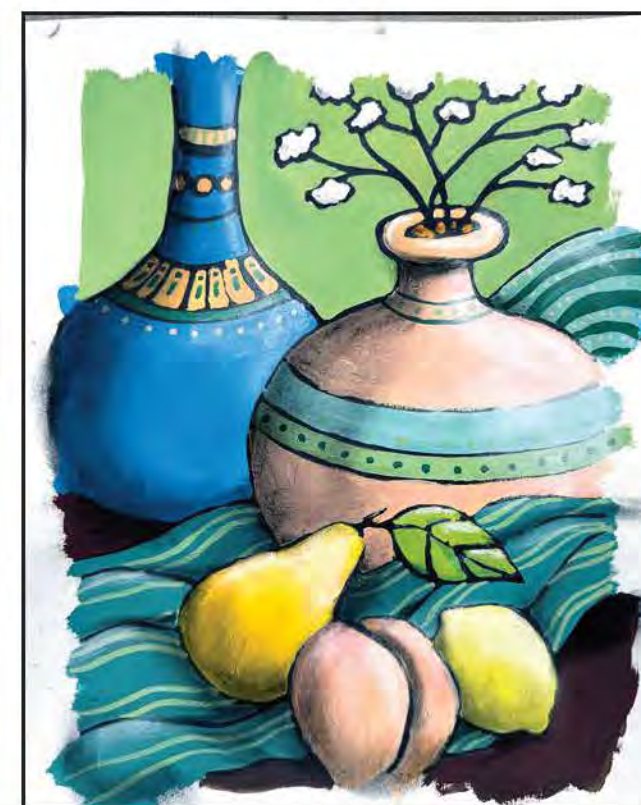


ART ELEMENTARY

7 PROJECTS
K-5 PAINT
PACK



7 PAINTING PROJECTS FOR KINDER TO 5TH GRADE
LESSONS, DEMO VIDEOS, ACTIVITIES, & MORE

K TO 5TH GRADE PAINTING UNIT



This painting unit is geared towards elementary art students with projects geared towards K-5th graders.



Introduce kinders to painting and build on techniques in every grade with scaffolded projects.



Teacher notes and demo videos included to help you guide the projects. No experience is needed!



2 projects in kinder, 1 per grade 1st to 5th grade.

WHAT YOU GET

Every lesson pack includes:

- ✔ Lesson plan
- ✔ Teachers Notes
- ✔ Activities, Fast Finishers
- ✔ Project Guides
- ✔ Presentations
- ✔ Checklists

STILL LIFE PAINTING WITH VALUE

Exploring Shape, Form, and Value

Age group: 5th grade and older

Artist Exemplar: Paul Cezanne

Big Idea: Exploring shape, form, and value

Essential Questions:

- How can you use Paul Cezanne's work as inspiration for your own work of art?





COLOUR MIXING

Follow the steps below to see how primary colours, red and yellow, mix together to create the secondary colour, orange.

SUPPLIES:
Red crayon
Yellow crayon
White paper

STEP ONE: Use a pencil to draw shapes on a small sheet of paper. Make sure you get the edges.

SUNSET CITYSCAPE

PROJECT INSTRUCTIONS
Follow the instructions below to complete your sunset cityscape work of art.

SUPPLIES: thick white paper, black paper, pencil, eraser, scissors, white crayon, red and yellow liquid watercolor (or watered down tempera paint), paintbrush, glue

STEP ONE: Write your name on the back of the white paper. Place it on the sticky paper.

STEP TWO: Paint the entire sheet of paper yellow, painting all the sides, top and bottom of your paper.

STEP THREE: Paint S, T and shapes to the yellow paint.

STEP FOUR: Using your white crayon make a small 'X' at the top of the paper.

Teacher Notes

PAINTING TABLE:

- On the table place:
 - 3 large sheets of scrap paper on each side of the table.
 - 3 wide shallow containers of yellow paint with 2 wide brushes in each container placed down the center of the table.
 - 3 deeper taller containers of red paint with 2 small brushes in each container placed down the center of the table.
- The wider bowls accommodate and don't tip as easily with the larger brushes.
- Remind students to return brushes to the correct bowl to avoid mixing colors.
- Leave red paint in an adjacent area until it's needed to avoid accidental mixing.
- Place the drying rack near the painting area.
- Supervise to make sure students put the right amount of paint on their paper to ensure blending through running but not a flood!
- Tip the paper as needed before taking it to the drying rack.

SUNSET CITY

KINDER PROJECT #1

Teacher Notes

PAINTING TABLE:

- On the table place:
 - 3 large sheets of scrap paper on each side of the table.
 - 3 wide shallow containers of yellow paint with 2 wide brushes in each container placed down the center of the table.
 - 3 deeper taller containers of red paint with 2 small brushes in each container placed down the center of the table.
- The wider bowls accommodate and don't tip as easily with the larger brushes.
- Remind students to return brushes to the correct bowl to avoid accidental mixing.
- Leave red paint in an adjacent area until it's needed to avoid accidental mixing.
- Place the drying rack near the painting area.
- Supervise to make sure students put the right amount of paint on their paper to avoid blending through running but not a flood!
- Tip the paper as needed before taking it to the drying rack.

