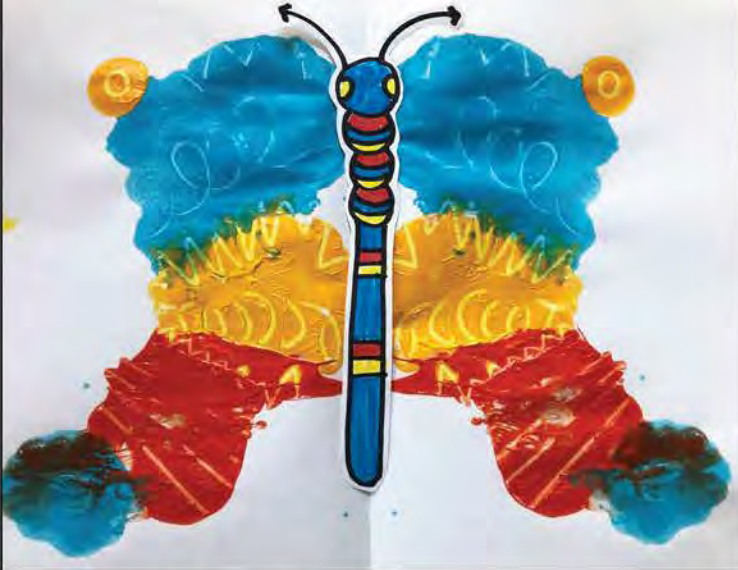


ART ELEMENTARY

6 TYPES OF
PRINTMAKING
UNIT



6

TYPES OF PRINTMAKING PROJECTS:
LESSONS FOR KINDERGARTEN THROUGH 5TH GRADE

PRINTMAKING VARIETY UNIT



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 printmaking in K-5th.

PRINTMAKING

The unit includes:

- ✓ 6 Lesson plans
- ✓ Teacher notes
- ✓ Daily presentations
- ✓ 4 art history activities
- ✓ 12 drawing guides
- ✓ 5 Demo videos

GARDEN MARKER PRINT

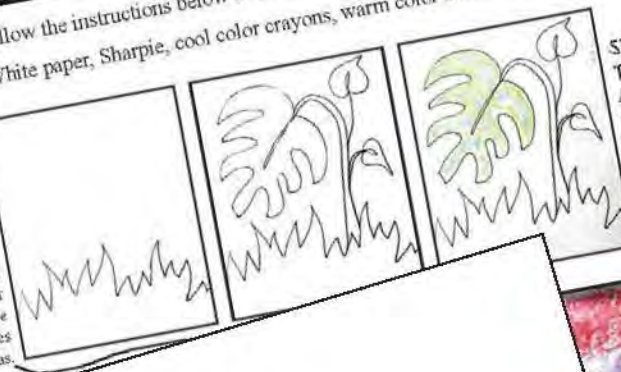
PROJECT INSTRUCTIONS

Follow the instructions below to complete your garden marker print.

SUPPLIES: White paper, Sharpie, cool color crayons, warm color markers, foil, spray bottle

STEP ONE:
Draw your foreground by drawing curved triangle shapes for grass.

STEP TWO:
Add plants to your design! Follow the plant drawing guides for ideas.



STEP THREE:
Add lines and shapes to your leaves using cool color crayons.

STEP SIX:
Set your drawing aside and color a sheet of foil using warm color markers.

Teacher Notes

- Adapting project for special needs: use stamps for fish shapes instead of drawing.
- Distribute black crayons only until other colors are needed to ensure that students draw fish with dark lines.
- Use 6"x9" paper and draw fewer fish in the underwater scene if students need more time to finish the day 1 fish.
- Don't over mix the detergent in the liquid watercolor. Too much foam creates less desirable big bubbles.
- Do a test color of the paint color and mixture (it generally shows up lighter in the print) and blowing bubbles ahead of time!
- Wear a smock when blowing bubbles to protect clothes from splatters.
- Be prepared to print some bubbles on day 1 for students who may finish early.
- 2nd grade students can blow their own bubbles with teacher supervision (and extra smocks all around!) it just takes more time.
- Absent students can begin project on Day 2 and print at the end of class or complete during a catch up day or as they finish the next project if needed. They can skip the underwater scene or do this whenever they have extra time. Save bubble mixture until all students have completed the project.
- I schedule catch up days when needed, offering a one day review or enrichment project for students who have completed all the projects; students needing time to finish projects work at stations with supplies for those projects.

Classroom Organization and Supply Distribution Tips:

- My students sit in groups of 6 at large tables. Each time they come to art a different table is the helping table. These helpers distribute trays containing supplies for the project, paper, project folders, and other materials to all tables.
- At the end of class helpers collect all materials, wipe tables as needed, and check the room for trash, etc. I try to number and/or color code trays and project folders for each table for continuity and organization.
- Each table has one folder to store students projects in progress. As the first project of the year is completed I move them to another folder to use for the annual art show and/or When subsequent projects are completed, students can swap with the one in the folder and take a project home. Each student has their one favorite project to hang the art show.

