



Art

Grade 1

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Effective Date: Fall 2022

Scope and Sequence

Month			
September	Unit 1: Drawing Investigate various types of lines and shapes that can be found in every environment, picture or works of art.	Unit 1: Drawing Utilize a variety of lines and shapes to draw a simple figure or animal and identify how lines can be both expressive and used to imply motion.	Unit 1: Drawing Demonstrate how these lines and shapes can be expressive and used to imply motion throughout a piece of art.
October	Unit 1: Drawing Explore how artists use lines, shapes and overlapping to create the illusion of space and three-dimensional objects on a two dimensional surface.	Unit 1: Drawing Identify the parts of a landscape and seascape.	Unit 1: Drawing Utilize elements of line, shape and space to create original landscape or seascape based on observations from nature.
November	Unit 1: Drawing Explore different media and techniques and discuss which tools are appropriate for particular applications and methods.	Unit 1: Drawing Investigate ways to use patterns to create textures in original art works.	
December	Unit 2: Painting / Color Theory Identify primary and secondary colors. Mix the primary colors to create secondary colors and use these colors in original works of art.	Unit 2: Painting / Color Theory Differentiate between primary and secondary colors and identify their use in works by peers and famous artists.	
January	Unit 2: Painting / Color Theory Explore works of art that use lines and color to create textures and/or patterns in two and three-dimensional works of art that are based on observation of everyday life.	Unit 2: Painting / Color Theory Utilize line and color to create textures and/or patterns to create original works of art based on observation of everyday life.	
February	Unit 2: Painting / Color Theory Explore age-appropriate themes drawn from oral stories as a basis for pictorial representation.	Unit 2: Painting / Color Theory Discuss visual communication using existing symbols and/or invented symbols within the pictorial narrative.	Unit 2: Painting / Color Theory Utilize the elements of line, shape, texture, color and space to create original works of art using existing and/or invented symbols as a basis for pictorial representation.
March	Unit 3: Mixed Media / Collage / Fabrics & Fibers Differentiate between real and simulated texture. Identify ways artists achieve	Unit 3: Mixed Media / Collage / Fabrics & Fibers Utilize a variety of mediums to create simulated texture in original works of art.	

	simulated texture in works of art.		
April	Unit 3: Mixed Media / Collage / Fabrics & Fibers Investigate works of art in which collage is the primary technique used.	Unit 3: Mixed Media / Collage / Fabrics & Fibers Identify how artists can use a wide range of materials in a collage. Produce a collage that employs a variety of mediums and materials.	
May	Unit 4: Sculpture / Ceramics Identify how sculpture and ceramics allow artists to work three-dimensional versus two-dimensional. Define form and recognize differences in usage in three-dimensional versus two-dimensional works of art.	Unit 4: Sculpture / Ceramics Demonstrate different construction techniques for various sculptural mediums. Identify which will best suit ideas. Utilize various mediums to create a three-dimensional sculpture.	
June	Unit 4: Sculpture / Ceramics Investigate how artists use hand-building techniques in ceramics.	Unit 4: Sculpture / Ceramics Practice specific clay techniques such as slab and coil. Employ slab and coil techniques to create original works of art.	

Unit 1

Drawing

Summary and Rationale

Participation in the arts as creators, performers/presenters/producers and audience members enables individuals to discover and develop their own creative capacity, thereby providing a source of lifelong satisfaction.

Drawing has creative, expressive and educational value; it remains fundamental to translating and analyzing the world. Drawing remains a central and pivotal activity to the work of many artists and designers – a touchstone and tool of creative exploration that informs visual discovery. It fundamentally enables the visualization and development of perceptions and ideas. The role of drawing in education remains critical, and not just to the creative disciplines in art and design for which it is foundational.

Recommended Pacing

8 - 15 Class sessions

Standards

1.5.2.Cr: CREATING: Generating and conceptualizing ideas.

1.5.2.Cr.1	Engage in individual and collaborative exploration of materials and ideas through multiple approaches, from imaginative play to brainstorming, to solve art and design problems.
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	Engage in individual and collaborative art making through observation and investigation of the world, and in response to personal interests and curiosity.
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1.5.2.Cr.2	Through experimentation, build skills and knowledge of materials and tools through various approaches to art making.
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	Demonstrate safe procedures for using and cleaning art tools, equipment and studio spaces
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	Create art that represents natural and constructed environments. Identify and classify uses of everyday objects through drawings, diagrams, sculptures or other visual means including repurposing objects to make something new.
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1.5.2.Cr.3	Explain the process of making art, using art vocabulary. Discuss and reflect with peers about choices made while creating art.
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1.5.2.Pr: PRESENTING: Interpreting and sharing artistic work.

1.5.2.Pr.4	Select artwork for display, and explain why some work, objects and artifacts are valued over others. Categorize artwork based on a theme or concept for an exhibit.
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1.5.2.Pr.5	Explain the purpose of a portfolio or collection. Ask and answer questions regarding preparing artwork for presentation or preservation.
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1.5.2.Pr.6	Explain what an art museum is and identify the roles and responsibilities of the people who work in and visit museums and exhibit spaces. Analyze how art exhibits inside and outside of schools (such as museums, galleries, virtual spaces, and other venues) contribute to communities.
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1.5.2.Re: RESPONDING: Understanding and evaluating how the arts convey meaning.

1.5.2.Re.7	Identify works of art based on personal connections and experiences. Describe the aesthetic characteristics within both the natural and constructed world.
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	Describe, compare, and categorize visual artworks, based on subject matter and expressive properties.
1.5.2.Re.8	Categorize and describe works of art, by identifying subject matter, details, mood, and formal characteristics.
1.5.2.Re.9	Use art vocabulary to explain preferences in selecting and classifying artwork.
1.5.2.Cn: CONNECTING: Relating artistic ideas and work with personal meaning and external context.	
1.5.2.Cn.10	Create art that tells a story or describes life events in home, school and community.
1.5.2.Cn.11	Compare, contrast, and describe why people from different places and times make art. Describe why people from different places and times make art about different issues, including climate change.
Interdisciplinary Connections	
Social Studies - History, Culture, and Perspective	
6.1.2.History CC.3	Make inferences about how past events, individuals, and innovations affect our current lives.
6.1.2.History UP.2	Use evidence to demonstrate how an individual's beliefs, values, and traditions may change and/or reflect more than one culture.
6.1.2.History SE.1	Use examples of regional folk heroes, stories, and/or songs and make inferences about how they have contributed to the development of a culture's history.
6.1.2.History SE.3	Use historical data from a variety of sources to investigate the development of a local community (e.g., origins of its name, originating members, important historical events and places).
Integration of Technology	
8.1.2.CS.1	Select and operate computing devices that perform a variety of tasks accurately and quickly based on user needs and preferences.
Instructional Focus	
Enduring Understandings:	
Essential Questions:	
<p>Creating <u>Anchor Standard 1</u>: Generating and conceptualizing ideas.</p> <p>Creativity and innovative thinking are essential life skills that can be developed. Artists and designers shape artistic investigations, following or breaking with traditions in pursuit of creative art-making goals.</p> <p><u>Anchor Standard 2</u>: Organizing and developing ideas.</p>	<p>Creating <u>Anchor Standard 1</u>: Generating and conceptualizing ideas.</p> <p>What conditions, attitudes, and behaviors support creativity and innovative thinking? What factors prevent or encourage people to take creative risks? How does collaboration expand the creative process? How does knowing the contexts, histories, and traditions of art forms help us create works of art and design?</p>

Artists and designers experiment with forms, structures, materials, concepts, media, and art-making approaches. Artists and designers balance experimentation and safety, freedom and responsibility, while developing and creating artworks. People create and interact with objects, places and design that define, shape, enhance, and empower their lives.

Anchor Standard 3: Refining and completing products.

Artists and designers develop excellence through practice and constructive critique, reflecting on, revising and refining work over time.

Presenting

Anchor Standard 4: Selecting, analyzing, and interpreting work.

Artists and other presenters consider various techniques, methods, venues, and criteria when analyzing, selecting and curating objects, artifacts, and artworks for preservation and presentation.

Anchor Standard 5: Developing and refining techniques and models or steps needed to create products.

Artists, curators and others consider a variety of factors and methods including evolving technologies when preparing and refining artwork for display and or when deciding if and how to preserve and protect it.

Anchor Standard 6: Conveying meaning through art.

Objects, artifacts and artworks collected, preserved or presented either by artists, museums, or other venues communicate meaning and a record of social, cultural and political experiences resulting in the cultivating of appreciation and understanding.

Responding

Anchor Standard 7: Perceiving and analyzing products.

Individual aesthetic and empathetic awareness developed through engagement with art can lead to understanding and appreciation of self, others, the natural world, and constructed environments. Visual arts influences understanding of and responses to the world.

