

Core Curriculum

Visual Arts K-12





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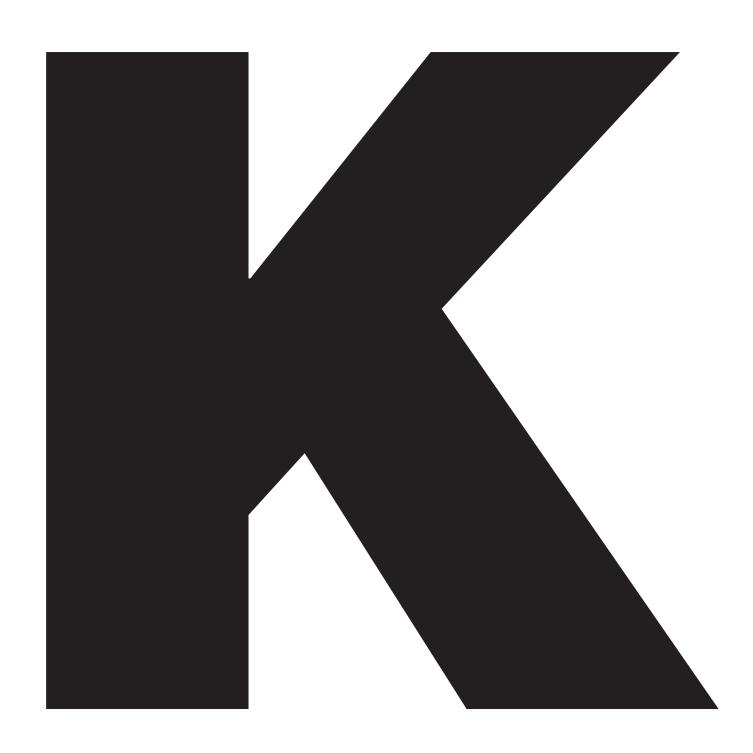
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School District of Philadelphia Comprehensive Literacy Framework



The Comprehensive Literacy Framework for High School English originates from local, state, and national sources. This instructional model contains three of the five indicators for success in reading as identified by the National Reading Panel. Instruction with guided and independent practice in fluency, vocabulary, and comprehension are at the center. They are essential elements of the high school English/Language Arts Curriculum. Reading comprehension and literary analysis are at the core of the curriculum. The curriculum provides a vast array of multicultural literary experiences that engage students in reading, writing, speaking, vocabulary learning, and investigating language. Phonics and phonemic awareness, the other two indicators, are integral for students with special needs. Radiating out from the core are the five critical experiences originally explained in the Pennsylvania Comprehensive Reading Plan authored by Dr. Morton Botel and Dr. Susan Lytle. The Comprehensive Literacy Framework for High School provides a global perspective of the key components for standards-driven instruction that will empower students to achieve at proficient and advanced levels. The outer circle represents the mission of the Secondary Education Movement: "Every graduate will be prepared for post-secondary education, including technical or vocational training, and will emerge as a productive citizen ready for meaningful participation in society."



Core Curriculum

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

A. Know and use the elements and principles of each art form to create works in the arts and humanities.

Elements: color, form/shape, line, space, texture and value.

Principles: balance, contrast, emphasis/focal point, movement/rhythm, proportion/ scale, repetition, unity/ harmony.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade K students will be able to:

■ Select and use subject matter, symbols, and ideas to communicate meaning.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Identify and use primary and secondary colors, and black and white.
- Identify basic elements such as color, line, shape and texture as they appear in works of art.
- Identify basic principles such as balance, rhythm and repetition.
- Identify and draw different kinds of lines (straight, curved, wide and narrow).
- Close lines to create shapes.
- Identify and draw basic geometric shapes.
- Use scissors and glue with control.
- Use a variety of media to make many kinds of art by oneself and with others.

- Using a limited palette of two primary colors with black and white, for example, blue and yellow with black and white, create paintings of rain forests/jungles.
- Practice making different kinds of lines such as straight, zig zag/wavy, spiral, thick, thin, looping, jagged, etc. Make a drawing with markers or crayons using line only.
- Point out light and dark colors in a painting. Demonstrate how to mix a light color (tint) by adding a small amount of color to white and dark by adding a small amount of black to the color (shade). Students practice making light blue and dark blue.
- Look at and discuss examples of motifs from diverse cultures. Experiment with paint using varied tools, such as sticks, shells, sponges and strings to create African motifs. Construct a simple accordion book, cut and paste examples of painted motifs in the book, Label the motifs.
- Create a 3-dimensional animal by folding, cutting and pasting construction paper. Use crayons, markers and paint to decorate.
- After studying Northwest Native Americans, students construct totem poles using paper towel tubes covered with brown paper. Draw images of animals using black and red marker and white crayon on the roll. Cut wings, decorate and glue to totem pole.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

Use the following resources to develop instructional strategies:

CONTENT RESOURCES

Children and Their Art, Hurwitz & Day

Adventures in Art, Laura Chapman

Snail and Broadway, Piet Mondrian

Kids Create, Laurie Carlson

Emphasis Art, Wachowiak and Clements

Literacy Connections

Create visual compositions in response to read-alouds of a variety of picture books, including:

Alexander and the Terribly Horrible, No Good, Very Bad Day, Judith Viorst

Color, Color, Color, Ruth Heller

Lines, Philip Yenawine *Colors*, Philip Yenawine *Colours*, Pienkowki

Intervention Resources

- Reading aloud, show picture books, color wheel chart
- Activity centers with a variety of materials including different colored shapes and textures for collage, easel painting and plasticine.
- Visual examples
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Teacher demonstrations
- Field trips

Classroom-based Assessments

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

- Teacher observation
- Skills check list
- Anecdotal notes
- Rubric for assessing student art work may include the following criteria: level of skill, evidence of imagination/invention and evidence of experimentation
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level
- Exhibition
- Student portfolios
- Color match game

For Students at the Advanced Level

- Open-ended questions
- Self exploration with art materials
- Self-assessment/reflection
- Include opportunities for more problem solving and creative thinking
- Create handmade books

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Label students' work as they describe it
- Provide opportunities to speak
- Use primary resources (photos, artifacts)
- Practice listening and following directions
- Use a series of pictures and have students describe them

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Break down tasks into small manageable units
- Give immediate feedback
- Preview major concepts to help students relate them to familiar concepts
- Review the directions before starting

Home and Community Connections

- Provide opportunities for students to create visual compositions that utilize art elements, principles and expressive elements that are based on students' own experiences (for example, images of houses, cityscapes, mood paintings and family portraits).
- Describe different architectural elements in the neighborhood (roofs, doors, windows).

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

B. Recognize, know, use and demonstrate a variety of appropriate arts elements and principles to produce, review and revise original works in the arts.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade K students will be able to:

- Know differences among materials, techniques, and processes.
- Select and use materials, techniques, and processes to communicate ideas, experiences, and stories.
- Use art materials and tools in a safe and responsible manner.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

Explore and develop control and confidence using the media and techniques introduced in kindergarten and grade one

Explore, develop control and confidence in using the following media: oil pastels, torn paper, styrofoam

Know how to do the following techniques:

- Cut basic shapes
- Blend colors
- Make crayon etchings and crayon batiks
- · Crayon resist
- Make collages
- Make prints (sponge, sandpaper, monoprint, splatter)
- Combine media (watercolors, markers, crayon)
- Make glue prints and styrofoam prints (etched and relief)
- Cut forms from folded paper
- Make paper sculptures,
- Construct simple puppets (paper bag/stick)
- Construct simple handmade books
- Build pinch pots
- Make simple clay figures by pulling the clay

- Make drawings that express ideas and feelings about people, places and things in one's neighborhood.
- Create a collage by pasting precut red, yellow and blue paper squares after identifying basic lines, shapes and colors in paintings by Mondrian.
- Construct a simple pinch pot and add textures by pressing with objects such as forks, combs, paper clips etc.
- Construct simple puppets that illustrate characters from a story read aloud.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

Use the following resources to develop instructional strategies: *Children and Their Art*,

CONTENT RESOURCES

Hurwitz & Day *Adventures in Art,* Laura Chapman

Snail and Broadway, Piet Mondrian

Kids Create, Laurie Carlson Emphasis Art, Wachowiak and Clements

Literacy Connections

Create visual compositions in response to read-alouds of a variety of picture books, including:

Alexander and the Terribly Horrible, No Good, Very Bad Day, Judith Viorst

Color, Color, Color, Ruth Heller Lines, Philip Yenawine Colors, Philip Yenawine Colours, Pienkowki

Intervention Resources

- Reading aloud, show picture books, color wheel chart
- Activity centers with a variety of materials including different colored shapes and textures for collage, easel painting and plasticine.
- Visual examples
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Teacher demonstrations
- Field trips

Classroom-based Assessments

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

- Teacher observation
- Skills check list
- Anecdotal notes
- Rubric for assessing student art work may include the following criteria: level of skill, evidence of imagination/invention and evidence of experimentation
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level
- Exhibition
- Student portfolios
- · Color match game

For Students at the Advanced Level

- Include opportunities for more problem solving and creative thinking
- Create handmade books
- Open ended questions
- Self-assessment/reflection

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Label students' work as they describe it.
- Provide ample opportunities to speak
- Use primary resources (photos, artifacts)
- Self exploration with materials
- Practice listening and following directions

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Break down tasks into small manageable units
- Give immediate feedback
- Preview major concepts to help students relate them to familiar concepts
- Review the directions before starting

Home and Community Connections

- Provide opportunities for students to create visual compositions that utilize art elements, principles and expressive elements that are based on students' own experiences (for example, images of houses, cityscapes, mood paintings and family portraits).
- Class trips to the zoo, parks and local establishments.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

C. Know and use fundamental vocabulary within each of the arts forms.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade K students will be able to:

- Use basic art vocabulary when describing visual works of art.
- Use basic vocabulary to orally describe the mood in a work of art or artifact.
- Orally describe and express an opinion about a work of art using basic art vocabulary.
- Identify and name primary and secondary colors.
- Know and be able to name different art forms: portrait, sculpture, landscape, seascape, sketch, and statue.
- Know the names of some art media (pencil, marker, tempera, clay watercolor, collage) and processes (paint, print, weave, model); be able to recognize and describe them.

VOCABULARY WORDS

The following list is opem-ended and may be added to as necessary:

Line, color, shape/form, texture, space, rhythm, balance, repetition, cool, warm, primary, secondary, light, dark, two-dimension, three-dimension, paint, draw, sculpt, craft, collage, design, sketch, watercolor, marker, crayon, tempera, chalk, textile, styrofoam, weave, burlap, scenery, architecture, mural, portrait, self-portrait, landscape, seascape, cityscape, statue, sculpture, bust, print, gargoyle, clay, geometric

- Identify the basic shapes, lines and colors in paintings by Mondrian.
- Look at "The City" by Ferdinand Leger. Identify basic geometric shapes, colors and lines in the painting. Draw one's own interpretation of the city. Identify geometric shapes, colors and lines in one's own work.
- Create a mini kite using 3" x 4" white paper folded lengthwise, cutting on the fold to make a kite shape. Students draw representations of themselves on the kite.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

EXTENDED LEARNING CONTENT RESOURCES ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT **OPPORTUNITIES** Classroom-based Assessments **English Language Learners** Children and Their Art, Provide visual examples and Hurvitz & Day Checklists hands-on demonstration Adventures in Art, Interviews Laura Chapman Diverse cooperative learning Verbal identification and groups Emphasis Art, description of elements of art Wachowiak and Chapman • Label students' work as • Use of art vocabulary in descripthey describe it tion of works of art Provide ample opportunities to Oral reading of accordian books **Literacy Connections** Portfolios • Use primary resources (photos, Tye May and the Magic Brush, • Rubric for assessing student art Molly Barrett artifacts) work may include the following Explore multiple perspectives Roses are Red - Are Violets Blue?, criteria: level of skill, evidence of Alice and Martin Provensen Practice listening and following imagination/invention and directions Alexander and the Terrible, evidence of experimentation Horrible, Very Bad Day, Create rubrics that address the Judith Viorsk PA Standard Statements for Students with Disabilities How a Book Is Made, Aliki arade level Provide visual examples and Exhibition The Color Wizard hands-on demonstration Anecdotal notes Diverse cooperative learning Teacher logs groups **Intervention Resources** Exhibitions • Break down tasks into small • Reading aloud, show pictures manageable units Audio tapes, video tapes • Reproductions/slides/videos • Reading aloud, show pictures • Give immediate feedback Visual samples Reproductions/slides/videos • Preview major concepts to help students relate them to • Field Trips • Positive statements, round robin familiar concepts • Brain storming/problem solving fashion Review the directions before starting For Students at the • Vary the mode of presentation Advanced Level • Open ended questions Self-assessment/reflection Self exploration with art materials

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- D. Use knowledge of varied styles within each art form through a performance or exhibition of unique work.
- E. Demonstrate the ability to define objects, express emotions, illustrate an action or relate an experience through creation of works of art.
- F. Identify works of others through a performance or exhibition.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade K students will be able to:

■ Select and use subject matter, symbols, and ideas to communicate meaning.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Use original ideas in one's own art work
- Identify and describe traditional food, customs and forms of dress in common to one's cultural heritage
- Identify special holidays, festivals, celebrations and ceremonies of specific cultures that center around themes, seasonal celebrations and ceremonies such as harvest day, May Day, springfests, etc.
- Identify and describe, using basic art vocabulary, dominant images and symbols in works of art and artifacts, such as animals, birds, people, places, things, nature, city life, weather, seasons, faces/portraits
- Know that artists use a variety of materials to make art (drawing, painting, ceramics, mixed media, functional objects, cake decorating, carving)
- Know that artists get their ideas in many ways (nature, other visual art, art forms such as poetry, fiction, imagination, history, emotions, current events
- Recognize signs and symbols associated within one's own and other cultures celebrations

- Show Henri Rousseau's, "Carnival Evening" and Van Gogh's, "Night Cafe".
 Describe the mood/ feeling in each of the paintings. Explain your opinion.
- Look at illustrations in the books of Eric Carle such as "The Very Hungry Caterpillar", and "The Very Busy Spider". Create a collage of an animal using cut construction paper. Add detail with crayon. Know that artists make may different kinds of art (drawing, painting, ceramics, mixed media, functional objects, cake decorating).
- Display a variety of art works descriptive of different styles such as abstract, realistic, expressionist, impressionist. Make paper symbols representing time (clock-which work took the longest to make), money (cost the most), heart (which one I like best), best in show (blue ribbon), house (which one I would buy for my house). Ask students to place the symbols by art work according to their opinions.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

EXTENDED LEARNING CONTENT RESOURCES ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT **OPPORTUNITIES Classroom-based Assessments Literacy Connections English Language Learners** • Teacher/student interviews on Provide visual examples and Tye May and the Magic Brush, verbal identification and descriphands-on demonstration Molly Barrett tion of mood • Diverse cooperative learning Roses are Red - Are Violets Blue?, · Checklists including identificagroups Alice and Martin Provensen tion of primary and secondary • Label students' work as they Alexander and the Terrible, colors, shapes, lines and describe it Horrible, Very Bad Day, textures • Provide ample opportunities to Judith Viorsk Portfolios How a Book Is Made, Aliki • Rubric for assessing student art • Use primary resources (photos, The Color Wizard work may include the following artifacts) criteria: level of skill, evidence of • Explore multiple perspectives imagination/invention and Practice listening and following evidence of experimentation directions • Create rubrics that address the **Intervention Resources** PA Standard Statements for Reading aloud, show pictures grade level Students with Disabilities • Reproductions/slides/videos Anecdotal notes Provide visual examples and Visual samples Teacher logs hands-on demonstration Field trips Exhibitions Diverse cooperative learning • Brian storming/problem solving groups Audio tapes, video tapes Class discussions • Break down tasks into small • Teacher demonstrations manageable units • Give immediate feedback • Preview major concepts to For Students at the help students relate them to **Advanced Level** familiar concepts Open ended questions Self-assessment/reflection **Home and Community Connections** Provide opportunities for students to create visual compositions that utilize art elements, principles and expressive elements that are based on students' own experiences (for example, images of houses, cityscapes, mood paintings and family portraits). Describe shapes, lines and colors in architectural elements in the neighborhood (e.g. doors, windows, roofs, etc.).

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- G. Recognize the function of rehearsals and practice sessions.
- H. Handle materials, equipment and tools safely at work and performance spaces.
- I. Identify arts events that take place in schools and communities.
- J. Know and use traditional and contemporary technologies for producing, performing and exhibiting works in the arts or works of others.
- K. Know and use traditional and contemporary technologies for furthering knowledge and understanding in the humanities.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade K students will be able to:

- Know that certain arts techniques and processes require practice and repetition for mastery.
- Use art materials and tools in a safe and responsible manner.
- Know about arts events taking place in the neighborhood.
- Develop, use, and retain a basic art vocabulary.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- · Identify materials used
- Know differences among materials
- Handle art materials/supplies safely
- Understand the importance of order and cleanliness in the art room
- Recognize some mechanical/electrical equipment
- Know and use traditional technologies in the creation of works of art, e.g. pencil, crayons, markers, paint, clay
- Know and use contemporary technologies, e.g., CD's., software, cameras, computers
- Develop basic understanding of computer paint programs (KidPix)

- Find examples of art in the classroom such as textile designs on clothing, jewelry, pottery, etc. Ask students to describe the art they find in their homes.
- Make a drawing or painting of their family celebrating a favorite time together.
- Take a neighborhood walk and talk about the art found in the community.
- Engage students in looking at pictures that depict children from different cultures and settings by asking questions about what details they notice, what questions the pictures make them ask. Recommended works: "The Bath" by Mary Cassatt, "Mother's Helper" by Diego Rivera, "The Banjo Lesson" by Henry O. Tanner, and "The Family" by Henry Moore.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT	EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES
Use the following resources to develop instructional strategies: Children and Their Art, Hurwitz & Day Adventures in Art, Laura Chapman Kids Create, Laurie Carlson Emphasis Art, Wachowiak and Clements Literacy Connections	Classroom-based Assessments	 English Language Learners Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration Diverse cooperative learning groups Label students' work as they describe it Provide ample opportunities to speak Use primary resources (photos, artifacts) Explore multiple perspectives Practice listening and following
A Snowy Day, Ezra Jack Keats One Fish Two Fish, Lois Ehlert Tye May and the Magic Brush, Molly Garrett Mr. Tamerin's Trees, Kathryn Ernst The Legend of the Indian Paintbrush, Tomie de Paola	Student portfolios For Students at the Advanced Level Include opportunities for more problem solving and creative thinking Open ended questions Self-assessment/reflection	directions Students with Disabilities Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration Diverse cooperative learning groups Break down tasks into small manageable units Give immediate feedback Preview major concepts to
Intervention Resources Reading aloud, show picture books, color wheel chart Visual examples Brainstorming, problem solving Teacher demonstrations Field trips		help students relate them to familiar concepts Review the directions before starting Vary the mode of presentation

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Explain the historical, cultural and social context of an individual work in the arts.
- B. Relate works in the arts chronologically to historical events, e.g., 10,000B.C.E. to the present.
- C. Relate works in the arts to varying styles and genre and to the periods in which they were created.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade K students will be able to:

- Identify works of art as belonging to particular cultures, times, and places.
- Create art based on historical and cultural ideas.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Understand that art has been created in all cultures.
- Understand that art looks different because of the time period in which it was created and the culture in which it was created.
- Identify works of art as belonging to particular cultures.
- Identify ways in which the works of art are different or similar in function.
- Recognize in broad terms the cultural origins of art and artifacts from diverse cultures and historical periods.
- Identify dominant images, symbols and ideas in works of art and artifacts.
- Recognize art forms such as portrait, sculpture, landscape, seascape, sketch, mural, print.
- Differentiate between realistic and abstract representation in works of art and artifacts.
- Discuss various jobs artists do.
- Identify public art (buildings, road signs, billboards, sculpture, murals) in the school and neighborhood.
- Locate art in the home, school and neighborhood.
- Understand what makes a portrait.
- Identify different architecture and architectural elements in the neighborhood.

SAMPLE LESSONS

Create drawings on open ended topics such as "I am helping...." "When I grow up I want to be..." "My friends and I like to..." Display the drawings around the room and ask students to say how they feel about their work and that of their peers.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

Use the following resources to develop instructional strategies:

CONTENT RESOURCES

Homemade Houses: Traditional Homes, John Nicholson

Kid's Multicultural Art Book, Terzian

Native American Ars and Cultures, Anne D' Alleva

Emphasis Art,

Wachowiak and Clements

Material World, A Global Family, Portrait, Peter Manzel

Literacy Connections

Little Blue and Little Yellow, Leo Lionni

The Painter, Peter Catalanotto
What it Feels like to Be a Building,
Forrest Wilson

All I Am, Roe

Africa Brothers and Sisters, Kroll My Clothes, Patterson In A Circle Long Ago: A Treasury of Native American Lore From North America, Nancy Van Laan House and Homes, Ann Morris

Intervention Resources

- · Lists of jobs artist do
- Reproductions/slides/videos
- Read aloud, show picture books
- Visual examples
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Teacher demonstrations
- Field trips

Classroom-based Assessments

- Teacher interviews
- Checklists
- Anecdotal notes
- Rubric
- Exhibition
- Portfolios include a comparison matrix of domiciles across cultures and historical periods
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

For Students at the Advanced Level

- Include opportunities for more problem solving and creative thinking
- Open ended questions
- Self-assessment/reflection

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Label students' work as they describe it
- Provide ample opportunities to speak
- Use primary resources (photos, artifacts)
- Explore multiple perspectives.
- Practice listening and following directions

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Break down tasks into small manageable units
- Give immediate feedback
- Preview major concepts to help students relate them to familiar concepts
- Review the directions before starting
- Vary the mode of presentation

Home and Community Connections

- Take a neighborhood walk and make a list of artwork in the community (billboards, window displays, urban art sculptures, murals, clothing styles, automobiles, architecture). Make a simple map. Connect drawings of the artworks to their location on the map.
- Think of a building that you pass on the way to school. On mural paper, paint a street.
 Each student paints their own building on the street to create a large mural of a city scene.
 Apply color with crayons/oil pastels for background and details.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Context

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- D. Analyze a work of art from its historical and cultural perspective.
- E. Analyze how historical events and culture impact forms, techniques and purposes of works in the arts.
- F. Know and apply appropriate vocabulary used between social studies and the arts and humanities.
- G. Relate works of art to geographic regions: Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, Central America, North America, South America.
- H. Identify, describe and analyze the work of Pennsylvania Artists in dance, music, theater, and visual arts.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade K students will be able to:

- Identify works of art as belonging to particular cultures, times, and places.
- Understand their own identities and cultures through the visual arts.
- Create art based on historical and cultural ideas.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Know what art is (creating things, showing beauty through visual images) and where it can be found (everyday objects, formal art, advertising, decorative elements, buildings).
- Understand that there are various purposes for creating works of visual art.
- Know that art is made all over the world and that art is produced by people
 of all cultures.
- Understand how people of diverse cultures celebrate events by studying paintings, prints, drawings, etc.
- Develop a basic architectural vocabulary.
- Identify and describe different kinds of buildings in the neighborhood.
- Discuss the various types of jobs that artists do.
- · Read stories about the lives of famous artists.
- Identify and describe traditional food, customs and forms of dress in relation to one's cultural heritage.
- Understand the special holidays, festivals, celebrations and ceremonies of specific cultures that center around religious themes, births, deaths and seasonal celebrations such as fruits of the harvest celebrations, May Day, springfests.

- After viewing and discussing animals in art works and artifacts from diverse cultures, students will make paintings that reflect their own ideas of animals and the animals' environments
- Look at examples of clothing and accessories from diverse cultures (kimono, suit, dress, robe, sarong, caftan). Connect to "specific" cultures
- A unit of study that focuses on where people live (shelter) across cultures and historical periods (e.g. collages, models, paintings, photographs)
- Display photo of totem poles and written sentences describing their animal
- · Comparison matrix of domiciles across cultures
- Look at and discuss examples of motifs from diverse cultures. Experiment with paint using varied tools, such as sticks, shells, sponges, and strings to create African motifs. Construct a simple accordion book, cut and paste examples of painted motifs in the book. Label the motifs.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Context

Use the following resources to develop instructional strategies:

CONTENT RESOURCES

Emphasis Art,

Wachowiak and Clements

More Children's Art and Crafts, Australian Women's Weekly

Creativities-Art Activities Across the Elementary Curriculum, Szeglin and Holtje

Art Connections - Integrating Art Throughout the Curriculum, Adventures in Art, Laura Chapman

Literacy Connections

In A Circle Long Ago: A Treasury of Native Lore from North America, Nancy Van Laan

House and Homes, Ann Morris Sweet Clara and the Freedom Quilt, Deborah Hopkinson

Keeping Quilt, Patricia Pollaco In a Red House, Tafuri Little Blue and Little Red, Leo Lionni

The Painter, Peter Catalanotto

What It Feels Like To Be A Building, Forrest Wilson

All I Am, Roe

Africa Brothers and Sisters, Kroll

My Clothes, Patterson

Best Friends, Cohen

Building a Hours, Barton

Instructional Strategies

- Show photographs, magazines, picture books
- Reading aloud
- Reproductions/slides/ videos
- Visual samples
- Field trips
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions
- Teacher demonstrations

Classroom-based Assessments

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Portfolios best work
- Student portfolios should include:
 - Dictated positive statements about their classmates' art work
 - Class display
- Verbal descriptions
- Rubric for assessing student art work may include the following criteria: level of skill, evidence of imagination/invention and evidence of experimentation
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level
- Anecdotal records
- Teacher logs
- Exhibitions
- Audiotapes, videotapes
- Use of art vocabulary in their discussions
- Positive statements
- Student talk about their art work using the W's (who, what, when, where, why and how)

For Students at the Advanced Level

- Include opportunities for more problem solving and creative thinking
- Open ended questions
- Self-assessment/reflection

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples.
- Interpret pictures and describe them in their own words or languages
- Group activities
- Cooperative learning
- Read and utilize signs and symbols to communicate how they see a work of art

Students with Disabilities

- Provide specialized equipment needed for student to complete task.
- Provide seating to accommodate the student, particularly visually or hearing impaired students, etc.
- Provide visual examples and hands on demonstrations.
- Step by step instruction
- Cooperative learning
- Working in pairs
- Have optional activities that accommodate the disability

Home and Community Connections

Find art and architecture in the community whose style is not western. Describe different architecture and architectural elements in the neighborhood (for example roofs, doors, buildings, and windows). Have the students make images about their neighborhood. Compare the different styles.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Context

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- I. Identify, explain, and analyze philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.
- J. Identify, explain and analyze historical and cultural differences as they relate to works in the arts.
- K. Identify, explain and analyze traditions as they relate to works in the arts.
- L. Identify, explain and analyze common themes, forms and techniques from works in the arts.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade K students will be able to:

■ Identify the historical, cultural and social context of an individual work in the arts.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Identify and explore their identity and culture through the visual arts.
- Recognize, share, and compare family traditions through the visual arts.
- Identify the art and artists in the neighborhood.
- Identify the art, artists, and cultural institutions in the larger community.
- Identify and describe traditional foods, customs and forms of dress in their family.
- Make works of art which reflect their understanding of their own lives, families, homes and neighborhoods.
- Discuss the work of artists who live or work in the neighborhood.

- Find examples of art in the classroom such as textile designs on clothing, jewelry, pottery, etc. Ask students to describe the art they find in their homes.
- Make a drawing or painting of their family celebrating a favorite time together.
- Take a neighborhood walk and talk about the art found in the community.
- Engage students in looking at pictures that depict children from different cultures and settings by asking questions about what details they notice, what questions the pictures make them ask. Recommended works: "The Bath" by Mary Cassatt, "Mother's Helper" by Diego Rivera, "The Banjo Lesson" by Henry O. Tanner, and "The Family" by Henry Moore.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Context

EXTENDED LEARNING CONTENT RESOURCES ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT **OPPORTUNITIES** Classroom-based Assessment Use the following resources to **English Language Learners** Teacher/student interviews develop instructional strategies • Provide visual examples Emphasis Art. Checklists • Interpret pictures and describe Wachowiak and Clements them in their own words or Portfolios-best work languages Adventures in Art, Laura Verbal descriptions Chapman Group activities Rubric for assessing student art Tell Me About Your Art Picture, Cooperative learning work may include the following cri-Janet Carson teria: level of skill, evidence of · Read and utilize signs and imagination/invention and symbols to communicate how evidence of experimentation they see a work of art Create rubrics that address the PA **Literacy Connections** Standard Statements for grade The Painter and the Wild Swans. level Claude Clement Students with Disabilities Teacher logs Mr. Tamerin's Trees, Kathryn Ernst • Provide specialized equipment Exhibitions Look Closer, Peter Ziebel needed for student to complete task Audiotapes, videotapes Count and See. Hoban · Provided seating to accommo-• Use of art vocabulary in their Little Blue and Little Yellow, date the student, particularly discussions Leo Lionni visually on hearing impaired Positive statements The Art Teacher. Tomie di Paolo students, etc. Student talk about their art work No Good in Art, Hoban Cohen Provide visual examples and using the W's (who, what, when, hands on demonstrations where, why and how) • Step by step instruction Read aloud, show picture books **Instructional Strategies:** Cooperative learning • Reproductions, slides, videos, • Show photographs, magazines, Working in pairs visual samples picture books Have optional activities that Field trips Reading aloud accommodate the disability Teacher demonstrations • Reproductions/slides/videos Class discussions Visual samples Field trips • Brainstorming, problem solving For Students at the · Class discussions **Advanced Level** Teacher demonstrations Design images about two friends who are different (ethnic backgrounds, different neighborhoods, etc).

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.3. Critical Response

diverse cultures and historical periods.

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Recognize critical processes used in the examination of works in the arts and humanities: compare and contrast, analyze, interpret, form and test hypotheses, evaluate/form judgments.
- B. Know that works in the arts can be described by using the arts elements principles and concepts.
- C. Know classification skills with materials and processes used to create works in the arts.
- D. Explain meanings in the arts and humanities through individual works and the works of others using a fundamental vocabulary of critical response.
- E. Recognize and identify types of critical analysis in the arts and humanities: Contextual criticism, Formal criticism, Intuitive criticism.
- F. Know how to recognize and identify similar and different characteristics among works in the arts.
- G. Know and demonstrate what a critic's position or opinion is related to works in the arts and humanities.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade K students will be able to:

- Express an opinion about the artwork and support their position utilizing art vocabulary.
- Know that works in the arts can be described by using the elements and principles of art.

- INSTRUCTIONAL MODELUnderstand that there are various purposes for creating works of visual art and
- be able to identify some of these purposes.
 Understand and reflect on different responses to the same work of art. Look at and discuss a variety of works of art and artifacts that exemplify art makers from
- Look at and discuss a variety of works of art and artifacts that exemplify art makers from diverse cultures and historical periods.
- Understand that students can have similar and different descriptions of the same work of art.
- Understand and value one's own artwork and that of one's peers and others through participation in classroom, school, and citywide competitions.
- Recognize that reflection is important for understanding and improving their own artwork
- Develop and use an art vocabulary to express what they see and how it makes them feel.
- Respect, appreciate and value the responses and opinions of others.

- Discuss the variety of art forms used in everyday life including industrial design (furniture, automobiles), fashion design (clothing, accessories), graphic design (picture books, advertisements) and how they are similar and different.
- Look silently at one work of art or artifact for one minute. Remove art from view. Discuss what was seen, respecting each other's opinions and ideas. Look at the work again. Discuss the second perceptions.
- Display student work. Ask each student to make a positive statement about a specific artwork.
- Display student work and discuss what students could do to improve their work.
- Display student work and compare the works. Discuss color, shape, form, and other elements.
- Show a variety of art works and have students identify the art elements.
- Visit museums and look at specific works of art. Then use reproductions of the same work and have students explain their impressions. Discuss scale, appearance, and color differences.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.3. Critical Response

EXTENDED LEARNING CONTENT RESOURCES ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT **OPPORTUNITIES** Classroom-based Assessments Use the following resources to **English Language Learners** Teacher/student interviews develop instructional strategies • Provide visual examples Checklists Tell Me About Your Art Picture, • Interpret pictures and describe them in their own words or Janet Carson Portfolios languages Emphasis Art. • Student portfolios should include: Wackowiak and Clements Group activities Dictated positive statements Cooperative learning about their classmates art · Read and utilize signs and symbols to communicate how Class display they see a work of art **Literacy Connections** Verbal descriptions Grade/age-appropriate literature: • Rubric for assessing student art Little Blue and Little Yellow, work may include the following Leo Lionni criteria: level of skill, evidence of **Students with Disabilities** imagination/invention and The Art Teacher, Tomie di Paolo Provide specialized equipment evidence of experimentation No Good in Art, Hoban Cohen needed for student to com- Create rubrics that address the plete task. PA Standard Statements for Provide seating to accommograde level date the student, particularly Teacher logs **Intervention Resources** visually or hearing impaired Exhibitions students, etc. • Show photographs, magazines, Audiotapes, videotapes picture books Provide visual examples and · Use of art vocabulary in their dis- Reading aloud hands of demonstrations cussions • Reproductions/slides/videos • Step by step instruction Positive statements Visual samples Cooperative learning Student talk about their art work Field trips Working in pairs using the W's (who, what, when, • Brainstorming, problem solving • Have optional activities that where, why and how) Class discussions accommodate the disability Teacher demonstrations For Students at the **Home and Community** Advanced Level Connections For advanced kindergarten stu-Describe different architecture dents, provide two examples of and architectural elements in the artwork to compare and contrast. neighborhood (for example Have the student write simple senroofs, doors, buildings, and wintences or words describing the dows). Have the students make work and what makes each differimages about their neighborent and the same, what they see, hood. Compare the different and what they like. styles.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.4 Aesthetic Response

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Know how to respond to a philosophical statement about works of arts and humanities.
- B. Know how to communicate an informed individual opinion about the meaning of works in the arts.
- C. Recognize that the environment of the observer influences individual aesthetic responses to works in the arts.
- D. Recognize that choices made by artists regarding subject matter and themes communicate ideas through works in the arts and humanities.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade K students will be able to:

- Know how to respond to a philosophical statement about works in the arts and humanities.
- Know how to communicate an informed opinion about the meaning of works in the arts.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Identify works of art as belonging to particular cultures, times, and places.
- · Create art based on historical and cultural ideas.
- Understand that art looks different because of the time period it was made in, the culture that produced it and/or the different reasons the artist had for creating it.
- Identify ways in which the works they see differ from one another in both look and function.
- Understand that their art is the result of their own personality and cultural context and that by producing art which relates to the art of other cultures and times, they are, in a sense, participating in those cultures and times.
- Examine examples of visual art from diverse cultures and discuss their distinctive characteristics.

- Make a drawing or painting of their family celebrating a favorite time together. Allow the students to share why they choose to paint their particular image.
- Take a neighborhood walk and talk about the art found in the community. Discuss why art in the neighborhood looks the way it does.
- Engage students in looking at pictures that depict children from different cultures and settings by asking questions about what details they notice, what questions the pictures make them ask. Recommended works: "The Bath" by Mary Cassatt, "Mother's Helper" by Diego Rivera, "The Banjo Lesson" by Henry O. Tanner, and "The Family" by Henry Moore.
- Compare and contrast traditional Navajo and ancient Greek pottery. Using clay, create a simple pinch pot choosing design elements from either culture. Students discuss their choices in their work.
- After viewing and discussing animals in art works and artifacts from diverse cultures, students will make paintings that reflect their own ideas of animals and the animals' environments.
- Look at examples of clothing and accessories from diverse cultures (kimono, suit, dress, robe, sarong, caftan). Connect to "specific" cultures.
- A unit of study that focuses on where people live (shelter) across cultures and historical periods (e.g. collages, models, paintings, photographs). Discuss the variety of art forms used in everyday life including industrial design (furniture, automobiles), fashion design (clothing, accessories), graphic design (picture books, advertisements).
- Look silently at one work of art or artifact for one minute. Remove art from view. Discuss what was seen, respecting each other's opinions. Look at the work again. Discuss the second time perceptions.
- Display student work. Ask each student to make a positive statement about a specific artwork.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.4 Aesthetic Response

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

Classroom-based Assessments

English Language Learners • Provide visual examples

• Interpret pictures and describe

them in their own words or

languages

Group activities

Cooperative learning

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

Create visual compositions in response to read-alouds of a variety of picture books, including:

CONTENT RESOURCES

Grandpa's House, Modern Curriculum Press

Literacy Connections

Brothers and Sisters. Modern Curriculum Press

Me Too, Mercer Mayer When Will We be Sisters, Scholastic

The Jacket I Wear in the Snow, Nietzel

A House is a House For Me, Hoberman

Family, Oxenburg

- Student responses and class discussions
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Portfolios-best work
- Rubric for assessing student art work may include the following criteria: level of skill, evidence of imagination/invention and evidence of experimentation
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level
- Anecdotal records
- Teacher logs
- Exhibitions
- Audiotapes, videotapes
- Student writing

Students with Disabilities

· Read and utilize signs and

they see a work of art

symbols to communicate how

- Provide specialized equipment needed for student to complete task
- Provided seating to accommodate the student, particularly visually or hearing impaired students, etc.
- Provide visual examples and hands on demonstrations
- Step by step instruction
- Cooperative learning
- Working in pairs
- Have optional activities that accommodate the disability

Intervention Resources

- Read aloud, show picture books
- Reproductions/slides/videos, visual samples
- Field trips
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions
- Teacher demonstrations

For Students at the Advanced Level

For advanced kindergarten students, provide two examples of artwork to compare and contrast from varying cultures but similar subjects. Have the student write simple sentences or words describing the work and what makes each different and the same, what they see, and what they like. Discuss with the child why they are different or the same.

Home and Community Connections

Describe different architecture and architectural elements in the neighborhood (for example roofs, doors, buildings, and windows). Have the students make images about their neighborhood. Compare the different styles.



Core Curriculum

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

A. Know and use the elements and principles of each art form to create works in the arts and humanities.

Elements: color, form/shape, line, space, texture and value.

Principles: balance, contrast, emphasis/focal point, movement/rhythm, proportion/scale, repetition, unity/harmony.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 1 students will be able to:

- Identify the elements, principles, and expressive features in works of art.
- Solve visual arts problems by applying elements, principles, and expressive features of art.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Identify and use primary and secondary colors, and black and white.
- Identify art elements such as color, line, shape and texture as they appear in works of art.
- Identify art principles such as balance, rhythm and repetition
- Identify and draw different kinds of lines (straight, curved, wide and narrow)
- Close lines to create shapes
- Identify and draw basic geometric shapes
- Use a variety of media to make many kinds of art by oneself and with others
- Use scissors and glue with control to create shapes and three dimensional form.

- Using a limited palette of two primary colors with black and white, for example, blue and yellow with black and white, create paintings of rain forests/jungles.
- Practice making different kinds of lines such as straight, zig zag/wavy, spiral, thick, thin, looping, jagged, etc. Make a drawing with markers or crayons using line only.
- Point out light and dark colors in a painting. Demonstrate how to mix a light color (tint) by adding a small amount of color to white and dark by adding a small amount of black to the color (shade). Students practice making light blue and dark blue.
- Look at and discuss examples of motifs from diverse cultures. Experiment with paint using varied tools, such as sticks, shells, sponges and strings to create African motifs. Construct a simple accordion book, cut and paste examples of painted motifs in the book. Label the motifs.
- Create a 3-dimensional animal by folding, cutting and pasting construction paper.
 Use crayons, markers and paint to decorate.
- After studying Northwest Native Americans, students construct totem poles using paper towel tubes covered with brown paper. Draw images of animals using black and red marker and white crayon on the roll. Cut wings, decorate and glue to totem pole.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

EXTENDED LEARNING CONTENT RESOURCES ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT **OPPORTUNITIES** Classroom-based Assessments Use the following resources to **English Language Learners** develop instructional strategies: Portfolios Provide visual examples and Children and Their Art, hands-on demonstrations Rubric for assessing student art Hurwitz & Day work may include the following • Diverse cooperative learning Adventures in Art, criteria: level of skill, evidence of groups imagination/invention and Laura Chapman • Label students' work as they evidence of experimentation Emphasis Art, describe it Wachowiak and Clements Create rubrics that address the • Provide ample opportunities to PA Standard Statements for Art. Rebecca Brooks speak grade level Art Everywhere • Use primary resources (photos, Anecdotal records Chanda and Marstaller artifacts) Teacher logs • Explore multiple perspectives Exhibitions • Practice listening and following **Literacy Connections** Audio tapes, video tapes directions Tye May and the Magic Brush Molly Barrett For Students at the Roses are Red - Are Violets Blue?, Alice and Martin Provensen **Advanced Level** Students with Disabilities Open ended questions Alexander and the Terrible, Provide visual examples and Horrible, Very Bad Day, Self-assessment/reflection hands-on demonstration Judith Viorsk • Diverse cooperative learning How a Book Is Made, Aliki groups The Color Wizard Break down tasks into small manageable units Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 1, • Give immediate feedback William Penn Foundation • Preview major concepts to Art Connections. help students relate them to SRA McGraw Hill familiar concepts • Review the directions before starting **Intervention Resources** • Vary the mode of presentation · Reading aloud, show picture books • Reproductions/slides/videos Visual samples **Home and Community Connections** • Field Trips • Be able to find lines in every- Brian storming/problem solving day objects · Class discussions • Make a list of all red objects in your house

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

B. Recognize, know, use and demonstrate a variety of appropriate arts elements and principles to produce, review and revise original works in the arts.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 1 students will be able to:

- Know differences among materials, techniques, and processes.
- Select and use materials, techniques, and processes to communicate ideas, experiences, and stories.
- Use art materials and tools in a safe and responsible manner.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

Explore and develop control and confidence using the media and techniques introduced in kindergarten and grade one

Explore and develop control and confidence in using the following media: oil pastels, torn paper, styrofoam

Know how to do the following techniques:

- Cut basic shapes
- Blend colors
- Make crayon etchings and crayon batiks
- Crayon resist
- Make collages
- Make prints (sponge, sandpaper, monoprint, splatter)
- Combine media (watercolors, markers, crayon)
- Make glue prints and styrofoam prints (etched and relief)
- Cut forms from folded paper
- Make paper sculptures,
- Construct simple puppets (paper bag/stick)
- Construct simple handmade books
- Build pinch pots
- Make simple clay figures by pulling the clay

- Read Rainbow Fish by Marcus Pfister. Create a crayon resist painting illustrating a part of the story.
- After visiting the zoo, create a painting of an animal on construction paper. Cut
 the animal painting out and glue on to a large piece of mural paper. Create the
 appropriate environmental background with paint.
- Create a 3 dimensional animal by folding, cutting and pasting construction paper
- Gather objects such as sticks, spools, corks, clothespins, sponges for printmaking. Discuss and demonstrate the principle of repetition through the printmaking process.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

EXTENDED LEARNING CONTENT RESOURCES ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT **OPPORTUNITIES** Class-based Assessments Children and Their Art, **English Language Learners** Hurwitz & Day Checklists Provide visual examples and Adventures in Art, hands-on demonstration Portfolios Laura Chapman • Diverse cooperative learning • Rubric for assessing student art Emphasis Art, groups work may include the following Wachowiak and Clements criteria: level of skill, evidence of • Label students' work as they imagination/invention and describe it evidence of experimentation **Literacy Connections** • Provide ample opportunities to Create rubrics that address the Tye May and the Magic Brush, speak PA Standard Statements for Molly Barrett • Use primary resources (photos, grade level Roses are Red - Are Violets artifacts) Blue?, Alice and Martin Provensen Anecdotal records Practice listening and following Teacher logs directions Alexander and the Terrible, Horrible, Very Bad Day, Exhibitions Judith Viorsk Audio tapes, video tapes How a Book Is Made, Aliki Students with Disabilities The Color Wizard Provide visual examples and Literacy Through the Arts hands-on demonstration Reading Series, Grade 1, For Students at the Diverse cooperative learning William Penn Foundation Advanced Level groups • Open ended questions Break down tasks into small • Self-assessment/reflection manageable units Give immediate feedback **Intervention Resources** • Preview major concepts to · Reading aloud, show pictures help students relate them • Reproductions/slides/videos to familiar concepts Visual samples • Review the directions before Field Trips starting • Brian storming/problem solving Vay the mode of presentation **Home and Community Connections** View and tell the story of Tar Beach by Faith Ringgold (quilt or book). Create a crayon resist drawing of a summer time family activity. Add a quilt like border using pre-cut fabric, wallpaper or wrapping paper.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

C. Know and use fundamental vocabulary within each of the arts forms.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 1 students will be able to:

- Identify and describe lines, shapes and colors in arts and artifacts from diverse cultures and historical periods and in the environment.
- Develop, use and retain an art vocabulary.
- Be able to say how they feel about a work of art.
- Understand that students can have similar and different descriptions of the same work of art.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Use basic art vocabulary when discussing or describing visual works both orally and in writing.
- Describe the mood in a work of art or artifact, orally and in writing, using basic art vocabulary.
- Express an opinion about a work of art using basic art vocabulary, orally and in writing.
- Identify and name primary and secondary colors.
- Know and be able to name different art forms: portrait, sculpture, landscape, seascape, sketch, and statue.
- Know the names of some art media (pencil, marker, tempera, clay watercolor, collage) and processes (paint, print, weave, model); be able to recognize them and be able to describe them.

