

Art Notebook

Art students will use this book throughout the year as a notebook to:

- record information about art concepts and famous artists
- keep track of art project requirements
- practice specific art techniques
- sketch ideas for art projects

Materials: (needed daily)

- Drawing Pencils
- Eraser
- Art Notebook
- Art Sketchbook

Grading:

Grading will be done on a point system. You will earn daily participation points, sketchbook points, and portfolio project points. There will be about 170-210 points per quarter, depending on how many art class periods we have and how many projects we complete.

Here's how the points are broken down:

- 5 Points per Day: seated in class on time with your materials, working quietly, working entire period, involved in classroom discussion, involved in classroom clean-up.
- 5 Points per Sketch: You will earn all five points if you complete the sketch assignment. It must be obvious a lot of time was spent on the sketch because of the quality of your creativity and thought processes and the extra details and effort.
- 40 Points per Project: Each project will be graded according to a specific set of requirements which you will receive at the beginning of each project.

Extra Credit Options:

- 1 page written report on a famous artist = 10 points (for a very well written report)
- Attend a gallery show at a college (a signed note from parent must indicate when and where you visited) = 5 points
- Visit an art museum (a signed note from parent must indicate when and where you visited) = 10 points
- Extra sketches = 1-5 points per sketch (depending on quality of work)

Late Work:

- Late sketches lose 1 point per week
- Late projects lose 1 point per week

Art Rules

1. Do Your Best

- Use all your class time
- Follow directions the first time given
- Limited talking/ more working
- Turn in projects and sketchbooks on time

2. Do What is Right

- Ask permission to leave the room
- No throwing of objects
- Do not touch the paper cutter or other teacher materials unless asked to
- Do not write on the desks, tables, or whiteboards or damage any materials

3. Treat Others the Way You Want to be Treated

- Absolutely NO DISRESPECT or SARCASM
- Keep hands, feet, and objects to yourself
- Listen, speak, and act in a kind way to everyone

REMEMBER:

You control your own learning!

You choose whether or not to "Do your best"

You choose whether or not to "Do what is right"

You choose "How you are going to treat everyone"

Punishment for breaking the rules

- Sit in hallway for 10 minutes and fill in the behavior journal. You are responsible for making up the work that you missed in class while sitting in the hall.
- If you say a negative, disrespectful or sarcastic thing to a person you must say five positive things to that person in return.

Art Routines

1. Come in quietly
2. Hand in sketchbook
3. Get portfolio from the "portfolio person"
4. Get your notebook
5. Sit in your seat
6. Fill in the blanks in your notebook for the "Quote of the day"
7. Read the class "Goals for Today"
8. Listen and watch the teacher's instruction and demonstration
9. Work on the portfolio project
10. Clean up
11. Line up quietly by the door and wait to be dismissed

"What do I do if I finish my project before class is over?"

1. Clean up any messes in your area
2. Work on your sketch book assignment
3. Work on extra credit
4. Read information on art posters
5. Look at art books

The "You R.O.C." Jar

- The class will earn a rock when you demonstrate "Respect" "Organization" and "Creativity"
- The class will also earn a rock each week if all the sketchbooks are turned in and complete
- When the "You R.O.C." jar is full, the class will have an art party!
- The party will be about 30-40 minutes and you may have snacks and drinks and we will either watch a movie or play a game

Art Field Trip

If your class is able to demonstrate a respectful attitude toward each other, authority, and also demonstrate an interest and appreciation for fine art we will take a field trip sometime during the second semester.