Why do artists follow or break from established traditions?
How do artists determine what resources and criteria are needed to formulate artistic investigations?

Anchor Standard 2: Organizing and developing ideas.

How do artists work?

How do artists and designers determine whether a particular direction in their work is effective?

How do artists and designers learn from trial and error?

How do artists and designers care for and maintain materials, tools and equipment?

Why is it important, for safety and health, to understand and follow correct procedures in handling materials, tools and equipment?

What responsibilities come with the freedom to create?

How do objects, places and design shape lives and communities?

How do artists and designers determine goals for designing or redesigning objects, places, or systems?

How do artists and designers create works of art or design that effectively communicate?

Anchor Standard 3: Refining and completing products.

What role does persistence play in revising, refining and developing work?

How do artists grow and become accomplished in art forms?

How does collaboratively reflecting on a work help us experience it more completely?

Presenting

Anchor Standard 4: Selecting, analyzing, and interpreting work.

How are artworks cared for and by whom?

What criteria, methods and processes are used to select work for preservation or presentation?

Why do people value objects, artifacts and artworks, and select them for presentation?

Anchor Standard 5: Developing and refining techniques and models or steps needed to create products.

What methods and processes are considered when preparing artwork for presentation or preservation?

How does refining artwork affect its meaning to the viewer?

What criteria are considered when selecting work for presentation, a portfolio, or a collection?

Anchor Standard 6: Conveying meaning through art.

What is an art museum?

How does the presenting and sharing of objects, artifacts and artworks influence and shape ideas, beliefs and experiences?

Anchor Standard 8: Interpreting intent and meaning.

People gain insights into meanings of artworks by engaging in the process of art criticism.

Anchor Standard 9: Applying criteria to evaluate products.

People evaluate art based on various criteria.

Connecting

Anchor Standard 10: Synthesizing and relating knowledge and personal experiences to create products.

Through artmaking, people make meaning by investigating and developing awareness of perceptions, knowledge and experiences.

Anchor Standard 11: Relating artistic ideas and works within societal, cultural and historical contexts to deepen understanding.

People develop ideas and understandings of society, culture and history through their interactions with and analysis of art.

How do objects, artifacts and artworks collected, preserved, or presented, cultivate appreciation and understanding?

Responding

Anchor Standard 7: Perceiving and analyzing products.

How do life experiences influence the way you relate to art?

How does learning about art impact how we perceive the world?

What can we learn from our responses to art?

What is visual art?

Where and how do we encounter visual arts in our world?

How do visual arts influence our views of the world?

Anchor Standard 8: Interpreting intent and meaning.

What is the value of engaging in the process of art criticism?

How can the viewer "read" a work of art as text?

How does knowing and using visual art vocabulary help us understand and interpret works of art?

Anchor Standard 9: Applying criteria to evaluate products.

How does one determine criteria to evaluate a work of art?

How and why might criteria vary?

How is a personal preference different from an evaluation?

Connecting

Anchor Standard 10: Synthesizing and relating knowledge and personal experiences to create products.

How does engaging in creating art enrich people's lives?

How does making art attune people to their surroundings?

How do people contribute to awareness and understanding of their lives and the lives of their communities through artmaking?

Anchor Standard 11: Relating artistic ideas and works within societal, cultural and historical contexts to deepen understanding.

How does art help us understand the lives of people of different times, places, and cultures?

How is art used to impact the views of a society?

How does art preserve aspects of life?

Evidence of Learning (Assessments)

- Classroom Observations and Questioning
- Teacher Observation of participation, sketches, planning, and research
- Student Reflections (Sketchbook, accordion book/journal, written artist statements)
- Final Projects (rubric)
- Student Portfolios
- Performance Evaluations

- Pre and post assessments
- Self-evaluations (rubric)
- Exit Tickets
- Thinking Routines (see-think-wonder, 3-2-1, etc)
- Critiques

Objectives (SLO)

Students will know:

Creating

Symbols convey meaning agreed upon by a group or culture. Manipulation of the basic elements of art and principles of design for personal expression results in visual communication that may be relevant in a variety of settings.

Visual statements in art are derived from the basic elements of art regardless of the format and medium used to create the art.

There are a wide variety of art media, each having its own materials, processes, and technical application methods for exploring solutions to creative problems.

Each arts discipline has distinct characteristics, as do the artists who create them

Presenting

How to interpret, reflect on, and evaluate their own art and the works of others based on characteristics and criteria

Develop a personal philosophy regarding the nature of art and the subject of their work

Preparing and refining artwork for display will have a direct affect on the meaning of the work to the viewer.

Responding

Exposure to a range of art is key to how we interpret, respond, and create art.

Visual statements in art are derived from the basic elements of art regardless of the format and medium used to create the art.

Technical skills, vocabulary and knowledge necessary for creative and expressive production

Appropriate media, subject matter, and symbols for expression

Problem solving techniques for originality, flexibility, fluency, and imagination

Students will be able to:

Creating

Categorize applications of line (i.e., horizontal, vertical, diagonal, curvilinear, wide, thin, short, long and broken line) in artworks of diverse artists. Illustrate similar applications of line in original works of art.

Characterize the use of shape (i.e., circle, square, triangle, oval and rectangle) in diverse works of known and emerging artists. Apply similar conventions in original works of art.

Explore a variety of drawings and paintings using at least two distinct art media.

Presenting

Identify how artists' works are reflections of their culture. Describe visual similarities and differences (e.g., the use of types of line, similarity of shapes, texture etc.) in art work(s) from diverse cultures and historical eras.

Identify, select and define similar visual elements of line, use of shapes, and color found in the artworks of past and present cultures.

Responding

Describe how various types of line can be found in every environment, picture or artwork. Demonstrate how these lines form shapes that can be expressive and/or be used to imply motion throughout a piece of art.

Examine lines to create shapes, forms, and other visual elements that aid in the creation of visual stories and describe ways that known artists use shape and form to tell stories.

Demonstrate how line, shape and form can be expressive elements of art making by employing them in original works of art.

Demonstrate basic drawing techniques and application methods.

Demonstrate different variations of lines.

Differentiate between geometric and organic shapes.

Connecting

Relationships exist between visual arts history, culture, and other disciplines

Art affects and is affected by the culture and world around us.

Art is related to all other disciplines.

Knowledge of the context of a composition, artist, and culture fosters increased understanding and appreciation of art.

Understanding works of art provides insights into an individual's own culture and society, as well as those of others, while also providing opportunities to access, express and integrate meaning across a variety of content areas.

Demonstrate basic concepts of drawing: horizon line, and overlapping.

Create 2-D works of art using various drawing media: (pencil, crayon, marker, oil pastel).

Connecting

Identify various subject matter artists select for their works of art.

Evaluate various subject matters in both cultural and historical works of art that evoke emotion and/or communicate a cultural meaning.

Recognize and communicate how an artist uses line, shape, texture, color and space in works of art to communicate ideas and/or emotions.

Identify and communicate contextual clues embedded in works of art (e.g., happy, sad, pleasurable, fearful).

Share personal opinions about likes or dislikes pertaining to the various themes in works of art (e.g., family, neighborhood) and give reasons for individual opinions.

Participate in collaborative critiques using positive principles and provide/receive feedback with peers.

Suggested Resources/Technology Tools

Art history/Artist/Artwork Connections (suggested):

- Robert Motherwell's Lines for St. Gallen or his Black Series
- Raoul Dufy's Bouquet d'Arums or Birdcage
- Henri Matisse's Red Interior Still Life on a Blue Table
- Roy Lichtenstein's Seascape From the Landscape Series etc.
- Grant Wood's American Gothic
- Pablo Picasso's collage Three Musicians
- Sugar Cane, a portable mural by Diego Rivera
- Red Groom three-dimensional construction
- The Declaration of Independence by John Tumball
- Albert Bierstadr's The Oregon Trail
- Walk, Don't Walk by George Segal
- Narrative paintings of everyday life by Horace Pippin
- Narrative art found in the Lascaux cave paintings
- Grandma Moses
- Norman Rockwell
- Edouard Manet
- George Seurat
- Piet Mondrian
- Maple Leaves at the Tekona Shrine by Ando Hiroshige
- The Red Tree by Piet Mondrain
- Broadway Boogie-Woogie by Piet Mondrian
- Peacock Dress by Aubrey Beardsley
- Paul Signac's Portrait of Felix Fenon

- Alexei von Jawlensky's Saviour's Face Renunciation
- Take the Train to Harlem by James Rizzi
- Sonia Delaunay Rhythm or Squares
- Sol Lewitt Costruzione Cubica or Four Geometric Figures of a Room
- Jim Dine's heart paintings
- Adolf Wolfli General View of the Island Neveranger
- The Church at Auvers by Vincent Van Gough

Resources (websites, books, videos):