VOCABULARY WORDS

Line, color, shape/form, texture, space rhythm, balance, emphasis/focal point, proportion/scale, repetition, contrast, unity/harmony, cool, warm, primary, secondary, light, dark, two-dimension, three-dimension, paint, draw, sculpt, craft, collage, design, sketch, watercolor, marker, crayon, tempera, chalk, multi-media, textile, styrofoam, raffia, tapestry, weave, burlap, scenery, architecture, mural, portrait, self-portrait, landscape, seascape, cityscape, statue, sculpture, bust, print, gargoyle, shade, gray, clay, geometric, organic, realistic, abstract.

- Look at and discuss examples of motifs from diverse cultures. Experiment with paint using varied tools, such as sticks, shells, sponges and strings to create African motifs. Construct a simple accordion book, cut and paste examples of painted motifs in the book. Label the motifs.
- 2. Display a variety of art works such as abstract, realistic, expressionist. Using cut paper symbols representing time (clock-which work took the longest to make), money (which one cost the most), best in show (which one I like the best), and house (which one I would buy for my house), ask students to place symbols by art work according to their opinions. Students then discuss their choices.
- 3. Set up a simple still life such as a plant on a table. Students will paint the still life. Display completed paintings. Conduct a class critique. Elicit students' responses about the individual interpretations of the same subject. Acknowledge the value of each student's individual interpretation.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT	EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES
Children and Their Art, Hurvitz & Day Adventures in Art, Laura Chapman Emphasis Art, Wachowiak and Chapman Literacy Connections Tye May and the Magic Brush, Molly Barrett Roses are Red – Are Violets Blue?, Alice and Martin Provensen Alexander and the Terrible, Horrible, Very Bad Day, Judith Viorsk How a Book Is Made, Aliki The Color Wizard Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 1, William Penn Foundation Intervention Resources Reading aloud, show pictures Reproductions/slides/videos Visual samples Field trips Brain storming/problem solving	Classroom-based Assessments Checklists Interviews Verbal identification and description of elements of art Use of art vocabulary in description of works of art Oral reading of accordian books Portfolios Rubric for assessing student art work may include the following criteria: level of skill, evidence of imagination/invention and evidence of experimentation Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level Anecdotal records Teacher logs Exhibitions Audio tapes, video tapes Reading aloud, show pictures Reproductions/slides/videos Positive statements, round robin fashion For Students at the Advanced Level Open ended questions Self-assessment/reflection	 English Language Learners Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration Diverse cooperative learning groups Label students' work as they describe it Provide ample opportunities to speak Use primary resources (photos, artifacts) Explore multiple perspectives Practice listening and following directions Students with Disabilities Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration Diverse cooperative learning groups Break down tasks into small manageable units Give immediate feedback Preview major concepts to help students relate them to familiar concepts Review the directions before starting Vary the mode of presentation

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- D. Use knowledge of varied styles within each art form through a performance or exhibition of unique work.
- E. Demonstrate the ability to define objects, express emotions, illustrate an action or relate an experience through creation of works of art.
- F. Identify works of others through a performance or exhibition.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 1 students will be able to:

■ Select and use subject matter, symbols, and ideas to communicate meaning.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Use original ideas in one's own art work
- Identify and describe traditional food, customs and forms of dress in relation to one's cultural heritage
- Identify special holidays, festivals, celebrations and ceremonies of specific cultures that center around themes, seasonal celebrations and ceremonies, such as harvest day, May Day, springfests, etc.
- Identify and describe, using basic art vocabulary, dominant images and symbols in works of art and artifacts, such as animals, birds, people, places, things, nature, city life, weather, seasons, faces/portraits
- Know that artists make many different kinds of art (drawing, painting, ceramics, mixed media, functional objects, cake decorating, carving)
- Know that artists get their ideas in many ways (nature, other visual art, art forms such as poetry, fiction, imagination, history, emotions, current events)
- Recognize signs and symbols associated with cultural celebrations

- Show Henri Rousseau's, "Carnival Evening" and Van Gogh's, "Night Cafe". Describe the mood/ feeling in each of the paintings. Explain your opinion.
- Look at illustrations in the books of Eric Carle such as *The Very Hungry Caterpillar*, and *The Very Busy Spider*. Create a collage of an animal using cut construction paper. Add detail with crayon. Know that artists make may different kinds of art (drawing, painting, ceramics, mixed media, functional objects, cake decorating, carving).
- Know that artists get their ideas in many ways (nature, other visual art, art forms such as poetry, imagination, history, emotions, current events)
- Display a variety of art works descriptive of different styles such as abstract, realistic, expressionist, impressionist. Using cut paper symbols representing time (clock-which work took the longest to make), money (cost the most), heart (which one I like best), best in show (blue ribbon), and house (which one I would buy for my house), ask students to place the symbols by art work according to their opinions.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

EXTENDED LEARNING CONTENT RESOURCES ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT **OPPORTUNITIES Classroom-based Assessments Literacy Connections English Language Learners** Teacher/student interviews on Provide visual examples and Tye May and the Magic Brush, verbal identification and descriphands-on demonstration Molly Barrett tion of mood • Diverse cooperative learning Roses are Red - Are Violets · Checklists including identificagroups Blue?, Alice and Martin Provensen tion of primary and secondary • Label students' work as they Alexander and the Terrible, colors, shapes, lines and texdescribe it Horrible, Very Bad Day, tures Judith Viorsk • Provide ample opportunities to Portfolios-best work speak How a Book Is Made, Aliki • Rubric for assessing student art • Use primary resources (photos, The Color Wizard work may include the following artifacts) criteria: level of skill, evidence of Explore multiple perspectives imagination/invention and Practice listening and following evidence of experimentation directions **Intervention Resources** Create rubrics that address the • Reading aloud, show pictures PA Standard Statements for **Students with Disabilities** • Reproductions/slides/videos grade level Provide visual examples and Visual samples Anecdotal records hands-on demonstration • Field Trips Teacher logs Diverse cooperative learning • Brian storming/problem solving Exhibitions groups Class discussions · Audio tapes, video tapes • Break down tasks into small Teacher demonstrations manageable units • Give immediate feedback • Preview major concepts to For Students at the help students relate them to Advanced Level familiar concepts • Open ended questions • Review the directions before • Self-assessment/reflection starting • Vary the mode of presentation **Home and Community Connections** • Provide opportunities for students to create visual compositions that utilize art elements, principles and expressive elements that are based on students' own experiences (for example, images of houses, cityscapes, mood paintings and family portraits). • Describe shapes lines and colors in architectural elements in the neighborhood, e.g. doors, windows, roofs, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- G. Recognize the function of rehearsals and practice sessions.
- H. Handle materials, equipment and tools safely at work and performance spaces.
- I. Identify arts events that take place in schools and communities.
- J. Know and use traditional and contemporary technologies for producing, performing and exhibiting works in the arts or works of others.
- K. Know and use traditional and contemporary technologies for furthering knowledge and understanding in the humanities.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 1 students will be able to:

- Know and understand that certain arts techniques and processes require practice and repetition for mastery.
- Use art materials and tools in a safe and responsible manner.
- Know about arts events taking place in the neighborhood.
- Develop, use, and retain an art vocabulary.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Know differences among materials, techniques, and processes
- Handle art materials/supplies safely
- · Identify materials used
- Understand the importance of order and cleanliness in the art room
- Recognize some mechanical/electrical equipment
- · Identify methods for storing art materials
- Be able to research artists, cultures, techniques and processes in the IMC with the help of librarian or teacher
- Know and use traditional technologies in the creation of works of art, e.g., pencil, crayons, markers, paint, clay, needle/thread
- Know and use contemporary technologies, e.g., CD's.,software, clays, cameras, computers
- Develop basic understanding of computer paint programs (KidPix)
- Complete a finished work of art in a variety of materials/media

- Make a list of art work in the neighborhood (billboards, window displays, urban art sculptures, murals, architecture). Make a simple map. Connect drawings of the artworks to their location on the map.
- Use crayons, markers, or paints to create a picture of themselves and their families doing a special activity
- Draw a picture of their home or the buildings they see on the way to school
- Create a three dimensional animal by folding, cutting, and pasting construction paper. Use crayons and markers to decorate.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT	EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES	
Use the following resources to develop instructional strategies: Children and Their Art. Hurwitz & Day Adventures in Art, Laura Chapman Kids Create, Laurie Carlson Emphasis Art, Wachowiak and Clements	Classroom-based Assessments Teacher observation Skills check list Anecdotal notes Rubric for assessing student art work may include the following criteria: level of skill, evidence of imagination/invention and evidence of experimentation Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level	 English Language Learners Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration Diverse cooperative learning groups Label students' work as they describe it Provide ample opportunities to speak Use primary resources (photos, artifacts) Explore multiple perspectives. 	
Literacy Connections Blackware Storage, Maria Montoya Face Zoo, Lois Eirlert	ExhibitionStudent portfolios	 Practice listening and following directions 	
Animal Shapes, Wildsmith Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 1, William Penn Foundation	For Students at the Advanced Level Include opportunities for more problem solving and creative thinking	Students with Disabilities • Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration • Diverse cooperative learning groups	
Intervention Resources Reading aloud, show picture books, color wheel chart Visual examples Brainstorming, problem solving Teacher demonstrations Field trips	 Create handmade books Open ended questions Self-assessment/reflection 	 Break down tasks into small manageable units Give immediate feedback. Preview major concepts to help students relate them to familiar concepts Review the directions before starting Vary the mode of presentation 	

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2. Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Explain the historical, cultural and social context of an individual work in the arts.
- B. Relate works in the arts chronologically to historical events, e.g., 10,000 B.C. to the present.
- C. Relate works in the arts to varying styles and genre and to the periods in which they were created.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 1 students will be able to:

- Identify works of art as belonging to particular cultures, times, and places.
- Create art based on historical and cultural ideas.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Understand that art has been created in all cultures
- Understand that art looks different because of the time period in which it was created and the culture in which it was created
- Identify works of art as belonging to particular cultures
- Identify ways in which the works of art are different or similar in function
- Recognize in broad terms the cultural origins of art and artifacts from diverse cultures and historical periods
- Identify dominant images, symbols and ideas in works of art and artifacts
- Recognize art forms such as portrait, sculpture, landscape, seascape, statue, sketch, mural, print
- Discriminate between realistic and abstract representation in works of art and artifacts
- Discuss various jobs artists do
- Identify public art (buildings, road signs, billboards, sculpture, murals) in the school and neighborhood
- Locate art in the home, school and neighborhood
- Understand what makes a portrait
- Identify different architecture and architectural elements in the neighborhood

- A unit of study that focuses on where people live such as tipi, cave, or house across cultures and historical periods
- Brainstorm a list of different jobs artists do. List them on the chalkboard. Illustrate what job they may want to do when they grow up

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2. Historical and Cultural Contexts

Use the following resources to develop instructional strategies:

CONTENT RESOURCES

Homemade Houses: Traditional Homes, John Nicholson

Kid's Multicultural Art Book, Terzian

Native American Ars and Cultures, Anne D'Alleva

Emphasis Art, Wachowiak and Clements

Material World, A Global Family Portrait, Peter Manzel

Literacy Connections

Little Blue and Little Yellow, Leo Lionni

The Painter, Peter Catalanotto
What it Feels like to Be a
Building, Forrest Wilson
All I Am. Roe

Africa Brothers and Sisters, Kroll

My Clothes, Patterson In A Circle Long Ago: A Treasury of Native American Lore From North America, Nancy Van Laan

House and Homes, Ann Morris Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 1, William Penn Foundation

Intervention Resources

- Lists of jobs artists do
- Reproductions/slides/videos
- Read aloud, show picture books
- Visual examples
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Teacher demonstrations
- Field trips

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

Classroom-based Assessments

- Teacher interviews
- Checklists
- Anecdotal notes
- Rubric
- Exhibition
- Portfolios include a comparison matrix of domiciles across cultures and historical periods
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

For Students at the Advanced Level

- Include opportunities for more problem solving and creative thinking
- Open ended questions
- Self-assessment/reflection

Home and Community Connections

- Take a neighborhood walk and make a list of artwork in the community (billboards, window displays, urban art sculptures, murals, clothing styles, automobiles, architecture). Make a simple map. Connect drawings of the artworks to their location on the map.
- Think of a building that you pass on the way to school. On mural paper, paint a street. Each student paints their own building on the street to create a large mural of a city scene. Apply color with crayons/oil pastels for background and details.

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Label students' work as they describe it
- Provide ample opportunities to speak
- Use primary resources (photos, artifacts)
- Explore multiple perspectives
- Practice listening and following directions

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Break down tasks into small manageable units
- Give immediate feedback
- Preview major concepts to help students relate them to familiar concepts
- Review the directions before starting
- Vary the mode of presentation.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Context

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- D. Analyze a work of art from its historical and cultural perspective.
- E. Analyze how historical events and culture impact forms, techniques and purposes of works in the arts.
- F. Know and apply appropriate vocabulary used between social studies and the arts and humanities.
- G. Relate works of art to geographic regions: Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, Central America, North America, South America.
- H. Identify, describe and analyze the work of Pennsylvania artists in dance, music, theater, and visual arts.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 1 students will be able to:

- Identify works of art as belonging to particular cultures, times, and places.
- Create art based on historical and cultural ideas.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Know what art is (creating things, showing beauty through visual images) and where it can be found (everyday objects, formal art, advertising, decorative elements, buildings)
- Understand that there are various purposes for creating works of visual art
- Know that are is made all over the world and that art is produced by people of all cultures
- Understand how people of diverse cultures celebrate events by studying paintings, prints, drawings, etc.
- Recognize, share, and compare family traditions through the visual arts
- Identify and describe traditional food, customs and forms of dress in relation to one's cultural heritage
- Students will recognize and explore their own identities and cultures through the visual arts
- Students will describe what makes a portrait
- Study portraits of famous people of various races, gender and cultures
- Understand the concept of self-portrait
- Develop a basic architectural vocabulary
- Identify and describe different kinds of buildings in the neighborhood
- Identify different classifications of buildings, such as residential, industrial, recreational, religious, monumental and institutional
- Students will read stories about the lives of famous artists
- Understand the special holidays, festivals, celebrations and ceremonies of specific cultures that center around religious themes, birhts, deaths and seasonal celebrations such as fruits of the harvest celebrations, May Day, springfests
- Discuss the various jobs that artists do in the neighborhood

- Make simple 2- and 3-dimensional works of art indicative of specific cultures.
- Examine examples of visual art from diverse cultures and discuss their distinctive characteristics.
- Study and discuss Amish quilts and why and how they are made. Using construction paper, students will plan and design their own square using geometric shapes. Arrange and join squares to create a large class quilt. Compare and contrast the class quilt with Amish quilts.
- Observe works of art from diverse cultures having the same subject matter or symbols (e.g. human figure) and compare and contrast the way the works look and how the symbols are used.
- A unit of study that focuses on where people live such as tipi, cave, or house across cultures and historical periods
- Compare and contrast traditional Navajo and ancient Greek pottery. Using clay, create a simple pinch pot choosing design elements from either culture. Students discuss their choices in their work.
- After viewing and discussing animals in art works and artifacts from diverse cultures, students will make paintings that reflect their own ideas of animals and the animals' environments
- Look at examples of clothing and accessories from diverse cultures (kimono, suit, dress, robe, sarong, caftan). Connect to "specific" cultures.
- A unit of study that focuses on where people live (shelter) across cultures and historical periods (e.g. collages, models, paintings, photographs)
- Display photo of totem poles and written sentences describing their animal
- Comparison matrix of domiciles across cultures
- Take a neighborhood walk and make a list of artwork in the community (billboards, window displays, urban art sculptures, murals, clothing styles, automobiles, architecture). Make a simple map. Connect drawings of the artworks to their location on the map.
- Look at and discuss examples of motifs from diverse cultures. Experiment with paint using
 varied tools, such as sticks, shells, sponges, and strings to create African motifs. Construct a
 simple accordion book, cut and paste examples of painted motifs in the book. Label the motifs.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Context

Use the following resources to develop instructional strategies: *Emphasis Art*, Wachowiak and Clements *More Children's Art and Crafts*, Australian Women's Weekly *Creativities-Art Activities Across the Elementary Curriculum*, Szeglin and Holtje *Art Connections - Integrating Art Throughout the Curriculum Adventures in Art*, Laura Chapman

CONTENT RESOURCES

Literacy Connections

In A Circle Long Ago: A Treasury of Native Lore from North America, Nancy Van Laan

House and Homes, Ann Morris Sweet Clara and the Freedom Quilt, Deborah Hopkinson Keeping Quilt, Patricia Pollaco In a Red House, Tafuri Little Blue and Little Red, Leo Lionni

The Painter, Peter Catalanotto What It Feels Like To Be A Building, Forrest Wilson All I Am, Roe

Africa Brothers and Sisters, Kroll My Clothes, Patterson Best Friends, Cohen Building a House, Barton Literacy Through the Arts

Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 1, William Penn Foundation

Instructional strategies:

- Show photographs, magazines, picture books
- Reading aloud
- Reproductions/slides/ videos
- Visual samples
- Field trips
- · Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions
- Teacher demonstrations

Classroom-based Assessments

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Portfolios- best work
- Student portfolios should include:
 - Dictated positive statements about their classmates' art work
 - Class display
- Verbal descriptions
- Rubric for assessing student art work may include the following criteria: level of skill, evidence of imagination/invention and evidence of experimentation
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level
- Anecdotal records
- Teacher logs
- Exhibitions
- Audiotapes, videotapes
- Use of art vocabulary in their discussions
- Positive statements
- Student talk about their art work using the W's (who, what, when, where, why and how)

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples
- Interprets pictures and describe them in their own words or languages
- Group activities
- Cooperative learning
- Read and utilize signs and symbols to communicate how they see a work of art

Students with Disabilities

- Provide specialized equipment needed for student to complete task
- Provide seating to accommodate the student, particularly visually or hearing impaired students, etc.
- Provide visual examples and hands on demonstrations
- Step by step instruction
- Cooperative learning
- Working in pairs
- Have optional activities that accommodate the disability

Home and Community Connections

Find art and architecture in the community whose style is not western. Describe different architecture and architectural elements in the neighborhood (for example roofs, doors, buildings, and windows). Have the students make images about their neighborhood. Compare the different styles.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Context

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- I. Identify, explain, and analyze philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.
- J. Identify, explain and analyze historical and cultural differences as they relate to works in the arts.
- K. Identify, explain and analyze traditions as they relate to works in the arts.
- L. Identify, explain and analyze common themes, forms and techniques from works in the arts.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 1 students will be able to:

■ Identify the historical, cultural and social context of an individual work in the arts.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Identify and explore their identity and culture through the visual arts
- Recognize, share, and compare family traditions through the visual arts
- · Identify the art and artists in the neighborhood
- Identify the art, artists, and cultural institutions in the larger community
- Identify and describe traditional foods, customs and forms of dress in their family
- Make works of art which reflect their understanding of their own lives, families, homes and neighborhoods
- Discuss kinds of artists and their work who live and work in the neighborhood

- Study works of art that depict animals such as Bastet (cat headed goddess) from ancient Egypt, Winged Horse, Etruscan 400-600 A.D., and Baboon and Young, Pablo Picasso. Compare and contrast the way the works look. Make a connection between the culture and time.
- Show representative examples of dress from colonial times up until today. Describe and discuss differences and similarities in style and design. Create an original fashion design they would wear to a party.
- Use authentic Native American symbols as reference material for picture writing. Write original stories using picture writing.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Context

Use the following resources to develop instructional strategies: *Egyptian Art*, Cyril Aldred *Art from Many Hands*, Jo Miles Schuman *Indian Picture Writing*, Robert Hofsinde

CONTENT RESOURCES

Adventures in Art, Vol. 6, Laura Chapman Indian Story, Wassily Kandinsky

Literacy Connections

Old Bag of Bones, Janet Stevens

The Boy Who Drew Cats, Arthur Levine

Learning Bengali Alphabet, Paul Bani

Frog and Toad are Friends, Lobel

Magic Fish, Littledale Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 1,

William Penn Foundation

Instructional Strategies:

- Show photographs/magazines/ picture books
- Reading aloud
- Reproductions/slides/videos
- Visual samples
- Field trips
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions
- Teacher demonstrations

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

Classroom-based Assessments

- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Portfolios
- Student portfolios should include:
 - Dictated positive statements about their classmates art work
 - Class display
- Verbal descriptions
- Rubric for assessing student art work may include the following criteria: level of skill, evidence of imagination/invention and evidence of experimentation
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level
- Anecdotal records
- Teacher logs
- Exhibitions
- Audiotapes, videotapes
- Use of art vocabulary in their discussions
- Positive statements
- Student talk about their art work using the W's (who, what, when, where, why and how)
- Read aloud, show picture books
- Reproductions/slides/videos, visual samples
- Field trips
- Teacher demonstrations
- Brainstorming, Problem Solving
- · Class discussions

For Students at the Advanced Level

Design images about two friends who are different (ethnic back-grounds, different neighborhoods, etc.).

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples
- Interpret pictures and describe them in their own words or languages
- Group activities
- Cooperative learning
- Read and utilize signs and symbols to communicate how they see a work of art

Students with Disabilities

- Provide specialized equipment for student to complete task
- Provide seating to accommodate the student, particularly visually or hearing impaired students, etc.
- Provide visual examples and hands on demonstrations
- Step by step instruction
- Cooperative learning
- Working in pairs
- Have optional activities that accommodate the disability

Home and Community Connections

- Describe different architecture and architectural elements in the neighborhood (for example roofs, doors, buildings, and windows). Have the students make images about their neighborhood. Compare the different styles.
- Identify and describe public art (sculptures, murals) in the school or neighborhood and have the students draw these places. Place these drawings on the wall and have the students discuss these places.
- Provide information to the parents about places to see art in their home, school, and neighborhood.
- Provide resources for parents to visit community arts centers with their child and have the student make a work of art about this place.
- Provide opportunities for community arts centers to visit the school and work with the children.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.3. Critical Response

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

A. Recognize critical processes used in the examination of works in the arts and humanities: compare and contrast, analyze, interpret, form and test hypotheses, evaluate/form judgments.

- B. Know that works in the arts can be described by using the arts, elements principles and concepts.
- C. Know classification skills with materials and processes used to create works in the
- D. Explain meanings in the arts and humanities through individual works and the works of others using a fundamental vocabulary of critical response.
- E. Recognize and identify types of critical analysis in the arts and humanities: Contextual criticism, Formal criticism. Intuitive criticism.
- F. Know how to recognize and identify similar and different characteristics among works in the arts.
- G. Know and demonstrate what a critic's position or opinion is related to works in the arts and humanities.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 1 students will be able to:

- Express an opinion about the artwork and support their position utilizing art vocabulary.
- Know that works in the arts can be described by using the elements and principles of art.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Understand that there are various purposes for creating works of visual art and be able to identify some of these purposes
- Understand and reflect on different responses to the same work of art. Look at and discuss a variety of works of art and artifacts that exemplify art makers from diverse cultures and historical periods
- Look at and discuss a variety of works of art and artifacts that exemplify art makers from diverse cultures and historical periods
- Understand that students can have similar and different descriptions of the same work of art
- Understand and value one's own artwork and that of one's peers and others through participation in classroom, school, and citywide competitions
- Recognize that reflection is important for understanding and improving their own artwork
- Develop and use an art vocabulary to express what they see and how it makes them feel
- Respect, appreciate and value the responses and opinions of others

- Set up a simple still life such as a plant on a table. Students will paint the still life.
 Display completed paintings. Conduct a class critique. Elicit student responses
 about the individual interpretations of the same subject. Acknowledge the value
 of each student's individual interpretation.
- Display a variety of artworks descriptive of different styles such as non-objective, abstract, realistic, expressionist, impressionist. Using cut paper symbols representing time (clock-which work took the longest to create), money (\$-which one would cost the most), heart (which one I like the best), best in show (blue ribbon) and house (which one I would purchase for my home), ask students to place the symbols according to their opinions.
- Create drawings on open-ended questions on topics such as "I am helping when ..." Display the drawings around the room and ask students to say how they feel about their work. Allow the students to discuss what they see and what the work looks like using art vocabulary, then allow the students to describe how the work makes them feel.
- Look silently at one work of art or artifact for one minute. Remove art from view. Discuss what was seen, respecting each other's opinions. Look at the work again. Discuss the second time perceptions.
- Display student work. Ask each student to make a positive statement about a specific artwork.
- Display student work and discuss what students could do to improve their work.
- Display student work and compare the works. Discuss color, shape, form, and other elements.
- Utilize samples of various elements of art (shapes, colors, different types of lines, etc) and have the students identify these elements in a work of art using the samples.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.3. Critical Response

EXTENDED LEARNING CONTENT RESOURCES ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT **OPPORTUNITIES** Classroom-based Assessments Use the following resources to **English Language Learners** Teacher/student interviews develop instructional strategies: • Provide visual examples Checklists • Interpret pictures and describe Tell Me About Your Art Picture, them in their own words or lan-Janet Carson Portfolios guages Emphasis Art, • Student portfolios should · Group activities Wackowiak and Clements include: Cooperative learning Dictated positive statements about their classmates art · Read and utilize signs and work symbols to communicate how **Literacy Connections** they see a work of art Class display Grade/age-appropriate literature: Verbal descriptions Galimoto, Karen Williams • Rubric for assessing student art Regina's Mistake, Marissa Moss **Students with Disabilities** work may include the following My Song is Beautiful, • Provide specialized equipment criteria: level of skill, evidence of Mary Hoberman for student to complete task imagination/invention and Literacy Through the Arts evidence of experimentation • Provide seating to accommo-Reading Series, Grade 1. date the student, particularly Create rubrics that address the William Penn Foundation visually or hearing impaired PA Standard Statements for students, etc. grade level Provide visual examples and Anecdotal records hands on demonstrations Teacher logs Intervention Resources Step by step instruction • Show photographs, magazines, Exhibitions Cooperative learning picture books Audiotapes, videotapes Working in pairs Reading aloud • Use of art vocabulary in their Have optional activities that • Reproductions/slides/videos discussions accommodate the disability Visual samples Positive statements • Field trips • Student talk about their art work • Brainstorming, problem solving using the W's (who, what, when, **Home and Community** where, why and how) **Connections** Class discussions Identify and describe public art Teacher demonstrations (sculptures, murals) in the school For Students at the or neighborhood and have the Advanced Level students draw these places. For advanced first grade students, Place these drawings on the wall provide two examples of artwork and have the students discuss to compare and contrast. Have these places. the student write short paragraphs describing the work and what makes each different and the same, what they see, and what they like.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.4 Aesthetic Response

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Know how to respond to a philosophical statement about works of arts and humanities.
- B. Know how to communicate an informed individual opinion about the meaning of works in the arts.
- C. Recognize that the environment of the observer influences individual aesthetic responses to works in the arts.
- D. Recognize that choices made by artists regarding subject matter and themes communicate ideas through works in the arts and humanities.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 1 students will be able to:

- Know how to respond to a philosophical statement about works in the arts and humanities.
- Know how to communicate an informed opinion about the meaning of works in the arts.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Identify works of art as belonging to particular cultures, times, and places
- Create art based on historical and cultural ideas
- Understand that art looks different because of the time period it was made in, the culture that produced it, and/or the different reasons the artist had for creating it
- Identify ways in which the works they see differ from one another in both look and function
- Understand that their art is the result of their own personality and cultural context and that by producing art which relates to the art of other cultures and times, they are, in a sense, participating in those cultures and times
- Examine examples of visual art from diverse cultures and discuss their distinctive characteristics

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.4 Aesthetic Response

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

Literacy Connections

In A Circle Long Ago: A Treasury of Native Lore from North America, Nancy Van Laan House and Homes, Ann Morris Sweet Clara and the Freedom Quilt, Deborah Hopkinson Keeping Quilt, Patricia Pollaco In a Red House, Tafuri Best Friends, Cohen Building a Hours, Barton Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 1, William Penn Foundation

Intervention Resources

- Read aloud, show picture books
- Reproductions/slides/videos, visual samples
- Field trips
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions
- Teacher demonstrations

Classroom-based Assessments

- Student responses and class discussions
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Portfolios
- Rubric for assessing student art work may include the following criteria: level of skill, evidence of imagination/invention and evidence of experimentation
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level
- Anecdotal records
- Teacher logs
- Exhibitions
- Audiotapes, videotapes

For Students at the Advanced Level

For advanced first grade students, provide two examples of artwork to compare and contrast from varying cultures, but similar subjects. Have the student write simple paragraphs describing the work and what makes each different and the same, what they see, and what they like. Discuss with the child why they are different or the same.

- **English Language Learners**
- Provide visual examples
- Interpret pictures and describe them in their own words or languages
- Group activities
- Cooperative learning
- Read and utilize signs and symbols to communicate how they see a work of art

Students with Disabilities

- Provide specialized equipment for student to complete task
- Provide seating to accommodate the student, particularly visually or hearing impaired students, etc.
- Provide visual examples and hands of demonstrations
- Step by step instruction
- · Cooperative learning
- Working in pairs
- Have optional activities that accommodate the disability

Home and Community Connections

Describe different architecture and architectural elements in the neighborhood (for example roofs, doors, buildings, and windows). Have the students make images about their neighborhood. Compare the different styles.



Core Curriculum

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

A. Know and use the elements and principles of each art form to create works in the arts and humanities.

Elements: color, form/shape, line, space, texture and value

Principles: balance, contrast, emphasis/focal point, movement/rhythm, proportion/scale, repetition, unity/harmony

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 2 students will be able to:

- Identify the elements, principles, and expressive features in works of art.
- Solve visual arts problems by applying elements, principles, and expressive features of art.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- · Identify and use primary and secondary colors and black and white
- Identify basic elements such as color, line, shape and texture as they appear in works of art
- Identify basic principles such as balance, rhythm and repetition
- Identify and draw different kinds of lines (straight, curved, wide and narrow)
- · Close lines to create shapes
- Identify and draw basic geometric shapes
- Use a variety of media to make many kinds of art by oneself and with others
- Use scissors and glue with control

- Identify and describe the cool and warm colors in paintings such as *The Starry Night* by Vincent Van Gogh and *Oriental Poppies* by Georgia O'Keefe. Create a cool color painting of night and a warm color painting of morning.
- Introduce texture by having students touch their hair, faces, clothing. Discuss differences. Students will examine textural objects such as shells, sand paper, buttons, paper clips, pieces of fabric, corrugated paper, yarn and fur collected in a bag and placed on each table. After touching and identifying textures each group will create a collage sharing all textural pieces in the bag and supplementing additional media such as crayons and construction paper.
- Create a drawing of a tree, person or animal using a variety of lines.
- Draw a familiar object using only primary and secondary colors.
- Paint a picture using only secondary colors.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

Use the following resources to develop instructional strategies: *Emphasis Art*, Wachawiak and

CONTENT RESOURCES

Adventures in Art, Chapman Discover Art 2, Laura Chapman Children and Their Art, Hurvitz and Day

Literacy Connections

Clements

Georgia O'Keef, Mike Venezia
Van Gogh, Mike Venezia
Camille and the Sunflower,
Lawrence Anholt
Painting the Wind: A Story of
Vincent Van Gogh,
Hawkes Dionatti
Mouse Views, What the Mouse

Mouse Views, What the Mouse Saw, B. McMillan

Intervention Resources

- Photos of buildings in the neighborhood
- Reproductions/slides/videos
- Read aloud, show picture books
- Visual examples
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Teacher demonstrations
- Field trips
- Category guide of textural objects

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

Classroom-based Assessments

- Teacher interviews
- Checklists
- Anecdotal notes
- Rubric for assessing student art work may include the following criteria: level of skill, evidence of imagination/invention and evidence of experimentation
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level
- Exhibition
- Student portfolios
- Category guide of textural objects
- Student portfolio includes cool and warm color paintings and self reflections on their paintings

For Students at the Advanced Level

- Open ended questions
- Self-assessment/reflection
- Include opportunities for more problem solving and creative thinking

Home and Community Connections

- After examining elements of art in photos of neighborhood buildings, make a painting of a building significant in the neighborhood, such as your house, store school, fire house, police station, etc.
- Using milk cartons, construction paper, crayons, markers, create houses/buildings in the neighborhood. Arrange them to create a 3 dimensional map.
- Create a crayon rubbing of textures in the environment using surfaces of brick, metal and wood in the classroom

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Label students' work as they describe it
- Provide ample opportunities to speak
- Use primary resources (photo, artifacts)
- Explore multiple perspectives
- Practice listening and following directions

Students with Disabilities

All teachers working with identified students with disabilities *must* review the student's need for Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) as described in the Individual Education Plan (IEP), Evaluation Report (ER), and teacher records. Teachers must then select the appropriate accommodations and/or modifications necessary to enable the child to appropriately progress in the general curriculum.

[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]

Provide visual examples and

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Break down tasks into small manageable units
- Give immediate feedback
- Preview major concepts to help students relate them to familiar concepts
- Review the directions before starting
- Vary the mode of presentation

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

B. Recognize, know, use and demonstrate a variety of appropriate arts elements and principles to produce, review and revise original works in the arts.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 2 students will be able to:

- Know differences among materials, techniques, and processes.
- Select and use materials, techniques, and processes to communicate ideas, experiences, and stories.
- Use art materials and tools in a safe and responsible manner.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Continue exploring and developing control and confidence using the media and techniques introduced in kindergarten and grade one
- Explore, develop control and confidence in using the following media: oil pastels, torn paper, styrofoam
- Know how to do the following techniques:
 - 1. Blend colors
 - 2. Make crayon etchings and crayon batiks
 - 3. Make simple clay figures by pulling the clay
 - 4. Construct stick puppets
 - 5. Crayon resist
 - 6. Cut forms from folded paper
 - 7. Make glue prints and styrofoam prints (etched and relief)
 - 8. Make paper sculptures, mixed media

- Create a crayon batik using the subject of flowers in a garden, a still life, or other contexts
- Create a printing block/plate using geometric shapes cut from corrugated paper. Print patterns on a variety of papers (tissue, wallpaper, brown bags, newspaper)
- Make circus animals using a lump of clay and the techniques of pulling, pushing and rolling.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Use the following resources to develop instructional strategies: Impressionist paintings by Renoir and Monet in the

Philadelphia Museum of Art Circus paintings by George Seurat and Henri Toulouse Lautrec

Children, Clay and Sculpture, Cathy Topal

Animals of Clay, Shay Rieger Art History (Geometric Designs in African Masks and Textiles), M. Stokstad

Emphasis Art, Wachawiak and Clements Adventures in Art, Chapman

Literacy Connections

My Song Is Beautiful, Mary Ann Hoberman Saxophone Boy, Bill Bell Liang and the Magic Paintbrush, Demi

The Art Lesson, de Paola, Chrysanthemum, Henkes Georgia O'Keef, Mike Venezia Van Gogh, Mike Venezia Camille and the Sunflower, Lawrence Anholt Painting the Wind: A Story of Vincent Van Gogh, Hawkes Dionatti

Mouse Views, What the Mouse Saw, B. McMillan

Intervention Resources

- Photos of buildings in the neighborhood
- Reproductions/slides/videos
- Read aloud, show picture books
- Visual examples
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Teacher demonstrations
- Field trips

Classroom-based Assessments

- Teacher interviews
- Checklists
- Anecdotal notes
- Rubric for assessing student art work
- Exhibition
- Student portfolios
- Category guide of textural objects
- Student portfolio includes cool and warm color paintings
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

For Students at the Advanced Level

- Open ended questions
- Self-assessment/reflection
- Include opportunities for more problem solving and creative thinking

Home and Community Connections

- Make a painting of a building significant in the neighborhood such as your house, store school, fire house, police station, etc.
- Using milk cartons, construction paper, crayons, markers, create houses/buildings in the neighborhood. Arrange them to create a 3 dimensional map.
- Create crayon a rubbing of textures in the environment using surfaces of brick, metal and wood in the classroom
- Draw an event that happened recently in their life (birthday, soccer game, birth of a baby).

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Label students' work as they describe it
- Provide ample opportunities to speak
- Use primary resources (photo, artifacts)
- Explore multiple perspectives
- Practice listening and following directions

Students with Disabilities

All teachers working with identified students with disabilities *must* review the student's need for Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) as described in the Individual Education Plan (IEP), Evaluation Report (ER), and teacher records. Teachers must then select the appropriate accommodations and/or modifications necessary to enable the child to appropriately progress in the general curriculum.

[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Break down tasks into small manageable units
- Give immediate feedback
- Preview major concepts to help students relate them to familiar concepts
- Review the directions before starting
- Vary the mode of presentation

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

C. Know and use fundamental vocabulary within each of the arts forms.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Use basic art vocabulary when discussing or describing visual works both orally and in writing
- Describe the message and/or mood in a work of art or artifact, both orally and in writing, using basic art vocabulary
- Describe and express an opinion about a work of art, both orally and in writing, using basic art vocabulary
- Identify and name primary, secondary, warm and cool colors
- Know and be able to name different art forms: portrait, sculpture, landscape, seascape, sketch, and statue
- Know the names of some art media (pencil, marker, tempera, clay, watercolor, collage) and processes (paint, print, weave, model); be able to recognize them and be able to define and describe them

VOCABULARY WORDS:

Line, color, shape/form, texture, space rhythm, balance, emphasis/focal point, proportion/scale, repetition, contrast, unity/harmony, cool, warm, primary, secondary, light, dark, two-dimension, three-dimension, paint, draw, sculpt, craft, collage, design, sketch, watercolor, marker, crayon, tempera, chalk, multi- media, textile, styrofoam, raffia, tapestry, weave, burlap, scenery, architecture, mural, portrait, self-portrait, landscape, seascape, cityscape, statue, sculpture, bust, print, gargoyle, shade, gray, clay, geometric, organic, realistic, abstract.

- List on the board students' ideas for images that have many warm colors (fire, sunset, the desert) and images that have many cool colors (swimming in a lake or pool, the ocean, mountains, a cold rainy day).
- · Discuss patterns in clothing
- Show "Breezing Up" by Winslow Homer. Ask students to describe what they see using appropriate art vocabulary

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Use the following resources to develop instructional strategies:

Art History (Geometric Designs in African Masks and Textiles), M. Stokstad

Emphasis Art, Wachawiak and Clements

Adventures in Art, Chapman

Literacy Connections

My Song Is Beautiful,
Mary Ann Hoberman
Saxophone Boy, Bill Bell
Liang and the Magic Paintbrush,
Demi

The Art Lesson, de Paola, Chrysanthemum, Henkes Georgia O'Keef, Mike Venezia Van Gogh, Mike Venezia Camille and the Sunflower, Lawrence Anholt Painting the Wind: A Story of

Painting the Wind: A Story of Vincent Van Gogh, Hawkes Dionatti

Mouse Views, What the Mouse Saw, B. McMillan

Intervention Resources

- Photos of buildings in the neighborhood
- Reproductions/slides/videos
- Read aloud, show picture books
- Visual examples
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Teacher demonstrations
- Field trips

Classroom-based Assessments

- Teacher interviews
- Checklists
- Anecdotal notes
- Rubric for assessing student art work may include the following criteria: level of skill, evidence of imagination/invention and evidence of experimentation
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level
- Exhibition
- Student portfolios
- Category guide of textural objects
- Student portfolio includes cool and warm color paintings and self reflections on their paintings

For Students at the Advanced Level

- Include opportunities for more problem solving and creative thinking
- Open ended questions
- Self-assessment/reflection

Home and Community Connections

- Identify primary and secondary colors in everyday objects
- After a discussion of pattern, students draw themselves wearing an article of clothing with a pattern.
- Draw a picture of an event in their lives and describe their pictures.

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Label students' work as they describe it
- Provide ample opportunities to speak
- Use primary resources (photo, artifacts)
- Explore multiple perspectives.
- Practice listening and following directions

Students with Disabilities

All teachers working with identified students with disabilities *must* review the student's need for Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) as described in the Individual Education Plan (IEP), Evaluation Report (ER), and teacher records. Teachers must then select the appropriate accommodations and/or modifications necessary to enable the child to appropriately progress in the general curriculum.

