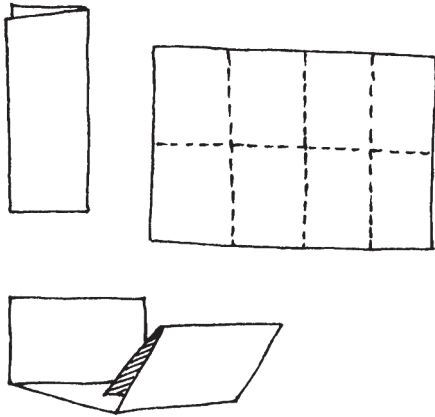


Predicting the Future

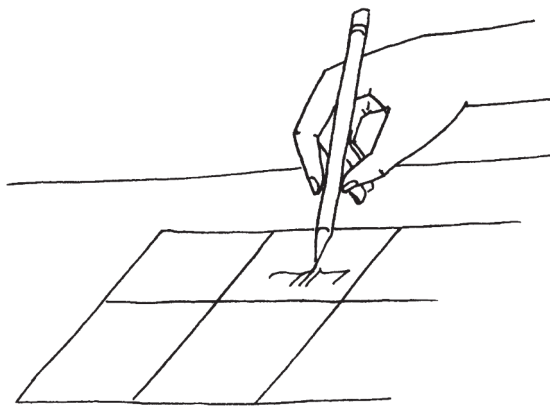
Illustrated Art Lessons

Drawing Storyboards

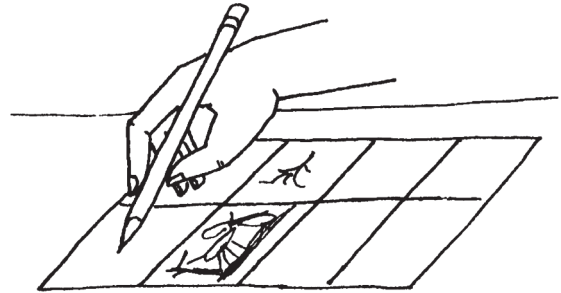
Materials: 12" x 18" manila paper • pencils • erasers • colored markers or tempera paint and paintbrushes



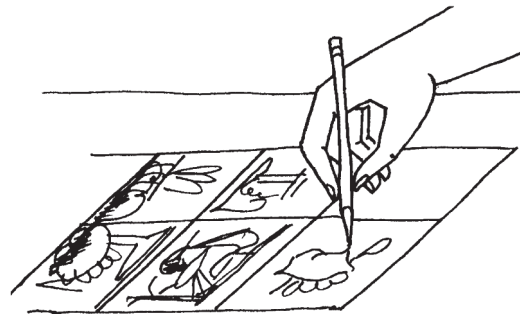
1. To divide the paper into eight rectangles, fold it in half horizontally, then fold it in half again parallel to the first fold. Unfold the sheet and fold it in half vertically. When opened, the fold lines will form eight rectangles.



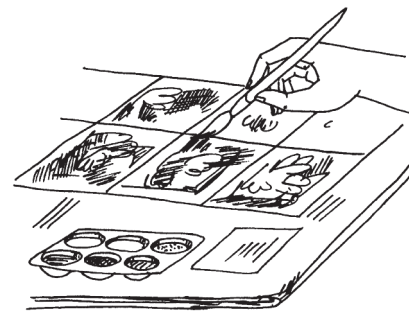
2. Lightly sketch the focus work of art in the fourth or fifth rectangle.



3. Carefully think through the events that may have led up to the scene in the focus work. Draw those events in sequential order, beginning with the first box.



4. Imagine the events that followed the scene in the focus work, then sketch them in sequential order.



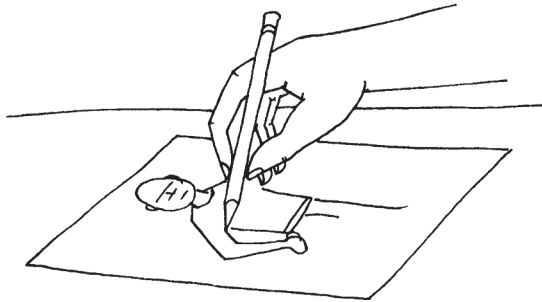
5. Use paint or markers to complete the drawings and add expression. Unify the storyboard by repeating colors.