- The Getty Center: www.artednet.getty.edu
- The Metropolitan Museum of Art: www.metmuseum.org
- Whitney Museum of American Art: www.whitney.org
- Louvre Museum: <https://collections.louvre.fr/en/>
- Google Arts & Culture: <https://artsandculture.google.com/>

Technology Tools:

- Chromebooks
- LCD Projector
- Classroom iMacs/desktops
- Adobe Creative Suite
- Digital SLR cameras
- Tablets
- Websites

Modifications

Special Education/IEP/504 - Modifications and accommodations must be aligned to the stated plan and uphold expectations of the plan lawfully. Every student requires a different set of accommodations based upon need. Examples specific to visual arts practice include, but are not limited to:

- Follow individual IEP/504 plans for specific modifications.
- Preferential seating
- Extended/Additional time for assessments
- Behavior management support
- Assignments/resources in electronic and physical format
- Break down assignments with oral directions, written directions, and visuals.
- Provide frequent reminders to stay on task and reinforce on-task behavior
- Work on organizational skills
- Provide visual supports
- Partnering/Grouping of students
- Re-teaching and review
- Multi-media approach to accommodate various learning styles
- Decrease/Modify number of project requirements
- Teacher/Aide/Para assistance
- Demonstrations of techniques on an individual level
- Show slide presentations to encourage exploration of project ideas

ELL - Teachers identify the modifications that they will use in the unit as related to the needs of their student population.

- Allow the use of Google Translate where appropriate.
- Provide alternate ways for the student to respond (verbal/pictographic answers instead of written)
- Substitute a hands-on activity or use of different media in projects for a written activity

- Prepare and distribute advance notes
- Provide model sentence frames and sentence starters for both oral responses and written responses
- Provide additional time to complete assessments and assignments
- Model and use gestures to aid in understanding
- Model tasks by giving one or two examples before releasing students to work independently
- Present instructions both verbally and visually
- Simplify written and verbal instructions
- Speak clearly and naturally, and try to enunciate words, especially their ending sounds.
- Provide Visual, Graphic, Interactive, and/or Sensory Supports
- Simplify the language, format, and directions of the assessment
- Allow for alternate seating for proximity to peer helper or teacher as necessary
- When showing videos, use Closed Captioning.
- Support use of student’s primary language by translating key words in directions, or key vocabulary terms or giving students opportunities to communicate in their primary language (written or orally)

Gifted and Talented - Utilize differentiation in the areas of acceleration, enrichment, and grouping.

- Complex, in-depth research assignments
- Independent study where applicable

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices (June 2020)

- Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.
- Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
- Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
- Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
- Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- Model integrity, ethical leadership, and effective management.
- Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
- Use technology to enhance productivity.
- Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.

Unit 2

Painting / Color Theory

Summary and Rationale

Participation in the arts as creators, performers/presenters/producers and audience members enables individuals to discover and develop their own creative capacity, thereby providing a source of lifelong satisfaction. The creative, expressive and educational value experienced in drawing is continued and expanded upon with painting. Painting gives students the opportunity to convey ideas, express emotion, use their senses, explore color, explore process and outcomes, and create aesthetically pleasing works and experiences.

Recommended Pacing

8 - 15 class sessions

Standards

1.5.2.Cr: CREATING: Generating and conceptualizing ideas.

1.5.2.Cr.1 Engage in individual and collaborative exploration of materials and ideas through multiple approaches, from imaginative play to brainstorming, to solve art and design problems.

Engage in individual and collaborative art making through observation and investigation of the world, and in response to personal interests and curiosity.

1.5.2.Cr.2 Through experimentation, build skills and knowledge of materials and tools through various approaches to art making.

Demonstrate safe procedures for using and cleaning art tools, equipment and studio spaces

Create art that represents natural and constructed environments. Identify and classify uses of everyday objects through drawings, diagrams, sculptures or other visual means including repurposing objects to make something new.

1.5.2.Cr.3 Explain the process of making art, using art vocabulary. Discuss and reflect with peers about choices made while creating art.

1.5.2.Pr: PRESENTING: Interpreting and sharing artistic work.

1.5.2.Pr.4 Select artwork for display, and explain why some work, objects and artifacts are valued over others. Categorize artwork based on a theme or concept for an exhibit.

1.5.2.Pr.5 Explain the purpose of a portfolio or collection. Ask and answer questions regarding preparing artwork for presentation or preservation.

1.5.2.Pr.6 Explain what an art museum is and identify the roles and responsibilities of the people who work in and visit museums and exhibit spaces. Analyze how art exhibits inside and outside of schools (such as museums, galleries, virtual spaces, and other venues) contribute to communities.

1.5.2.Re: RESPONDING: Understanding and evaluating how the arts convey meaning.

1.5.2.Re.7 Identify works of art based on personal connections and experiences. Describe the aesthetic characteristics within both the natural and constructed world.

Describe, compare, and categorize visual artworks, based on subject matter and expressive properties.

1.5.2.Re.8 Categorize and describe works of art, by identifying subject matter, details, mood, and formal characteristics.

1.5.2.Re.9 Use art vocabulary to explain preferences in selecting and classifying artwork.

1.5.2.Cn: CONNECTING: Relating artistic ideas and work with personal meaning and external context.

1.5.2.Cn.1 Create art that tells a story or describes life events in home, school and community.

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1.5.2.Cn.1 1	Compare, contrast, and describe why people from different places and times make art. Describe why people from different places and times make art about different issues, including climate change.
Interdisciplinary Connections	
Social Studies - History, Culture, and Perspective	
6.1.2.HistoryCC.3	Make inferences about how past events, individuals, and innovations affect our current lives.
6.1.2.HistoryUP.2	Use evidence to demonstrate how an individual's beliefs, values, and traditions may change and/or reflect more than one culture.
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6.1.2.HistorySE.3	Use historical data from a variety of sources to investigate the development of a local community (e.g., origins of its name, originating members, important historical events and places).
Integration of Technology	
8.1.2.CS.1	Select and operate computing devices that perform a variety of tasks accurately and quickly based on user needs and preferences.
Enduring Understandings:	
Essential Questions:	
<p>Creating <u>Anchor Standard 1:</u> Generating and conceptualizing ideas.</p> <p>Creativity and innovative thinking are essential life skills that can be developed. Artists and designers shape artistic investigations, following or breaking with traditions in pursuit of creative art-making goals.</p> <p><u>Anchor Standard 2:</u> Organizing and developing ideas.</p> <p>Artists and designers experiment with forms, structures, materials, concepts, media, and art-making approaches. Artists and designers balance experimentation and safety, freedom and responsibility, while developing and creating artworks. People create and interact with objects, places and design that define, shape, enhance, and empower their lives.</p> <p><u>Anchor Standard 3:</u> Refining and completing products.</p>	<p>Creating <u>Anchor Standard 1:</u> Generating and conceptualizing ideas.</p> <p>What conditions, attitudes, and behaviors support creativity and innovative thinking? What factors prevent or encourage people to take creative risks? How does collaboration expand the creative process? How does knowing the contexts, histories, and traditions of art forms help us create works of art and design? Why do artists follow or break from established traditions? How do artists determine what resources and criteria are needed to formulate artistic investigations?</p> <p><u>Anchor Standard 2:</u> Organizing and developing ideas.</p> <p>How do artists work? How do artists and designers determine whether a particular direction in their work is effective? How do artists and designers learn from trial and error? How do artists and designers care for and maintain materials, tools and equipment?</p>

Artists and designers develop excellence through practice and constructive critique, reflecting on, revising and refining work over time.

Presenting

Anchor Standard 4: Selecting, analyzing, and interpreting work.

Artists and other presenters consider various techniques, methods, venues, and criteria when analyzing, selecting and curating objects, artifacts, and artworks for preservation and presentation.

Anchor Standard 5: Developing and refining techniques and models or steps needed to create products.

Artists, curators and others consider a variety of factors and methods including evolving technologies when preparing and refining artwork for display and or when deciding if and how to preserve and protect it.

Anchor Standard 6: Conveying meaning through art.

Objects, artifacts and artworks collected, preserved or presented either by artists, museums, or other venues communicate meaning and a record of social, cultural and political experiences resulting in the cultivating of appreciation and understanding.

Responding

Anchor Standard 7: Perceiving and analyzing products.

Individual aesthetic and empathetic awareness developed through engagement with art can lead to understanding and appreciation of self, others, the natural world, and constructed environments. Visual arts influences understanding of and responses to the world.

Anchor Standard 8: Interpreting intent and meaning.

People gain insights into meanings of artworks by engaging in the process of art criticism.

Anchor Standard 9: Applying criteria to evaluate products.

People evaluate art based on various criteria.

Connecting

Anchor Standard 10: Synthesizing and relating

Why is it important, for safety and health, to understand and follow correct procedures in handling materials, tools and equipment?

