

# Cardboard Architecture

Design a building using cardboard

Architecture is the art of designing and constructing buildings.

Supplies:

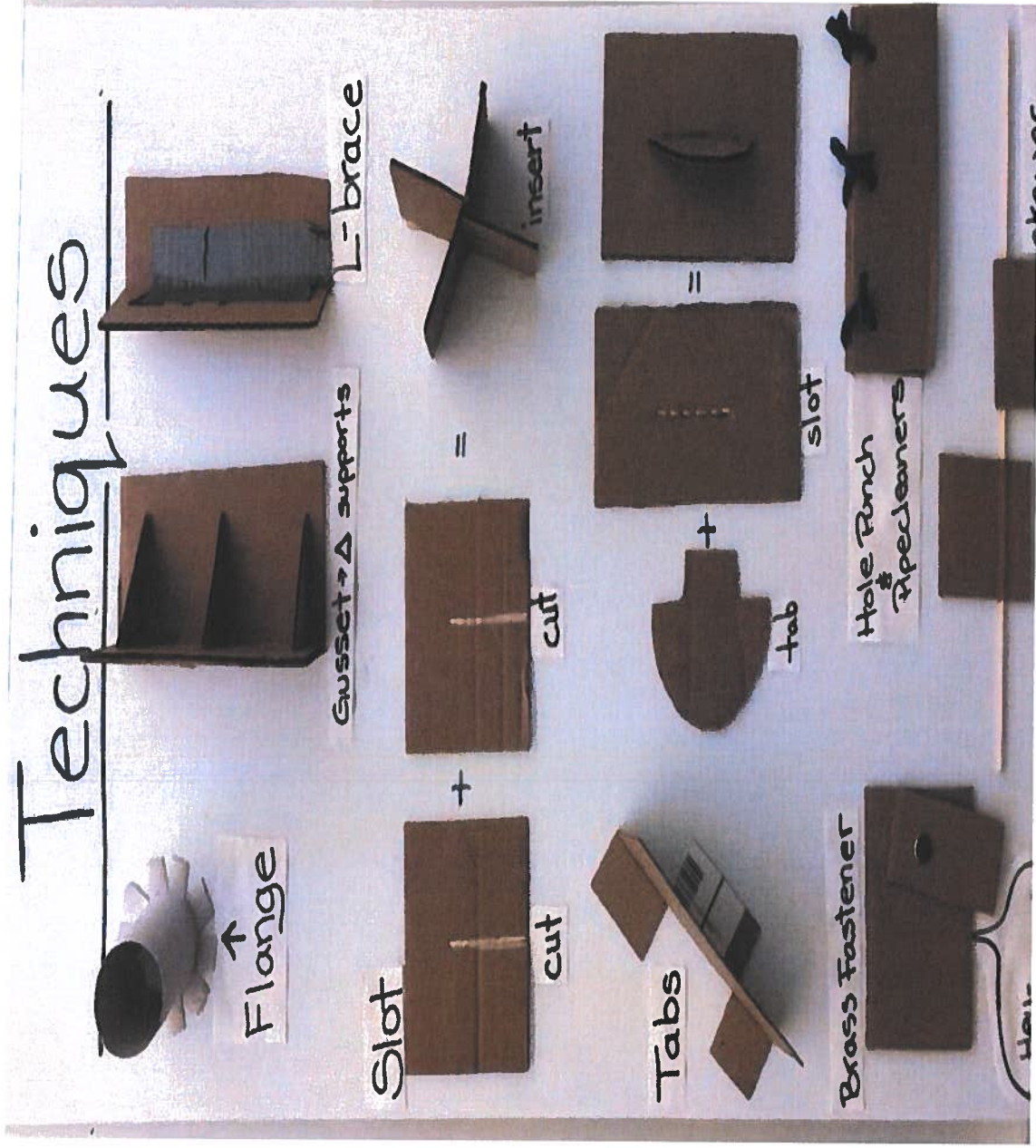
Cardboard from delivery boxes, cereal boxes, Amazon, Mac and cheese etc.

plastic cups or bowls from yogurt or Mac and cheese , cool whip etc. ( all clean, of course!)

