

# ART ELEMENTARY

4TH GRADE  
YEAR CURRICULUM

36 WEEKS



## FLIP PROJECT

### PROJECT GUIDE

Read through the steps below to learn how to create a flip.



## VALUE FORMS

### SHADING TO CREATE ILLUSION OF FORM

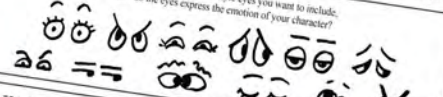
TIPS: Select one spot for the highlight, or the lightest value. The darkest value, or shadow, should be opposite from the lightest value. Shade along the contour, or edge of the shape. Example, if it's round, add curved lines.



## FUNNY FACES

### ACTIVITY GUIDE

Think about what story you want to tell. Is your character happy, sad, excited, angry?  
How will the expression change from one to a different one? How will the eyes, nose, mouth, and hair change?



## ABSTRACT ART

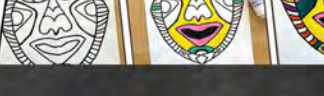
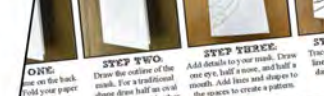
### COLOR, LINE, & SHAPE



## SYMMETRICAL MASK

### PROJECT GUIDE

Follow the steps below to create a one-of-a-kind symmetrical mask.



## TO CREATE A HOLLOW FORM

### INSTRUCTIONS



EVERYTHING FOR AN ENTIRE YEAR IN 4TH GRADE  
15 LESSONS, 14 PROJECTS, 19 ACTIVITIES



# EVERYTHING FOR A FULL YEAR



This art curriculum is geared towards upper elementary designed with fourth graders in mind.



**Cover all 36 WEEKS, a full year, in 4th grade.**

**Start of year, summer, and end of year projects.**



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



**15 Lessons, 14 Projects, 19 Activities, 10 Demo Videos**



# WHAT YOU GET

## Lesson Packs Typically Include:

- ✓ Lesson Plan, Teacher Notes
- ✓ Intro Presentation
- ✓ Project Guides
- ✓ Activities
- ✓ Checklists
- ✓ Colour, color spelling

### JAMES STUART BLACKTON

ACTIVITY GUIDE

Learn about the animator, J. Stuart Blackton, who lived from 1875 to 1941. Try using inspiration from Blackton's work to design your own character on the back.

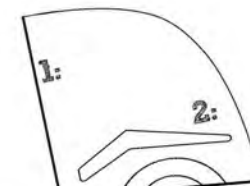


#### FUN FACTS:

- 1: Before becoming a stop motion animator Blackton worked as a reporter and illustrator for The New York Evening World.
- 2: Blackton was introduced to stop motion animation when he interviewed Thomas Edison about an early projector invention, the Vitascope.
- 3: Blackton began working in animation after Thomas Edison convinced him to purchase a Vitascope kit from him to allow him to show movies and make his own.
- 4: It is believed that the first stop motion animation created by Blackton is The Humpty Dumpty Circus him to allow him to show movies and make his own.
- 5: One of the earliest surviving animated films by Blackton is The Enchanted Drawing where Blackton interacts with a drawing he creates. This was created using his daughter's toys, but there are no surviving copies of the film.

#### MASK DESIGN TIPS

Check out tips and ideas to add facial features to your mask.



- 1: Leave space for your forehead! Your eyes should be halfway or close to halfway down the mask.
- CHECK:** if your eyes are at the very top of the mask, if they are, move them down!

- 2: Add eyebrows if you want.

Leave space between your eyes and the edge of the mask.

The nose should be halfway between the eyes and mouth or closer to the mouth. Remember, you only have to draw half your nose!

Leave space between the bottom of your mouth and the bottom of the mask to create a chin. Remember, you only have to draw half your mouth!

**TIP:** Use simple lines and shapes for your facial features such as ovals, circles, triangles, and rectangles.

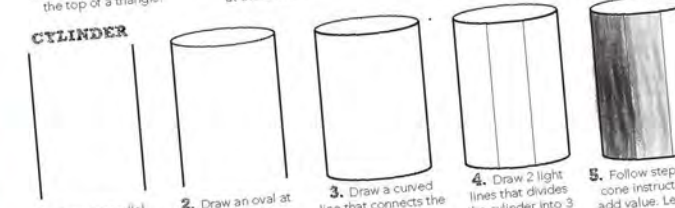
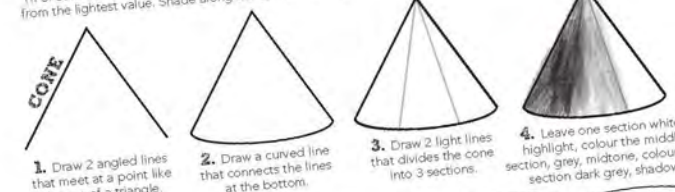
#### EYEBROW IDEAS:

#### NOSE IDEAS:

### VALUE FORMS

#### SHADING TO CREATE ILLUSION OF FORM

TIPS: Select one spot for the highlight, or the lightest value. The darkest value, or shadow, should be opposite from the lightest value. Shade along the contour, or edge of the shape. Example, if it's round, add curved lines.





What are the elements of art?

