

④

12X18"

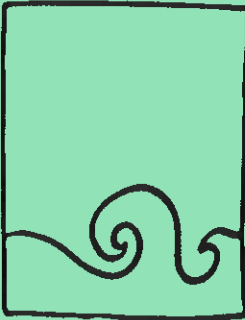
FOURTH GRADE

* START WITH BLACK CRAYON *



1. write name on back of paper

* START FROM BOTTOM UP



2. draw 1 ground line (straight, wavy, zig-zag, etc)

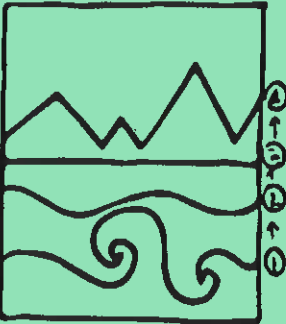


3. draw another ground line above

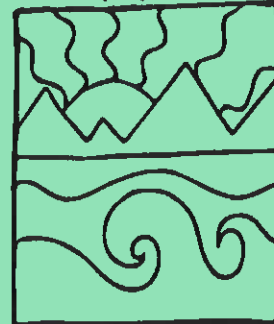


4. draw a third ground line above 2nd

* LEAVE ENOUGH ROOM FOR SKY



5. draw one more line - this is the HORIZON



6. add a sun or moon - night/day

* PASS OUT ZENTANGLE



7. add zentangle patterns



8. add zentangle to the sky



9. ADD COLOR!

VINCENT VAN GOGH

Dutch, 1853-1890



Courtesy National Gallery of Art, Washington

Self Portrait

Van Gogh was a Post Impressionist painter. Post Impressionism is symbolic and filled with personal meaning. What do you think Van Gogh might have been telling us about himself in this self portrait?

Van Gogh sold only one painting in his entire life. He lived a life of poverty and illness. What do you think inspired him to keep making art despite his seeming unsuccessfulness?

This landscape is typical of Van Gogh's style. What element of art do you feel is the strongest? How and where do you see it used?



Courtesy National Gallery of Art, Washington

Green Wheat Fields, Auvers

CLAUDE MONET

French, 1840-1926



Courtesy National Gallery of Art, Washington

Sainte-Adresse



Courtesy National Gallery of Art, Washington

**Waterloo Bridge, London, at
Sunset**

Sainte-Adresse was painted in 1867. Waterloo Bridge was painted in 1904. How did Monet's painting style change?

What element of art do you think is strongly evident in Monet's work?

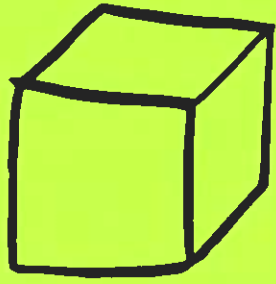
Monet often painted the same scenes, such as hay mounds or cathedrals, over and over. Why might an artist paint the same thing more than once?



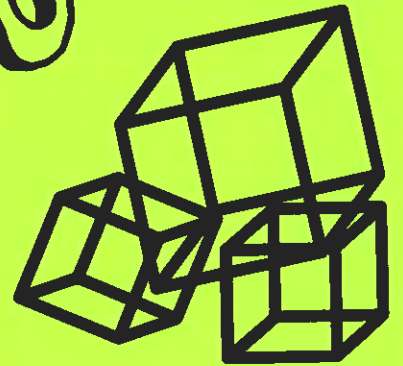
Courtesy National Gallery of Art, Washington
**Rouen Cathedral, West
Façade, Sunlight**



Courtesy National Gallery of Art, Washington
**Rouen Cathedral, West
Façade**



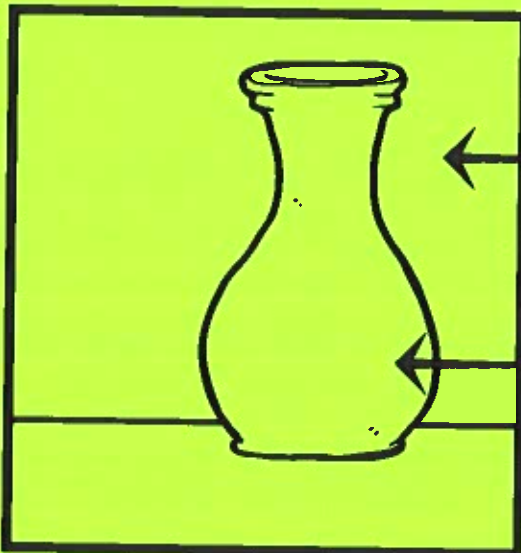
THE ELEMENTS OF ART



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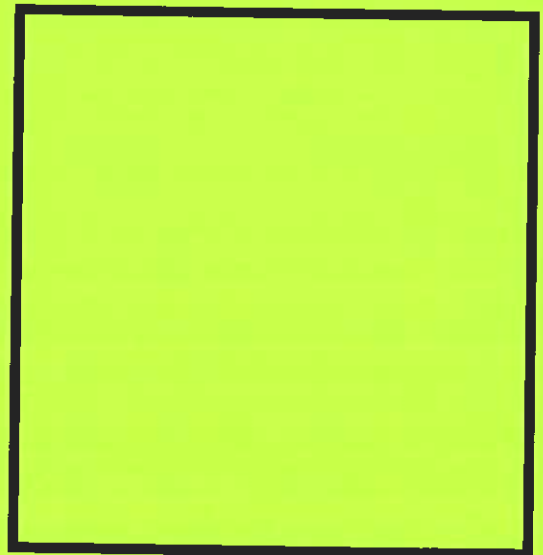
THE ELEMENT OF SPACE

Space refers to the area within and around an object.
Create your own example of positive and negative space.



negative
space

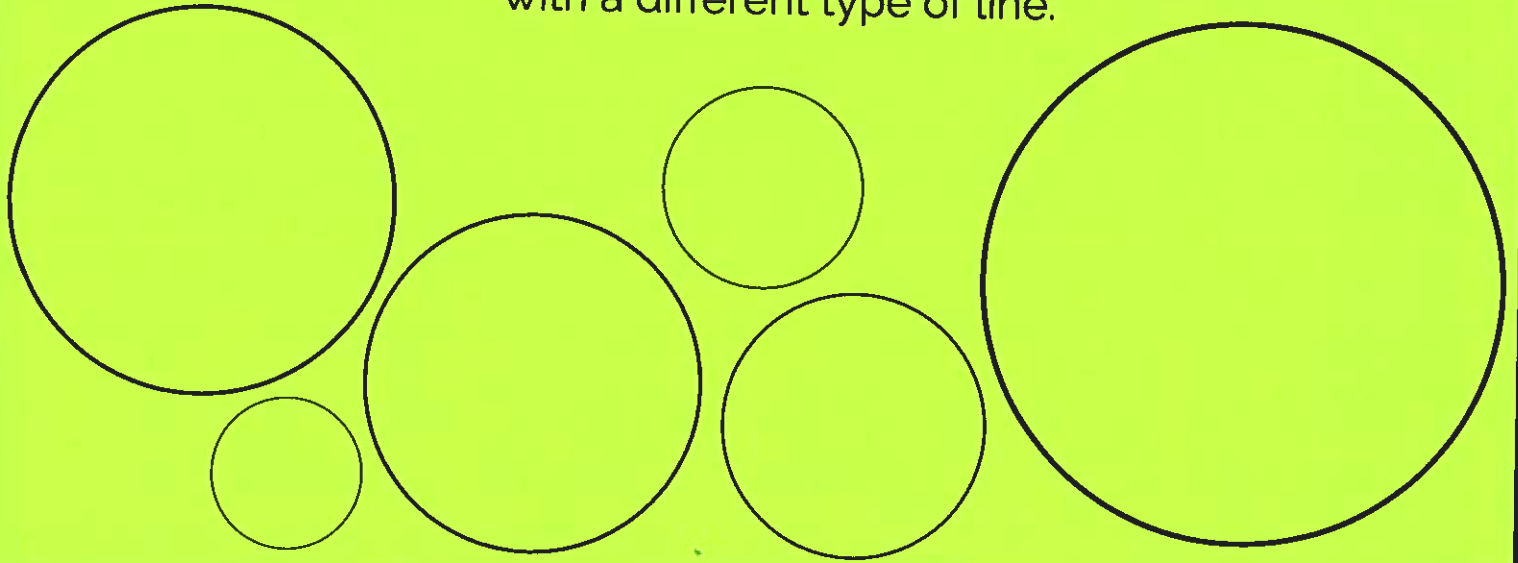
positive
space



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THE ELEMENT OF LINE

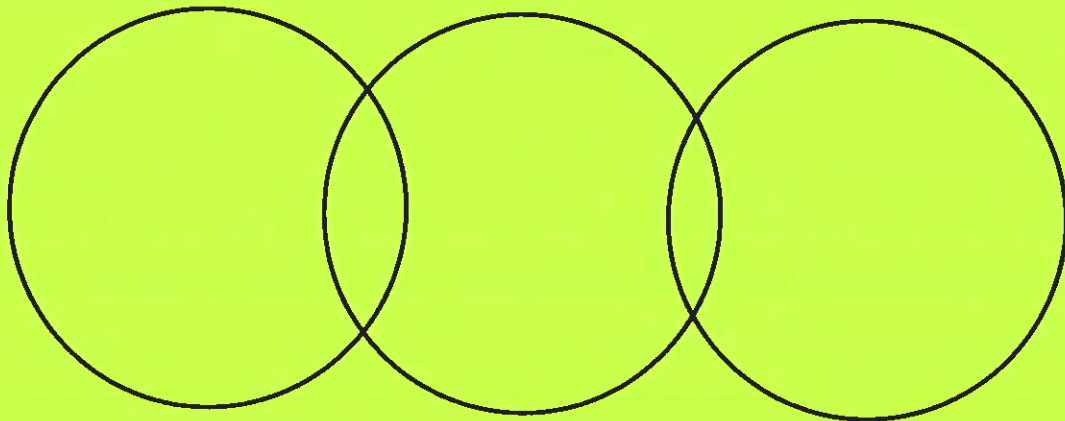
A line is moving dot. A moving pencil or paintbrush makes a mark called a line. A line can be fat, thin, straight or wavy! Fill each circle with a different type of line.



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THE ELEMENT OF COLOR

The three primary colors are red, blue and yellow. See what happens when you fill each circle with one primary color and the colors begin to overlap.

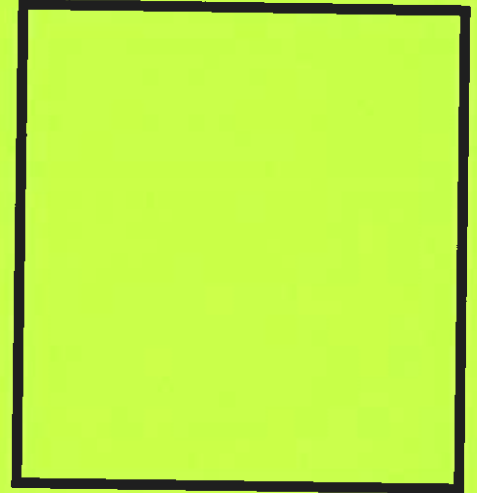
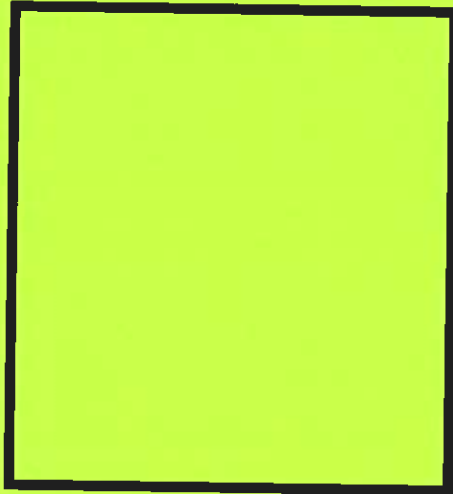
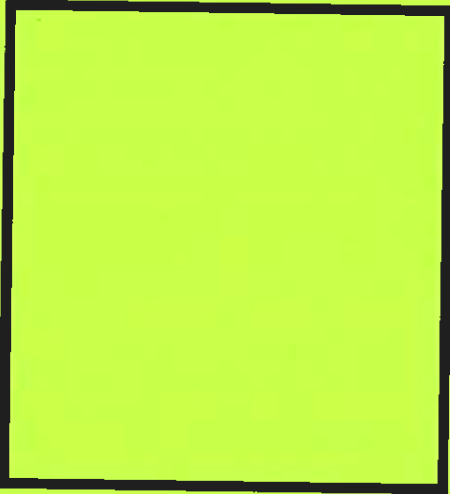


FROM THESE COLORS YOU CAN MAKE ANY COLOR

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THE ELEMENT OF TEXTURE

Texture is the way something feels when you touch it. Smooth bumpy and rough are examples of textures. Use the side of a crayon to rubbings of a few different textures around you!



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THE ELEMENT OF SHAPE

A shape is a closed line. Shapes can be geometric and have their own special names (like triangles and circles.) Other shapes are organic shapes that don't have special names and are more blob like.

Draw a shape with no corners.

Draw a shape with 3 corners.

Draw a shape with 4 corners.

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THE ELEMENT OF VALUE

Value is how light or dark a color is. Create a value scale from light to dark using shading from a pencil or a crayon.

light



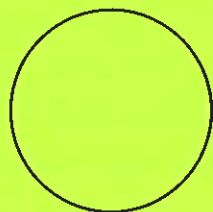
dark



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THE ELEMENT OF FORM

Forms are three dimensional objects. While shapes are flat, forms are fat! A square is a shape while a cube is a form, Can you imagine what form a circle and triangle could become.



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