[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]

 Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations

- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Break down tasks into small manageable units
- Give immediate feedback
- Preview major concepts to help students relate them to familiar concepts
- Review the directions before starting

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- D. Use knowledge of varied styles within each art form through a performance or exhibition of unique work.
- E. Demonstrate the ability to define objects, express emotions, illustrate an action or relate an experience through creation of works of art.
- F. Identify works of others through a performance or exhibition.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 2 students will be able to:

■ Select and use subject matter, symbols, and ideas to communicate meaning.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Use original themes and compositions in one's own art work
- Identify and describe traditional food, customs and forms of dress in relation to one's cultural heritage
- Identify special holidays, festivals, celebrations and ceremonies of specific cultures that center around themes, seasonal celebrations and ceremonies such as harvest day, May Day, springfests, etc.
- Identify and describe using basic art vocabulary dominant images and symbols in works of art and artifacts, such as animals, birds, people, places, things, nature, city life, weather, seasons, faces/portraits

- Study works of art that depict animals such as Bastet (cat headed goddess) from ancient Egypt, Winged Horse, (Etruscan 400-600 A.D.) and *Baboon and Young*, by Pablo Picasso. Compare and contrast the way the works look. Make a connection between culture and time.
- Use authentic Native American symbols as reference material for picture writing. Write an original stories using picture writing.
- Display examples of Adinkra symbols from Ghana. Discuss the significance of symbols such as aug (fern), fihara (saftey), akohma (patience) and dwanimen (strength). Cut Adinkra symbols from potatoes using a variety of simple tools such as paper clips, plastic knives, spoons, etc. Print symbols onto a large piece of fabric to create Adinkra cloth.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

EXTENDED LEARNING CONTENT RESOURCES ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT **OPPORTUNITIES** Classroom-based Assessments **Intervention Resources: English Language Learners** Reading Aloud Teacher/student interviews on Provide visual examples and verbal identification and descriphands-on demonstrations Show pictures tion of mood • Diverse cooperative learning • Reproductions/slides/videos groups. Checklists Visual samples • Label students' work as they · Portfolios: Field Trips describe it. fashion design, • Provide ample opportunities to • Brian storming/problem solving picture writing stories Class discussions • Rubric for assessing student art • Use primary resources (photo, • Teacher demonstration work may include the following artifacts). criteria: level of skill, evidence of • Explore multiple perspectives imagination/invention and Practice listening and following evidence of experimentation **Intervention Resources** directions. Create rubrics that address the Reading aloud; show pictures PA Standard Statements for • Reproductions/slides/videos Students with Disabilities arade level Visual samples All teachers working with identified Anecdotal records Field trips students with disabilities must Teacher logs review the student's need for • Brian storming/problem solving Specially Designed Instruction Exhibitions · Class discussions (SDI) as described in the · Audio tapes, video tapes Teacher demonstrations Individual Education Plan (IEP), Identify works as belonging to Evaluation Report (ER), and particular cultures, times, and teacher records. Teachers must places then select the appropriate accommodations and/or modifica-For Students at the tions necessary to enable the child Advanced Level to appropriately progress in the Open ended questions general curriculum. Self-assessment/reflection [IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)] Provide visual examples and **Home and Community** hands-on demonstration **Connections** Diverse cooperative learning • Show Breezing Up by Winslow groups Homer. Ask students to describe • Break down tasks into small what they see and tell what they manageable units think happened before and after Give immediate feedback in this picture. Draw a picture • Preview major concepts to that describes an event that haphelp students relate them to pened recently in their life (birthfamiliar concepts day, soccer game, birth of a sib-• Review the directions before ling). Ask students to describe their pictures. Vary the mode of presentation Show representative examples of dress from colonial times up until today. Describe and discuss differences and similarities in style and design. Create an original

design to wear to a party.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- G. Recognize the function of rehearsals and practice sessions.
- H. Handle materials, equipment and tools safely at work and performance spaces.
- I. Identify arts events that take place in schools and communities.
- J. Know and use traditional and contemporary technologies for producing, performing and exhibiting works in the arts or works of others.
- K. Know and use traditional and contemporary technologies for furthering knowledge and understanding in the humanities

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 2 students will be able to:

- Know and understand that certain arts techniques and processes require practice and repetition for mastery.
- Use art materials and tools in a safe and responsible manner.
- Know about arts events taking place in the community.
- Develop, use, and retain an art vocabulary.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Know differences among materials, techniques, and processes
- Handle art materials/supplies safely
- · Identify materials used
- Understand the importance of order and cleanliness in the art room
- Recognize some mechanical/electrical equipment
- · Identify methods for storing art materials
- Be able to research artists, cultures, techniques and processes in the IMC, with the help of librarian or teacher
- Know and use traditional technologies in the creation of works of art, e.g., Pencil, crayons, markers, paint, clay, needle/thread,
- Know and use contemporary technologies, e.g., CD's.,software, polymers, clays, cameras, computers
- Develop basic understanding of computer paint programs(KidPix)
- Complete a finished work of art in a variety of materials/media

- Construct simple puppets that illustrate characters from a story read aloud
- Make a simple pinch pot and add textures by pressing with objects such as forks, combs, paper clips, etc.
- Create a three dimensional animal by folding, cutting, and pasting construction paper. Use crayons and markers to decorate.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Content Resources:

- 1. Make circus animals using a lump of clay and the techniques of pulling, pushing and rolling.
- Create a textural collage of different fabrics, yarns and other textile materials.
- 3. Create a crayon batik using the subject of flowers in a garden.
- Create a printing block/plate using geometric shapes cut from corrugated paper. Print patterns on a variety of papers (tissue, wallpaper, brown bags, newspaper).

Literacy Connections

My Song Is Beautiful, Mary Ann Hoberman Saxophone Boy, Bill Bell Liang and the Magic Paintbrush, Demi

The Art Lesson, de Paola, Chrvsanthemum. Henkes

Intervention Resources

- Reading aloud, show picture books, color wheel chart
- Visual examples
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Teacher demonstrations
- Field trips

Classroom-based Assessments

- Teacher observation
- · Skills check list
- Anecdotal notes
- Rubric for assessing student art work may include the following criteria: level of skill, evidence of imagination/invention and evidence of experimentation
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level
- Exhibition
- Student portfolios
- Journals-written comments and descriptions pertaining to media, processes and techniques

For Students at the Advanced Level

- Open ended questions
- Self-assessment/reflection

Home and Community Connections

 Using milk cartons, construction paper, crayons, markers, create house/building in the neighborhoods. Arrange them to create a 3-dimensional map.

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Break down tasks into small manageable units
- Give immediate feedback
- Preview major concepts to help students relate them to familiar concepts
- Review the directions before starting
- Vary the mode of presentation

Students with Disabilities

All teachers working with identified students with disabilities must review the student's need for Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) as described in the Individual Education Plan (IEP), Evaluation Report (ER), and teacher records. Teachers must then select the appropriate accommodations and/or modifications necessary to enable the child to appropriately progress in the general curriculum.

[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Break down tasks into small manageable units
- Give immediate feedback
- Preview major concepts to help students relate them to familiar concepts
- Review the directions before starting
- Vary the mode of presentation

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Explain the historical, cultural and social context of an individual work in the arts.
- B. Relate works in the arts chronologically to historical events, e.g., 10,000B.C.E. to the present.
- C. Relate works in the arts to varying styles and genre, and to the periods in which they were created.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 2 students will be able to:

- Identify works of art as belonging to particular cultures, times, and places.
- Create art based on historical and cultural ideas.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Understand that art has been created in all cultures
- Understand that art looks different because of the time period in which it was created and the culture in which it was created
- Identify works of art as belonging to particular cultures, times, and places
- Identify ways in which the works of art are different or similar in function
- Recognize in broad terms the cultural origins of art and artifacts from diverse cultures and historical periods
- Identify dominant images, symbols and ideas in works of art and artifacts
- Recognize art forms such as portrait, sculpture, landscape, seascape, statue, sketch, bust, mural, print
- Discriminate between realistic and abstract representation in works of art and artifacts
- Discuss various jobs artists do
- Identify public art (buildings, road signs, billboards, sculpture, murals) in the school and neighborhood
- · Locate art in the home, school and neighborhood
- Understand what makes a portrait
- Identify different architecture and architectural elements in the neighborhood

SAMPLE LESSONS

- Observe works of art and artifacts for clues to know how they were made (human-crafted, machine); when they were made (past or present); what they were made of (clay, paint, paint, metal); and why they were made (purpose, function)
- Use authentic Native American symbols as reference material for picture writing.
 Write a simple story using picture writing.

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A unit of study that focuses on where people live, such as tipi, cave, or house, across cultures and historical periods
- Brainstorm a list of different jobs artists do. List them on the chalkboard. Illustrate what job they may want to do when they grow up.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

Literacy Connections

CONTENT RESOURCES

Create visual compositions in response to read-alouds of a variety of picture books, including:

Alexander and the Terribly Horrible, No Good, Very Bad Day, Judith Viorst

Color, Color, Color, Ruth Heller Lines, Philip Yenawine Colors, Philip Yenawine Colours, Pienkowki

Intervention Resources

- Reading aloud, show picture books, color wheel chart
- Activity centers with a variety of materials including different colored shapes and textures for collage, easel painting and plasticine.
- Visual examples
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Teacher demonstrations
- Field trips

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

Classroom-based Assessments

- Teacher observation
- Skills check list
- Anecdotal notes
- Rubric for assessing student art work may include the following criteria: level of skill, evidence of imagination/invention and evidence of experimentation
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level
- Exhibition
- Student portfolios
- Color match game

For Students at the Advanced Level

- Open ended questions
- Self exploration with art materials
- Self-assessment/reflection
- Include opportunities for more problem solving and creative thinking
- Create handmade books

Home and Community Connections

- Provide opportunities for students to create visual compositions that utilize art elements, principles and expressive elements that are based on students' own experiences (for example, images of houses, cityscapes, mood paintings and family portraits).
- Describe different architectural elements in the neighborhood

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Label students' work as they describe it
- Provide opportunities to speak
- Use primary resources (photos, artifacts)
- Practice listening and following directions
- Use a series of pictures and have students classify them

Students with Disabilities

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[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Break down tasks into small manageable units
- Give immediate feedback.
- Preview major concepts to help students relate them to familiar concepts
- Review the directions before starting

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- D. Analyze a work of art from its historical and cultural perspective.
- E. Analyze how historical events and culture impact forms, techniques and purposes of works in the arts.
- F. Know and apply appropriate vocabulary used between social studies and the arts and humanities.
- G. Relate works of art to geographic regions: Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, Central America, North America, South America.
- H. Identify, describe and analyze the work of Pennsylvania artists in dance, music, theater, and visual arts.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 2 students will be able to:

- Identify works of art as belonging to particular cultures, times, and places.
- Create art based on historical and cultural ideas.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Know what art is (creating things, showing beauty through visual images) and where it can be found (everyday objects, formal art, advertising, decorative elements, buildings)
- Understand that there are various purposes for creating works of visual art
- Know that art is made all over the world and that art is produced by people of all cultures
- Understand how people of diverse cultures celebrate events by studying paintings, prints, drawings, etc.
- Recognize, share, and compare family traditions through the visual arts
- Identify and describe traditional food, customs and forms of dress in relation to one's cultural heritage
- Students will recognize and explore their own identities and cultures through the visual arts
- Students will describe what makes a portrait
- Study portraits of famous people of various races, gender and cultures
- Understand the concept of self-portrait
- Develop a basic architectural vocabulary
- Identify and describe different kinds of buildings in the neighborhood
- Identify different classifications of buildings, such as residential, industrial, recreational, religious, monumental and institutional
- Students will read stories about the lives of famous artists
- Identify and describe traditional food, customs and forms of dress in relation to one's cultural heritage
- Understand the special holidays, festivals, celebrations and ceremonies of specific cultures that center around religious themes, birhts, deaths and seasonal celebrations such as fruits of the harvest celebrations, May Day, springfests
- Discuss the various jobs that artists do in the neighborhood

- Make a series of drawings of oneself. Include family members, favorite toys, self portrait, language spoken at home, pets, birthdate and age. Construct a simple bound book entitled "I'm Me and I'm Special" using paper, yarn and needles.
- Talk about the change of seasons from summer to fall such as leaves changing, temperature falling, days getting shorter and kinds of fruits and vegetables harvested. Using construction paper, students will create a collage capturing the essence of fall.
- Demonstrate the measuring and mixing of play dough to the class. Distribute small quantities to students. Students form play dough into ovals for faces. Using tempera paint, mix different shades of skin color, paint oval shapes. Add features with black felt tip markers and use yarn for hair.
- Talk about the life of one artist. Make a list on the board of all the skills and types of knowledge he/she needs to make his/her art.
- Invite an architect to visit the class to talk about his/her job, relating his/her presentation to structures in the students' neighborhood and explaining the special skills and knowledge he/she need to do his/her job.
- Study works of art that depict animals such as Bastet (cat headed goddess) from ancient Egypt, Winged Horse, (Etruscan 400-600 A.D.), and *Baboon and Young*, by Pablo Picasso. Compare and contrast the way the works look. Make a connection between the culture and time.
- Show representative examples of dress from colonial times up until today. Describe and discuss differences and similarities in style and design. Create an original fashion design they would wear to a party.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

CONTENT RESOURCES

Use the following resources to

develop instructional strategies: Egyptian Art, Cyril Aldred

Literacy Connections

Art from Many Hands, Jo Miles Schuman

Indian Picture Writing, Robert Hofsinde

Adventures in Art, Vol. 6, Laura Chapman

Indian Story, Wassily Kandinsky Garden Of Happiness, Evika Tamor

What It feels Like To Be A Building, Forest Wilson

Dreamcatcher, Audrey Osofsky All the Colors of the Earth,

All the Colors of the Earth, Sheila Hamanaka

This is My House, Dorros Be a Friend to Trees, Lauber My Clothes, Patterson Old Bag of Bones, Janet Stevens The Boy Who Drew Cats, Arthur Levine

Learning Bengali Alphabet, Paul Bani

Frog and Toad are Friends, Lobel Magic Fish, Littledale

Intervention Resources

- Show photographs/magazines/ picture books
- Reading aloud
- Reproductions/slides/videos
- Visual samples
- Field trips
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions

Classroom-based Assessments

- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Portfolios- best work
- Student portfolios should include: Dictated positive statements about their classmates art work Class display
- Verbal descriptions
- Rubrics
- Rubric for assessing student art work may include the following criteria: level of skill, evidence of imagination/invention and evidence of experimentation
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level
- Anecdotal records
- Teacher logs
- Exhibitions
- Audiotapes, videotapes
- Use of art vocabulary in their discussions
- Positive statements
- Student talk about their art work using the W's (who, what, when, where, why and how)

Home and Community Connections

- Find art and architecture in the community whose style is not western.
 Describe different architecture and architectural elements in the neighborhood (for example roofs, doors, buildings, and windows). Have the students make images about their neighborhood.
 Compare the different styles.
- Identify and describe public art (sculptures, murals) in the school or neighborhood and have the students draw these places. Place these drawings on the wall and have the students discuss these places.
- Provide information to the parents about places to see art in their home, school, and neighborhood.
- Provide resources for parents to visit community arts centers with their child and have the student make a work of art about this place.
- Provide opportunities for community arts centers to visit the school and work with the children. Provide opportunities to experience art from diverse ethnic communities through community centers and museums.

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples
- Interpret pictures and describe them in their own words or languages

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Group activities
- Cooperative learning
- Read and utilize signs and symbols to communicate how they see a work of art

Students with Disabilities

All teachers working with identified students with disabilities must review the student's need for Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) as described in the Individual Education Plan (IEP), Evaluation Report (ER), and teacher records. Teachers must then select the appropriate accommodations and/or modifications necessary to enable the child to appropriately progress in the general curriculum.
[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]

- Provide specialized equipment needed for student to complete task
- Provided seating to accommodate the student particularly visually or hearing impaired students, etc
- Provide visual examples and hands of demonstrations
- Step by step instruction
- Cooperative learning
- Working in pairs
- Have optional activities that accommodate the disability

For Students at the Advanced Level

For advanced second grade students, provide examples of different styles of art from different cultures. Have them place the works of art by continent or ethnic group (African, Chinese, Native American) on a map. Students may draw traditional customs for the people from those areas and also attach this to the map.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- I. Identify, explain, and analyze philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.
- J. Identify, explain and analyze historical and cultural differences as they relate to works in the arts.
- K. Identify, explain and analyze traditions as they relate to works in the arts.
- L. Identify, explain and analyze common themes, forms and techniques from works in the arts.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 2 students will be able to:

■ Identify the historical, cultural and social context of an individual work in the arts.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Identify works of art as belonging to particular cultures, times, and places
- Create art based on historical and cultural ideas
- Understand that art looks different because of the time period in which it was created and the culture in which it was created
- Identify ways in which the works of art are different or similar in function
- Understand that art is the result of cultural and historical context
- Understand that there are various purposes for creating works of visual art
- Understand and reflect on different responses to the same work of art
- Develop and use an art vocabulary

- Study works of art that depict animals such as Bastet (cat headed goddess) from ancient Egypt, Winged Horse, (Etruscan 400-600 A.D.), and *Baboon and Young*, by Pablo Picasso. Compare and contrast the way the works look. Make a connection between the culture and time.
- Show representative examples of dress from colonial times up until today. Describe and discuss differences and similarities in style and design. Create an original fashion design they would wear to a party.
- Use authentic Native American symbols as reference material for picture writing. Write original stories using picture writing.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

Use the following resources to develop instructional strategies: *Egyptian Art*, Cyril Aldred

CONTENT RESOURCES

Art from Many Hands, Jo Miles Schuman

*Indian Picture Writing,*Robert Hofsinde

Adventures in Art, Vol. 6, Laura Chapman

Indian Story, Wassily Kandinsky

Literacy Connections

Old Bag of Bones, Janet Stevens

The Boy Who Drew Cats, Arthur Levine

Learning Bengali Alphabet, Paul Bani

Frog and Toad are Friends Lobel

Magic Fish. Littledale

Intervention Resources

- Show photographs/magazines/ micture books
- Reading aloud
- Reproductions/slides/videos
- Visual samples
- Field trips
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions
- Teacher demonstrations

Classroom-based Assessments

- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Portfolios

Student portfolios should include: Dictated positive statements about their classmates art work Class display

- Verbal descriptions
- Rubrics
- Rubric for assessing student art work may include the following criteria: level of skill, evidence of imagination/invention and evidence of experimentation
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level
- Anecdotal records
- Teacher logs
- Exhibitions
- Audiotapes, videotapes
- Use of art vocabulary in their discussions
- Positive statements
- Student talk about their art work using the W's (who, what, when, where, why and how)
- Read aloud, show picture books
- Reproductions/slides/videos, visual samples
- Field trips
- Teacher demonstrations
- Brainstorming, problem Solving
- Class discussions

Home and Community Connections

- Describe different architecture and architectural elements in the neighborhood (for example roofs, doors, buildings, and windows). Have the students make images about their neighborhood. Compare the different styles.
- Identify and describe public art (sculptures, murals) in the school or neighborhood and have the students draw these places. Place these drawings on the wall and have the students discuss these places.
- Provide information to the parents about places to see art in their home, school, and neighborhood.
- Provide resources for parents to visit community arts centers with their child and have the student make a work of art about this place.
- Provide opportunities for community arts centers to visit the school and work with the children.

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples
- Interpret pictures and describe them in their own words or languages
- Group activities
- Cooperative learning
- Read and utilize signs and symbols to communicate how they see a work

Students with Disabilities

All teachers working with identified students with disabilities must review the student's need for Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) as described in the Individual Education Plan (IEP), Evaluation Report (ER), and teacher records. Teachers must then select the appropriate accommodations and/or modifications necessary to enable the child to appropriately progress in the general curriculum.

[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]
• Provide specialized equipment of the special spe

- Provide specialized equipment needed for student to complete task
- Provided seating to accommodate the student, particularly visually or hearing impaired students, etc.
- Provide visual examples and hands on demonstrations
- Step by step instruction
- Cooperative learning
- · Working in pairs
- Have optional activities that accommodate the disability

For Students at the Advanced Level

 Design images about two friends who are different (ethnic backgrounds, different neighborhoods, etc). Place these images in a story board and have short paragraph accompanying them.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.3. Critical Response

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Recognize critical processes used in the examination of works in the arts and humanities: compare and contrast, analyze, interpret, form and test hypotheses, evaluate/form judgments.
- B. Know that works in the arts can be described by using the arts' elements, principles and concepts.
- C. Know classification skills with materials and processes used to create works in the arts.
- D. Explain meanings in the arts and humanities through individual works and the works of others using a fundamental vocabulary of critical response.
- E. Recognize and identify types of critical analysis in the arts and humanities: Contextual criticism, Formal criticism, Intuitive criticism.
- F Know how to recognize and identify similar and different characteristics among works in the arts.
- G. Know and demonstrate what a critic's position or opinion is related to works in the arts and humanities.

Performance Content Descriptors

- By the end of grade 2 students will be able to:
- Express an opinion about the artwork and support their position utilizing art vocabulary.
- Know that works in the arts can be described using the elements and principles of art.

- INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL
- Understand that there are various purposes for creating works of visual art and be able to identify some of these purposes
- Understand and reflect on different responses to the same work of art. Look at and discuss a variety of works of art and artifacts that exemplify art makers from diverse cultures and historical periods
- Look at and discuss a variety of works of art and artifacts that exemplify art makers from diverse cultures and historical periods
- Understand that students can have similar and different descriptions of the same work of art
- Understand and value one's own artwork and that of one's peers and others through participation in classroom, school, and citywide competitions
- Recognize that reflection is important for understanding and improving their own artwork
- Develop and use an art vocabulary to express what they see and how it makes them feel
- Respect, appreciate and value the responses and opinions of others

- Create a styrofoam print by drawing with a pencil, etching into the surface. Print the design 3 times. Reflect upon your work. During the next class, students choose a medium such as oil pastels, cut paper, markers to embellish their prints.
- Students mount their print on construction paper allowing space for a decorative border. Use geometric shapes cut from a variety of papers to create a simple pattern to decorate the border. Ask each student to tell why and how they made their print and border pattern.
- Show *Breezing Up* by Winslow Homer. Ask students to describe what they see and tell what they think happened before and after the picture.
- Look silently at one work of art or artifact for one minute. Remove art from view. Discuss what was seen, respecting each other's opinions. Look at the work again. Discuss the second time perceptions.
- Display student work. Ask each student to make a positive statement about a specific artwork.
- Display student work and discuss what students could do to improve their work.
- Display student work and compare the works. Discuss color, shape, form, and other elements.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.3. Critical Response

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

Use the following resources to develop instructional strategies: *Animal Prayer Offering*, Lendd Lomanaf-tewa

CONTENT RESOURCES

Emphasis Art,
Wachowiak and Clements
Children and Their Art

Children and Their Art, Hurwitz and Day

Adventures in Art, Chapman

Literacy Connections

Regina's Mistake, Moss Annie Gifts, Angela Shelf Medearis

Bear Paints a Picture, Danieil Pinkwater

Intervention Resources

- Show photographs/magazines/ picture books
- · Reading aloud
- Reproductions/slides/videos
- Visual samples
- Field trips
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions
- Teacher demonstrations

Classroom-based Assessments

- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Portfolios
 Student portfolios should include:
 Dictated positive statements about their classmates art work
 Class display
- Verbal descriptions
- Rubrics
- Rubric for assessing student art work may include the following criteria: level of skill, evidence of imagination/invention and evidence of experimentation
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level
- Anecdotal records
- Teacher logs
- Exhibitions
- Audiotapes, videotapes
- Use of art vocabulary in their discussions
- Positive statements
- Student talk about their art work using the W's (who, what, when, where, why and how)

Home and Community Connections

- Describe different architecture and architectural elements in the neighborhood (for example roofs, doors, buildings, and windows). Have the students make images about their neighborhood. Compare the different styles.
- Identify and describe public art (sculptures, murals) in the school or neighborhood and have the students draw these places. Place these drawings on the wall and have the students discuss these places.
- Provide information to the parents about places to see art in their home, school, and neighborhood.
- Provide resources for parents to visit community arts centers with their child and have the student make a work of art about this place.
- Provide opportunities for community arts centers to visit the school and work with the children.
- Describe different architectural elements in the neighborhood (roofs, doors, windows).

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples
- Interprets pictures and describe them in their own words or languages

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Group activities
- Cooperative learning
- Read and utilize signs and symbols to communicate how they see a work of art

Students with Disabilities

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- Provide specialized equipment needed for student to complete task
- Provide seating to accommodate the student, particularly visually or hearing impaired students, etc.
- Provide visual examples and hands on demonstrations
- Step by step instruction
- Cooperative learning
- Working in pairs
- Have optional activities that accommodate the disability

For Students at the Advanced Level

For advanced second grade students, provide two examples of artwork to compare and contrast. Have the student write a paragraph describing the work and what makes each different and the same, what they see, and what they like. Have the students make a chart showing similarities and differences.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.4. Aesthetic Response

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Know how to respond to a philosophical statement about works of arts and humanities.
- B. Know how to communicate an informed individual opinion about the meaning of works in the arts.
- C. Recognize that the environment of the observer influences individual aesthetic responses to works in the arts.
- D. Recognize that choices made by artists regarding subject matter and themes communicate ideas through works in the arts and humanities

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 2 students will be able to:

- Know how to respond to a philosophical statement about works in the arts and humanities.
- Know how to communicate an informed opinion about the meaning of works in the arts.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Identify works of art as belonging to particular cultures, times, and places
- Create art based on historical and cultural ideas
- Understand that art looks different because of the time period it was made in, the culture that produced it and/or the different reasons the artist had for creating it
- Identify ways in which the works they see differ from one another in both look and function
- Understand that their art is the result of their own personality and cultural context
 and that by producing art which relates to the art of other cultures and times, they
 are, in a sense, participating in those cultures and times
- Examine examples of visual art from diverse cultures and discuss their distinctive characteristics
- Study works of art that depict animals such as Bastet (cat headed goddess) from ancient Egypt, Winged Horse, (Etruscan 400-600 A.D.), and *Baboon and Young*, by Pablo Picasso. Compare and contrast the way the works look. Make a connection between the culture and time period.
- Show representative examples of dress from colonial times up until today.
 Describe and discuss differences and similarities in style and design. Create an original fashion design they would wear to a party
- Use authentic Native American symbols as reference material for picture writing.
 Write original stories using picture writing
- Make a series of drawings of oneself. Include family members, favorite toys, self portrait, language spoken at home, pets, birthdate and age. Construct a simple bound book entitled, I'm Me and I'm Special, using paper, yarn and needles
- Talk about the change of seasons from summer to fall such as leaves changing, temperature falling, days getting shorter and kinds of fruits and vegetables harvested
- Using construction paper, students will create a collage capturing their impressions of autumn.
- Distribute small quantities to students. Students form play dough into ovals for faces.
- Using tempera paint, mix different shades of skin color, paint oval shapes. Add features with black felt tip markers and use yarn for hair.
- Talk about the life of one artist. Make a list on the board of all the skills and types of knowledge he/she needs to make his/her art.
- Invite an architect to visit the class to talk about his/her job; relate his/her presentation to structures in the students' neighborhood and explain the special skills and knowledge he/she need to do his/her job.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.4. Aesthetic Response

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Literacy Connections

Create visual compositions in response to read-alouds of a variety of picture books, including;

Alexander and the Terribly Horrible, No Good, Very Bad Day, Judith Viorst

Color, Color, Color, Ruth Heller Lines, Philip Yenawine Colors, Philip Yenawine Colours, Pienkowki

Intervention Resources

- Reading aloud, show picture books, color wheel chart
- Activity centers with a variety of materials including, different colored shapes and textures for collage, easel painting and plasticine.
- Visual examples
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Teacher demonstrations
- Field trips

Classroom-based Assessments

- Teacher observation
- Skills check list
- Anecdotal notes
- Rubric for assessing student art work may include the following criteria: level of skill, evidence of imagination/invention and evidence of experimentation
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level
- Exhibition
- Student portfolios
- · Color match game

For Students at the Advanced Level

- Open ended questions
- Self exploration with art materials
- Self-assessment/reflection
- Include opportunities for more problem solving and creative thinking
- Create handmade books

Home and Community Connections

Provide opportunities for students to create visual compositions that utilize art elements, principles and expressive elements that are based on students' own experiences, for example, images of houses, cityscapes, mood paintings and family portraits.

Describe different architectural elements in the neighborhood (roofs, doors, windows).

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Label students' work as they describe it
- Provide opportunities to speak.
- Use primary resources (photos, artifacts)
- Practice listening and following directions
- Use a series of pictures and have students classify them

Students with Disabilities

All teachers working with identified students with disabilities *must* review the student's need for Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) as described in the Individual Education Plan (IEP), Evaluation Report (ER), and teacher records. Teachers must then select the appropriate accommodations and/or modifications necessary to enable the child to appropriately progress in the general curriculum.

[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Break down tasks into small manageable units
- Give immediate feedback
- Preview major concepts to help students relate them to familiar concepts
- Review the directions before starting



Core Curriculum

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

A. Know and use the elements and principles of each art form to create works in the arts and humanities.

Elements: color, form/ shape, line, space, texture and value.

Principles: balance, contrast, emphasis/focal point, movement/rhythm, proportion/scale, repetition, unity/harmony.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 3 students will be able to:

- Identify the elements, principles, and expressive features in works of art.
- Solve visual arts problems by applying elements, principles, and expressive features of art.

Rationale:

Each field of study has fundamental core knowledge and understandings that are basic to learning and doing in that field. In the visual arts, these are known as the elements and principles of art. In order to talk about art or to make art (beyond infantile scribbles) a working knowledge of and familiarity with the elements and principles of art is necessary.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Identify primary and secondary colors and black and white
- Identify major color families (warm and cool)
- Identify and use complementary colors
- Identify basic elements such as color line, shape, and texture as they appear in works of art
- Identify basic principles such as balance, unity, symmetry, and rhythm as they appear in works of art
- Identify lines as differing from shapes
- Draw different kinds of lines (straight, jagged, dotted, thick or thin) and shapes (square, rectangles, circles, and triangles)
- Identify and use organic and geometric shapes
- Know and understand the basic concept of two dimensional (height, width) and three dimensional (height, width, depth)
- Use colors freely in making both realistic and nonrepresentational pictures
- Recognize and use all the elements and the principles (repetition, balance, variety and emphasis) in one's own artwork
- Recognize and use repetition of shapes and colors in making art, especially in painting, collage and construction
- Describe lines and shapes in everyday objects
- Place forms more consciously in space
- Select important forms for emphasis
- Create the illusion of depth on a flat surface by overlapping objects
- Know, understand and use the terms foreground, middle ground and background in regards to drawing/painting
- Develop, use and retain an art vocabulary

Instructional Strategies:

- Observation of quality reproductions of notable works of art
- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- Reading aloud, show picture books, color wheel chart
- Show reproductions/slides/videos
- Show examples of student work
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- · Brainstorming, problem solving

- Create a mixed-media composition using the theme of land and water (mountains, forests, lakes/oceans) demonstrating knowledge of foreground, middleground, and background.
- Construct a robot using boxes, cardboard tubes, and other found objects.
- Using the additive glue printing process, create a two-color print.
- Talk about the life cycle of trees. Paint a tree in spring, summer, fall and winter using appropriate color families.
- Look at *The Starry Night* (cool) and *Oriental Poppies* (warm) by Georgia O'Keefe.
 Identify and describe the cool and warm colors in the paintings.
 Create a cool painting of the night and a warm painting of the morning.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

How Artists Use...Series, Crystal Productions Elements of Art and Principles of Design Posters (elementary level), Crystal Productions

Literacy/Cultural Connections:

Office of Creative and Performing Arts Literacy/Arts series Stories, PhillipYenawine People, Phillip Yenawine My Many Colored Days, Seuss,et al

Getting to Know The World's Greatest Artists series,
MikeVenezia

William Penn Foundation – Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 3

Intervention Resources

Crayola Dreammakers' Series, Binney & Smith

Discovering Art History, Davis Children, Clay & Sculpture, Cathy Topal

Children & Their Art, Hurwitz and Day

Emphasis Art, Wachawiak and Clements

The Art Pack, Frayling, Frayling, Van Der Weeden

The Art Teacher's Book of Lists, Helen Hume

PSSA

Name the geometric shape used in the construction of "Falling Water" by Frank Lloyd Wright (pictured on test):

- A. circle
- B. triangle
- C. hexagon
- D. rectangle

Answer: D. rectangle

Classroom-based Assessments

- Use of appropriate art vocabulary
- Written analysis by students of elements and principles in their own work (2 or 3 sentences)
- Teacher/student generated rubrics
- Portfolio
- Exhibition
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

For Students at the Advanced Level

- Look at a still life by Cezanne.
 Translate the setting and objects into geometric shapes. Create an abstract mixed media picture based on the geometric translation. Make several collages: one using only warm colors, one using cool colors, one in black, white and shades pf gray.
- Make a three dimensional form out of found objects after studying a variety of types of sculpture.
- Make a repetitive design using three basic shapes and primary colors. Print this design using shaped pieces of sponge or cardboard and tempra paint.

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Allow students to respond in native language then use appropriate resources to translate their own response into English
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

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- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product

Home and Community Connections

- Observe and report back to class, both orally and in writing, about how the elements and principles of art are used in advertising, clothing, architecture, interior design, books, magazines, videos, household objects and the like.
- Take a walk around the school neighborhood, report back to class orally and in writing, where the elements and principles of art are found. How have they been used?
- Do the same while on a shopping trip to Center City.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

B. Recognize, know, use and demonstrate a variety of appropriate arts elements and principles to produce, review and revise original works in the arts.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 3 students will be able to:

- Know differences among materials, techniques, and processes.
- Select and use materials, techniques, and processes to communicate ideas, experiences, and stories.
- Use art materials and tools in a safe and responsible manner

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Use a variety of tools and processes to make artworks for personal expression
- Explore, develop control and confidence in using the following media: yarn, tapestry needles, tissue paper, fabric, cardboard, oak tag, raffia, styrofoam, foam packing
- Know how to do the following techniques and processes: make vegetable and string prints draw and paint human face in proportion cut and staple paper relief masks paint scenery

thread needles, sew on line, do running stitch construct box sculpture and styrofoam sculpture use tissue paper to make collages

- Push, pull, drag and/or scrape various media to make drawings using a variety of marks or strokes.
- Continue to develop facility in the use of computer paint program (KidPix, ClarisWorks)

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES:

- Photographs of spiders & webs
- Read aloud, show picture books, color charts
- Reproductions, slides, videos, visual samples
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions

SAMPLE LESSONS

Teacher demonstrations

Ask the child

- Ask the children to think of things they like that are black in color for the purpose of associating positive images and feelings with the color black. List responses on the chalkboard. Demonstrate mixing white and black paint to create various shades of gray. Select an object from the list and use white and black tempera to paint it. Add black and white oil pastels for details.
- Read the poem "The Spider and the Fly" by Mary Howitt. Look at photographs of spiders and their webs. Draw intricate spider webs on paper using crayon/markers. Create a cut paper spider and glue to web.
- Talk about the purpose of gargoyles on buildings constructed during the Middle Ages. After looking at slides of gargoyles, students will create a drawing of their own interpretation of the stone monster incorporating some of the features and characteristics seen in gargoyles from the slides. Students will transform their two dimensional gargoyle shapes into three dimensional clay forms using a variety of textural objects such as empty sewing spools, garlic presses, combs, cheese graters, etc., to imprint the surface.
- · Collect fresh leaves. Discuss the importance of leaves in the environment, empha-

Rationale:

The Elements and Principles of Art comprise the visual artist's toolbox. Production of works in the visual arts entails successful use of these tools. Learning to use the Elements and Principles of Art is not an end in itself, rather, it is a means toward an end - the creation of a work of art.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

Take 5 Art Prints, Crystal Productions Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Posters

Teaching Posters
Elements of Art and Principles of
Design Posters (elementary level),
Crystal Productions

CONTENT RESOURCES

Literacy/Cultural Connections:

William Penn Foundation – Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 3 Night of the Gargoyles, Eva Bunting

Mr. Tamerin's Trees, Kathryn Ernst

The Very Busy Spider, Eric Carle All the Colors of the Earth, Hamanaka

The Library Dragon, Deedy Autumn Harvest, Tresselt

Intervention Resources

Discovering Art History, Davis

Children, Clay & Sculpture, Cathy Topal Children & Their Art,

Hurwitz and Day

Emphasis Art.

Wachawiak and Clements

Composition in Gray & Black No.1, James Abbott McNeil Whistler

PSSA

Nonobjective art has no recognizable objects or scenes. The artist uses elements and principles of design to show movement or express feelings in this style of art. Colors, lines, shapes, patterns, and textures are used to create a balanced and unified work of art.

Based upon the definition of nonobjective art in the paragraph above, what are three things that are important in a nonobjective work of art?

- A. Colors, recognizable objects, and patterns
- B. Expressing feelings, color, and patterns
- C. Showing scenes, colors, and patterns
- D. Recognizable shapes, people, and colors

Answer: B. Expressing feelings, color, and patterns

Classroom-based Assessments

- Use of appropriate art vocabulary
- Written analysis by students of elements and principles of art in their own work
- Teacher/student generated rubrics
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Home and Community Connections

Observation of the uses of both the elements and principles in all forms of media for the purpose of visual communication.

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Allow students to respond in native language then use appropriate resources to translate their own response into English
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Break down tasks into small manageable units
- Give immediate feedback
- Preview major concepts to help students relate them to familiar concepts
- Review the directions before starting

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

C. Know and use fundamental vocabulary within each of the arts forms.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 3 students will be able to:

■ Develop, use and maintain an art vocabulary.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Use appropriate art vocabulary when discussing or describing visual works of art, both orally and in writing.
- Describe the meaning, message and/or mood in a work of art or artifact, both both orally and in writing, using the appropriate vocabulary
- Describe and express an opinion about a work of art using basic art vocabulary, both orally and in writing.
- Identify and name primary, secondary, complementary, warm and cool colors
- Know and understand the terms organic and geometric when describing shapes in discussing an art work
- · Describe works of art in writing
- Know and be able to name different art forms: portrait, sculpture, landscape, seascape, sketch, and statue, bust
- Know the names of some art media (pencil, marker, tempera, clay watercolor, collage) and processes (paint, print, weave, model); be able to recognize them and be able to define and describe them

VOCABULARY WORDS:

Line, color, shape/form, texture, space rhythm, balance, emphasis/focal point, proportion/scale, repetition, contrast, unity/harmony, cool, warm, primary, secondary, light, dark, two-dimension, three-dimension, paint, draw, sculpt, craft, collage, design, sketch, watercolor, marker, crayon, tempera, chalk, multi- media, textile, styrofoam, raffia, tapestry, weave, burlap, scenery, architecture, mural, portrait, self-portrait, landscape, seascape, cityscape, statue, sculpture, bust, print, gargoyle, shade, gray, clay, geometric, organic, realistic, abstract

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES:

Reading aloud, show picture books

Reproductions/slides/videos

Visual samples

Field trips

Brainstorming, problem solving

Word walls, vocabulary charts, bulletin boards

Teacher demonstrations

Cooperative learning/reciprocal teaching

Rationale:

Each field of study or endeavor has words and expressions used to describe or discuss it, its own "jargon". An important part of learning about the particular field of study involves becoming familiar with and using the terminology germane to it.

- Students will read short stories about artists and write sentences about their lives and their work.
- Students will select a work of art from teacher provided reproductions. Students are to do a written report, using appropriate art vocabulary, telling about the artist who made it, describing the work of art, and what the student thinks the artist is trying to communicate.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

Getting to Know the World's Greatest Artists series.

CONTENT RESOURCES

Mike Venezia

How Artists Use...series

Elements of Art and Principles of Design Posters (elementary level), Crystal Productions

Know The Artists Posters, Crystal Productions

Take 5 Art Prints, Crystal Productions

Dropping In On...series,Crystal Productions

Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Posters

Literacy/Cultural Connections:

Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 3 -William Penn Foundation

P Is For Philadelphia, Temple Univ. Press

There are innumerable books written for children about art and artists, consult Crystal Productions catalogue and Davis Publications catalogue to start.

Intervention Resources:

Discovering Art History, Davis Children, Clay & Sculpture, Cathy Topal

Children & Their Art, Hurwitz and Day

The Art Pack, Frayling, Frayling and Van Der Weer

What The Painter Sees, Scholastic Discovery Series

The Art Teacher's Book of Lists, Helen Hume

The Special Artist's Handbook, Rodriguez

PSSA

Karen drew this picture of her house: How many pairs of congruent shapes can you identify?

A. 1

B. 3

C. 5

D. 7

Answer: B.3

Classroom-based Assessments

- Journals
- Teacher/student interviews
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Teacher student Logs
- Audio tapes, video tapes
- Exhibitions
- Student Writing critiques, rationales
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

For Students at the Advanced Level

- Students may write a regular feature in the school newspaper about "Art Room Activities"
- Students choose one piece of art from their portfolio for a school exhibition. After discussing the reasons for selecting the particular piece, students will write their rationale, which will be displayed with the artwork.

Home and Community Connections

Understand that art vocabulary is used outside the art room. Be able to transfer the words, phrases and their meanings appropriately to encounters in the home and community at large.

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Allow students to respond in native language then use appropriate resources to translate their own response into English
- Ask students to translate art vocabulary words into their native language and teach them to the class
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment) Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- D. Use knowledge of varied styles within each art form through a performance or exhibition of unique work.
- E. Demonstrate the ability to define objects, express emotions, illustrate an action or relate an experience through creation of works of art.
- F. Identify works of others through a performance or exhibition.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 3 students will be able to:

■ Select and use subject matter, symbols, and ideas to communicate meaning.

Rationale:

Creative and performing artists strive to have their work seen and/or heard. Young children should be given the same opportunity to perform or exhibit their work.

The visual arts are a form of communication. An artist uses the elements and principles of art to communicate his ideas, relate experiences and express emotions.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Select the appropriate medium to best express an idea
- Understand that an artist uses color to convey emotions and ideas
- Define expressive qualities, e.g. sights, sounds, smells, moods, and use these to convey an idea or experience in works of art
- Identify two or three possible solutions for expressing an idea, emotion or experience in works of art
- Identify and understand the meaning of symbols in works of art and artifacts.
- Discriminate between realistic and abstract representation in works of art and artifacts
- Know and use terms to describe different kinds of art work such as portrait, self-portrait, still life, mural, sculpture, sketch, print, architecture landscape and seascape
- Know about artists (basic background) and their unique traits (such as media, subject matter)
- Identify and describe, both orally and in writing, symbols and ideas in their own artwork and works from diverse cultures and historical periods, using more detail about the subject matter

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES:

- Reading aloud, show picture books
- Reproductions/slides/videos
- Visual samples
- Field trips
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions
- Teacher demonstrations
- Cooperative learning/reciprocal teaching

- Students write sentences about one work of art commenting on subject matter and/or ideas portrayed
- Students plan, organize, select and display art works in a school "gallery" or "museum"
- Students use teacher's reproductions to hang an exhibition of artworks and artifacts displaying different artists' styles and techniques. Students must write two or three sentences telling why the work was selected.
- Students will explore the work of one artist and then create an art work in that artist's style or medium; e.g.: Picasso's Cubism, Monet's Impressionism, Oriental ink paintings, Mexican ceramics, Romare Bearden's collages
- After studying Northwest Native Americans, students construct totem poles using paper towel tubes covered with brown paper. Draw images of animals using black and red marker and white crayon on the roll. Cut wings, decorate and glue to totem pole.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

Getting to Know the World's

CONTENT RESOURCES

Mike Venezia

How Artists Use...series

Greatest Artists series.

