

ART ELEMENTARY SCRATCH FOAM PRINTMAKING PROJECT



PATTERN GUIDE
INSPIRATION SHEET

A PATTERN is created by repeating lines and shapes. Check out some PATTERN ideas below and test out some patterns on the back of this sheet.

LOOK BETWEEN THE LINES
BY WHITNEY PANETTA

POT DRAWING
STEP BY STEP GUIDE

Now, let's use acids to create a flower pot design. Even by adding fun shapes, lines, and patterns on the back of a lot of straw.

SUPPLIES: 4 1/2" or larger sheet of unlined paper, straw, an open pencil, a pencil, or any other acid color.

STEP ONE: Turn your paper vertically, and draw a circle for the top of the pot. Draw a line across the bottom of the pot.

STEP TWO: Draw 3-4 circles in different sizes on the top of the pot.

STEP THREE: Draw your flower pot.

STEP FOUR: Draw your flower pot.

STEP FIVE: Create a series of lines in a row of all the same size and placement. Something smaller and placed higher on the paper will appear further back in space. Also use OTHER COLORS with your flowers to create a series of space.

STEP SIX: Fill up the top half of your flower with your flowers. Make sure your flowers are overlapping to create a series of space in your design. Try to use any lines that you randomly draw through your flowers when creating them.

STEP SEVEN: If you have space between your flowers and curved lines, add some coming from your bottom flowers. Stop the lines at the curved lines.

STEP EIGHT: Decorate the bottom below your curved lines. This is the time for your flowers. Use lines and shapes to add an interesting pattern.

STEP NINE: It's time to use your colors. Add a few details to your flowers.

STEP TEN: Using your colors, create a series of space in your flower pot design. Make your flowers beautiful.



PRINTMAKING PROJECT:
FLOWER PRINT LESSON FOR ELEMENTARY OR MIDDLE SCHOOL

SCRATCH FOAM PROJECT



This lesson pack is geared to elementary & middle school students.



No printmaking experience required! Learn through the lesson.



National art standards included for each grade level.



This has everything you need to teach this project!

PRINTMAKING

The pack includes:

- ✔ Lesson plan
- ✔ Teacher notes
- ✔ Project handout & guide
- ✔ 4 presentations
- ✔ 3 Activities + art history
- ✔ Demo video

FLOWER POT PRINT CHECKLIST

- _____ A flower bouquet and pot were drawn as the subject matter.
- _____ 3-5 flowers were drawn with a variety of petal shapes.
- _____ Patterns were added to the flower pot for decoration.
- _____ Lines and shapes were used to create patterns.
- _____ Other details were considered such as stems and leaves.
- _____ The subject was drawn to fill the space.
- _____ Overlapping, size, and placement were used to create a sense of space.
- _____ The drawing was correctly transferred to the foam matrix.
- _____ Printing instructions were followed, at least one successful print was created.
- _____ One print was colored in and properly labeled.
- _____ The student cared for supplies and cleaned up after themselves.

What is an Edition? SIGNING & NUMBERING AN EDITION OF PRINTS

An EDITION of prints is a set of identical prints printed at the same time from the same MATRIX.
A MATRIX is the object or surface an image is created on and prints are created from.

On an edition information is written in pencil in the space beneath (and between the edges) of the image:

- Sign your name under the right corner.
- Add a title in the center.
- Number the print under the left corner. The first number tells which print it is in the order it was printed. The second number tells how many prints are in the edition. Example: 2/3 (second print out of a total of 3 prints).



LESSON PLAN & TEACHER NOTES:

- BIG IDEA
 - ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS,
 - US NATIONAL STANDARDS
 - STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS
 - CLASSROOM SET UP
 - TEACHING TIPS
- & MORE!

PRINTMAKING

Exploring Line, Shape and Pattern

Age group: Designed for 2nd, but can be used in K-5th

Artist Exemplar: Clementine Hunter

Big Idea: Exploring printmaking through line, shape, and pattern.

Essential Questions:

- How is a print made?
- How can you use lines and shapes to create pattern?
- How can you use size, placement, and overlapping?
- How will you...

Objectives: Stud

- Look at
- Discuss
- Discuss
- Create a p
- Participat

I can...

