

EXPLORATORY ART

(Grades 6-8)

Learning in Place Weeks 4, 5, 6

Review Weeks 1- 3: *Exploratory Art Packet (March 16th - April 3rd)* - found on the NPS website under Learning in Place. If you have not done this packet yet, please work through these things first, then move on to the lessons listed here for weeks 4, 5 and 6. Please refer to the first packet for review of basic art vocabulary and techniques.

Pacing Guide: Students should spend approximately 3 hours a week on their fine arts elective. Your assignments will begin with art vocabulary. You will then transition to art analysis. Finally, you will be creating art! Our focus during this packet is on sculpture/3-dimensional art.

Page 1- Pacing Guide and Table of Contents

Page 2- Sculpture Media Notes (use for pages 3-5)

Page 3- Sculpture Types Review

Page 4- Analyzing Art

Page 5- Sculpture Scenarios

Page 6- Compare and Contrast (Paper sculpture)

Page 7- Exploring Origami (Creating a paper crane)

Page 8-9- Exploring Quilling

Page 10- Observational Drawing Practice

SCULPTURE MEDIA NOTES

MODELING – CLAY SLAB BUILDING

- Sheets of clay created by a rolling pin
- Used for creating hollow sculptures (hollow = empty inside)



MODELING- CLAY COIL BUILDING

- Rolled ropes of clay created by hand
- Used by stacking coils on top of each other to create hollow sculptures



MODELING- PAPIER MACHE

- Paper strips soaked in paste
- Used by layering over cardboard, boxes, etc.



CONSTRUCTION

- Industrial materials such as metal, stainless steel and sheet plastic
- Using a welding torch to cut and build



SCULPTURE IN THE ROUND

- Freestanding sculpture, meant to be seen from all sides
- Typically carved from stone or wood



RELIEF SCULPTURE

- Not freestanding, projects from a background
- Can be high, low, or sunken



KINETIC SCULPTURE

- Sculptures that move
- Can be moved by wind, air currents, water, or computer



ENVIRONMENTAL SCULPTURE

- Created with natural materials, also called earthforms
- Using rocks, plants, wood, sand, grass, etc. to make sculptures



CERAMIC POTTERY

- Clay sculptures created by throwing on the potter's wheel
- The sculpture is formed as the clay spins rapidly on the wheel



ASSEMBLAGE/FOUND OBJECT SCULPTURE

- Created using recycled materials
- Repurposing objects into decorative sculptures (Repurposing = reusing with a new purpose)



SCULPTURE TYPES REVIEW

Match the definition to the correct sculpture medium (material).

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Environmental sculpture _____ | 5. Sculpture in the Round _____ |
| 3. Ceramic Pottery _____ | 4. Papier Mache _____ |
| 5. Kinetic Sculpture _____ | 6. Construction _____ |
| 7. Clay Coil Building _____ | 8. Relief Sculpture _____ |
| 9. Clay Slab Building _____ | 10. Assemblage/Found object sculpture _____ |

- A. Clay sculptures created by throwing on the potter's wheel, good for creating vessels
- B. Sheets of clay created by a rolling pin, good for creating large clay sculptures
- C. Sculptures that move, good for creating dynamic sculptures
- D. Freestanding sculpture, meant to be seen from all sides, good for creating any size sculpture
- E. Created using recycled materials, good for environmental awareness and whimsical sculpture
- F. Rolled ropes of clay created by hand, good for creating small to medium sized sculptures
- G. Created with natural materials, also called earthforms, good for environmental awareness
- H. Using paper strips soaked in paste, good for creating a variety of sculptures
- I. Not freestanding, projects from a background, good for decorating buildings and entrances
- J. Using industrial materials such as metal, stainless steel, and sheet plastic

ANALYZING ART

Analyze each sculpture and identify the medium. Circle the correct answer.

- #1
A. PAPIER MACHE
B. ASSEMBLAGE
C. ENVIRONMENTAL ART



- #2
A. ASSEMBLAGE
B. ENVIRONMENTAL ART
C. CONSTRUCTION



- #3
A. CONSTRUCTION
B. CLAY SLAB
C. LOW RELIEF

- #4
A. CLAY SLAB
B. CLAY COIL
C. CERAMIC POTTERY



- #5
A. KINETIC
B. HIGH RELIEF
C. ENVIRONMENTAL



- #6
A. CLAY SLAB
B. ASSEMBLAGE
C. PAPIER MACHE



- #7
A. CLAY SLAB
B. CLAY COIL
C. CERAMIC POTTERY



- #8
A. CLAY COIL
B. SCULPTURE IN THE ROUND
C. CONSTRUCTION



SCULPTURE SCENARIOS

Read each scenario and decide which sculpture media is being described. You will use each type only one time. Use the sculpture media notes as a reference.

