

# PABLO PICASSO

## WORDS

- **angle** = the position from which you look at something
- **at once** = at the same time
- **canvas** = a piece of cloth that you paint on
- **classical** = old, traditional
- **clipping** = to cut something out of a newspaper
- **close** = if you like someone very much
- **cloth** = material used for making clothes
- **costume** = special clothes that actors wear
- **design** = to make or draw something
- **exhibition** = a show of paintings or other objects that people can go to and see
- **fellow** = person that you work with
- **flat** = smooth, without higher areas
- **form** = shape
- **glue** = to make something stick
- **impact** = influence
- **join** = to become a member of
- **masterpieces** = a painting or a piece of music that is the best an artist has ever made
- **observe** = see, watch
- **scenery** = the painted background of a stage
- **shape** = form
- **take interest in** = to be interested in
- **technique** = the way or method of painting
- **tone** = a type of a certain colour
- **turn of the century** = time when an old century ends and a new one starts
- **vivid** = full of life

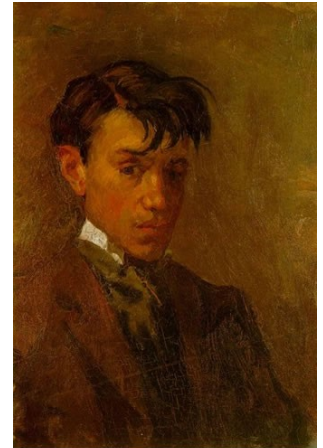
Pablo Picasso was one of the greatest artists of the 20th century. He experimented in many different styles and changed the world of art during his time.

## EARLY LIFE

Pablo Picasso was born in Malaga, Spain in 1881. His father was a drawing teacher. At 10 Pablo became his father's pupil and at the age of 13 he held his first **exhibition**.

His family moved to Barcelona in 1895 where Pablo **joined** an art academy. In his early period the young artist painted life as he **observed** it around him – in cafes and on the streets. As a young man he **took interest in masterpieces** of famous artists like El Greco and de Goya.

At the **turn of the century**, Picasso went to Paris, which was, at that time, the centre of art and literature.



Autoportrait 1896

## BLUE AND ROSE PERIOD

In 1901 a **close** friend of Picasso shot himself. This had a great **impact** on Pablo. He was very sad and began painting his pictures in grey and blue **tones** instead of bright, **vivid** colours. This part of his career is called his Blue Period (1901 – 1904)

Later on, he changed his painting style and started using more earth colours – rose, pink or brown. He liked to paint pictures of circus life with dancers and acrobats. This rose period lasted until 1907.

## CUBISM

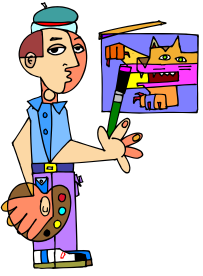
When Picasso started working with his friend and **fellow** painter Georges Braque in Paris they started experimenting with a new style that was called cubism.

Picasso and Braque didn't want to show nature as it really was. They thought that all objects in nature had geometric **forms**. In cubism, objects were cut into many **flat shapes**, which looked like a puzzle. All the sides of a person's face, for example, were shown **at once**, maybe even with three eyes instead of two. Cubist painters wanted to show all parts of an object from one **angle**.

Picasso and Braque also experimented with other materials, like **cloth** and newspaper **clippings**, which they **glued** onto the **canvas**. This **technique** became later known as collage.

## CLASSICISM

In 1917 Picasso went to Rome to **design costumes** and **scenery** for a Russian ballet company. During this period he fell back to **classical** forms and painting **techniques** but never gave up experimenting with cubism.



## PABLO PICASSO

### WORDS

- **ancient** = old
- **anger** = you want to hurt someone because they have done something bad to you
- **break out** = start
- **Civil War** = war in which groups from the same country fight against each other
- **continue** = go on
- **display** = show
- **humorous** = funny
- **imagination** = if you can create pictures or images in your mind
- **inhuman** = very cruel
- **masterpieces** = a painting or a piece of music that is the best an artist has ever made
- **moody** = often changing quickly from happy to angry
- **occupation** = when people enter a country and take control of it
- **satisfied** = pleased, happy about
- **scream** = shout out because you are afraid of something
- **sculpture** = an object that an artist makes out of stone, wood, etc
- **secret** = not many people know about something
- **shade** = a type of a colour
- **skill** = the talent that a person has
- **terrified** = very frightened, afraid
- **thoughtful** = if you always think a lot about something
- **vault** = a room with thick walls where you keep money and other valuable things

### CIVIL WAR

In 1936 Civil War **broke out** in Spain. During this period he painted his **masterpiece** Guernica . It shows the **terrified** people of the **ancient** Spanish town which was bombed during the **Civil War**. Picasso was shocked by this **inhuman** act and in his painting he shows people running in the streets and **screaming** with their mouths wide open. To **display** his sadness and **anger** he used only black and white as well as **shades** of grey.



Guernica , 1936

During World War II Picasso lived in Paris which, at that time, was under Nazi **occupation**. The Nazis didn't like his modern paintings and Picasso had to hide them in a **secret vault** in the Bank of France.

### LATER LIFE

After the war Picasso moved to a big house in the southern part of France. There, he **continued** experimenting with paintings and **sculptures**.

He continued his work up to his death in 1973. Picasso was known as a very **moody** person and he also **displayed** this in his paintings. Sometimes he was **thoughtful**, even sad, and at other times he could be very **humorous**. Picasso was never **satisfied** with his own work and he never stopped experimenting. For his great **imagination** and **skill** he is called "El Maestro" of modern art.