- Elements of art refer to the basics of a work of art that come together to create it.
- The elements of art include:
  - Line
  - Shape

## LINE

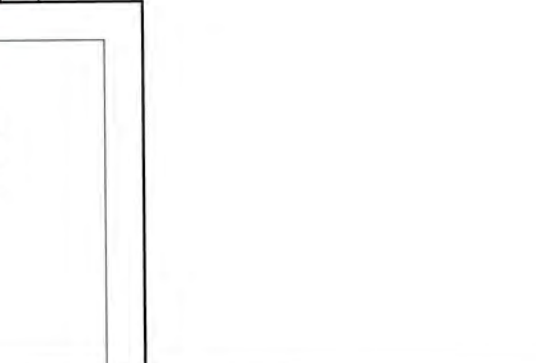
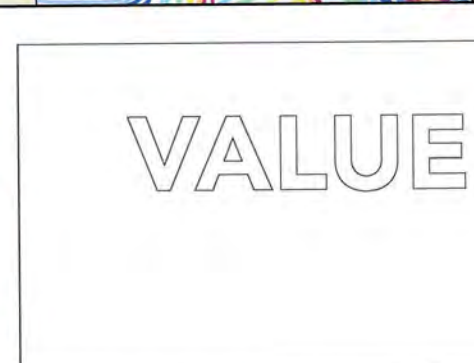
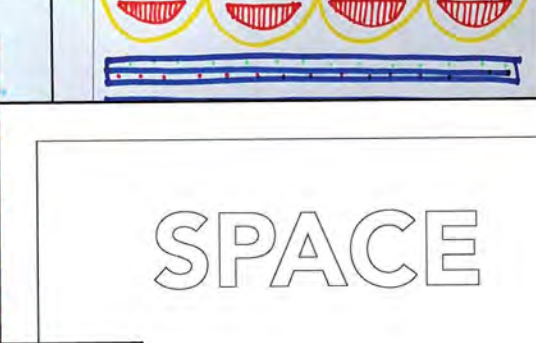
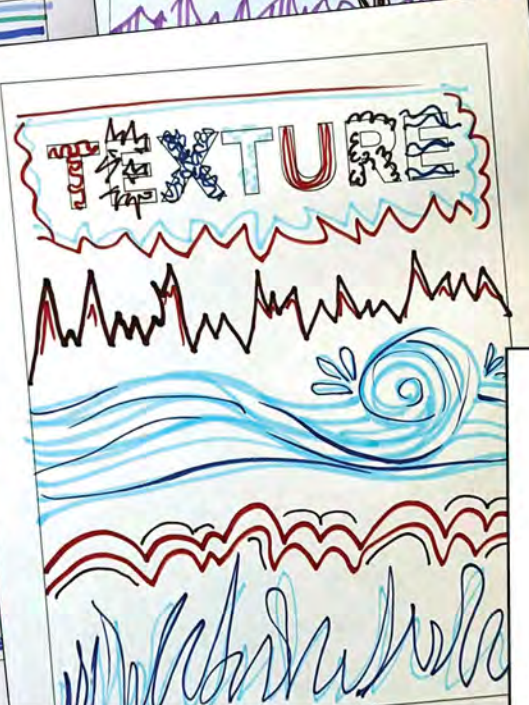
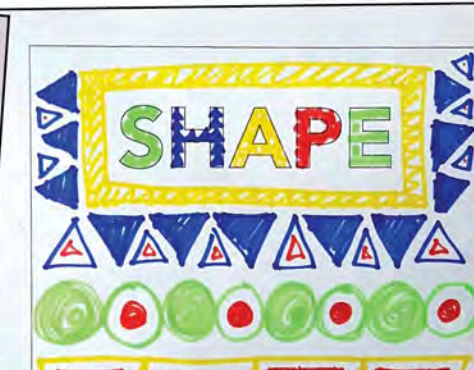
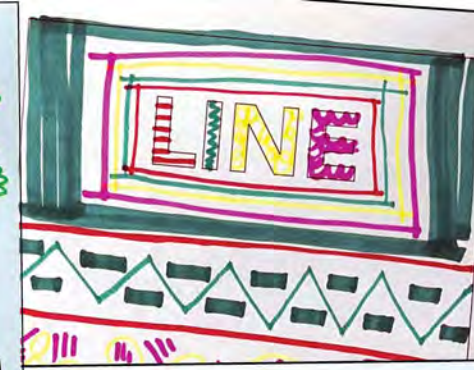
- Line is a mark that is longer than it is wide.
- Line can be used to create the outline of a subject, add a pattern, create texture, a sense of value, and more.
- Type of line include:
  - Horizontal
  - Vertical
  - Diagonal
  - Curved
  - and more