Quote of the Day

"If you allow creativity to do its work without _____ or _____, you'll do a better job." – Peter Suedfeld

"Creativity is _____, experimenting, growing, taking risks, _____, making _____, and having fun." — Mary Lou Cook

"One sure-fire way to stay creative: force yourself to _____ something _____." — Harvey Mackay

"Do not be discouraged by what you do not _____ — but be encouraged by what you can _____." — Unknown

"If you hear a voice within you say 'you _____ paint,' then by all means _____ and that voice will be _____." — Vincent Van Gogh

"If I didn't have my _____ as an _____ for all the different sides of me, I would probably be _____ up." — Angelina Jolie

"Use your creative _____. Give it a chance to come out and _____. You will find it is unique and different from all others." – Billie F. Mathis

"To live a creative life, we must lose our _____ of being _____." — Joseph Chilton Pearce

"Creativity is not a _____, it's simply an attitude of _____" — Eleanor Blair

"If we did _____ the things we are capable of doing, we would literally _____ ourselves." – Thomas Edison

"More of your _____ is involved when _____ than it is when you watch _____... because you are supplying just about everything... you're a _____." – Margaret Atwood

"Great _____ develops and reveals itself increasingly with every new _____." – Baltasar Gracian

"If art was defined simply by the _____ to _____, then my _____
_____ would be a greater artist than _____."

– Curtis Verdun

"I need challenges to _____ me to that frenetic, _____ workaholic
frenzy that gets lots of stuff created efficiently and in quicktime." – Nic East

"_____ comes from being faced with a _____, whatever it
might be, and _____ it." – Linda Fields

"The simplicity of _____, the drama of rich, intense _____, the joy of
_____, and the challenge of _____... The piece, when it is over, is not
what is made, but _____ it is made." – Andrew Kuntz

"The challenge of life is to _____, dust off, and keep going – for the love of the
work, for the love of _____ and all the _____ we have been given." – Carolyn
McDade

"I challenge you to make your _____ a _____. I challenge you to join the
ranks of those people who live what they teach, who _____ their _____."
– Anthony Robbins

"If I _____ what the picture was going to be like I _____ make it. It was
almost like it was made already... the challenge is more about trying to _____ what
you _____ think of." – Cindy Sherman

"The great _____ and inspiration of art lies in its _____." –
Ken Strong

"Whatever creativity is, it is in part a _____ to a _____."

– Brian W. Aldiss

"A _____ is creativity trying to _____ you something." – Frank Capra

"I have always regarded _____ as creative and looked with
respect - and, yes, wonder - at people who work with their _____. It seems to me that
their creativity is no less than that of a _____ or _____."

– Pablo Casals

“The _____ mind creates, and the _____ mind explains it. Another way of saying this is, your ' _____ ' perceives it and your ' _____ ' translates it.”
– Alcaro Castagnet

“It is the _____ potential itself in human beings that is the _____ of God.” –
Mary Daly

“To be truly creative, you have to _____ what you know.
Pushing the envelope is what being an artist is all about.” – John Ferrie

“Creativity often consists of merely _____ up what is already there. Did you know that _____ and _____ shoes were thought up only a little more than a century ago?” – Bernice Fitz- Gibbon

“Creativity belongs to the artist in each of us. To create means to _____. The root meaning of the word art is "to _____ together" and we _____ do this every day.”
– Corita Kent

“Creativity takes _____.” – Henri Matisse

“Creativity is... seeing something that doesn't _____ already. You need to find out how you can bring it into _____ and that way be a _____ with God.”
– Michele Shea

“Creativity can be described as _____ of _____.”
– Gail Sheehy

“What you spend _____ creating, others could destroy _____.
Create anyway.” – Mother Teresa

“The thing about creativity is, people are going to _____ at it. _____” – Twyla Tharp

Introduction Lesson: The Elements and Principles

What's the "Big Idea"?

Art is _____ and _____.

Artists make art to _____ express what they are
_____ or _____.

God created all things with _____ and _____.

It is our natural tendency to desire to create things because we are made in
God's _____.

Elements:

Principles:

Vocabulary:

Respect:

Organization:

Creativity:

Project Requirements:

Play "The Idea Box" game. Recreate your favorite design on paper using markers, colored pencils, and/or crayons.

Art Criticism:

Describe your design in terms of the elements and principles.

Portfolio Project #1: Ceramic Techniques

What's the "Big Idea"?

There are a variety of _____ used when creating _____ out of clay. We will be practicing _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.

Ceramic art can be used to _____ ideas.

Elements:

Principles:

Vocabulary:

clay-
wedging-
score and slip-
glaze-
kiln-

Project Requirements:

After seeing the variety of things that can be made from clay, make a few sketches of something you would like to create out of clay (cup, plate, wall basket, teapot, vase, junk box, etc...). Choose which technique or combination of techniques would work the best for your piece.

