



Students can explore geometric properties in this two-dimensional painting.

Picasso's portraits are one of the most interesting studies in all of art history because he rendered them in so many different styles. He was constantly exploring new ways of expression in his paintings. In cubism he moves very close to abstraction. Human figures reduced to overlapping geometric forms are the result.

Math Skills: Cubism is very geometric. Students can find and describe a vast array of geometric shapes within this work. Hexagon, parallelogram, trapezoid, right angles, and more.

Map Skills: Locate Picasso's country of Spain on the classroom map.

Show and discuss the *Chicago Picasso Sculpture* that is located in the Loop.

Present the examples found in the folder and black binder (in the bottom drawer of the file cabinet) of Picasso's many styles.

Some questions to pose:

- What recognizable objects and human features can you see?
- What do the details found here tell us about the man sitting for this portrait?
- What polygons / shapes do you see?
- What shapes did Picasso use to illustrate different body parts?
- Is there perspective in this painting?
- How does Picasso create perspective by using shapes?
- What types of colors do you see? Do they help create a sense of perspective and why?

AT HOME ACTIVITY SUGGESTION:

CREATE A CUBIST PORTRAIT OF A FAMILY MEMBER BY REDUCING FACIAL FEATURES TO DIFFERENT SHAPES. USE AS MANY TYPES OF POLYGONS YOU CAN REMEMBER FROM PICASSO'S PORTRAIT.