Predicting the Future

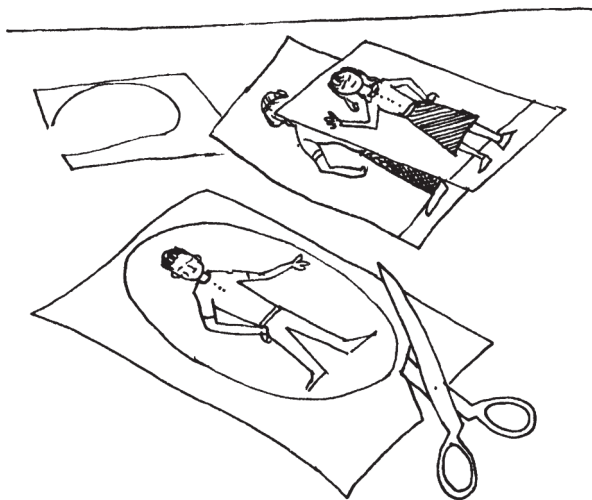
Illustrated Art Lessons

Constructing a Family Tree

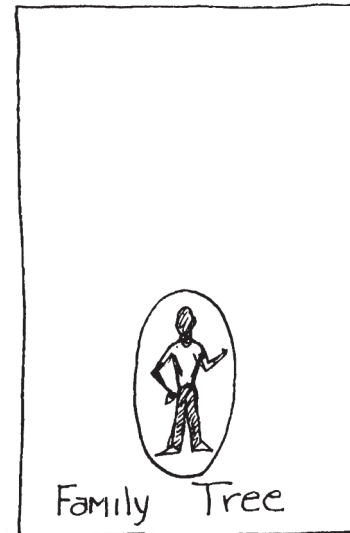
Materials: 12" x 18" white paper • smaller sheets of manila or white paper • colored pencils • glue • scissors



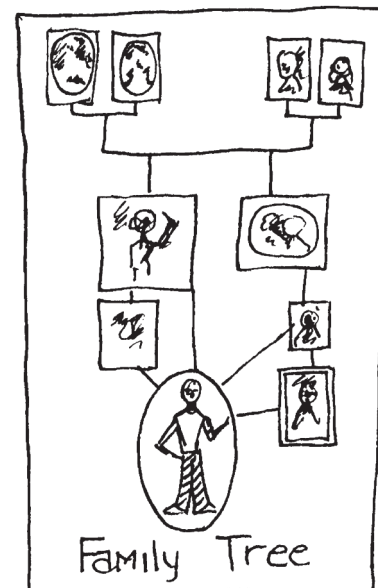
1. Draw a full-length self-portrait about 6 inches tall. Include as many details as possible to show hair color, eye color, and other distinctive features.



2. Draw an oval or rectangle around the figure and cut out the portrait.
3. Draw and cut out smaller portraits of parents, grandparents, brothers, and sisters. Portraits can be drawn from memory, from imagination, from photographs, or from live models. For help in drawing from a live model, see the "10-Point Drawing System" lesson.



4. Construct the family tree on a 12" x 18" sheet of white paper. Paste the self-portrait at the bottom of the page.



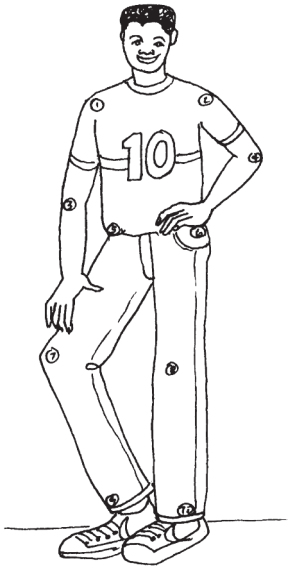
5. Arrange and glue the portraits of the siblings beside the self-portrait. Add the portraits of parents in the middle of the chart, with grandparents at the top. Draw lines to indicate the connections on the family tree.

