



## Artist's Palette



### Ground Hog Day Agamograph

An agamograph is an art form that uses optical illusion to create that changes when you look at it from different angles. A pioneer in kinetic art, Yaacov Agam is the inventor of the agamograph, a brightly colored type of print that appears to shapeshift before a viewer's eyes. This project will take two days to complete. Invite youth to create an agamograph for Ground Hog's Day.

#### What you will need:

Access to this video on how to create an agamograph <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cZqyo5cLvUA>



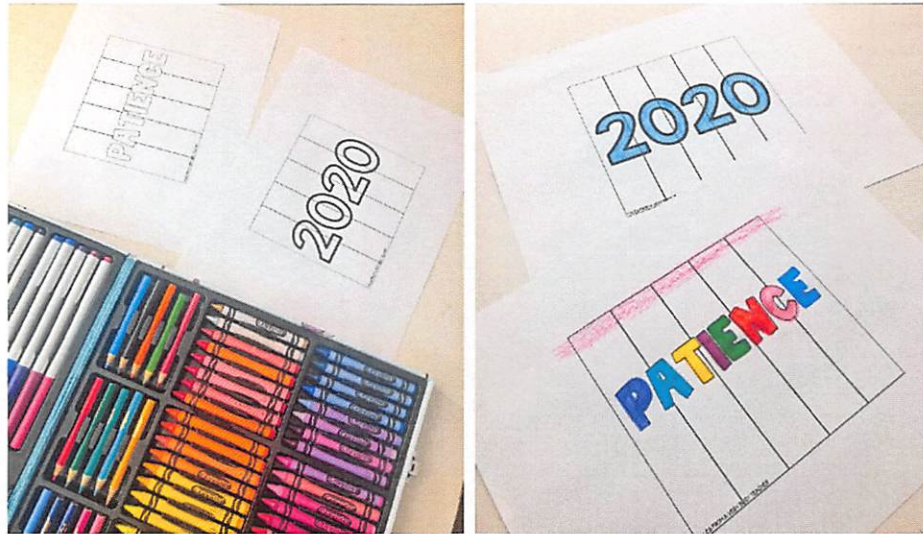
- Crayons, colored pencils, markers (markers are less desirable)
- Ruler
- Paper
- Pencil

#### What you will do: (Show video at the beginning)

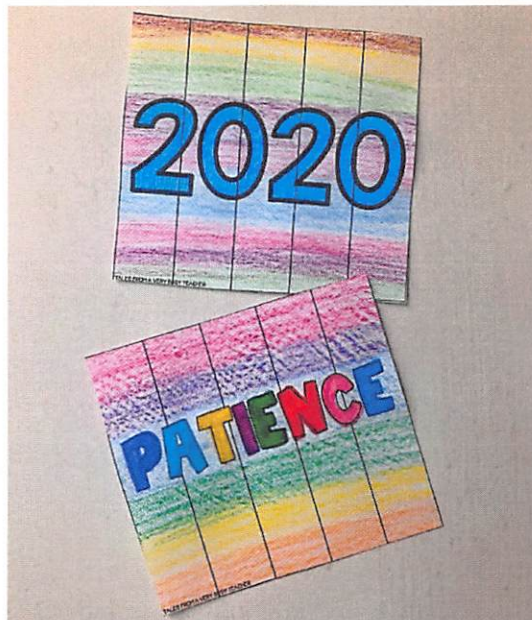
1. Color the template or draw a picture on a blank template. For this specific project, students colored the 2020 and wrote a word on the blank template. Make sure to fill the whole paper so there is no white space. You can also just use two of the blank templates to create your own design.



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2. Cut out each rectangle.