- Use inspir
- Use size, p
of art.
- Use lines a
- Follow prin
- Clean up af

Standards:

Kinderga

Grade

VA:CE.2.2.2

TEACHER NOTES

- **Table and "finished" Folders:**
 - I put a folder for projects at each table in each class, usually numbered and color coded.
 - When printing, I include a "finished" folder for completed scratch foam and selected construction paper to print on within each table's folder.
 - I check the work before it goes into the folder, at the end of class, or before class returns.
 - I can easily see how many and which students are ready to print as well as check for unfinished work and plan accordingly.
- **Printing:**
 - First prints are usually not as good as subsequent ones as students learn how to ink the foam (and rub back of paper to print if they have never printed before).
 - Plan for students to print an edition of 2 or 3 depending on the success of the first 2.
 - Generally, there isn't time to print more than 3.
 - Advise students that if a print is not perfect, hand coloring can make it better, it is better to practice before they start coloring their best print, and that this is better than a print that in this edition may not be perfect; one good print is

11 PAGES



How to Access the File via

GOOGLE DRIVE & YOUTUBE

[Click here to watch the video on YouTube](#)

[Click here to download from my Google Drive](#)

*Choose which link to click above.

*You will be directed to Google Drive or YouTube.

*Watch the video or download the file to display on your computer.



DEMO VIDEO:

STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS ON COMPLETING
THE SELF-PORTRAIT PRINT

CLEMENTINE HUNTER

ABOUT THE ARTIST

Lived from 1887-1988 and was a self-taught artist. She didn't start creating her works of art until 1939 when she was in her 50s. She called her process "marking pictures" and created thousands of works of art after she began her art career.



Clementine Hunter, Photo by Judith Sedwick

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1. Clementine Hunter lived most of her life on Melrose Plantation in Louisiana. Melrose Plantation is built by and for free Black people and became a place to work and live. Later, it turned into a place for artists and writers to gather and create.

2. Clementine Hunter created art on a wide range of materials from cardboard to window shades, even jugs.

3. Early on, **Clementine Hunter** would give away her artwork. Eventually she began selling it to friends and family for anywhere from 25 cents to a few dollars. Once she became popular, she took ownership of her success, charged more for her work and for people to tour her home.

4. In 1955 **Clementine Hunter** had a solo exhibit at the New Orleans Museum of Art (then called the Delgado Museum). It was the first solo exhibit of African-American work in New Orleans.

5. Clementine Hunter once had to sneak into her own exhibit at Northwestern State University of Louisiana. Due to segregation laws at the time, she wasn't allowed to see her own exhibit. In 1985 she was awarded an honorary doctorate degree by the same university.

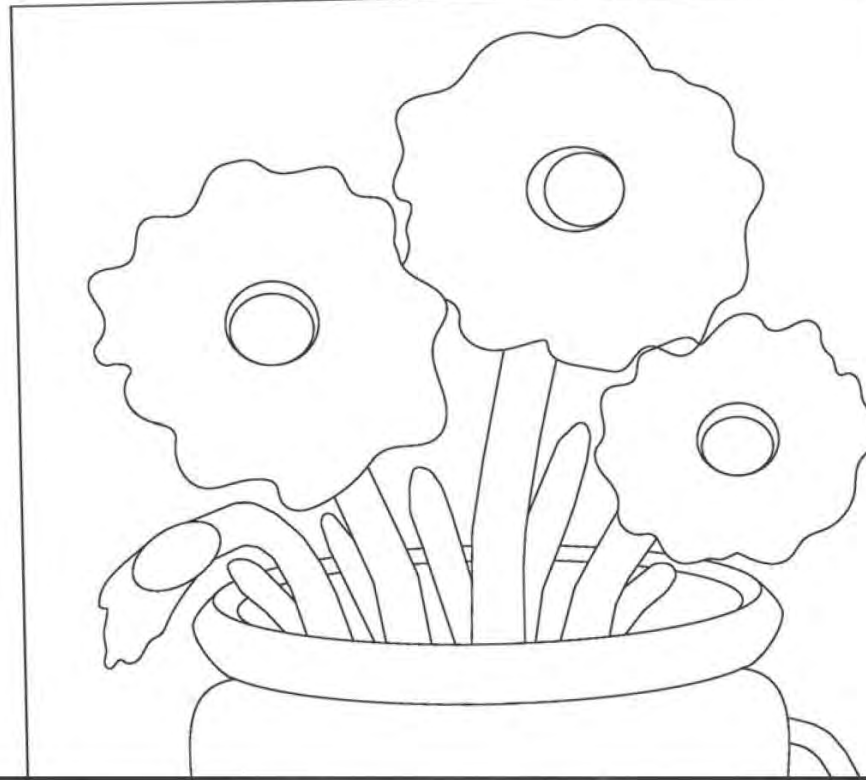
ART FACT: Clementine Hunter is a folk artist. A folk artist is an artist who focuses on sharing information about their culture or community rather than focusing on art techniques.



CELEMENTINE HUNTER

PRACTICE THEIR STYLE

Clementine Hunter is known for her paintings of zinnia flowers. She would use bright colors and painted her zinnias in a range of objects from vases to pots to jugs. Put your own spin on Clementine's zinnias by filling in the sheet below with color and patterns. Have fun and be creative!