Predicting the Future

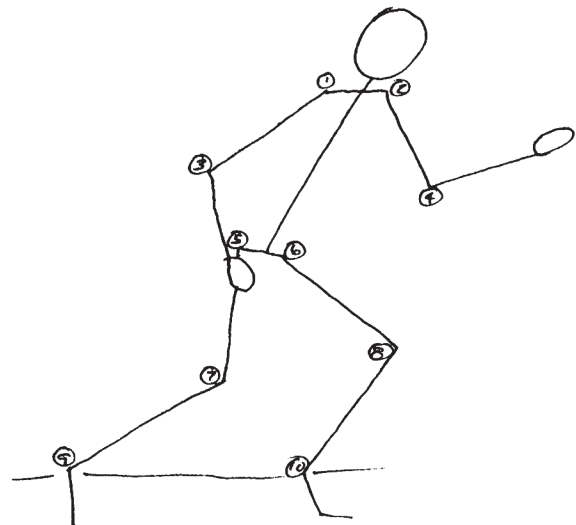
Illustrated Art Lessons

Constructing a Family Tree: 10-Point Drawing System

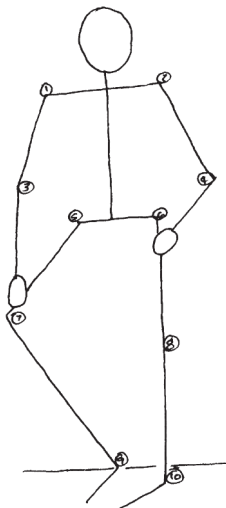
Materials: 12" x 18" white paper • pencils • stick-on colored dots



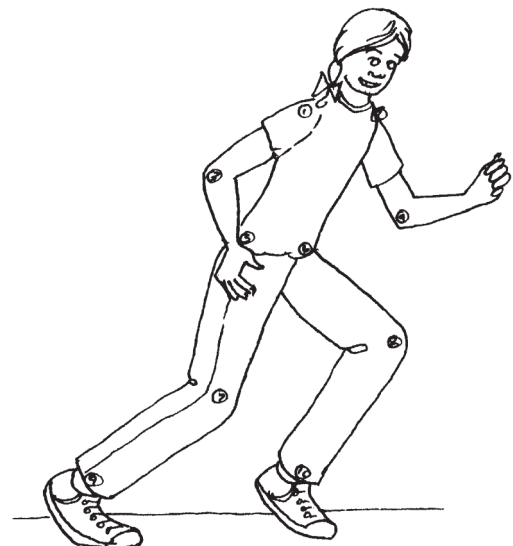
1. Write numbers (1–10) on colored stick-on dots and place the dots on one person's shoulders, elbows, hips, knees, and ankles.



3. Using the lines as a skeleton or basis for the figure, draw in shapes for the arms, legs, head, and torso.



2. Ask the model to strike a pose. Start the drawing by first positioning the 10 dots, then connecting them using lines. The drawing will be a stick figure. Repeat the process with several different poses.



4. Add details to complete the drawing.

Exploring Our Heritage

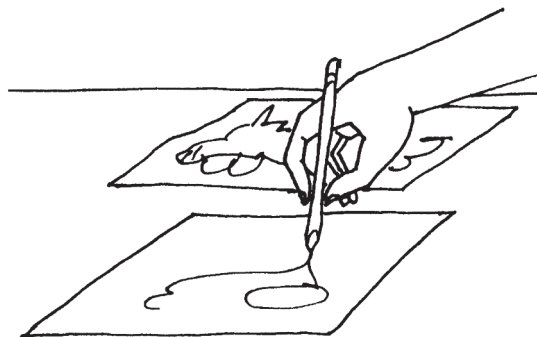
Illustrated Art Lessons

Painting the Past

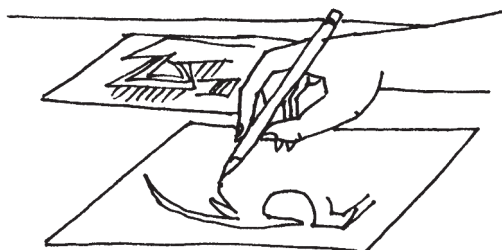
Materials: 9" x 12" paper for sketching • pencils • 18" x 24" white or manila paper • paintbrushes • paint



1. Students gather information about their family and cultural heritage, as described in the "Exploring Our Heritage" Lesson Chart.