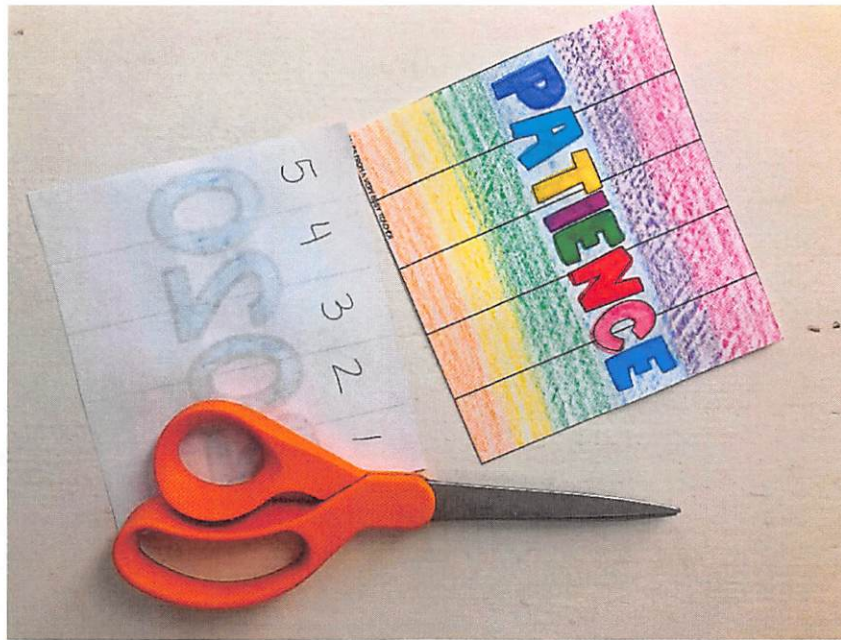


3. Turn the paper over and number each picture. By flipping it over, you'll be numbering it in the correct order.

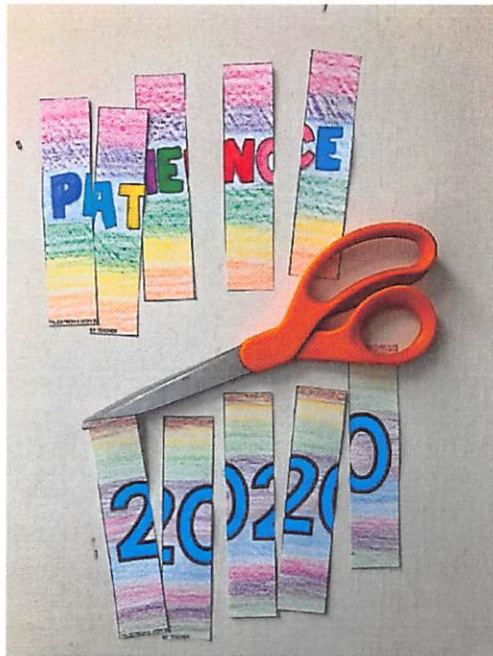




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4. Cut each strip.



5. Glue the strips on a longer sheet of paper (it is 10.5 x 5 inches for this particular project) by alternating the papers. For example, it should go 1-1-2-2-3-3-4-4-5-5



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6. Fold in an accordion style, front and back.



7. Hold up and see your artwork.

### Debrief:

What did you learn in this project?

What was easy? What was challenging?

What advice would you give someone getting ready to start this project?





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### Valentine's Day Card

**Background Information:** Valentine's Day is celebrated every February 14. Since ancient Roman times people have been sending valentine messages. Beginning in the 1800s people started mailed cards to friends. Today Valentines are distributed in classrooms and work places alike. It is a way to stop the hustle and bustle and simply let someone know you care about him or her.


### I Love You Card

#### What you will need:

- Card stock cut into 3" x 6.5" strips (2 per youth)
- Black marking pens
- White strips of paper
- Glue
- Rulers



#### What you will do:

1. Divide youth into teams of 3-4
2. Distribute supplies and materials
3. Ask youth to draw a line  $\frac{1}{2}$ " in from the edge of the cardstock which youth will glue together at the end
4. Youth will then mark off 2" lengths on the cardstock (they should end up with 3, 2" boxes)
5. On the cover, youth will write I in the first box, make  a in the 2<sup>nd</sup> box, and a U in the third
6. On the second piece of card stock youth should write a "gift" or favor that they will do for the Valentine
7. When the card is complete, youth glue the edges together, folding the top of the card back



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### Debrief:

- What did you enjoy about this project?
- What advice would you give someone else who is going to do this project?
- What was challenging about this project?