Option #1: Pinch Pot

Option #2: Coil Building

Option #3: Slab Building

Option #4: Hump Mold

After it has been fired, glaze it with colors that enhance the project's appearance. Apply the glaze neatly, leaving $\frac{1}{4}$ inch unglazed along the bottom edge.

Art Criticism:

Which method is probably the best method for making a teapot? A pencil holder? A plate? Why?

Portfolio Project #2: Impressionistic Portraits

What's the "Big Idea"?

There are multiple reasons for _____ works of art. Cassatt enjoyed painting _____ doing _____, everyday activities.

Vocabulary:

Emphasis-

Cropping-

Contour drawing-

Impressionism-

Two important things about Mary Cassatt:

1.

2.

One of her famous artworks:

Elements:

Principles:

Project Requirements:

Create a detailed contour drawing of a mother holding a baby (or doll). Draw big! Color the drawing with bright oil pastels. When you are finished, crop the edges and cut out the drawing along the lines. Choose a piece of wallpaper as a background for your portrait. Glue the portrait on the wallpaper.

Art Criticism:

Where is the center of interest in your portrait? What lines move your eyes to that point?

Portfolio Project #3: Folk Art with Grandma Moses

What's the "Big Idea"?

_____ objects appear closer and _____ objects appear to be farther away. The large objects should be near the _____ of the page and the small objects should be closer to the _____ of the page.

Vocabulary:

Women's Exchange-
Space-

Two important things about Grandma Moses:

1.

2.

One of her famous artworks:

Elements:

Principles:

Project Requirements:

Look at the list of events that we created as a class and choose an even which you would like to draw. Make another list of all the activities that people do at that event. Create a detailed drawing on a large sheet of drawing paper which shows at least 6 different activities taking place at an event. Make sure to use correct size and position of objects to show perspective. When you are finished drawing, color your scene with colored pencils.

Art Criticism:

As you drew your scene, how did you feel about the event that you were drawing?

Portfolio Project #4: Shapes Collage

What's the "Big Idea"?

An artist creates art when he or she carefully considers the _____ and how to _____ them.

Vocabulary:

Positive Shape-

Negative Shape-

Organic Shape-

Geometric Shape-

Composition-

Non-Representational-

Fauvism-

Two important things about Henri Matisse:

1.

2.

One of his famous artworks:

Elements:

Principles:

Project Requirements:

Create a non-representational collage of brightly colored paper. Choose three colors. Make a variety of positive and negative shapes, organic and geometric shapes, and arrange them on a piece of large paper. Consider the principles of design as you arrange them. Glue them down when you are happy with your design.

Art Criticism:

What principles of design are dominant in your collage?

Portfolio Project #5: Mixed-Media Scenes

What's the "Big Idea"?

Using a variety of drawing and painting _____ in one artwork creates unique effects on paper.

Vocabulary:

Mixed Media-

Two important things about John Marin:

1.

2.

One of his famous artworks:

Elements:

Principles:

Project Requirements:

Draw an outdoor scene (buildings, lakes, farms, fields, etc...) using a dark graphite pencil. Paint your scene with watercolors. Add some shading and details with charcoal, crayon, and/or water-soluble crayons.

Art Criticism:

How is your scene the same as a photograph of an outdoor scene? How is it different?

Portfolio Project #6: Dream-like Drawings

What's the "Big Idea"?

An artist can use simple _____ and _____ to communicate ideas.

Vocabulary:

Abstract-

Surrealism-

Organic Shapes-

Primary Colors-

Secondary Colors-

Tints-

Shades-

Two important things about Joan Miro:

1.

2.

One of his famous artworks:

Elements:

Principles:

Project Requirements:

Paint a large paper with the tints and shades of one color. Let it dry. Use pencil to draw lines and shapes all over the paper. You may choose to draw some recognizable animals or faces, but keep them simple and unrealistic. Use oil pastels to color the shapes with either primary or secondary colors.