DAY ONE TIPS:

- Start class with a demo, pass out the color mixing shapes activity for students to work while you oversee the painting table.
- Call the quietest, hardest working group of 6 students to bring their drawing paper (with their name on the back) to the painting table.
- Students will place their drawing paper on the scrap paper and begin painting.
- When the painting is complete, students will carry their wet painting on the scrap paper "tray" to the drying rack.
- Place a new sheet of scrap paper at the empty spot.
- Call another student to replace the finished student at the painting table OR wait until they have finished, replace all the scrap paper, and remove all the red paint before calling the next group.

PAINT:

- Liquid watercolors is the best material but tempera paint can be substituted.
- Experiment with the tempera paint ahead of time to be sure the paint is the best consistency to run and blend yet still retains a rich color.

ABSENT STUDENTS:

- Save sky painting demonstration examples plus make extras for absent students to use they can join the rest of the class in day 2 instructions.
- Extra paintings can also replace ones that students really dislike.

WRAPPING UP:

- Once all paintings are completely dry, stack them and place large books on top for several days to flatten them.
- Mount on black paper with a 1" border to display the finished works of art.

COLOR MIXING

Follow the steps below to see how primary colors, red and yellow, mix together to create the secondary color, orange.

SUPPLIES:
Red crayon
Yellow crayon
White paper



STEP ONE: Use a red crayon to draw a red shape on a small sheet of paper. Make some go!



STEP TWO: Use a yellow crayon to draw another shape so that it overlaps a red shape. Fill up the page.



STEP THREE: Use red crayon to fill in the red shapes first.



STEP FOUR: Color the yellow shapes very heavily and watch the secondary color orange appear in the overlapped areas.



ENJOY YOUR COLOR MIXING!

SUNSET CITYSCAPE

PROJECT INSTRUCTIONS

Follow the instructions below to complete your sunset cityscape work of art.
SUPPLIES: thick white paper, black paper, pencil, eraser, scissors, white crayon, red and yellow liquid watercolor (or watered down tempera paint), paintbrush, glue

STEP ONE: Write your name on the back of the white paper. Place it on the scrap paper.



STEP TWO: Paint the entire sheet of paper yellow, painting off the sides, top, and bottom of your paper.

STEP THREE: Paint 5-7 red stripes in the yellow paint.



STEP FOUR: Using your white crayon make a small "X" at the bottom edge of your sheet of black paper.

OPTIONAL: Tip the paper to spread the red paint into the yellow. Set your paper aside to dry.

STEP FIVE: Beginning on one side near the bottom, draw a continuous line going up, across, down, and so on. Make lines different lengths to create buildings in different sizes until the line reaches the opposite side.



STEP SIX: Add shapes to the tops of a few of the buildings such as a triangle, square, rectangle, half circle.

STEP EIGHT: Place the strip of buildings with the "X" side down on the painted sky and decide which part of painting should be at the top.



STEP NINE: Glue the buildings on the background, lining up the bottom edges of the paper.
ENJOY YOUR WORK OF ART!

Sunset Cityscape

Exploring Lines, Shapes, and Colors

Age Group: Kindergarten

Big Idea: Exploring lines, shapes, and colors

Essential Questions:

- What are primary colors?
- What are secondary colors?
- How can you create a sunset cityscape that includes primary colors, secondary colors, and shapes?

I Can...

- Create a sunset cityscape.
- Add red to yellow to create a blended sunset painting.
- Cut out buildings to create symmetrical designs.

Objectives: Students will...

- Learn about primary and secondary colors.
- Show their understanding of color mixing and using shapes to create a sunset cityscape.
- Optional: Complete the building activity and the color mixing activity.
- Clean up after themselves and care for supplies.

USA National Core Art Standards:

Grade 1

- VA:Cr1.1.1, VA:Cr1.1.K.a - Engage in exploration and imaginative play with materials.
- VA:Cr2.1.1, Through experimentation, build skills in various media and approaches to art-making.
- VA:Re8.1.1, Interpret art by identifying subject matter and describing relevant details.

Australian National Standards - Content Descriptions

Foundation to Year 2

- Explore ideas, experiences, observations and imagination to create visual artworks and design, including considering ideas in artworks by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander artists (ACAVAM106)
- Use and experiment with different materials, techniques, technologies and processes to make artworks (ACAVAM107)

Supplies:

Day 1

- Heavy drawing paper (suitable for painting)
- Scrap paper larger than drawing paper
- Tempera paint: yellow and red, diluted

OVERVIEW:

LESSON PLAN, 5 PAGES, TEACHER NOTES, 1 PAGE, 2 ACTIVITIES, 4 PAGES, PROJECT GUIDE, 2 PAGES, CHECKLIST, 1 PAGE



Teacher Notes

This quick painting project is great for Kindergarten as well as older students! Older students can add a wrought iron fence to complete the landscape.