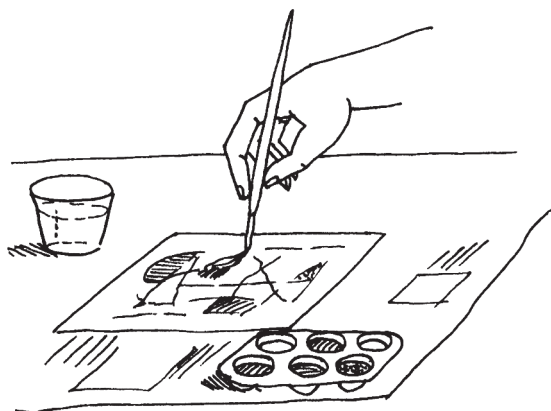
2. Each student makes two pencil sketches depicting an event, person, collection of objects, or something else representing that heritage.



3. Each student then makes two additional pencil sketches, this time creating abstract compositions that express cultural heritage through shapes, lines, colors, and textures.



4. Have students select the best of their four sketches as the basis for a painting and explain the reasons for their choice. Transfer the selected image to a large sheet of paper for the final painting, adjusting the composition to fit the bigger format. (See "Preparing to Paint!")



5. Paint the final composition. Display all the finished paintings with the preliminary sketches.

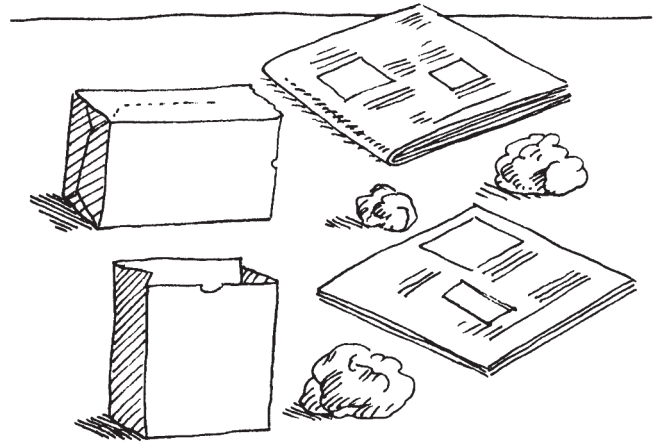
Exploring Our Heritage

Illustrated Art Lessons

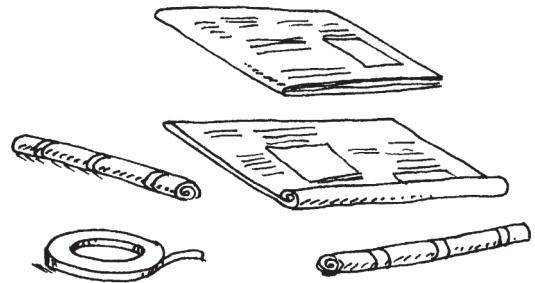
Writing Plays: *Stuffed-Sack Puppets*

Materials: small paper sacks (6" across the bottom) • newspaper • construction paper • cardboard • markers • glue • fabric scraps • yarn • masking tape

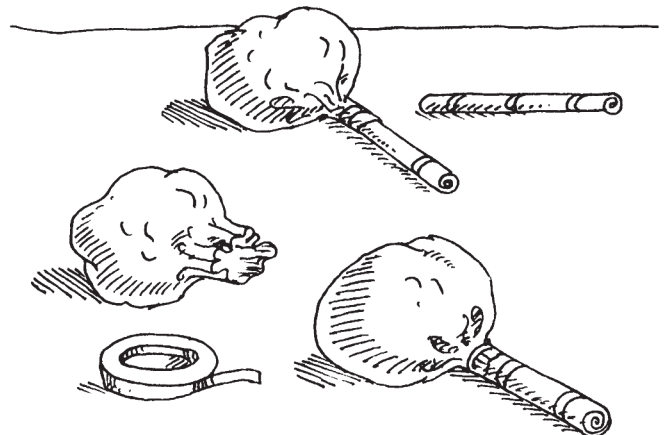
1. Fill a small paper sack with torn and crumbled newspaper.



