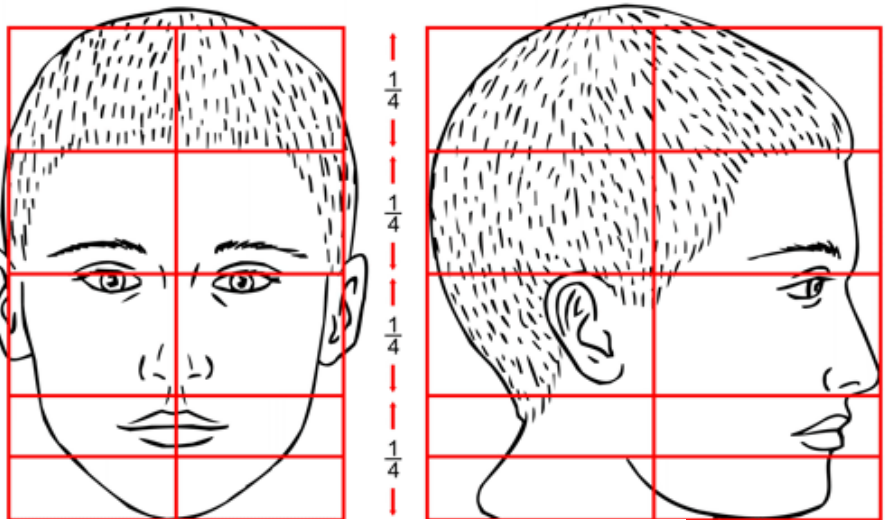
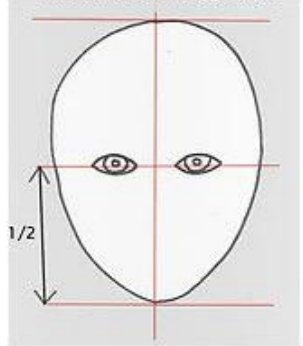


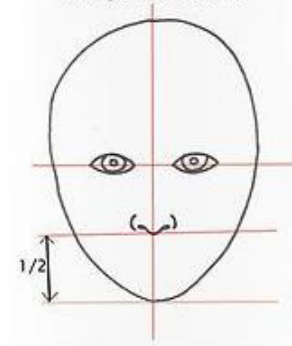
Guide for Drawing a Face



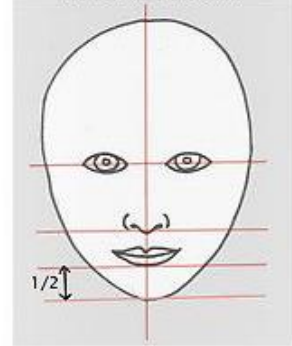
Draw an upside-down egg shape for the head. Draw the eyes in the middle of the egg shape.



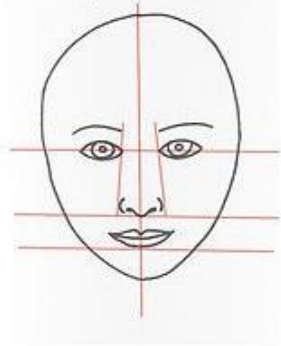
The bottom of the nose meets a line halfway between the eyes and the chin.



The bottom of the lips meets a line halfway between the nose and the chin.