Paper towel and toilet paper rolls.

Scissors, tape, glue, (hot glue and box cutters only with adult supervision) string, hole punchers ,brass fasteners,pipe cleaners or wire and anything else!

Study the different ways you can connect pieces 🙌

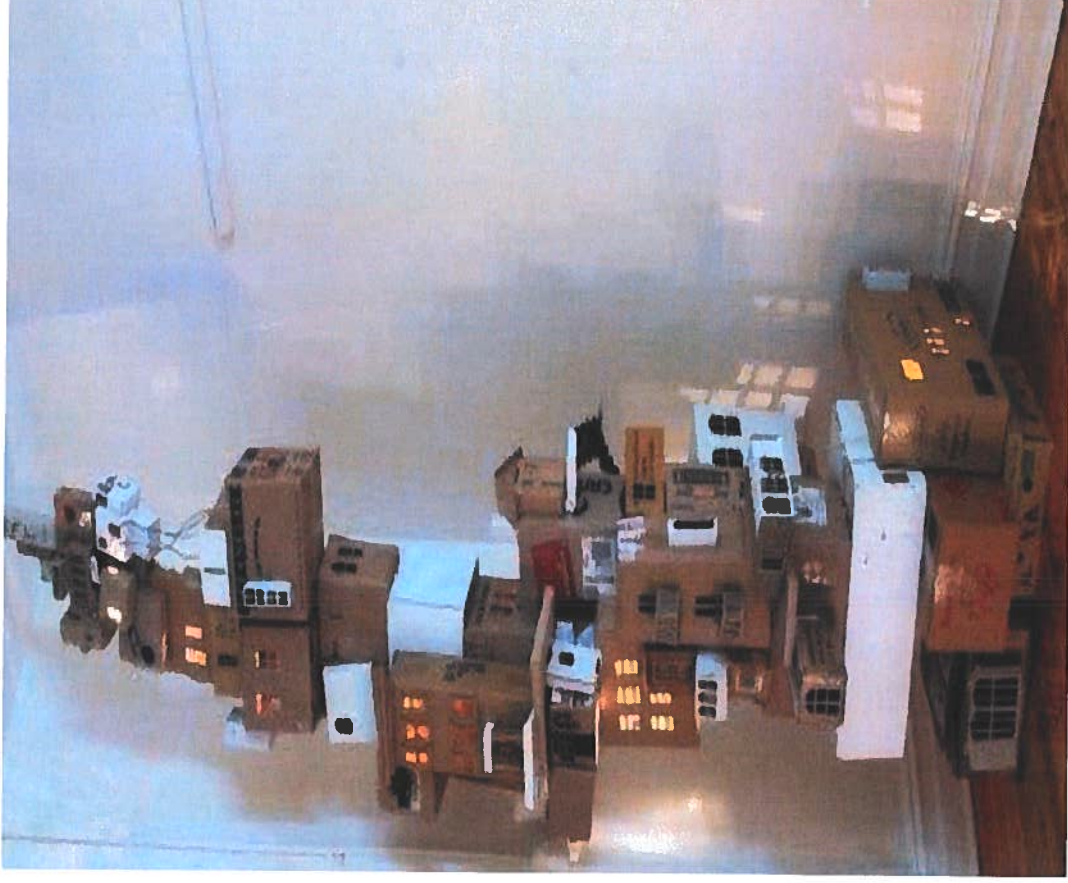


# Architecture

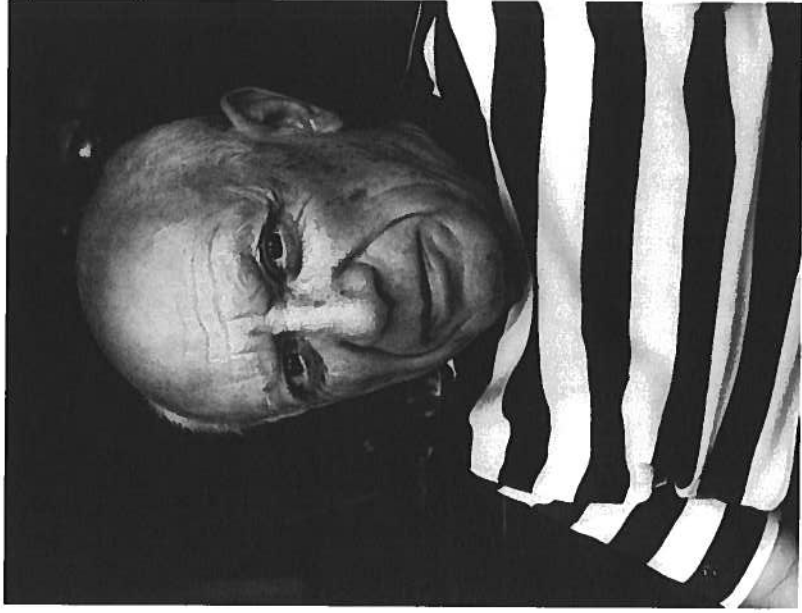
After studying ways to connect pieces, use your imagination and see how you can connect your found objects to make a building. Get help from an adult if you want to cut out doors and windows. you can always draw these on if you prefer. You can add to your building by drawing on construction pieces like stone, brick, shutters etc.

extra challenge: make a city, or a sky scraper. Paint or color or add extras like beads, seeds etc. fo added texture

OR after some practice, make a fort!



# Pablo Picasso



Occupation: Artist

Born: October 25, 1881 in  
Malaga, Spain

Died: April 8, 1973 in Mougins,  
Spain

Famous works: The Pipes of  
Pan, Three Musicians, Guernica,  
The Weeping Woman  
Style/Period: Cubism, Modern  
Art

**Biography: where did Picasso grow up?**  
Pablo Picasso grew up in Spain. He liked to draw from an early age. Legend has it his first word was “piz” short for pencil. Pablo’s father was an art teacher. Although Pablo was not a very good student in school, he was a very talented artist. Pablo went to a famous art school when he was fourteen, and later another one in Madrid. But Picasso was bored with the traditional teachings. He isn’t want to paint like people did for hundreds of years. He wanted to create something new.