What responsibilities come with the freedom to create?

How do objects, places and design shape lives and communities?

How do artists and designers determine goals for designing or redesigning objects, places, or systems?

How do artists and designers create works of art or design that effectively communicate?

Anchor Standard 3: Refining and completing products.

What role does persistence play in revising, refining and developing work?

How do artists grow and become accomplished in art forms?

How does collaboratively reflecting on a work help us experience it more completely?

Presenting

Anchor Standard 4: Selecting, analyzing, and interpreting work.

How are artworks cared for and by whom?

What criteria, methods and processes are used to select work for preservation or presentation?

Why do people value objects, artifacts and artworks, and select them for presentation?

Anchor Standard 5: Developing and refining techniques and models or steps needed to create products.

What methods and processes are considered when preparing artwork for presentation or preservation?

How does refining artwork affect its meaning to the viewer?

What criteria are considered when selecting work for presentation, a portfolio, or a collection?

Anchor Standard 6: Conveying meaning through art.

What is an art museum?

How does the presenting and sharing of objects, artifacts and artworks influence and shape ideas, beliefs and experiences?

How do objects, artifacts and artworks collected, preserved, or presented, cultivate appreciation and understanding?

Responding

Anchor Standard 7: Perceiving and analyzing products.

How do life experiences influence the way you relate to art?

How does learning about art impact how we perceive the world?

What can we learn from our responses to art?

What is visual art?

Where and how do we encounter visual arts in our world?

knowledge and personal experiences to create products.

Through artmaking, people make meaning by investigating and developing awareness of perceptions, knowledge and experiences.

Anchor Standard 11: Relating artistic ideas and works within societal, cultural and historical contexts to deepen understanding.

People develop ideas and understandings of society, culture and history through their interactions with and analysis of art.

How do visual arts influence our views of the world?

Anchor Standard 8: Interpreting intent and meaning.

What is the value of engaging in the process of art criticism?

How can the viewer "read" a work of art as text?

How does knowing and using visual art vocabulary help us understand and interpret works of art?

Anchor Standard 9: Applying criteria to evaluate products.

How does one determine criteria to evaluate a work of art?

How and why might criteria vary?

How is a personal preference different from an evaluation?

Connecting

Anchor Standard 10: Synthesizing and relating knowledge and personal experiences to create products.

How does engaging in creating art enrich people's lives?

How does making art attune people to their surroundings?

How do people contribute to awareness and understanding of their lives and the lives of their communities through artmaking?

Anchor Standard 11: Relating artistic ideas and works within societal, cultural and historical contexts to deepen understanding.

How does art help us understand the lives of people of different times, places, and cultures?

How is art used to impact the views of a society?

How does art preserve aspects of life?

Evidence of Learning (Assessments)

- Classroom Observations and Questioning
- Teacher Observation of participation, sketches, planning, and research
- Student Reflections (Sketchbook, accordion book/journal, written artist statements)
- Final Projects (rubric)
- Student Portfolios
- Performance Evaluations
- Pre and post assessments
- Self-evaluations (rubric)
- Exit Tickets
- Thinking Routines (see-think-wonder, 3-2-1, etc)
- Critiques

Objectives (SLO)

Students will know:

Creating

Symbols convey meaning agreed upon by a group or culture. Manipulation of the basic elements of art and principles of design for personal expression results in visual communication that may be relevant in a variety of settings.

Visual statements in art are derived from the basic elements of art regardless of the format and medium used to create the art.

There are a wide variety of art media, each having its own materials, processes, and technical application methods for exploring solutions to creative problems.

Each arts discipline has distinct characteristics, as do the artists who create them

Presenting

How to interpret, reflect on, and evaluate their own art and the works of others based on characteristics and criteria

Develop a personal philosophy regarding the nature of art and the subject of their work

Preparing and refining artwork for display will have a direct affect on the meaning of the work to the viewer.

Responding

Exposure to a range of art is key to how we interpret, respond, and create art.

Visual statements in art are derived from the basic elements of art regardless of the format and medium used to create the art.

Technical skills, vocabulary and knowledge necessary for creative and expressive production

Appropriate media, subject matter, and symbols for expression

Problem solving techniques for originality, flexibility, fluency, and imagination

Connecting

Relationships exist between visual arts history, culture, and other disciplines

Art affects and is affected by the culture and world around us.

Art is related to all other disciplines.

Students will be able to:

Creating

Distinguish primary and secondary colors in works of known and emerging artists. Apply similar applications of primary color in original works of art.

Compare applications of the principle of design of radial balance in two-dimensional works of peers, known and emerging artists from diverse cultures and historical eras.

Design and create works of art that show radial balance. Explore a variety of drawings and paintings using at least two distinct art media.

Presenting

Identify how artists' works are reflections of their culture. Describe visual similarities and differences (e.g., the use of types of line, similarity of shapes, texture etc.) in art work(s) from diverse cultures and historical eras.

Identify, select and define similar visual elements of line, use of shapes, and color found in the artworks of past and present cultures.

Responding

Identify primary and secondary colors; describe the principles behind color theory using basic art vocabulary, and demonstrate color as a tool for expressive purpose in the creation and evaluation of art.

Use color and line to create a two-dimensional artwork that depicts an age-appropriate theme, based topic or oral story and describe the materials, tools, and methodologies used to tell the visual story using basic verbal and visual art vocabulary.

Use lines and color to create textures and/or patterns in two and three-dimensional artwork that is based on observation of everyday life.

Create two and three-dimensional art works, using age-appropriate themes drawn from oral stories as a basis for pictorial representation.

Apply knowledge of visual communication by using existing symbols and/or invented symbols within the pictorial narrative.

Demonstrate a variety of brush styles and appropriate types for use in watercolor, acrylic, and tempera painting.

Demonstrate basic concepts of color theory including primary, secondary, and warm and cool color schemes.

Demonstrate basic watercolor techniques including wet on wet, and color resist.

Knowledge of the context of a composition, artist, and culture fosters increased understanding and appreciation of art.

Understanding works of art provides insights into an individual's own culture and society, as well as those of others, while also providing opportunities to access, express and integrate meaning across a variety of content areas.

Demonstrate basic painting application methods including color mixing, and blending techniques.

Connecting

Identify various subject matter artists select for their works of art.

Evaluate various subject matters in both cultural and historical works of art that evoke emotion and/or communicate a cultural meaning.

Recognize and communicate how an artist uses line, shape, texture, color and space in works of art to communicate ideas and/or emotions.

Identify and communicate contextual clues embedded in works of art (e.g., happy, sad, pleasurable, fearful).

Share personal opinions about likes or dislikes pertaining to the various themes in works of art (e.g., family, neighborhood) and give reasons for individual opinions.

Participate in collaborative critiques using positive principles and provide/receive feedback with peers.

Suggested Resources/Technology Tools

Art history/Artist/Artwork Connections (suggested):

- Grant Wood's American Gothic
- Pablo Picasso's collage Three Musicians
- Sugar Cane, a portable mural by Diego Rivera
- Red Groom three-dimensional construction
- The Declaration of Independence by John Tumball
- Albert Bierstadr's The Oregon Trail
- Walk, Don't Walk by George Segal
- Horace Pippin
- Grandma Moses
- Norman Rockwell
- Edouard Manet
- George Seurat
- Piet Mondrian
- Maple Leaves at the Tekona Shrine by Ando Hiroshige
- The Red Tree by Piet Mondrain
- Broadway Boogie-Woogie by Piet Mondrian
- Gothic architecture Rose Windows
- Mandalas of Tibet, Hawaiian quilt patterns
- Polly Apfelbaum's installations such as Blossom, etc.)

Resources (websites, books, videos):

- The Getty Center: www.artednet.getty.edu
- The Metropolitan Museum of Art: www.metmuseum.org
- Whitney Museum of American Art: www.whitney.org
- Louvre Museum: <https://collections.louvre.fr/en/>
- Google Arts & Culture: <https://artsandculture.google.com/>

Technology Tools:

- Chromebooks
- LCD Projector
- Classroom iMacs/desktops
- Adobe Creative Suite
- Digital SLR cameras
- Tablets
- Websites

Modifications

Special Education/IEP/504 - Modifications and accommodations must be aligned to the stated plan and uphold expectations of the plan lawfully. Every student requires a different set of accommodations based upon need. Examples specific to visual arts practice include, but are not limited to:

- Follow individual IEP/504 plans for specific modifications.
- Preferential seating
- Extended/Additional time for assessments
- Behavior management support
- Assignments/resources in electronic and physical format
- Break down assignments with oral directions, written directions, and visuals.
- Provide frequent reminders to stay on task and reinforce on-task behavior
- Work on organizational skills
- Provide visual supports
- Partnering/Grouping of students
- Re-teaching and review
- Multi-media approach to accommodate various learning styles
- Decrease/Modify number of project requirements
- Teacher/Aide/Para assistance
- Demonstrations of techniques on an individual level
- Show slide presentations to encourage exploration of project ideas

ELL - Teachers identify the modifications that they will use in the unit as related to the needs of their student population.