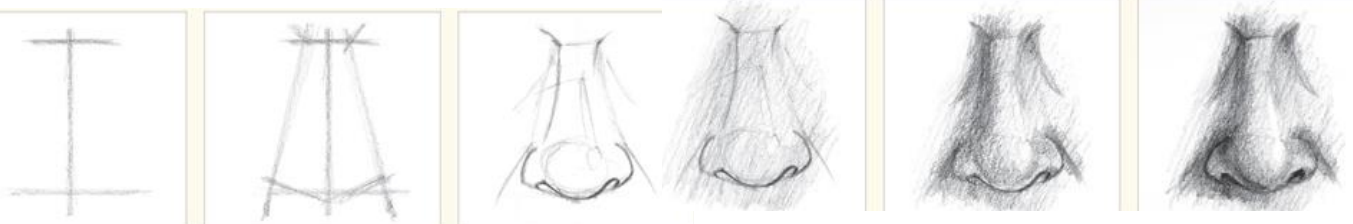
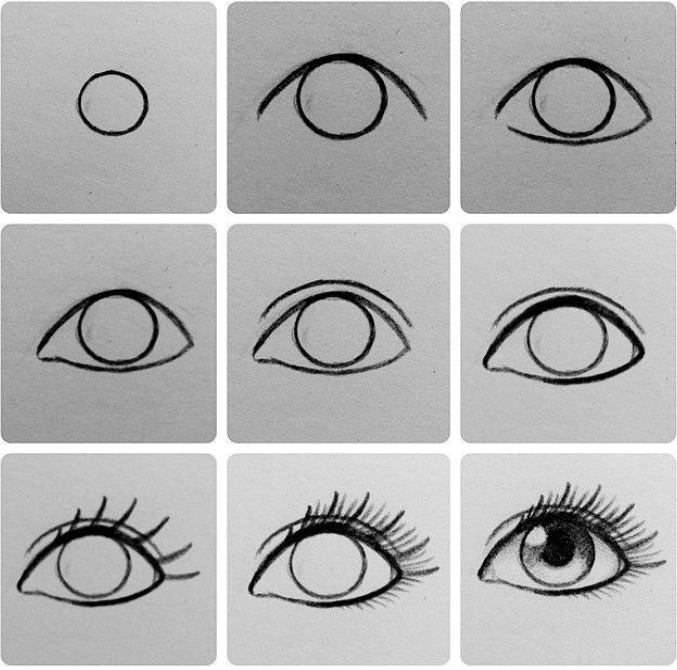
The eyebrows should line up with the corners of the eyes and edges of the nose.



Draw the hair and start shading

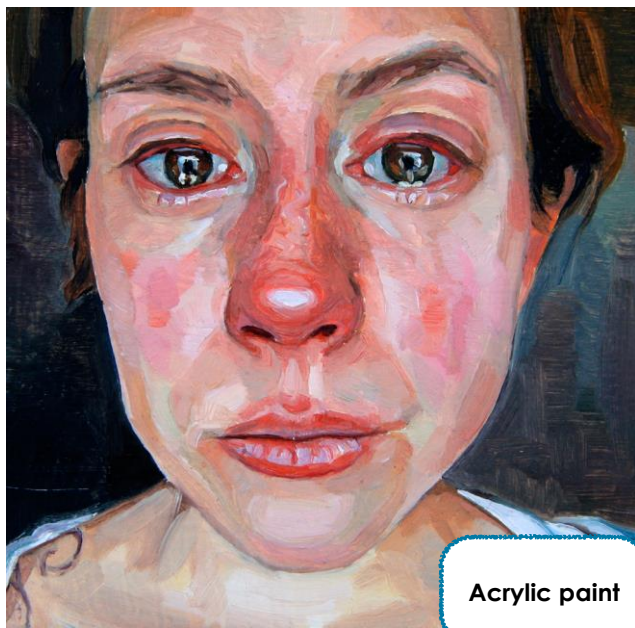
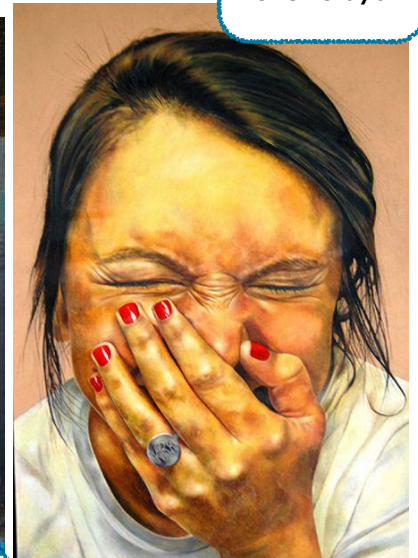


