

Visual Arts: Unit 1

(Mobile, Oil Pastel, Watercolor)

Curriculum Guide

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	Week 1: Mobile Project	Week 2: Oil Pastel Project	Week 3: Watercolor Koi Project
Day 1 (30 -45 mins.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch Videos: They cover terminology, history, etc. for each kit. (www.artjams.net/projectkits/mobile/demonstration videos) • Review vocabulary (Pg. 2 of this guide) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch Videos: They cover terminology, history, etc. for each kit. (www.artjams.net/projectkits/oil pastel/demonstration videos) • Review vocabulary (Pg. 2-3 of this guide) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch Videos: They cover terminology, history, etc. for each kit. (www.artjams.net/projectkits/watercolor/demonstration videos) • Review vocabulary (Pg. 3 of this guide)
Day 2 (30 -45 mins.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bend, & label each wire • Assemble wires (Look at the diagrams in your instruction booklet or demonstration video to assemble.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw or trace the image of the Lilly according to instructions in booklet and/or the tracing video. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw or trace the image of the Koi fish according to instructions in booklet. • Using directions in the instruction booklet and the video, paint the background. • Allow to dry completely. You may use a hair dryer set to low to speed up dry time.
Day 3 (30 -45 mins.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut out patterns for foam shapes • Trace ALL of the shapes • Cut out the shapes • Punch holes in the shapes (Look at the diagrams in your instruction booklet or demonstration video to assemble.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin coloring the Lilly by applying a layer of white to the flower only. • Apply remaining layers of color to the flower and leaves. (Refer to the instruction booklet and demonstration videos.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using directions in the instruction booklet and the video, add wax crayon to areas remaining white (This step is optional) • Paint the base color for each of your fish (Refer to booklet and video) • Allow to dry completely. You may use a hair dryer set to low to speed up dry time.
Day 4 (30 -45 mins.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attach the shapes to the corresponding wire. (Look at the diagram in your instruction booklet or demonstration video to assemble.) • Attach string and hang • Make adjustments • Hang mobile in a permanent place indoors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply layers of color to the background (known as the negative space) according to instruction booklet and demonstration video. • Add texture to the negative space (this is optional) with the scratch stick in the kit. (Refer to the instructions booklet or view the demonstration video.) • Frame or display behind a sheet of glass or plastic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paint in details on each of the fish. See the instruction booklet and video images. Also use the photo in your booklet as a guide. • Touch up the background if needed. • Allow to dry completely. You may use a hair dryer set to low to speed up dry time. • Frame or display behind a sheet of glass or plastic.

The above schedule covers a 4-day week and is flexible. Students can progress at their own pace by referring to the free, on-line demonstration videos and instruction booklets enclosed with this unit.

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Terms & Vocabulary

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Project	Term	Definition
MOBILE (Covered in booklet & videos)	Mobile	A mobile is a type of sculpture powered by air currents and moves through space. <i>Stables</i> are types of sculpture that do not move.
	Three Dimensional Art	Any art form that has width, height and depth. Sculpture and architecture (buildings) are three dimensional.
	Kinetic Art	Works of art that actually move in space. Mobiles are Kinetic. The energy that moves mobiles is air current or wind.
	Elements of Art	The basic building blocks used to create all works of art. The basic elements of art are: line, shape, space, texture, color and motion.
	Negative space	Negative space is the air that surrounds three dimensional works of art. Mobiles move through negative space.
	Abstract shapes	Shapes that are simplified. Some abstract shapes remind us of recognizable objects and other abstract shapes are unrecognizable.
Oil Pastels: Lilly (Covered in booklet & videos)	Medium (media = plural)	The material or materials used to create a work of art. Examples of medium is oil pastel, watercolor, oil paint, paper, and steel. Artist sometimes combine more that one material like paint and steel to create works of art.
	Pigment	The color part of paints, pastels and crayons. Minerals, plant parts and sometimes insects are crushed to a fine powder to create different pigments.
	Vehicle	The material used to spread or apply pigments to a surface. Some vehicles are oil, water, plastic polymers, and plant resins.
	Binder	The material used to make pigment stick to a surface. Binders also keep pigments bound together to form crayons and pastels. Some binders are wax, plastic polymers and plant resins.
	Oil Pastel	An art medium in the form of a stick that is made of pigments, oil and wax. It is used to create color drawings. Oil pastels do not dry so they should be placed behind plastic or glass when completed.
	Layering	The addition of one color on top of another to create new and richer colors.

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Project	Term	Definition	
Oil Pastels: Lilly (continued) <i>(Covered in booklet & videos)</i>	Blending	An art technique used to create a new color by rubbing two colors together with a tortillon (paper stub) or your finger.	
	Tortillon	A paper stub, created by rolling thick paper into a tube and shaping one end of the tube to a point. It is used to blend layers of colors together.	
	Scratching	An art technique used to remove the top layer of color from an area. Scratching is used to draw shape outlines and can create textures.	
Watercolor: Koi <i>(Covered in booklet & videos)</i>	Watercolor paint	Watercolor paints are made by mixing pigments with arabic gum and water. They are usually applied in transparent layers of color.	
	Pigment	See definition in oil pastel section. See also the video about Medieval Manuscripts in the History of Watercolor section at www.artjams.net .	
		Transparent	A layer of paint that allows the paper or previous layers to show through. In watercolor painting, white is the color of the paper, it is not painted on.
		Opaque	Paint that is thick enough to cover previous layers and other colors.
		Resist	A watercolor painting technique. Watercolor will not stick to a surface that has a layer of wax, it resists sticking. Coloring a shape with wax crayon will keep watercolor paint from sticking and keep the shape the color of the crayon. (See watercolor technique video.)
		Ferrel	The part of a paintbrush that attaches the bristles to the handle of the brush. It is usually made of metal.
	Negative Shape/Space	The background in a painting. For example, the water surrounding the Koi in the painting you will be working on.	