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### Craft Stick Folding Card

#### What you will need:

- 8 popsicle sticks per youth
- Paint: green (or other background color), red, yellow
- Black marking pen
- Muslin or other light weight fabric for a backing
- Glue (Aileen's or Elmer's)
- Scissors

#### What you will do:

1. Carefully glue the craft sticks onto the lightweight fabric (use only a light layer of glue.) Also leave a thin line of space between each of the sticks
2. Once the glue is dry, check to see if the sticks can fold up like the third picture (better to fix now rather than after the craft sticks are painted)
3. Paint the background color on the popsicle sticks, let dry
4. Paint on the red heart and any other decoration (yellow hearts), let dry
5. Outline the hearts with black marker
6. Write the message on the heart
7. Fold up the sticks and tie with a ribbon



#### Debrief:

- What did you enjoy about this project?
- What advice would you give someone else who is going to do this project?
- What was challenging about this project?



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### Log Cabin

#### What you will need

- Pretzel sticks
- Wheat Thins
- Graham crackers
- Pretzel grids (see window)
- Round cracker for chimney
- Peanut butter
- Plastic knives
- Small paper cups
- Wax paper



#### What you will do:

1. Divide youth into teams of 3-4
2. Distribute supplies and materials
3. Explain that they will need to build the log cabin one wall at a time. The walls are each one pretzel stick long, even if that pretzel stick has been shortened to add a window (both sides of the house, or front door on the front of the house), that back wall is just pretzels,
4. Walls are 8 pretzels high (this would be true for the roof pieces as well, which will later be covered with Wheat Thins.)





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5. All walls are "glued" together with peanut butter
6. When the walls have had a chance to set, youth should work together to put the walls together and add the other features
7. Final touch is the chimney on the roof
8. Houses can be eaten when finished if desired.

### Debrief:

- What did you enjoy about this project?
- What advice would you give someone else who is going to do this project?
- What was challenging about this project?



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### Lincoln and Washington

**Background Information:** Presidents' Day was established in 1885 in honor of George Washington, whose birthday fell on February 22nd.

Originally falling on Washington's actual birth date each year, Presidents' Day was moved to the third Monday in February as a part of the 1971 Uniform Monday Holiday Act, which was established to create more three-day weekends for workers. According to the federal government, the holiday's official name is still "Washington's Birthday." On February 22nd each year, Washington's farewell address is still read in the United States Senate. Presidents' Day is also a good time for kids to learn about some of the great leaders of our country.



### Lincoln and Washington

#### What you will need:

- Vanilla wafers (2 for each child)
- 8 mini marshmallows for each student
- Mini chocolate chips
- Hershey, miniature
- Chocolate frosting (will act as glue)
- Small paper plates
- Baggies
- Scissors

#### What you will do:

1. Begin by having the children wash their hands
2. Divide children into groups of 2 and distribute supplies
3. Explain to children they will be making the cookie treats on the paper plate
4. Explain to children that the frosting will act as the glue—white for the marshmallows which will become Washington's hair and chocolate for Lincoln's beard
5. Show children how to put a small amount of frosting into the small baggies (one for chocolate and one for vanilla. Show them how to cut a very small hole in the corner of the baggie so they can squeeze out tiny "drops" of frosting
6. Explain the Hershey miniatures will be Lincoln's hat and they will use the frosting to attach it to the cookie
7. After children assemble the hair, beard, and hat, they should add the face—two tiny dots for eyes and a small smile line for the face
8. When all children have finished, eat and enjoy!