## Blue Period - 1901-1904

In 1901, Pablo Picasso's best friend died. Pablo was very sad. Around this same time he began painting in Paris. For the next four years his paintings were mainly shades of blue. His subjects were sad and lonely. He painted people with long, drawn out faces and bodies. His art reflected his grief.

The Old Guitarist is an example of the Blue Period.



## Rose Period: 1904-1906

Eventually, Pablo began to feel better. He also fell in love with a French girl. He began to use warmer colors in his paintings including pinks, oranges and reds. Art historians call this time in Pablo's life the ROSE PERIOD. He also began to paint happier scenes, like circuses.

The Peasants is an example of the Rose Period.





## Cubism: 1907-1921

In 1907 Picasso met George's Braque. They began to experiment with new styles of painting, and by 1909 they created new style of art called CUBISM. In Cubism the subjects are broken up into different sections. Then they are put back together and painted from different perspectives and angles. In 1912 Picasso began to combine collage to his work by adding materials like sand, newspaper, wallpaper and plaster to give his work texture.

Three Musicians is an example of cubism.



## Neoclassical Style

Around 1921 Picasso began to paint in a more classical style. He created powerful images that were reminiscent of Renaissance art.

An example of the style is



# Surrealism

Picasso became Interested in the Surrealist Movement in the mid 1920's.surrealist paintings were like dreams or nightmares, they didn't make sense. Although Picasso only experimented in this style, one of his most famous paintings is strongly influenced by this style.