## COLOUR

- Colours can be grouped in the colour wheel to create colour schemes.
- Complementary colours are colours across from each other on the colour wheel. They create a strong contrast when placed next to each other.  
Example: blue and orange, red and green, yellow and purple

space  
texture  
elements of art  
colour

SHAPE FORM



# LESSON ONE:

# INTRO TO THE ELEMENTS

LESSON PLAN, TEACHER NOTES, PRESENTATION, BLANK HANDOUTS, BLANK POSTERS, CHECKLIST, RUBRIC





# LESSON TWO: ABSTRACT PAINTING

LESSON PLAN, NOTES, GUIDES, PRESENTATIONS, DEMO





**PRINTING TIPS**

- Table Folders and Finished Folders: I put a folder for projects at each table in each class, mostly numbered and color coded. When printing, I include a "finished" folder to store completed work and paper to print on within each table's folder. I can easily see how many and which students are ready to print. Conversely, I can easily check the class before trying them to the foam.
- 1. Check students' drawings after class and put a check on the back of ones that are ready to be taped to foam. As students finish during class they raise their hands for me to check.
- Based on their experience and age, decide if you want to re-apply ink for students during the printing process or have them at the tables for them to use. I put ink at the tables for 4th graders since they have printing experience in 3rd grade. When in doubt test it with a small group of students!
- If doing this with 2nd grade (or 3rd graders with no printing experience), you may want to also apply ink to the foam for them too. Alternate Printing Procedures below.
- Printing: First prints are usually not as good as subsequent ones as students learn how to ink the foam (and rub the back of paper to print) on the success of the first 2. Generally, ink the foam (and rub the back of paper to print) on the success of the first 2. Generally, ink the foam (and rub the back of paper to print) on the success of the first 2. Generally, ink the foam (and rub the back of paper to print) on the success of the first 2.
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**How to Draw a Crooked Split Trunk Tree**

Draw the bottom of a tree trunk. Draw two lines coming out of the trunk, don't stop until you get to the top!

Color in the bottom of the trunk. Color the lines to make them thicker until they blend together, making them thinner as they go to the top.

**How to Draw a Wrought Iron Fence**

1. Draw vertical lines, evenly spaced from each other.

2. Draw one horizontal line at the top of your vertical lines. Horizontal line close to the top.

3. Add decorative knobs to the top of each vertical line.

4. Add decoration in your fence. TIP: Add another horizontal line at the top one. Leave enough space add decorative elements between two lines.

**Examples:**

GATES: BEHIND AND ON TOP OF A HILL:

**Tree Landscape Print**  
TIPS & REMINDERS

Don't bend or dent the scratch foam! Don't try to erase lines! Work in mistakes or try again on the back!

1. Turn your paper vertically or horizontally. Draw a tree trunk, don't stop until you get to the top. Draw the bottom of the tree above the bottom edge of the paper.

2. Add main branches to your tree. Draw them all the way off the edges of the paper. Make the branches thicker by drawing another line next to the first one. Add branches on these branches with single lines.

3. Draw a wall or a fence behind the tree. Plan it a little higher than the tree. Consider other details you can add to your drawing.

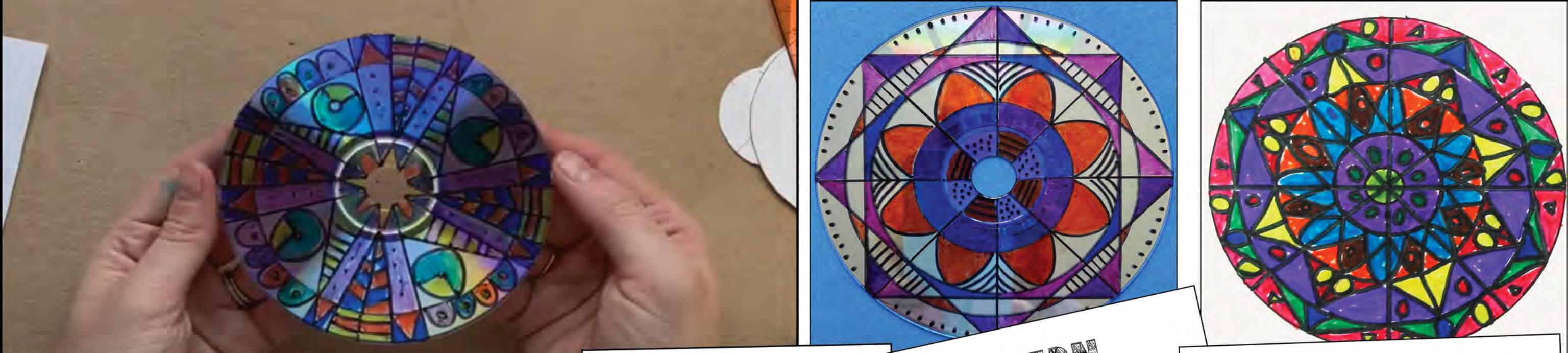
**Walls and fences:**

Brick: Wrought Iron: Stone: Pick:

# LESSON THREE: RAINBOW PRINT

LESSON, ACTIVITIES, GUIDES, PRESENTATIONS, MORE





### RADIAL SYMMETRY DESIGN

PROJECT INSTRUCTIONS

Follow the instructions below to complete your radial symmetry design.

SUPPLIES: Circle template, tracing shapes, pencil, eraser, ruler, black Sharpie, coloring supplies  
Optional: colored Sharpies, Expo marker, CD or DVD

**STEP ONE:** Line up the ruler with marks on opposite sides of the circle. Make sure the line intersects the center of the circle.

**STEP TWO:** Trace shapes to break up the space inside the circle. Make sure the shapes are perfectly centered in the circle.

**STEP THREE:** Add patterns in the sections. Either do the same pattern in every section or do two different patterns in every other section.