KINDERGARTEN

- ✓ Lesson plan
- ✓ 2 presentations
- ✓ 2 demo videos
- ✓ 2 drawing guides
- ✓ Edgar Degas activity
- ✓ 2 project guides



Printmaking
Exploring Color

Age group: Designed for K but can be used in 1st-5th

Artist Exemplar: Edgar Degas

Big Idea: Exploring printmaking through color

Essential Questions:

- How is a print made?
- What is a monoprint?
- How can your color change in the printing process?

Objectives: Students will...

- Look at artwork by Edgar Degas.
- Discuss color and color theory.
- Create a butterfly print using primary colors.
- Participate in individual and class critiques and review their artwork.

Standards:

- VA-CY.1.K. Engage in exploration and imaginative play with materials.
- VA-CY.2.L.K. Through experimentation, build skills in various media and approaches to art-making.
- VA-CY.2.L.K. Through experimentation, build skills in various media and approaches to art-making.

BUTTERFLY BODY
DRAWING GUIDE

Follow the below steps to create a butterfly body. Have fun, be creative, add some fun lines and shapes!

SUPPLIES: 8.5"x11" sheet of paper, pencils, eraser, Sharpie, primary paint colors, colored pencils, crayons, markers to add color

STEP ONE: For a basic body, draw a circle for the head, an oval for the thorax (mid-body), and a longer oval for the abdomen (or bottom).

TIP: Try combining different shapes and sizes than those shown to create different styles of butterfly bodies. Don't forget the antennae!

OPTIONAL: Add color to your butterfly body.

BUTTERFLY MONOPRINT
STEP BY STEP INSTRUCTIONS

Follow the below steps to create a butterfly monoprint.

SUPPLIES: 2 8.5"x11" sheets of paper, pencils, eraser, Sharpie, primary paint colors, white colored pencil, coloring materials, scissors, glue

STEP ONE: Take your sheet of paper and fold it in half, folding the long side, or a hamburger fold.

STEP TWO: Add paint blobs to one side of your paper. Use the primary colors: red, blue, and yellow. Do not put the paint too close to the edge! Fold your paper as shown and spread the paint with your hand.

STEP THREE: Using a white colored pencil, draw the butterfly body on the other side of the paper.

BUTTERFLY MONOPRINT
STEP BY STEP INSTRUCTIONS

Follow the below steps to create a butterfly monoprint.

SUPPLIES: 8.5"x11" sheet of paper, pencils, eraser, Sharpie, primary paint colors, white colored pencil, coloring materials, scissors, glue

STEP ONE: Take your sheet of paper and fold it in half, folding the long side, or a hamburger fold.

STEP TWO: Draw the butterfly body on the other side of the paper. Use the primary colors: red, blue, and yellow. Do not put the paint too close to the edge! Fold your paper as shown and spread the paint with your hand.

STEP THREE: Add paint blobs to one side of your paper. Use the primary colors: red, blue, and yellow. Do not put the paint too close to the edge! Fold your paper as shown and spread the paint with your hand.

EDGAR DEGAS
ABOUT THE ARTIST

Lived from 1834-1917, was French Impressionist painter. He is best known for his oil paintings and pastels, but he also created sculptures, prints, drawings, and more. He originally planned to be a horse painter.

4. Edgar Degas' father was inspired to follow his path and became a painter. He was inspired by his father's work and became a painter. He was inspired by his father's work and became a painter.

5. Edgar Degas was ne...

How to Draw a Butterfly
Step by Step Instructions

STEP 1: Draw a horizontal oval (imagine holding an egg sideways) on top of a vertical oval (imagine holding an egg straight up and down).

