint and mix it into the red paint that is next to it. Paint the petals of the flowers with violet.
11. "Now we need green for the stems. What colors do you think you will need to mix to get green? (yellow and blue) Lightly dip your brush into the blue and mix a very small dab of blue into the yellow next to it. Finish your picture by painting the stems green."

ASSESSMENT:

1. Has the student artist mixed and painted the secondary colors: orange, green and violet?
2. Has the student artist rinsed his/her brush and kept his/her colors clean?

Chronology

Pablo Picasso 1881-1973

1. Picasso was born in 1881 in Malaga, Spain.
2. Picasso's first art lessons were from his father, who was a painter and art teacher.
3. By 1892, Picasso was following a strict academic art apprenticeship. He could draw and paint by the age of 10.
4. In 1897, Picasso had his first art exhibit at age 16.
5. In 1899, Picasso went to Paris, where he painted similar to the French impressionists: Claude Monet, Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec and Vincent Van Gogh.
6. In 1902, Picasso returned to Barcelona, starting his BLUE PERIOD.
7. He settled in Paris permanently in 1904, living in Montmartre. He became intrigued by circus clowns and acrobats.
8. In 1905, he began his ROSE PERIOD.
9. In 1906, Picasso met Matisse and painted Les Femmes d'Alger, the launching point of Cubism.
10. During 1911-12, Picasso spent two summers with Braque, launching "synthetic cubism."
11. In 1914, he began to paint in a cubist style in flat luminous colors.
12. In 1918, Picasso married a Russian ballerina, Olga Koklova.
13. Picasso entered his neoclassical period in 1920.
14. Picasso's first child, Paul, was born in 1921.
15. In 1926, under the influence of Surrealism, Picasso began a series of violently distorted heads, with arbitrarily arranged features.
16. Picasso turned to sculpture in 1929.
17. In 1935, he had a daughter, Maya, by Marie-Therese Walter.
18. Picasso became director of the Prado in Madrid during the Spanish Civil War.
19. In 1937, Picasso depicted the horrors of war in his painting Guernica.
20. In 1939, the Museum of Modern Art in New York and the Art Institute of Chicago showed a comprehensive exhibition: Picasso: Forty Years of His Art.
21. Picasso had a son, Claude, in 1947 by Françoise Gilot, model and painter. They had a daughter two years later, and broke up in 1953.
22. In 1957, Picasso was given a retrospective 75th Anniversary Exhibition by the Museum of Modern Art and the Art Institute of Chicago.
23. Picasso married Jacqueline Roque, an aspiring poet, in 1961.
24. In 1962, nine New York galleries combined efforts to salute Picasso at the age of 80. Each gallery showed one phase of his art.
25. Picasso worked until dawn on the last day of his life, April 8, 1973.
26. In 1980, the Museum of Modern Art in New York honored Picasso with a show of nearly 1,000 of his works, some of which had never before been exhibited.

My Weekly Reader Art Gallery, Part I. Davis, Delaney, Inc. 1964. P.14.

Piper, David, ed. Dictionary of Artists and Art Terms. Vol. IV of the Random House Library of Paintings and Sculptures, New York: Random House 1981 P. 139.

Artists Biographies for the Art Reference Guide. The Shorewood Collection, Sandy Hook, CT: Shorewood Press, 1986. P. 56-57.