- Allow the use of Google Translate where appropriate.
- Provide alternate ways for the student to respond (verbal/pictographic answers instead of written)
- Substitute a hands-on activity or use of different media in projects for a written activity
- Prepare and distribute advance notes
- Provide model sentence frames and sentence starters for both oral responses and written responses
- Provide additional time to complete assessments and assignments
- Model and use gestures to aid in understanding
- Model tasks by giving one or two examples before releasing students to work independently
- Present instructions both verbally and visually
- Simplify written and verbal instructions
- Speak clearly and naturally, and try to enunciate words, especially their ending sounds.
- Provide Visual, Graphic, Interactive, and/or Sensory Supports
- Simplify the language, format, and directions of the assessment
- Allow for alternate seating for proximity to peer helper or teacher as necessary
- When showing videos, use Closed Captioning.

- Support use of student’s primary language by translating key words in directions, or key vocabulary terms or giving students opportunities to communicate in their primary language (written or orally)

Gifted and Talented - Utilize differentiation in the areas of acceleration, enrichment, and grouping.

- Complex, in-depth research assignments
- Independent study where applicable

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices (June 2020)

- Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.
- Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.
- Attend to personal health and financial well being.
- Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
- Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
- Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
- Employ valid and reliable research strategies.
- Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- Model integrity, ethical leadership, and effective management.
- Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
- Use technology to enhance productivity.
- Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.

LINKS TO CAREERS:

Unit 3

Mixed Media / Collage / Fabrics & Fibers

Summary and Rationale

Participation in the arts as creators, performers/presenters/producers and audience members enables individuals to discover and develop their own creative capacity, thereby providing a source of lifelong satisfaction. An introduction to mixed media techniques, collage and fibers allows students to reinterpret and expand upon the skills they learned using traditional media. Exposure to a wider variety of art making experiences allows students to identify their preferred method of expression.

Recommended Pacing

8 - 15 class sessions

Standards

1.5.2.Cr: CREATING: Generating and conceptualizing ideas.

1.5.2.Cr.1

Engage in individual and collaborative exploration of materials and ideas through multiple approaches, from imaginative play to brainstorming, to solve art and design problems.

Engage in individual and collaborative art making through observation and investigation of the world, and

	in response to personal interests and curiosity.
1.5.2.Cr.2	<p>Through experimentation, build skills and knowledge of materials and tools through various approaches to art making.</p> <p>Demonstrate safe procedures for using and cleaning art tools, equipment and studio spaces</p> <p>Create art that represents natural and constructed environments. Identify and classify uses of everyday objects through drawings, diagrams, sculptures or other visual means including repurposing objects to make something new.</p>
1.5.2.Cr.3	Explain the process of making art, using art vocabulary. Discuss and reflect with peers about choices made while creating art.
1.5.2.Pr: PRESENTING: Interpreting and sharing artistic work.	
1.5.2.Pr.4	Select artwork for display, and explain why some work, objects and artifacts are valued over others. Categorize artwork based on a theme or concept for an exhibit.
1.5.2.Pr.5	Explain the purpose of a portfolio or collection. Ask and answer questions regarding preparing artwork for presentation or preservation.
1.5.2.Pr.6	Explain what an art museum is and identify the roles and responsibilities of the people who work in and visit museums and exhibit spaces. Analyze how art exhibits inside and outside of schools (such as museums, galleries, virtual spaces, and other venues) contribute to communities.
1.5.2.Re: RESPONDING: Understanding and evaluating how the arts convey meaning.	
1.5.2.Re.7	<p>Identify works of art based on personal connections and experiences. Describe the aesthetic characteristics within both the natural and constructed world.</p> <p>Describe, compare, and categorize visual artworks, based on subject matter and expressive properties.</p>
1.5.2.Re.8	Categorize and describe works of art, by identifying subject matter, details, mood, and formal characteristics.
1.5.2.Re.9	Use art vocabulary to explain preferences in selecting and classifying artwork.
1.5.2.Cn: CONNECTING: Relating artistic ideas and work with personal meaning and external context.	
1.5.2.Cn.10	Create art that tells a story or describes life events in home, school and community.
1.5.2.Cn.11	<p>Compare, contrast, and describe why people from different places and times make art.</p> <p>Describe why people from different places and times make art about different issues, including climate change.</p>
Interdisciplinary Connections	

Social Studies - History, Culture, and Perspective

6.1.2.HistoryCC.3	Make inferences about how past events, individuals, and innovations affect our current lives.
6.1.2.HistoryUP.2	Use evidence to demonstrate how an individual's beliefs, values, and traditions may change and/or reflect more than one culture.
6.1.2.HistorySE.1	Use examples of regional folk heroes, stories, and/or songs and make inferences about how they have contributed to the development of a culture's history.
6.1.2.HistorySE.3	Use historical data from a variety of sources to investigate the development of a local community (e.g., origins of its name, originating members, important historical events and places).

Integration of Technology

8.1.2.CS.1	Select and operate computing devices that perform a variety of tasks accurately and quickly based on user needs and preferences.
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Enduring Understandings:	Essential Questions:
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Creating
Anchor Standard 1: Generating and conceptualizing ideas.

Creativity and innovative thinking are essential life skills that can be developed. Artists and designers shape artistic investigations, following or breaking with traditions in pursuit of creative art-making goals.

Anchor Standard 2: Organizing and developing ideas.

Artists and designers experiment with forms, structures, materials, concepts, media, and art-making approaches. Artists and designers balance experimentation and safety, freedom and responsibility, while developing and creating artworks. People create and interact with objects, places and design that define, shape, enhance, and empower their lives.

Anchor Standard 3: Refining and completing products.

Artists and designers develop excellence through practice and constructive critique, reflecting on, revising and refining work over time.

Presenting
Anchor Standard 4: Selecting, analyzing, and interpreting work.

Creating
Anchor Standard 1: Generating and conceptualizing ideas.

What conditions, attitudes, and behaviors support creativity and innovative thinking?
 What factors prevent or encourage people to take creative risks?
 How does collaboration expand the creative process?
 How does knowing the contexts, histories, and traditions of art forms help us create works of art and design?
 Why do artists follow or break from established traditions?
 How do artists determine what resources and criteria are needed to formulate artistic investigations?

Anchor Standard 2: Organizing and developing ideas.

How do artists work?
 How do artists and designers determine whether a particular direction in their work is effective?
 How do artists and designers learn from trial and error?
 How do artists and designers care for and maintain materials, tools and equipment?
 Why is it important, for safety and health, to understand and follow correct procedures in handling materials, tools and equipment?
 What responsibilities come with the freedom to create?
 How do objects, places and design shape lives and communities?
 How do artists and designers determine goals for designing or redesigning objects, places, or systems?
 How do artists and designers create works of art or design that

Artists and other presenters consider various techniques, methods, venues, and criteria when analyzing, selecting and curating objects, artifacts, and artworks for preservation and presentation.

Anchor Standard 5: Developing and refining techniques and models or steps needed to create products.

Artists, curators and others consider a variety of factors and methods including evolving technologies when preparing and refining artwork for display and or when deciding if and how to preserve and protect it.

Anchor Standard 6: Conveying meaning through art.

Objects, artifacts and artworks collected, preserved or presented either by artists, museums, or other venues communicate meaning and a record of social, cultural and political experiences resulting in the cultivating of appreciation and understanding.

Responding

Anchor Standard 7: Perceiving and analyzing products.

Individual aesthetic and empathetic awareness developed through engagement with art can lead to understanding and appreciation of self, others, the natural world, and constructed environments. Visual arts influences understanding of and responses to the world.

Anchor Standard 8: Interpreting intent and meaning.

People gain insights into meanings of artworks by engaging in the process of art criticism.

Anchor Standard 9: Applying criteria to evaluate products.

People evaluate art based on various criteria.

Connecting

Anchor Standard 10: Synthesizing and relating knowledge and personal experiences to create products.

Through artmaking, people make meaning by investigating and developing awareness of perceptions, knowledge and experiences.

Anchor Standard 11: Relating artistic ideas and works within societal, cultural and historical contexts

effectively communicate?

Anchor Standard 3: Refining and completing products.

What role does persistence play in revising, refining and developing work?

How do artists grow and become accomplished in art forms?

How does collaboratively reflecting on a work help us experience it more completely?

Presenting

Anchor Standard 4: Selecting, analyzing, and interpreting work.

How are artworks cared for and by whom?

What criteria, methods and processes are used to select work for preservation or presentation?

Why do people value objects, artifacts and artworks, and select them for presentation?

Anchor Standard 5: Developing and refining techniques and models or steps needed to create products.