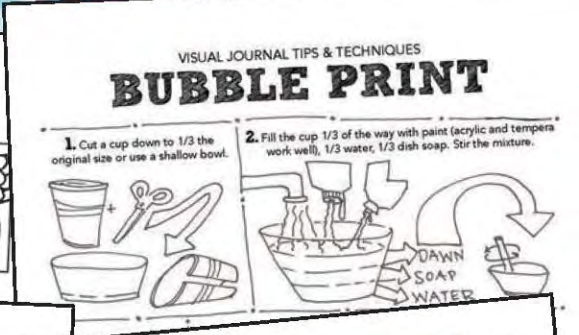
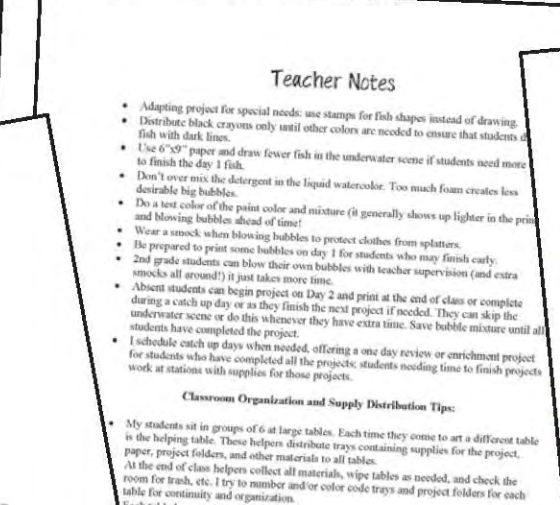
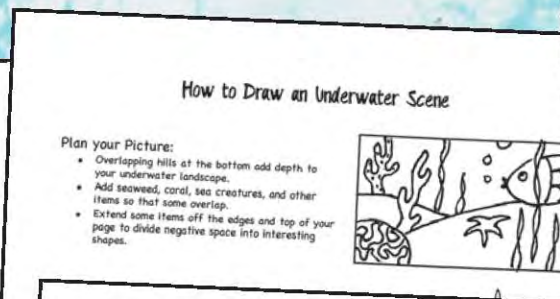
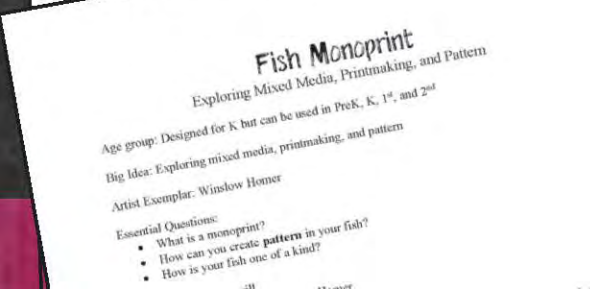
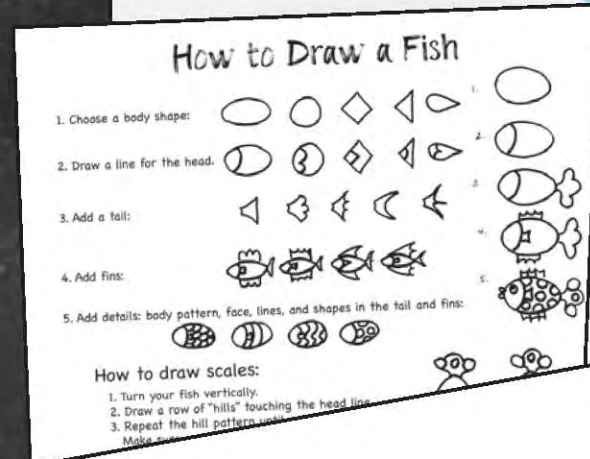
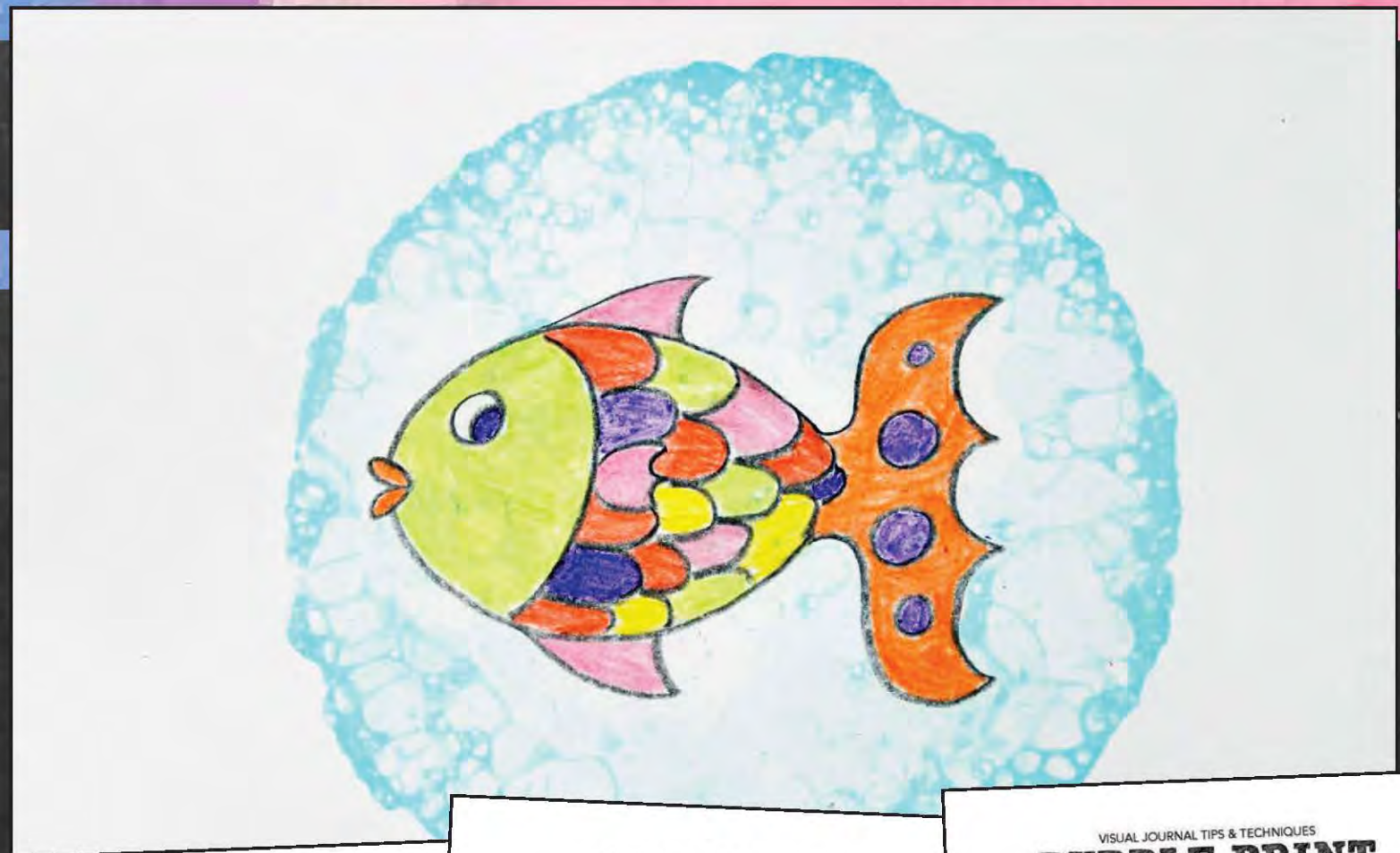
STEP 2: Draw a long cylindrical shape from the bottom of the vertical oval.

STEP 3: Add details! Add two antennae, eyes, and patterns to the wings and body. When you are done, color your butterfly. This means they are exactly the same on both sides. If you fold up a piece of paper to one side, it would perfectly reflect on the other side. When you draw one pattern on the other side, go ahead and add it to the other side of the paper. Go ahead and add it to the other side of the paper. Go ahead and add it to the other side of the paper.

STEP 4: Add details! Add two antennae, eyes, and patterns to the wings and body. When you are done, color your butterfly. This means they are exactly the same on both sides. If you fold up a piece of paper to one side, it would perfectly reflect on the other side. When you draw one pattern on the other side, go ahead and add it to the other side of the paper. Go ahead and add it to the other side of the paper. Go ahead and add it to the other side of the paper.

1ST GRADE

- ✓ Lesson plan
- ✓ Teacher notes
- ✓ 2 presentations
- ✓ 2 drawing guides
- ✓ Bubble print how to
- ✓ Project examples



2ND GRADE

- ✓ Lesson plan
- ✓ Demo video
- ✓ Project guide
- ✓ Color wheel activity
- ✓ Checklist



MARBLEIZED MONOPRINT
COLOR-MIXING & PATTERNS

Create beautiful one of a kind patterns on paper using shaving cream.

SUPPLIES:

- Tray
- Paper
- Shaving Cream
- Spray bottle
- Liquid watercolor or food coloring
- Pencil or toothpick
- Ruler or straight edge such as a paint mixer.

Step One: Think of two primary colors you want to use for your marbled paper. What color will make when the mixed?

Step Two: Fill your tray with shaving cream.

Spray one primary color on one side of the shaving cream and spray the second primary color on the other side.

Step Four: Lay your sheet of paper on top and lightly press over the back of the paper until every part is pressed into the shaving cream.

Step Six: Lay the paper on a flat surface. Scrape the shaving cream off using a ruler. TIP: Don't scrape too hard or your paper will rip.

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.

PRIMARY COLOR SECONDARY COLOR

PRIMARY MARBLEIZED MONOPRINT CHECKLIST

- Two primary colors were chosen to mix.
- An even coverage of shaving cream was added to the tray.
- An even coverage of color was added.
- The color was blended using a pointed tool.
- You can see the secondary color.
- The students cleaned up their space and cared for supplies.

COMMENTS:

MARBLEIZED MONOPRINT
Exploring Color and pattern

Age group: Kindergarten - 3rd Grade

Big Idea: Exploring color and pattern

Essential Questions:

- What are primary colors?
- What colors are created when you mix primary colors?
- How can you control the patterns that are created?

I Can...

- Be a scientist-artist.
- Create secondary colors by mixing primary colors.
- Create interesting marbled paper patterns.
- Care for supplies and clean up after myself.

Objectives: Students will...

- Learn about and discuss the primary colors, secondary colors, and mixing colors.
- Optional: Participate in an art lab experiment to determine...

Australian National Standards - Content Descriptions
Foundation to Year 2

- Use and experiment with different materials, techniques, technologies and processes to make artworks (ACAVAM107 - Scootle)

Years 3 and 4

- Use materials, techniques and processes to explore visual conventions when making artworks (ACAVAM111 - Scootle)

Supplies:

- 4.25" x 5.5" sheets of white paper (standard paper size cut in half). These can be smaller or larger.
 - For wrapping paper use thinner paper
 - For cards use thicker paper
- Trays

3RD GRADE

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

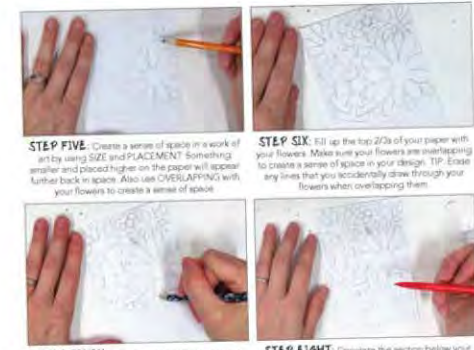


FLOWER POT DRAWING STEP BY STEP GUIDE

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"x6" or larger sheet of paper, pencils, eraser, colored pencils, markers, or crayons to add color.