An example of Surrealism is Guernica



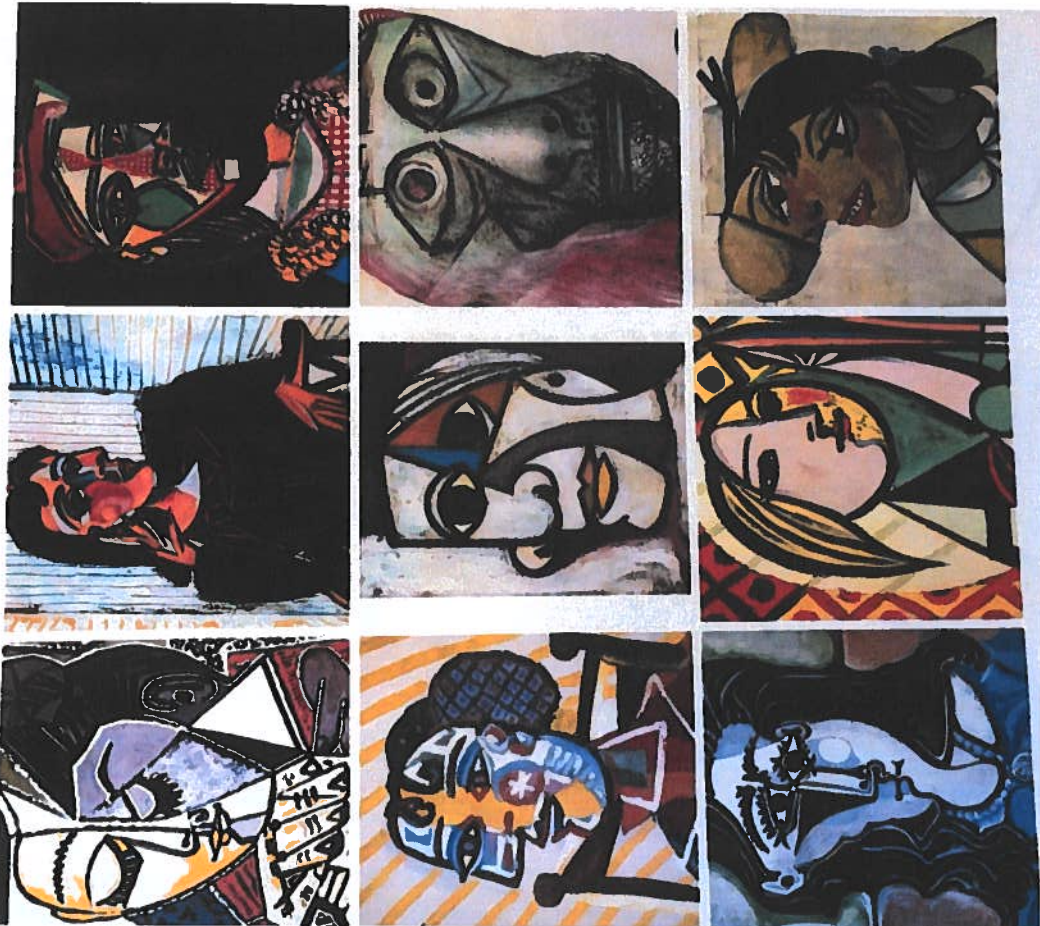
**Today Picasso is considered the greatest artist of the 20th century. He painted in many styles, and his art was always inventive and unique.**

Picasso died at the age of 91. He created over 1,800 paintings and 1,200 sculptures. Many of his paintings have been sold for over \$100 million. He had four children.

And get this, his full name is:

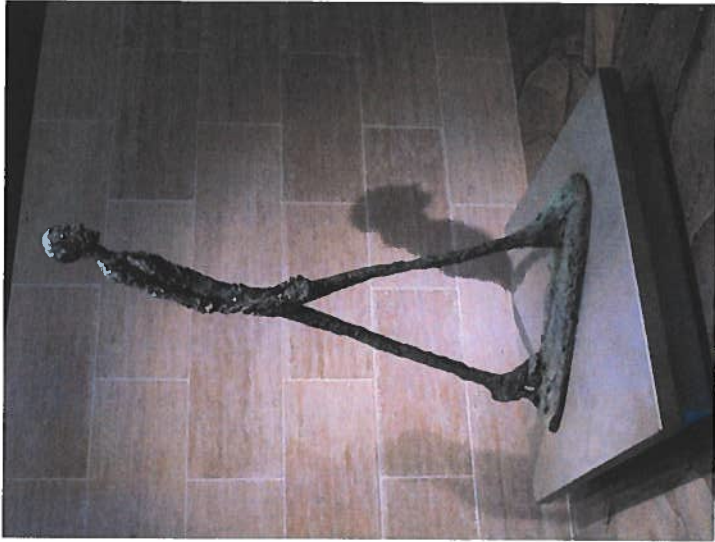
**Pablo Diego Jose Francisco de Paula Juan Nepomuceno Maria de los Remedios Cipriana de la Santisima Trinidad Ruiz y Picasso.**  
Try putting that on a test paper 📄

