

# Year 5- Spring Art – How can we learn to use the techniques of different artists to create an effective cubist painting?

## Historical and cultural development of art

Cave Paintings  
(30,000 BC)



Citrus Fruit (63-79 BC)



Arcimboldo (1591)  
Vertumnus



Vermeer (1665)  
Girl with a Pearl Earring



Vincent van Gogh (1883)  
Bulb Fields



Carlo Carra (1913)  
The Red Horseman



M.C. Escher (1953)  
Relativity Lattice



## Glossary:

- Cubism- This is a style of art which aim to show all of the possible viewpoints of a person or object all at once. It is called cubism because the items represented in the artwork look like they are made out of cubes.
- Fragmented- the way an image has been broken into fragments to create a distorted image.
- Abstract- Art that does not attempt to represent an image accurately but instead uses shapes, colours and forms to create a composition.
- Atmosphere – The mood that the piece of art portrays and how it makes us feel when we look at the art work.
- Parallel- Lines are sides by side and have the same distance continuously between them.
- Tonal contrast- This is created when light tones and dark tones lie alongside each other.



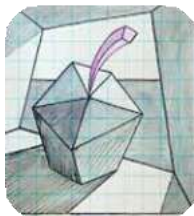
Carlo Carra (1881—1966)



Marcel Duchamps (1889—1968)



Cubism



## Facial features



## Sticky Knowledge:

- Know and explain the style of cubism.
- Know when cubism started and ended.
- Name some artists who influenced cubism.
- Know how impressionism has moved to cubism.
- Know how to mix colours to create effect.

Tonal contrast