PAINTING TIPS:

- Test project with your supplies to see how quickly the yellow paint dries. If it dries too quickly for the blue to mix some when applied, instruct your students to finish the tree top before adding paint on the ground or make smaller trees (quarter sheet vs half sheet of blue paper).
- Additional yellow paint can always be added on top of blue dots if necessary.

CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT:

- I put paint in the middle of disposable plates, then add the needed number of Q-tips around the edges with one end in the paint.
- This makes it easier to distribute as students finish drawing their tree trunk.
- I wait to distribute blue paint plates with Q-tips until the students are ready to use it.
- Don't worry if the yellow paint begins to turn green with Kindergarteners using it. You can always add a little more yellow along one edge for ones who need it.

ADAPTIONS:

Have students use their fingerprint to create dots for the tree top and ground. The teacher can add a wrought iron fence as needed. Older students can use white and blue to create a shadow on the ground.

POINTILLISM TREE CHECKLIST

- NAME: _____
- _____ A brown tree trunk was added to the bottom half of the paper.
 - _____ Yellow dots were added to create the tree top and the ground.
 - _____ Blue dots were added to create green and shadows on the tree top and ground.
 - _____ Optional: Extra blue was added to create a shadow on the tree top.
 - _____ Optional: A wrought iron fence was added to the background.
 - _____ The work of art was well put together and cared for.
 - _____ The student cared for supplies and cleaned up after themselves.

POINTILLISM TREE CHECKLIST

NAME: _____

POINTILLISM TREE

KINDER PROJECT #2



Pointillism Tree

Color Mixing

Age Group: Kindergarten and up

Artist Exemplars: George Seurat

Big Idea: Color Mixing

Essential Questions:

- What are primary colors?
- What are secondary colors?
- What is Pointillism?

I Can...

- Create a painting of a tree using dots.
- Add mix yellow and blue to create green.
- Create a unique pattern in a fence design.

POINTILLISM TREE

HOW TO GUIDE

SUPPLIES:
Blue paper
Brown crayon
Q-tips
Yellow paint
Blue paint
Thin black marker

STEP ONE:
Draw a tree trunk using a brown crayon in the bottom half of your paper.

STEP TWO:
Drop a Q-tip in yellow paint. Add dots on top of the trunk to create a new top. Add dots below the tree trunk to create a ground.

STEP THREE:
Flip a Q-tip in blue paint. Create dots.

STEP FOUR:
Add more dots.

WROUGHT IRON FENCE

HOW TO GUIDE

STEP ONE:
Draw vertical lines spaced apart.

STEP TWO:
Draw two horizontal lines near the top and bottom of the vertical lines.

STEP THREE:
Add a spike to the top of each vertical line to create decorative knobs.

STEP FOUR:
Add repeating lines between each vertical line and bottom horizontal line for fence decoration.

KNOB EXAMPLES:

CURVED FENCE EXAMPLES:

POINTILLISM

HOW TO & ACTIVITY

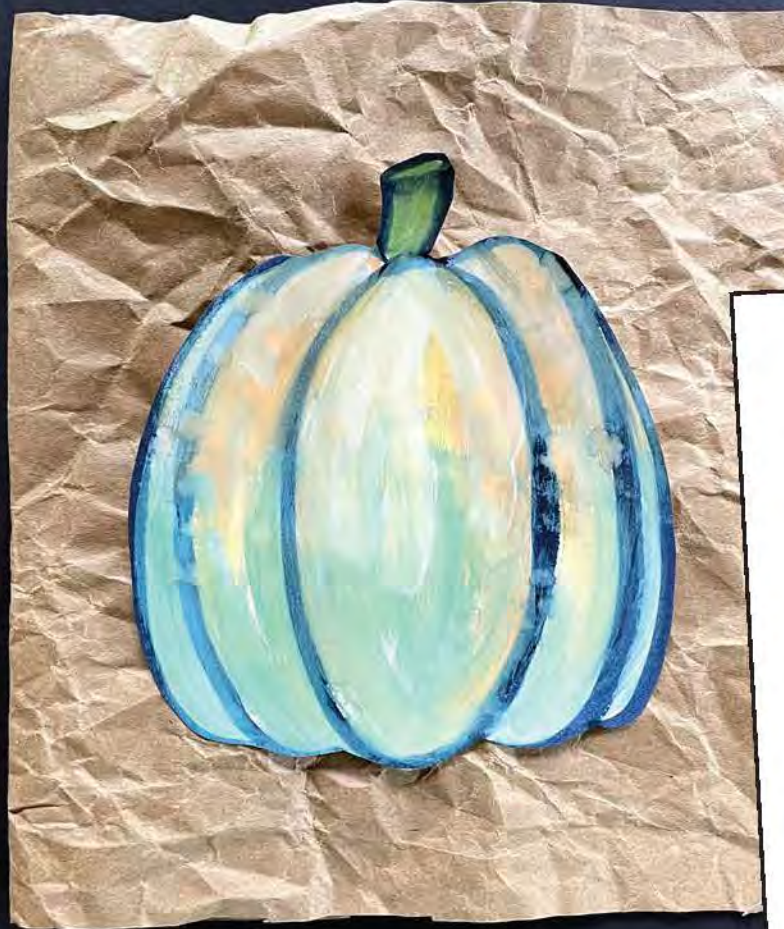
Draw out the original. Discuss George Seurat's use of tiny dots of color.

