

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:

Why is it important for an artist to understand the elements of art and principles of design?

Portfolio Project #1: Ceramic Techniques/Pottery

What's the "Big Idea"?

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

Pottery was an important part of many _____ cultures as well as
in _____ day cultures around the world.

Elements:

Principles:

Vocabulary:

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

Project Requirements:

Make a few sketches of the shapes of pots and vases that you saw in the power point presentation.

Using the steps demonstrated in class, create a balanced vessel on the pottery wheel. Add a handle and/or lid. After it has been fired, glaze it with colors that enhance the vessel's appearance. Apply the glaze neatly, leaving $\frac{1}{4}$ inch unglazed along the bottom edge.

Art Criticism:

Describe how it felt to use the pottery wheel. Did your vessel turn out the way you had hoped? How did that make you feel?

Portfolio Project #2: Baroque Still Life

What's the "Big Idea"?

You can create _____ drawings using the techniques of _____ and _____.

Vocabulary:

Baroque-

Genre-

Apprenticeship-

Two important things about Johannes Vermeer:

1.

2.

One of his famous artworks:

Elements:

Principles:

Project Requirements:

As a class, set up a still life using some of the items that are relevant to the Baroque era. Look closely at the contour of each of the items and notice where the items overlap. Look for the simple shapes and lines. Create a simple contour drawing of what you see. Notice all the darkest shades in the still life and shade them in. Find the lightest shades and shade them in. Find all the shades in between and shade those in. The objects toward the back should be darker and the objects toward the front should be lighter. Use at least three types of drawing pencils for your shades.

Art Criticism:

Do your still life objects look three-dimensional? If so, why? If not, what could you do to fix it?

Portfolio Project #3: Performing Arts Posters

What's the "Big Idea"?

Posters are works of art which are created to _____ other art forms such as _____, _____, _____, and _____.

Posters _____ what is happening in the world of _____.

An effective poster is _____ - _____!

Vocabulary:

Illustrations-

Moulin Rouge-

Contrast-

Movement-

Two important things about Toulouse Lautrec:

1.

2.

One of his famous artworks:

Elements:

Principles:

Project Requirements:

Write down on a piece of paper all the text that needs to be on a poster advertising our Spring Concert and Fair. Make a rough sketch of your poster design and make sure your design has contrast and movement. Lightly draw your design on watercolor paper. Paint the background a light color using watercolors. Paint the main elements of your poster using acrylic paints. When the paint has dried, paint the text.

Art Criticism:

Does your poster effectively convey the information for our concert? Is your poster well-designed? Describe the principles of design in your poster.

Portfolio Project #4: Gadget Prints and Patterns

What's the "Big Idea"?

_____ are the repetition of _____, _____, or _____.

Colors, lines, and shapes can be combined in many ways to create an _____ amount of patterns.

Vocabulary:

Art Nouveau-

Mosaics-

Two important things about Gustav Klimt:

1.

2.

One of his famous artworks:

Elements:

Principles:

Project Requirements:

On a piece of scratch paper, experiment with stamping and gadget printing. Create a pattern on a large sheet of paper using the elements of line, shape, and color. When you are finished, set this paper aside. On a narrow sheet of paper, draw a figure which fills the page. Draw a realistic face and the outline of the clothing. Create small, intricate patterns on the clothes using stamping and printing. When both papers are dry, fill in the spaces with watercolor. When they are dry, cut out the figure and glue it on the large paper.

Art Criticism:

How are your patterns the same as your classmates' patterns? How are they different?

Portfolio Project #5: Realistic Restaurants

What's the "Big Idea"?

Using light and dark _____ makes a painting or drawing

_____.

Realistic buildings can be drawn by following the rules of

_____.

Vocabulary:

Realism-

Value-

Two important things about Edward Hopper:

1.

2.

One of his famous artworks:

Elements:

Principles:

Project Requirements:

Draw a fast-food restaurant using one, two, or three point perspective.

Draw a few items outside the restaurant (car, motorcycle, sign, street light, sidewalks, etc...). On your restaurant include architectural details like windows, doors, bricks, trim, etc...

Color with colored pencils. Be sure to create very dark values and very light values to make your scene more dramatic.