**STEP FOUR:** Add color to your design! The patterns should be colored in.

**STEP FIVE:** Repeat steps 1-4 but on your CD or DVD. Place

### Symmetry Quiz

IDENTIFY SYMMETRY AND ASYMMETRY

- Look in magazines for pictures of things that are symmetrical and things that are not (asymmetrical).
- Cut out pictures and mark the back with a check or an S if they are symmetrical. Mark the back with an X if they are asymmetrical.
- Ask another student to check to see if they are marked correctly. Ask your teacher to check any that you disagree on.
- Glue pictures in the correct sections below.
  - If your pictures are too large to glue below, paperclip or staple them to this sheet.

SYMMETRICAL EXAMPLES

### ROSE WINDOW

ACTIVITY

Design your own ROSE WINDOW below.

Combine lines, shapes, and colour to create a pattern.

To create a SYMMETRICAL RADIAL design, make each section the same.

To create a RADIAL BALANCE design try adding 2 different designs, placing them in every other section.

### PATTERN

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN

PATTERN is created when elements such as line, shape, and colour, are repeated. Check out examples of lines, shapes, and colours below to inspire PATTERNS.

**REPEAT** LINES are wider than they are tall.

**DASHED**

**CURVY**

**SCRATCHY**

### ROSE WINDOW

RADIAL SYMMETRY & RADIAL BALANCE

A ROSE WINDOW is a window that has a round design, often with stained glass, and shows RADIAL SYMMETRY or RADIAL BALANCE.

RADIAL SYMMETRY is a symmetrical design that extends from a central point.

RADIAL BALANCE is when the design feels symmetrical and balanced, even if the design is slightly different as it goes around the center.

# LESSON FOUR: RADIAL DESIGN

LESSON PLAN, NOTES, GUIDES, PRESENTATIONS, & MORE

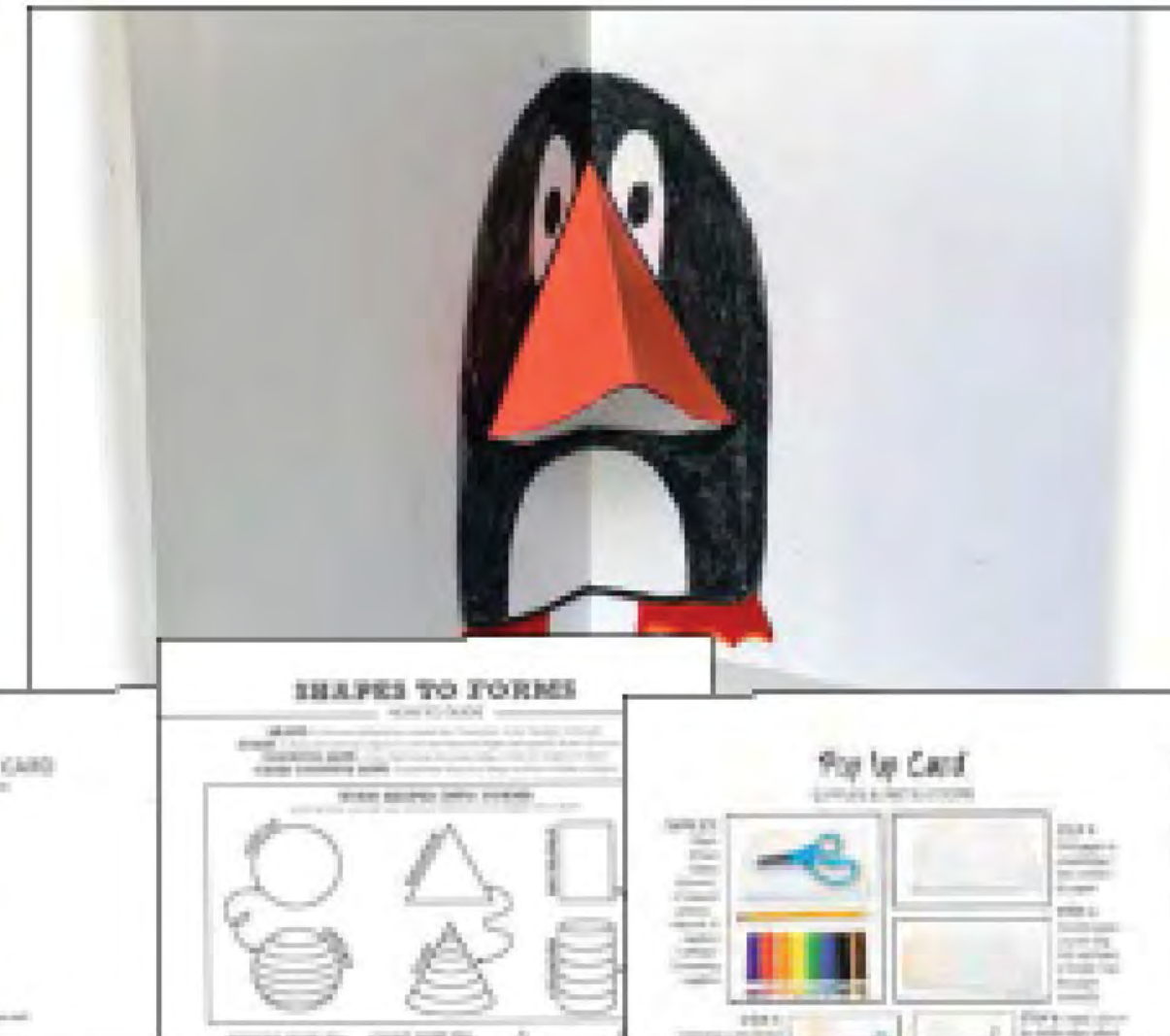




# LESSON FIVE: WACKY WARHOL

LESSON PLAN, PRESENTATIONS, 2 DEMO VIDEOS, GUIDES, & MORE



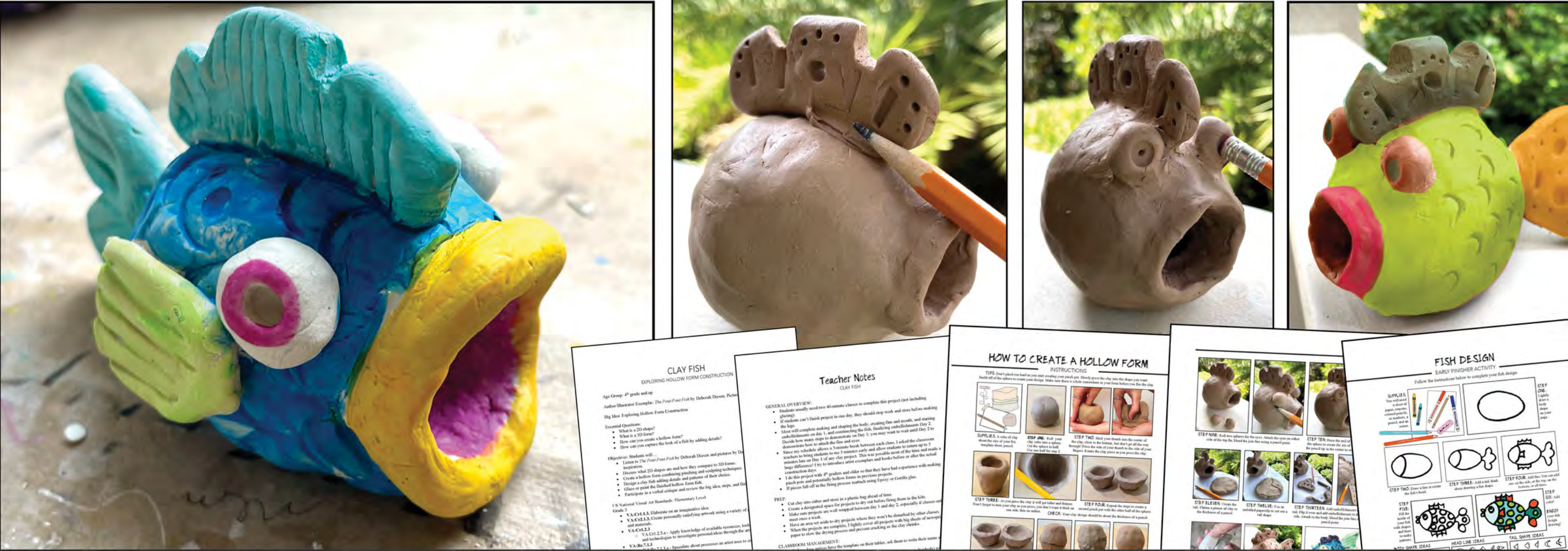


# LESSON SIX:

## POP UP CARD

LESSON PLAN, GUIDES, PRESENTATION, DEMO VIDEO, MORE



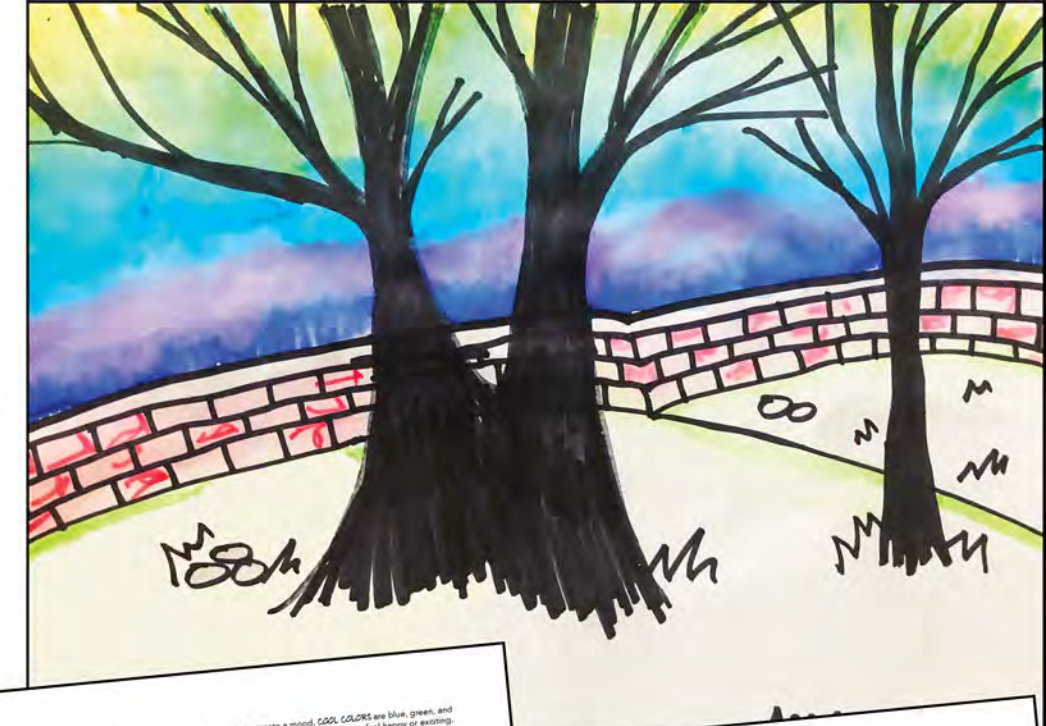


# LESSON SEVEN:

## CLAY FISH PROJECT

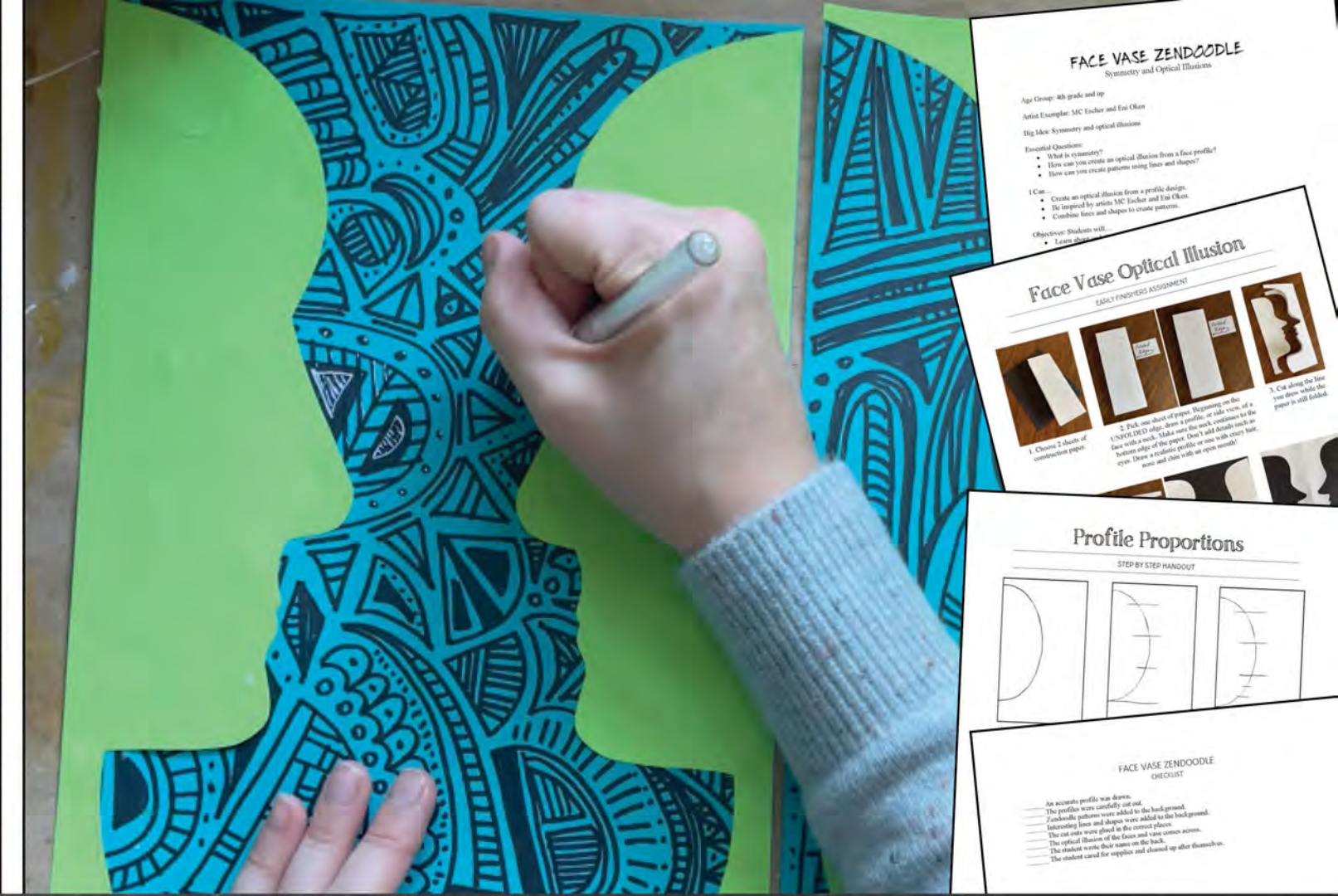
GUIDES, TEACHER NOTES, LESSON PLAN, PRESENTATION, MORE





# LESSON PLAN, ACTIVITY, HOW TO GUIDES, 3 WAYS TO TEACH



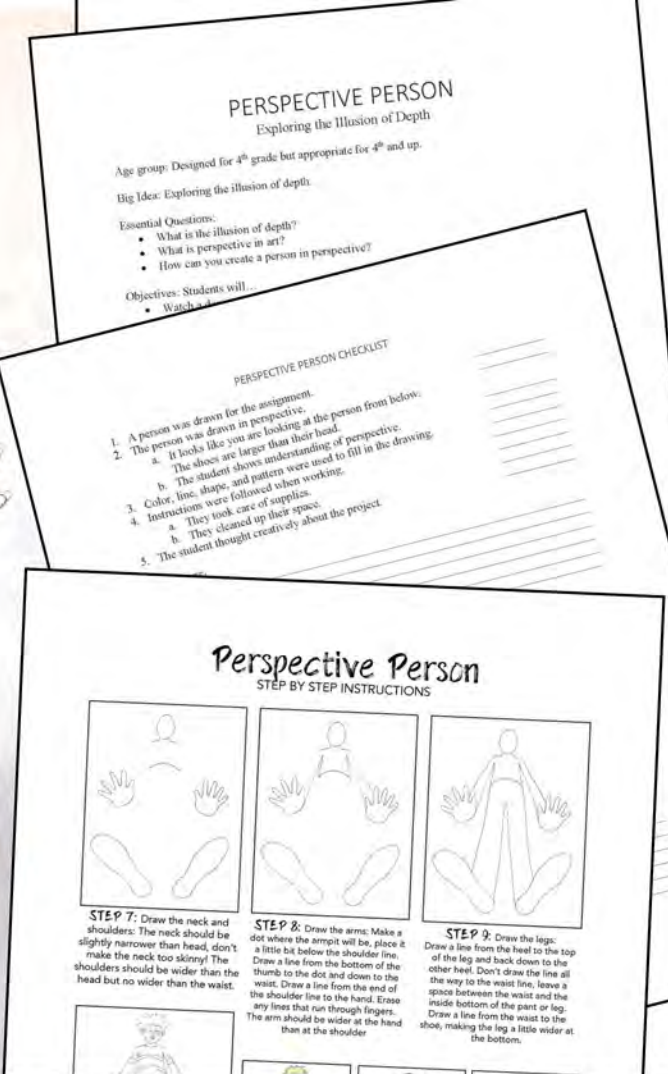


# LESSON NINE:

## ZENDOODLE FACE/VASE

LESSON, GUIDE, DEMO VIDEO, PRESENTATION, & MORE





# LESSON TEN:

# PERSPECTIVE PERSON

## LESSON PLAN, PROJECT GUIDE, CHECKLIST





# LESSON ELEVEN:

# PERSPECTIVE LETTERS

## LESSON PLAN, GUIDE, DEMO VIDEO, CHECKLIST





# LESSON TWELVE:

## FUNNY FACES ANIMATION

LESSON PLAN, PRESENTATIONS, DEMO VIDEO, GUIDES, & MORE





# LESSON THIRTEEN:

## SYMMETRICAL MASK

LESSON PLAN, PRESENTATION, DEMO VIDEO, GUIDES, & MORE



## VALUE FORMS ACTIVITY

### SUPPLIES:

- Paper
- Pencil
- Eraser

### ACTIVITY:

- Read through the value forms activity guide.
- Look at the step-by-step instructions to learn how to turn a shape into a form and add value to emphasize the illusion of a form.
- Follow the steps on a separate sheet of paper or on the back of the handout to practice turning shapes into forms.
- If you finish creating all 4 forms, adding value, and creating a bonus drawing, try drawing another set using a colored pencil and any color of your choice.
- TIPS:
  - To make the cylinder and cone look 3D be sure to add curving lines to the top and bottom of the shape.
  - If your cube doesn't look solid, double check you erased the correct lines.
  - Decide where the light is hitting your form. Is it above or to the side? The direction the light hits will be the lightest value, or white. The area directly opposite the lightest area (highlight) will be the darkest value, or black, this is the shadow.
  - Be sure to add a midtone, gray, between your shadow and highlight to create a smooth transition from light to dark.
  - Add value to each shape along the contours of the form using curving or straight strokes.
    - The contour is the outer edge of your object. If you have a rounded object you should color in rounded lines that follow the outside edge. If your object has straight edges, draw in straight lines following the outer edge.
  - Blend areas with your fingertip, a tissue, or a Q-tip if it looks streaky.

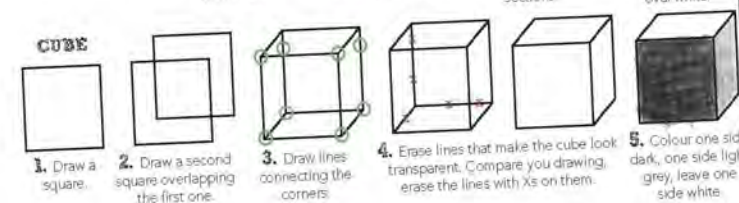
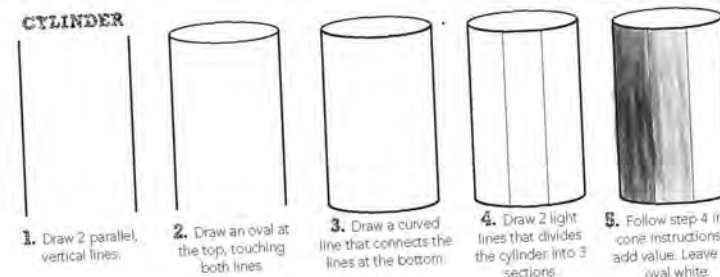
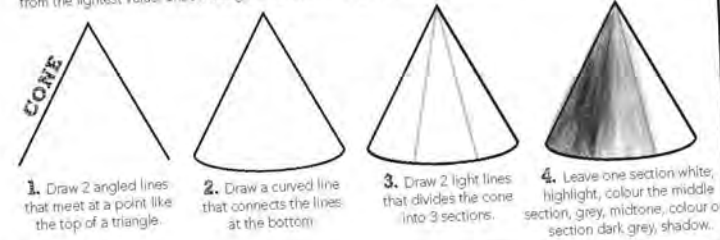
**CHECKLIST:** Check off the drawings and techniques when they are complete.

- Turned a circle into a sphere \_\_\_\_\_
- Turned a triangle into a cone \_\_\_\_\_
- Turned a rectangle into a cylinder \_\_\_\_\_
- Turned a square into a cube \_\_\_\_\_
- Value was added to each form \_\_\_\_\_
- A highlight, midtone, and shadow are included in each form \_\_\_\_\_
- Another drawing is created that includes value \_\_\_\_\_
- You cared for supplies and cleaned up after yourself \_\_\_\_\_
- Your name is written on your work of art \_\_\_\_\_

## VALUE FORMS

### SHADING TO CREATE ILLUSION OF FORM

TIPS: Select one spot for the highlight, or the lightest value. The darkest value, or shadow, should be opposite from the lightest value. Shade along the contour, or edge of the shape. Example, if it's round, add curved lines.



**TRY YOUR OWN!**  
How can you use these shapes and value to create drawings with value?

### PRACTICE

Try drawing forms with value using the techniques shown on the front. Reference the front as needed.

Draw a cylinder with value in the space below.

Draw a sphere with value in the space below.

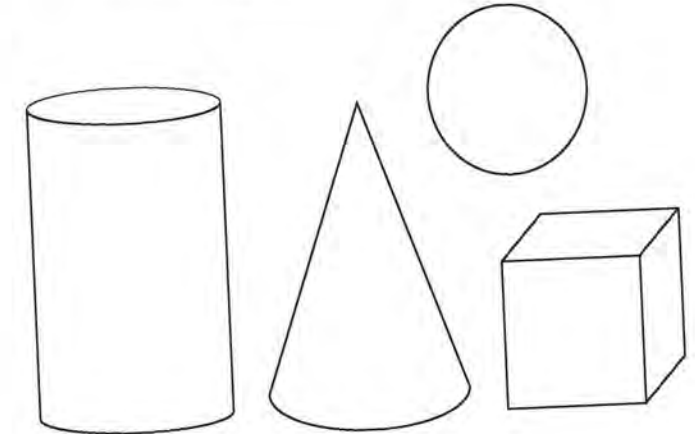
Draw a cone with value in the space below.

Draw a cube with value in the space below.

Create your own drawing with value below.

### PRACTICE

Divide the forms up into 3 sections. Add a dark value, medium value, and light value to each section. Reference the front as needed.



Create your own drawing with value below. You can draw a form, any object, or a scene. Have fun!

# ACTIVITY:

# VALUE FORMS ACTIVITY

## TEACHER NOTES, GUIDE, 2 BACK OPTIONS





# LESSON FOURTEEN:

## FLIP BOOK ACTIVITY

LESSON PLAN, PRESENTATION, DEMO VIDEO, GUIDES, & MORE





# LESSON FIFTEEN:

## THAUMATROPE ACTIVITY

LESSON PLAN, PRESENTATION, DEMO VIDEO, GUIDES, & MORE





## SUMMER VACATION DRAWING

### TIPS FOR IMPLEMENTING

#### AGE GROUP:

- This was designed with elementary art students in mind, but this can also be a fun activity for early middle school.
- Kindergarten to 1<sup>st</sup> grade can complete the activity with help.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> grade and up can follow the instructions and complete the activity independently.

#### IMPLEMENTATION TIPS:

- Print one copy per table and laminate it for student use.
- students work on a separate sheet of paper.
- Pass one handout to each student.

## SUMMER VACATION DRAWING

### ACTIVITY

#### SUPPLIES:

- Paper
- Pencil
- Eraser
- Colored pencils, crayons, or markers

#### ACTIVITY:

- Read through the summer vacation activity guide.
- Look at examples on the handout.
- Look at the steps to draw a summer scene.

## SUMMER VACATION SCENE

### SUMMER INSPIRATION

Draw what you plan to do or did over summer or what you wish you are doing or did over summer. Check out ideas to add to your landscape below.



**LOCATION:** Think about where you would want to go on your dream vacation or where you plan to go this summer. It could be the beach, a city, or even your neighborhood playground.



**ARE YOU DOING?** What will you be doing in this location? Building sand castles? Fishing in a pond? Playing soccer? How can you show that in your picture?

**DETAILS:** Think about what other details there might be. Are there plants around? What shape?

## SUMMER VACATION SCENE

### SUMMER INSPIRATION

Follow the steps below to draw a summer scene. Include your favorite summer activity in it.



**STEP ONE:** Draw a tall object, such as a tree, above the bottom edge of your paper. Draw it off the top of your paper.



**STEP TWO:** Add more tall details to fill up space. Place everything above the bottom edge of your paper. Think about other trees, plants, buildings, and similar. Look at the front for ideas.



**STEP FOUR:** Add people or animals participating in the summer activity in your scene.



**STEP FIVE:** Draw a horizontal line that goes behind and above the bottom edge of your drawings. **TIP:** add curving lines to create hills.

**STEP SIX:** Color in the ground and sky if you want to! Add any final touches to your summer scene.

# ACTIVITY:

# SUMMER DRAWING

## TEACHER NOTES, ACTIVITY GUIDE, SUB PLAN



# 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:



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](mailto:whitneywpanetta@gmail.com).