STEP ONE: Turn your paper vertical, pretend your paper had three sections, draw two curved lines in the bottom third section of your paper.
STEP TWO: Draw 2-5 circles in different sizes in the top 2/3 of your paper, above the two curved lines you just drew.

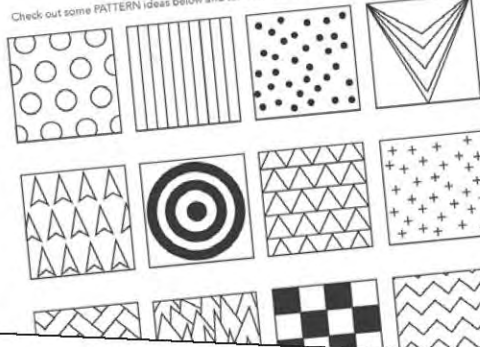


STEP FIVE: Create a series of space in a work of art by using **SIZE** and **PLACEMENT**. Something smaller and placed higher on the paper will appear further back in space. Also use **OVERLAPPING** with your flowers to create a sense of space.
STEP SIX: Fill up the top 2/3 of your paper with your flowers. 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 curved lines, fill them with a repeating pattern.
STEP EIGHT: Decorate the section below your curved lines, fill them with a repeating pattern.

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.



Depth & Size CREATING THE ILLUSION OF SPACE



CLEMENTINE HUNTER ABOUT THE ARTIST

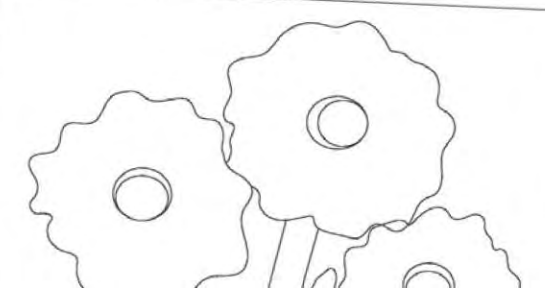
Lived from 1891-1993 and was a self-taught artist. She didn't start creating her works of art until 1939 when she was in her 50s. She called her process "marking pictures" and created thousands of works of art after she began her art career.

- Clementine Hunter** 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.
- Clementine Hunter** created art on a wide range of materials from cardboard to window shades, even eggs.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

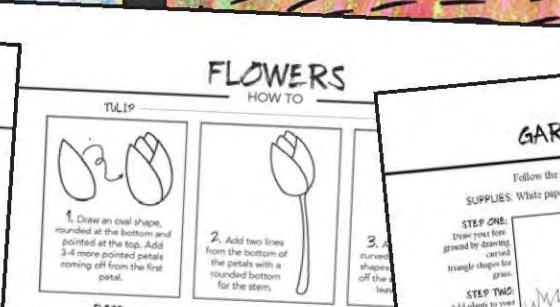
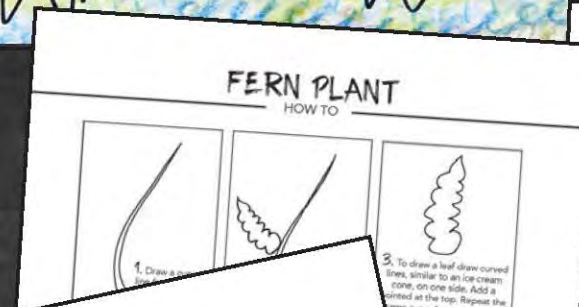
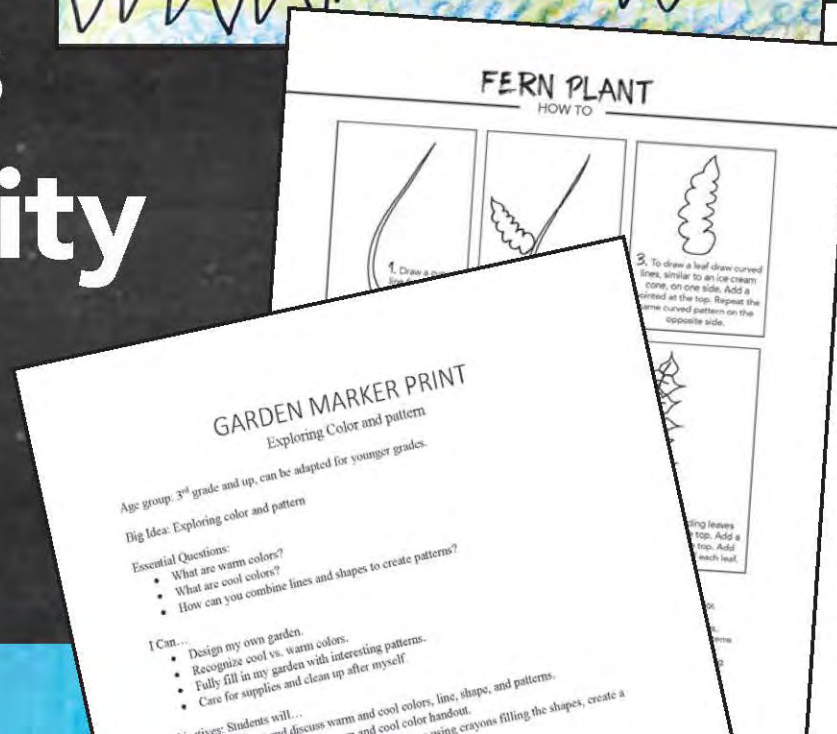
CELEMENTINE HUNTER PRACTICE THEIR STYLE

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!