3 top tips for improving your drawing skills:
Practice
Practice
Practice

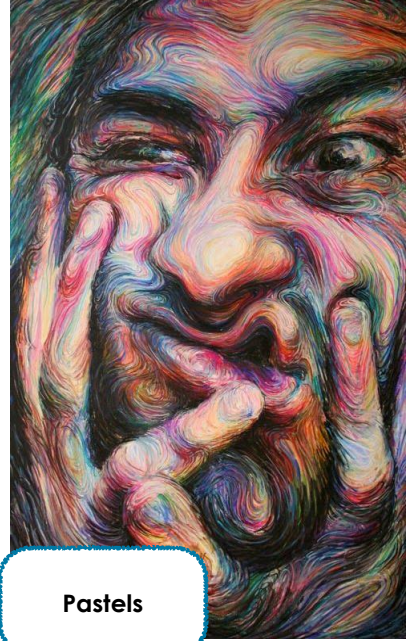


Identity - Creating Self Portraits with different materials

Pencil crayon

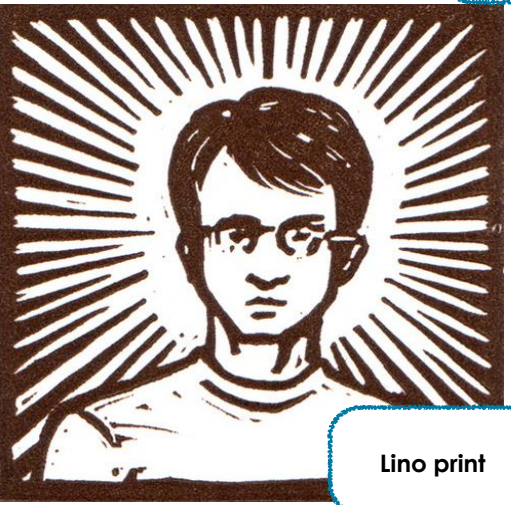


Acrylic paint

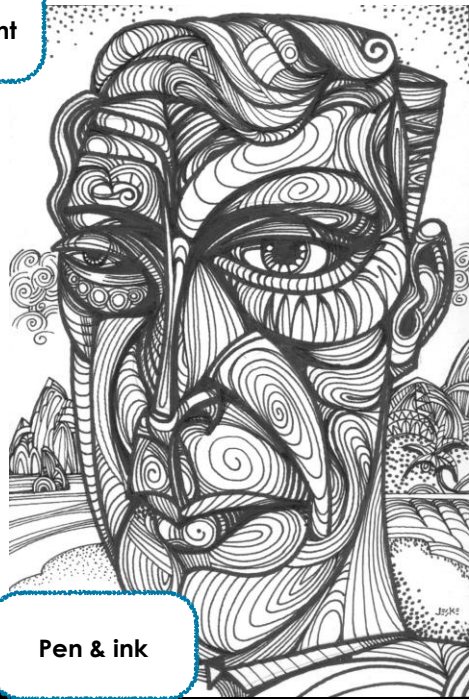


Pastels

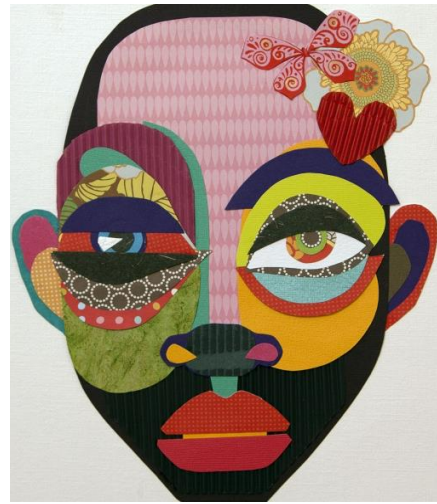
Clay/ceramics



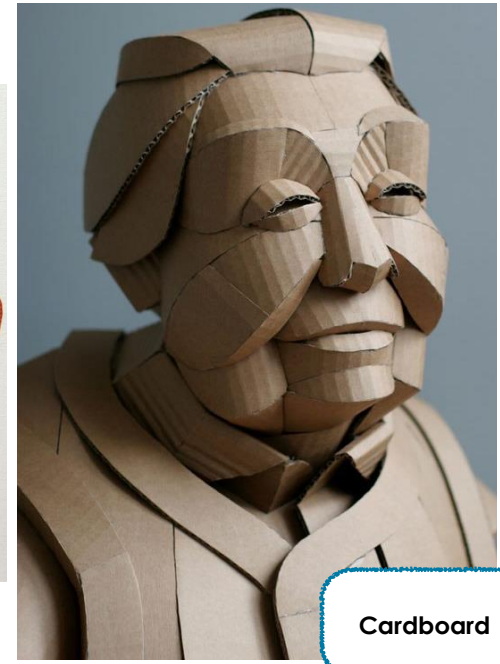
Lino print



Pen & ink



Collage

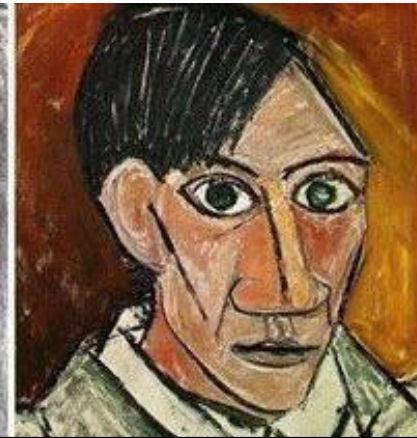
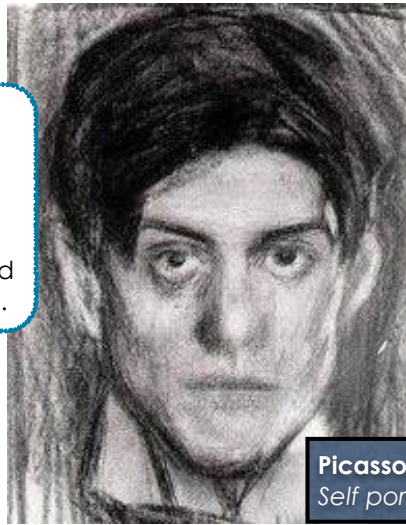
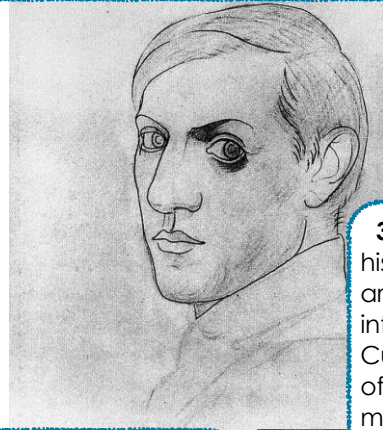


Cardboard

ART KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER:

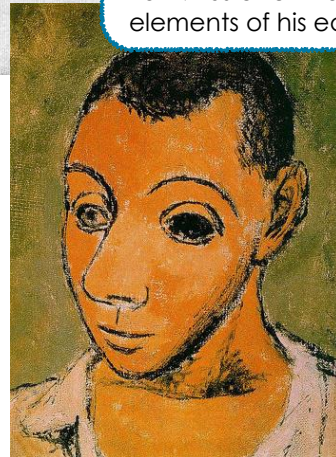
Identity - Artists 2

1 - Pablo Ruiz Picasso: Spanish (25 October 1881 – 8 April 1973) was a Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker, ceramicist, stage designer, poet and playwright who spent most of his adult life in France. Regarded as one of the most influential artists of the 20th century, he is known for co-founding the Cubist movement, the invention of constructed sculpture, he co-invention of collage, and for the wide variety of styles that he helped develop and explore.



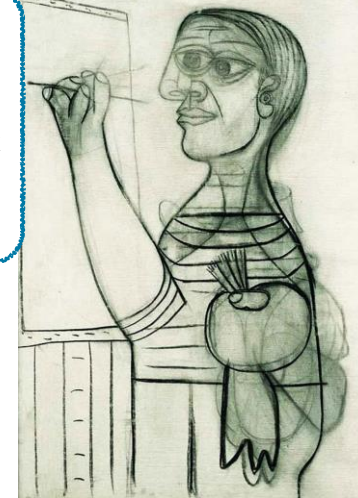
Picasso - Spanish 1881-1973
Self portraits aged 18, 25 & 90 years old

2 - Picasso demonstrated extraordinary artistic talent in his early years, painting in a naturalistic manner through his childhood and adolescence. During the first decade of the 20th century, his style changed as he experimented with different theories, techniques, and ideas. After 1906, the Fauvist work of the slightly older artist Henri Matisse motivated Picasso to explore more radical styles, beginning a fruitful rivalry between the two artists, who subsequently were often paired by critics as the leaders of modern art.



3 - Picasso's work is often categorized into periods. While the names of many of his later periods are debated, the most commonly accepted periods in his work are the Blue Period (1901–1904), the Rose Period (1904–1906), the African-influenced Period (1907–1909), Analytic Cubism (1909–1912), and Synthetic Cubism (1912–1919), also referred to as the Crystal period. Much of Picasso's work of the late 1910s and early 1920s is in a neoclassical style, and his work in the mid-1920s often has characteristics of Surrealism. His later work often combines elements of his earlier styles.

