

4th Grade

Unit: Drawing (week 1-38)

Key Concepts	Dates Taught/Lesson	I Can...
continue to develop contour line drawing		
drawing from observation with detail		
introduce linear perspective		
introduction to three dimensional form drawing		
observe positive and negative space		
overlapping		
sketching for ideas		
use variety with line, shape, form to develop detail and realism		

Essential Questions

1. What are some different approaches to drawing?
2. How can I express my ideas through drawing?
3. How can I use contour drawing to produce a realistic drawing?
4. How does an artist use a sketch as part of a final drawing or project?
5. How do artists draw three dimensional shapes to produce form?
6. How can I draw a three dimensional shapes to produce form?
7. How do artists create positive and negative space in my drawings?
8. How can I use a variety of line shape and pattern in my drawings that create texture?

4th Grade

Unit: Collage/Mixed Media Sculpture (Week 1-38)

Key Concepts	Dates Taught/Lesson	I Can...
design elements and principles - form, line, shape, texture, movement, color		
drawing materials could include - crayons, pastels, pencils, markers		
glue and scissor techniques		
recycled materials - papers, plastics, cardboard, tubes, metals		
painting techniques - watercolor processes, tempera, acrylic		
papers		
printmaking techniques - stamping		

Essential Questions

1. How can I use 2-D shapes to create a 3-D artwork?
2. How can I use a variety of art and recycled materials to express my ideas?
3. Why do artists use more than one approach to create a collage/sculpture?
4. How can I use the Design Elements and Principles in my collage?
5. What are some different approaches to collage/sculptural art either historically or culturally?
6. How can I evaluate my collage compared to my peers?

4th Grade

Unit: Painting/Color Theory (Week 3-38)

Key Concepts	Dates Taught/Lesson	I Can...
collaborate and evaluate visual structures of personal art work		
color theory - primary, secondary, analogous, monochromatic		
color wheel - warm, cool		
glaze or paint application on ceramics/sculpture/collage		
introduce center of interest, focal point and visual balance by producing a color themed painting		
introduce color theory - neutrals, complimentary colors		
participate in a cross-curricular culminating event/art show		
recognize multiple solutions for visual expression culturally and personally		

Essential Questions

1. How can I use watercolor, tempera and/or acrylic to express my ideas?
2. Why do artists use more than one approach to painting?
3. How can I continue to use a variety of lines, shapes, texture, pattern and color in a painting?
4. How can I use a color theme to demonstrate focal point and unity in my painting?
5. How do I use the color wheel as a tool when I paint?
6. As an artist, observe complimentary colors and neutral colors in a painting?
7. How can I use glaze or paint on ceramics/sculpture or collage?

4th Grade

Unit: Ceramics (Week 10-34)

Key Concepts	Dates Taught/Lesson	I Can...
ceramic sculpture using a variety of construction techniques		
design elements/principles in clay art - line, shape, form, color, texture, pattern, focal point, movement		
finishing techniques/glazing (Ceramic glazes, Tempera/water color/acrylic paint)		
compare and contrast ceramic artwork globally and culturally		
found objects for stamping - hands and fingers, scoring tools, vinegar/slip, sculpting tools, slab roller, rolling pins, clay boards		
Plasticine Clay for practice		
Terracotta or Stoneware clay for a finished ceramic artwork		
unique tools related to clay work		

Essential Questions

- How can I use tools that are for working with clay?
- How can I create a ceramic artwork using the Design Elements that I have learned in 2-D art?
- How can I apply specific techniques to create a finished surface on my ceramic art?
- How can I identify/explain the Historical/Cultural role of clay?
- How can I create a ceramic sculpture using a variety of construction techniques?

4th Grade

Unit: Printmaking (Week 10-38)

Key Concepts	Dates Taught/Lesson	I Can...
create a metal relief or a block print		
investigate careers related to advertising, print media and/or public metal relief sculpture		
make multiple copies of the same image using different color paper-compare and contrast these images		
observe and understand the negative space that is created when printing or stretching the metal		
reflect on personal art work		
use a brayer and ink to make multiple prints from a block print		
use a variety of line, shape, and pattern to express an idea within their printing plate or on a metal relief		
use incising tools to transfer a drawing to their metal or print plate		

Essential Questions

1. Why do humans print? (expression, record history, cultural etc.)
2. How do artists make multiple copies of the same image using printmaking techniques?
3. How can you make multiple copies of the same image and compare/contrast these images?
4. How can you carve a reduction block printing plate?
5. How do artists print a reduction block print?
6. How can you print a reduction block print?
7. How can you use a variety of line, shape, color and pattern to create your artwork?
8. What is a negative or positive space?
9. How can I express my ideas through printmaking?
10. How do artists express themselves using line, shape and pattern to make a metal relief image?

PRINTMAKING TERMS

BRAYER - A small, hand-held rubber roller used to spread printing ink evenly on a surface before printing.

RELIEF PRINT - A means of making prints by creating a raised design on a flat surface. The design is inked or covered with color and stamped on paper or another surface.

BLOCK - In printing, a piece of thick, flat material, with a design on its surface, used to print repeated impressions of that design. Called a *PLATE* in etching and engraving (metal).

PRINT - The actual picture the artist makes from a printmaking process.

PRINTMAKING - The process of designing and producing prints using a printing block.

INK - Coloring material composed of pigment (color) , a binder, and a vehicle. Ink is usually thicker than most paints, and has a slower drying rate.

RELIEF - Printmaking technique in which the image is printed from a raised surface, usually produced by cutting away non-image material.

METAL RELIEF - Technique in which metal is stretched to show an image.

ENGRAVING - When lines are **cut** into a metal plate with a V-shaped tool called a burin; ink is then forced into these lines and wiped from the flat surface of the plate, which is then printed with paper that has first been soaked in water and then blotted. The damp paper is forced down into the grooves, where it picks up ink.

REDUCTION BLOCK PRINT - When one block is printed several times, removing a portion and changing Color each time (working from lightest to darkest and registration is critical)

PRINTING PRESS - A device used by a fine art printmaker to produce prints one copy at a time. It applies pressure between a sheet of paper and an inked printing plate.