Discuss the original. When artist Seurat makes dots together in your work, you will eventually make the colors together. The colors are your friend!

POINTILLISM:
An art technique where small dots are used to create the work of art.

OVERVIEW:

LESSON PLAN, 5 PAGES, TEACHER NOTES, 1 PAGE, 2 ACTIVITIES, 4 PAGES, PROJECT GUIDE, 2 PAGES, DEMO VIDEO, 7 MIN, 2 PRESENTATIONS, 22 SLIDES, CHECKLIST, 1 PAGE



Pumpkin Painting

Learn how to draw a 3D pumpkin and mix colors to paint heirloom pumpkins

Age Group: 1st grade and up

Artist Exemplar: Look at a variety of artists and pumpkin paintings and sculptures

Big Idea: Exploring color mixing

Essential Question: How can you mix primary colors to create realistic pumpkin colors?

Objective: Students will...

- Look at artwork that focuses on pumpkins.
- Make a 2D pumpkin drawing that looks 3D.
- Mix primary colors to create secondary colors.

Standards:
Grade 1

Teacher Notes

GENERAL INFORMATION:

- This is a great project for autumn! Use it as an introduction to or review of mixing colors.
- 1st graders may need more time, begin with the story how to draw the pumpkin immediately followed by mixing colors and painting.
 - You can limit the color mixing to making orange and green for the pumpkin and stem. If students don't completely mix the paint, there will still be some nice variety in pumpkin colors.
 - Parts of the lesson not covered on day 1 can easily be added to day 2.
- 2nd grade students and up will have no problem drawing and painting the pumpkin during the first class.
 - Allow more time by making the drawing on day 1, painting day 2, finishing day 3.
 - Pumpkin patch drawing can be worked on as students finish each day. Students will have more time to draw multiple pumpkins to choose from to paint.
 - Older or advanced students can try drawing gourds. When they start the drawing the first section should be the gourd shape they are targeting. Additional sections will mirror the center shape.
- For older students introduce and illustrate mixing:
 - Tertiary or intermediate colors
 - Tints and shades

CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT:

- Young students use a lot of paint. Have them share with the student next to them.
- Squirt paint on plates ahead of time. Add more paint as needed.
- Distribute paint plates to students.

DRAWING TIPS:

- Black markers: wedge or draw thicker lines. Broad line and wider line.
- The more quickly paint is applied, the more interesting color mixing will occur.
- Always test projects yourself with available supplies.

PAINTING TIPS:

- Drizzle paint from a squirt bottle.
- Drizzle a few drops of water.
- Test ahead of time.

Name: _____

PUMPKIN PAINTING

Check each item as you complete it.

- Drew a pumpkin using a washable marker.
- A stem is added.
- The lines in the pumpkin are curved to create a sense of a form.
- Mixed primary colors to create secondary colors.
- Painted the pumpkin and stem going over the marker lines.
- Thought creatively about the colors you used.
- Cut out the pumpkin.
- Wrote your name on brown paper, crumpled, and smoothed it.
- Glued your pumpkin to the center of the brown paper.

PUMPKIN PAINTING

1ST GRADE PROJECT



DRAW A PUMPKIN

SHAPE TO FORM GUIDE

Follow the instructions below to draw a pumpkin that has the illusion of form.

STEP ONE: Draw an oval in the center of your paper.

STEP TWO: Starting at the top of the oval, draw a curved line that follows the same contour line of the oval and ends at the bottom, side of the oval.

PAINTED PUMPKIN

PROJECT GUIDE

Follow the instructions below to draw and paint a pumpkin.

STEP ONE: Think about what style pumpkin you want to create. Tall, short, round, orange, green, yellow?

STEP TWO: Draw your pumpkin in outline.

STEP THREE: Use your paint palette to color your pumpkin.

The Color Wheel

1. Color the three primary colors.
TIP: Leave one empty space between each primary color. You will fill the empty space with your secondary colors.

2. Color the three secondary colors.
TIP: Put the secondary color between the two colors you mix to create that color.

SHAPES (2D) VS. FORMS (3D)

A SHAPE is an enclosed space created by a line. A SHAPE is flat, or two-dimensional. It has a height and width.

A FORM is three-dimensional, or has a height, width, and depth. You can create the illusion of form, making it look like a flat shape has depth.

OVERVIEW:

LESSON PLAN, 6 PAGES, TEACHER NOTES, 2 PAGE,
2 ACTIVITIES, 4 PAGES, PROJECT GUIDE, 2 PAGES,
2 PRESENTATIONS, 31 SLIDES, CHECKLIST, 1 PAGE



Autumn Leaf Painting
Exploring Positive and Negative Space

Age group: 2nd grade and older

Big Idea: Exploring positive and negative space

Essential Questions:

- How can you create interesting shapes through positive and negative space in your work of art?
- How can you use line to create realistic looking leaves?
- How can you use wet on wet watercolor technique to create more interesting colors?

Objectives: Students will...