CELEMENTINE HUNTER

PRACTICE THEIR STYLE

Try your hand at Folk Art. Create a work of art about your culture or community. Do not focus on your own personal interests, this is about conveying information about where you live, who you are surrounded by, and what life is like. Think of it as being a historian, sharing facts about where you live. Folk artists focus on the subject matter rather than the art technique. Worry about what you are sharing, not what it looks like. You pick what materials to use to create your work of art!



ART HISTORY:

A LOOK AT CLEMENTINE HUNTER, INFORMATION,

2 EARLY FINISHER ACTIVITIES

BREAKING DOWN THE STEPS FOR EASIER UNDERSTANDING



4

PRESENTATIONS:

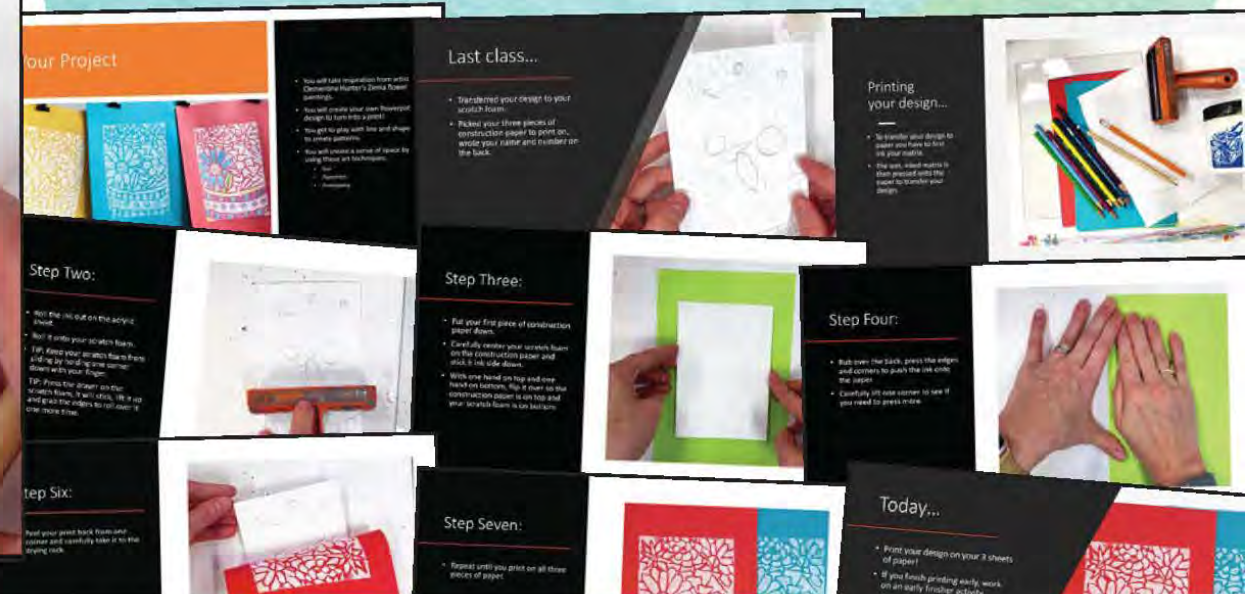
INTRODUCTION, STEPS, AND OVERVIEW

Today...

- Tape your drawing to a piece of scratch foam.
- Trace over every line, pressing hard, to recreate your drawing in the scratch foam.
- Pick your three pieces of construction paper to print on, write your name and number on the back.
- If you finish your drawing early, work on an early finisher activity.
- If your drawing didn't tear up while transferring it, you can color it.



STEP BY STEP INSTRUCTIONS WITH VISUALS & TEXT



4 PRESENTATIONS

DAILY GUIDES, GOALS, AND VISUAL INSTRUCTIONS

FLOWER POT DRAWING

STEP BY STEP GUIDE

Follow the below steps to create a flower pot design. Make it your own by adding fun shapes, lines, and patterns to create a one of a kind drawing.

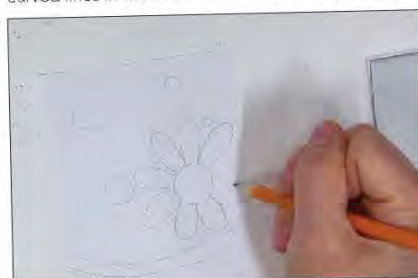
SUPPLIES: 4"x 6" or larger sheet of paper, pencils, eraser, colored pencils, markers, or crayons to add color.



STEP ONE: Turn your paper vertical, pretend your paper has three sections, draw two curved lines in the bottom third section of your paper.



STEP TWO: Draw 3-5 circles in different sizes in the top 2/3s of your paper, above the two curved lines you just drew.



STEP THREE: Start with your biggest circle, add petals around the circle to create a flower. Have fun with your petal shapes!



STEP FOUR: If your petal is too big to fit on the paper, let the line go off the edge, don't try to fit it in.

PETAL SHAPE IDEAS:



STEP FIVE: Create a sense of space in a work of art by using **SIZE** and **PLACEMENT**. Something smaller and placed higher on the paper will appear further back in space. Also use **OVERLAPPING** with your flowers to create a sense of space.



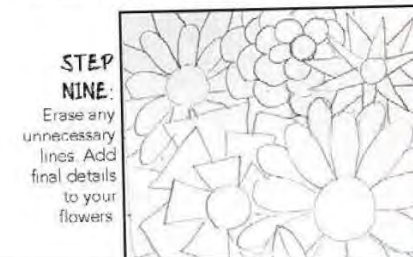
STEP SIX: Fill up the top 2/3s of your paper with your flowers. Make sure your flowers are overlapping to create a sense of space in your design. **TIP:** Erase any lines that you accidentally draw through your flowers when overlapping them.



STEP SEVEN: If you have space between your flowers and curved lines, add stems coming from your bottom flowers. Stop the stems at the curve lines.



STEP EIGHT: Decorate the section below your curved lines, the vase for your flowers. Use lines and shapes to add an interesting pattern.



STEP NINE: Erase any unnecessary lines. Add final details to your flowers.

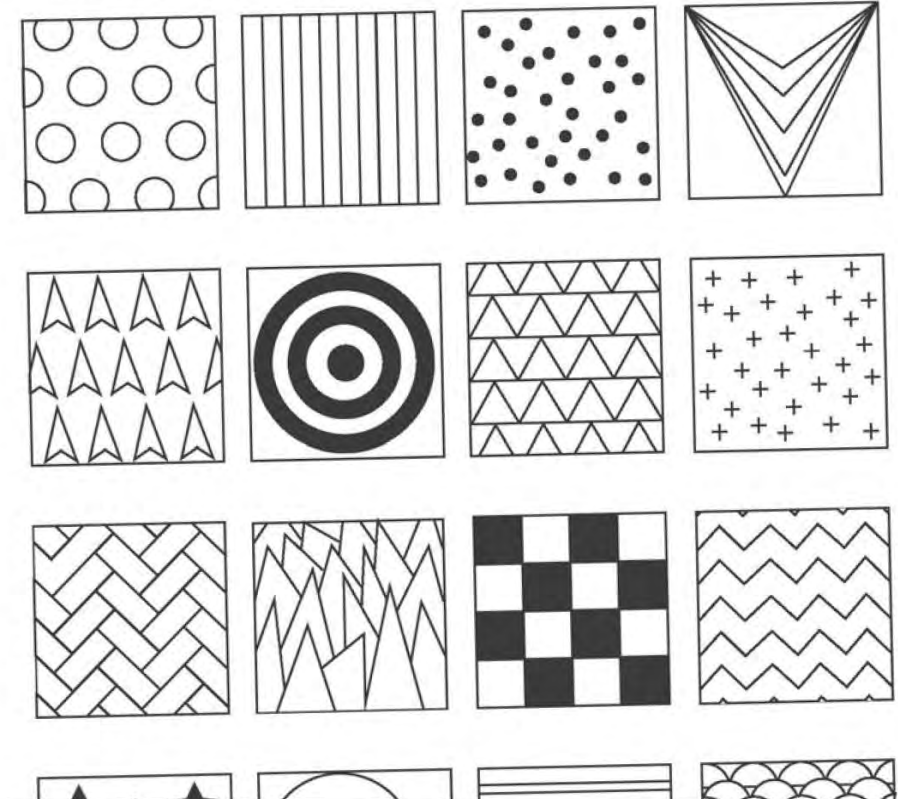


STEP TEN: Using crayons, colored pencils, or markers, add color to your flower pot design.

PATTERN GUIDE

INSPIRATION SHEET

A **PATTERN** is created by repeating lines and shapes. Check out some **PATTERN** ideas below and test out some patterns on the back of this sheet.



REFERENCES:

PROJECT INSTRUCTIONS, PATTERN GUIDE, & PATTERN ACTIVITY

TEACHERS LOVE THESE ELEMENTARY PRODUCTS:



"This is a stunning resource! It's a wealth of information for the novice art teacher or for those who have been in the game for a while and looking to spruce up old projects. The daily presentations that are included are perfect for students working at all different paces. I will definitely be buying more resources from this teacher!"



"My students were OBSESSED with this lesson. They wanted to do it again!!"