Now try creating a Cubist portrait like Picasso!



**GIACOMETTI, Alberto (1901 - 1966)**  
**WALKING MAN I, 1960**

1



© Photo : UNESCO/R. Fayad  
Succession Giacometti (Fondation Giacometti, Paris & ADAGP, Paris) 2012

**Alberto Giacometti was a sculptor. One of his most famous pieces is WALKING MAN. In this piece man is depicted as both fragile and strong at the same time. His long stride and forward leaning torso suggest a purpose, a determination. His thin, elongated, textural body suggest a fragile, difficult past. His feet are deeply rooted in the bronze earth.**

**Bronze sculpture, inscribed 'Alberto Giacometti' and 'Epreuve de l'UNESCO' (UNESCO proof) on the base; with foundry mark Susse Fondeur Paris.**

## Slide 1

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- 1** Alberto Giacometti was a sculptor. One of his most famous pieces is WALKING MAN. In this piece man is depicted as both fragile and strong at the same time. His long stride and forward leaning torso suggest a purpose, a determination. His thin, elongated, textural body suggest a fragile, difficult past. His feet are deeply rooted in the bronze earth.  
Barb Kalie, 3/31/2020
- 2** Alberto Giacometti was a sculptor. WALKING MAN was one of his most famous pieces. Giacometti created elongated shapes, very thin and textural. In this piece the human appears both strong and fragile. He has no individualized features. His forward leaning torso and long stride suggest he has regained a purpose, a goal, despite whatever caused his fragility. His feet are solidly rooted in the bronze earth.  
Barb Kalie, 4/30/2033

Today you will try to make a sculpture like Giacometti.

You will need the following materials:

3 pipe cleaners or bendable wire, aluminum foil. Small flat pebbles or pennies or play dough. Tape if you are using pennies or playdough.

Extra: masking tape, paint, base to mount your sculpture.



## Slide 2

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3

Today you will try your hand at sculpting.

Materials you will need are:

Pipe cleaners(3), aluminum foil, small flat pebbles, pennies, or playdough

Tape if you are using pennies or pebbles for feet.

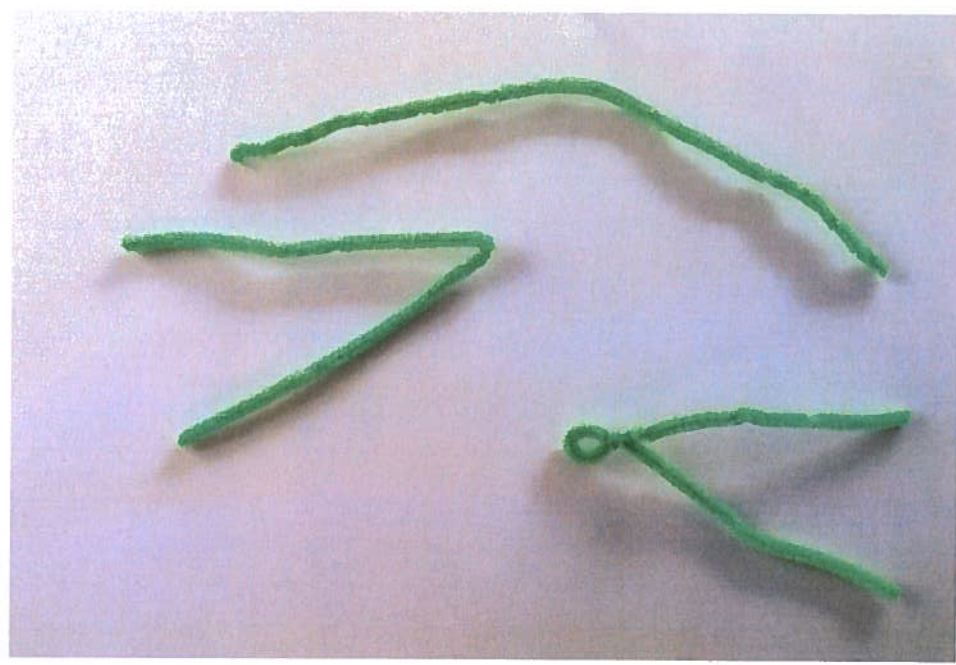
Extra: masking tape, paint, base to mount sculpture.