Elements of Art and Principles of Design Posters (elementary level), Crystal Productions

Know The Artists Posters. **Crystal Productions**

Take 5 Art Prints. Crystal Productions

Dropping In On...series, Crystal Productions

Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Posters

Literacy/Cultural Connections:

Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 3 -William Penn Foundation

P Is For Philadelphia, Temple Univ. Press

There are innumerable books written for children about art and artists, consult Crystal Productions catalogue and Davis Publications catalogue to start.

Intervention Resources:

Discovering Art History, Davis Children, Clay & Sculpture, Cathy Topal

Children & Their Art. Hurwitz and Day

Emphasis Art,

Wachawiak and Clements

The Art Pack, Frayling, Frayling and Van Der Weeden

How Artists See series, Carroll

Molly Meets Mona and Friends, Minnerly and Walker

I Can Fly, video series Squeaking of Art, Wellington When Pigasso Met Mootisse, Laden

PSSA

Americans have created quilts for many years. Quilts may be made from many different kinds of patterns, colors, and designs. This quilt design is called a "Variable Star."

1. How many squares are white?

A. 3

C. 5

D. 6 B. 4

2. How many triangles are white?

A. 2 B. 4

C. 6 D. 8

Answer

1. C 5

2. B 4

Classroom-based Assessments

• Student portfolios include: Self portrait with a clue about themselves

Sentence on works of Philadelphia artist

Sketches that show "working out" of composition, rendering Practice pages for a new medium

• Describe orally and in writing some popular themes that artists have used as subject matter.

- Rubrics
- Anecdotal Records
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Home and Community Connections

- · Students may invite family and friends to view their exhibition.
- Parents should be encouraged to take their children to a museum or to an art gallery or art festival such as Rittenhouse Square Clotheline Exhibition or Manavunk Arts Festival.
- · As a homework assignment, ask students tobring to class listings from newspapers and magazines of current exhibitions on view at area galleries and museums. Students can compare findings and make a chart or poster which lists current arts exhibitions of interest.

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning
- Label students' work as they describe it
- Provide ample opportunities to
- Use primary resources (photo, artifacts)
- Explore multiple perspectives
- Practice listening and following directions

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Break down tasks into small manageable units
- Give immediate feedback
- Preview major concepts to help students relate them to familiar concepts
- Review the directions before starting
- Vary the mode of presentation

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- G. Recognize the function of rehearsals and practice sessions.
- H. Handle materials, equipment and tools safely at work and performance spaces.
- I. Identify arts events that take place in schools and communities.
- J. Know and use traditional and contemporary technologies for producing, performing and exhibiting works in the arts or works of others.
 K. Know and use traditional and contemporary technologies for furthering knowledge and understanding in the humanities

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 3 students will be able to:

- Know and understand that certain arts techniques and processes require practice and repetition for mastery.
- Use art materials and tools in a safe and responsible manner.
- Know about arts events taking place in the community.
- Be able to research artists, cultures, techniques and processes.
- Develop, use, and retain an art vocabulary.

Rationale:

An artist must have familiarity and facility with various art media. He/she must be aware of and respect safety precautions when handling art media. Artists often use research tools (internet, library) to gather information about subject matter, other artists' work, and techniques and processes. Once the art is made, an artist is anxious to have his/her work displayed. Students need to know where to look to gain information on arts exhibits and performances, and how to find information on arts related issues

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Know differences among materials, techniques, and processes
- Handle art materials/supplies safely
- · Identify materials used
- · Identify issues of cleanliness related to the arts
- Recognize some mechanical/electrical equipment
- Identify methods for storing art materials
- Be able to research artists, cultures, techniques and processes in the IMC, with the help of librarian or teacher.
- Be able to use the internet for research on artists, cultures, art history, art techniques and processes, with the help of the computer teacher or other adult supervision.
- Use measurement skills to make simple constructions
- Know and use traditional technologies in the creation of works of art, e.g. charcoal, pigments, clay, needle/thread, quill pens, tools for wood carving.
- Know and use contemporary technologies, e.g., CD's.,software, polymers, clays, cameras, computers, the Internet
- Continue to develop facility in the use of computer paint programs (KidPix, ClarisWorks)

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES:

- Reproductions/slides/videos
- Visual samples
- Field trips, brainstorming, problem solving
- Cooperative learning, reciprocal teaching
- Guest artist presentations
- Class discussions, teacher demonstrations
- Walking maps of Philadelphia neighborhoods showing the location of community arts venues

- If possible, teacher might secure a video about computer animation or computer aided drafting. Use these as the basis for class discussions; note that many new releases on DVD have extra footage showing "the making of..."
- Students will discuss the proper use and handling of various art materials available for their use
- Students will act as peer tutors or teachers, showing other students new arts techniques and processes

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Literacy/Cultural Connections:

- Museum and gallery brochures.
- Playbills from music, dance and dramatic performances.
- Philadelphia Magazine monthly calendar of regional arts exhibits and performances.
- The Philadelphia Inquirer Weekend section and Sunday Arts section calendar of events.
- Labels and directions for use of various art media and tools:
 Safe usage, warnings, caveats, etc.
- Crayola Dreammakers' Series
- There are innumerable books written for children about art and artists; consult Crystal Productions catalogue and Davis Publications Catalogue to start.

Intervelntion Resources:

Discovering Art History, Davis Crayola Dreammakers' Series Children, Clay & Sculpture, Cathy Topal

Children & Their Art, Hurwitz and Day

Emphasis Art, Wachawiak and Clements

The Art Pack

How Artists See Series, Carroll Molly Meets Mona and Friends, Minnerly and Walker

I Can Fly, video series Squeaking of Art, Wellington When Pigasso Met Mootisse, Laden

PSSA

What is the best unit to describe the amount of glue in our glue bottles?

A. ounces

B. cups

C. pints

D. quarts

Answer: A. ounces

Classroom-based Assessments

- Use of appropriate art vocabulary
- Student demonstration of safe handling of art materials
- Student demonstration of a new technique for using familiar art materials e.g.: dry brush, stipling, blending of colors of oil pastels, chalks, wet into wet, wet onto dry, washes, scraffito for decoration.
- Research assignments on the internet or in the IMC, such as gathering information on a particular artist or art form or theme.
- Find out what is on exhibit at PMA or PAFA and report back to class.
- Write about a field trip to a gallery or museum.
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level.

For Students at the Advanced Level

- Advanced students may serve as curators for a student-created gallery or museum in the school.
- Find mural art within walking distance of the school or student's home. Ask student to write a paragraph about the mural, discussing its theme, style, and community reaction to it.
- Advanced students may work as a group to develop ideas for a mural of their own. Students will describe the steps necessary for its execution. The same assignment may be given for a piece of public art or sculpture.

English Language Learners

- Have ELL students read labels and warnings printed in their native language and translate these orally and in writing for class.
- Ask students to bring to class newspapers and magazines in their native language.
 Ask these students to find Arts listings and translate them for the rest of the class.
- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product
- Student "buddies" to help physically challenged students use tools and materials

Students with Disabilities

All teachers working with identified students with disabilities must review the student's need for Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) as described in the Individual Education Plan (IEP), Evaluation Report (ER), and teacher records. Teachers must then select the appropriate accommodations and/or modifications necessary to enable the child to appropriately progress in the general curriculum.

[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic responseDiverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product
- Student "buddies" to help physically challenged students use tools and materials

Home and Community Connections

Observe family members doing household tasks and chores. Students will list the steps that must be taken to accomplish the task. Also, list any and all safety precautions that must be taken.

Students will find out about local arts groups in their communities, Taller Puertoricano, Point Breeze Art Center, Fleisher Art Memorial, etc. They will share their findings with the class.

Encourage students to visit these places with their parents or an older sibling.

Ask a parent or older sibling to accompany student to Staples, CompUSA or the like, and observe the many paint and draw programs available for purchase. Ask clerk to demonstrate them if possible.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Explain the historical, cultural and social context of an individual work in the arts.
- B. Relate works in the arts chronologically to historical events, e.g., 10,000B.C.E. to the present.
- C. Relate works in the arts to varying styles and genre and to the periods in which they were created.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 3 students will be able to:

- Identify works of art as belonging to particular cultures, times, and places.
- Create art based on historical and cultural ideas.

Rationale:

Some anthropologists and historians consider art "the first language". The story of homo sapiens can be traced through his art and artifacts. Art is a mirror of the time and place in which it is made. One can read the history of countries and civilizations through the art works produced in /by them. Creating works of art brings together all the core disciplines of learning. Works of art provide the viewer with a glimpse of the advancement of human knowledge and invention at the time of their creation.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Understand that art has been created in all cultures and times
- Understand that art looks different because of the time period in which it was created and the culture in which it was created
- Identify works of art as belonging to particular cultures, times, and places
- Understand that art is the result of many influences including knowledge, skills and experiences
- Identify ways in which the works of art are different or similar in function
- Recognize in broad terms the cultural origins of art and artifacts from diverse cultures and historical periods
- Identify dominant images, symbols and ideas in works of art and artifacts.
- Recognize art forms such as portrait, sculpture, landscape, seascape, statue, sketch, bust, mural, print
- Discriminate between realistic and abstract representation in works of art and artifacts
- Know about the artists (basic background and details such as name, home nation or place, and unique traits such as media, subject matter)

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES:

- Reproductions/slides/videos
- Visual samples
- Field trips, brainstorming, problem solving
- Cooperative learning, reciprocal teaching
- Guest artist presentations
- Class discussions,
- Teacher demonstrations, teacher modeling

- Look at art and artifacts created by various Native American peoples such as the long houses of the Iroquois, the pottery of the Pueblos, the tipi of the Sioux, the totem poles of the Algonquin, and the woven blankets of the Navajo. Discuss how the environment plays an important part in the making of art.
- Visit the period rooms at the PMA. Students will compare and contrast two
 or three of their favorite rooms and record their findings in writing. What can
 we learn about the people who lived there? What can we learn about the
 civilization that produced the artifacts and furnishings in these rooms? Students
 will make a period room diorama based on an historical civilization or time period
 of their choice.
- Read Greek mythological stories or African folk tales. Students will select a myth
 or story character and make a model magic or paper mache figure based on the
 selected character, paying special attention to clothing, tools, etc.
- Show examples of prehistoric cave paintings and petroglyphs. Crumple a sheet of brown kraft paper, and smooth it. On this paper students will do "cave paintings" based on a teacher- selected theme using charcoal and color chalk.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Art Smart, Susan Rodriguez Culture Smart, Susan Rodriguez Art From Many Hands Global Art, Kohl and Potter The Kids' Multicultural Art Book, Terzian

Brown Bag Ideas from Many Cultures, Tejada

Literacy/Cultural Connections:

Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 3 -William Penn Foundation Pecos Bill, Stuart Kellog John Henry, Julius Lister

Three Strong Women, Claus Stam The Bunyons, Audrey Wood Kodoma Children of Japan, Susan Kuhn

Bringing the Rain to Kapiti Plain, Aardema

Dancing Tepees, Sneve Getting to Know the World's Greatest Artists series, Mike Venezia

Intervention Resources:

Emphasis Art,
Wachowiak and Clements
Discover Art, Vol.3,
Laura Chapman
The Japanese, Clare Doran
Children and Their Art,
Hurwitz and Day
Indian Legacy (video)
Art, Culture and Environment,
McFee and Degge

Textile Math Multicultural Explorations Through Patterns, Franco

The Special Artist's Handbook, Susan Rodriguez

The Art Teacher's Book of Lists, Helen Hume

PSSA

Students read a lengthy text about The Parthenon, and a myth about the goddess Athena. They must answer questions based on the text

A familiarity with Greek architecture and Greek myths would prove very helpful.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Journals personal written comments and descriptions pertaining to media, techniques and processes
- Teacher/student interviews portfolios – best work
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal record
- Teacher/student logs
- Exhibitions
- · Audio tapes, video tapes
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

For Students at the Advanced Level

- Research the places depicted in some famous paintings, such as, Lautrec's Moulin Rouge, Monet's Giverny, Romare Bearden's Harlem. Ask students to compare the painting with a photograph of the actual place. Students will write a few sentences about the artist's rendering of the location depicted
- Study the sculptures of Marisol.
 Students may then do a humorous self-portrait sculpture in the style of Marisol.

Home and Community Connections

- Observe how simple everyday activities can be subject matter for works of art.
- Observe a close relative at home, make a picture of that person paying special attention to clothing, accessories, tools. Observe the same relative dressed to go to a party, to church, to work. Make a second picture depicting the relative in this different clothing. Note how clothing, tools and accessories can provide contextual clues about the work of art.

English Language Learners

- Ask students to make a painting or drawing of a neighborhood market or store in their native land. Help the student to write a few sentences telling about the place shown in the painting drawing.
- Have students make pictures or small assemblages depicting ethnic holidays and/or festivals such as Lunar New Year Celebrations, Three Kings Day, etc. Ask students to share some stories or memories about the festival.

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product
- Student "buddies" to help physically challenged students use tools and materials

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- D. Analyze a work of art from its historical and cultural perspective.
- E. Analyze how historical events and culture impact forms, techniques and purposes of works in the arts.
- F. Know and apply appropriate vocabulary used between social studies and the arts and humanities.
- G. Relate works of art to geographic regions: Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, Central America, North America, South America.
- H. Identify, describe and analyze the work of Pennsylvania Artists in dance, music, theater, and visual arts.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 3 students will be able to:

- Identify works of art as belonging to particular cultures, times, and places.
- Create art based on historical and cultural ideas.

Rationale:

Works of art are more than just illustrations, they are historical documents which contain important information about the human experience. By learning about and analyzing works of art from different times and cultures, students increase their visual literacy as they broaden their historical, cultural and social perspectives.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Understand that there are various purposes for creating works of visual art
- Describe how personal experiences influence the development of an individual's artwork and the artwork of others
- Understand how people of diverse cultures celebrate events by studying paintings, prints, drawings, etc.
- Recognize, share, and compare family traditions through the visual arts
- Identify and describe traditional food, customs and forms of dress in relation to one's cultural heritage
- Students will recognize and explore their own identities and cultures through the visual arts
- Students will describe what makes a portrait
- Study portraits of famous people of various races, gender and cultures
- Understand the concept of self-portrait
- Identify different classifications of buildings, such as residential, industrial, recreational, religious, monumental and institutional
- Develop a basic architectural vocabulary
- Study architecture, architectural elements and landmarks in the school neighborhood
- Identify and describe different kinds of architecture and architectural elements in the neighborhood
- Students will read about the lives of recognized Pennsylvania artists. Students
 will identify and describe, orally and in writing, the art works created by these
 artists. They will learn about their talents and achievements, and the influences
 on their work.

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES:

- Reproductions/slides
- Videos tapes/visual samples
- Field trips.
- · Brainstorming, problem solving
- Cooperative learning/ reciprocal teaching
- · Guest artist presentations
- Class discussions, teacher demonstrations

- Students will create a paper quilt based on a cultural motif as a class project.
- Design and decorate the door and door frame of the classroom using a variety of media (e.g. paint, paper, markers) in different architectural styles: Greek, Romanesque, Gothic, etc. Class will choose one design to enlarge and decorate the doorway.
- Show examples of traditional articles of clothing from diverse cultures such as kimonos, saris, ponchos, shawls, tunics. Draw and cut a figure out of oaktag. Using construction paper and markers, dress the figure with a traditional article of clothing.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Literacy/Cultural Connections:

CONTENT RESOURCES

Art of Ancient Rome, Shirley Glubok

The Moon Was At a Fiesta, Winter Round Building, Square Building, Buildings That Wiggle Like Fish, Phillip Isaacs

Apt. 3, Keats

Night on Neighborhood Street, Greenfield

Chicken Sunday, Polacco Just like Me: Stories and Self Portraits by 14 Artists, Rohmer Literacy Through the Arts Reading

Series, Grade 3 - William Penn Foundation

Intervention Resources:

The Art Teacher's Book of Lists, Helen Hume

Culture Smart, Susan Rodriguez Hands on Culture series Crafts from the Past series Andy Warhol: Paintings for Children, Neysters

PSSA

Students read from a lengthy passage about Greek architecture They must answer questions based on the text.

- 1. The Parthenon is an excellent example of a Greek temple built for the goddess Athena. It is unique because it has which of the following architectural features?
- A. Doric and ionic columns, a frieze, and 4 chimneys
- B. Doric and ionic columns, window shutters, and metopes
- C. Window shutters, 4 chimneys, and a frieze
- D. Doric and ionic columns, a frieze, and metopes
- 2. Based on the text above, which statement is correct?

Answer:

D. Doric and ionic columns, a frieze, and metopes

Classroom-based Assessments

- Journals
- Teacher/student interviews
- Portfolios
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal record
- Teacher/student logs
- Exhibitions
- Audio tapes, video tapes
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

For Students at the Advanced Level

Students will paint a mural whose subject is children of the world in their native dress.

Home and Community Connections

- Students should be encouraged to observe their family's cultural traditions and report back to class their observations.
- Students may interview an older family member about ethnic traditions in his/her native homeland, perhaps on audio tape, to share with class.

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Allow students to respond in native language then use appropriate resources to translate their own response into English
- Students share with class samples of art and crafts from their own cultural background
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product
- Student "buddies" to accompany students w/disabilities on field trips or to help with process or technique

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- I. Identify, explain, and analyze philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.
- J. Identify, explain and analyze historical and cultural differences as they relate to works in the arts.
- K. Identify, explain and analyze traditions as they relate to works in the arts.
- L. Identify, explain and analyze common themes, forms and techniques from works in the arts.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 3 students will be able to:

■ Identify the historical, cultural and social context of an individual work in the arts.

Rationale: Works of art can reveal a plethora of information about the time and place they were made. Much can be learned about the society that produced the artwork or artifact just by studying the product itself. As the aphorism states, "...one picture is worth a thousand words..." Learning how to "read" a work of art can reveal the beliefs, values, religious and cultural practices, and level of technological advancement of any societal group - from the first homo sapiens up to and including 21st century man. Cultivating these skills in our students will enable them to better understand the world around them and their place in it.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Identify works of art belonging to particular cultures, times, and places
- Create art based on historical and cultural ideas
- Select and use visual images, themes, and ideas in their own works of art
- Understand that there are various purposes for creating works of visual art
- Identify the purpose for the creation of artworks and artifacts (beauty, personal expression, functional, emotional release, document an event, etc.)
- Identify the idea conveyed by the work of art (honor, love, war, and other ideas or ideals)
- Describe how personal experiences influence the development of the individual's artwork and the artwork of others
- Read about the lives of recognized artists and the many influences on their work: cultural heritage, economic status, religious/philosophical beliefs, education, or experience
- Describe the characteristics of works of art by these artists, orally and in writing

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES:

- Reproductions/slides
- Videos tapes/visual samples
- Field trips,
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- · Cooperative learning/ reciprocal teaching
- Guest artist presentations
- · Class discussions, teacher demonstrations

- After looking at reproductions of masks from diverse cultures, discuss the role of masks in diverse societies. Students will construct a mask from paper and a variety of materials, using animals as the theme. Ask students to decide the use for their mask: drama, ritual, fantasy, play? Students will write one or two sentences, using appropriate vocabulary, telling about their mask, its intended use, cultural inspiration, etc.
- Create a work of art using, a variety of materials, based on a personal experience (a visit to the local firehouse, birth of a sibling, participation in a baseball game, etc.)
- Describe orally and in writing how this experience influenced their artwork
- Art with a message: students create a magazine collage based on a theme.
 The students must use the images to communicate a thought or idea (i.e. it must be more than just a bunch of pasted pictures)

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

Take 5 Art Prints, Crystal Productions Philadelphia Museum of Art **Teaching Posters** Portfolio Prints, Crystal **Productions** Getty Multicultural Art Prints, distributed by Crystal Productions Art is.... Raczk History Through Art Timeline, Crystal Productions Art Connections, Thompson and Loftus Discovering Art History, Davis History Through Art and Architecture series. Alarion Press

CONTENT RESOURCES

Literacy/Cultural Connections:

Look and Do Videos and

Workbooks, Alarion Press

Getting to Know The World's Greatest Artists series, Venezia Hands on Culture series, Rohmer Art is..., Raczka Scholastic Art bimonthly publication Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 3 -William Penn Foundation

Intervention Resources:

Discovering Art History, Davis
Children, Clay & Sculpture,
Cathy Topal
Children & Their Art,
Hurwitz and Day
Emphasis Art,
Wachawiak and Clements
Composition in Gray & Black No.1,
James Abbott McNeil Whistler

PSSA

Students are asked to read a lengthy passage about Native American Bead Weaving. They must answer questions based on the text.

According to this passage, which statement accurately tells how the Native Americans acquired colored glass beads to weave them on their clothing, jewelry, moccasins, and blankets?

- A. Native Americans made the beads from colored rocks.
- B. Native Americans wove the beads into their moccasins.
- C. Italians brought beads to America and sold them to the Native Americans
- D. French traders brought beads from Italy and traded them to the Native Americans for furs.

Answer: D. French traders brought beads from Italy and traded them to the Native Americans for furs.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Journals
- Peer/class critiques
- Rubrics/Anecdotal records
- Teacher/student logs
- Portfolio.
- Audio tapes, video tapes
- Exhibitions
- Student homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Home and Community Connections

 Students will note family ethnic and cultural traditions involving the making of works of art or artifacts, e.g. Ukranian or Polish Pysanky Eggs. Mexican retablos, Italian Creches, Oriental scroll painting, Indian henna body adornment, German gingergbread houses. They will write a short story about their favorite tradition.

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Allow students to respond in native language then use appropriate resources to translate their own response into English
- Students share with class samples of art and crafts from their own cultural background
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product
- Student "buddies" to accompany students with disabilities on field trips or to help with process or technique

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.3. Critical Response

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

A. Recognize critical processes used in the examination of works in the arts and humanities: compare and contrast, analyze, interpret, form and test hypotheses, evaluate/form judgments.

- B. Know that works in the arts can be described by using the arts' elements, principles and concepts.
- C. Know classification skills with materials and processes used to create works in the arts.
- D. Explain meanings in the arts and humanities through individual works and the works of others using a fundamental vocabulary of critical response.
- E. Recognize and identify types of critical analysis in the arts and humanities: Contextual criticism, Formal criticism, Intuitive criti-
- F. Know how to recognize and identify similar and different characteristics among works in the arts.
- G. Know and demonstrate what a critic's position or opinion is related to works in the arts and humanities

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 3 students will be able to:

- Understand that there are various purposes for creating works of visual art.
- Describe how personal experiences influence the development of the individual's artwork and the artwork of others.
- Understand and reflect on different responses to the same work of art.

Rationale: Disgruntled artists often complain that, "everybody's a critic!" However, by teaching students the skills needed to develop a trained eye and to acquire visual literacy will help them attain higher order thinking skills. It will also help them gain the ability to make informed choices as consumers of every day objects as well as educated viewers of art works and performances. What artist or performer wouldn't appreciate educated eyes and ears?

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Look at and discuss a variety of works of art and artifacts that exemplify art makers from diverse cultures and historical periods
- Understand that art/artifacts are created for a variety of reasons (beauty, personal expression, functional, emotional release, documentation of an event)
- Understand that students can have similar and different descriptions of the same art work
- Describe and express an opinion about a work of art using basic art vocabulary
- Respect, appreciate and value the responses and opinions of others
- Understand and value one's own artwork and that of one's peers and others
- Recognize that reflection is important for understanding and improving one's own artwork
- Read short stories about artists; write sentences about their lives and their art
- Develop, use and retain an art vocabulary
- Understand and value one's own art and that of one's peers through participation in classroom, school and citywide art exhibitions and competitions
- Compare and contrast works of art and analyze the work utilizing art vocabulary

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES:

- Reading aloud, show picture books
- Reproductions/slides/videos
- Visual samples
- Field trips
- · Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions
- Teacher demonstration

- Teacher will facilitate a class discussion on "What an art critic does". Teacher will introduce class to the critical process, listing key points on a wall chart.
- Students will look silently at one famous work of art for one minute; teacher will then remove the work from students' view. Students will discuss what they saw respecting each other's opinions. Students will then write a short formal criticism of the same work of art.
- Students choose one piece of art from their portfolio for a school exhibition. After discussing the reasons for selecting a particular piece, students will write a rationale, which will be displayed with the artwork.
- Talk about and show the work of specific artists; discuss their backgrounds including time period in which they worked, education/training, etc. Students write sentences about one work of art commenting on their opinion of the work using appropriate art vocabulary

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.3. Critical Response

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

Take 5 Art Prints, Crystal Productions

CONTENT RESOURCES

Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Posters

Portfolio Prints, Crystal Productions

Getty Multicultural Art Prints, distributed by Crystal Productions

Discovering Art History, Davis
History Through Art and
Architecture series, Alarion Press

Look and Do Videos and Workbooks, Alarion Press

Literacy/Cultural Connections

Ancient Egypt People, Sarah McNeill

Annie's Gifts,

Angela Shelf Medearis

Arrow to the Sun,

Gerald McDermott

Incas, Peter Chrisp

Mayans, Peter Chrisp

Chinese Mirror, Ginsburg

Chinye: A West African Folk Tale,

Onyefulu

Picture This, Bang

Architecture for Kids, Kancyk

Scholastic Art,

bimonthly publication

Getting to Know The World's Greatest Artists series. Venezia

William Penn Foundation – Literacy Through the Arts

Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 3

Intervention Resources

How Artists See series, Carroll I Can Fly, video series
Oxford First Book of Art, Wolf

PSSA

Students are asked to read a passage about the artist, Georgia O'Keefe. They must answer questions based on the text.

What statement best summarizes the passage?

- A. O'Keefe became a famous artist because she expressed herself in a unique and vibrant way of painting.
- B. O'Keefe painted only the whole object in many bright colors.
- C. O'Keefe did not like to paint indoors.
- D. O'Keefe painted pictures of people and the beach.

Answer: A. O'Keefe became a famous artist because she expressed herself in a unique and vibrant way of painting

Classroom-based Assessments

- Portfolio
- Journals
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Teacher/student logs
- Exhibitions
- Audio tapes, video tapes
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

For Students at the Advanced Level:

Students will help teacher "curate" an exhibition of student work.

Students may write an "Art Critic's Corner" for school newspaper discussing exhibits, plays, and concerts of interest.

Home and Community Connections

- Ask students to observe and record in a series of sketches some buildings in their neighborhood, paying special attention to architectural features.
- Interview an older relative about the style of architecture popular when he/she was young or lived in another country. Report back to class.

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Allow students to respond in native language then use appropriate resources to translate their own response into English
- Students share with class samples of art and crafts from their culture and tell classmates about them
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product
- Student "buddies" to accompany students w/disabilities on field trips or to help with process or technique

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.4 Aesthetic Response

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Know how to respond to a philosophical statement about works of arts and humanities.
- B. Know how to communicate an informed individual opinion about the meaning of works in the arts.
- C. Recognize that the environment of the observer influences individual aesthetic responses to works in the arts
- D. Recognize that choices made by artists regarding subject matter and themes communicate ideas through works in the arts and humanities

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 3 students will be able to:

- Know how to respond to a philosophical statement about works in the arts and humanities.
- Know how to communicate an informed opinion about the meaning of works in the arts.

Rationale:

What is considered beautiful by one society or one period of history may be different from that of another. An introduction to the study of aesthetics and an understanding of the cultural influences that help to shape these values will serve as a tool to increase our students understanding of diverse cultural groups and will enable them to better understand the world around them and their place in it.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Look at and discuss a variety of works of art and artifacts that exemplify art makers from diverse cultures and historical periods
- Know that personal preference is not the primary criterion for evaluating art and artifacts
- Express opinions and make choices concerning art works using their knowledge of art and appropriate art vocabulary
- Know about the artists: e.g., basic background and details (such as name, home nation or place), and unique traits (such as media, subject matter and style)
- Identify works of art of similar style or technique, e.g., art by one artist or art from one movement
- Identify visual clues in works of art that influence the meaning in an art work
- Compare similarities in elements, media, technique and objects in several works of art and artifacts.
- Verbalize associations and references in observing art, e.g., "This sounds like..."
 "Reminds me of..."
- Define expressive qualities, e.g. sights, sounds, smells and moods, and identify these qualities in the work of art
- Understand that choice of materials and techniques influences the expressive quality of the work of art
- Listen to verbal and written comments of peers, teachers, poets, artists, critics or historians about a work of art or artifact
- Read short stories about artists; write a composition about their lives and their art

- Students will observe and reflect on selected paintings of battles and discuss why
 the artists created them. Students will select their favorite painting and write a
 paragraph explaining their choice based on evidence found in the painting.
 Students will present and debate their choices using the paragraphs they wrote
 on the battle scenes.
- Students will study and compare Eastern and Western dragons. They will make brush paintings on hanging scrolls using India ink on paper depicting Eastern dragons, which symbolize superior beings such as rulers and sages, or auspicious events, such as rain.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.4 Aesthetic Response

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

Take 5 Art Prints, Crystal Productions Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Posters Portfolio Prints, Crystal Productions

CONTENT RESOURCES

Getty Multicultural Art Prints, distributed by Crystal Productions

Discovering Art History, Davis
History Through Art and
Architecture series, Alarion Press
Look and Do Videos and

Literacy Connections

Workbooks, Alarion Press

Getting to Know the World's Greatest Artists series, Venezia

Look! Zoom in on Art, Wolfe Can You Find It?, Crystal Productions

Can You Find It Too?, Crystal Productions

Art Up Close, Crystal Productions

More Than Meets The Eye: Seeing Art with All Five Senses, Raczka

No One Saw: Ordinary Things Through the Eyes of Artists, Raczka

William Penn Foundation – Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 3

Intervention Resources

CD – ROM, A is for Art, C is for Cezanne, (Philadelphia Museum of Art)

Art: An A-Z Guide, Greenway
The Art Pack, Fraylinger,
Fraylinger, Van Der Weeden

PSSA

Students are asked to read a passage about the artist, Georgia O'Keefe. They must answer questions based on the text.

What statement best summarizes the passage?

- A. O'Keefe became a famous artist because she expressed herself in a unique and vibrant way of painting.
- B. O'Keefe painted only the whole object in many bright colors.
- C. O'Keefe did not like to paint indoors.
- D. O'Keefe painted pictures of people and the beach.

Answer: A. O'Keefe became a famous artist because she expressed herself in a unique and vibrant way of painting.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Written and oral critiques of student's own artwork, and of the artworks of others
- Journals
- Portfolio
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Teacher/student logs
- Exhibitions
- Audio tapes, video tapes
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

For Students at the Advanced Level

Ask students to think about the following and respond both orally and in writing:

Can an object found in nature be considered a work of art?

Do you have to know the artist's intention to appreciate the artwork?

Home and Community Connections

- Have students ask parents and other family members what they consider to be art. Report back to class.
- Ask parents and older family members what criteria they use to decide if something is beautiful? Ugly?
- What questions do they ask themselves when shopping for clothing and accessories? For furniture?
- How important is an object's appearance?

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Allow students to respond in native language then use appropriate resources to translate their own response into English
- Students share with class samples of art and crafts from their own cultural background and tell classmates about them
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product
- Student "buddies" to accompany students w/disabilities on field trips or to help with process or technique.



Core Curriculum

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

A. Know and use the elements and principles of each art form to create works in the arts and humanities.
Elements: color, form/shape, line, space, texture, value (visual arts)
Principles: balance, contrast, emphasis/focal point, movement/rhythm, proportion/scale, repetition, unity/harmony

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 4 students will be able to:

- Identify the elements, principles, and expressive features in works of art.
- Solve visual arts problems by applying elements, principles, and expressive features of art.

Rationale:

Each field of study has fundamental core knowledge and understandings that are basic to learning and doing in that field. In the visual arts, these are known as the elements and principles of art. In order to talk about art or to make art (beyond infantile scribbles), a working knowledge of and familiarity with the elements and principles of art is required.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Be able to distinguish between the principles of art, and identify principles in art in everyday objects and nature
- Identify and use primary and secondary colors, warm and cool colors and complementary, and analogous colors
- Know about foreground, middle ground and background
- Describe orally and in writing, using the appropriate vocabulary, the meaning, message and/or mood in a work of art or artifact
- Identify and describe textures by touch and appearance in many things
- Show texture in one's art work
- Duplicate forms in same, smaller and larger sizes
- Know about proportion
- Identify and describe the mood of colors of different value
- Create colors of different value and use them in one's own original art
- Identify unity and movement in art, everyday objects and nature
- Show and explain the use of texture, balance, unity, movement, proportion in their art
- Be able to explain the purpose of balance, imbalance, movement and unity in one's art work
- Understand that drawings can be based on direct observation
- Develop use and retain an art vocabulary

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

- Color wheel, color/shape charts
- · Teacher demonstration and modeling
- Reading aloud, show picture books, color wheel chart
- Show reproductions, slides, videos
- Show examples of student work
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- · Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions and critiques

- Students will view and identify the use of unity, rhythm, balance and proportion in examples of architecture found in diverse cultures.
- Using basic geometric shapes of warm-cool colors and large and small overlapping shapes, students will create collages of cityscapes found in diverse cultures. The collages must show the illusion of depth.
- After exhibiting and viewing the cityscapes, students will write letters incorporating
 appropriate art vocabulary describing the collage cityscape they would most like to
 inhabit. Students will exchange the letters and place the letters around the collage
 they think they describe.
- Create an underwater scene using cool colors and cut and torn paper shapes with diluted white glue and brushes. Emphasize the principles of movement, unity and balance in the composition.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Take 5 Art Prints, Crystal Productions

Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Posters

Elements of Art and Principles of Design Posters (elementary level), Crystal Productions

Portfolio Prints, Crystal Productions

Getty Multicultural Art Prints, distributed by Crystal Productions

History Through Art and Architecture Series, Alarion Press

Look and Do Videos and Workbooks, Alarion Press

Architecture Timeline, Crystal Productions

The Art Teacher's Book of Lists, Helen Hume

Art History, M. Stokstad

Literacy Connections

Swimmy, Lionni June 29, 1999, Wiesner

Colder Creatures, Great & Small, Lipman and Conrads

Master Puppeteer, Paterson

Art is.... Raczk

Scholastic Art bimonthly publication

William Penn Foundation – Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 4

What It Feels Like to be a Building, Wilson

Intervention Resources

Emphasis Art, Wachowiak and Clements Children and Their Art, Hurwitz and Day Discover Art 4, Chapman

The Natural Way to Draw, Nicolaices

Drawing on the Right Side of the Brain, Edwards

PSSA

In a painting titled "180 Farben" or "180 Colors," painter Gerhard Richter combined the 3 primary colors (red, blue, and yellow) to get 12 hues or colors (picture is shown in test booklet).

How many tones of each of these hues, varying from dark to light, did he mix to get the 180 colors?

A. 10 C. 15 B. 12 D. 18 Answer: C. 15

Classroom-based Assessments

- Journals
- Teacher/student interviews
- Portfolios best work
- Anecdotal records
- Rubrics
- Class critiques
- Teacher/student log
- Exhibitions audio tapes, video tapes
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

For Students at the Advanced Level

After viewing circus pictures by Lautrec and Seurat, paint a circus scene using tempera paints of primary and secondary colors. Add details with oil pastels of complementary colors. Composition must show depth and movement.

Home and Community Connections

- Observe and report back to class, both orally and in writing, about how the elements and principles of art are used in advertising, clothing, architecture, interior design, books, magazines, videos, household objects and the like.
- Take a walk around the school neighborhood, report back to class, orally and in writing, where the elements and principles of art are found. How have they been used?
- Do the same while on a shopping trip to Center City.

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Allow students to respond in native language then use appropriate resources to translate their own response into English
- Students share with class samples of art and crafts from their own cultural background
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product
- Student "buddies" to accompany students with disabilities on field trips or to help w/process or technique

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

B. Recognize, know, use and demonstrate a variety of appropriate arts elements and principles to produce review and revise original works in the arts.

Visual Arts: paint, draw, craft, sculpt, print, design for environment, communication, multimedia

Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 4 students will be able to:

- Know differences among materials, techniques, and processes.
- techniques, and processes to communicate ideas, experiences, and stories.
- Use art materials and tools in a safe and responsible manner.

Performance

- Select and use materials,

Rationale:

The elements and principles of art comprise the visual artist's toolbox. Production of works in the visual arts entails successful use of these tools. Learning to use the elements and principles of art is not an end in itself, rather, it is a means toward an end - the creation of a work of art.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Students will develop confidence in their ability to express ideas pictorially
- Students will explore, develop control and confidence in using the following media; printing ink, colored pencils, chalk pastels, found/natural objects, paper maché, plaster, fabrics, burlap, varn
- Students will gain increased skill in using scissors, glue and paper
- Students will learn and know how to do the following techniques and processes: draw human figures in proportion, construct paper masks and puppets, make folders and booklets, measure and fold paper properly, create three dimensional forms from a two dimensional material by using simple cuts folds and curls, make and use paper mache heads, figures and articles that can be painted, make vegetable, string, corrugated board and styrofoam prints, make printing blocks or rollers with string and felt, construct hand made books with more complexity, construct mobiles, build slab pots (scoring, joining clay), model clay figures that are strong and can stand or sit, flatten clay evenly using roller and sticks, use glaze and/or paint to decorate clay, build and paint stage scenery; do plaster casting (bas relief), sew a running and cross stitch, know how to appliqué
- Create simple animations using ClarisWorks Paint in conjunction with slide show

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Reproductions/slides/videos
- Field trips
- Brainstorming/problem solving
- Cooperative learning/reciprocal teaching
- · Guest artist presentations, visual samples
- Class discussions
- Teacher demonstrations and modeling

- Compare self portraits by male and female artists, such as: Frido Kahlo, "Self Portrait", 1940; Albrecht Dürer, "Self Portrait with a Sprig of Eryngium"; Pablo Picasso, "Self Portrait with Palette", 1906; Rosalba Camera, "Self-Portrait Holding Portrait of her Sister", 1915
- Students will paint a mixed media self- portrait depicting themselves holding favorite objects and/or dressed in favorite clothing
- Students will study how parades and processions are depicted in art from diverse cultures (e.g. "Parade" by Jacob Lawrence, "Horsemen", detail from "The Procession" from the Parthenon frieze, "Parade Down Fifth Avenue" by Maurice Prendergast. Students will then create torn paper collages of parades using pictures from old magazines, colored construction paper, black markers
- Look at Edvard Munch's "The Scream" and Kandinsky's "The Storm". Find visual clues within the paintings to determine the ideas and meaning expressed in the composition. Paint a picture that conveys a specific idea or feeling

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Take 5 Art Prints,
Crystal Productions
Philadelphia Museum of Art
Teaching Posters
Getting to Know the World's
Greatest Artists series
by Mike Venezia
How Artists Use...series
Elementary Elements of Art and
Principles of Design Posters
Portfolio Prints,
Crystal Productions

Literacy Connections

P is For Philadelphia,
Temple Univ. Press
People, Phillip Yenawine
Office of Creative and Performing
Arts, Literacy/Arts series
Frida Kahlo: The Artist Who
Painted Herself,
Frith, Fry and DePaola
Story Painter: The Life of Jacob
Lawrence,
Duggleby and Lawrence
William Penn Foundation –
Literacy Through the Arts Reading
Series, Grade 4

Intervention Resources

Discovering Art History, Davis Children & Their Art, Hurwitz and Day Emphasis Art, Wachawiak and Clements Art History, Stokstad Art History for Young People, Janson and Janson

PSSA

- The human figure can be easily measured off into 8 equal segments based on the height of the person's head.
- The students must answer questions based on a drawing of the figure which is measured off into 8 segments (drawing shown on test).

Classroom-based Assessments

- Use of appropriate art vocabulary
- Journals including written analysis by students of elements and principles of art in their own work
- Porfolio
- Anecdotal records
- Teacher/student logs
- Exhibitions
- Audio tapes, video tapes
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

For Students at the Advanced Level

Select a neighborhood scene. Make four pictures of it, each expressing a different mood or feeling, such as, gloomy, happy, scary, peaceful.

Home and Community Connections

Observe of the uses of both the elements and principles in all form of media for the purpose of visual communication, in advertising, publications, etc.

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Allow students to respond in native language then use appropriate resources to translate their own response into English
- Students share with class samples of art and crafts from their own cultural background
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product
- Student "buddies" to accompany students with disabilities on field trips or to help w/process or technique

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

C. Recognize, and use, fundamental vocabulary within each of the arts forms

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 4 students will be able to:

■ Develop, use and maintain an art vocabulary.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Students will be able to describe works of art in writing using appropriate art vocabulary
- Students will use basic art vocabulary in discussing or describing visual art, both orally and in writing
- Students will be able to express an opinion, both orally and in writing, about a
 work of art using basic art vocabulary
- Students will describe and identify, using appropriate art vocabulary, elements, media, techniques and processes in works of art and artifacts.
- Students will identify and name primary, secondary, complementary, and warm and cool colors
- Students will know the differences between shapes (two dimensional) and form (three dimensional)
- Students will understand and use the terms organic and geometric to describe shapes when discussing an art work
- Students will know the terms foreground, background and middle ground, and be able to find them in works of art
- Students will know and understand the terms realistic and abstract when describing or discussing works of art and artifacts
- Students will be able to define expressive qualities, e.g. sights, sounds, smells and moods, and identify these qualities in works of art
- Students will know and be able to name different art forms: portrait, relief sculpture, landscape, seascape, sketch, still life, mural, mosaic, print, and architecture
- Students will know the names of some art media (pencil, marker, tempera, clay, watercolor, collage, paper mache) and processes (paint, print, weave, model), and be able to recognize them

SAMPLE LESSONS

Line, color, shape/form, texture, space rhythm, balance, emphasis/focal point, proportion/scale, repetition, contrast, unity/harmony, cool, warm, primary, secondary, light, dark, two-dimension, three-dimension, paint draw, sculpt, craft, collage, design, sketch, watercolor, marker, crayon, tempera, chalk, multi- media, textile, styrofoam, raffia, tapestry, weave, burlap, scenery, architecture, mural, portrait, self-portrait, landscape, seascape, cityscape, statue, sculpture, bust, print gargoyle, shade, gray, clay, geometric, organic, realistic, abstract, column, temple, pediment, chimney, porch, atrium, reproduction, proportion, animation, watercolor, scroll.

Rationale:

Each field of study or endeavor has words and expressions used to describe or discuss it, its own "jargon". An important part of learning about the particular field of study involves becoming familiar with and using the terminology germane to it.

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES:

- Color/shape charts
- Reading aloud, show picture books
- Reproductions/slides/videos/samples
- Field trips
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- · Word walls, vocabulary charts, bulletin boards
- Teacher demonstrations
- Cooperative learning/reciprocal teaching

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Take 5 Art Prints, Crystal Productions

Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Posters

Getting to Know the World's Greatest Artists series by Mike Venezia

How Artists Use...series Elementary Elements of Art and Principles of Design Posters Portfolio Prints, Crystal Productions

Literacy Connections

P is For Philadelphia, Temple Univ. Press

People, Phillip Yenawine

Office of Creative and Performing

Arts, Literacy/Arts series
Frida Kahlo: The Artist Who

Painted Herself, Frith, Fry and DePaola

Story Painter: The Life of Jacob

Lawrence.

Duggleby and Lawrence

William Penn Foundation –

Literacy Through the Arts Reading

Series, Grade 4

Intervention Resources

Discovering Art History, Davis Children & Their Art, Hurwitz and Day Emphasis Art, Wachawiak and Clements Art History, Stokstad Art History for Young People, Janson and Janson

PSSA

Mr. Sanchez must fire the students' projects in the kiln at very high temperatures before the students can take the projects home.

What does the word "fire" mean in this sentence?

A. To shoot

B. To bake

C. To lose one's job

D. To glaze

Answer: B. To bake

Classroom-based Assessments

- Journals
- Teacher/student interviews
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Teacher student logs
- Audio tapes, video tapes
- Exhibitions
- Student writing/critiques, rationales
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

For Students at the Advanced Level

- Students may write a regular feature in school newspaper about "Art Room Activities"
- Students choose one piece of art from their portfolio for a school exhibition
- Students write a rationale for work selected to be displayed with the piece

Home and Community Connections

- Understand that art vocabulary is used outside the art room. Be able to transfer the words, phrases and their meanings appropriately to encounters in the home and community at large
- Students will find newspaper and magazine articles about art exhibits and bring them to class to share

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Allow students to respond in native language then use appropriate resources to translate their own response into English
- Ask students to translate art vocabulary words into their native language and teach them to the class
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on step-by-step instruction (task assessment), charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- D. Use knowledge of varied styles within each art form through a performance or exhibition of unique work.
- E. Demonstrate the ability to define objects, express emotions, illustrate an action or relate an experience through creation of works of art.
- F. Identify works of others through a performance or exhibition.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 4 students will be able to:

- Identify subject matter, symbols, and ideas in works of art from diverse cultures and historical periods.
- Select and use materials, techniques, and processes to communicate ideas, experiences, and stories.
- Select and use subject matter, symbols, and ideas to communicate meaning.
- Discuss subject matter, symbols, and ideas in their own works of art.

Rationale:

Creative and performing artists strive to have their work seen and/or heard. Young children should be given the same opportunity to perform or exhibit their work.

The visual arts are a form of communication. An artist uses the elements and principles of art to communicate his ideas, relate experiences and express emotions.

- INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL
- Know differences among materials, techniques, and processes
- Use a variety of tools and processes for personal expression
- Use a variety of drawing and painting techniques with control
- Choose the medium to best express an idea from a limited range
- Develop confidence in his/her ability to express ideas pictorially
- Identify several solutions for expressing an idea, emotion or experience in a work of art
- Define expressive qualities, e.g. sights, sounds, smells, moods, and use these to convey an idea or experience in works of art
- Understand that an artist uses color to convey emotions and ideas
- Know and use terms to describe different kinds of art work such as portrait, self-portrait, still life, mural, sculpture, sketch, print, architecture, landscape and seascape
- Be able to plan the art before making it
- Identify and understand the meaning of symbols in works of art and artifacts
- Identify and describe similar subject matter, symbols and ideas in works of art and artifacts from diverse cultures and historical periods, e.g. rituals, holidays, celebrations and common themes.
- Identify and describe, orally and in writing, the subject matter, symbols and ideas in their own artwork and works from diverse cultures and historical periods
- Complete a finished work of art in many materials/media

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

- Reading aloud, show picture books
- Reproductions/slides/videos/samples
- Field trips
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions
- Teacher demonstrations
- Cooperative learning/reciprocal teaching

- Students read Faith Ringold's book, *Tar Beach*. They discuss the book and how Ringold used the elements and principles of art. They study reproductions of Ringold's other "story quilts". The students form groups, each group is given a Ringold "story quilt" to analyze. Groups report their analyses to the class. Students write a story about an incident/event in their own lives and make sketches to illustrate their story. Students choose their best/ favorite sketch to use for their own "story quilt".
- On 18"x 24" or 24"x 36" paper students measure and draw a 2" or 3" border. In this space, students write their story in black marker. Inside, students use markers to make picture from their sketch. Students use their own cultural heritage as the background/basis of their stories, thus insuring strong multicultural connections.
- This project may be adapted to a group project: Students use famous/historical/ethnic figures or celebrations as the subject of the story quilts.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Take 5 Art Prints, Crystal Productions

Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Posters

Getting to Know the World's Greatest Artists series by Mike Venezia

How Artists Use...series
Elementary Elements of Art and
Principles of Design Posters
Portfolio Prints,
Crystal Productions

Literacy Connections

Cassie's Word Quilt, Ringold Tar Beach, Ringold Talking to Faith Ringold, Ringold, Freeman and Roucher Stories, Yenawine

People, Yenawine Scholastic Art, bimonthly publica-

William Penn Foundation – Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 4

Going Back Home, Igus and Wood

Intervention Resources

The Special Artist's Handbook, Rodriguez

The Last Story Quilt, video, Crystal Productions Faith Ringold Paints Crown Heights, Crystal Productions

Reading Rainbow: Art and Language Arts, series, Crystal Productions

Drawing from the Soul, video, Crystal Productions

PSSA

A Cezanne still life is pictured. It is overlaid with a grid. Students are asked to locate objects in the painting using the grid.

What object is located at point (5,2)?

A. grapes

B. a glass

C. an apple

D. a bowl

Answer: C. an apple

Classroom-based Assessments

- Portfolio-best work
- Journals
- Teacher/student interviews
- Rubrics
- Teacher/student log
- Anecdotal records
- Exhibition
- Audio tapes, video tapes
- Oral responses related to ideas for story guilts
- Copy of story for story quilt
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

For Students at the Advanced Level

Select a neighborhood scene. Make four pictures of it, each expressing a different mood or feeling, such as, gloomy, happy, scary, peaceful.

Home and Community Connections

- For homework, students are to bring to class listings from newspapers and magazines of current exhibitions on view at area galleries and museums. Students can compare findings and make a chart or poster listing current arts exhibitions of interest.
- Parents should be encouraged to take their children to a museum or to an art gallery.

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Allow students to respond in native language then use appropriate resources to translate their own response into English.
- Students share with class samples of art and crafts from their own cultural background
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product
- Student "buddies" to accompany students with disabilities on field trips or to help w/ process or technique

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- G. Recognize the function of rehearsals and practice sessions.
- H. Handle materials, equipment and tools safely at work and performance spaces.
- I. Identify arts events that take place in schools and communities.
- J. Know and use traditional and contemporary technologies for producing, performing and exhibiting works in the arts or works of others.

 K. Know and use traditional and contemporary technologies for furthering knowledge and understanding in the humanities.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 4 students will be able to:

- Use art materials and tools in a safe and responsible manner.
- Select and use materials, techniques, and processes to communicate ideas, experiences, and stories.
- Know differences among materials, techniques, and processes.

Rationale:

An artist must have familiarity and facility with various art media. He/she must be aware of and respect safety precautions when handling art media. Artists often use research tools (internet, library) to gather information about subject matter, other artists' work, art techniques and processes. Once the art is made, the artist is anxious to have his/her work displayed. Students need to know where to look to gain information on arts exhibits and performances, and how to get information on arts related issues.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Know and understand that certain arts techniques and processes require practice and repetition for mastery
- Know about and describe art materials/supplies and how to use and store them safely
- Describe issues of cleanliness related to the arts
- Describe some mechanical/electrical equipment used in making works of art
- Be able to research artists, cultures, techniques and processes in the IMC, with the help of librarian or teacher
- Be able to use the internet for research with adult supervision.
- Use measurement skills to make simple constructions
- Understand and use print techniques as a way to obtain multiple copies of the same motif
- Use printmaking as a creative art form
- Experiment with traditional technologies in the creation of works of art, e. g., folk looms, earthen clays, ceramic/wooden tools, etching tools, etc.
- Experiment with contemporary technologies, e.g., color fills/texture methods, fonts/point systems, animation techniques on computers, multimedia techniques, internet access, xerography, library computer card catalogues, polymers, etc.
- Describe arts events that take place in schools/the community, where/how to gain information about them
- Use measurement skills to make simple constructions

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

- Reproductions/slides/videos/samples
- Field trips
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- · Cooperative learning, reciprocal teaching
- Guest artist presentations
- · Class discussions, teacher demonstrations
- Maps of Philadelphia neighborhoods showing the location of community arts venues

- Students will engage in a "compare and contrast" activity classic art mediums and products vs. media and products created through new materials technology, (e.g., acrylic paints/mediums vs. tempera/watercolors, clay vs. "model magic", etc.) This should a "hands- on" lesson. Teacher or student will list findings on chart paper.
- Invite a gallery owner/museum worker to discuss "behind the scenes" activities involved in the mounting of an art exhibition.
- Students will create a brochure listing arts venues /performance /exhibition spaces in Philadelphia. (The work may be hand written, with student illustrations, or may combine computer text with digital images of these places.)

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Literacy Connections

Museum and gallery brochures Playbills from music, dance and dramatic performances

Philadelphia Magazine monthly calendar of regional arts exhibits and performances

The Philadelphia Inquirer Weekend section and Sunday Arts section calendar of events

Labels and directions for use of various art media and tools (safe usage, warnings, caveats, etc.) *Crayola Dreammakers' series*, Binney & Smith

How to Visit a Museum, video, Crystal Productions

William Penn Foundation – Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 4

Intervention Resources

Discovering Art History, Davis Children, Clay & Sculpture, Cathy Topal Children & Their Art, Hurwitz and Day Emphasis Art, Wachawiak and Clements The Art Pack. Frayling and Van Der Weeden How Artists See series, Carroll Molly Meets Mona and Friends, Minnerly and Walker I Can Fly, video series, **Crystal Productions** Squeaking of Art, Wellington When Pigasso Met Mootisse, Laden

PSSA

Sara goes to a framing shop to have one of her watercolors matted. The watercolor was painted on a 12" x 18" sheet of rough watercolor paper. The image size is 10 3/8" x 12 3/4".

It was determined that a 1/2" border would be added on to the image size measurement, and that the mat would be 2 1/2" on all four sides. What is the outside measurement of the mat?

A. 10 7/8" x 13 1/4" B. 11" x 13 3/8" C. 12 7/8" x 15 1/4" D. 13 3/8" x 15 3/4"

Answer:. D. 13 3/8" x 15 3/4"

Classroom-based Assessments

- Use of appropriate art vocabulary
- Student demonstration of safe handling of art materials
- Student demonstration of a new technique for using familiar art materials,
 e.g. dry brush, stipling, blending of colors of oil pastels, chalks, wet into wet, wet onto dry, washes, sgraffito for decoration
- Research assignments on the internet or in the IMC, such as gathering information on a particular artist or art form or theme
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

For Students at the Advanced Level

- Advanced students may serve as curators for student created gallery or museum in the school.
- Find out what is on exhibit at PMA or PAFA and report back to class.
- Write about a field trip to a gallery or museum

Home and Community Connections

- Observe family members doing household tasks and chores. Students will list the steps that must be taken to accomplish the task. Also, list any and all safety precautions that must be taken.
- Students will find out about local arts groups in their communities, Taller Puertoricano, Point Breeze Art Center, Fleisher Art Memorial, etc. They will share their findings with the class.
- Encourage students to visit these places with their parents or an older sibling.

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Label students' work as they describe it.
- Provide opportunities to speak
- Use primary resources (photo, artifacts)
- Practice listening and following directions
- Use a series of pictures and have students classify them.

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Break down tasks into small manageable units
- Give immediate feedback
- Preview major concepts to help students relate them to familiar concepts
- Review the directions before starting

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Explain the historical, cultural and social context of an individual work in the arts.
- B. Relate works in the arts chronologically to historical events, e.g., 10,000B.C.E. to the present.
- C. Relate works in the arts to varying styles and genre and to the periods in which they were created

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 4 students will be able to:

- Identify works of art as belonging to particular cultures, times, and places.
- Create art based on historical and cultural ideas.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Students will understand that art has been created in all cultures and times
- Students will understand that art looks different because of the time period in which it was created and the culture in which it was created
- Students will learn to identify the differences and similarities in works of art and artifacts
- · Students will understand that art is the result of cultural and historical context
- Students will recognize in broad terms the cultural origins of art and artifacts from diverse cultures and historical periods
- Students will understand that art is the result of many influences including knowledge, skills and experiences
- Students will be able to identify a few recognized examples of art from diverse cultures and historical periods
- Students will know and recognize art forms such as portrait, relief sculpture, sketch, seascape, landscape, still life, mural, mosaic, print, architecture

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

- Reproductions/slides/videos/samples
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Cooperative learning, reciprocal teaching
- Guest artist presentations
- Class discussions
- Teacher demonstrations

SAMPLE LESSONS

- Teacher will distribute postcard size reproductions of art and artifacts from varying cultures and civilizations. The students must arrange these chronologically. They will check their results against an art history time line and share their results/discoveries with the class.
- Discuss creation myths from ancient and modern world cultures with class.
 Students choose a mythological creature/being from a favorite culture or myth.
 They will create a model magic, clay or paper mache figure of their selected character. Appropriate costume/clothing may be made from scrap materials or painted on the figure.
- Display finished figures with identifying labels and/or an abbreviated version of the myth it is taken from.
- Discuss Aboriginal art from Australia and the Aboriginal concept of "dream time".
 After viewing reproductions of Aboriginal art, students will make their own "dot" pictures using oil pastels or construction paper crayons on dark construction paper. Glue paint may be used for added dimension.

Rationale:

Some anthropologists and historians consider art "the first language". The story of homo sapiens can be traced through art and artifacts. Art is a mirror of the time and place in which it is made. One can read the history of countries and civilizations through the art works produced in /by them. Creating works of art brings together all the core disciplines of learning. Works of art provide the viewer with a glimpse of the state of human knowledge and invention at the time of their creation.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Take 5 Art Prints,
Crystal Productions
Philadelphia Museum of Art
Teaching Posters
Portfolio Prints,
Crystal Productions
Getty Multicultural Art Prints,
distributed by Crystal Productions
Art History Time Line,
Crystal Productions
Footloose in History, video,
Wilton Art Appreciation Programs
Masks and Face Coverings, video,
Museum of Arts and Design

Ancient and Living Cultures series, Bartok and Ronan Culture Smart, Susan Rodriguez Art From Many Hands Global Art, Kohl and Potter The Kids' Multicultural Art Book, Terzian

Brown Bag Ideas from Many Cultures, Tejada

Literacy Connections

Scholastic Art bimonthly publication

Office of Creative and Performing Arts Literacy/Arts series Getting to Know the World's Greatest Artists series, Venezia P Is for Philadelphia, Temple Univ. Press

William Penn Foundation – Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 4

Intervention Resources

Emphasis Art,
Wachowiak and Clements
Discover Art, Vol. 3, Laura Chapman
Art, Culture and Environment,
McFee and Degge

Textile Math Multicultural Explorations Through Patterns, Franco

The Special Artist's Handbook, Susan Rodriguez

The Art Teacher's Book of Lists, Helen Hume

PSSA

Students read a lengthy text about Egyptian mummies and mummification. They must answer questions based on the text. What statement best describes the main idea of the passage?

- A. Ancient Egyptians preserved dead bodies using natron, a kind of salt.
- B. Ancient Egyptians believed in life after death and preserved the dead as mummies.
- C. Ancient Egyptians removed the main organs in a body before it was mummified.
- D. Ancient Egyptians believed that preserving the body as a mummy helped the body get to the afterlife.

Answer: B. Ancient Egyptians believed in life after death and preserved the dead as mummies. A familiarity with Ancient Egypt and mummies would prove very helpful.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Journals personal written comments and descriptions pertaining to media, techniques and processes
- Teacher/student interviews
- Portfolios
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal record
- Teacher/student logs
- Exhibitions
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

For Students at the Advanced Level

Students will research border patterns from diverse cultures and historic periods and select two or three favorites. Students can reproduce these patterns by making vegetable or sponge stamps and printing with them around 12"x 18" color paper to use as placemats.

Home and Community Connections

Understand that we do not live in a vacuum; who we are, how we live, work and play, as well as the objects that we use in daily life, have all evolved through time and place.

Interview an older relative about his/her childhood experiences: How have these experiences effected their becoming the adults they are now?

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Allow students to respond in native language then use appropriate resources to translate their own response into English
- Students share with class samples of art and crafts from their own cultural background
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product
- Student "buddies" to accompany students with disabilities on field trips or to help w/process or technique

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- D. Analyze a work of art from its historical and cultural perspective.
- E. Analyze how historical events and culture impact forms, techniques and purposes of works in the arts.
- F. Know and apply appropriate vocabulary used between social studies and the arts and humanities.
- G. Relate works of art to geographic regions: Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, Central America, North America, and South America.
- H. Identify, describe and analyze the work of Pennsylvania artists in dance, music, theater, and visual arts.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 4 students will be able to:

- Identify works of art as belonging to particular cultures, times, and places.
- Create art based on historical and cultural ideas.

Rationale:

Works of art are more than just illustrations; they are historical documents, which contain important information about the human experience. By learning about and analyzing works of art from different times and cultures, students increase their visual literacy as they broaden their historical, cultural and social perspectives,

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Understand that art has been created in all cultures and times
- Understand that art looks different because of the time period in which it was created and the culture in which it was created
- Identify ways in which works of art are different or similar in function
- Understand that art is the result of cultural and historical context
- Identify the differences and similarities in works of art
- Recognize in broad terms the cultural origins of art and artifacts from diverse cultures and historical periods
- Understand that art is the result of many influences including knowledge, skills and experiences
- Understand that his/her art is the result of his/her own personality and cultural
 context and that by producing art that relates to other cultures and times he/she
 is, in a sense, participating in those cultures and times
- Create simple two and three dimensional works of art indicative of specific cultures
- Students will examine examples of visual art and artifacts from diverse cultures and discuss their distinctive characteristics
- Identify ways in which the works they examine differ from one another in both look and function

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

- Reproductions/slides/videos/samples
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- · Brainstorming, problem solving
- · Cooperative learning, reciprocal teaching
- Guest artist presentations
- Class discussions

- Class will play a game similar to the old television show, "What In The World?" (use post-card sized reproductions). Divide class into teams, teacher will be moderator/scorekeeper.
- Students will be asked to create drawings, paintings, and three-dimensional works indicative of specific cultures and historical periods, e.g., Oriental brush paintings, Mexican retablos, African Kente cloth designs, Adinkra printed designs on cloth or paper, Native American sand paintings, Egyptian wall art, illustrate Greek myths or folktales from other countries. Students will write one or two sentences describing their artwork. Finished works should be exhibited in a "Global Gallery".

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

Know The Artist Posters, set 4,

CONTENT RESOURCES

Crystal Productions *Take 5 Art Prints*,

Crystal Productions

Philadelphia Museum of Art teaching posters

Portfolio Prints, Crystal Productions

Getty Multicultural Art Prints, distributed by Crystal Productions Discovering Art History,

Davis

History Through Art and Architecture series, Alarion Press Look and Do Videos and Workbooks, Alarion Press

Literacy Connections

Scholastic Art bimonthly publication

Office of Creative and Performing Arts Literacy/Arts series

Getting to Know the World's Greatest Artists series, Venezia

P Is for Philadelphia, Temple Univ. Press

William Penn Foundation – Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 4

Intervention Resources

Emphasis Art, Wachowiak and Clements

Discover Art, Vol. 3, Laura Chapman Art, Culture and Environment,

McFee and Degge
Textile Math Multicultural

Explorations Through Patterns, Franco

The Special Artist's Handbook, Susan Rodriguez

The Art Teacher's Book of Lists, Helen Hume

PSSA

Students read text about Andy Warhol and Pop Art. They then answer the following:
What does the word "popular" mean in this passage about Andy Warhol?

A common

B. happy

C. funny

D. proud

Answer: A. common

Classroom-based Assessments

- Journals
- Teacher/student interviews
- Portfolios
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal record
- Teacher/student logs
- Exhibitions
- Audio tapes, video tapes
- Student portfolio
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

For Students at the Advanced Level

- Students may make a three dimensional model or diorama of their stage set design.
- Students will analyze an historic themed work of art, e.g., "Washington Crossing The Delaware" for visual clues about the event depicted.

Home and Community Connections

Students will observe "folk art" in their homes and community. What has influenced its form? Geography, environment, political events?

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Allow students to respond in native language then use appropriate resources to translate their own response into English
- Students share with class samples of art and crafts from their own cultural background
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

All teachers working with identified students with disabilities must review the student's need for Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) as described in the Individual Education Plan (IEP), Evaluation Report (ER), and teacher records. Teachers must then select the appropriate accommodations and/or modifications necessary to enable the child to appropriately progress in the general curriculum.

[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product
- Student "buddies" to accompany students with disabilities on field trips or to help with process or technique

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- I. Identify, explain, and analyze philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.
- J. Identify, explain and analyze historical and cultural differences as they relate to works in the arts.
- K. Identify, explain and analyze traditions as they relate to works in the arts.
- L. Identify, explain and analyze common themes, forms and techniques from works in the arts.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 4 students will be able to:

Works of art can reveal a

■ Select and use subject matter, symbols, and ideas to communicate meaning.

Rationale:

plethora of information about the time and place they were made. Much can be learned about the society that produced the artwork or artifact by studying the product itself. As the aphorism states. "...one picture is worth a thousand words..."Learning how to "read" a work of art can reveal the beliefs, values, religious and cultural practices, and level of technological advancement of any societal group, from the first homo sapiens up to and including 21st century man. Cultivating these skills in our students will enable them to better understand the world around them and their place in it.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Recognize in broad terms the cultural origins of art and artifacts from diverse cultures and historical periods
- Understand that art is the result of cultural and historical context
- Understand that art is the result of many influences including knowledge, skills and experiences
- Identify ways in which the works of art are different or similar in function
- · Identify the differences and similarities in works of art
- Identify and describe specific images using appropriate vocabulary and knowledge of elements and principles and expressive features, such as animals, birds, people, places, things, and events in works of art
- Identify subject matter and ideas in their artwork that parallels those found in the artwork of diverse cultures and historic periods.
- Create works of art in the style of artists of diverse cultures and historical periods using similar themes and ideas
- Select and use subject matter, symbols, and ideas to communicate meaning
- Use a variety of art materials to create drawings, paintings and collages
- Depict specific images, themes and ideas to communicate meaning

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

- Reproductions/slides/videos/samples
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- · Brainstorming, problem solving
- Cooperative learning, reciprocal teaching
- Guest artist presentations
- Class discussions
- Techer demonstrations

- Research and discuss jewelry and accessories found in diverse cultures, noting its
 use to indicate class status: e.g. General and Officers from Benin, Francisco
 Goya, "Family of Charles IV", Pectoral of Senwosret II, from the Symbol of
 Princess Sinthathoryunet, (the above are from Art History by Stokstad). Students
 will use model magic, clay, paper, feathers to fashion a modern piece
 of jewelry that indicates class or status.
- Working in a group, create a paper mosaic mural based on bird symbolism found in diverse cultures.
- Research how "Carnival" (Mardi Gras) is celebrated in various Latin American countries, noting the similarities and differences between countries. The students will make a paper sculpture mask for "Carnival" using a variety of decorative papers and trimmings.
- Students may stage a "Carnival Parade" for other classes or an assembly program.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

Take 5 Art Prints, Crystal Productions Philadelphia Museum of Art teaching posters History Through Art Timeline, Crystal Productions

Portfolio Prints, Crystal Productions

Getty Multicultural Art Prints, distributed by Crystal Productions

CONTENT RESOURCES

History Through Art and Architecture Series, Alarion Press Look and Do Videos and Workbooks, Alarion Press

The Art Teacher's Book of Lists, Helen Hume

Art History, M. Stokstad Art from Many Hands, Jo Miles Schuman

Literacy Connections

My House Has Stars, Megan McDonald My Painted House, My friendly Chicken and Me, Maya Angelou

What It Feels Like to be a Building, Forest Wilson

Mi Primer Libro De Dichos: My First Book of Proverbs, Gonzalez

Art is..., Raczk

Scholastic Art bimonthly publication

William Penn Foundation – Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 4

Intervention Resources

Discovering Art History, Davis Children, Clay & Sculpture, Cathy Topal Children & Their Art, Hurwitz and Day Emphasis Art, Wachowiak and Clements

PSSA

A Cezanne still life is pictured. It is overlaid with a grid. Students are asked to locate objects in the painting using the grid. What object is located at point (5,2)?

A. grapes

B. a glass

C. an apple

D. a bowl

Answer: C. an apple

Classroom-based Assessments

- Journals
- Teacher/student interviews
- Portfolios Include photo of model of a room in their house
- Comparison matrices of jewelry
- Sketches from diverse cultures
- Rubrics
- Teacher/student log
- Exhibitions audio tapes, video tapes
- Oral responses related to cultural similarities and differences of domestic architecture
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

For Students at the Advanced Level

Working in a group, students will research and paint a mural based on famous world architectural landmarks, e.g., Pyramids, Parthenon, Stonehenge, Forbidden City, Notre Dame, etc.

Home and Community Connections

Students should observe different architectural styles of buildings in their neighborhood and make drawings of these in marker or pencil. These can be made into paintings or prints in the classroom.

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Allow students to respond in native language then use appropriate resources to translate their own response into English
- Students share with class samples of art and crafts from their own cultural background
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product
- Student "buddies" to accompany students with disabilities on field trips or to help w/process or technique

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.3 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

A. Recognize critical processes used in the examination of works in the arts and humanities: compare and contrast, analyze, interpret, form and test hypotheses, evaluate/form judgments.

- B. Know that works in the arts can be described by using the arts' elements, principles and concepts.
- C. Know classification skills with materials and processes used to create works in the arts.
- D. Explain meanings in the arts and humanities through individual works and the works of others using a fundamental vocabulary of critical response.
- E. Recognize and identify types of critical analysis in the arts and humanities: contextual criticism, formal criticism, intuitive criticism.
- F. Know how to recognize and identify similar and different characteristics among works in the arts
- G. Know and demonstrate what a critic's position or opinion is related to works in the arts and humanities.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 4 students will be able to:

- Understand that there are various purposes for creating works of visual art.
- Influence the development of the individual's artwork and the artwork of others.

Rationale:

Disgruntled artists often complain that, "everybody's a critic!"
However, by teaching students the skills needed to develop a trained eye and to acquire visual literacy will help them attain higher order thinking skills. It will also help them gain the ability to make informed choices as consumers of every day objects as well as educated viewers of art works and performances.
What artist or performer wouldn't appreciate educated eyes and ears?

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Students will look at and discuss a variety of works of art and artifacts that exemplify art makers from diverse cultures and historical periods
- Students will describe and identify, orally and in writing, using appropriate art vocabulary, elements, media, technique and objects in works of art and artifacts
- Students will understand and reflect on different responses to the same work of art
- Students will recognize that reflection is important for understanding and improving their own art work
- Students will understand that students can have similar and different descriptions of the same work of art
- Students will respect, appreciate and value the responses and opinions of others.
- Students will understand and value their own artwork and that of their peers and others through participation in classroom, school, and citywide competitions
- Students will understand that art/artifacts are created for a variety of reasons.(beauty, personal expression, functional, emotional release, documentation of an event)
- Students will compare works of art with similar subject matter, symbols and ideas
- Students will develop, use and retain an art vocabulary

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

- Reading aloud, show picture books
- Reproductions/slides/videos/samples
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions
- Teacher demonstration

SAMPLE LESSONS

Students will look at examples of historic architectural styles and compare them with present day architecture. Students will create an imaginary building using various styles of architecture. These may be drawings in crayon, pencil, marker or paper and box constructions. Students should be able to tell why they chose the architectural features they used and what special purpose or function their building has. Students will use appropriate art, architecture and critical vocabulary.

Create a "critic's corner": display reproductions of art work or artifacts together with students' written description and analysis of the art work/artifact.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.3 Historical and Cultural Contexts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Take 5 Art Prints,
Crystal Productions
Philadelphia Museum of Art
teaching posters
History Through Art Timeline,
Crystal Productions
Portfolio Prints,
Crystal Productions
Getty Multicultural Art Prints,
distributed by Crystal Productions
History Through Art and
Architecture series, Alarion Press
Look and Do, videos and work-

Literacy Connections

books, Alarion Press

Ancient Egypt People,
Sarah McNeill
Annie's Gifts,
Angela Shelf Medearis
Arrow to the Sun,
Gerald McDermott
Incas, Peter Chrisp
Mayans, Peter Chrisp
Chinese Mirror, Ginsburg
Chinye: A West African Folk Tale,
Onyefulu
Picture This, Bang

Architecture for Kids, Kancyk
Oxford First Book of Art, Wolf
Scholastic Art, bimonthly
publication
William Penn Foundation – Literacy
Through the Arts Reading Series,
Grade 4

Intervention Resources

History of Art for Young People, Janson and Janson Living With Art, Gilbert QuestionArte, Stewart Token Response, Erickson and Katter

PSSA

Students are asked to read a passage about the artist, Georgia O'Keefe. They must answer questions based on the text.

What statement best summarizes the passage?

- A. O'Keefe became a famous artist because she expressed herself in a unique and vibrant way of painting.
- B. O'Keefe painted only the whole object in many bright colors.
- C. O'Keefe did not like to paint indoors.
- D. O'Keefe painted pictures of people and the beach.

Answer: A. O'Keefe became a famous artist because she expressed herself in a unique and vibrant way of painting.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Portfolio
- Journals
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Teacher/student logs
- Exhibitions
- Audio tapes, video tapes
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

For Students at the Advanced Level

- Students will draw the exterior of their house. This will be used as the basis for a collage or print.
- Students will write a review and critical analysis of a piece of public art in their community, including a sketch of the artwork.

Home and Community Connections

- Students ask older relatives about their childhood home or neighborhood (especially if from another country).
- They can share information in class.
- Students will gather critic's reviews of arts exhibits and events and bring them to class. Students must note the source and date of the article.

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Allow students to respond in native language then use appropriate resources to translate their own response into English
- Students share with class samples of art and crafts from their own cultural background and tell classmates about them.
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product
- Student "buddies" to accompany students with disabilities on field trips or to help with process or technique

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.4 Aesthetic Response

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Know how to respond to a philosophical statement about works of art and humanities.
- B. Know how to communicate an informed individual opinion about the meaning of works in the arts.
- C. Recognize that the environment of the observer influences individual aesthetic responses to works in the arts.
- D. Recognize that choices made by artists regarding subject matter and themes communicate ideas through works in the arts and humanities.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 4 students will be able to:

- Understand that there are various purposes for creating works of visual art.
- Describe how personal experiences influence the development of the individual's artwork and the artwork of others.
- Understand and reflect on different responses to the same work of art.
- Understand that students can have similar and different descriptions of the same work of art.

Rationale:

What is considered beautiful by one society or one period of history may be different from that of another. An introduction to the study of aesthetics and an understanding of the cultural influences that help to shape these values will serve as a tool to increase our students understanding of diverse cultural groups

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Students will look at and discuss a variety of works of art and artifacts that exemplify art makers from diverse cultures and historical periods
- Students will know that personal preference is not the primary criterion for evaluating art and artifacts
- Students will make conscious choices concerning art works using their knowledge of art and appropriate art vocabulary
- Students will know about the artists: e.g., basic background and details such as name, home nation or place, and unique traits such as media, subject matter and style
- Students will identify works of art of similar style or technique, e.g., art by one artist or art from one movement
- Students will identify visual clues in works of art that influence the meaning in an art work
- Students will compare similarities in elements, media, technique and objects in several works of art and artifacts
- Students will verbalize associations and references in observing art, e.g., "This sounds like..." "Reminds me of..."
- Students will define expressive qualities, e.g. sights, sounds, smells, moods, and identify these qualities in the work of art
- Students will understand that choice of materials and techniques influences the expressive quality of the work of art
- Students will listen to verbal and written comments of peers, teachers, poets, artists, critics or historians about a work of art or artifact.
- Students will read short stories about artists and write a composition about their lives and their art

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

- Reproductions/slides/videos/samples
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Cooperative learning, reciprocal teaching
- Guest artist presentations
- Class discussions
- Teacher demonstrations

- Students will observe and reflect on selected paintings of battles and discuss why
 the artists created them. Students will select their favorite painting and write a
 paragraph explaining their choice based on evidence found in the painting.
 Students will present and debate their choices using the paragraphs they wrote
 on the battle scenes.
- Students will study and compare Eastern and Western dragons. They will make brush paintings on hanging scrolls using India ink on paper depicting Eastern dragons, which symbolize superior beings such as rulers and sages, or auspicious events such as rain.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.4 Aesthetic Response

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Take 5 Art Prints, Crystal Productions

Philadelphia Museum of Art teaching posters

History Through Art Timeline, Crystal Productions

Portfolio Prints, Crystal Productions

Getty Multicultural Art Prints, distributed by Crystal Productions

Thinking through Aesthetics, Stewart

Talking About Student Art, Barrett QuestionArte, Stewart

Token Response, Erickson and Katter

Literacy Connections

Getting to Know the World's Greatest Artists series, Venezia Look! Zoom in on Art, Wolfe Can You Find It?, Crystal Productions Can You Find It Too?, Crystal Productions

Sadako and the Thousand Cranes, Eleanor Coerr

The Raven: Trickster from the Pacific, Gerald McDermott Tico and the Golden Wings, Leo Lionni

Anansi and the Moss Covered Rock, Eric Kimmel William Penn Foundation – Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 4

Intervention Resources

Art Up Close, Crystal Productions More Than Meets The Eye: Seeing Art with All Five Senses, Raczka No One Saw: Ordinary Things Through the Eyes of Artists, Raczka CD - ROM, A is for Art, C is for Cezanne, (Philadelphia Museum of Art)

Art: An A-Z Guide, Greenway
The Art Pack, Fraylinger, Fraylinger,
Van Der Weeden

PSSA

Students are asked to read a passage about the artist, Georgia O'Keefe. They must answer questions based on the text.

What statement best summarizes the passage?

- A. O'Keefe became a famous artist because she expressed herself in a unique and vibrant way of painting.
- B. O'Keefe painted only the whole object in many bright colors.
- C. O'Keefe did not like to paint indoors.
- D. O'Keefe painted pictures of people and the beach.

Answer: A. O'Keefe became a famous artist because she expressed herself in a unique and vibrant way of painting.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Written and oral critiques of student's own artwork and of the artworks of others.
- Journals
- Teacher/student interviews
- Portfolios
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal record
- Teacher/student logs
- Exhibitions
- Audio tapes/video tapes
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

For Students at the Advanced Level

For a group discussion: "What is the difference between an abstract painting made by an elephant or chimpanzee and one made by a human?"

Home and Community Connections

Ask students to walk around their neighborhood or look while riding in a car or on a bus. What forms of advertising do they see? Can advertising provide an example of good art? Or is it propaganda? Students will respond orally and in writing.

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Allow students to respond in native language then use appropriate resources to translate their own response into English
- Students share with class samples of art and crafts from their own cultural background and tell classmates about them
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

All teachers working with identified students with disabilities must review the student's need for Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) as described in the Individual Education Plan (IEP), Evaluation Report (ER), and teacher records. Teachers must then select the appropriate accommodations and/or modifications necessary to enable the child to appropriately progress in the general curriculum.

[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product



Core Curriculum

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Dance, **Music, Theatre and Visual Arts**

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

A. Know and use the elements and principles of each art form to create works in the arts and humanities.

Elements: color. form/shape. line, space, texture, value (visual arts).

Principles: balance, contrast, emphasis/focal point, movement/rhythm, proportion/ scale, repetition, unity/ harmony.

Performance Content Descriptors

- Describe, analyze, and evaluate characteristics of elements, principles, and styles of art.
- Use, analyze, and evaluate elements, principles, and styles of art to communicate ideas and experiences.

By the end of grade 5 students will be able to:

Rationale:

Each field of study has fundamental core knowledge and understandings that are basic to learning and doing in that field. In the visual arts, these are known as the elements and principles of art. In order to talk about art or to make art (beyond infantile scribbles), a working knowledge of and familiarity with the elements and principles of art is needed.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Describe and explain a work of art orally and/or in writing by decoding the composition based on knowledge of elements, principles and expressive features
- Understand that elements, principles and features are means to achieving desired effects but are not ends in themselves
- Understand and describe how recognized artists use elements, principles and expressive features for intended results in their works
- · Identify and describe the use of elements and principles of art in intentional art, everyday objects and nature
- Use the elements and principles of art to make creative products
- Know and use primary, secondary, tertiary; complementary, analogous, neutral, warm, and cool colors
- Mix and use the complementary colors
- Know that the tertiary colors are made from a primary and adjacent secondary color
- Identify light and dark shapes and forms
- Identify and use positive and negative space
- · Create the illusion of depth on a flat surface using color
- · Distinguish between realistic, nonrealistic and geometric forms
- Recognize and identify the relationship of the cone, cube, sphere, cylinder, and pyramid to forms in the environment
- Identify the idea or motivation and mood or feelings an art work is supposed to show
- Be able to pre-plan art work using the elements and principles of art
- · Develop, use, and retain an art vocabulary

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

- Discuss how the elements and principals of art are used to communicate visually
- Color wheel/color charts
- · Teacher demonstration and modeling
- · Reading aloud, show picture books,
- Reproductions/slides/videos/samples
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- · Brainstorming, problem solving
- · Class discussions and critiques

- Students consider various groups of words that identify a team, group, or family (nicknames, rock group names, movie stars, athletic teams). Names are drawn with pencil on large drawing paper in an arrangement of varied sizes and styles. Completed drawing is painted in complementary colors. Decorate by adding dots, circles, small words, etc. Students will evaluate their work based on use of color, complexity of design. contrast, texture, overall unity, arrangement of shapes, neatness of execution.
- Use the principles of balance and contrast to construct a mobile made out of recycled materials.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Dance, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Take 5 Art Prints, Crystal Productions Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching posters

Elements of Art and Principles of Design Posters (elementary level), Crystal Productions

Portfolio Prints, Crystal Productions Getty Multicultural Art Prints, distributed by Crystal Productions Reproduction/slides

Interior With Dog, Matisse
Upstream, Kuniyoski
Children & Their Art, Hurwitz, Day
Emphasis Art, Wachowiak, Clements

Adventures in Art, Chapman Art History, M. Stokstad

Literacy Connections

Getting to Know the World's Greatest Artists series, Venezia

Dropping in On series, Crystal Productions

The Fine Art of Life, Crystal Video Look! Zoom in on Art!, Wolfe

Art is..., Raczk

Scholastic Art bimonthly publication William Penn Foundation – Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 5

Intervention Resources

Crayola DreamMaker's series, Binney & Smith

How Artists See series, Crystal Productions

How Artists Use series,

Crystal Productions

The Special Artist's Handbook, Rodriguez

The Natural Way to Draw, Nicolaices

Drawing on the Right Side of the Brain, Edwards

PSS/

Yellow and blue paint mixed in equal parts make green paint.

If you have 1/2 oz. of blue paint in a cup, how much yellow paint should you add to make green paint?

A.1/4 oz.

B. 1/2 oz.

C. 1 oz.

D. 2 oz.

Answer: B. 1/2 oz

Classroom-based Assessments

- Journals written notes, critiques, sketches
- Teacher/student interviews
- Portfolios best work
- Written dyadic comparison of several works of art based on knowledge of elements and principles of art
- Collage using positive and negative shapes on the theme of music
- Names, compositions, identification of slides/reproductions/ art objects
- Anecdotal records
- Rubrics
- Class critiques
- Teacher/student log
- Exhibitions
- Audio tapes, video tapes
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

For Students at the Advanced Level

Look at work by Stuart Davis (Stuart Davis's Abstract Argot, Wilson). Building on "words" project. students will create a magazine and color paper collage based on billboards and poster advertising.

Home and Community Connections

- Students will observe the use of the art elements and principles in every-day objects around them.
- Students will design the "room of their dreams" or "the car of the future". These may be drawn in marker. A written description must accompany the designs.

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Allow students to respond in native language then use appropriate resources to translate their own response into English
- Students share with class samples of art and crafts from their own cultural background
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product
- Student "buddies" to accompany students with disabilities on field trips or to help w/process or technique

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Dance, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

B. Recognize, know, use and demonstrate a variety of appropriate arts elements and principles to produce, review and revise original works in the arts.

Visual arts: paint, draw, craft, sculpt, print, design for environment, communication, multi-media.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 5 students will be able to:

- Identify and experiment with materials, techniques and processes.
- Select and use materials, techniques, and processes to communicate ideas, experiences and stories.
- Use art materials and tools in a safe and responsible manner.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Describe and explain a work of art orally and/or in writing, by decoding the composition based on knowledge of elements, principles and expressive features
- Understand that elements, principles and features are means to achieving desired effects but are not ends in themselves
- Understand and describe how recognized artists use elements, principles and expressive features for intended results in their works
- Identify and describe the use of elements and principles of art in intentional art, everyday objects and nature
- Use the elements and principles of art to make creative products
- Know and use primary, secondary, tertiary; complementary, analogous, neutral, warm, and cool colors
- Mix and use the complementary colors
- Know that the tertiary colors are made from a primary and adjacent secondary color
- Identify light and dark shapes and forms
- Identify and use positive and negative space
- Create the illusion of depth on a flat surface using color
- Distinguish between realistic, nonrealistic and geometric forms
- Recognize and identify the relationship of the cone, cube, sphere, cylinder, and pyramid to forms in the environment
- Identify the idea or motivation and mood or feelings an art work is supposed to show
- Be able to pre-plan art work using the elements and principles of art
- Develop, use, and retain an art vocabulary

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

- Reproductions, slides, videos, samples
- Field trips, brainstorming, problem solving
- · Cooperative learning, reciprocal teaching
- Guest artist presentations
- · Class discussions, teacher demonstrations

Rationale:

The elements and principles of art comprise the visual artist's toolbox. Production of works in the visual arts entails successful use of these tools. Learning to use the elements and principles of art is not an end in itself, rather, it is a means toward an end - the creation of a work of art.

- Study art from China, Japan, and Southeast Asia. Show examples of landscapes and scroll paintings. Students explore different painting techniques (wet into wet, dry into wet, etc.) and different mixtures of colors. Create a painting about something in nature. Discuss the subject matter, painting techniques, and ways to best use the unique qualities of watercolor.
- After practicing different paper techniques such as folding, scoring, curling, quilling, use one sheet of paper to create a portrait.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Dance, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Philadelphia Museum Of Art Teaching Posters

Getting to Know the World's Greatest Artists series by Mike Venezia

How Artists Use...series
Elementary Elements of Art and
Principles of Design Posters
Know The Artists Posters,
Crystal Productions
Take 5 Art Prints,
Crystal Productions

Literacy Connections

Art of Ancient Rome, Glubok Art of Egypt Under the Pharohs, Glubok

Greeks, Susan Williams
The Japanese, Clare Doran
African American Art for Young
People (Vol. 1), Lewis
Book of Greek Myths, D'Aulaire
William Penn Foundation – Literacy
Through the Arts Reading Series,
Grade 5

Intervention Resources

The Art Pack, Frayling,
Frayling and Van Der Weer
What The Painter Sees,
Scholastic Discovery Series
The Art Teacher's Book of Lists,
Hume Crayola Dreammakers' Series
Discovering Art History, Davis
Children, Clay & Sculpture, Topal
Children & Their Art,
Hurwitz and Day
Emphasis Art,
Wachawiak and Clements

PSSA

The human figure can be easily measured off into 8 equal segments based on the height of the person's head.

Using the drawing below, answer the following questions (drawing shown on test).

- 1. Three-eighths (3/8) of the human figure would be at what body part?
 - A. chest
 - B. knees
 - C. waist
 - D. feet
- 2. The fingertips of the human figure end at what fraction of the entire form?
 - A. hips
 - B. head
 - C. chest
 - D. thiah

Answer:

- 1. C waist
- 2. D thigh

Classroom-based Assessments

 Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Home and Community Connections

- Observe of the uses of both the elements and principles in all form of media for the purpose of visual communication, in advertising, publications, etc.
- Observe and report on how the elements and principals are used in the design of everyday, utilitarian objects, e.g., forks, tea kettles, bed linens, etc.

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Allow students to respond in native language then use appropriate resources to translate their own response into English
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment) charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Dance, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

C. Recognize, and use fundamental vocabulary within each of the arts forms.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 5 students will be able to:

■ Develop, use and maintain an art vocabulary.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Use appropriate art vocabulary when discussing or describing visual works of art, both orally and in writing
- Describe orally and in writing, using the appropriate vocabulary, the meaning, message /mood in an artwork or artifact
- Describe and express an opinion, orally and in writing, about a work of art using basic art vocabulary
- Describe and identify, orally and in writing, using appropriate art vocabulary, elements, media, techniques and objects in works of art and artifacts
- Identify and name primary, secondary and complementary, warm and cool colors
- Know the differences between shapes (two dimensional) and form (three dimensional)
- Know and identify foreground, background, and middle ground; be able to find them in works of art
- Understand the terms organic and geometric relating to shapes when discussing an art work
- Define expressive qualities (sights, sounds, smells, moods) and identify these qualities in works of art
- Know and be able to name different art forms: portrait, relief sculpture, landscape, seascape, sketch, still life, mural, mosaic, print, and architecture
- Understand and be able to discriminate between realistic and abstract representation in works of art and artifacts
- Know the names of some art media (pencil, marker, tempera, clay, watercolor, collage, paper mache) and processes (paint, print, weave, model) be able to recognize them

VOCABULARY WORDS:

Line, color, shape/form, texture, space rhythm, balance, emphasis/focal point, proportion/scale, repetition, contrast, unity/harmony, cool, warm, primary, secondary, light, dark, two-dimension, three-dimension, paint, draw, sculpt, craft, collage, design, sketch, watercolor, marker, crayon, tempera, chalk, multi-media, textile, styrofoam, raffia, tapestry, weave, burlap, scenery, architecture, mural, portrait, self-portrait, landscape, seascape, cityscape, statue, sculpture, bust, print, gargoyle, shade, gray, clay, geometric, organic, realistic, abstract, column, temple, pediment, chimney, porch, atrium, reproduction, proportion, animation, watercolor, scroll, Cubism, Realism, Expressionism, Impressionism, Surrealism, Dada, Conceptual Art, pictograph, analogous, secondary, tertiary, cone, cube, sphere, cylinder, background, foreground, calligraphy

Rationale:

Each field of study or endeavor has words and expressions used to describe or discuss it, its own "jargon". An important part of learning about the particular field of study involves becoming familiar with and using the terminology germane to it.

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES:

- Reading aloud, show picture books
- Reproductions/slides/videos
- Visual samples
- Field trips
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Word walls, vocabulary charts, bulletin boards
- Teacher demonstrations
- Cooperative learning/reciprocal teaching

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Dance, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

How Artists Use...series

Elements of Art and Principles of Design Posters (elementary level), Crystal Productions

Architectural Timeline, Crystal Productions

Take 5 Art Prints, Crystal Productions

Dropping In On....series,Crystal Productions

Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Posters

Literacy Connections

Reading Rainbow: Art and Language Arts series, Crystal Video Heart to Heart, Greenberg Office of Creative and Performing Arts' Literacy/Arts series

P Is For Philadelphia, Temple Univ. Press

Getting to Know the World's Greatest Artists series, Mike Venezia

William Penn Foundation – Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 5

Intervention Resources

Discovering Art History, Davis

Emphasis Art, Wachawiak and Clements

The Art Pack, Frayling, Frayling and Van Der Weer

What The Painter Sees, Scholastic Discovery Series

Special Artist's Handbook, Rodriguez

PSSA

Mr. Sanchez must fire the students' projects in the kiln at very high temperatures before the students can take the projects home.

What does the word "fire" mean in this sentence?

A. To shoot

B. To bake

C. To lose one's job

D. To glaze

Answer: B. To bake

Classroom-based Assessments

- Journals
- Teacher/student interviews
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Teacher Student Logs
- Audio tapes, video tapes
- Exhibitions
- Student writing critiques, rationales
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

For Students at the Advanced

- Students will invent a word game using art vocabulary words and terms
- Students may write a regular feature in school newspaper about "Art Room Activities"
- Students play "Charades" using art words.

Home and Community Connections

- Understand that art vocabulary is used outside the art room. Be able to transfer the words, phrases and their meanings appropriately to encounters in the home and community at large.
- Find and read magazines about art

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Allow students to respond in native language then use appropriate resources to translate their own response into English
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product
- Student "buddies" to accompany students with disabilities on field trips or to help with process or technique

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Dance, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- D. Use knowledge of varied styles within each art form through a performance or exhibition of unique work.
- E. Demonstrate the ability to define objects, express emotions, illustrate an action or relate an experience through creation of works of art.
- F. Identify works of others through a performance or exhibition.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 5 students will be able to:

- Describe, analyze, and evaluate characteristics of elements, principles, and styles of art.
- Use, analyze, and evaluate elements, principles, and styles of art to communicate ideas and experiences.

• Identify and understand th

- Identify and understand the meaning of symbols in works of art and artifacts
- Select and use subject matter, symbols and ideas to communicate meaning
- Develop confidence in his/her ability to express ideas pictorially.
- Identify several solutions for expressing an idea, emotion or experience in a work of art
- Define expressive qualities, e.g. sights, sounds, smells, moods, and use these to convey an idea or experience in works of art
- Understand that an artist uses color to convey emotions and ideas
- Choose the medium to best express an idea from a limited range
- · Be able to plan the art before making it
- Complete a finished work of art in many materials/media
- Identify artists representative of movements and the stylistic characteristics of those artists
- Understand that an artist's work may reflect his/her background and experiences
- Identify the defining characteristics of art forms such as portraits, relief sculpture, sculpture in the round, sketch, seascape landscape, still life, statue, mural, mosaic, print, architecture
- Identify and describe similar subject matter, symbols and ideas/common themes in art works and artifacts from diverse cultures and historical periods, e.g. rituals, holidays, etc.
- Identify and describe, orally and in writing, the subject matter, symbols and ideas in their own artwork and works from diverse cultures and historical periods
- · Discuss subject matter, symbols, and ideas in their own works of art

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

- Reading aloud, show picture books
- Reproductions/slides/videos/samples
- Field trips
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions
- Teacher demonstrations, Guest Artist presentations
- Cooperative learning/reciprocal teaching

Rationale:

Creative and performing artists strive to have their work seen and/or heard. Young children should be given the same opportunity to perform or exhibit their work.

The visual arts are a form of communication. An artist uses the elements and principles of art to communicate his ideas, relate experiences and express emotions.

- Observe works by artists from diverse cultures/historical periods such as Dali, Lichtenstein, Hokusai, Cezanne, and Wyeth. Study the styles of these artists and their use of color, form, medium and subject matter. Using one style from those observed, make a painting of a still life in that style.
- Study works in a variety of art forms. Compare and contrast similar art forms such as painting and drawing, sculpture and architecture. Students will express a chosen theme or idea in two different art forms such as painting and sculpture.
- Students will observe and identify artworks/artifacts from diverse cultures/historical
 periods. They will discuss differences/similarities in the way that common subject
 matter (animals, nature, people) is depicted by each selected culture. Students will
 compare and contrast, orally and in writing, the differences and similarities in the
 art works/artifacts studied.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Dance, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

How Artists Use...series

Elements of Art and Principles of Design Posters (elementary level), Crystal Productions

Architectural Timeline, Crystal Productions

Take 5 Art Prints, Crystal Productions Dropping In On....series,

Crystal Productions

Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Posters

Literacy Connections

Reading Rainbow: Art and Language Arts series, Crystal Video

Heart to Heart, Greenberg

Office of Creative and Performing Arts' Literacy/Arts series

P Is For Philadelphia, Temple Univ. Press

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William Penn Foundation – Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 5

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- C. To lose one's job
- D. To glaze

Answer: B. To bake

Classroom-based Assessments

- Journals
- Teacher/student interviews
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Teacher-student logs
- · Audio tapes, video tapes
- Exhibitions
- Student Writing critiques, rationales
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

For Students at the Advanced

- Students will invent a word game using art vocabulary words and terms
- Students may write a regular feature in school newspaper about "Art Room Activites"
- Students play "Charades" using art words.

Home and Community Connections

- Understand that art vocabulary is used outside the art room. Be able to transfer the words, phrases and their meanings appropriately to encounters in the home and community at large.
- Find and read magazines about art

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Allow students to respond in native language then use appropriate resources to translate their own response into English
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

All teachers working with identified students with disabilities must review the student's need for Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) as described in the Individual Education Plan (IEP), Evaluation Report (ER), and teacher records. Teachers must then select the appropriate accommodations and/or modifications necessary to enable the child to appropriately progress in the general curriculum.

[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product
- Student "buddies" to accompany students with disabilities on field trips or to help with process or technique

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Dance, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

G. Recognize the function of rehearsals and practice sessions; handle materials, equipment and tools safely at work and performance spaces.

- H. Identify arts events that take place in schools and communities.
- I. Know and use traditional and contemporary technologies for producing, performing and exhibiting works in the arts or works of others.
- J. Know and use traditional and contemporary technologies for furthering knowledge and understanding in the humanities

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 5 students will be able to:

- Know and understand that certain arts techniques and processes require practice and repetition for mastery.
- Demonstrate, use and maintain art materials, tools and equipment safely.
- Know where arts events performances and exhibitions occur and how to gain admission.
- Incorporate specific uses of traditional and contemporary technologies within the design for producing, performing and exhibiting works in the arts or the work of others.

Rationale:

An artist must have familiarity and facility with various art media. He/she must be aware of and respect safety precautions when handling art media. Artists often use research tools (internet, library) to gather information about subject matter, other artists' work, art techniques and processes. Once the art is made, the artist is anxious to have his/her work displayed. Students need to know where to look to gain information on arts exhibits and performances, and how to get information on arts related issues.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Know differences among materials, techniques, and processes
- Know and understand characteristics /qualities of the art materials they use
- Identify media and processes that are most effective in expressing their ideas and experiences in artworks and artifacts
- Improve skill in using art materials and tools safely and responsibly
- Understand the issues of cleanliness related to the arts
- Understand the use of mechanical electrical equipment
- Demonstrate methods for storing art materials and supplies
- Explain and demonstrate traditional technologies (e.g., paint tools, sponges, weaving designs, natural pigments/glazes)
- Demonstrate contemporary technologies (e.g., Internet design, computers and software-Photoshop, CAD, interactive technologies, polymers). Students will continue to develop facility in the use of computer paint program (KidPix, ClarisWorks) and other software.
- Students will be able to research artists, cultures, techniques and processes in the IMC, with the help of librarian or teacher
- Use the internet for research on artists, cultures, art history, art techniques and processes, with the help of the computer teacher or other adult supervision
- Know where to look to find listings of arts events, performances and exhibitions taking place in the community

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

- Reproductions/slides/videos samples
- Field trips, brainstorming, problem solving
- Cooperative learning, reciprocal teaching
- Guest artist presentations
- Class discussions, teacher demonstrations
- Maps of Philadelphia neighborhoods that show locations of community arts venues

- Invite an architect/architecture student to visit class to demonstrate and lead a discussion on Computer Aided Design. As homework, students will write letters to software developers/visit computer stores to obtain information on CAD programs (AutoDesk, San Rafael, CA)
- Attend a dress rehearsal for an arts performance as a field trip. Students will write about their observations and experiences
- · Visit an art gallery or museum as a field trip
- Read "Material Safety Data Sheets" included with art products. Make students aware of hazards, and unsafe practices through class discussions
- Students will create a brochure listing arts venues /performance/exhibition spaces in Philadelphia (handwritten and illustrated, or digitally produced)

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Dance, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Discovering Art History, Davis Children, Clay & Sculpture, Cathy Topal

Children & Their Art, Hurwitz and Day

Emphasis Art, Wachawiak and Clements

The Art Pack, Frayling, Frayling and Van Der Weeden

- Museum and gallery brochures.
- Playbills from music, dance and dramatic performances.
- Philadelphia Magazine monthly calendar of regional arts exhibits and performances.
- The Philadelphia Inquirer Weekend Section
- Scholastic Art bimonthly publication

Literacy Connections

Eric Carle: Picture writer, video, Art Video World

The Art of Eric Carle: Carle, et al, Crystal Publications

There are a myriad of books and videos on technologies and media (new and old); consult Davis Publications, Crystal Productions and Crizmac catalogues for offerings

William Penn Foundation – Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 5

Intervention Resources

The Art Teacher's Book of Lists, Hume

I Can Fly, video series, Crystal Productions

Squeaking of Art, Wellington
When Pigasso Met Mootisse, Laden

PSSA

Sara goes to a framing shop to have one of her watercolors matted. The watercolor was painted on a 12" x 18" sheet of rough watercolor paper. The image size is 10 3/8" x 12 3/4".

It was determined that a 1/2" border would be added on to the image size measurement, and that the mat would be 2 1/2" on all four sides.

What is the outside measurement of the mat?

A. 10 7/8" x 13 1/4"

B. 11" x 13 3/8"

C. 12 7/8" x 15 1/4"

D. 13 3/8" x 15 3/4"

Answer:. D. 13 3/8" x 15 3/4"

Classroom-based Assessments

- Porfolio best work
- Use of appropriate art vocabulary
- Student demonstration of safe handling of art materials
- Student demonstration of a new technique for using familiar art materials.
- Research assignments on the internet or in the IMC, such as gathering information on a particular artist or art form or theme
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

For Students at the Advanced Level:

- Students will create a simple animation sequence using the computer
- Students may serve as curators for student created gallery or museum in the school

Home and Community Connections

Students will observe how they themselves, friends, and family members who are learning to play an instrument

 or taking dance lessons – must practice to perfect their skills. This observation can be extended to sports players, tradesmen and craft people. Ask students to make a list of activities where practice makes perfect.

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Allow students to respond in native language then use appropriate resources to translate their own response into English
- Students share with class samples of art and crafts from their own cultural background
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product
- Student "buddies" to accompany students with disabilities on field trips or to help with process or technique

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Explain the historical, cultural and social context of an individual work in the arts.
- B. Relate works in the arts chronologically to historical events, e.g., 10,000B.C.E. to the present.
- C. Relate works in the arts to varying styles and genre and to the periods in which they were created.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 5 students will be able to:

- Identify and compare the characteristics of works of art from various cultures, times, and places throughout history.
- Describe and identify works of art as related to history and culture.

Rationale:

Some anthropologists and historians consider art "the first language". The story of homo sapiens can be traced through art and artifacts. Art is a mirror of the time and place in which it is made. One can read the history of countries and civilizations through the art works produced in /by them. Creating works of art brings together all the core disciplines of learning. Works of art provide the viewer with a glimpse of the state of human knowledge and invention at the time of their creation.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Create works of art based on historical and cultural ideas
- Know the roles of art in diverse cultures (religious, social, economic) and historical periods
- Identify specific artworks and artifacts belonging to particular cultures and times based on visual characteristics
- Know the names of recognized artists from historical periods and diverse cultures, associating the artists with representative works
- Identify stylistic characteristics of representative artists in movements such as Impressionism, Realism, Classicism, etc.
- · Identify works of art of similar style or technique
- Create works of art reflective of specific styles of art such as Expressionism, Realism, and Cubism
- Understand that different backgrounds and experiences of artists may be reflected in their work
- Identify the defining characteristics of art forms such as portraiture, relief sculpture, sculpture in the round, sketch, narrative art, genre, seascape, landscape, still life, fantasy, statue, mural, mosaic, print, architecture
- Students will identify and discuss subject matter/symbols/ideas communicated by visual images
- Select and use subject matter, symbols and ideas to communicate meaning
- Students will discuss and compare the use of subject matter, symbols and ideas in their own works of art
- Know what an art historian does

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

- Reproductions/slides/videos/samples
- · Field trips, brainstorming, problem solving
- Cooperative learning, reciprocal teaching
- Guest artist presentations
- Class discussions
- Teacher demonstrations

- Discuss the development of Impressionism with the class. Show reproductions of works by Monet, Renoir, Seurat, and Pissaro. Demonstrate Impressionist painting techniques, pointing out how the dots, dashes and daubs of color affect the appearance of the artwork. Students will do a landscape painting with tempera paint in the style of Impressionism
- Use the book, "What Can You Do With a Paper Bag?" (Based on works from The Metropolitan Museum of Art). Students will survey masks wigs, headgear from diverse cultures and historical periods. They will craft a mask/piece of headgear from works shown in the book. Students will model their headpieces and give a short oral presentation about the artwork that suggested it, and the time and place that the work of art/artifact was made.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Take 5 Art Prints, Crystal Productions Philadelphia Museum of Art teaching posters

Portfolio Prints, Crystal Productions Getty Multicultural Art Prints, distributed by Crystal Productions Art History Time Line, Crystal Productions

Ancient and Living Cultures series, Bartok and Ronan

Culture Smart, Susan Rodriguez Great Artists series, Crystal Productions Art For Children series, Crystal Productions

What Can You Do with A Paper Bag?, Cressy

Art History Time Line, Crystal Productions

Ancient and Living Cultures series, Bartok and Ronan

Culture Smart, Susan Rodriguez Great Artists series, Crystal Productions

Art For Children series, Crystal

Literacy Connections

Scholastic Art, bimonthly publication Office of Creative and Performing Arts Literacy/Arts series Getting to Know the World's Greatest Artists series, Venezia P Is for Philadelphia, Temple Univ. Press

Molly Meets Mona and Friends, Minnerly and Walker

William Penn Foundation – Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 5

Intervention Resources

Art Memo Game, Crystal Products Art Memo II, Crystal Products Art, Culture and Environment, McFee and Degge

Textile Math: Multicultural Explorations Through Patterns, Franco

The Special Artist's Handbook, Rodriguez

PSSA

Students read a passage about an illustrator for Captain Marvel Comic Books. They must answer questions based on the text. What are the jobs that Ezra held in the beginning of his career?

- A. Painted at WPA and then became a comic book illustrator.
- B. Painted murals for the WPA, and became a comic book illustrator.
- C. Illustrated backgrounds for Captain Marvel comics and became a comic book illustrator.
- D. Illustrated for the WPA and then became a comic book illustrator.

Answer: B. Painted murals for the WPA, and became a comic book illustrator

Classroom-based Assessments

- Journals personal written comments and descriptions pertaining to media, techniques and processes
- Teacher/student interviews
- Portfolios
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal record
- Teacher/student logs
- Exhibitions
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

For Students at the Advanced Level:

 Students will do a detailed research report on the way that different cultures have represented the planets.
 This report may be submitted in picture book form(from student drawn illustrations).

Home and Community Connections

- Understand that we do not live in a vacuum; who we are, how we live, work and play, as well as the objects that we use in daily life, have all evolved and changed through time and place
- Visit historic homes or Period Rooms at Philadelphia Museum of Art. Note and report back to class on the observed differences between contemporary and historic furnishings and household objects.

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Allow students to respond in native language then use appropriate resources to translate their own response into English
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product
- Student "buddies" to accompany students with disabilities on field trips or to help with process or technique

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

D. Analyze a work of art from its historical and cultural perspective. E. Analyze how historical events and culture impact forms, techniques and purposes of works in the arts. F. Know and apply appropriate vocabulary used between social studies and the arts and humanities. G. Relate works of art to geographic regions: Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, Central America, North America, South America. H. Identify, describe and analyze the work of Pennsylvania artists in

Performance Content Descriptors

dance, music, theater, and visual

By the end of grade 5 students will be able to:

arts.

- Identify and compare the characteristics of works of art from various cultures, times, and places throughout history.
- Describe and identify works of art as related to history and culture.
- Create works of art based on historical and cultural ideas.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Understand that art has been created in all cultures/eras for multiple purposes
- Know the roles of art in diverse cultures and historical periods
- Identify specific artworks and artifacts belonging to particular cultures and times based on visual characteristics
- Know the names of recognized artists from historical periods and diverse cultures, associating the artists with representative works.
- Know what an art historian does
- Analyze a variety of works of art from diverse cultures and historical periods
- Discuss how elements principles/expressive features are used in these works
- Know and identify styles of art in diverse cultures and historical periods
- Use the visual arts to identify the interconnectedness and influences of diverse cultures and historical periods
- Develop, use, and retain an art vocabulary

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- · Reading aloud, show picture books,
- Reproductions/slides/videos/samples
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- · Class discussions and critiques

SAMPLE LESSONS

- Research and compile a list of famous Pennsylvania visual artists, from diverse cultures and from all time periods, historic and contemporary. Select one artist and write a biography about him/her.
- Compare the work of Andy Warhol and Andrew Wyeth. Write a paper on their stylistic similarities and differences.
- Students will look at reproductions different types of paintings (such as cityscapes or portraits) from various cultures, times and places. Write a reaction paper comparing and contrasting the characteristics of two paintings.
- Students will learn about weavings and woven cloth from various cultures (Navajo, African Kente cloth). Students will create a weaving based on a specific culture of their choice and demonstrate its cultural aspects and importance, both orally and in writing.

Rationale:

Works of art are more than just illustrations; they are historical documents, which contain important information about the human experience. By learning about and analyzing works of art from different times and cultures, students increase their visual literacy as they broaden their historical, cultural and social perspectives.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

Take 5 Art Prints, Crystal Productions Philadelphia Museum of Art teaching

posters
Portfolio Prints, Crystal Productions
Getty Multicultural Art Prints, distributed by Crystal Productions

CONTENT RESOURCES

Art History Time Line, Crystal Productions

Ancient and Living Cultures series, Bartok and Ronan

Culture Smart, Susan Rodriguez Great Artists series, Crystal Productions Art For Children series, Crystal Productions

What Can You Do with A Paper Bag?, Cressy

Art History Time Line, Crystal Productions

Ancient and Living Cultures series, Bartok and Ronan

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Office of Creative and Performing
Arts Literacy/Arts series
Getting to Know the World's
Greatest Artists series, Venezia
P Is for Philadelphia, Temple Univ.

Molly Meets Mona and Friends,
Minnerly and Walker

William Penn Foundation – Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 5

Intervention Resources

Art Memo Game, Crystal Products Art Memo II, Crystal Products Art, Culture and Environment, McFee and Degge

Textile Math: Multicultural Explorations Through Patterns, Franco

The Special Artist's Handbook, Rodriguez

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

IMENT EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

PSSA

Students are given a passage about Andy Warhol, his art and what influenced him. They must answer questions based on the text.

- 1. Why did Andy Warhol have to spend much of his time in bed as a child?
- A. He liked to read.
- B. He wanted to hide from his family.
- C. He had many medical problems.
- D. He liked to paint pictures.
- 2. What types of images would you see in a "Pop Art" painting?
- A. Familiar items that people see every-
- B. Unusual items that no one ever sees
- C. Things that are only black and white
- D. Things that you would only find in New York

Answer:

- 1. C. He had medical problems.
- 2. A. Familiar items that people see everyday

Classroom-based Assessments

- Journals
- Teacher/student interviews
- Portfolios
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal record
- Teacher/student logs
- Exhibitions
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

For Students at the Advanced Level:

Students will make a painting in the style of Andy Warhol

Home and Community Connections

Ask older relatives to describe their childhood, where they grew up, went to school, etc. Student will compare his/her childhood to that of their reative. Write a paper about how their lives might have been different if he/she grew up in another time, another place.

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Allow students to respond in native language then use appropriate resources to trans
- Students share with class samples of art and crafts from their own cultural background English
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product
- Student "buddies" to accompany students with disabilities on field trips or to help with process or technique

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- I. Identify, explain, and analyze philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts.
- J. Identify, explain and analyze historical and cultural differences as they relate to works in the arts.
- K. Identify, explain and analyze traditions as they relate to works in the arts.
- L. Identify, explain and analyze common themes, forms and techniques from works in the arts.

Performance Content Descriptors By the end of grade 5

students will be able to:

- Identify and compare the characteristics of works of art from various cultures, times, and places throughout history.
- Describe and identify works of art as related to history and culture.
- Create works of art based on historical and cultural ideas.
- Use the visual arts to identify the interconnectedness and influences of diverse cultures and historical periods

Rationale:

Works of art can reveal a plethora of information about the time and place they were made. Much can be learned about the society that produced the artwork or artifact by studying the product itself. As the aphorism states, "...one picture is worth a thousand words..."Learning how to "read" a work of art can reveal the beliefs, values, religious and cultural practices, and level of technological advancement of any societal group, from the first homo sapiens up to and including 21st century man. Cultivating these skills in our students will enable them to better understand the world around them and their place in it.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Observe and discuss a variety of works of art and artifacts that exemplify art makers from diverse cultures and historical periods
- Know and use the critical process of the examination of works in the arts Compare and contrast; Analyze; Interpret; Form and test hypotheses; Evaluate/form judgments
- Analyze and interpret specific characteristics of works in the arts
- Identify and classify styles, forms, types and genre within art forms
- Evaluate works in the arts using appropriate critical vocabulary
- Interpret and use various types of critical analysis in the arts: contextual, formal, intuitive
- Apply the process of criticism to identify characteristics among works in the arts
- · Compare and contrast critical positions about selected works in the arts
- Understand that students can have similar/different descriptions of the same works of art.
- Understand and reflect on different responses to the same work of art
- Respect, appreciate and value the responses and opinions of others
- Recognize that reflection is important for understanding and improving one's own artwork
- Understand and value one's own artworks, and that of one's peers and others, through participation in the classroom, school, and citywide exhibitions

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES:

- Reading aloud, show picture books
- Reproductions/slides/videos/samples
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions, critiques
- Teacher demonstration

- Show reproductions of a variety of examples of African art. Students choose one
 artwork and write down everything about it they can see: shape, color, decoration, etc. Students select preferred works from the ones described and give
 reasons for their selection.
- Show pictures of The Colosseum and other ancient amphitheaters/arenas. Show pictures of Philadelphia's sports stadiums/event halls (old and new). Teacher facilitates a class discussion about the buildings. Students must contrast/compare functionality, design appeal, materials, cost of the structures, both ancient and modern. Students write a review using correct vocabulary, of one of Philadelphia's stadiums discussing the points above.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

Take 5 Art Prints, Crystal Productions Philadelphia Museum of Art teaching

Portfolio Prints, Crystal Productions Getty Multicultural Art Prints, distributed by Crystal Productions

CONTENT RESOURCES

Art History Time Line, Crystal Productions

posters

Ancient and Living Cultures series, Bartok and Ronan

Arts of Africa, Art Institute of Chicago Art of Africa Knowledge Cards, Newark Museum

History Through Art and Architecture series, Alarion Press

Literacy Connections

African Masks: Can You Spot the Leopard?, Crystal Productions
Scholastic Art, bimonthly publication
Office of Creative and Performing
Arts Literacy/Arts series
Getting to Know the World's
Greatest Artists series, Venezia
William Penn Foundation – Literacy

Through the Arts Reading Series,

Intervention Resources

Grade 5

Culture Smart, Susan Rodriguez Great Artists series, Crystal Productions Art For Children series, Crystal Productions

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

PSSA

Students must read a lengthy passage about the four steps of the critical process. They must answer questions on the text.

Which of the following questions would NOT be asked during the ANALYSIS step of art criticism?

- A. How does the artwork make you feel?
- B. How is space arranged in the artwork?
- C. How is the medium used in the artwork?
- D. How would you describe the people in this painting?

Answer: 1. A. How does the artwork make you feel?

Classroom-based Assessments

- Portfolio
- Journals
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Teacher/student logs
- Exhibitions
- · Audio tapes, video tapes
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

For Students at the Advanced Level:

Write a critique of a masterwork of choice.

Home and Community Connections

Look in the newspaper (Weekend section and/or Sunday edition). Find the Arts section. Locate and bring to class for discussion critic's reviews of current art exhibits and arts performances

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Allow students to respond in native language then use appropriate resources to translate their own response into English
- Students share with class samples of art and crafts from their own cultural background
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product
- Student "buddies" to accompany students with disabilities on field trips or to help with process or technique

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.3 Critical Response

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

A. Recognize critical processes used in the examination of works in the arts and humanities: compare and contrast, analyze, interpret, form and test hypotheses, evaluate/form judgments.

- B. Know that works in the arts can be described by using the arts' elements, principles and concepts.
- C. Know classification skills with materials and processes used to create works in the arts.
- D. Explain meanings in the arts and humanities through individual works and the works of others using a fundamental vocabulary of critical response.
- E. Recognize and identify types of critical analysis in the arts and humanities: Contextual criticism, Formal criticism, Intuitive criticism.
- F. Know how to recognize and identify similar and different characteristics among works in the arts.
- G. Know and demonstrate what a critic's position or opinion is related to works in the arts and humanities.

Performance

Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 5 students will be able to:

- Compare multiple purposes for creating works of art.
- Describe and analyze how personal and cultural experiences influence the development of the individual's artwork and the artwork of others
- Describe, compare, and reflect on a variety of individual responses to their own artworks and to artworks from various historic eras and cultures

Rationale:

Disgruntled artists often complain that, "everybody's a critic!" However, teaching students the skills needed to develop a trained eye and to acquire visual literacy will help them attain higher order thinking skills. It will also help them gain the ability to make informed choices as consumers of every day objects as well as educated viewers of art works and performances. What artist or performer wouldn't appreciate educated eyes and ears?

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Observe and discuss a variety of works of art and artifacts that exemplify art makers from diverse cultures and historical periods
- Know and use the critical process of the examination of works in the arts: Compare and contrast, Analyze; Interpret; Form and test hypotheses; Evaluate/form judgments
- Analyze and interpret specific characteristics of works in the arts
- Identify and classify styles, forms, types and genre within art forms
- Evaluate works in the arts using appropriate critical vocabulary
- Interpret and use various types of critical analysis in the arts: Contextual, Formal, Intuitive
- Apply the process of criticism to identify characteristics among works in the arts
- Compare and contrast critical positions about selected works in the arts
- Understand that students can have similar/different descriptions of the same works of art
- Understand and reflect on different responses to the same work of art
- Respect, appreciate and value the responses and opinions of others
- Recognize that reflection is important for understanding and improving one's own artwork
- Understand and value one's own artworks, and that of one's peers and others, through participation in the classroom, school, and citywide exhibitions

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES:

- Reading aloud, show picture books
- Reproductions/slides/videos/samples
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions, critiques
- Teacher demonstration

- Show reproductions of a variety of examples of African art. Students choose one
 artwork and write down everything about it they can see: shape, color, decoration, etc. Students select preferred works from the ones described and give
 reasons for their selection.
- Show pictures of The Colosseum and other ancient amphitheaters/arenas. Show pictures of Philadelphia's sports stadiums/event halls (old and new). Teacher facilitates a class discussion about the buildings. Students must contrast/compare functionality, design appeal, materials, cost of the structures, both ancient and modern. Students write a review using correct vocabulary, of one of Philadelphia's stadiums discussing the points above.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.3 Critical Response

Take 5 Art Prints, Crystal Productions Philadelphia Museum of Art teaching posters

CONTENT RESOURCES

Portfolio Prints, Crystal Productions Getty Multicultural Art Prints, distributed by Crystal Productions

Art History Time Line, Crystal **Productions**

Ancient and Living Cultures series, Bartok and Ronan

Arts of Africa, Art Institute of Chicago Art of Africa Knowledge Cards, Newark Museum

History Through Art and Architecture series, Alarion Press

Literacy Connections

African Masks: Can You Spot the Leopard?, Crystal Productions Scholastic Art, bimonthly publication

Office of Creative and Performing Arts Literacy/Arts series

Getting to Know the World's Greatest Artists series. Venezia

William Penn Foundation -Literacy Through the Arts Reading Series, Grade 5

Intervention Resources

Culture Smart, Susan Rodriguez Great Artists series, Crystal Productions Art For Children series, Crystal Productions

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

PSSA

Students must read a lengthy passage about the four steps of the critical process. They must answer questions on the text.

Which of the following questions would NOT be asked during the ANALYSIS step of art criticism?

- A. How does the artwork make you feel?
- B. How is space arranged in the artwork?
- C. How is the medium used in the artwork?
- D. How would you describe the people in this painting?

Answer:1. A. How does the artwork make you feel?

Classroom-based Assessments

- Portfolio-best work
- Journals
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Teacher/student logs
- Exhibitions
- Audio tapes, video tapes
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

For Students at the Advanced Level:

Write a critique of a masterwork of choice.

Home and Community Connections

Look in the newspaper (Weekend section and/or Sunday edition) Find the Arts section. Locate and bring to class for discussion critic's reviews of current art exhibits and arts performances

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Allow students to respond in native language then use appropriate resources to translate their own response into English
- Students share with class samples of art and crafts from their own cultural background
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product
- Student "buddies" to accompany students with disabilities on field trips or to help with process or technique

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.4 Aesthetic Response

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Know how to respond to a philosophical statement about works of arts and humanities.
- B. Know how to communicate an informed individual opinion about the meaning of works in the arts.
- C. Recognize that the environment of the observer influences individual aesthetic responses to works in the arts.
- D. Recognize that choices made by artists regarding subject matter and communicate ideas through works in the arts and humanities

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 5 students will be able to:

- Understand that there are various purposes for creating works of visual art.
- Describe how personal experiences influence the development of the individual's artwork and the artwork of others.
- Understand and reflect on different responses to the same work of art.
- Understand that students can have similar and different descriptions of the same work of art.

Rationale:

What is considered beautiful by one society or one period of history may be different from that of another. An introduction to the study of aesthetics and an understanding of the cultural influences that help to shape these values will serve as a tool to increase our students understanding of diverse cultural groups.

- INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL
- Compare multiple purposes for creating works of art
- Describe and analyze how personal and cultural experiences influence the development of the individual's artwork and the artwork of others
- Know that personal preference may not be the primary criterion for evaluating art and artifacts
- Describe, compare, and reflect on a variety of individual responses to their own artworks and to artworks from various historic eras and cultures
- Observe and discuss a variety of works of art and artifacts that exemplify art makers from diverse cultures and historical periods
- Identify works of art and artifacts and why they were created (beauty, personal expression, etc.)
- Understand that students can have similar and different descriptions of the same works of art
- Respect, appreciate and value the responses and opinions of others
- Recognize that reflection is important for understanding and improving one's own artwork
- Understand and value one's own artworks, and that of one's peers and others, through participation in the classroom, school, and citywide exhibitions
- Develop, use, and retain an art vocabulary

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES:

- Reading aloud, show picture books
- Reproductions/slides/videos/samples
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions, critiques
- Teacher demonstration

- Compare and contrast, orally and in writing, the characteristics, meanings, uses
 and merits of treatments of animals in artworks and artifacts from Ancient Egypt,
 modern Europe, and Inuit cultures. Discuss the reasons why the cultures studied
 incorporate animal forms into the artworks and artifacts.
- Using clay, make a tool that incorporates animal forms in the design. Describe in writing why the particular animal form was chosen and how it was used in the design of the tool.
- Using a computer drawing program, create a full-page advertisement for the clay tool created above which explains why the tool is both useful and beautiful. (Alternatively, use collage and watercolor and marker to create the ad.)
- Read a biography about an artist; write a report about his/her life and work.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.4 Aesthetic Response

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

Take 5 Art Prints, Crystal Productions Philadelphia Museum of Art teaching

CONTENT RESOURCES

Portfolio Prints, Crystal Productions Getty Multicultural Art Prints, distributed by Crystal Productions

Art History Time Line, Crystal Productions

Ancient and Living Cultures series, Bartok and Ronan

Arts of Africa, Art Institute of Chicago
Art of Africa Knowledge Cards,
Newark Museum

History Through Art and Architecture series, Alarion Press

Literacy Connections

African Masks: Can You Spot the Leopard?, Crystal Productions
Scholastic Art, bimonthly publication
Office of Creative and Performing
Arts Literacy/Arts series
Getting to Know the World's
Greatest Artists series, Venezia
William Penn Foundation – Literacy
Through the Arts Reading Series,

Intervention Resources

Grade 5

Culture Smart, Susan Rodriguez Great Artists series, Crystal Productions Art For Children series, Crystal Productions

PSSA

The students read poem "The School Photographer," by Kristine O'Connell George, which deals with philosophical views about works in the arts. They must answer questions based on the poem.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Journals include written and oral critiques of student's own artwork and of the artworks of others
- Teacher/student interviews
- Portfolios
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal record
- Teacher/student logs
- Exhibitions
- Audio tapes/video tapes
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

For Students at the Advanced Level:

Ask students to think about the following and respond both orally and in writing:

- Is a copy of an art work as much of a work of art as the original? If not, why not?
- Is there a way we can tell what a work of art means?

Students may draw or include pictures and reproductions with their responses

Home and Community Connections

Explain the concept of "form follows function". Ask students to look around their home. What examples of the concept can they find? What examples of "form follows function" can they find in architecture? Write a rationale for their choices using proper art vocabulary.

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Allow students to respond in native language then use appropriate resources to translate their own response into English
- Ask students to share with class their culture's ideals of beauty
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product
- Student "buddies" to accompany students with disabilities on field trips or to help with process or technique



Core Curriculum

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

A. Know and use the elements and principles of art to create works of in the arts and humanities.

Elements: color, form/shape, line, space, texture, value; Principles: balance, contrast, emphasis/focal point, movement/rhythm, proportion/scale, repetition, unity/harmony.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 6 students will be able to:

- Evaluate characteristics of the elements and principles of visual art.
- Arrange the elements of art according to the principles of art to create visual compositions.
- Demonstrate use of color and color relationships.
- Use the elements and principles of art to create the illusion of depth.
- Evaluate characteristics of the elements and principles of visual art.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Create a non-objective composition using the elements and principles of art
- Know and use primary, secondary and intermediate colors
- Understand color relationships complementary, analogous, warm, and cool
- Demonstrate that value refers to the degree of darkness (shade) or lightness (tint) of a color
- Create the illusion of depth overlapping shapes and forms, making distant objects smaller and closer objects larger, placing distant objects higher and closer objects lower in the picture, using less detail

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE:

- Sketches using the elements of art to create non-objective compositions
- A written analysis of the elements and principles in notable works of art as well as in one's own artwork.
- Sketches using geometric and organic shapes to create representational compositions
- Color wheel diagram labeled for reference
- Black and white dry media value scale
- Oil pastel value scale using a primary color, black and white.
- Written reflections

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE:

- Pastel non-objective composition
- Painting using primary colors, secondary colors, intermediate colors, tints and shades
- Composition demonstrating the illusion of depth overlapping shapes and forms, making distant objects higher, smaller, and with less detail and closer objects lower, larger, and with greater detail.

STRATEGIES

- Observation of quality reproductions of non-objective works of art that clearly demonstrate use of the elements and principles of art
- Discuss how the elements and principles of art can be used to communicate visually
- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- Online research, web guests
- Exploration of library and reference materials
- Exhibition of student work
- Reading aloud, show picture books, color wheel chart
- Show reproductions/slides/videos
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- · Class discussions and critiques
- · Guest artist presentations
- Cooperative learning groups

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Art History, Marilyn Stokestad Adventures in Art, Laura Chapman Discover Art 6, Laura Chapman Getty Education Institute for the Arts:

http://www.artsednet.getty.edu/ The National Gallery of Art: http://www.nga.gov

The Philadelphila Museum of Art: www.philamuseum.org

Literacy Connections

The Dot, Line and Shape Connection, Lee J. Ames Caribbean Canvas, Frane Lessac Art In Your World, G. Brommer and G. Horn

Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: Introducing Art, Exploring Art, Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans

Intervention Resources

Tony Couch: Elements and Principles of Design VHS

Understanding & Creating Art, Goldstein, Katz, Kowalchuk, and Saunders

The Elements of Color, Itten

Drawing from the Right Side of the Brain, B. Edwards

School Arts Magazine

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

PSSA

Beth is mixing powdered tempera to make a shade of green. She needs 5 parts of yellow to 2 parts of blue. She needs 42 parts of the mixture. How many ounces of yellow does she need?

A. 12 ounces

B. 21 ounces

C. 30 ounces

D. 42 ounces Answer: C. 30 ounces

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self-assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/invention
- relationship of media to idea

For Students at the Advanced Level:

Research an artist who relies upon the elements and principles in their purest form to create works of art, (ie. Mondrian, Kandinsky, Lois M. Jones).

Home and Community Connections

Observe of the uses of both the elements and principles in all forms of media for the purpose of visual communication.

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

B. Recognize, know, use and demonstrate a variety of appropriate arts elements and principles to produce, review, and revise original works of visual art; paint, draw, craft, sculpt, print, design for environment, communication, multi-media.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 6 students will be able to:

- Identify and experiment with drawing/painting media, techniques, and processes.
- Identify and experiment with printmaking media, techniques, and processes.
- Identify and experiment with ceramic handbuilding techniques and become familiar with the firing process.
- Identify and experiment with three-dimensional and fibre media, techniques, and processes.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Use pencil, pen and ink, colored pencils, chalk/pastel, and charcoal to demonstrate the drawing techniques of blending, hatching, crosshatching, stipple
- Use watercolor and tempera to demonstrate painting techniques: dry brush, wet into wet, wet into dry, watercolor washes
- · Create monoprints and block prints
- Create pottery using the pinch and/or coil method
- Create sculpture objects using one or more of the following: papier mache, clay, cardboard, paper
- Create fibre-art using one or more of the following: sewing, weaving, applique, tie-die, batik
- Create a composition using digital technology, collage, and/or mixed media

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE:

- Personal written reflections, comments and descriptions pertaining to media, techniques and processes
- Experimentation and notes pertaining to use of media, techniques, and processes

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE:

- Drawings
- Tempera and watercolor paintings
- Monoprints and block prints
- Pottery
- Three-dimensional art objects
- Fiber arts, (e.g. tie dying, batik)
- Compositions using computer graphics, collage, and/or mixed media

STRATEGIES

- Observation of quality reproductions of notable works of art that clearly demonstrate various media, techniques and process
- Discuss how various media, techniques and process can be used to communicate ideas in different ways
- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- Online research, web quests
- Exploration of library and reference materials
- Exhibition of student work
- Reading aloud, show picture books
- Show reproductions/slides/videos
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- · Class discussions and critiques
- Guest artist presentations
- Cooperative learning groups

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

Art History, Marilyn Stokestad Adventures in Art, Laura Chapman Discover Art 6, Laura Chapman Getty Education Institute for the

CONTENT RESOURCES

http://www.artsednet.getty.edu/ The National Gallery of Art: http://www.nga.gov

The Philadelphila Museum of Art: www.philamuseum.org

Literacy Connections

Arts:

Balance and Unity, George Horn Exploring Art, Gene Mittler and Rosalind Ragand

Art in Your World, G. Brommer amd G. Horn

Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: Introducing Art, Exploring Art, Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans

Intervention Resources

Drawing from the Right Side of the Brain, Betty Edwards

Paper-maché Today, Sheila McGraw Emphasis Art.

Wachowiak and Clements

The Encyclopedia of Jewelry Making Techniques, J. McGrath

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

PSSA

A drawing of a playing card is done to scale at 1 inch: 4.5 feet.

Question:

If the actual playing card is 4 inches long, the enlarged drawing would be how long?

A. 15 feet

B. 16.5 feet

C. 18 feet

D. 17 feet

Answer: C. 18 feet (If 1 inch = 4.5 feet, then 4 inches x 4.5 feet = 18 feet.)

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self-assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/invention
- relationship of media to idea

For Students at the Advanced Level

Compare and contrast the media, techniques and processes of two famous artists, ie. Vincent Van Gogh and Jackson Pollock.

Home and Community Connections

Observe of appropriate uses of media, techniques, and process in the form of utilitarian objects.

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of content, process, and/or product

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

C. Identify and use comprehensive vocabulary within the visual arts.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 6 students will be able to:

- Use appropriate art vocabulary to describe, demonstrate, classify, and evaluate works of art.
- Discuss orally, and in writing, subject matter, symbols, and ideas in works of art from diverse cultures and historical periods and in one's own work using appropriate terminology.
- Identify and describe art characteristics and art forms
- Develop, use and retain an art vocabulary.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- View and discuss Native American, Asian, Middle-Eastern, African, Aboriginal, and/or European artifacts. Determine from evidence in the artifacts, whether the works were created as expressive, functional, or documentary. Explain and defend opinions both orally and in writing
- Write an explaination and defense of the significance of their own art work.
 Include a detailed description of the steps taken in the process of making the work of art and an explaination of the purpose for creating the work of art
- Apply appropriate vocabulary and terms in response to art, art making, and evaluation of art
- · Maintain a word wall

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE:

- Personal written reflections and comments demonstrating use of appropriate art vocabulary
- Written analysis of elements and principles in their own work
- Vocabulary and definitions

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE:

- Opinion papers on the purposes of creating art
- Written explaination and defense of personal artwork
- Educational chat labels for artwork that includes: name of the artist, year of birth, title, year created, medium, size, explaination/statement

STRATEGIES

- Observation of quality reproductions of notable works of art that clearly demonstrate styles, unifying theme, and point of view
- Discuss how art vocabulary can be used to communicate features within works of visual art
- Introduce new vocabulary in a number of ways: orally, in writing, diagrams, multi-media, etc.
- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- · Online research, web quests
- · Exploration of library and reference materials
- Exhibition of student work
- Reading aloud
- Show reproductions/slides/videos
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions and critiques
- · Guest artist presentations
- Cooperative learning groups

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

The Timelines of History, Gruen Art and Ideas, Fleming Art Past, Art Present, Wilkins, Schultz, Linduff Art History, M. Stokstad A World of Art, CD Rom

CONTENT RESOURCES

Foundation For Architecture Resource Center

Getty Education Institute for the Arts:

http://www.artsednet.getty.edu/ The National Gallery of Art: http://www.nga.gov

The Philadelphila Museum of Art: www.philamuseum.org

Literacy Connections

History of Art for Young People, Janson

Art in Your World,
G. Brommer and G. Horn
Decorative Painting, S. Cavelle
The Art and Science Connection,
K. Tolley

Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: Introducing Art, Exploring Art, Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans

Intervention Resources

Vocabulary Builders.com http://www.vocabularybuilders.com/ School Arts Magazine The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

PSSA

Passage is an art review using the word "opulent" in context.

The word "opulent" describes sculp-

A. non-organic, geometric

- B. highly-detailed in appearance
- C. bulky and massive

tural forms that are:

D. plentiful in number

Answer: D. Plentiful in number

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self-assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/invention
- relationship of media to idea

For Students at the Advanced Level

Focus on one particular culture and recreate a traditional celebration from that culture including art, music, dance, food, etc. Document both the process and the experience.

Home and Community Connections

Collect visual arts articles from the Arts and Entertainment section of the Philadelphia Inquirer and/or other local newspapers.

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

All teachers working with identified students with disabilities must review the student's need for Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) as described in the Individual Education Plan (IEP), Evaluation Report (ER), and teacher records. Teachers must then select the appropriate accommodations and/or modifications necessary to enable the child to appropriately progress in the general curriculum.

[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of content, process, and/or product

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- D. Demonstrate knowledge of at least two styles within visual art through exhibition of unique works.
- E. Communicate a unifying theme or point of view through production of works of visual art.
- F. Explain works of others within visual art through exhibition

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 6 students will be able to:

- Use appropriate art vocabulary to describe, demonstrate, classify, and evaluate works of art.
- Create works of art that reflect specific styles (ie. Classicism, Impressionism, Expressionism, Cubism, Surrealism).
- Identify and discuss unifying themes or point of view in the form of subject matter, symbols and/or ideas.
- Create artwork that communicates a theme or point of view.
- Exhibit work in such a way that demonstrates appreciation of the contribution of peers.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Understand that works of art are created within a certain style
- View a variety of styles within the history of art (ie. Classicism, Impressionism, Expressionism, Cubism, Surrealism)
- Recognize stylistic differences between works of art with the same or similar themes and/or subject matter
- Discuss similarities and differences which may occur within one or more of the following characteristics:
 - content and apparent purpose art media
- aesthetics
- Compare and contrast two works of art for thematic or point of view differeces
- Explain the theme or point of view within their own work
- Identify the following characteristics within artwork: sketch, portrait, still life, landscape/seascape, relief sculpture, sculpture in the round, statue, print, mural, mosaic, architecture.
- Prepare artwork for exhibition

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE:

- Personal written reflections, and comments pertaining to style, theme, and/or point of view
- notes on artistic styles
- compare/contrast
- sketches reflecting a particular style

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE:

- Artwork reflecting a particular style or styles (ie. Impressionist and Cubist still life)
- Artwork cummunicating a theme or point of view
- · Exhibition quality artwork

STRATEGIES

- Observation of quality reproductions of notable works of art that clearly demonstrate styles, unifying theme, and point of view
- Teacher demonstration and modeling: online research, web quests
- · Exploration of library and reference materials
- Exhibition of student work
- · Reading aloud
- Show reproductions/slides/videos
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- · Class discussions and critiques
- Guest artist presentations
- Cooperative learning groups

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Art and Ideas, Fleming

Art Past, Art Present, Wilkins, Schultz, Linduff

Emphasis Art: A Qualitative Art Program for Elementary and Middle School, Wachowiak and Clements

Getty Education Institute for the Arts:

http://www.artsednet.getty.edu/ The National Gallery of Art: http://www.nga.gov

The Philadelphila Museum of Art: www.philamuseum.org

Literacy Connections

Art In Your World,
G. Brommer and G. Horn
A History of Art, M. Davidson
How to Look at Modern Art,
P. Yenawine

Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: Introducing Art, Exploring Art, Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans

Intervention Resources

Teaching Art With Books Kids Love, Teaching Art Appreciation, Elements of Art, and Principles of Design With Award-Winning Children's Books, by Darcie Clark Frohardt (Illustrator), Darcie Frohardt

School Arts Magazine The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

PSSA

The article describes Surrealism.

The main idea from this article about the Surrealist Movement is best summarized by which statement? A. It was developed in the 1920s and featured abstract paintings that interpreted dreams. B. It was best illustrated by an artist named Rene Magritte who painted pictures of trains. C. It was developed in the 1920s and featured paintings that had realistic images arranged in unreal settings. D. It was developed in France in the 1920s. Answer: C. The Surrealist Movement was developed in the 1920s and featured paintings that had realistic images arranged in unreal settings.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self-assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/invention
- relationship of media to idea

For Students at the Advanced Level

Compare two works of art with a similar subject such as J.M.W. Turner's "Sunset" Rouen and Claude Monet's "Impression Sunrise". Point out how the artists have used differences in color (light, dark, warm, cool) to capture different times of day as well as weather and season.

Home and Community Connections

Identify a sketch, portrait, still life, landscape/seascape, relief sculpture, sculpture in the round, statue, print, mural, mosaic, architecture within an artwork at home, in a magazine, and/or within the school or community.

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

All teachers working with identified students with disabilities *must* review the student's need for Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) as described in the Individual Education Plan (IEP), Evaluation Report (ER), and teacher records. Teachers must then select the appropriate accommodations and/or modifications necessary to enable the child to appropriately progress in the general curriculum.

[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of content, process, and/or product

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- G. Explain the function and benefits of practice.
- H. Demonstrate and maintain materials safely in work spaces.
- I. Know where arts events and exhibitions occur and how to gain admission.
- J. Incorportate specific uses of traditional and contemporary technologies in visual art.
- K. Incorportate specific uses of traditional and contemporary technologies to explore the humanities.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 6 students will be able to:

- Maintain a sketchbook and/or art journal.
- Demonstrate proper use, control, and maintenance of tools and media.
- Become familiar with Philadelphia artists, arts events and art institutions.
- Use both traditional and contempory technologies to explore the humanities.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Use a sketchbook and/or art journal and understand the purpose of keeping a sketchbook
- Be involved with basic aspects of working with both tools and media including set up, use, and clean up
- Research high school art programs, local arts and cultural events and/or institutions, local artists, and public artworks within the community
- Experience working with a range of technologies in creating works of art including both ancient and contemporary media, techniques, and processes
- Understand the interconnectedness between the elements of art and the elements of other art forms, especially their similarity to the elements of music (melody, texture, harmony, tone, scale, and rhythm)
- Understand the interconnectedness between visual art and the humanities using both traditional and contemporary technologies

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE:

- · Written observations and reflections
- Graphic organizers
- Evaluation of work

- · Sketches, diagrams, and graphs
- Comparison and contrast
- Notes

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE:

- Sketchbook and/or art journal
- Notes on proper use and care of materials
- Brochures, information, and web quests about high school art programs, arts and cultural events and/or institutions, public artworks, and local artists
- Artwork created using both traditional and contemporary technology
- · Artwork created demonstrating the interconnected of music and art
- Artwork and/or written reports using both traditional and contemporary technology to explore the humanities

STRATEGIES

- Online research, web quests
- · Exploration of library and reference materials
- · Teacher demonstration and modeling
- Exhibition of student work
- · Reading aloud
- Show reproductions/slides/videos
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- · Class discussions and critiques
- Guest artist presentations
- Cooperative learning groups

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Guide to Visual and Performing Arts 2005 (Peterson's Professional Degree Programs in the Visual and Performing Arts), Petersons

Getty Education Institute for the Arts:

http://www.artsednet.getty.edu The National Gallery of Art: http://www.nga.gov

The Philadelphila Museum of Art: www.philamuseum.org

Literacy Connections

Artists Journals and Sketchbooks: Exploring and Creating Personal Page, Lynne Perrella

Everything You Ever Wanted to Know About Art Materials (Quarto Book), lan Sidaway

Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: Introducing Art, Exploring Art, Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans

Intervention Resources

Teaching Poster Sets

Why Design?, Anna Slafer and Kevin Cahill

Graphic Storytelling, Will Eisner Careers In Art (video) Crystal Productions School Arts Magazine The Philadelphia Museum of Art

PSSA

A kiln in the art room can hold up to 12 clay pots at one time. Loading the kiln as full as possible each time, how many times must the kiln be loaded to fire 54 clay pots?

A. 5 C. 12 B. 6 D. 54

Answer: A. 5

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self-assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level Assessment of student artwork may

include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/invention
- relationship of media to idea

For Students at the Advanced Level

Invent a new kind of paint brush using found objects. Demonstrate how the brush is properly used and cared for, as well as create a painting with the brush.

Home and Community Connections

A family visit to an art museum, gallery, or arts event. The Philadelphia Museum of Art provides "suggested donation" admission on Sundays. On the "First Friday" of every month, Old City art galleries are free and open to the public during evening hours.

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of content, process, and/or product

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Explain the historical, cultural and social context of an individual work in the arts.
- B. Relate works in the arts chronologically to historical events, e.g., 10,000 B.C. to present.
- C. Relate works in the arts to varying styles and genre and to the periods in which they were created (e.g. Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Renaissance, Classical, Modern, Post-Modern, Contemporary, Futuristic, others).

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 6 students will be able to:

- Identify one significant work of art and recognize it's historical, cultural, and social context.
- Identify artwork and artifacts from diverse historical periods.
- Identify the chronology of artwork as related to historical events.
- View and discuss a variety of artwork created throughout history representing varying styles and genre.
- Identify the style and genre of specific artworks and artifacts as belonging to particular historical periods.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Examine a specific work of art and discuss it's historical, cultural, and social context including an analysis of the following:
 - culture, traditions, social class, religion, ethnicity, and physical environment including geographic region and respective climate
 - the artist's access or lack of access to formal education
 - kind of media available to the artist
- Observe art and artifacts from broad historical periods
- · Relate works of art to world historical events
- Relate both style and genre to artwork created during historical eras
- Identify unfamiliar art and artifacts from diverse historical periods based on characteristics of known art and artifacts in order to speculate on function or purpose

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE

- Notes on historical, cultural, and social context of featured artwork
- Sketches of artwork from broad historical periods
- Timelines of historical events including related works of art
- Notes on style and genre characteristics of featured artwork
- Written observations and reflections

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE:

- Works of art documenting a significant historical event (ie. WWII, "I Have a Dream" speech, Sept 11th)
- Works of art reflecting the style and genre of a period within world history

- Observation of quality reproductions of notable works of art that clearly demonstrate historical, cultural, and social contexts
- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- Online research, web quests
- Exploration of library and reference materials
- Exhibition of student work
- · Reading aloud
- Show reproductions/slides/videos
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions and critiques
- · Guest artist presentations
- · Cooperative learning groups

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

The Timelines of History, Gruen Art and Ideas, Fleming Art Past, Art Present, Wilkins, Schultz, Linduff Getty Education Institute for the Arts: http://www.artsednet.getty.edu The National Gallery of Art: http://www.nga.gov The Philadelphila Museum of Art: www.philamuseum.org Institute of Egyptian Art and Archeology: http://www.memst.edu/egypt/main. html

CONTENT RESOURCES

Literacy Connections

Stitching Stars, Mary Lyons

Abuela's Weave, Omar S. Castenada

The Great Migration, Jacob Alwrence

Houses of China, Bonnie Shemie History of Art for Young People, Janson

Elements of Literature, Anderson Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: Introducing Art, Exploring Art, Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans

Intervention Resources

Art Made Easy: Let's Discover Art History! VHS, Patricia Robinson History for Art for Young People, Janson

School Arts Magazine

PSSA

Passage describes the Magdalenian art system as being the first in human history.

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

Based upon the text above, we know that the Magdalenians:

A. were meat-eaters.

- B. used animal bones as tools.
- C. created an art system that can be called the first in human history.
- D. art system started in Australia.

Answer: C. The Magdelenian art system can be called the first in human history.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self-assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/invention
- relationship of media to idea

For Students at the Advanced Level

Examine unfamiliar artwork from diverse historical periods. Attribute the works to historical periods, speculating on the purpose for the work in that historical period. Support ideas using evidence within the work and previous knowledge of historical periods.

Home and Community Connections

Interview a parent or other family member to gain information about personal family history.

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of content, process, and/or product

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- D. Analyze a work of art from its historical and cultural perspective.
- E. Analyze how historical events and culture impacts forms, techniques and purposes of works of art.
- F. Know and apply appropriate vocabulary used between social studies and the arts and humanities.
- G. Relate works of art to geographical regions: Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, North, South, and Central America.
- H. Identify, describe and analyze the work of Pennsylvania artists in the visual arts.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 6 students will be able to:

- Recognize that the significance of a work of art may be determined by its historical and cultural perspective.
- Discuss how historical and cultural world view and experiences influence artists and their work.
- Identify characteristics of art and artifacts in order to determine function or purpose.
- Identify a variety of artwork and artifacts from diverse cultures and historical periods.
- Identify artwork created by important Pennsylvania artists (especially Philadelphia artists)

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Examine a specific work of art and discuss its historical and cultural perspective
- Know what an art historian does
- View artwork that exemplifies the impact historical events and culture can have on the creation of artwork
- Compare and contrast forms, techniques and purposes of artwork from various cultures and eras
- Speculate on the function or purpose of unfamiliar artwork from diverse cultures and historical periods
- Use appropriate social studies vocabulary to identify and examine visual art and artifacts from geographical regions: the Americas (including Pre-Columbian art), Asia, Africa, Australia, Europe, and the Middle East
- Identify the cultural origin of artwork and artifacts based on visual and symbolic characteristics
- Identify Pennsylvania artists and artwork, especially those found within the community of Philadelphia

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE:

- Written observations and reflections
- Notes on historical and cultural perspective
- · Personal reflections on the work of an art historian
- Venn diagram comparing and contrasting forms, techniques, and purposes
- Sketches and personal reflections about artwork created by artists from studied geographical regions and Pennyslvania
- Written observations and reflections

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE:

• Artwork related to a specific historical and cultural perspective

- Observation of quality reproductions of notable works of art that clearly demonstrate historical and cultural contexts
- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- Online research, web quests
- Exploration of library and reference materials
- Exhibition of student work
- Reading aloud
- Show reproductions/slides/videos
- Show examples of student work
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- · Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions and critiques
- · Guest artist presentations

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

One World, Many Cultures, Fifth Edition by Stuart Hirschberg, Terry Hirschberg

CONTENT RESOURCES

Art From Many Hands, Jo Miles Schuman

Getty Education Institute for the Arts:

http://www.artsednet.getty.edu/

The National Gallery of Art: http://www.nga.gov

The Philadelphila Museum of Art: www.philamuseum.org

Literacy Connections

Sadako and the Thousand Paper Cranes by Eleanor Coerr, Ronald Himler

I, Juan De Pareja, Elizabeth De Trevino

Soul Looks Back in Wonder, Tom Feelings

This Land is My Land, George Littlechild

Elements of Literature, Anderson

Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: Introducing Art, Exploring Art, Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans

Intervention Resources

Crafts of Many Cultures (Grades 1-6) by Aurelia Gome

Disney's Zoog Genius: Language Arts, History, Geography by Disney Interactive

School Arts Magazine

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Passage describes the form and use of the circular Aztec calendar. How many degrees will you need to make 12 equal spaces in the outside concentric circle?

A. 15 degrees

PSSA

- B. 30 degrees
- C. 45 degrees
- D. 90 degrees

Answer: B. 30 degrees

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self-assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/invention
- relationship of media to idea

For Students at the Advanced Level

Look at papier maché sculptures and/or masks of animals from India and Mexico. Ask students to explain why papier maché is used as a medium for these art forms and the significance of the symbolism of the chosen animal form.

Home and Community Connections

Identify ordinary objects within the home that serve a specific purpose (ie. a fork). Speculate as to the origin of the object's design and discuss it's purpose.

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of content, process, and/or product

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

Identify, explain and analyze:

- I. Philosophical beliefs as they relate to works of art.
- J. Historical and cultural differences as they relate to works of art.
- K. Traditions as they relate to works of the art.
- L. Common themes, forms and techniques in works of art.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 6 students will be able to:

- Identify the role philosophical belief plays in the creation of artwork.
- Identify the role historical and cultural differences play in the creation of artwork.
- Identify the role traditions play in the creation of artwork.
- Identify the common themes, forms, and techniques used in the creation of artwork from diverse cultures and historical periods.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Identify philosophical, religious, gender, historical, and cultural differences which may be reflected in artwork
- Compare and contrast artwork from diverse cultures, religions, societies, economies, and historical periods
- Identify characteristics found within artwork (ie. portraits) which indicate the role
 of philosophical, religious, gender, historical, and/or cultural differences
- Compare and contrast a personal family tradition with a tradition from another culture including arts and crafts objects associated with that tradition (ie. Puerto Rican Vejigante Masks associated with Carnival)
- View and discuss artwork from diverse cultural and historical periods in order to identify common themes, forms, and techniques

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE:

- Written observations and reflections about philosophical, religious, gender, historical, and cultural differences
- Sketches of featured artworks
- Sketches and reflections on personal family traditions as well as those of a different tradition
- Notes and sketches of common themes, forms, and techniques

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE:

- Personal and/or traditional masks celebrating individual differences in philosophy, religion, gender, history, and/or culture
- Artwork expressing a common theme, form, and/or technique

- Observation of quality reproductions of notable works of art that clearly demonstrate historical and cultural contexts
- Discuss how line shape and color can be used to communicate visually
- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- Online research, web quests
- Exploration of library and reference materials
- Exhibition of student work
- · Reading aloud
- Show reproductions/slides/videos
- Show examples of student work
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- · Class discussions and critiques
- · Guest artist presentations
- Cooperative learning groups

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

A World of Ideas : A Dictionary of

CONTENT RESOURCES

Beliefs, and Thinkers, Rohmann The Everything World's Religions Book. Pollock

Important Theories, Concepts,

Celebrating Pluralism: Art Education and Cultural Diveristy, Chalmers

Getty Education Institute for the Arts:

http://www.artsednet.getty.edu/ The National Gallery of Art: http://www.nga.gov

The Philadelphila Museum of Art: www.philamuseum.org

Literacy Connections

Encounter (Voyager Books), Jane Yolen, David Shannon

Tar Beach, Faith Ringgold

Native Artists of North America, Reavis Moore

Children of Clay, A Family of Pueblo Potters

Elements of Literature, Anderson Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: Introducing Art, Exploring Art, Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans

Intervention Resources

Tales Alive: Ten Multicultural Folktales with Activities, Milord

Doctor Coyote: A Native American Aesop's Fables

School Arts Magazine

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

PSSA

Mike's class is making luminaries for the holidays. The can has a radius of 3" and a height of 10". Mike wants to fill the can with sand to a height of 4". How much sand (to the nearest whole number) will he need for each luminary?

- A. 75 cu. in.
- B. 113 cu. in.
- C. 188 cu. in.
- D. 282 cu. in.

Answer: A. 75 cu. in.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self-assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/invention
- relationship of media to idea

For Students at the Advanced Level

Look at examples of art and artifacts of a similar subject from diverse cultures and historical periods that demonstrate unity of design in the use of the elements (line, color, shape) such as Richard Hunt's "Red Snapper," Egyptian glass bottle fish, Peruvian pottery bowl.

Home and Community Connections

Present a family cultural tradition to the class.

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

All teachers working with identified students with disabilities *must* review the student's need for Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) as described in the Individual Education Plan (IEP), Evaluation Report (ER), and teacher records. Teachers must then select the appropriate accommodations and/or modifications necessary to enable the child to appropriately progress in the general curriculum.

[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of content, process, and/or product

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.3 Critical Response

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Know and use the critical process of examination of works in the arts and humanities.
- B. Analyze and interpret specific works of art.
- C. Identify and classify styles, forms, types and genre within art.
- D. Evaluate works using a complex vocabulary of critical response.
- E. Interpret and use various types of critical analysis in the arts and humanities.
- F. Apply the process of criticism to identify characteristics among works of art.
- G. Compare and contrast positions or opinions about selected works of art.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 6 students will be able to:

- Identify four steps of art criticism: Describe, Analyze, Interpret, Judge.
- Use art criticism to evaluate works of art.
- Identify styles, forms, types, and genre of artwork.
- Reflect on a variety of responses to student artwork as well as artwork from various cultures and time periods.
- Discuss fact and opinion as it relates to art criticism.

- **INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL**
- Recognize what an art critic does and identify how a critique can increase one's perception and appreciation for a work of art
- Identify the four steps of art criticism:
 - 1. Describe the elements and expressive features found within the work
 - 2. Analyze the artist's use of the principles of art
 - 3. Interpret the meaning or message implied or communicated. Form and test hypotheses concerning observations
 - 4. Evaluate and form judgments about the reason for the success of the work
- Use art criticism to compare and contrast, analyze, interpret, form and test hypotheses, evaluate/form judgments about artwork
- Classify styles, form, types and genre of artwork as being:
 - 1. representational, stylized, or abstract
 - 2. figurative, objective, or non-objective
 - 3. expressive, functional, and/or documentary
- Identify three types of critical analysis: contextual criticism, formal criticism, and intuitive criticism.
- Share student's critical reviews and discuss facts as well as similarities and differences of opinion

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE:

- · Personal observations about characteristics of artwork
- Notes on the four steps of art criticism and types of critical analysis
- Notes on classifying artwork
- Personal written reflections on class critiques
- Self assessmen

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE:

- · Self-assessment rubrics based on critical analysis
- Improvements and/or changes to artwork created prior to critical review

- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- Online research, web quests
- Exploration of library and reference materials
- Exhibition of student work
- Reading aloud
- Show reproductions/slides/videos
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- · Brainstorming, problem solving
- · Class discussions and critiques
- · Guest artist presentations
- Cooperative learning groups

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.3 Critical Response

What Happened to Art Criticism? by James Elkin

CONTENT RESOURCES

Emphasis Art, Wachowiak and Clements

Art Criticism Magazine

Getty Education Institute for the

http://www.artsednet.getty.edu The National Gallery of Art: http://www.nga.gov

The Philadelphila Museum of Art: www.philamuseum.org

Literacy Connections

Teaching Art Criticism, Tom Anderson

How to Look at Modern Art, P. Yenawine

Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: Introducing Art, Exploring Art, Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans

Intervention Resources

Teaching Art With Books Kids Love: Teaching Art Appreciation, Elements of Art, and Principles of Design With Award-Winning Children's Books, by Darcie Clark Frohardt (Illustrator), Darcie Frohardt

School Arts Magazine

The Philadelphia Museum of Art **Teaching Poster Sets**

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

PSSA

Passage describes the second step of art criticism: ANALYSIS. Which of the following questions would NOT be asked during the ANALYSIS step of art criticism?

- A. How does the artwork make you feel?
- B. How is space arranged in the artwork?
- C. How is the medium used in the artwork?
- D. How would you describe the people in this painting?

Answer: A. How does the artwork make you feel?

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/iournal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self-assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/invention
- · relationship of media to idea

For Students at the Advanced Level

Contact a professional art critic for a school visit. Allow the art critic to present certain aspects of his/her career. Encourage questions and comments.

Home and Community Connections

Use the four steps of art criticism on a piece of personal clothing.

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning aroups

Students with Disabilities

All teachers working with identified students with disabilities must review the student's need for Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) as described in the Individual Education Plan (IEP), Evaluation Report (ER), and teacher records. Teachers must then select the appropriate accommodations and/or modifications necessary to enable the child to appropriately progress in the general curriculum.

[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task) assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of content, process, and/or product

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.4 Aesthetic Response

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Compare and contrast examples of group and individual philosophical meanings of works of art.
- B. Compare and contrast informed individual opinions about the meaning of works of art to others.
- C. Describe how the attributes of the audience's environment influence aesthetic responses.
- D. Describe to what purpose philosophical ideas generated by artists can be conveyed through works in the arts and humanities.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 6 students will be able to:

- Identify differences within groups and individuals perception and interpretation of artwork.
- Read and analyze critical art reviews to discover points which concern critics.
- Identify the influence that an audience's environment has upon ideas and messages conveved by artwork.
- Understand that philosophy influences perception of artwork
- Identify philosophical ideas generated by artists and/or artwork.

- Compare broad aesthetic differences found within characteristics such as the use of color and style of dress between gender, culture, and religious philosophy/ world view
- Write a critical review for notable artwork from diverse cultural and historical periods as well as a display of student work
- Compare personal responses to those of classmates, art critics and art historians
- Respond to verbal and written comments of peers, teachers, artists or historians about a work of art or artifact
- Explain reasons for student reflections using evidence found within the art work.
- View an art object which may be percieved differently by audiences influenced by a different environment (ie. Ashanti stools). Compare student perceptions of purpose as opposed to the actual purpose for the art object
- View a work of art that communicates an event or philosophy from a particular world view (i.e. Henry O. Tanner's "Annuciation"). Discuss student's individual perceptions of the work of art as opposed to the actual event or philosophy depicted

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE

- Clippings of favorite art objects from diverse cultural groups and historical periods found in newspapers/magazines with written captions of why the objects are favored
- Personal responses to one's own artwork, to classmates' artwork, and art from diverse cultures and historical periods
- Personal written reflections concerning aesthetic beliefs and observations

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE:

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Critical reviews of notable artwork and student artwork
- Artwork reflecting the aesthetics of diverse cultures and historical periods

- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- Online research, web quests
- · Exploration of library and reference materials
- Exhibition of student work
- Reading aloud
- Show reproductions/slides/videos
- Show examples of student work
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions and critiques
- Guest artist presentations
- Cooperative learning groups

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.4 Aesthetic Response

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

Aesthetics: An Introduction to the Philosophy of Art (Oxford Paperbacks) by Anne Sheppar

CONTENT RESOURCES

Thinking About Art, E. Feldman

Art History, Stokstad

Getty Education Institute for the Arts:

http://www.artsednet.getty.edu

The National Gallery of Art: http://www.nga.gov

The Philadelphila Museum of Art: www.philamuseum.org

Literacy Connections

Pedagogical Sketchbook, Paul Klee

Art Reviews from The Philadelphia Inquirer, Art Matters, City Paper, Art In America, New York Times, Time, Newsweek, School Arts Magazine

Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: Introducing Art, Exploring Art, Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans

Intervention Resources

Teaching Art With Books Kids Love: Teaching Art Appreciation, Elements of Art, and Principles of Design With Award-Winning Children's Books by Darcie Clark Frohardt (Illustrator). Darcie Frohardt

(Illustrator), Darcie Frohardt School Arts Magazine

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

PSSA

The passage describes the Golden Mean. What is the author's purpose for writing this passage about the Golden Mean?

- A. To persuade the reader
- B. To express a person's feelings
- C. To argue a point
- D. To provide information

Answer: D. To provide information

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self-assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:
- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/invention
- relationship of media to idea

For Students at the Advanced Level

Organize a student fashion show. Include clothing from diverse cultures in the show.

Home and Community Connections

Describe and explain personal tastes in clothing, music, and art as compared to the tastes of parents or other family members.

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- [IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]
- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of content, process, and/or product



Core Curriculum

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

A. Know and use the elements and principles of art to create works in the arts and humanities:

Elements: color, form/shape, line, space, texture, value; Principles: balance, contrast, emphasis/focal point, movement/rhythm, proportion/scale, repetition, unity/harmony.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 7 students will be able to:

- Analyze characteristics of the elements and principles of visual art.
- Arrange the elements of art according to the principles of art to create visual compositions which demonstrate progressive knowledge and skill.
- Demonstrate increased knowledge and skill in use of color and color relationships.
- Analyze characteristics of the elements and principles of visual art.
- Use the elements and principles of art to create the illusion light and shadow.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Create a representational composition using the elements and principles of art
- Identify and use various qualities of line: diagonal, horizontal, vertical, thick, thin, curved, spiral, concentric, parallel, perpindicular, and radial
- Identify and use the three properties of hue, value, and intensity
- Identify and represent postive and negative space
- Recognize that contrast can be achieved by line, color, value and/or texture differences
- Recognize and identify the differences in dominant and subordinate elements
- Generate movement through repetition of elements rather than random arrangement.
- Generate areas of emphasis in design by accentuating certain elements

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE

- Representational sketches of people, places, and things from observation
- Experimental line sketches
- Negative space drawings
- Sketches of contrasting compositional design elements
- Written reflections

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE:

- Value study drawings of forms
- Landscape, portrait, still-life
- · Copy of a master work of art
- Representational sculpture/pottery

- Conduct a class critique. Analyze works based on strong natural textural patterns, contrast and spatial relationships
- Discuss how line shape and color can be used in more sophistocated ways to communicate visually
- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- Reading aloud, show picture books, color wheel chart
- Show reproductions/slides/videos
- Show examples of student work
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions and critiques
- · Guest artist presentations
- Cooperative learning groups

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Art History, Marilyn Stokestad Adventures in Art, Laura Chapman Discover Art 6, Laura Chapman Getty Education Institute for the Arts:

http://www.artsednet.getty.edu/ The National Gallery of Art: http://www.nga.gov

The Philadelphila Museum of Art: www.philamuseum.org

Literacy Connections

Caribbean Canvas, Frane Lessac
Art In Your World,
G. Brommer and G. Horn
Louise Nevelson,
Art and Man, Scholastic
Glencoe's Middle School Art Series:
Introducing Art, Exploring Art,
Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans

Intervention Resources

Tony Couch: Elements and Principles of Design VHS

Understanding & Creating Art, Goldstein, Katz, Kowalchuk, and Saunders

The Elements of Color, Itten
Drawing from the Right Side of the
Brain, B. Edwards

School Arts Magazine The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

PSSA

Passage describes cubism as a highly influential movement of the 20th century. It also describes design characteristics of cubism. Finally, there is a choice of three images: A, B, C, and D. Based on the text above, determine which of the images above would be an example of Cubism.

A. A C. C B. B D. D Answer: A.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self-assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/invention
- relationship of media to idea

For Students at the Advanced Level

Look at Louise Nevelson's "Homage to the World" as a good example of the design principles of unity and variety in art. Using shoe boxes, cardboard, paper towel rolls and other appropriate media, design and construct a Nevelson style assemblage.

Home and Community Connections

Research and connect with a community activist advocating for human rights. Design a trophy honoring human rights advocacy and present it to the activist in honor of their efforts.

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

B. Recognize, know, use and demonstrate a variety of appropriate arts elements and principles to produce, review, and revise original works of visual art: paint, draw, craft, sculpt, print, design for environment, communication, multi-media.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 7 students will be able to:

- Demonstrate progressive knowledge and skill in drawing/painting media, techniques, and processes.
- Demonstrate progressive knowledge and skill in print-making media, techniques, and processes.
- Demonstrate progressive knowledge and skill in ceramic handbuilding techniques and increased knowledge of the firing process.
- Demonstrate progressive knowledge and skill in three-dimensional and fibre media, techniques, and processes.
- Demonstrate progressive knowledge and skill in computer graphics, collage and mixed media.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Depict accurate representation of objects in the environment with value and detail
- Use pencil, pen and ink, colored pencils, chalk/pastel, and/or charcoal to represent the effect of light and shadow on objects and environment
- Use acrylic paints on canvas to demonstrate color accuracy, value, texture, and blending techniques
- Create monoprints from various materials (ie. paintings on glass, metal, plastic) and apply shading techniques within block prints to increase value and detail
- Create pottery using the pinch, coil, and/or slab method as well as experiment with the decorative processes of carving, stencil, sgraffito, underglaze, and glaze
- Create sculpture in the round using the additive and subtractive methods of carving, constructing/assembling with modeling clay, soap, and/or vermiculite
- Create fibre-art using one or more of the following: sewing, weaving, applique, tie-die, batik
- Present work using a display board, Power Point, and/or a web gallery using digital technology, collage, and/or mixed media

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE

- Personal written reflections, comments and descriptions pertaining to media, techniques and processes
- Experimentation and notes pertaining to use of media, techniques, and processes

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE:

- Representational drawings
- Monoprints and block prints
- Sculpture in the round
- Compositions using computer graphics, collage, and/or mixed media
- Acryllic paintings on canvas
- Ceramic objects
- Fiber art

- Observation of quality reproductions of notable works of art that clearly demonstrate various media, techniques and process
- Discuss how various media, techniques and process can be used to communicate ideas in different ways
- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- Reading aloud, show picture books
- Show reproductions/slides/videos
- Show examples of student work
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- · Class discussions and critiques
- · Guest artist presentations
- Cooperative learning groups

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

Art History, Marilyn Stokestad Adventures in Art, Laura Chapman

CONTENT RESOURCES

Discover Art 6, Laura Chapman Getty Education Institute for the Arts:

http://www.artsednet.getty.edu/ The National Gallery of Art: http://www.nga.gov

The Philadelphila Museum of Art: www.philamuseum.org

Literacy Connections

Animals, Alexander Calder Art in Your World, G. Brommer and G. Horn

Ceramics, Mastering the Craft, Zakin Stitching Stars, Mary Lyons Abuela's Weave, Omar S. Castenada Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: Introducing Art, Exploring Art, Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans

Intervention Resources

Drawing from the Right Side of the Brain, Betty Edwards

Make Sculptures, K. Solga Art Past, Art Present,

Wilkins, Schultz, Lindoff
Learn to Draw 3-D, D. DuBosque

Mobile, Calder, Video Tape

Relief Printing, Brommel

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

A drawing of a playing card is done to scale at 1 inch:4.5 feet.

Question:

PSSA

If the actual playing card is 4 inches long, the enlarged drawing would be how long?

A. 15 feet

B. 16.5 feet

C. 18 feet

D. 17 feet

Answer: C. 18 feet (If 1 inch = 4.5 feet, then 4 inches x 4.5 feet = 18 feet.)

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self-assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/invention
- relationship of media to idea

For Students at the Advanced

Study the works of Renaissance artists who discovered rules for creating illusion of space and distance on a flat surface. Create an interior of a room drawn in perspective.

Home and Community Connections

Become aware of public art such as sculpture, mural, mosaic, installation.

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

All teachers working with identified students with disabilities must review the student's need for Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) as described in the Individual Education Plan (IEP), Evaluation Report (ER), and teacher records. Teachers must then select the appropriate accommodations and/or modifications necessary to enable the child to appropriately progress in the general curriculum.

[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

C. Identify and use comprehensive vocabulary within the visual arts.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 7 students will be able to:

- Demonstrate progressive knowledge and skill in the use of appropriate art vocabulary to describe, demonstrate, classify, and evaluate works of art.
- Discuss orally and in writing subject matter, symbols, and ideas in works of art by one particular artist and culture as well as one's own work using appropriate terminology.
- Demonstrate progressive knowledge and skill in the identification and description of art characteristics and art forms.
- Demonstrate progressive knowledge, use, and retention of an art vocabulary.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Research one world famous artist and their work; write a short biography including information about works of art created by that artist
- Write an explaination and defense of the significance of the art work created by one famous artist. Include a detailed description of the steps taken in the process of making the work of art and an explaination of the purpose for creating the work of art
- Apply appropriate vocabulary and terms in response to art, art making, and evaluation of art
- Maintain a word wall

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE

- Personal written reflections, and comments demonstrating use of appropriate art vocabulary
- Title, date, medium, size, and location of three works of art by a famous artist
- · Vocabulary and definitions

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE:

- Biography of a famous artist and information about works of art created by that artist
- Written explaination and defense of one work of art by a famous artist
- Identification labels for famous artwork that includes: name of the artist, year of birth, title, year created, medium, size, explaination/statement

- Read a letter by Vincent Van Gogh
- Observation of quality reproductions of notable works of art
- Discuss how art vocabulary can be used to communicate features within works of visual art
- Introduce new vocabulary in a number of ways (orally, in writing, diagrams, multi-media, etc.)
- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- · Reading aloud
- Show reproductions/slides/videos
- Show examples of student work
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- · Class discussions and critiques
- Guest artist presentations
- Cooperative learning groups

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Short Lessons in Art History: Artists and Their Work, Phyllis C. Barker

Exercises and activities for short lessons in art history: Artists and their work, Phyllis Clausen Barker

The Philadelphila Museum of Art www.philamuseum.org

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Complete Letters of Vincent Van Gogh by Van Gogh

Literacy Connections

Discovering Great Artists: Hands-On Art for Children in the Styles of the Great Masters (Bright Ideas for Learning), Mary Ann F. Kohl, Kim Solga, Rebecca Van Slyke

Letters of Vincent Van Gogh, Mark Roskil

The Letters of Vincent Van Gogh, Ronald De Leeuw (Editor), Arnold Pomerans (Translator)

Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: Introducing Art, Exploring Art, Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans

Intervention Resources

Vocabulary Builders.com http://www.vocabularybuilders.com/ School Arts Magazine The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

PSSA

Passage is an art review using the word "opulent" in context.

The word "opulent" describes sculptural forms that are:

- A. Non-organic, geometric
- B. Highly-detailed in appearance
- C. Bulky and massive
- D. Plentiful in number

Answer: D. Plentiful in number

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self-assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/invention
- relationship of media to idea

For Students at the Advanced Level

Informed by Vincent Van Gogh's letters to Theo, write a letter to a friend or family member discussing their own work. Use appropriate art terminology in the letter to demonstrate knowledge of the elements, principles, and expressive features.

Home and Community Connections

Visit the Philadelphia Museum of Art. Pay particular attention to the layout and educational labeling that serve to communicate the importance and significance of artworks.

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- D. Demonstrate knowledge of at least two styles within visual art through exhibition of unique works.
- E. Communicate a unifying theme or point of view through production of works of visual art.
- F. Explain works of others within visual art through exhibition

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 7 students will be able to:

- Identify stylistic characteristics within the work of one particular artist, culture, or time period.
- Create works of art that reflect the style of one particular artist, culture, or time period.
- Identify and discuss the unifying themes or points of view within the work of one particular artist, culture, or time period in the form of subject matter, symbols and/or ideas.
- Create artwork that communicates themes or points of view expressed by one particular artist, culture, or time period.
- Exhibit work in such a way that appreciates the contribution of master artists.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Understand the style or styles of one particular artist, culture, or time period.
- Research the styles of particular artists, cultures, or time periods within the history of art
- Recognize stylistic differences between particular works of art in the form of technique, themes, and/or subject matter
- Explain similarities and differences which may occur within one or more of the following characteristics:
 - content and apparent purpose
 - art media
 - aesthetics
- Compare and contrast two or more works of art created by one particular artist, culture, or time period for thematic or point of view differences
- Explain the themes or points of view within the work of one particular artist, culture, or time period
- Demonstrate the following characteristics within artwork: sketch, portrait, still life, landscape/seascape, relief sculpture, sculpture in the round, statue, print, mural, mosaic, architecture
- Prepare presentations on one particular artist, culture, or time period

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE

- Personal written reflections, and comments pertaining to style, theme, and/or point of view
- Notes on particular artistic styles
- Compare/contrast
- Sketches reflecting the style of one particular artist, culture, or time period.