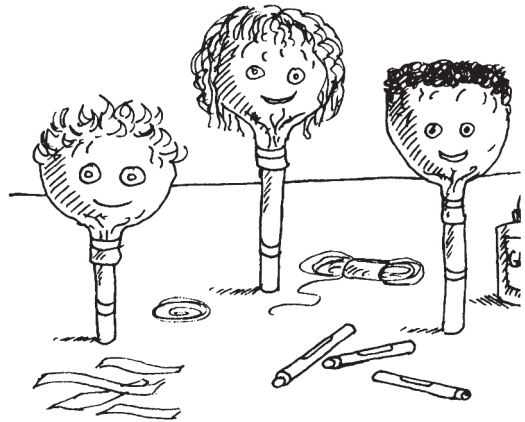
2. Construct a rod to hold the puppet by rolling several sheets of newspaper as tightly as possible. Wrap masking tape around the ends and middle of the rolled newspaper to hold it firmly.



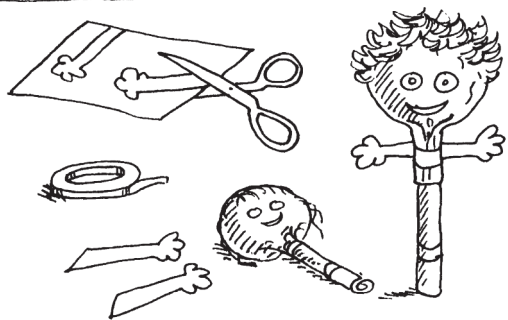
3. Insert the rod into the bottom of the stuffed paper sack and close the sack around the rod. Gather the neck of the sack and tape it securely to the rod.



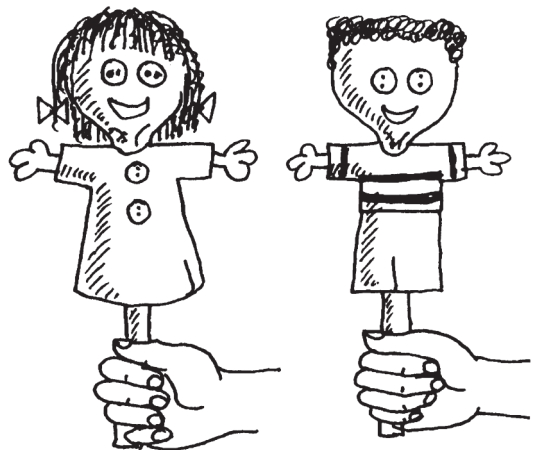
-
4. These stuffed sacks form the heads of the puppets. Create facial features and hair with markers, yarn, and pieces of paper.



5. Cut arms from pieces of cardboard and attach them to the puppet.



6. Make simple costumes from fabric scraps or construction paper.

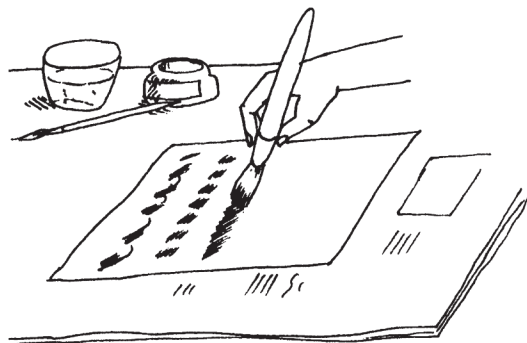


Brushing Up on Nature

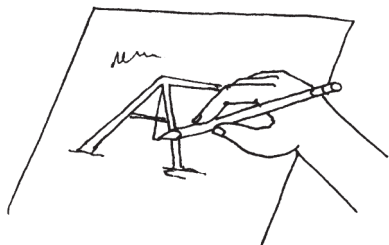
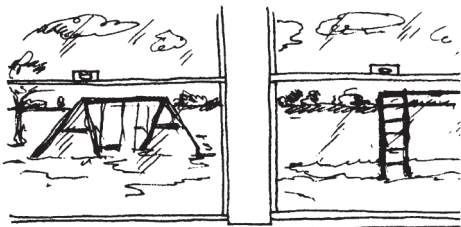
Illustrated Art Lesson