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### Wrap Up Questions:

- What did you learn during this art project?
- What was easy? What was challenging?
- What advice would you give someone doing this project?





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### Picasso: Rose Period

**Background Information:** From 1904 to 1906 Pablo Picasso, a renowned artist, is said to have been in his Rose Period in his art. During this period, Picasso used cheerful orange and pink colors in his paintings in contrast to his earlier work.

Following you will find the details for helping youth understand Picasso and also create roses in Picasso's style.

#### What you will need:

- 18" by 18" white drawing paper or tagboard
- Tempera paint in red, pink, orange, purple, black and white
- Medium round paint brush
- Large 1" flat paint brush
- Pencil
- Scissors
- Construction paper for background

#### What you will do:

Follow the directions provided. There are two projects: the first is roses, the second is hearts. You may only have time for one.

# Artist Background

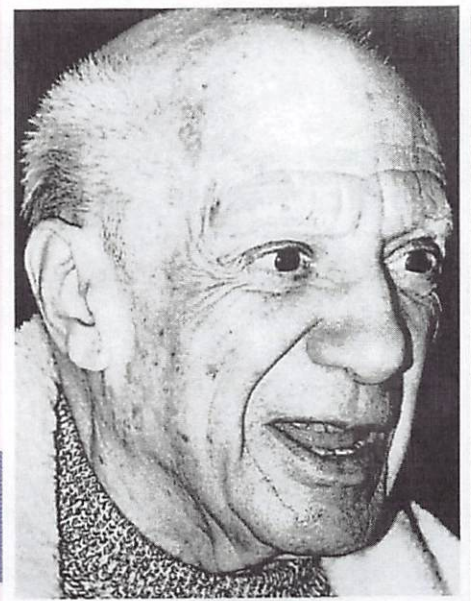


*"Give me a  
museum and  
I'll fill it."*

Pablo Picasso

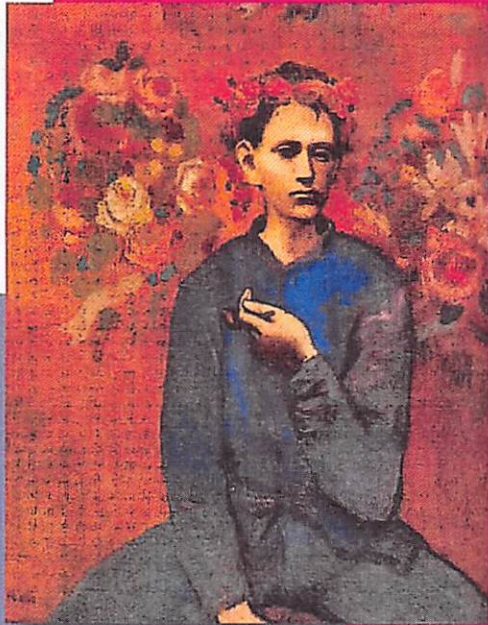
**P**ablo Picasso was born in Malaga, Spain in 1881. As a boy he was always drawing and could draw before he could talk. Picasso painted a portrait at age 13 and by the age of 15 he had enrolled in a fine art school. The entrance test was quite difficult but Picasso completed it with high scores and was placed in advanced courses. At the age of 19 he was living in Paris, France, enjoying museums and art galleries. During his time in Paris, his friend died and Picasso was very sad. He started painting pictures with a deep blue background to express his sadness. Then a few years later he met some circus performers and started painting with brighter colors.

Picasso created over 50,000 works of art during his lifetime. He repeated all of his styles of art over and over again but also liked to try new ideas as well.