Barb Kalie, 3/31/2020

4  
5  
6

Fold two pipe cleaners into equal halves.

Twist a loop on one. This will be your head.

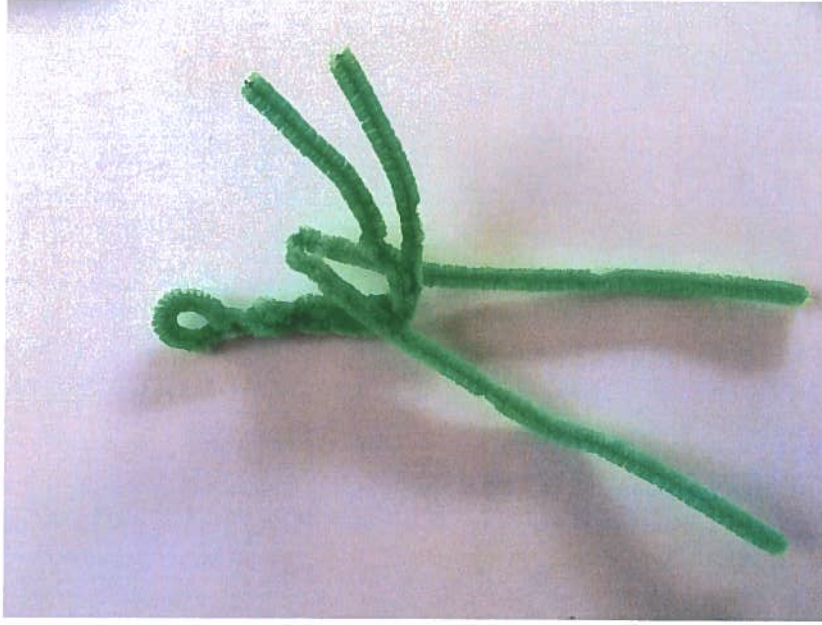


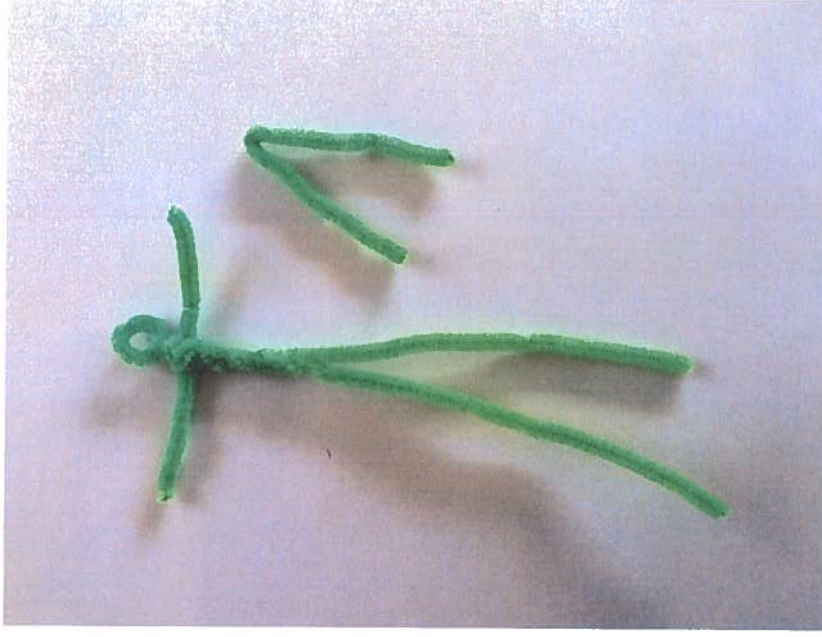
### Slide 3

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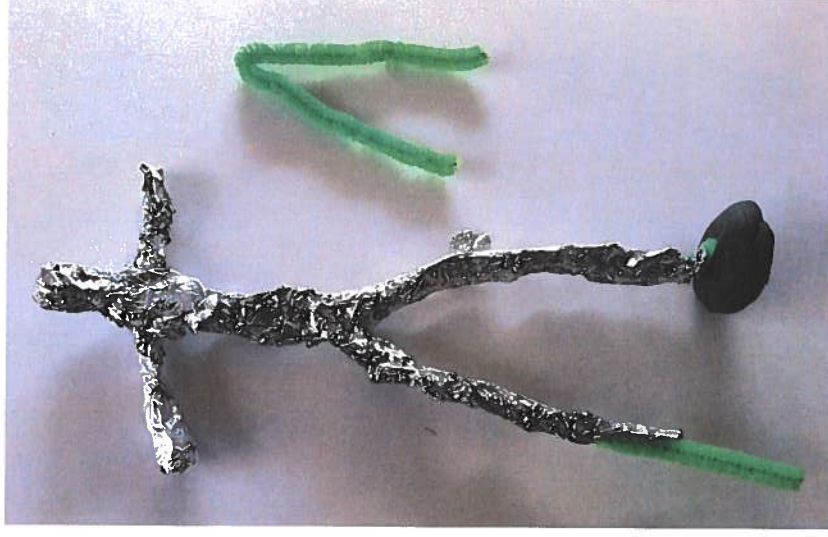
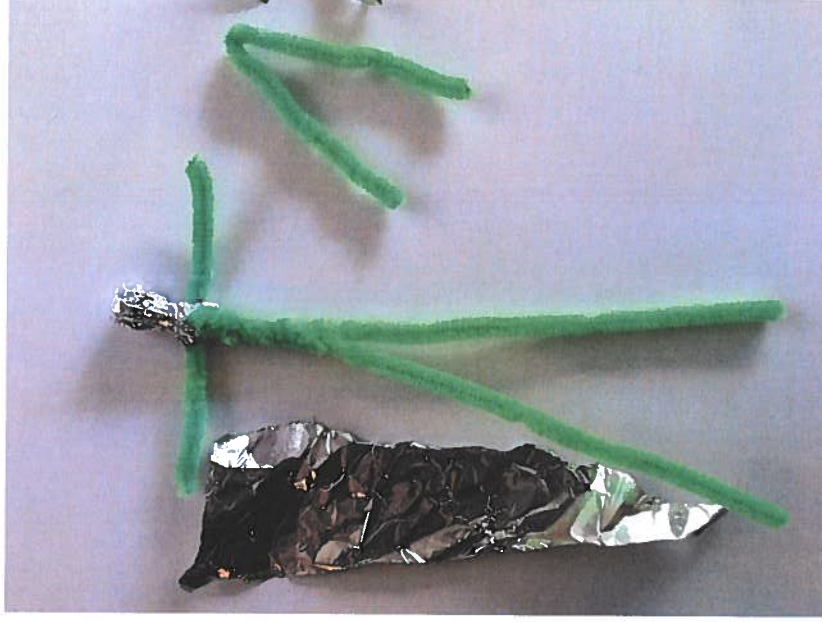