What methods and processes are considered when preparing artwork for presentation or preservation?

How does refining artwork affect its meaning to the viewer?

What criteria are considered when selecting work for presentation, a portfolio, or a collection?

Anchor Standard 6: Conveying meaning through art.

What is an art museum?

How does the presenting and sharing of objects, artifacts and artworks influence and shape ideas, beliefs and experiences?

How do objects, artifacts and artworks collected, preserved, or presented, cultivate appreciation and understanding?

Responding

Anchor Standard 7: Perceiving and analyzing products.

How do life experiences influence the way you relate to art?

How does learning about art impact how we perceive the world?

What can we learn from our responses to art?

What is visual art?

Where and how do we encounter visual arts in our world?

How do visual arts influence our views of the world?

Anchor Standard 8: Interpreting intent and meaning.

What is the value of engaging in the process of art criticism?

How can the viewer "read" a work of art as text?

How does knowing and using visual art vocabulary help us understand and interpret works of art?

to deepen understanding.

People develop ideas and understandings of society, culture and history through their interactions with and analysis of art.

Anchor Standard 9: Applying criteria to evaluate products.

How does one determine criteria to evaluate a work of art?
How and why might criteria vary?
How is a personal preference different from an evaluation?

Connecting

Anchor Standard 10: Synthesizing and relating knowledge and personal experiences to create products.

How does engaging in creating art enrich people's lives?
How does making art attune people to their surroundings?
How do people contribute to awareness and understanding of their lives and the lives of their communities through artmaking?

Anchor Standard 11: Relating artistic ideas and works within societal, cultural and historical contexts to deepen understanding.

How does art help us understand the lives of people of different times, places, and cultures?
How is art used to impact the views of a society?
How does art preserve aspects of life?

Evidence of Learning (Assessments)

- Classroom Observations and Questioning
- Teacher Observation of participation, sketches, planning, and research
- Student Reflections (Sketchbook, accordion book/journal, written artist statements)
- Final Projects (rubric)
- Student Portfolios
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- Self-evaluations (rubric)
- Exit Tickets
- Thinking Routines (see-think-wonder, 3-2-1, etc)
- Critiques

Objectives (SLO)

Students will know:

Creating

Symbols convey meaning agreed upon by a group or culture. Manipulation of the basic elements of art and principles of design for personal expression results in visual communication that may be relevant in a variety of settings.

Visual statements in art are derived from the basic elements of art regardless of the format and medium used to create the art.

Students will be able to:

Creating

Compare how known and emerging artists from diverse cultures make use of texture in their artwork. Create original two-dimensional works of art that use texture as the predominant element of art.

Recognize a variety of collage techniques utilizing a wide range of media on canvas.

Explore the concept of assemblage in the creation of themed collages.

There are a wide variety of art media, each having its own materials, processes, and technical application methods for exploring solutions to creative problems.

Each arts discipline has distinct characteristics, as do the artists who create them

Presenting

How to interpret, reflect on, and evaluate their own art and the works of others based on characteristics and criteria

Develop a personal philosophy regarding the nature of art and the subject of their work

Preparing and refining artwork for display will have a direct affect on the meaning of the work to the viewer.

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Visual statements in art are derived from the basic elements of art regardless of the format and medium used to create the art.

Technical skills, vocabulary and knowledge necessary for creative and expressive production

Appropriate media, subject matter, and symbols for expression

Problem solving techniques for originality, flexibility, fluency, and imagination

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Relationships exist between visual arts history, culture, and other disciplines

Art affects and is affected by the culture and world around us.

Art is related to all other disciplines.

Knowledge of the context of a composition, artist, and culture fosters increased understanding and appreciation of art.

Understanding works of art provides insights into an individual's own culture and society, as well as those of others, while also providing opportunities to access, express and integrate meaning across a variety of content areas.

Investigate visual rhythm/repetition used as a compositional tool by known artists. Create original works of art emphasizing rhythm through repetition.

Presenting

Identify how artists' works are reflections of their culture. Describe visual similarities and differences (e.g., the use of types of line, similarity of shapes, texture etc.) in art work(s) from diverse cultures and historical eras.

Identify, select and define similar visual elements of line, use of shapes, and color found in the artworks of past and present cultures.

Responding

Demonstrate how lines, color, and media manipulation can be combined to make a texture or pattern through the creation of original artwork. Describe how artists use line to suggest texture and describe how the appearance of texture changes depending on the different surfaces employed in or suggested by the artwork (e.g., cloth such as velvet or lace vs. wood, glass, cement, or metal).

Identify and create patterns from texture in original two and three-dimensional artwork.

Use line, texture and/or patterns and shapes (geometric or freeform) to create non-objective art work that uses color and mixed media (e.g., crayon, paint, markers, colored pencils, paper, clay, wire, cardboard etc.) to express a mood.

Create 2-D works of art using various drawing media: (pencil, crayon, marker, oil pastel).

Connecting

Identify various subject matter artists select for their works of art.

Evaluate various subject matters in both cultural and historical works of art that evoke emotion and/or communicate a cultural meaning.

Recognize and communicate how an artist uses line, shape, texture, color and space in works of art to communicate ideas and/or emotions.

Identify and communicate contextual clues embedded in works of art (e.g., happy, sad, pleasurable, fearful).

Share personal opinions about likes or dislikes pertaining to the various themes in works of art (e.g., family, neighborhood) and give reasons for individual opinions.

Participate in collaborative critiques using positive principles and provide/receive feedback with peers.

Suggested Resources/Technology Tools

Art history/Artist/Artwork Connections (suggested):

- Piet Mondrian's Composition Red Blue and Yellow
- Robert Indiana's classic Love Series, including prints and sculpture,
- Sam Francis's untitled splatter paintings
- Faith Ringgold's mixed media works i.e. The Sunflower Quilting Bee at Arles etc.
- Piet Mondrian's' Broadway Boogie Woogie
- Wayne Thiebaud's paintings such as Cakes
- Yayoi Kusama's Installations including Ascension of Polkadots on the Trees or any of her dot obsession series prints and paintings of
- Trenton Doyle Hancock's prints and paintings such as Wow That 's Mean and Other Vegan Cuisine etc.
- Japanese Batik
- Than-ka / Tibetan painted cloth scrolls
- Romare Bearden, Young Students
- Faith Ringgold, Tar Beach Painted Quilt series
- Grant Wood's American Gothic
- Pablo Picasso's collage Three Musicians
- Sugar Cane, a portable mural by Diego Rivera
- Red Groom three-dimensional construction
- The Declaration of Independence by John Tumball
- Albert Bierstadr's The Oregon Trail
- Walk, Don't Walk by George Segal
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- Edouard Manet
- George Seurat
- Piet Mondrian
- Maple Leaves at the Tekona Shrine by Ando Hiroshige
- The Red Tree by Piet Mondrain
- Broadway Boogie-Woogie by Piet Mondrian

Resources (websites, books, videos):

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- The Metropolitan Museum of Art: www.metmuseum.org
- Whitney Museum of American Art: www.whitney.org
- Louvre Museum: <https://collections.louvre.fr/en/>
- Google Arts & Culture: <https://artsandculture.google.com>

Technology Tools:

- Chromebooks
- LCD Projector
- Classroom iMacs/desktops
- Adobe Creative Suite

- Digital SLR cameras
- Tablets
- Websites

Modifications

Special Education/IEP/504 - Modifications and accommodations must be aligned to the stated plan and uphold expectations of the plan lawfully. Every student requires a different set of accommodations based upon need. Examples specific to visual arts practice include, but are not limited to:

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- Provide frequent reminders to stay on task and reinforce on-task behavior
- Work on organizational skills
- Provide visual supports
- Partnering/Grouping of students
- Re-teaching and review
- Multi-media approach to accommodate various learning styles
- Decrease/Modify number of project requirements
- Teacher/Aide/Para assistance
- Demonstrations of techniques on an individual level
- Show slide presentations to encourage exploration of project ideas

ELL - Teachers identify the modifications that they will use in the unit as related to the needs of their student population.

- Allow the use of Google Translate where appropriate.
- Provide alternate ways for the student to respond (verbal/pictographic answers instead of written)
- Substitute a hands-on activity or use of different media in projects for a written activity
- Prepare and distribute advance notes
- Provide model sentence frames and sentence starters for both oral responses and written responses
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- Simplify written and verbal instructions
- Speak clearly and naturally, and try to enunciate words, especially their ending sounds.
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- Simplify the language, format, and directions of the assessment
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- When showing videos, use Closed Captioning.
- Support use of student's primary language by translating key words in directions, or key vocabulary terms or giving students opportunities to communicate in their primary language (written or orally)

Gifted and Talented - Utilize differentiation in the areas of acceleration, enrichment, and grouping.