4TH GRADE

- ✓ Lesson plan
- ✓ Demo video
- ✓ Project guide
- ✓ 5 Drawing guides
- ✓ Color wheel activity
- ✓ Checklist



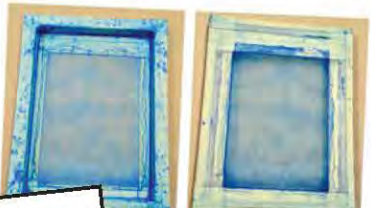
5TH GRADE

- ✓ Lesson plan
- ✓ Teacher notes
- ✓ 4 presentations
- ✓ 2 early finishers
- ✓ 2 adpation instructions
- ✓ Checklist



TEACHER SCREEN PRINTING PROJECT TIPS

- **Prepping Silk Screen for Printing:** Before using the screen for the first time use wide masking tape to cover all the wood on the screen frame plus an inch or more of the screen around the edges, front and back, to create an 8"x11" printing area. The tape will prevent ink from oozing between the wooden frame and the screen. Leave the tape on screen after washing for all future printmaking.



- **Staying Ahead of the Curve:** After class I check the drawings and progress of all students and make notes on the stencil if changes are needed. I write See Me if discussion is needed and try to address those at the first of next class. Students always have an alternate activity to work on when waiting for help or as they finish a project. I include a station in the classroom for supplies and instruction/worksheets for students to use as needed. During silk screen printing worksheets for artists Andy Warhol and face/vase are included.
- **Classroom Management:** I tell students that I will help the hardest working/quietest table or students first when working on stencils. Option: Have a contest for the order in which stencils are printed. The table with the highest score during classes leading up to printing day gets to have stencils printed first, next highest next, etc. Or select top students to set up at a separate area to print first then print the table that is quietest during printing next, etc. Once tables are set up with t-shirts and paper to print on there is little to work there while waiting. Students could work at art stations elsewhere in the room or sit on the floor near a screen until their turn to print. I begin an animation unit after Silk Screen Printing and briefly introduce early forms of film making and animated cartoons during the last class before printing day. Before and after printing, students watch Charlie Chaplain silent movies (if classroom gets noisy don't have to be able to hear dialog) or old cartoons and observe how the actors, images, and music convey a story and emotions.
- **Fixing Misprints:** Sometimes ink will run or ooze under stencils or students don't smooth out a fold on a t-shirt. Some of these can be fixed or improved.
Paper prints: lift screen up and quickly dry excess ink off where it ran under stencil. Reprint on another piece of paper.
To add ink: Cut a small piece of mat board, pick up a little ink on a brush, like a mini squeegee to...

Adapted Instructions

Field Day, Art Club, Older Students

FIELD DAY:

- Create a school Field Day design.
- Trace the design onto the screen, and block the areas with blocking product. Print on different colored shirts for each classroom.

ART CLUB (older students)

- Students can use Xacto knives to cut more detailed designs.
- Place adhesive under the stencil when cutting, hold stencil with one hand and ALWAYS cut away from that hand.
- If the stencil rips, use masking tape to rejoin then recut.
- I offer this as an option for 8th grade students with the stipulation that they purchase their own Xacto knife's and work at home under adult supervision.

MULTICOLOR PRINT (for older students in art club)

- Printing Day 1: For a vertical print as seen below, turn the paper horizontally, turn the screen horizontally, and place on the paper.
 - o Create a rainbow rollop print by placing 2-3 colors across top, overlapping a little to mix new color as you print.
 - o You will need a squeegee the length of this side. Pull the squeegee down, return excess ink to the top, repeat to create color as it and where they overlap.
 - o Repeat for each student. Print a few extra in case they are needed.
- Printing Day 2: For a horizontally oriented image stencil on a rainbow rollop print, use the same technique as above, but place the stencil over the stencil, run over...

Adapted Instructions

Preschool Ages and Up



For younger grades or Adapted Art classes simplify the project to basic shapes, hand prints, practice writing letters.

"Marilyn Monroe" by Andy Warhol



Look at Andy Warhol's portrait of Marilyn Monroe. Notice that each time he repeats her face he uses a different color in each way.

© Joe Lane Resonance Ribbon LLC BY-SA 4.0

EDGAR DEGAS

ABOUT THE ARTIST

Lived from 1834 -1917, was French impressionist painter. He is best known for his oil paintings and pastels but he also created sculptures, prints, drawings, and more. He originally planned to be a history painter, painting important scenes in history, but ended up painting scenes of contemporary life.