# Subject Background



*Boy with a Pipe (1905)*

## Garçon à la Pipe

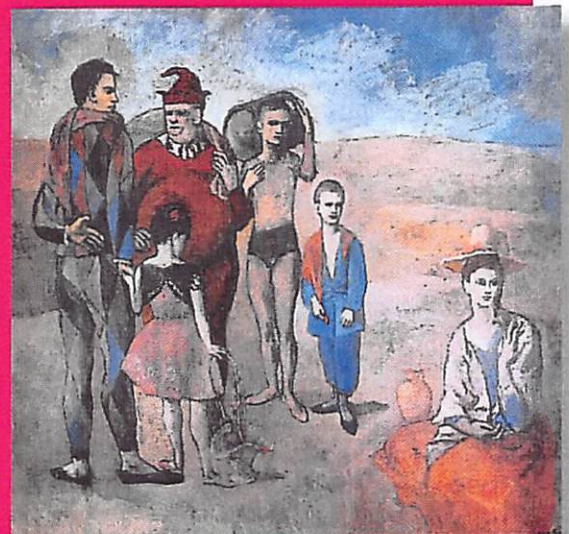
In 1905, soon after moving to Montmartre, France, Pablo Picasso painted *Garçon à la Pipe* (Boy with a Pipe). It is an oil-on-canvas painting of a local boy who regularly visited Picasso's Montmartre studio. In the painting he is holding a pipe in his left hand and wearing a garland of flowers. In 2004 this piece sold for \$104 million at auction. It is one of Picasso's highest selling paintings.

**P**ablo Picasso's Rose Period lasted from 1904 to 1906. During this period Picasso used cheerful orange and pink colors in his paintings in contrast to his previous and more popular Blue Period of cool, somber tones.

Although both styles emerged while Picasso was living in Paris, the Rose Period has been considered French influenced while the Blue Period more Spanish influenced. The Rose Period is named after Picasso's heavy use of pink tones in these works and comes from the French word for pink.

Prior to 1904 Picasso suffered from a bout of depression which resulted in his Blue Period. In 1904 he met a girl named Fernande Olivier and fell in love. This may be one of the reasons he changed his style of painting. His work regained its romantic quality. Harlequins, circus performers and clowns are frequent subjects in his Rose Period paintings and appear in his work throughout the rest of his career.

In these projects we will make flowers inspired by the background bouquets found in the *Boy with a Pipe* painting. The hearts are inspired by Picasso's falling in love, which influenced his Rose Period.



*Family of Acrobats (1905)*



# Timeline

1881	Pablo Ruiz Picasso born in Málaga, Spain.
1895	Picasso's family moves to Barcelona where he attends the School of Fine Arts.
1900	Picasso moves to Paris.
1901 – 1904	Picasso's "Blue" Period.
1904 – 1906	Picasso's "Rose" Period.
1906	Begins carving wooden sculptures.
1907	Pablo meets Braque and they begin to develop Cubism.
1921	Paints <i>Three Musicians</i> and <i>Three Women at the Spring</i> .
1936	Spanish Civil War begins.
1937	Guernica bombed. Pablo paints <i>Guernica</i> soon after.
1939	Photographs of Picasso in Paris appear in LIFE magazine. World War II begins.
1948	Took many trips to World Peace Congress.
1958	Buys the Château de Vauvenargues Castle in Provence, France.
1973	Picasso dies.



"Painting is just another way of keeping a diary."

Pablo Picasso

# Vocabulary

- Analogous colors
  - Overlapping
  - Brushstrokes
  - Organic
  - Tint
  - Radial
  - Shape
- 

## Learning Objectives

- Develop an appreciation and comprehension of painting techniques, terms and supplies.
- Demonstrate an understanding of tints.
- Demonstrate an understanding of analogous colors.
- Develop an appreciation for the artist and their influence on art.



## Step 1

### *Creating the Flower & Adding the Details*

**A** Start with tempera paint and a large 1" flat brush. Use **analogous colors** such as red, pink, orange or purple.

Paint a circle **shape** in the center of an 18" x 18" piece of white sulphite drawing paper or tagboard. (You can also use a smaller size paper like 12" x 12" or 9" x 9", but the larger the paper, the more impact the painting will create.)