Art Criticism:

Does your restaurant look realistic? Why or why not? Does the range of values in your drawing make your scene look dramatic?

Portfolio Project #6: Simple Self-Portrait

What's the "Big Idea"?

Sometimes an artist's work is _____ by one person but _____ by another.

Vocabulary:

Abstract-
Arbitrary-
Warm-
Cool-
Intensity-

Two important things about Milton Avery:

1.

2.

One of his famous artworks:

Elements:

Principles:

Project Requirements:

Make a simplified drawing of yourself relaxing. Choose 3-4 shades of either warm or cool color construction paper. Look at your drawing and find the basic shapes. Draw and cut out the shapes from the construction papers that you chose. Glue the shapes on a neutral colored construction paper. Add or decrease intensity to some of the colored paper using oil pastels.

Art Criticism:

Where are the bright and dull areas in your art piece?

Do you like or dislike your finished artwork?

Portfolio Project #7: 3-D Still Lifes

What's the "Big Idea"?

Artists use _____, _____ and _____ of colors to produce three-dimensional effects.

Vocabulary:

tint-

shade-

tone-

Two important things about Georgia O'Keeffe:

1.

2.

One of her famous artworks:

Elements:

Principles:

Project Requirements:

Choose an object for your still life painting (bones or flowers). Set your object on a piece of cloth. Lightly sketch the object on a large piece of watercolor paper. Draw big! The object should take up the entire paper-some of the lines should extend off the edges of the paper. When you are finished sketching, look at the abstract shapes that you see in the object. Use thin acrylic paints to paint your still life. Focus on blending your colors to create tints, shades, and tones.

Art Criticism:

How many different tints, shades, and tones of one color can you find in your still life painting?

Portfolio Project #8: Surrealistic Room

What's the "Big Idea"?

Surrealist artists combine normally _____ objects and situations in _____ surroundings.

The _____ / _____ that they paint are used to communicate ideas.

Vocabulary:

Surrealism-

Icon-

Two important things about Rene Magritte:

1.

2.

One of his famous artworks:

Elements:

Principles:

Project Requirements:

Draw the interior walls of a room. Think of a few small objects that you personally value. Draw those objects very large inside the room. Add color to your drawing using markers, colored pencils, and/or water-soluble crayons.

Art Criticism:

What message does your drawing send to viewers?

Portfolio Project #9: Assemblage

What's the "Big Idea"?

It is important to think about _____ and _____ when creating an assemblage.

Vocabulary:

geometric-
organic-
assemblage-

Two important things about Louise Nevelson:

- 1.
- 2.

One of her famous artworks:

Elements:

Principles:

Project Requirements:

Look through the box of found objects. Arrange the objects until you have an interesting arrangement that is balanced and has movement. Glue/nail each piece to the bottom of the box. Spray paint the entire assemblage one color.

Art Criticism:

Why should we call your assemblage "art"?

Portfolio Project #10: Our Story

What's the "Big Idea"?

Art can be used to tell the _____ of how people live.

Vocabulary:

Contour line-

Culture-

Two important things about William H. Johnson:

1.

2.

One of his famous artworks:

Elements:

Principles:

Project Requirements:

As a class, choose an everyday activity for the model(s) to demonstrate. Use exaggerated contour lines to draw the models. Do not draw a lot of details in the figures. Draw a background that would fit with the activity. Trace your lines with a black marker. Use brightly colored oil pastels to color the figures and background.

Art Criticism:

What does the activity of the people in your artwork say about your culture?

Portfolio Project #11: Large-Scale Sculptures

What's the "Big Idea"?

A large-scale sculpture can be used to _____ an important event or simply to help people recognize the beauty in _____, common objects.

Vocabulary:

Site-Specific-

Colossal

Armature-

Paper Mache-

Installation Art-

Two important things about Oldenburg and Van Bruggen:

1.

2.

One of their famous artworks:

Elements:

Principles:

Project Requirements:

Choose a small common object that is important in your or your family's everyday life. Create a large scale version of it. First, choose an armature (boxes, wires, etc...) to create the basic shape. Second, cover it with two layers of paper mache (let it dry before adding the second layer). Third, paint it with acrylic paints. Fourth, spray with enamel.

Art Criticism:

Is your large-scale sculpture site specific? Where will you put it?