- Look at artwork by Horace Pippin.
- Discuss positive and negative space, overlapping, organic shapes, and color.
- Fill space with a variety of outlined, overlapped shapes to create interesting negative space.
- Paint using wet on wet watercolor technique.
- Participate in an in-progress critique.
- Complete leaf painting.
- Critique artwork.

Name: _____

Leaf Painting Rubric
Check each item as you complete it.

- Outlines are solid.
- Veins are added to all leaves.
- There are leaves drawn off all sides.
- The leaves overlap.
- I mixed colors to make a new one.
- I painted to the edges of each leaf.
- I colored all negative space smoothly and completely.
- I colored negative space neatly next to the leaf edges.

I shared my painting and rubric with another student to check.

Name: _____

AUTUMN LEAF PAINTING

2ND GRADE PROJECT



AUTUMN LEAF PAINTING

HOW TO GUIDE

STEP ONE:
Select leaves to trace on your paper.



STEP TWO:
As you trace leaves, overlap them and flip up your paper. Don't draw through leaves you overlap.



STEP THREE:
Add details to your leaves such as veins.



TIP: As you add veins, draw them diagonally. Look at which looks correct; the example. Add lines like example A.



STEP FOUR:
Add color using the wet on wet technique. Wet the leaf with clear water all the way to the edge of the leaf.



STEP FIVE:
Add one color of watercolor to the leaf. Add another color to another area. Until the colors touch.



STEP SIX:
Watch the colors blend together. Add more than two colors to large leaves.



STEP SEVEN:
Once your painting is done, add the background. Use a dark marker to mark the areas around the leaves.



TIPS:
Color neatly and carefully all the way to the edge of the leaves. Color in a circular motion to create a smooth background.




ENJOY:
Look how the bright leaves POP off the background with the contrast in color!



Name _____

Leaf Painting Worksheet

Label the positive space with a P and the negative space with an N.



The Warped Table Still Life, Horace Pippin, 1940

H. PIPPIN.

Write a paragraph about a tiny insect crawling across your painting. Describe 2-3 new colors it crosses, what it would name the colors and why, and how they make him or her feel:

OVERVIEW:

LESSON PLAN, 6 PAGES, TEACHER NOTES, 1 PAGE,
 1 ACTIVITY, 2 PAGES, PROJECT GUIDE, 1 PAGE,
 3 PRESENTATIONS, 40 SLIDES, CHECKLIST, 1 PAGE



IMPRESSIONIST GARDEN PAINTING

Exploring Color Mixing, Texture, and Patterns

Age group: 3rd grade and older

Artist Example: Impressionist Artists, Claude Monet

Big Idea: Exploring color mixing, texture, and patterns

Essential Questions:

- How can you mix colors to create tints, shadows, and intermediate (tertiary) colors?
- How can you use tools to create texture and patterns in your garden?
- How can you create a sense of depth in your garden?

Objective: Students will...

- Look at artwork by Claude Monet.
- Practice color mixing and drawing gates and fences.
- Use a range of colors, tints, shadows, and intermediate (tertiary) colors in their garden.
- Use tools to create texture and patterns in the foliage.
- Show a sense of depth in the work of art.
- Complete the project checklist.
- Participate in an early finisher activity if needed.

Teacher Notes

This is a great project for teaching so many things! My students love mixing colors, experiencing the textures obtained through final coat, and feeling so successful! Using finger paint is economical, easy to work with and clean up. Finger paint also enables students to achieve some results mimicking oil or acrylic paints that are often reserved for older students. If your budget allows, this works well on inexpensive canvas panels.

TOOLS:

- This cardboard rectangle template for making a border.
 - To prevent edges of the painting from curling, leave an unpainted border (1.5-2" wide) around the edges.
 - Cut rectangles from poster board or thin cardboard for students to place in the middle of their drawing paper to trace around to create border.
 - If the border will be cut off when the painting is complete, tell your students to paint a little beyond the rectangle outline to avoid unpainted spots.
- Use the end of a paintbrush, a mechanical pencil without lead, or other dull pointed tool to create lines and patterns in the paintings.

PACING:

- Introduce...

IMPRESSIONISM GARDEN

3RD GRADE PROJECT



WROUGHT IRON FENCE

HOW TO GUIDE

STEP ONE: Draw vertical lines spaced apart.

STEP TWO: Draw two horizontal lines near the top and bottom of the vertical lines.

STEP THREE: Add a shape to the top of each vertical line to create decorative knobs.

STEP FOUR: Add repeating lines between each vertical line and bottom horizontal line to create decorative fence decorations.

KNOB EXAMPLES: [Diagrams showing various knob shapes]

CURVED FENCE EXAMPLES: [Diagrams showing curved fence designs]

IMPRESSIONIST GARDEN

HOW TO GUIDE

STEP ONE: Trace around the cardboard template in the center of your paper.

STEP TWO: Draw a horizon line just above the center, add any bushes and trees that go across the horizon line.

STEP THREE: Loosely paint the sky using blue and white. (Don't over mix! You want to see streaks of color.)

STEP FOUR: Working from the back to the front, block in color patches to create your garden.

COLOR MIXING PRACTICE

Directions: Draw a vertical line through the center of each circle. Use the color wheel to mix the colors. Fill in the circles with the colors you make. Use the color wheel to mix the colors you make.

NEUTRALS	INTERMEDIATE COLORS	TINTS	SHADES
RED GREEN	RED PURPLE	RED ORANGE	RED WHITE
YELLOW WHITE	BLUE GREEN	BLUE PURPLE	BLUE WHITE
BLUE ORANGE	YELLOW GREEN	YELLOW ORANGE	YELLOW WHITE
GREEN BLACK	RED PURPLE	RED WHITE	GREEN BLACK
YELLOW BLACK	BLUE PURPLE	BLUE WHITE	YELLOW BLACK
BLUE BLACK	YELLOW ORANGE	YELLOW WHITE	BLUE BLACK

COLOR MIXING HOW TO & ACTIVITY

The primary colors are Red, Yellow, and Blue.

NEUTRALS: Colors without their own color. They are created by mixing complementary colors together.

INTERMEDIATE COLORS: Colors created by mixing two primary colors and a primary color together. Example: red + yellow = orange.

TINTS: When a color is lightened by adding white to it.

SHADES: When a color is darkened by adding black to it.

OVERVIEW:

LESSON PLAN, 9 PAGES, TEACHER NOTES, 2 PAGES, 3 ACTIVITIES, 6 PAGES, PROJECT GUIDE, 2 PAGES, DEMO VIDEO, 15 MIN, 2 PRESENTATIONS, 56 SLIDES, CHECKLIST, 1 PAGE



ABSTRACT WATERCOLOR PAINTING

Exploring Watercolor Techniques

Age group: 4th grade and older

Artist Exemplar: Emma Larsson

Big Idea: Exploring watercolor techniques

Essential Questions:

- How can you use watercolor in different ways?
- What materials can you add to watercolors to change or enhance them?
- How can you arrange your painting to create an interesting, balanced design?

Objectives: Students will...

- Look at artwork by Emma Larsson.
- Practice a range of watercolor techniques.
- Use a range of watercolor techniques and materials to create a watercolor painting.
- Optional: Create an abstract work of art using their cut up watercolor painting.
- Complete the project checklist.
- Participate in an early finisher activity if needed.

WATERCOLOR HOW TO GUIDE

TIPS FOR IMPLEMENTING

BEFORE A WATERCOLOR PROJECT:

- Pass the handout out before starting on a watercolor project.
- Have students complete each technique in their sketchbook or on a sheet of thin watercolor paper (save the good stuff for projects) to cut up and glue in their sketchbook when it dries.
 - Print and laminate the handout example sheet and pass out one per table to save in printing.
 - If you use the watercolor techniques template print it on thin watercolor paper.
- Students should complete every technique to learn different ways they can use and manipulate watercolors.

EARLY FINISHER ACTIVITY:

- If students complete an assignment early pass out this activity for them to work on.
- On a separate sheet of paper, in their sketchbook, or on the template printed on watercolor paper have them try out techniques that...

ABSTRACT WATERCOLOR

4TH GRADE PROJECT



ABSTRACT WATERCOLOR

HOW TO GUIDE

STEP ONE: Practice a range of abstract designs. Focus on mixing geometric and organic shapes and lines. Look for a focal point in your design.

STEP TWO: Pick your favorite design and red it on watercolor paper. Make sure all lines touch another line or edge of the paper. Draw lightly.

STEP THREE: Using a marker

STEP FOUR: Add watercolor to each section. Test a range of techniques on

STEP SEVEN: If you like how your abstract watercolor painting looks, glue it to the center of the paper you chose to mount it on.

STEP EIGHT: If you want to play with the composition of your design even more, cut out each shape following your marker lines.

STEP NINE: Try spreading your shapes out.

STEP TEN: Glue pieces of cardboard underneath.

ABSTRACT ART

COLOR, LINE, & SHAPE

Name: _____

ABSTRACT WATERCOLOR RUBRIC

TOPIC	POINTS	COMMENTS	SCORE
A design was created using abstract and geometric shapes.	10		
Marker was used to trace over the drawn design using thin and thick lines.	10		
A range of watercolor techniques were tested including gradient, even color, color mix, wet stripes, wet dots, clean water, patterns, crayon resist, scratch lines, salt, blotting, and plastic wrap.	25		
They mounted their design on paper or cut up and rearranged it. This enhances the final work of art.	15		

OVERVIEW:

LESSON PLAN, 9 PAGES, TEACHER NOTES, 1 PAGE, 2 ACTIVITIES, POSTER, PROJECT GUIDE, 2 PAGES, 2 DEMO VIDEOS, 21 MIN, 2 PRESENTATIONS, 51 SLIDES, CHECKLIST & RUBRIC, 2 PAGES



STILL LIFE PAINTING WITH VALUE

Exploring Shape, Form, and Value

Age group: 5th grade and older

Artist Exemplar: Paul Cezanne

Big Idea: Exploring shape, form, and value

Essential Questions:

- How can you use Paul Cezanne's work as inspiration for your own work of art?
- How do you create depth in your work of art through placement and overlapping?
- How can you turn shapes into forms by using value?

Objectives: Students will...

- Look at artwork by Paul Cezanne.
- Practice making shapes look like forms using the warmup activity.
- Practice using pastels to create forms by completing the pastel collage activity.
- Create a drawing of a still life.
- Turn their still life drawing, leaving dark outlines.
- Turn their still life drawing into forms by adding value using pastels.

Teacher Notes

INTRODUCTION ACTIVITIES:

- Students will have more success if they complete these activities before starting on their still life project:
 - Shapes to forms activity: draw a sphere, cone, and cylinder following the steps on the worksheet.
 - Pastel forms collage activity: Add value to 3 forms, cut them out, and collage them.
- The pastel forms project is a 1-2 day activity and should be completed right before starting the still life project.
- If you are tight on time you can skip the activities but students may have less success creating a sense of value and drawing lines along the contour of the objects.

STILL LIFE SET UP:

- I collect bottles, containers, and vases in assorted shapes and sizes to use for this project. Solid, light colored, or white ones work great for seeing shadows, dark ones work great for seeing highlights. A bisque fired white clay pot works great! Ones with stripes are nice for inspiration and illustration of curving lines (or straight lines on a flat sided container). Plastic fruits and vegetables are great to use as well. Dried baby's breath, sea oats, an interesting bare branch or twigs, etc. add height, texture, and divide the negative space.

STILL LIFE PAINTING

5TH GRADE PROJECT



SHAPES TO FORMS

HOW TO GUIDE

SHAPE: A flat area defined by a closed line. Examples: circle, triangle, rectangle.
FORM: A three-dimensional object or a two-dimensional shape that appears three-dimensional.
CONTOUR LINE: A line that follows the outer edge or line of a shape or object.
CROSS CONTOUR LINE: Simple lines that show shape and form inside an object.

TURN SHAPES INTO FORMS:
 Look at how you can use contour lines to turn a shape into a form.

CIRCLE:

TRIANGLE:

RECTANGLE:

PASTEL FORMS

HOW TO GUIDE

SUPPLIES: Paper, 3 different pastel colors, white pastel, black pastel, Q-tips, scissors, black construction paper, colored construction paper of your choice.

STEP ONE:
 Use a pastel and lightly outline a circle. Fill in the circle with color using a circular motion. Smooth it out using your fingertip.

STEP TWO:
 Add black pastel to one side of your circle. Color in a crescent shape.

STEP THREE:
 Use a Q-tip to blend the black into the circle color.

STILL LIFE PAINTING

HOW TO GUIDE

STEP ONE:
 Look at the still life, select the area you want to draw. Fill the space with outlines of at least 3 objects placed at different levels, in a variety of sizes, with some overlapping. Draw lightly!

STEP TWO:
 You can draw objects through each other, just erase the lines you don't need before you outline in marker. Extend objects and fabric off all 4 edges of your paper. Add patterns to the fabric and objects. No shape should be smaller than a fingernail, stripes no smaller than a pencil width.

STEP THREE:
 Erase any pencil lines you don't

STEP FOUR:
 Start painting your still life! Mix primary colours to create other colours. Add white to create a tint for

STILL LIFE

TRADITIONAL ART

OVERVIEW:

LESSON PLAN, 8 PAGES, TEACHER NOTES, 1 PAGE, 3 ACTIVITIES, 6 PAGES, PROJECT GUIDE, 2 PAGES, 1 DEMO VIDEOS, 16 MIN, 3 PRESENTATIONS, 43 SLIDES, CHECKLIST & RUBRIC, 2 PAGES

BUYERS LOVE MY ART LESSONS:

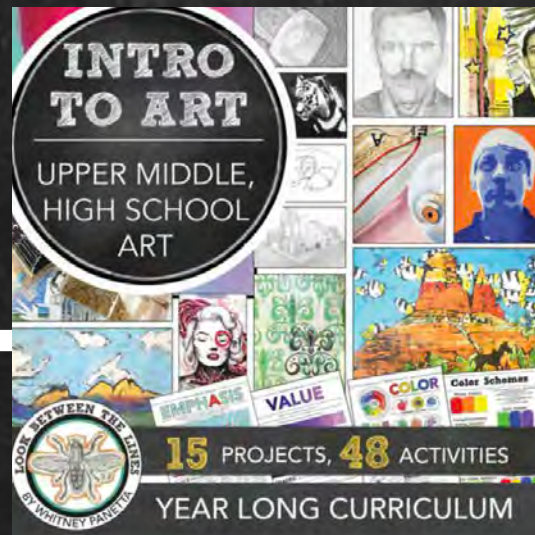


This was so helpful to my students! The PowerPoint along with it was such a great resource and I will definitely be using this every year!



Fabulous resource! Students loved it!!!!
Thank you for sharing!"

CHECK OUT MORE PRODUCTS:



INTRO TO ART
UPPER MIDDLE,
HIGH SCHOOL
ART

15 PROJECTS, **48** ACTIVITIES
YEAR LONG CURRICULUM

LOOK BETWEEN THE LINES
BY WHITNEY PANEPLY

This product cover features a collage of various art projects and worksheets. A central circular graphic contains the title and target audience. Below the collage, a banner lists the number of projects and activities, and the author's name is at the bottom.



**ART
ELEMENTARY**
6 TYPES OF
PRINTMAKING
UNIT

6 PRINTMAKING PROJECTS;
6 DIFFERENT TYPES OF PRINTING FOR
KINDERGARTEN THROUGH 5TH GRADE

LOOK BETWEEN THE LINES
BY WHITNEY PANEPLY

The cover displays a grid of colorful printmaking projects. A large number '6' is prominently featured in a yellow circle. The author's name is at the bottom.

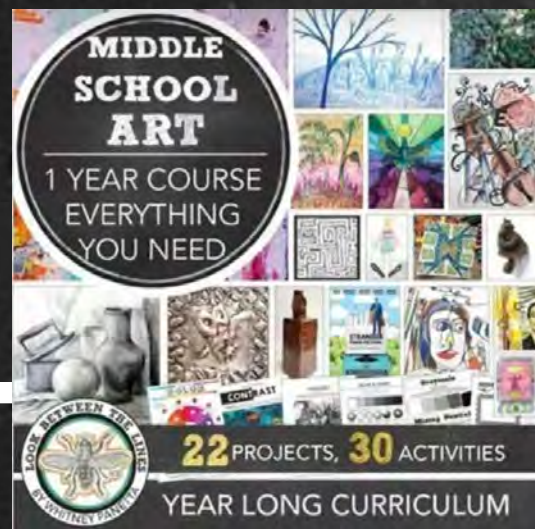


**ACTIVITY
ELEMENTS
OF ART**
7 WORKSHEETS
ELEMENTS
OF ART

FRONT & BACK WORKSHEETS
WITH ACTIVITIES & DIGITAL
FILL IN OPTIONS

LOOK BETWEEN THE LINES
BY WHITNEY PANEPLY

This cover shows various art worksheets with labels for 'COLOR', 'LINE', 'FORM', 'SHAPE', 'VALUE', and 'TEXTURE'. A large number '7' is in a yellow circle. The author's name is at the bottom.

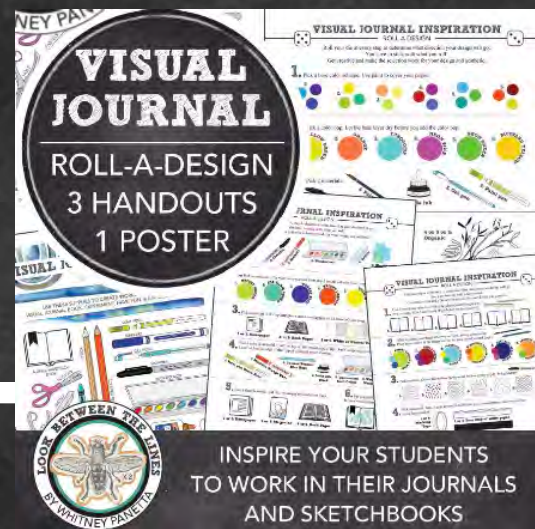


**MIDDLE
SCHOOL
ART**
1 YEAR COURSE
EVERYTHING
YOU NEED

22 PROJECTS, **30** ACTIVITIES
YEAR LONG CURRICULUM

LOOK BETWEEN THE LINES
BY WHITNEY PANEPLY

The cover features a collage of art projects. A central circular graphic contains the title and target audience. Below the collage, a banner lists the number of projects and activities, and the author's name is at the bottom.



**VISUAL
JOURNAL**
ROLL-A-DESIGN
3 HANDOUTS
1 POSTER

INSPIRE YOUR STUDENTS
TO WORK IN THEIR JOURNALS
AND SKETCHBOOKS

LOOK BETWEEN THE LINES
BY WHITNEY PANEPLY

This cover displays various visual journaling worksheets and a poster. A large number '6' is in a yellow circle. The author's name is at the bottom.



**6
SHADING
HANDOUTS
ACTIVITIES
POSTERS**

FOR MIDDLE & HIGH
SCHOOL ART CLASSES

LOOK BETWEEN THE LINES
BY WHITNEY PANEPLY

The cover shows various shading techniques like 'SHADING', 'CROSS HATCHING', 'HATCHING', 'STIPPLING', and 'SCRIBBLING'. A large number '6' is in a yellow circle. The author's name is at the bottom.

Check out more projects for elementary through high school students.

Grab early finishers for those quick artists or an entire curriculum so you can focus on teaching.

[VIEW MORE HERE](#)

LOOK BETWEEN THE LINES

BY WHITNEY PANETTA



I'm Whitney, a former art teacher turned art curriculum developer. I now focus on designing art lessons, resources, & full curriculums for elementary, middle, high school art teachers, homeschool parents, & general art enthusiasts.

I am so glad to still be connected to the world of art education and I love seeing my resources "in the wild" all over the globe. Reach out anytime with questions or comments at whitneywpanetta@gmail.com.