Art Criticism:

What is the meaning of your piece? Is it playful? Reflective?

Portfolio Project #7: Symbols and Self-Portraits

What's the "Big Idea"?

A symbol is a _____ thing that represents something more _____.

You can use symbols in your art to _____ complex ideas.

Vocabulary:

Self-Portrait-

Symbol-

Two important things about Frida Kahlo:

1.

2.

One of her famous artworks:

Elements:

Principles:

Project Requirements:

Think about your personality, your beliefs, and your activities. Think of a symbol that represents something about who you are. Draw a self portrait which includes a symbol. Use charcoal to add shading to your drawing.

Art Criticism:

What is the theme of your portrait? Is the theme obvious or mysterious?

Portfolio Project #8: Collage

What's the "Big Idea"?

_____ and _____ intersect to tell us a story. Changes in art and music reflect changes in _____.

A photograph captures a _____ moment from _____ perspective.

Collage shows _____ views, similar to _____ in jazz music.

Vocabulary:

Harlem Renaissance-

Composition-

Rhythm-

Pattern-

Collage-

Two important things about Romare Bearden:

1.

2.

One of his famous artworks:

Elements:

Principles:

Project Requirements:

Gather magazine pictures with bright colors, faces, and hands. Draw a rough composition of what you would like to show in a collage about jazz music. Cut pieces from the magazine pictures to roughly fit most of your subjects in your composition. Choose pieces for their color not their image. Cut out images of eyes, noses, mouths, etc... for your subjects faces. Glue in place and brush glue over it. Let it dry. Look at your collage carefully and determine where paint is needed. Using bright, colorful paint fill in any areas that need it.

Art Criticism: Does your collage have rhythm and pattern?

Portfolio Project #9: Three- Color Monoprints

What's the "Big Idea"?

Using the rule of _____ helps artists create a center of _____.

Vocabulary:

Cartographer-

Brayer-

Emphasis-

Two important things about Richard Diebenkorn:

1.

2.

One of his famous artworks:

Elements:

Principles:

Project Requirements:

Look at some old maps and examine the shapes created by streets, bodies of water, parks, etc... Select a portion of the map that interests you. Draw a rectangle around it, making sure there is emphasis in one of the corners. Draw an enlarged version of the map section on a 9x12 sheet of paper. Bring your paper to the inked surface and lay the paper on top. Gently rub all the areas that you want to be that color. Let it dry. Repeat with the second color. Repeat with the third color using a pencil tip to trace the lines. Optional: Add fine lines with a fine sharpie marker or pen.

Art Criticism:

Where is the emphasis (or center of interest) in your print?

Portfolio Project #10: My Heritage

What's the "Big Idea"?

When you explore your _____ you might find many _____ for creating your own works of art.

Vocabulary:

Heritage-

Theme-

Two important things about John Biggers:

1.

2.

One of his famous artworks:

Elements:

Principles:

Project Requirements:

Use the library, internet, and your family to find out information about your heritage. Write down some interesting stories and facts. What themes did you discover? Decide what theme you want to show in your artwork. Make a quick sketch to plan your composition. Make your final drawing on watercolor paper. You may choose what media you want to use to add color to your drawing.

Art Criticism:

What is the theme of your artwork? Can you see what the themes are of your classmates' artworks?

Portfolio Project #11: Still Life with Movement

What's the "Big Idea"?

An artist can create movement in a drawing by using _____
_____ and _____.

Vocabulary:

Color Harmony-

Pattern-

Still Life-

Highlight-

Reflection-

Transparent-

Shadows-

Two important things about Janet Fish:

1.

2.

One of her famous artworks:

Elements:

Principles:

Project Requirements:

On a black paper, use a white chalk to draw a still life of a mirror and two other objects (fruit, shell, vase, glass, flowers, bowls, etc...). Use the contour method for drawing. Notice the reflections, highlights, shadows, and transparent areas in your still life. Make lines of color with oil pastels to color your drawing. Use colors that have harmony. Leave some areas black. Use white oil pastel to add highlights.

Art Criticism:

When you look at your drawing, where does your eye move first, second, and third (in other words, where is the movement)?