Exploring Brushstrokes

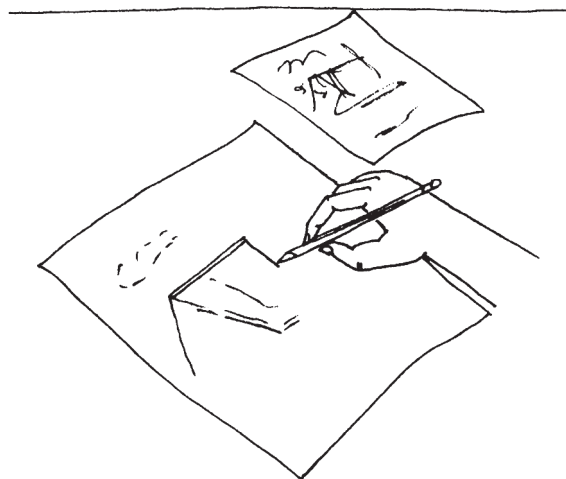
Materials: newsprint • pencils • brushes of different sizes and types • water • paint • newspaper
• 12" x 18" manila paper



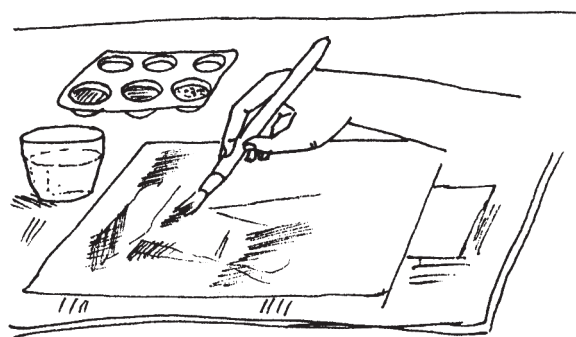
1. See the "Preparing to Paint" lesson.
2. Cover tables or desks with newspaper. Give each student one flat-bristle brush and one round-hair brush, black paint, and water.
3. Explore the qualities of different brushes and brushstrokes. Begin with the flat-bristle brushes and make long strokes, wavy strokes, and broken strokes, varying the width and texture of the strokes. Re-create the strokes seen in the three focus works of art. Repeat with the round-hair brushes.



4. Go outside or sit at a window and make pencil sketches of landscape features.



5. Working from these sketches, draw a landscape composition on a large sheet of manila paper.



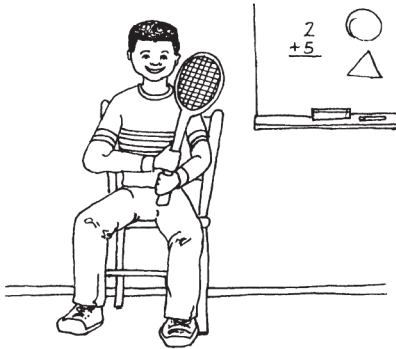
6. Using different colors of paint, and flat and round brushes, paint the landscape in a variety of brushstrokes. Begin with the background colors, then fill in the objects in the foreground. Finally, add details, highlights, and shadows to complete the painting.

Shedding Light on Photography

Illustrated Art Lessons

Exploring Point of View

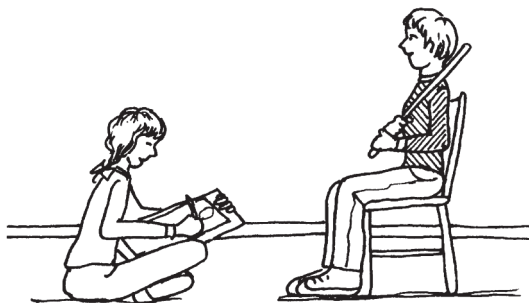
Materials: camera and film or 9" x 12" white paper • hats, sports items, books, or other props



1. One student poses, seated, at the front of the room. As a class, observe the sitter from above, below, and in front. Discuss how shapes, lines, and sizes change with the different points of view.