4 - Exceptionally prolific throughout the course of his long life, Picasso achieved universal renown and immense fortune for his revolutionary artistic accomplishments, and became one of the best-known figures in 20th-century art.



Picasso's full name!!

Pablo Diego José Francisco de Paula Juan Nepomuceno María de los Remedios Cipriano de la Santísima Trinidad Ruiz y **Picasso**

Art - Knowledge Organiser - Artists

Lucian Freud

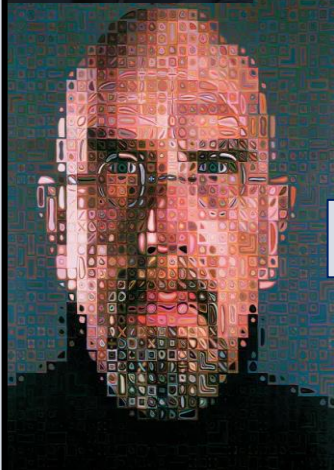
Lucian Michael Freud (December 8, 1922 — July 20, 2011) was an Anglo-German painter. He is regarded as having been one of the greatest painters of the human form. He was born in Berlin in 1922 and moved with his family to England in 1933 to escape from the Nazis. He became a British citizen in 1939. His father, an architect, was the son of Sigmund Freud. During World War II, Freud studied art as well as working as a sailor in the British Merchant Navy. He painted portraits which have been described as brutally honest; he did not try to make people look good with the faces staring straight ahead. He used thick layers of paint, impasto, using colours of green, grey and purple, which he blended to with pink to suggest skin colour. He was made a member of the Order of Merit in 1993.[3] This honour, given by the Queen, is limited to only 24 people who have achieved distinction in the arts, science or other areas.[2] He died in London after a short illness.



Reflection
Self-portrait, 1985.



Man with a Feather,
1943



Chuck Close 1940–Present

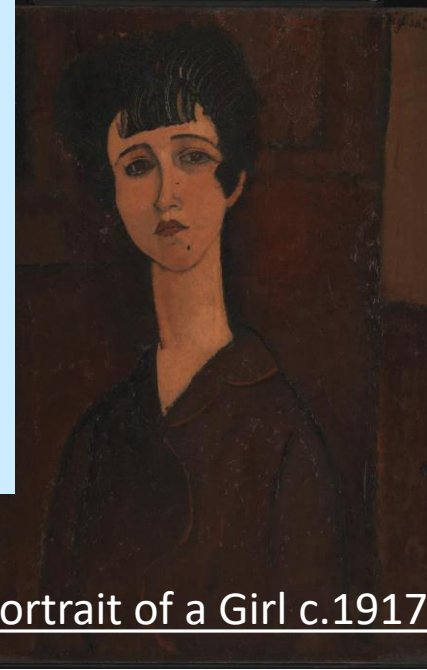
Chuck Close is a modern American artist who has achieved international recognition for his large-scale portraits. He was instrumental in reviving the art of portraiture as a credible subject matter at a time when figurative art looked dead in the water.

Amedeo Clemente Modigliani (12 July 1884 – 24 January 1920) was an Italian Jewish painter and sculptor who worked mainly in France. He is known for portraits in a modern style characterized by long faces, necks, and figures that were unpopular during his lifetime but later found acceptance. Modigliani worked in Micheli's Art School from 1898 to 1900. In 1906 he moved to Paris, where he encountered such artists as Pablo Picasso. By 1912 Modigliani was exhibiting highly stylized sculptures with Cubists of the Section d'Or group at the Salon d'Automne. Modigliani's work includes paintings and drawings. From 1909 to 1914 he devoted himself mainly to sculpture. His main subject was portraits and full figures, both in the images and in the sculptures. At the outset of World War I, Modigliani tried to enlist in the army but was refused because of his poor health. He died on January 24, 1920, of tubercular meningitis, at the age of 35, in Paris. He had little success while alive, but after his death achieved great popularity. Since his death, Modigliani's reputation has soared.

Amedeo Modigliani



Portrait of a Girl c.1917



Amedeo Modigliani
Head c.1911–12
Tate