- Complex, in-depth research assignments
- Independent study where applicable

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices (June 2020)

- Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.
- Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.
- Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
- Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
- Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
- Employ valid and reliable research strategies.
- Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- Model integrity, ethical leadership, and effective management.
- Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
- Use technology to enhance productivity.
- Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.

LINKS TO CAREERS:

Unit 4

Sculpture / Ceramics

Summary and Rationale

Participation in the arts as creators, performers/presenters/producers and audience members enables individuals to discover and develop their own creative capacity, thereby providing a source of lifelong satisfaction. Sculpture and ceramics allow students to manipulate materials into three-dimensional works of art. They will have a chance to explore form, an element of art, in a way they had not been able to using traditional media.

Recommended Pacing

8 - 15 class sessions

Standards

1.5.2.Cr: CREATING: Generating and conceptualizing ideas.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1.5.2.Cr.1 | Engage in individual and collaborative exploration of materials and ideas through multiple approaches, from imaginative play to brainstorming, to solve art and design problems.

Engage in individual and collaborative art making through observation and investigation of the world, and in response to personal interests and curiosity. |
|------------|--|

1.5.2.Cr.2	<p>Through experimentation, build skills and knowledge of materials and tools through various approaches to art making.</p> <p>Demonstrate safe procedures for using and cleaning art tools, equipment and studio spaces</p> <p>Create art that represents natural and constructed environments. Identify and classify uses of everyday objects through drawings, diagrams, sculptures or other visual means including repurposing objects to make something new.</p>
1.5.2.Cr.3	Explain the process of making art, using art vocabulary. Discuss and reflect with peers about choices made while creating art.
1.5.2.Pr: PRESENTING: Interpreting and sharing artistic work.	
1.5.2.Pr.4	Select artwork for display, and explain why some work, objects and artifacts are valued over others. Categorize artwork based on a theme or concept for an exhibit.
1.5.2.Pr.5	Explain the purpose of a portfolio or collection. Ask and answer questions regarding preparing artwork for presentation or preservation.
1.5.2.Pr.6	Explain what an art museum is and identify the roles and responsibilities of the people who work in and visit museums and exhibit spaces. Analyze how art exhibits inside and outside of schools (such as museums, galleries, virtual spaces, and other venues) contribute to communities.
1.5.2.Re: RESPONDING: Understanding and evaluating how the arts convey meaning.	
1.5.2.Re.7	<p>Identify works of art based on personal connections and experiences. Describe the aesthetic characteristics within both the natural and constructed world.</p> <p>Describe, compare, and categorize visual artworks, based on subject matter and expressive properties.</p>
1.5.2.Re.8	Categorize and describe works of art, by identifying subject matter, details, mood, and formal characteristics.
1.5.2.Re.9	Use art vocabulary to explain preferences in selecting and classifying artwork.
1.5.2.Cn: CONNECTING: Relating artistic ideas and work with personal meaning and external context.	
1.5.2.Cn.10	Create art that tells a story or describes life events in home, school and community.
1.5.2.Cn.11	<p>Compare, contrast, and describe why people from different places and times make art.</p> <p>Describe why people from different places and times make art about different issues, including climate change.</p>
Interdisciplinary Connections	
Social Studies - History, Culture, and Perspective	
6.1.2.HistoryCC.3	Make inferences about how past events, individuals, and innovations affect our current lives.

6.1.2.HistoryUP.2	Use evidence to demonstrate how an individual's beliefs, values, and traditions may change and/or reflect more than one culture.		
6.1.2.HistorySE.1	Use examples of regional folk heroes, stories, and/or songs and make inferences about how they have contributed to the development of a culture's history.		
6.1.2.HistorySE.3	Use historical data from a variety of sources to investigate the development of a local community (e.g., origins of its name, originating members, important historical events and places).		
Integration of Technology			
8.1.2.CS.1	Select and operate computing devices that perform a variety of tasks accurately and quickly based on user needs and preferences.		
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">Enduring Understandings:</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">Essential Questions:</td> </tr> </table>		Enduring Understandings:	Essential Questions:
Enduring Understandings:	Essential Questions:		
<p>Creating <u>Anchor Standard 1:</u> Generating and conceptualizing ideas.</p> <p>Creativity and innovative thinking are essential life skills that can be developed. Artists and designers shape artistic investigations, following or breaking with traditions in pursuit of creative art-making goals.</p> <p><u>Anchor Standard 2:</u> Organizing and developing ideas.</p> <p>Artists and designers experiment with forms, structures, materials, concepts, media, and art-making approaches. Artists and designers balance experimentation and safety, freedom and responsibility, while developing and creating artworks. People create and interact with objects, places and design that define, shape, enhance, and empower their lives.</p> <p><u>Anchor Standard 3:</u> Refining and completing products.</p> <p>Artists and designers develop excellence through practice and constructive critique, reflecting on, revising and refining work over time.</p> <p>Presenting <u>Anchor Standard 4:</u> Selecting, analyzing, and interpreting work.</p> <p>Artists and other presenters consider various techniques, methods, venues, and criteria when analyzing, selecting and curating objects, artifacts, and artworks for preservation and presentation.</p>	<p>Creating <u>Anchor Standard 1:</u> Generating and conceptualizing ideas.</p> <p>What conditions, attitudes, and behaviors support creativity and innovative thinking? What factors prevent or encourage people to take creative risks? How does collaboration expand the creative process? How does knowing the contexts, histories, and traditions of art forms help us create works of art and design? Why do artists follow or break from established traditions? How do artists determine what resources and criteria are needed to formulate artistic investigations?</p> <p><u>Anchor Standard 2:</u> Organizing and developing ideas.</p> <p>How do artists work? How do artists and designers determine whether a particular direction in their work is effective? How do artists and designers learn from trial and error? How do artists and designers care for and maintain materials, tools and equipment? Why is it important, for safety and health, to understand and follow correct procedures in handling materials, tools and equipment? What responsibilities come with the freedom to create? How do objects, places and design shape lives and communities? How do artists and designers determine goals for designing or redesigning objects, places, or systems? How do artists and designers create works of art or design that effectively communicate?</p> <p><u>Anchor Standard 3:</u> Refining and completing products.</p> <p>What role does persistence play in revising, refining and developing work?</p>		

Anchor Standard 5: Developing and refining techniques and models or steps needed to create products.

Artists, curators and others consider a variety of factors and methods including evolving technologies when preparing and refining artwork for display and or when deciding if and how to preserve and protect it.

Anchor Standard 6: Conveying meaning through art.

Objects, artifacts and artworks collected, preserved or presented either by artists, museums, or other venues communicate meaning and a record of social, cultural and political experiences resulting in the cultivating of appreciation and understanding.

Responding

Anchor Standard 7: Perceiving and analyzing products.

Individual aesthetic and empathetic awareness developed through engagement with art can lead to understanding and appreciation of self, others, the natural world, and constructed environments. Visual arts influences understanding of and responses to the world.

Anchor Standard 8: Interpreting intent and meaning.

People gain insights into meanings of artworks by engaging in the process of art criticism.

Anchor Standard 9: Applying criteria to evaluate products.

People evaluate art based on various criteria.

Connecting

Anchor Standard 10: Synthesizing and relating knowledge and personal experiences to create products.

Through artmaking, people make meaning by investigating and developing awareness of perceptions, knowledge and experiences.

Anchor Standard 11: Relating artistic ideas and works within societal, cultural and historical contexts to deepen understanding.

People develop ideas and understandings of society, culture and history through their interactions with and analysis of art.

How do artists grow and become accomplished in art forms?
How does collaboratively reflecting on a work help us experience it more completely?

Presenting

Anchor Standard 4: Selecting, analyzing, and interpreting work.

How are artworks cared for and by whom?
What criteria, methods and processes are used to select work for preservation or presentation?
Why do people value objects, artifacts and artworks, and select them for presentation?

Anchor Standard 5: Developing and refining techniques and models or steps needed to create products.

What methods and processes are considered when preparing artwork for presentation or preservation?
How does refining artwork affect its meaning to the viewer?
What criteria are considered when selecting work for presentation, a portfolio, or a collection?

Anchor Standard 6: Conveying meaning through art.

What is an art museum?
How does the presenting and sharing of objects, artifacts and artworks influence and shape ideas, beliefs and experiences?
How do objects, artifacts and artworks collected, preserved, or presented, cultivate appreciation and understanding?

Responding

Anchor Standard 7: Perceiving and analyzing products.

How do life experiences influence the way you relate to art?
How does learning about art impact how we perceive the world?
What can we learn from our responses to art?
What is visual art?
Where and how do we encounter visual arts in our world?
How do visual arts influence our views of the world?

Anchor Standard 8: Interpreting intent and meaning.

What is the value of engaging in the process of art criticism?
How can the viewer "read" a work of art as text?
How does knowing and using visual art vocabulary help us understand and interpret works of art?