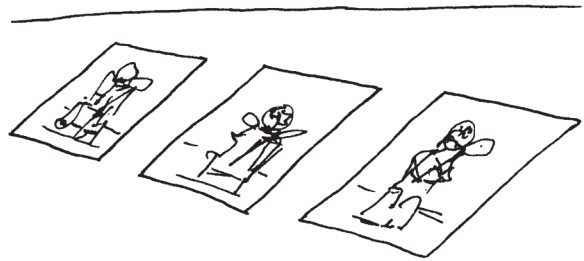
2. Working in pairs, one partner poses—seated and holding a prop—while the other draws or photographs the sitter from above. Then partners exchange places and repeat.



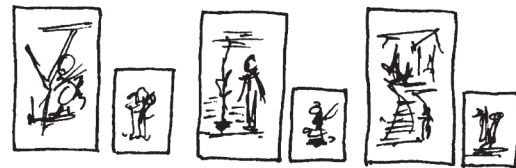
3. Draw or photograph each other from below.



4. Draw or photograph each other at eye level.



5. Compare the drawings or photographs, noting changes in the shapes, lines, and sizes of elements.



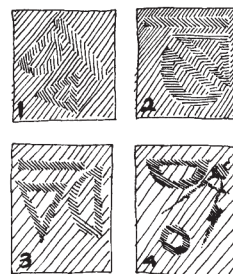
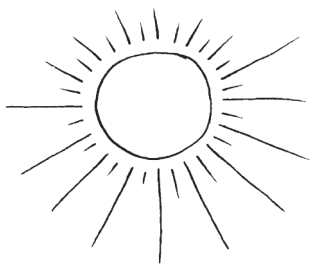
6. Compare the students' work to the three focus works of art.

Shedding Light on Photography

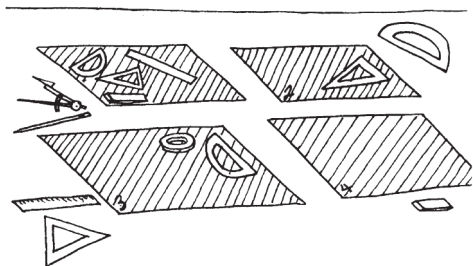
Illustrated Art Lessons

Experimenting with Light: *Sun Prints*

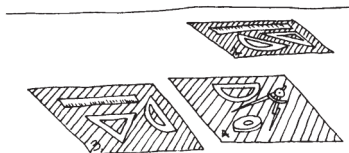
Materials: inexpensive dark-blue construction paper • everyday objects with interesting shapes (such as protractors, leaves, scissors) • a clock



1. Conduct this activity on a sunny day and on a surface that is exposed to direct sunlight for several hours.

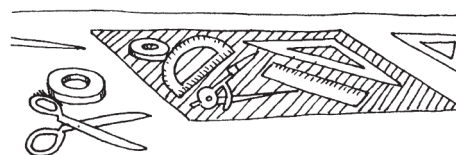
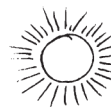


2. Working in groups, place four sheets of dark-blue construction paper in an area exposed to strong sunlight. Arrange several objects on each sheet of paper, and number the pieces of paper.

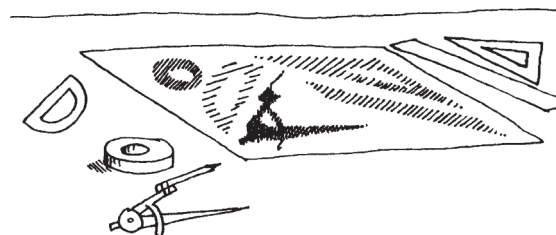


3. Predict the minimum amount of time it will take to "expose" images. Expose one sheet of paper for that amount of time, and pick up the other three sheets at two-hour intervals throughout the day. Predict which sheet will show the greatest contrast between the image and the background. Which will show the least contrast? Why?

4. Arrange all four sheets in sequence and observe and record the effects of exposure to sunlight. Did the results of the experiment match the predictions? Discuss the effects of extended exposure to light.



5. Use the knowledge gained in steps 2–4 to create works of art. Arrange objects on dark-blue construction paper in a design of contrasting shapes.



6. Calculate the exposure times to create a sun print with a range of values from light to dark. Remove objects at different times to create that range of values. Compare the values in the sun prints to those in the three focus works of art.