1. The City of Norfolk wants to build a sculpture downtown that moves with the wind. Which sculpture are they looking to create? _____
2. Antonio wants to create a sculpture of his dog to give to his mom for her birthday. He only has newspaper, cardboard, and paste. Which sculpture medium should he use to sculpt?

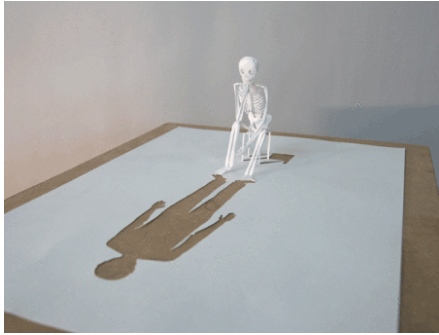
3. Jeff's uncle uses a welding torch to create large metal sculptures. What medium is he working with? _____
4. Mrs. Russell wants to create a set of clay bowls and cups for her kitchen. Which sculpture medium would be best for creating those vessels? _____
5. Joey wants to create a mini-sculpture of a motorcycle. He only has recycled materials such as soda cans, plastic bottles, and scrap metal. What sculpture type will he use?

6. Jamie and her sister are playing outside and create a giant spiral design with sticks and leaves. Which sculpture type are they experimenting with? _____
7. Max is visiting the Egypt exhibit at the Chrysler Museum, and notices several large images carved into stone walls. Which type of sculpture is he viewing? _____
8. Mr. Harrison's art class is planning on creating small clay sculptures using rolled ropes of clay. Which sculpture technique are they planning on using? _____
9. Ashley and her mom are the Chrysler Museum. They visit an exhibit with a freestanding sculpture carved from stone. This is an example of _____.
10. Mrs. Smith is prepping clay for her next block by rolling large sheets of clay with a rolling pin. She is planning on having her students work with _____.

OPTIONS: Use the Sculpture Media notes on the previous page to locate the sculpture options. Each type will be used only one time!

COMPARE AND CONTRAST

(FOCUS: PAPER SCULPTURE)



