



Get ready for Qs

Observing

Set off on a tour - hunting for portraits. You can look for portraits at school, or search further afield.



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Conclusions

Check if you guessed the occupations of the depicted persons correctly.



Talk

You will see some twentieth century portraits painted by Picasso.

**Pablo Picasso's paintings**

In the 20th century some artists felt bored with the old way of painting portraits. They craved novelty, a fresh approach - something original, even rebellious. Shape, color and form became more important than painting every single reflection of light on the magnificent fabric of a royal child's robe. New movements in art appeared. One of them was cubism - a style whose principal and most famous exponent was Picasso.

Read more about cubism: <http://www.tate.org.uk/learn/online-resources/glossary/c/cubism>



Presenting results

## Compare your portraits of the ruler.

The situation in the distant past was very similar to the one students found themselves in when completing the above exercise. There were no films or photos. Painters made their portraits either based on observing a person or they relied on written or oral descriptions or portraits painted by other artists. One more important thing is that all artists have their own style, unique imagination, and different idea for a portrait. That's why portraits of the same person can be much different, especially when based on limited information.

You can link this with the way courtroom sketch artists work, which was mentioned in the film at the beginning of the lesson. Sketch artists cannot (or rather aren't allowed to) use a camera either, but they always meet their models in person when observing trials. Even though they don't have much artistic freedom in this line of work and are supposed to depict the situation in a realistic way, they can still show their personal style to a certain degree.