### **ANALOGOUS COLORS**

are colors that are located next to each other on the color wheel.





## Step 1

### Creating the Flower & Adding the Details

- B** Students can create any type of flower they choose to design. The flowers should be more **organic** in shape. Realistic flower petals can be made by painting the petals radiating out from the center circle. **Radial** means a design extending from a center point. Abstract petals can be created by wrapping and **overlapping** large curved **brushstrokes** around the center circle.



As an option, let students mix paint colors on the paper for added variety. For example red + white makes pink. This is called a tint.

Remember, the key to a successful flower is to start in the center and paint outwards.

*I suggest using placemats to protect your tabletops. I always have placemats at the work tables so students can clean their brushes and keep the tables somewhat clean. I use 18" x 24" pieces of tagboard or an open manila folder to make the placemats. Both work great and when we are finished, we take those brushstroke laden placemats and use them for other projects.*





## Step 2

### Adding the Black Designs



**A** Use black tempera paint and a medium round brush. Start in the center adding additional designs. Short curved brushstrokes work best.



When painting, always start with the lightest color first then progress to the darker colors. This will keep your colors from looking muddy. Make sure to clean your brush in between colors.





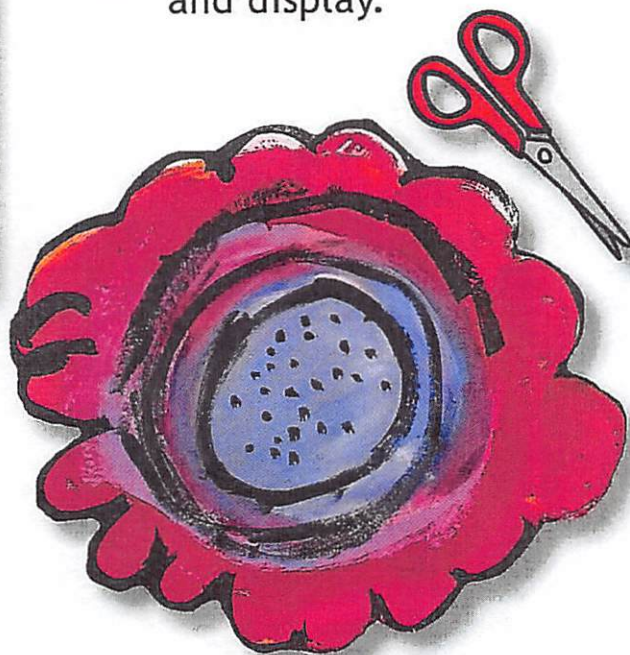
## Step 3

### Adding the Black Outline

- A** Use a medium round brush to outline the edge of the flower in black tempera paint.



- B** Let dry. Cut out and display.



*"Colors, like features, follow the changes of the emotion."*

Pablo Picasso



# Gallery





## Step 1

# Creating the Heart

- A** Start by folding an 18" x 18" piece of white sulphite drawing paper or tagboard in half.

Begin at the fold and draw half a heart shape. Cut out and unfold to reveal a whole symmetrical heart.



Start painting the heart using red, pink, orange or purple tempera paint and a large 1" flat brush. I suggest to start painting in the center first, but students can apply paint wherever they choose. (You can also use a smaller size paper like 12"x 12" or 9" x 9", but the larger the paper, the more impact the painting will create.)



*Mixing white paint with any color will create a tint of that color. For example, mixing red and white will create pink.*





## Step 2

### *Adding the Black Outline & Details*

- A** After the designs have been painted and the colors applied, use black tempera paint and a medium round brush to outline the heart and add any extra designs desired. Let dry.



*"Every child is an artist. The problem is how to remain an artist once we grow up."*

Pablo Picasso



*I love the free flowing ideas the students put into their work. Every project is just stunning and when displayed in the hallways the school looks lovely.*



# Gallery



"Love is the greatest  
refreshment in life."

Pablo Picasso