Anchor Standard 9: Applying criteria to evaluate products.

How does one determine criteria to evaluate a work of art?
How and why might criteria vary?
How is a personal preference different from an evaluation?

Connecting

Anchor Standard 10: Synthesizing and relating knowledge and personal experiences to create products.

How does engaging in creating art enrich people's lives?
How does making art attune people to their surroundings?
How do people contribute to awareness and understanding of their lives and the lives of their communities through artmaking?

Anchor Standard 11: Relating artistic ideas and works within societal, cultural and historical contexts to deepen understanding.

How does art help us understand the lives of people of different times, places, and cultures?
How is art used to impact the views of a society?
How does art preserve aspects of life?

Evidence of Learning (Assessments)

- Classroom Observations and Questioning
- Teacher Observation of participation, sketches, planning, and research
- Student Reflections (Sketchbook, accordion book/journal, written artist statements)
- Final Projects (rubric)
- Student Portfolios
- Performance Evaluations
- Pre and post assessments
- Self-evaluations (rubric)
- Exit Tickets
- Thinking Routines (see-think-wonder, 3-2-1, etc)
- Critiques

Objectives (SLO)

Students will know:

Creating

Symbols convey meaning agreed upon by a group or culture. Manipulation of the basic elements of art and principles of design for personal expression results in visual communication that may be relevant in a variety of settings.

Visual statements in art are derived from the basic elements of art regardless of the format and medium used to create the art.

There are a wide variety of art media, each having its own materials, processes, and technical application methods for exploring solutions to creative problems.

Students will be able to:

Creating

Examine three-dimensional art by famous artists. Use appropriate vocabulary to describe the methods and materials used to make their art, and employ an array of art mediums and appropriate tools in the production of original works of art.

Integrate the elements of shape, texture and color to create three-dimensional works of art based on observation of the physical world (e.g., containers, animals, people) using a variety of media and tools appropriate to the production of the works (e.g., clay and shaping tools, cardboard, scissors and glue, wire).

Presenting

Identify how artists' works are reflections of their culture.

Each arts discipline has distinct characteristics, as do the artists who create them

Presenting

How to interpret, reflect on, and evaluate their own art and the works of others based on characteristics and criteria

Develop a personal philosophy regarding the nature of art and the subject of their work

Preparing and refining artwork for display will have a direct affect on the meaning of the work to the viewer.

Responding

Exposure to a range of art is key to how we interpret, respond, and create art.

Visual statements in art are derived from the basic elements of art regardless of the format and medium used to create the art.

Technical skills, vocabulary and knowledge necessary for creative and expressive production

Appropriate media, subject matter, and symbols for expression

Problem solving techniques for originality, flexibility, fluency, and imagination

Connecting

Relationships exist between visual arts history, culture, and other disciplines

Art affects and is affected by the culture and world around us.

Art is related to all other disciplines.

Knowledge of the context of a composition, artist, and culture fosters increased understanding and appreciation of art.

Understanding works of art provides insights into an individual's own culture and society, as well as those of others, while also providing opportunities to access, express and integrate meaning across a variety of content areas.

Describe visual similarities and differences (e.g., the use of types of line, similarity of shapes, texture etc.) in art work(s) from diverse cultures and historical eras.

Identify, select and define similar visual elements of line, use of shapes, and color found in the artworks of past and present cultures.

Responding

Describe the difference between shape and form in basic art vocabulary (i.e., space has height and width while form is a three-dimensional object that has volume)

Create original three-dimensional art through the physical manipulation of materials such as clay (pinch, pull or wheel).

Create original works of art based on age-appropriate themes using symbols derived from oral stories as a basis for pictorial representation.

Demonstrate knowledge of the materials, tools, and methodologies used to create and tell visual stories by describing and employing basic verbal and visual art vocabulary to works of others and original artwork.

Demonstrate their knowledge by identifying the materials, tools and methods they have used (e.g., markers, crayons, paint, clay, brush, stamps, shaping tools, scribbling, dabbing, patterning, pinching, smoothing, building etc.).

Demonstrate the proper use of tools associated with clay hand-building.

Apply hand-building techniques (slab, coil, pinch methods) to form a clay vessel.

Create a sculptural armature to serve as a support for Paris Craft and Paper Mache (2d & 3d methods, additive sculpture)

Connecting

Identify various subject matter artists select for their works of art.

Evaluate various subject matters in both cultural and historical works of art that evoke emotion and/or communicate a cultural meaning.

Recognize and communicate how an artist uses line, shape, texture, color and space in works of art to communicate ideas and/or emotions.

Identify and communicate contextual clues embedded in works of art (e.g., happy, sad, pleasurable, fearful).

Share personal opinions about likes or dislikes pertaining to the various themes in works of art (e.g., family, neighborhood) and give reasons for individual opinions.

Participate in collaborative critiques using positive principles and provide/receive feedback with peers.

Suggested Resources/Technology Tools

Art history/Artist/Artwork Connections (suggested):

- Pueblo pottery
- Greek vases
- American Indian totems
- African masks
- Mexican sculptures/Trees of Life
- Architecture
- Gothic architecture Rose Windows
- Mandalas of Tibet, Hawaiian quilt patterns
- Polly Apfelbaum's installations such as Blossom, etc.)
- Robert Indiana's sculpture
- Grant Wood's American Gothic
- Pablo Picasso's collage Three Musicians
- Sugar Cane, a portable mural by Diego Rivera
- Red Groom three-dimensional construction
- The Declaration of Independence by John Tumball
- Albert Bierstadt's The Oregon Trail
- Walk, Don't Walk by George Segal
- Horace Pippin
- Grandma Moses
- Norman Rockwell
- Edouard Manet
- George Seurat
- Piet Mondrian
- Maple Leaves at the Tekona Shrine by Ando Hiroshige
- The Red Tree by Piet Mondrian
- Broadway Boogie-Woogie by Piet Mondrian

Resources (websites, books, videos):

- The Getty Center: www.artednet.getty.edu
- The Metropolitan Museum of Art: www.metmuseum.org
- Whitney Museum of American Art: www.whitney.org
- Louvre Museum: <https://collections.louvre.fr/en/>
- Google Arts & Culture: <https://artsandculture.google.com/>
- www.sculpture.org
- www.sculpturereview.org
- www.worldsculpturenews.com
- www.ceramicsmonthly.org
- www.theclaystudio.org

Technology Tools:

- Chromebooks

- LCD Projector
- Classroom iMacs/desktops
- Adobe Creative Suite
- Digital SLR cameras
- Tablets
- Websites

Modifications

Special Education/IEP/504 - Modifications and accommodations must be aligned to the stated plan and uphold expectations of the plan lawfully. Every student requires a different set of accommodations based upon need. Examples specific to visual arts practice include, but are not limited to:

- Follow individual IEP/504 plans for specific modifications.
- Preferential seating
- Extended/Additional time for assessments
- Behavior management support
- Assignments/resources in electronic and physical format
- Break down assignments with oral directions, written directions, and visuals.
- Provide frequent reminders to stay on task and reinforce on-task behavior
- Work on organizational skills
- Provide visual supports
- Partnering/Grouping of students
- Re-teaching and review
- Multi-media approach to accommodate various learning styles
- Decrease/Modify number of project requirements
- Teacher/Aide/Para assistance
- Demonstrations of techniques on an individual level
- Show slide presentations to encourage exploration of project ideas

ELL - Teachers identify the modifications that they will use in the unit as related to the needs of their student population.

- Allow the use of Google Translate where appropriate.
- Provide alternate ways for the student to respond (verbal/pictographic answers instead of written)
- Substitute a hands-on activity or use of different media in projects for a written activity
- Prepare and distribute advance notes
- Provide model sentence frames and sentence starters for both oral responses and written responses
- Provide additional time to complete assessments and assignments
- Model and use gestures to aid in understanding
- Model tasks by giving one or two examples before releasing students to work independently
- Present instructions both verbally and visually
- Simplify written and verbal instructions
- Speak clearly and naturally, and try to enunciate words, especially their ending sounds.
- Provide Visual, Graphic, Interactive, and/or Sensory Supports
- Simplify the language, format, and directions of the assessment
- Allow for alternate seating for proximity to peer helper or teacher as necessary
- When showing videos, use Closed Captioning.
- Support use of student's primary language by translating key words in directions, or key vocabulary terms or giving students opportunities to communicate in their primary language (written or orally)

Gifted and Talented - Utilize differentiation in the areas of acceleration, enrichment, and grouping.

- Complex, in-depth research assignments
- Independent study where applicable

[Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices \(June 2020\)](#)

- Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.
- Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.
- Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
- Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
- Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
- Employ valid and reliable research strategies.
- Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- Model integrity, ethical leadership, and effective management.
- Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
- Use technology to enhance productivity.
- Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.

LINKS TO CAREERS: