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Introduction

Elementary art education exists as an important developmental tool for the nurturing of creative and academic skills in young children. It helps in the process of sharpening the senses and aids in developing eye–hand coordination. It contributes significantly to small muscle control. Art assists in maturing the mind and emotions of the child through its educational and formative qualities.

The importance of art as an element in educational curricula cannot be overstated. Children have a basic need to express themselves by making things. Colour and form offer the child opportunities for creative responses to awaken dormant images within the imagination and assist in bringing these images into tangible reality.

Ideas must be converted into visual language by the child with the teacher acting as a guide in an accepting environment. The teacher can accomplish this through suggestion and encouragement while allowing the child to work freely and without undue interference. This will give the child a sense of accomplishment and joy.

Art is a civilising and cultural influence. Children should be taught to appreciate art during their formative years. The authors created this book to help teachers nurture and bring to fruition the child's creative talents.

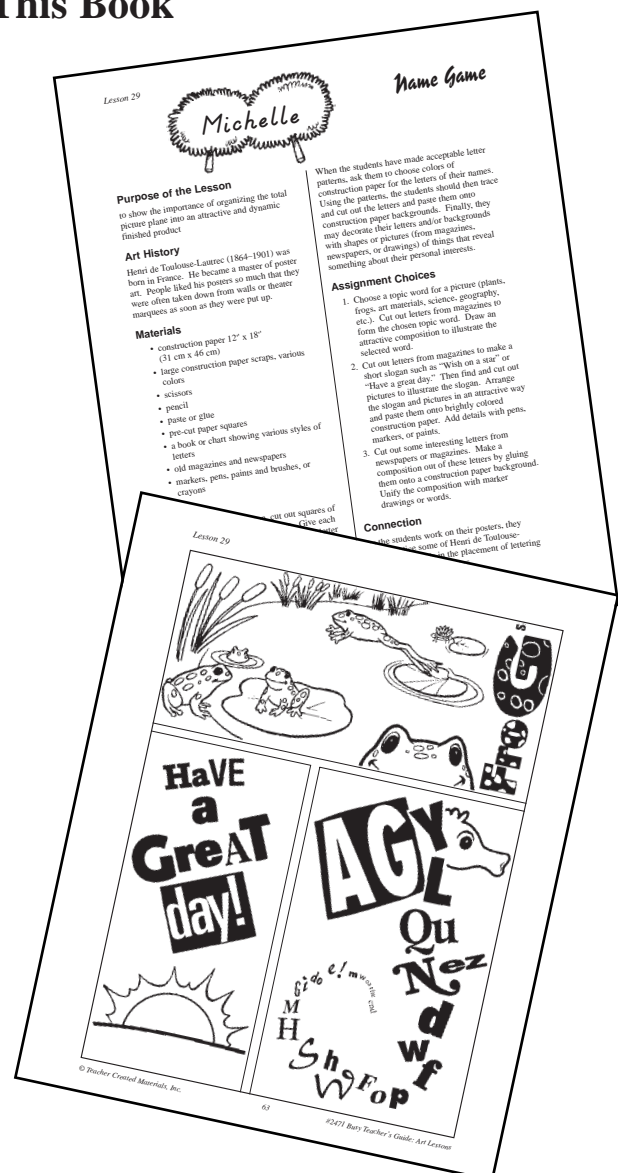
How to Use This Book

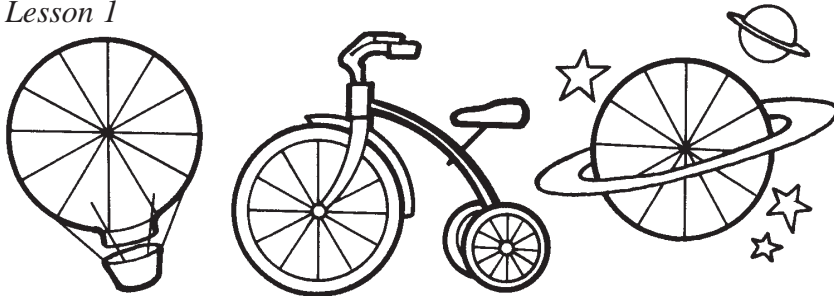
Busy Teacher's Guide: Art Lessons is designed to make the teaching of art an easy and enjoyable experience for all teachers. The projects in this book have been tested thoroughly, first by the authors and then in the classroom. Testing assures the instructor that the finished projects will be functional and attractive.

The teacher who selects this book as an art text will have more than enough projects for the entire school year. Students will learn the basic elements of art and how to apply them. Some lessons are designed to help sharpen their drawing skills, while others will introduce a variety of techniques and materials. Also, holiday projects are included which the teacher can use to decorate the classroom or send home with the students.

Teachers will find it easy to choose specific skills to strengthen their students' weak points. The lessons can be simplified or made more complex, depending on the backgrounds of the students involved.

The art experiences students receive when applying a variety of techniques and working with many different materials increase their competency in the theory and practice of art. The students will also add new terms (which are informally introduced in the lessons) to their art vocabularies.





Wheel and Deal in Colour

Purpose of the Lesson

to acquaint the students with unmixed primary colours (red, yellow, blue), mixed secondary colours (green, orange, violet), and intermediate colours (red-violet, blue-violet, yellow-green, blue-green, yellow-orange and red-orange)

Art History

Sonia Terk Delaunay (1885–1980). Born in Russia, she was influenced by Orphic Cubism. She used many multicoloured arcs to form intricate circles in her composition 'Electric Prisms'.

Materials

- white construction paper
- black, thin-line, felt-tipped pens
- black ballpoint pens
- rulers
- compasses and pencils
- tempera paint
- mixing trays
- water
- brushes
- pictures of objects with large, round areas (trumpets, tractors, drums, wreaths, etc.)

Procedure

Have the students draw objects with large, round areas such as a vehicle with a large wheel or a child's swimming pool. Ask them to draw a colour wheel with a compass and divide it into 12 equal parts. Tell the students to number the sections outside of the circle.

Primary colours cannot be created by mixing other colours.

- Paint section 1 pure blue.
- Paint section 5 pure yellow.
- Paint section 9 pure red.

Secondary colours are made by mixing two primary colours together.

- Mix yellow and blue to make green. Paint section 3 green.
- Mix yellow and red to make orange. Paint section 7 orange.
- Mix blue and red to make violet. Paint section 11 violet.

Intermediate colours are made by mixing a primary and a secondary colour together.

- Mix blue and green. Paint section 2.
- Mix yellow and green. Paint section 4.
- Mix yellow and orange. Paint section 6.
- Mix red and orange. Paint section 8.
- Mix red and violet. Paint section 10.
- Mix blue and violet. Paint section 12.

Assignment Choices

1. Create a picture which shows overlapping forms and their combined colours, for example, a picture of leaves, flowers and a vase.
2. Use colours from all three classes of colours to make a composition. Include an appropriate background for your picture.

Connection

Knowledge of the colour wheel helped Sonia Terk Delaunay make a famous painting. Colour mixing in this lesson will apply to the art pieces the students make in the future.