Self-Portrait (photograph), by Edgar Degas

1. **Edgar Degas** is best known for his artwork depicting dancers. He was good friends with dance master, Jules Perrot, who let him attend dance rehearsals.

4. **Edgar Degas'** father encouraged him to be an artist. He was inspired to follow his passion after meeting Dominique Ingres who told him: "Draw lines, you have memory, and you will become a good artist."

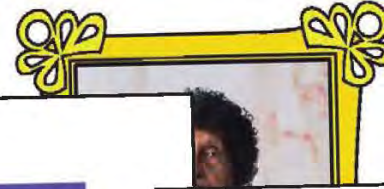
5. **Edgar Degas** was nearly blind at the end of his life.



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.



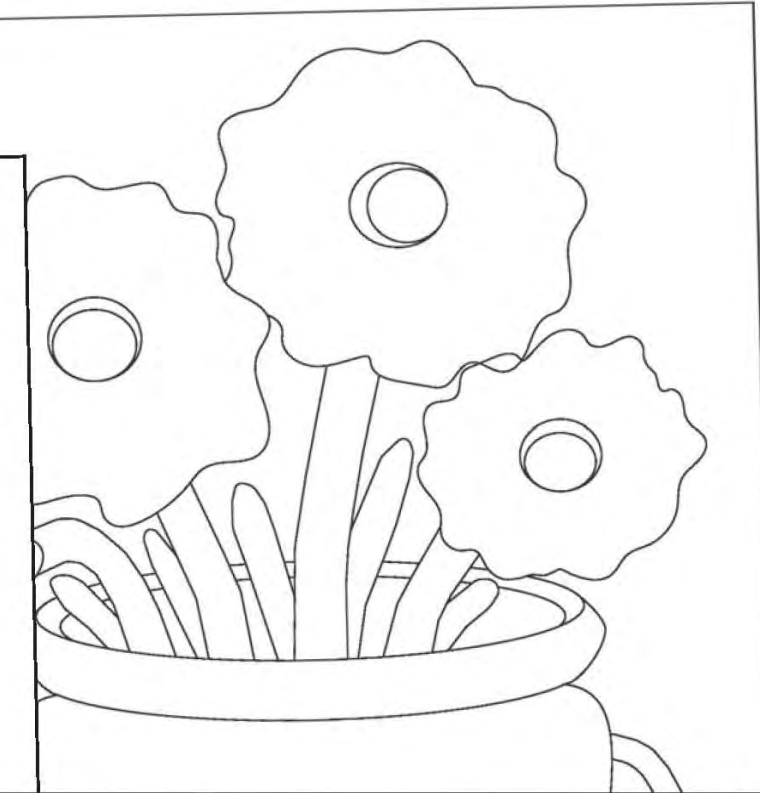
1. **Clementine Hunter** lived most of her life on Melrose Plantation in Louisiana. Melrose Plantation is built by and for free Black people and became a place to work and live. Later, it turned into a place for artists and writers to gather and create.

2. **Clementine Hunter** created art on a wide range of materials, from wallboard to rice dividers.

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!



Warm & Cool Colors

Pablo Picasso: An artist from who lived from 1881-1973. Was born in Spain and worked in 2D and 3D art mediums. He work in many different styles, most famously in cubism. He also had "blue" and "rose" periods where he painted using mostly cool colors and mostly warm colors.



Garçon à la Pipe, 1905



The Blind Man's Meal, 1903

"Marilyn Monroe" by Andy Warhol



Look at Andy Warhol's portrait of Marilyn Monroe. Notice that each time he repeats her face he uses a different color in each area.

© José Luiz Bernardes Ribeiro / CC BY-SA 4.0



ART HISTORY:

INTRODUCTION TO 4 ARTISTS
+ EARLY FINISHER ACTIVITIES

GARDEN MARKER PRINT

PROJECT INSTRUCTIONS

Follow the instructions below to complete your garden marker print.

SUPPLIES: White paper, Sharpie, cool color crayons, warm color markers, foil, spray bottle

STEP ONE: Draw your foreground by drawing curved triangle shapes for grass.

STEP TWO: Add plants to your design! Follow the plant drawing guides for ideas.

STEP FOUR: Fully fill in the plants with crayons. Don't add any color to the background.

STEP FIVE: Add a final layer of Sharpie designs to your plants.

STEP THREE: Add lines and shapes to your leaves using cool color crayons.

STEP SIX: Set your drawing aside and color a sheet of foil using warm color markers.

MARBLEIZED MONOPRINT

COLOR MIXING & PATTERNS

Create beautiful one of a kind patterns on paper using shaving cream.

SUPPLIES:
 -Tray
 -Paper
 -Shaving Cream
 -Spray bottle
 -Liquid watercolor or food coloring
 -Pencil or toothpick
 -Ruler or straight edge such as a paint mixer.

Step One: Think of two primary colors you want to use for your marbled paper. What color will they make when they are mixed?

Step Two: Fill your tray with shaving cream. Spray one primary color on one side of the shaving cream and spray the second primary color on the other side.

Step Three: Using a pencil tip or a toothpick, drag through the shaving cream to mix the colors and create line patterns.

Step Four: Lay your sheet of paper on top and lightly press over the back of the paper until every part is pressed into the shaving cream.

Step Five: Carefully peel the paper off the shaving cream from one corner.

Step Six: Lay the paper on a flat surface.

Step Seven: Set your print aside to dry.

BUTTERFLY MONOPRINT

STEP BY STEP INSTRUCTIONS

Follow the below steps to create a butterfly monoprint.

SUPPLIES: 2, 8.5"x11" sheets of paper, pencils, eraser, Sharpie, primary paint colors, white colored pencil, coloring materials, scissors, glue

STEP ONE: Take your sheet of paper and fold it in half, folding the long side, or a hamburger fold.

STEP TWO: Add paint blobs to one side of your paper. Use the primary colors: red, blue, and yellow. Don't put the paint too close to the edge! Fold your paper again and spread the paint with your hand.

STEP THREE: Using a white colored pencil, draw over the paint blobs on the back of the paper to create lines, shapes, and patterns.

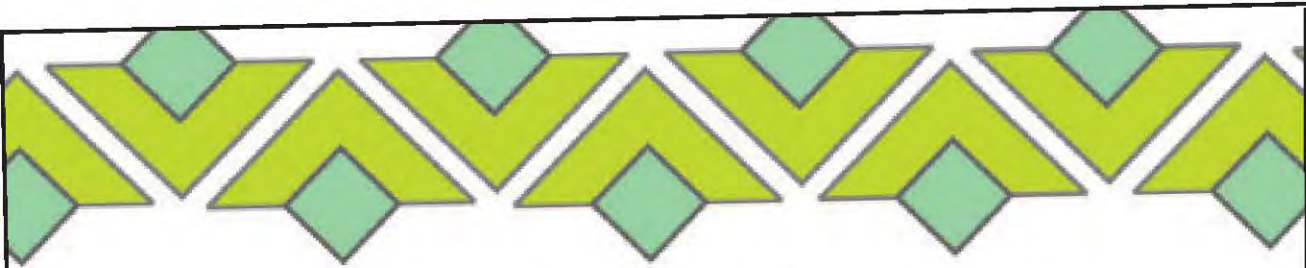
STEP FOUR: Open up your monoprint and check out your amazing design! Carefully place it on the drying rack to dry.

STEP FIVE: On a separate sheet of paper draw your butterfly body.

STEP SIX: Once your painting is dry, glue

REFERENCES:

PROJECT INSTRUCTIONS, DAILY PRESENTATIONS,
 12 DRAWING GUIDES



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.



5 DEMO VIDEOS:

STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS ON COMPLETING
4 OF 6 PRINTMAKING PROJECTS

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!"

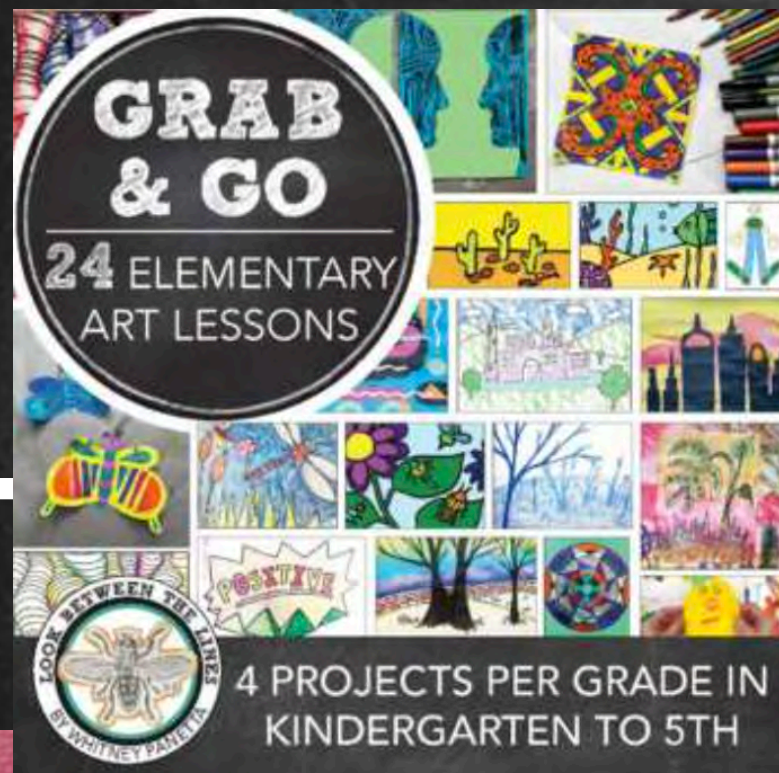


"My students were OBSESSED with this lesson. They wanted to do it again!!"



LOOKING FOR MORE?

Grab an easy to plug in early finisher or emergency sub-plan activities like this [pack of elements of art worksheets](#).



Save money by getting ready to go lessons for a discounted price in this bundle of 24 elementary art projects. Check it out [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.