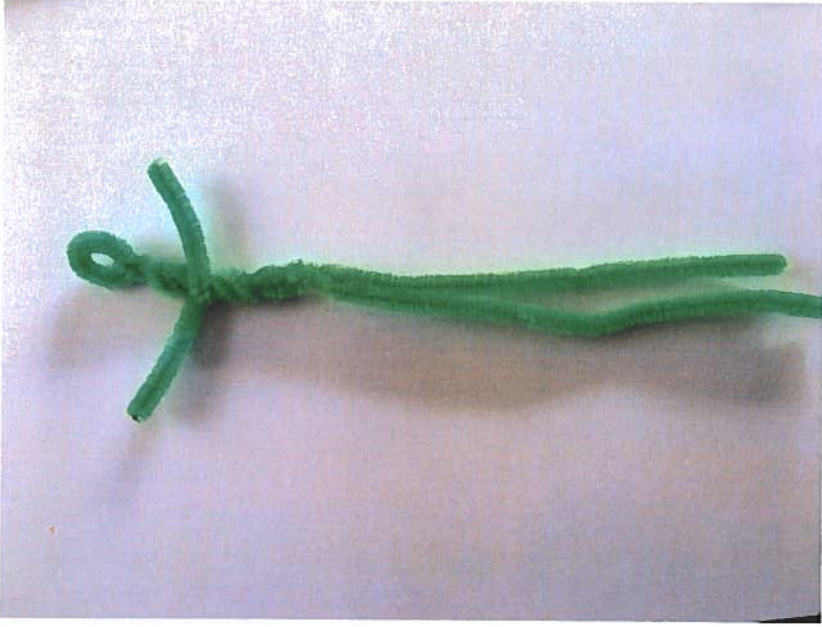
- 4** Fold two of your pipe cleaners into equal halves.  
Twist a loop on one.  
Barb Kalie, 3/31/2020
- 5** Fold two of your pipe cleaners.  
Twist a loop on one of them.  
Barb Kalie, 3/31/2020
- 6** Fold two of your pipe cleaners into equal halves. Twist a loop at the top of one. This will be the head  
Barb Kalie, 3/31/2020