Looking Back

Peter Calleson, 2006



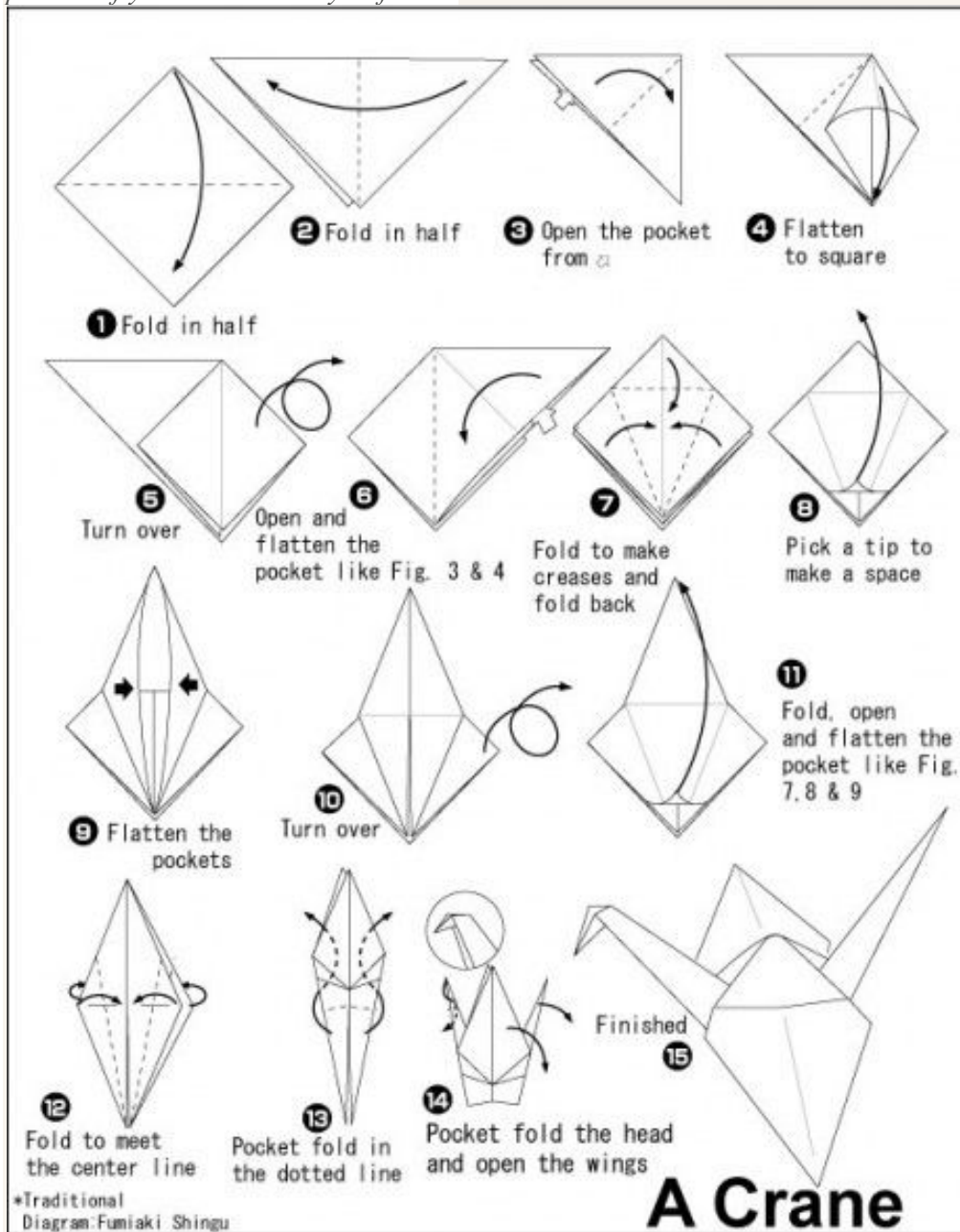
The Beanstalk

Su Blackwell, 2018

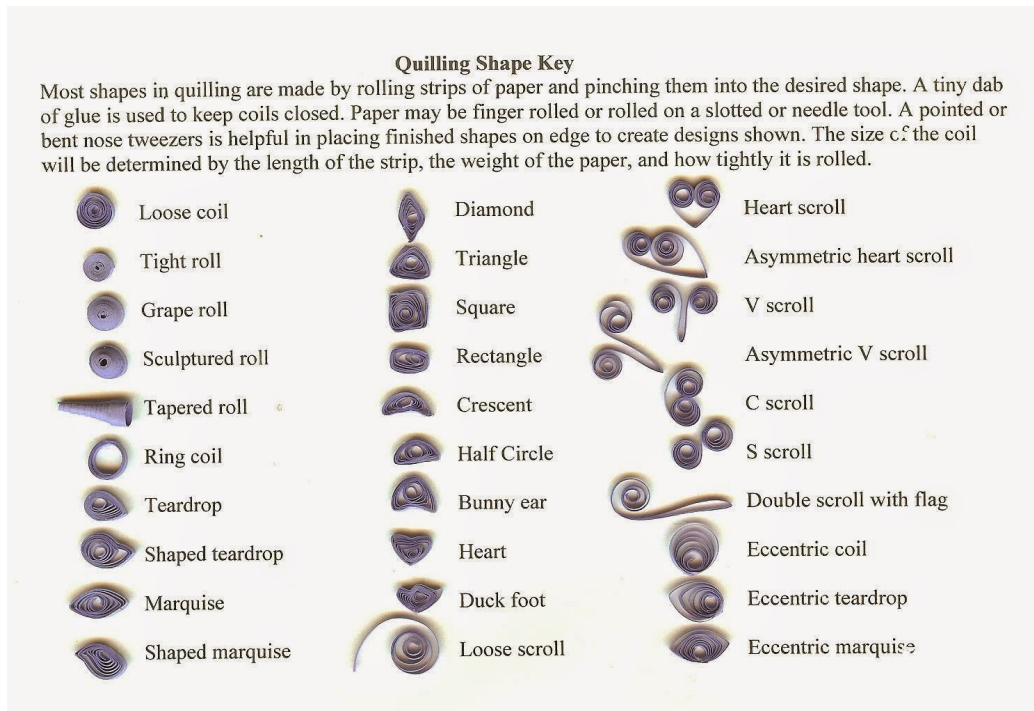
Describe what you see in the artwork by Peter Calleson. How did the artist utilize the elements and principles of design?	Describe what you see in the artwork by Peter Calleson. How did the artist utilize the elements and principles of design?
What similarities do you see?	What differences do you see?
Which artwork do you prefer and why?	Evaluate the meaning of each artwork based on the subject matter and the title.

Origami is the art of paper folding which originated in Japan as early as the late 17th century. Classic origami usually consists of one sheet of paper (with no cuts) that is folded using a series of standard origami folds to create intricate designs. The crane was considered a sacred bird in Japan, and the belief was that if a person folded 1,000 cranes, they would be granted one wish. The paper crane is a symbol of hope and healing. Origami is now practiced around the world and has exploded to new heights in the 21st century.

YOUR ASSIGNMENT: Follow the directions below to create a paper crane. You can use any type of paper, just make sure you cut it into a square first. *If you would like to follow a video, please view "Origami: Step by Step Easy Crane" on the Origami Tsunami page on Youtube. After you successfully create the crane, work on other designs using the videos as a guide. Take a picture of your work when you finish!*



O R I G A M I

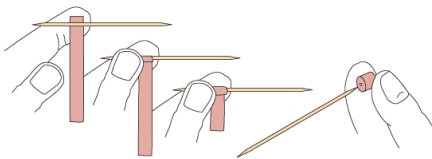


Q
U
I
L
L
I
N
G

Basics of Quilling

What you will make: Quilling is the art of rolling narrow strips of paper into coils or scrolls, and arranging them to form elegant filigree. In this project, you'll learn how to use a toothpick to roll coils and scrolls, then pinch, shape, and arrange them into decorative patterns. White or colored paper can be used—even pieces of brightly colored junk mail work well. Quilling can be done with simple tools and supplies, and almost anyone will get beautiful results. Save those scraps of paper and have some fun quilling!

- STEP 1- Cut strips of paper (long and thin)
- STEP 2- Winding coils



- STEP 3- Add a dot of glue to the inside end of closed coil designs only
- STEP 4- Shape the coils to the desired design and combine to create images



Open Coil: wind a strip, stop about 1" from the end. Do not glue!



Closed Coil: wind a strip to the end. Before gluing, allow the coil to expand to the size you want!



Tight Coil: wind a strip to the end. Glue the end without letting the coil expand. Hold tight until the glue



Large Coil: Use a pencil for winding. Glue before taking it off the pencil.



Teardrop: Wind and glue a loose coil. Pinch one side of the coil.



Eye: Wind and glue a loose coil. Pinch on opposite sides of coil.



Petal: Wind and glue a loose coil. Pinch one side of the coil and curl the point in one direction.



Leaf: Wind and glue a loose coil. Pinch on opposite sides of the coil, and curl the two points in opposite directions.



Heart scroll: Pinch the paper strip in the middle. Wind each end toward the middle. The coils are allowed to spring apart and are usually left unglued.



V Scroll: Pinch the paper strip in the middle. Wind each end away from the crease. You can glue the middle of the V together to create a closed V scroll.



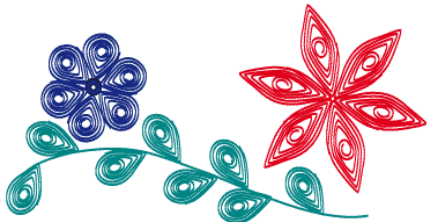
S Scroll: Wind one end the paper strip just past the center. Release and turn the strip. Wind the other end just past the center and release.



V: Fold a very short strip of paper in half. Curl the ends away from the fold.



YOUR ASSIGNMENT: Experiment with the various quilling designs. Use any kind of paper you have available cut into strips. Use a toothpick to coil your strips if available. Combine your coils to create images like the flower and vines shown here. You can try to create a face, a landscape, an animal, or a design of your own! Take a picture of your creation when you are done. For additional ideas, visit "How to Make 40 Quilling Shapes-Tutorial Part 1 for Beginners" on Youtube.



All about Still Life

A still life is an arrangement of objects on a table for an artist to draw or paint. Some artists known for still life:

- Henri Matisse
- Paul Cezanne
- Frida Kahlo
- Dutch Old Masters
- Giorgio Morandi



Object ideas:

- food
- tools
- kitchen gadgets
- sports equipment
- toys
- plants
- containers
- Seasonal nature: acorns, shells, pinecones

Composition ideas:

- organic and geometric shapes
- patterns
- overlapping
- going off the page
- color scheme
- proportion / size differences

11/14/2015

YOUR ASSIGNMENT: Choose at least 4 objects to arrange for an observational still life drawing. Try to choose objects that share a theme (see object ideas). Set up the objects so they are overlapping. Draw the objects the way you see them. Don't forget the background- draw what you see below and behind the objects!