Twist the looped pipe cleaner about half way down. This will be your torso. Now take the other folded pipe cleaner and put your ends of your looped pipe cleaner through the fold. Twist this on to make the torso and the legs.

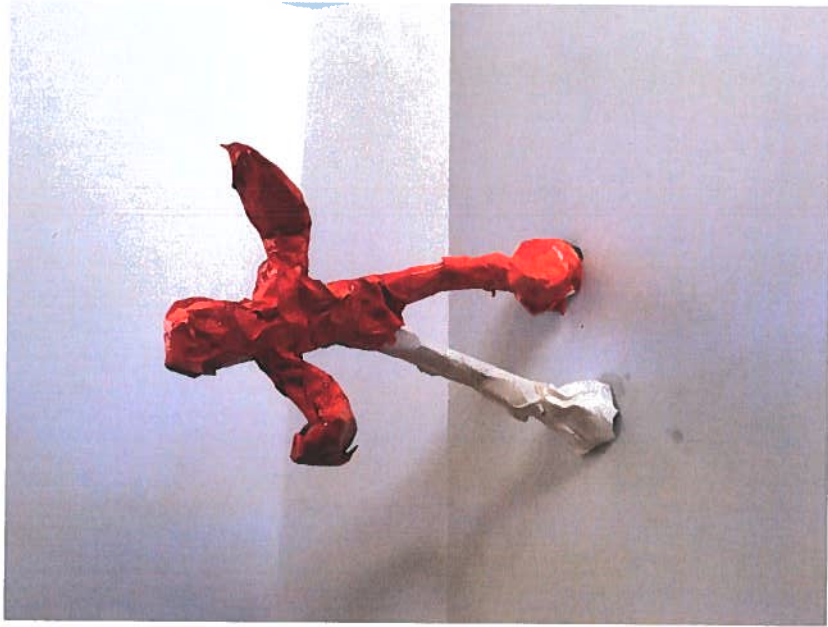




Cut your other pipe cleaner in half. Twist around top to make arms. If you want elongated arms like Giacometti, twist the whole pipe cleaner, and trim as you wish.



Add strips of foil to your form. Stick feet into playdough or tape pennies of pebbles onto them. Check to see that he stands. Cover everything with foil. Scrunch it tight!



**Walking Man! If you want, cover him with masking tape and paint him. Water colors will add an interesting texture. Have fun!**