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE

- Artwork reflecting the style of one particular artist, culture, or time period.
- Artwork cummunicating the themes or points of view of one particular artist, culture, or time period.
- · Presentations of quality artwork

- Observation of quality reproductions of notable works of art that clearly demonstrate styles, unifying theme, and point of view
- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- Online research, web quests
- Exploration of library and reference materials
- Exhibition of student work
- Reading aloud
- Show reproductions/slides/videos
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- · Class discussions and critiques
- Guest artist presentations
- Cooperative learning groups

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Art and Ideas, Fleming Art Past, Art Present, Wilkins, Schultz, Linduff

Emphasis Art: A Qualitative Art Program for Elementary and Middle School, Wachowiak and Clements The Philadelphila Museum of Art

www.philamuseum.org
The Philadelphia Museum of Art
Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

Art In Your World,
G. Brommer and G. Horn
A History of Art, M. Davidson
How to Look at Modern Art,
P. Yenawine

Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: Introducing Art, Exploring Art, Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans

Intervention Resources

Teaching Art With Books Kids Love: Teaching Art Appreciation, Elements of Art, and Principles of Design With Award-Winning Children's Books by Darcie Clark Frohardt (Illustrator), Darcie Frohardt

School Arts Magazine The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

PSSA

The article describes Surrealism. The main idea from this article about the Surrealist Movement is best summarized by which statement? A. It was developed in the 1920s and featured abstract paintings that interpreted dreams. B. It was best illustrated by an artist named Rene Magritte who painted pictures of trains. C. It was developed in the 1920s and featured paintings that had realistic images arranged in unreal settings. D. It was developed in France in the 1920s. Answer: C. The Surrealist Movement was developed in the 1920s featured paintings that had realistic images arranged in unreal settings.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self-assessments
- Rubrics
- · Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/invention
- relationship of media to idea

For Students at the Advanced Level

Identify representative artists and the stylistic characteristics in movements such as: Impressionism, Expressionism, Classicism

Home and Community Connections

Make a portrait of an important family member or significant person in the community.

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

All teachers working with identified students with disabilities must review the student's need for Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) as described in the Individual Education Plan (IEP), Evaluation Report (ER), and teacher records. Teachers must then select the appropriate accommodations and/or modifications necessary to enable the child to appropriately progress in the general curriculum.

[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- G. Explain the function and benefits of practice
- H. Demonstrate and maintain materials safely in work spaces.
- I. Know where arts events and exhibitions occur and how to gain admission.
- J. Incorportate specific uses of traditional and contemporary technologies in visual art
- K. Incorportate specific uses of traditional and contemporary technologies to explore the humanities.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 7 students will be able to:

- Maintain a sketchbook and/or art journal and explain the purpose of keeping a sketchbook.
- Demonstrate progressive knowledge in the use, control, and maintenance of tools and media.
- Visit a Philadelphia artist, arts event and/or art institution.
- Demonstrate progressive use of both traditional and contempory technologies to create works of art.
- Demonstrate progressive use of both traditional and contempory technologies to explore the humanitiess.

- **INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL**
- Use a sketchbook and/or art journal
- Be involved with essential aspects of working with both tools and media including set up, use, and clean up
- Visit and/or meet with one or more of the following: a high school art program, a local arts and cultural event and/or institution, local artists, public artwork within the community at the Philadelphia Museum of Art. Students may explore essential questions, processes, facts and disciplines in the galleries through observation, discussion and gallery activities. The Museum teachers use the varied museum collections to help students (K-12) and teachers make connections between the visual arts and other disciplines. Sample topics for museum lessons are: American Art; Art of Many Cultures; China and Japan; Medieval and Renaissance; Mythology; World Languages; Modern Art; Portrait, Landscape, Still Life).
- Explore the possibilities of creating works of art using no more than two technologies (ranging from ancient to contemporary)
- Explore the interconnectedness between the elements of art and the elements of other art forms especially their similarity to the elements of music (melody, texture, harmony, tone, scale, and rhythm)
- Explore the interconnectedness between visual art and the humanities using both traditional and contemporary technologies

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE

- Written observations and reflections
- Graphic organizers
- Evaluation of work

- Sketches, diagrams, and graphs
- Comparison and contrast
- Notes

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE

- Sketchbook and/or art journal
- Notes on proper use and care of materials
- Brochures, information, and web quests, from high school art programs, arts and cultural events and/or institutions, public artworks, and local artists
- Artwork created exploring the possibilities of no more than two technologies
- Artwork created exploring the interconnected of music and art
- Artwork and/or written reports using both traditional and contemporary technology to explore the humanities

- Online research, web quests
- Exploration of library and reference materials
- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- Online research, web quests
- Exploration of library and reference materials
- Exhibition of student work
- Reading aloud
- Show reproductions/slides/videos
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions and critiques
- Guest artist presentations

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Guide to Visual and Performing Arts 2005 (Peterson's Professional Degree Programs in the Visual and Performing Arts), Petersons

The Philadelphila Museum of Art www.philamuseum.org

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

Artists Journals and Sketchbooks: Exploring and Creating Personal Pages by Lynne Perrella

Everything You Ever Wanted to Know About Art Materials (Quarto Book) by Ian Sidaway

Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: Introducing Art, Exploring Art, Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans

Intervention Resources

Why Design?, Anna Slafer and Kevin Cahill

Graphic Storytelling, Will Eisner

Careers In Art (video)
Crystal Productions

School Arts Magazine

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

PSSA

A kiln in the art room can hold up to 12 clay pots at one time. Loading the kiln as full as possible each time, how many times must the kiln be loaded to fire 54 clay pots?

A. 5 C. 12 B. 6 D. 54

Answer:

A. 5

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self-assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- · level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/invention
- relationship of media to idea

For Students at the Advanced Level

Create a brochure, map, or virtual tour of a Philadelphia art institution using digital technology.

Home and Community Connections

Make a family visit to an art museum, gallery, or arts event. The Philadelphia Museum of Art provides "suggested donation" admission on Sundays. On the "First Friday" of every month, Old City art galleries are free and open to the public during evening hours.

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Explain the historical, cultural and social context of an individual work in the arts.
- B. Relate works in the arts chronologically to historical events (e.g., 10,000 B.C. to present).
- C. Relate works in the arts to varying styles and genre and to the periods in which they were created (e.g. Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Renaissance, Classical, Modern, Post-Modern, Contemporary, Futuristic, others).

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 7 students will be able to:

- Research the work of one artist and identify historical, cultural, and social context.
- Demonstrate progressive knowledge and skill in identifying artwork and artifacts from diverse historical periods.
- Demonstrate progressive knowledge and skill in identifying the chronology of artwork as related to historical events.
- View and discuss a specific artwork representing particular styles and genre.
- Identify the style and genre of a specific artwork as belonging to a particular historical period.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Know the name of at least one recognized artist and identify his/her historical period, culture, and representative works including an analysis of the following:
 - culture, traditions, social class, religion, ethnicity, and physical environment including geographic region and respective climate
 - the artist's access or lack of access to formal education
 - kind of media available to the artist
- Research artwork from one particular historical period
- Relate a specific work of art to world historical events
- Relate both style and genre to a specific artwork created during historical eras
- Compare and contrast works of art created by different artists from the same historical period (contemporaries of the artist studied)

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE

- Notes on historical, cultural, and social context of studied artwork
- · Sketches of work created by studied artist
- Notes on style and genre characteristics of studied artwork
- Timelines of historical events related to the life and work of studied artist

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE

- Artwork documenting significant historical events within the life of studied artist
- Artwork reflecting the style and genre of studied artist

- Observation of quality reproductions of notable works of art that clearly demonstrate historical, cultural, and social contexts
- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- Online research, web quests
- Exploration of library and reference materials
- Exhibition of student work
- Reading aloud
- Show reproductions, slides, videos
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions and critiques
- Guest artist presentations
- Cooperative learning groups

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Short Lessons in Art History: Artists and Their Work, Phyllis C. Barker Exercises and activities for short lessons in art history: Artists and their work, Phyllis Clausen Barker

The Philadelphila Museum of Art www.philamuseum.org

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

Early Renaissance, High Renaissance Baroque (Video)

African Roots, Silverman

Aztec, Inca, Maya, Baquedano
Elements of Literature. Anderson

Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: Introducing Art, Exploring Art, Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans

Intervention Resources

Art Made Easy: Let's Discover Art History! VHS, Patricia Robinson History for Art for Young People, Janson

School Arts Magazine
The Philadelphia Museum of Art
Teaching Poster Sets

PSSA

Passage describes the Magdalenian art system as being the first in human history.

Based upon the text above, we know that the Magdalenians:

- A. Were meat-eaters.
- B. Used animal bones as tools.
- C. Created an art system that can be called the first in human history.
- D. Art system started in Australia. Answer: C. The Magdelenian art system can be called the first in human history.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self-assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/invention
- relationship of media to idea

For Students at the Advanced Level

Discuss differences in subject matter, style, and genre of work such as that done by Vermeer, Hals, and Breugel; mythological (Ancient Greek, Neoclassic), historical (David, Goya, Rivera, Van der Weyden), and fantasy (Dali, Bosch) work.

Home and Community Connections

Class presentation of history or culture by a guest parent or family member.

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- D. Analyze a work of art from its historical and cultural perspective.
- E. Analyze how historical events and culture impacts forms, techniques and purposes of works of art.
- F. Know and apply appropriate vocabulary used between social studies and the arts and humanities.
- G. Relate works of art to geographical regions: Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, North, South, and Central America.
- H. Identify, describe and analyze the work of Pennsylvania artists in the visual arts.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 7 students will be able to:

- Discuss the significance of a work of art according to its historical and cultural perspective.
- Research the historical and cultural world view and experiences that have influenced an artist and his/her work.
- Research characteristics of art and artifacts in order to determine function or purpose.
- Discuss a variety of artwork and artifacts from diverse cultures and historical periods.
- Describe artwork created by important Pennsylvania artists (especially Philadelphia artists).

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Research a specific work of art to understand its historical and cultural perspective
- In relation to the work of one artist perform the role of an art historian
- Research the impact that historical events and culture have had on the work of a specific artist and/or the creation of a specific artwork
- Compare and contrast forms, techniques and purposes of artwork created by one particular artist with those created by an artist from a different culture and/or era
- Use appropriate social studies vocabulary to describe visual art and artifacts from geographical regions: the Americas (including Pre-Columbian art), Asia, Africa, Australia, Europe, and the Middle-East
- Discuss the cultural origin of specific artworks and artifacts based on visual and symbolic characteristics
- Discuss Pennsylvania artists and describe their artwork, especially those found within the community of Philadelphia

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE

- · Written observations and reflections
- Notes on historical and cultural perspective
- · Personal reflections on the work of a specific artist
- Venn diagram comparing and contrasting forms, techniques, and purposes
- Sketches and personal reflections about artwork created by artists from studied geographical regions and Pennyslvania.

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE

• Artwork reflecting the historical and cultural perspective of a specific artist

- Observation of quality reproductions of notable works of art that clearly demonstrate historical and cultural contexts
- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- Online research, web quests
- Exploration of library and reference materials
- Exhibition of student work
- · Reading aloud
- Show reproductions/slides/videos
- Show examples of student work
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions and critiques
- Guest artist presentations
- Cooperative learning groups

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

One World, Many Cultures, Fifth Edition by Stuart Hirschberg, Terry Hirschberg

CONTENT RESOURCES

Art From Many Hands, Jo Miles Schuman

The reflections of a nineteenth century Pennsylvania German folk artist by Lewis Miller

Philadelphia Art Now: Artists Chose Artists by Julie Courtney

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

Waiting for The Rain (Laurel Leaf Books) by Sheila Gordon

I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings by Maya Angelou

The Block written by Langston Hughes, illustrated by Romare Bearden, selected by Lowery, Sims, and Voight

Elements of Literature, Anderson Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: Introducing Art, Exploring Art, Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans

Intervention Resources

National Geographic magazines (photos of cultures and geography) School Arts Magazine

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Passage describes the form and use of the circular Aztec calendar. How many degrees will you need to make 12 equal spaces in the outside concentric circle?

A. 15 degrees

PSSA

B. 30 degrees

C. 45 degrees

D. 90 degrees

Answer: B. 30 degrees

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self-assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/invention
- relationship of media to idea

For Students at the Advanced Level

Study artifacts, such as tools, furnishings, vehicles, personal ornaments, paintings and sculptures whose emphasis is on content, e.g. religion, propaganda, or to commemorate an event.

Home and Community Connections

Class presentation by a local artist of their life and work.

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

All teachers working with identified students with disabilities must review the student's need for Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) as described in the Individual Education Plan (IEP), Evaluation Report (ER), and teacher records. Teachers must then select the appropriate accommodations and/or modifications necessary to enable the child to appropriately progress in the general curriculum.

[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

Identify, explain and analyze:

- I. Philosophical beliefs as they relate to works of art.
- J. Historical and cultural differences as they relate to works of art.
- K. Traditions as they relate to works of the art
- L. Common themes, forms and techniques in works of art.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 7 students will be able to:

- Explain the role philosophical belief plays in the creation of artwork.
- Explain the role historical and cultural differences play in the creation of artwork.
- Explain the role traditions play in the creation of artwork.
- Explain common themes, forms, and techniques used in the creation of artwork from diverse cultures and historical periods.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Identify the evidence of specific artist's philosophical, religious, gender, historical, and cultural qualities which may be reflected in his/her work
- Compare and contrast a specific artwork with an artwork from a different culture, religion, society, economy, and/or historical period
- Explain characteristics found within the work of a particular artist which indicate the role of philosophical, religious, gender, historical, and/or cultural differences
- Research a tradition celebrated within the culture of a particular artist including any arts and crafts objects associated with that tradition
- View and discuss artwork by a specific artist and his/her contemporaries in order to identify common themes, forms, and techniques

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE

- Written observations and reflections about philosophical, religious, gender, historical, and cultural differences
- · Sketches of featured artworks
- Sketches and reflections on an artist's cultural tradition
- Notes and sketches of common themes, forms, and techniques

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE

- Artwork reflecting a specific philosophical, religious, gender, historical, and/or cultural difference found within the work of a specific artist
- Artwork expressing common themes, forms, and/or techniques found within the work of a specific artist

- Observation of quality reproductions of notable works of art that clearly demonstrate historical and cultural contexts
- Discuss how line shape and color can be used to communicate visually
- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- · Online research, web quests
- Exploration of library and reference materials
- Exhibition of student work
- Reading aloud
- Show reproductions/slides/videos
- Show examples of student work
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions and critiques
- Guest artist presentations
- Cooperative learning groups

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

A World of Ideas : A Dictionary of Important Theories, Concepts,

CONTENT RESOURCES

Beliefs, and Thinkers, Rohmann The Everything World's Religions Book, Pollock

Celebrating Pluralism: Art education and Cultural Diveristy, Chalmers

Getty Education Institute for the Arts:

http://www.artsednet.getty.edu/

The National Gallery of Art - http://www.nga.gov

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

Chinese Culture for Kids by Anna-Sieglinde Moser

Dragonwings: Golden Mountain Chronicles: 1903 by Laurence Yep

How to Look at Modern Art, P. Yenawine

Elements of Literature, Anderson Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: Introducing Art, Exploring Art, Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans

Intervention Resources

In Praise of our Fathers and Mothers, Cheryl and Wade Hudson Encounter (Voyager Books)

by Jane Yolen, David Shannon

Tar Beach, Faith Ringgold

School Arts Magazine

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

<u>.</u>

Mike's class is making luminaries for the holidays. The can has a radius of 3" and a height of 10". Mike wants to fill the can with sand to a height of 4". How much sand (to the nearest whole number) will he need for each luminary?

A. 75 cu. in.

PSSA

B. 113 cu. in.

C. 188 cu. in.

D. 282 cu. in.

Answer:

A. 75 cu. in.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self-assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/invention
- relationship of media to idea

For Students at the Advanced Level

Invent a new tradition and create art objects to be associated with the tradition.

Home and Community Connections

Participate in a multi-cultural festival.

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

All teachers working with identified students with disabilities *must* review the student's need for Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) as described in the Individual Education Plan (IEP), Evaluation Report (ER), and teacher records. Teachers must then select the appropriate accommodations and/or modifications necessary to enable the child to appropriately progress in the general curriculum.

[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.3 Critical Response

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Know and use the critical process of examination of works in the arts and humanities.
- B. Analyze and interpret specific works of art. Identify and classify styles, forms, types and genre within art.
- C. Evaluate works using a complex vocabulary of critical response.
- D. Interpret and use various types of critical analysis in the arts and humanities.
- E. Apply the process of criticism to identify characteristics among works of art.
- F. Compare and contrast positions or opinions about selected works of art.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 7 students will be able to:

- Discuss four steps of art criticism: Describe, Analyze, Interpret, Judge.
- Use art criticism to evaluate works of art with progressive knowledge and skill.
- Discuss styles, forms, types, and genre of artwork.
- Reflect on a variety of responses to student artwork as well as artwork from various cultures and time periods with progressive knowledge and skill.
- Discuss opposing points of view as they relate to art criticism.

- **INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL**
- Discuss what an art critic does and describe how a critique can increase one's perception and appreciation for a work of art
- Discuss the four steps of art criticism:
 - 1. Describe the elements and expressive features found within the work
 - 2. Analyze the artist's use of the principles of art
 - 3. Interpret the meaning or message implied or communicated. Form and test hypotheses concerning observations.
 - 4. Evaluate and form judgments about the reason for the success of the work
- Use art criticism to compare and contrast, analyze interpret, form and test hypotheses, evaluate/form judgments about a specific artist's work.
- Explain why a specific artwork's style, form, type and/or genre may be classified as:

Representational, stylized, or abstract

Figurative, objective, or non-objective

Expressive, functional, and/or documentary

- Share student's critical reviews and discuss opposing points of view
- Discuss three types of critical analysis: Contextual criticism, Formal criticism, and Intuitive criticism

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE

- Personal observations about characteristics of artwork
- Notes on the four steps of art criticism and types of critical analysis
- Notes on classifying artwork
- Personal written reflections on class critiques
- Self-assessment

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE

- · Self-assessment rubrics based on critical analysis
- Improvements and/or changes to artwork created prior to critical review

- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- Online research, web quests
- Exploration of library and reference materials
- Exhibition of student work
- Reading aloud
- Show reproductions/slides/videos
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions and critiques
- Guest artist presentations
- Cooperative learning groups

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.3 Critical Response

EXTENDED LEARNING CONTENT RESOURCES ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT **OPPORTUNITIES PSSA** What Happened to Art Criticism? **English Language Learners** Anchor describes the third step of art by James Elkin • Provide visual examples and criticism: INTERPRETATION. Which of hands-on demonstrations Emphasis Art, the following could be asked during Wachowiak and Clements Diverse cooperative learning the INTERPRETATION step of art criti-Art Criticism Magazine groups cism? Getty Education Institute for A. What types of patterns and textures the Arts: are in the artwork? http://www.artsednet.getty.edu/ B. What does the artwork mean to Students with Disabilities vou? The National Gallery of Art -All teachers working with identified C. What do you think is good about http://www.nga.gov students with disabilities must this painting? review the student's need for The Philadelphia Museum of Art D. What group of people (mothers, Teaching Poster Sets Specially Designed Instruction elderly, teenagers, etc.) would (SDI) as described in the appreciate this type of artwork? Individual Education Plan (IEP), Answer: B. What does the artwork Evaluation Report (ER), and **Literacy Connections** mean to you? teacher records. Teachers must Teaching Art Criticism, then select the appropriate accom-Tom Anderson **Classroom-based Assessments** modations and/or modifications How to Look at Modern Art. Sketchbook/journal necessary to enable the child to P. Yenawine • Teacher/student logs appropriately progress in the gen- Teacher/student interviews eral curriculum. Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: [IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)] Checklists Introducing Art, Exploring Art, Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans • Peer/class critiques Provide visual examples and Self-assessments hands-on demonstrations Rubrics Step-by-step instruction (task) Anecdotal records assessment) Intervention Resources Portfolio Teaching Art With Books Kids Love: • Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic Audio and videotapes Teaching Art Appreciation, Elements response Student exhibitions of Art, and Principles of Design With Diverse cooperative learning Homework Award-Winning Children's Books · Create rubrics that address the PA aroups by Darcie Clark Frohardt (Illustrator), Standard Statements for grade level • Provide accommodation in Darcie Frohardt Assessment of student artwork may terms of process or product include the following criteria: School Arts Magazine level of skill The Philadelphia Museum of Art • level of expressiveness Teaching Poster Sets evidence of experimentation evidence of imagination/invention • relationship of media to idea For Students at the Advanced Level Write a critical review of a student art show for publication in a school

newsletter or newspaper.

or other personal space.

Home and Community Connections
Use the four steps of art criticism to
evaluate the decoration in a bedroom

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.4 Aesthetic Response

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Compare and contrast examples of group and individual philosophical meanings of works of art.
- B. Compare and contrast informed individual opinions about the meaning of works of art to others.
- C. Describe how the attributes of the audience's environment influence aesthetic responses.
- D. Describe to what purpose philosophical ideas generated by artists can be conveyed through works in the arts and humanities.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 7 students will be able to:

- Discuss differences within groups and individuals perception and interpretation of an artwork.
- Write a critical art review for a work of art created by a master artist.
- Discuss influences that an audience's environment has upon the idea and message conveyed by a particular artwork.
- Discuss styles, forms, types, and genre of artwork.
- Explain philosophical influences on the perception of a particular artwork.
- Describe philosophical ideas genarated by a particular artist and/ or artwork.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Compare and contrast personal aesthetic tastes with those from another gender, culture, and religious philosophy/world view
- Write a critical review for notable artwork from a specific artist as well as a display
 of student work
- Compare personal responses to those of classmates, art critics and art historians
- Respond to verbal and written comments of peers, teachers, artists or historians about a work of art or artifact
- Explain reasons for student reflections using evidence found within the art work
- Discuss different possible perceptions of specific art objects which may be influenced by environment
- Explain an event, philosophy, or particular world view depicted or implied by a specific work of art

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE

- Sketches of artwork by featured artist with captions as to why the artworks may be considered important or notable
- Personal responses to one's own artwork, to classmates' artwork, and art from a specific artist
- Personal written reflections concerning aesthetic beliefs and observations

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE

- · Critical review of artwork created by a specific artist
- · Artwork reflecting the asthetic of a specific artist

- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- Online research, web quests
- Exploration of library and reference materials
- Exhibition of student work
- Reading aloud
- Show reproductions/slides/videos
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- · Brainstorming, problem solving
- · Class discussions and critiques
- · Guest artist presentations
- Cooperative learning groups

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.4 Aesthetic Response

Aesthetics: An Introduction to the Philosophy of Art (Oxford Paperbacks), Anne Sheppar Thinking About Art, E. Feldman

CONTENT RESOURCES

Art History, Stokstad

Getty Education Institute for the Arts:

http://www.artsednet.getty.edu/ The National Gallery of Art http://www.nga.gov

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

Pedagogical Sketchbook, Paul Klee Art Reviews from The Philadelphia Inquirer, Art Matters, City Paper, Art In America, New York Times, Time, Newsweek, School Arts Magazine Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: Introducing Art, Exploring Art, Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans

Intervention Resources

Teaching Art With Books Kids Love: Teaching Art Appreciation, Elements of Art, and Principles of Design With Award-Winning Children's Books, Darcie Clark Frohardt (Illustrator), Darcie Frohardt

School Arts Magazine The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

PSSA

The passage describes the Golden Mean. What is the author's purpose for writing this passage about the Golden Mean?

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

A. To persuade the reader

B. To express a person's feelings

C. To argue a point

D. To provide information

Answer: D. To provide information

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self-assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- · level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/invention
- relationship of media to idea

For Students at the Advanced Level

Observe woven artifacts from diverse cultures such as Ancient Egypt, Navajo, Pueblo, Guatemala. After discussing the aesthetics of each culture's woven artifacts, students will construct a simple cardboard loom and create a weaving based on the aesthetic of a selected culture.

Home and Community Connections

Tour a local business district. Discuss advertising/marketing tools which are or are not aesthetically pleasing. Give reasons for opinions.

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product



Core Curriculum

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

A. Know and use the elements and principles of art to create works in the arts and humanities:

Elements: color, form/shape, line, space, texture, value;

Principles: balance, contrast, emphasis/focal point, movement/rhythm, proportion/scale, repetition, unity/harmony.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 8 students will be able to:

- Demonstrate proficient knowledge of the characteristics of elements and principles of visual art.
- Arrange the elements of art according to the principles of art to create visual compositions which demonstrate proficient knowledge and skill.
- Demonstrate proficient use of color and color relationships.
- Use the elements and principles of art to create independent projects.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Apply the elements and principles of art to create original compositions
- Represent objects using blind contour, contour, and gesture drawing techniques
- Create the illusion of depth using warm colors to advance and cool colors to recede
- Identify and use monochromatic, polychromatic, analogous, and complementary color schemes
- Identify and use formal (symmetrical), informal (asymmetrical), and radial balance
- Understand and use one point perspective

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE

- Blind contour drawings
- Warm/cool collages
- Notes on color schemes
- · Sketches of formal, informal, and radial balance
- · One point perspective sketches
- Written reflections

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE

- · Representational contour drawings of objects
- Gesture drawings of the human figure
- Paintings using warm and cool colors to create the illusion of depth
- Original art objects demonstrating use of specific color schemes
- Original art objects demonstrating formal, informal, and/or radial balance
- Original art objects demonstrating use of one point perspective

- Discuss how artists use complementary colors to make an artwork look full of energy, emotion and powerful action
- Discuss color schemes artists choose for their work such as monochromatic, polychromatic and analogous
- Discuss how artists create the illusion of depth by using one point perspective
- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- · Reading aloud, show picture books, color wheel chart
- Show reproductions, slides, videos
- Show examples of student work
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- · Class discussions and critiques
- Guest artist presentations
- Cooperative learning groups

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Art History, Marilyn Stokestad Adventures in Art, Laura Chapman Discover Art 6, Laura Chapman Getty Education Institute for the Arts:

http://www.artsednet.getty.edu/ The National Gallery of Art http://www.nga.gov

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

History of Art For Young People, Janson

The Story of Painting for Young People, Janson

Art In Your World, G. Brommer and G. Horn

Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: Introducing Art, Exploring Art, Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans

Intervention Resources

Tony Couch: Elements and Principles of Design VHS

Adventures in Art, Laura Chapman

Art In Focus, Gene Mittler Perspective Made Easy, Morin

Drawing from the Right Side of the Brain, B. Edwards

School Arts Magazine

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

PSSA

The passage describes the Golden Mean. What is the author's purpose for writing this passage about the Golden Mean?

Mean with the division of rectangles shown.

- A. It clearly shows the Golden Mean with the division of rectangles shown.
- B. It is divided into equal rectangles.
- C. It is symmetrical in design.
- D. It shows a relationship to ancient Greek and Egyptian art.

Answer: A. The painting clearly shows the Golden Mean with the division of rectangles shown.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self-assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/invention
- relationship of media to idea

For Students at the Advanced Level

Look at and discuss the formal (symmetrical) balance in "Large Composition with Masks" by Henri Matisse and the informal (asymmetrical) balance in "The Ballet Class" by Degas (Philadelphia Museum of Art).

Home and Community Connections

Observe in nature, the effect of horizon, vanishing point, and the apparent convergence of paralell lines as they progress toward a vanishing point.

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

All teachers working with identified students with disabilities must review the student's need for Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) as described in the Individual Education Plan (IEP), Evaluation Report (ER), and teacher records. Teachers must then select the appropriate accommodations and/or modifications necessary to enable the child to appropriately progress in the general curriculum.

[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]
• Provide visual examples and

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

B. Recognize, know, use and demonstrate a variety of appropriate arts elements and principles to produce, review, and revise original works of visual art: paint, draw, craft, sculpt, print, design for environment, communication. multi-media.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 8 students will be able to:

- **■** Demonstrate proficiency in drawing/painting media, techniques, and processes.
- **■** Demonstrate proficiency in printmaking media, techniques, and processes.
- **■** Demonstrate proficiency in ceramic handbuilding techniques and proficient knowledge of the firing process.
- **■** Demonstrate proficiency in three-dimensional and fibre media, techniques, and processes.
- **■** Demonstrate proficiency in computer graphics, collage and mixed media.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Apply knowledge and skill of various media techniques and processes to create public art such as large scale sculptures, murals, stage scenery, installations, etc.
- Use drawing media to create shaded contour and gesture drawings of objects and the human figure
- Use painting media to create realistic, stylized, and/or non objective paintings
- Create two-color block prints
- Create pottery using the pinch, coil, and/or slab method as well as apply the decorative processeses of carving, stencil, sgraffito, underglaze, and/or glaze
- Create three-dimensional objects and/or fibre-art using media of choice
- Use digital technology, collage, and/or mixed media to advertise and communicate visually

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE

- Personal written reflections, comments and descriptions pertaining to media. techniques and processes
- Experimentation and notes pertaining to use of media, techniques, and processes

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE

- Charcoal, chalk, pastel, and pencil drawings
 Paintings
- Ceramic objects

- Sculpture and/or fiber art
- Independent projects and/or documentation
- Compositions using computer graphics. collage, and/or mixed media

- Observation of quality reproductions of notable works of art that clearly demonstrate various media, techniques and process
- Discuss how various media, techniques and process can be used to communicate ideas in different ways
- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- Reading aloud, show picture books
- Show reproductions, slides, videos
- Show examples of student work
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions and critiques
- · Guest artist presentations
- Cooperative learning groups

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

Art History, Marilyn Stokestad Adventures in Art, Laura Chapman Discover Art 6, Laura Chapman

CONTENT RESOURCES

Getty Education Institute for the Arts:

http://www.artsednet.getty.edu/ The National Gallery of Art http://www.nga.gov

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

Nilda, Nicholosa Mohr Shizuko's Daughter, Kyoko Mori Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: Introducing Art, Exploring Art, Understanding Art, Mittler & Raganss

Intervention Resources

Drawing from the Right Side of the Brain, Betty Edwards

Linoleum Block Printing, Frances Kofka

A City Sketched, Libby Neman Literacy Through the Book Arts, Paul Johnson

School Arts Magazine The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

A drawing of a playing card is done to scale at 1 inch:4.5 feet.

Question:

PSSA

If the actual playing card is 4 inches long, the enlarged drawing would be how long?

- A. 15 feet
- B. 16.5 feet
- C. 18 feet
- D. 17 feet

Answer: C. 18 feet (If 1 inch = 4.5 feet, then 4 inches x 4.5 feet = 18 feet.)

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self-assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- · level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/invention
- relationship of media to idea

For Students at the Advanced Level

Compare examples of artists' work that have become recorders of history (e.g. sculptures of public monuments, Australian Aboriginal bark paintings, Benin bronzes, and photography). Choose recent historical events to depict in two or three dimensions.

Home and Community Connections

Create public art such as sculpture, mural, mosaic, and/or installation.

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

All teachers working with identified students with disabilities *must* review the student's need for Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) as described in the Individual Education Plan (IEP), Evaluation Report (ER), and teacher records. Teachers must then select the appropriate accommodations and/or modifications necessary to enable the child to appropriately progress in the general currellum.

[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

C. Identify and use comprehensive vocabulary within the visual arts.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 8 students will be able to:

- Demonstrate proficiency in the use of appropriate art vocabulary to describe, demonstrate, classify, and evaluate works of art.
- Discuss orally and in writing, subject matter, symbols, and ideas in works of public art well as one's own work using appropriate terminology.
- Demonstrate proficiency in the identification and description of art characteristics and art forms.
- Demonstrate proficiency in the use and retention of an art vocabulary.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- · Research works of public art
- Explain and defend the importance and significance of public art to both society and culture
- Write an explaination and defense of the significance of student art work created for public display. Include a detailed description of the steps taken in the process of making the work of art and an explanation of the purpose for creating the work of art
- Apply appropriate vocabulary and terms in response to art, art making, and evaluation of art
- Maintain a word wall

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE

- Personal written reflections and comments demonstrating use of appropriate art vocabulary
- Vocabulary and definitions

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE

- Written explanation and defense of public art
- Artwork created for public display
- Educational chat labels for public artwork that includes: name of the artist, year
 of birth, title, year created, medium, size, explanation/statement

- Observation of quality reproductions of notable works of art
- Discuss how art vocabulary can be used to communicate features within works
 of visual art
- Introduce new vocabulary in a number of ways: orally, in writing, diagrams, multi-media, etc.
- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- Reading aloud
- Show reproductions/slides/videos
- Show examples of student work
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions and critiques
- Guest artist presentations
- Cooperative learning groups

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

EXTENDED LEARNING CONTENT RESOURCES ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT **OPPORTUNITIES** PSSA Art and the Public Sphere, **English Language Learners** Anchor is an art review using the W. J. T. Mitchell Provide visual examples and word "opulent" in context. hands-on demonstrations Public Art, Florian Matzner, (Editor), The word "opulent" describes sculp-Vito Acconci Diverse cooperative learning tural forms that are: The Philadelphila Museum of Art groups A. Non-organic, geometric www.philamuseum.org B. Highly-detailed in appearance The Philadelphia Museum of Art **Students with Disabilities** C. Bulky and massive **Teaching Poster Sets** All teachers working with identified D. Plentiful in number students with disabilities *must* Answer: D. Plentiful in number review the student's need for **Literacy Connections** Specially Designed Instruction **Classroom-based Assessments** How to Look at Modern Art, (SDI) as described in the Sketchbook/journal P. Yenawine Individual Education Plan (IEP), Teacher/student logs Evaluation Report (ER), and A History of Art, M. • Teacher/student interviews teacher records. Teachers must Davidson Checklists then select the appropriate accom-Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: modations and/or modifications • Peer/class critiques Introducing Art, Exploring Art, necessary to enable the child to • Self-assessments Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans appropriately progress in the gen- Rubrics eral curriculum. Anecdotal records [IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)] Portfolio Intervention Resources Provide visual examples and Audio and videotapes Vocabulary Builders.com hands-on demonstrations Student exhibitions Homework • Step-by-step instruction (task http://www.vocabularybuilders.com/ Create rubrics that address the PA assessment) School Arts Magazine Standard Statements for grade level • Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic The Philadelphia Museum of Art Assessment of student artwork may response Teaching Poster Sets include the following criteria: • Diverse cooperative learning level of skill groups level of expressiveness • Provide accommodation in evidence of experimentation terms of process or product evidence of imagination/invention relationship of media to idea For Students at the Advanced Focus on one particular time period or movement in art history. Create an exhibition of works of art created in the spirit of the time period or movement. Document both the process and the experience. **Home and Community Connections** Create a miniature museum of art within the school and create informational labels for each work of art

found within the museum.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- D. Demonstrate knowledge of at least two styles within visual art through exhibition of unique works.
- E. Communicate a unifying theme or point of view through production of works of visual art.
- F. Explain works of others within visual art through exhibition.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 8 students will be able to:

■ Select and use subject matter, symbols, and ideas to communicate meaning.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Describe the stylistic characteristics within artwork that have positively contributed to society in the form of public art
- Plan the creation of public art that reflects stylistic choices
- Recognize stylistic differences between public works of art in the form of technique, themes, and/or subject matter
- Demonstrate similarities and differences which may occur within one or more of the following characteristics:
 - 1. content and apparent purpose
 - 2. art media
 - 3. aesthetics
- Compare and contrast public works of art for thematic or point of view differeces
- Explain the themes or points of view within public works of art
- Discuss appropriate and/or effective characteristics within public artwork: sketch, portrait, still life, landscape/seascape, relief sculpture, sculpture in the round, statue, print, mural, mosaic, architecture
- Exhibit a work of public art

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE

- Personal written reflections and comments pertaining to style, theme, and/or point of view
- · notes on particular artistic styles
- compare/contrast
- · sketches reflecting the style within a work of public art

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE

- Public artwork reflecting stylistic choices
- Public artwork cummunicating a unifying theme or point of view
- Exhibition of public artwork

- Observation of quality reproductions of notable works of art
- Discuss how art vocabulary can be used to communicate features within works of visual art
- Introduce new vocabulary in a number of ways: orally, in writing, diagrams, multi-media, etc.
- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- Reading aloud
- Show reproductions/slides/videos
- Show examples of student work
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions and critiques
- Guest artist presentations
- · Cooperative learning groups

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Art and Ideas. Fleming Art Past, Art Present, Wilkins, Schultz, Linduff

Emphasis Art: A Qualitative Art Program for Elementary and Middle School. Wachowiak and Clements

Museum of Art www.philamuseum.org The Philadelphia Museum of Art **Teaching Poster Sets**

Literacy Connections

Art In Your World. G. Brommer and G. Horn A History of Art. M. Davidson How to Look at Modern Art, P. Yenawine

Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: Introducing Art, Exploring Art, Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans

Intervention Resources

Teaching Art With Books Kids Love: Teaching Art Appreciation, Elements of Art. and Principles of Design With Award-Winning Children's Books. Darcie Clark Frohardt (Illustrator). Darcie Frohardt

School Arts Magazine The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

PSSA

Passage is an art review of a sculptor's work. Read the passage above from a review. Then indicate which statement is NOT a characteristic of the sculptor's style.

A. The manipulation of materials to achieve an idea, rather than working from a pre-designed drawing.

B. The elimination of any sense of aesthetic unity.

C. The introduction of biological-type forms into the composition.

D. The utilization of irregularly-spaced, vessel-like forms into the sculpture. Answer: B. The elimination of any sense of aesthetic unity.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self-assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/invention
- relationship of media to idea

For Students at the Advanced Level

Develop a personal unique style and explain charactarasitics which set it apart from other styles.

Home and Community Connections

Create an advertisement or brochure for a student exhibition.

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

All teachers working with identified students with disabilities must review the student's need for Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) as described in the Individual Education Plan (IEP), Evaluation Report (ER), and teacher records. Teachers must then select the appropriate accommodations and/or modifications necessary to enable the child to appropriately progress in the general curriculum.

[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning aroups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- G. Explain the function and benefits of practice.
- H. Demonstrate and maintain materials safely in work spaces.
- I. Know where arts events and exhibitions occur and how to gain admission.
- J. Incorportate specific uses of traditional and contemporary technologies in visual art
- K. Incorportate specific uses of traditional and contemporary technologies to explore the humanities.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 8 students will be able to:

- Maintain a sketchbook and/or art journal and demonstrate the value of keeping a sketchbook.
- Demonstrate proficient knowledge in the use, control, and maintenance of tools and media.
- Create an itinerary for a meeting with a Philadelphia artist, a visit to a Philadelphia arts event and/or a visit to a Philadelphia art institution.
- Demonstrate proficient use of both traditional and contempory technologies to create works of art.
- Demonstrate proficient use of both traditional and contempory technologies to explore the humanities.

- **INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL**
- Use a sketchbook and/or art journal
- Identify a wide variety of career options available in the visual arts, e.g. fine artist, commercial artist, graphic designer, critic, art historian, architect or aesthetician, as well as identify skills required for various career options
- Be involved with essential aspects of working with both tools and media including set up, use, and clean up
- Plan a visit and/or meeting with one or more of the following: a high school art program, a local arts and cultural event and/or institution, local artists, public artwork within the community
- Choose specific technologies (ranging from ancient to contemporary) with which to create artwork
- Demonstrate the interconnectedness between the elements of art and the elements of other art forms especially their similarity to the elements of music (melody, texture, harmony, tone, scale, and rhythm)
- Demonstrate the interconnectedness between visual art and the humanities using both traditional and contemporary technologies

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE

- Written observations and reflections
- Graphic organizers
- Evaluation of work

- Sketches, diagrams, and graphs
- Comparison and contrast
- Notes

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE

- Sketchbook and/or art journal
- Notes on proper use and care of materials
- Itinerary of visit to high school art programs, arts and cultural events and/or institutions, public artworks, and/or meetings with local artists
- Artwork created to demonstrate choices of specific technologies
- Artwork created to demonstrate the interconnected of various art forms with visual art
- Artwork and/or written reports using both traditional and contemporary technology to explore the humanities

- Online research, web quests
- Exploration of library and reference materials
- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- Online research, web quests
- Exploration of library and reference materials
- Exhibition of student work
- Reading aloud
- Show reproductions/slides/videos
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- · Brainstorming, problem solving
- · Class discussions and critiques
- Guest artist presentations
- Cooperative learning groups

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

Guide to Visual and Performing Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

Performing Arts), Petersons Museum of Art www.philamuseum.org

Degree Programs in the Visual and

2005 (Peterson's Professional

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

Artists Journals and Sketchbooks: Exploring and Creating Personal Pages, Lynne Perrella

Everything You Ever Wanted to Know About Art Materials (Quarto Book) by lan Sidaway

Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: Introducing Art, Exploring Art, Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans

Intervention Resources

Why Design?,
Anna Slafer and Kevin Cahill
Graphic Storytelling, Will Eisner
Careers In Art (video),
Crystal Productions

School Arts Magazine

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

A kiln in the art room can hold up to 12 clay pots at one time. Loading the kiln as full as possible each time, how many times must the kiln be loaded to fire 54 clay pots?

A. 5

PSSA

B. 6

C. 12

D. 54 Answer:

A. 5

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self-assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/invention
- relationship of media to idea

For Students at the Advanced Level

Create a virtual museum of student work and publish it online.

Home and Community Connections

A family visit to an art museum, gallery, or arts event. The Philadelphia Museum of Art provides "suggested donation" admission on Sundays. On the "First Friday" of every month, Old City art galleries are free and open to the public during evening hours.

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

All teachers working with identified students with disabilities *must* review the student's need for Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) as described in the Individual Education Plan (IEP), Evaluation Report (ER), and teacher records. Teachers must then select the appropriate accommodations and/or modifications necessary to enable the child to appropriately progress in the general currollum.

[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Explain the historical, cultural and social context of an individual work in the arts.
- B. Relate works in the arts chronologically to historical events (e.g., 10,000 B.C. to present).
- C. Relate works in the arts to varying styles and genre and to the periods in which they were created (e.g. Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Renaissance, Classical, Modern, Post-Modern, Contemporary, Futuristic, others).

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 8 students will be able to:

- Identify one significant work of art and explain it's historical, cultural, and social context.
- Demonstrate proficient knowledge of artwork and artifacts from diverse historical periods.
- Demonstrate proficient knowledge of the chronology of artwork as related to historical events.
- Demonstrate proficient knowledge of artwork created throughout history representing varying styles and genre.
- Demonstrate proficient knowledge of style and genre of specific artworks and artifacts as belonging to particular historical periods.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Examine a work of public art and explain its historical, cultural, and social context including an analysis of the following:
 - 1. Culture, traditions, social class, religion, ethnicity, and physical environment including geographic region and respective climate
 - 2. The artist's access or lack of access to formal education
 - 3. Kind of media available to the artist
- Observe public art and artifacts from broad historical periods
- Relate works of public art to world historical events
- Relate both style and genre of public artwork created during historical eras and/or to commemorate/memorialize historical events (ie. the Vietnam War Memorial)
- Identify public art and artifacts from diverse historical periods in order to speculate purpose

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE

- Notes on historical, cultural, and social context of public artwork
- Sketches of public artwork from broad historical periods
- Timelines of historical events including related works of art
- Notes on style and genre characteristics of public artwork

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE

- Public artwork commemorating and/or memorializing a significant person and/or historical event.
- Public artwork reflecting the style and genre of a period within world history

- Observation of quality reproductions of notable works of art that clearly demonstrate historical, cultural, and social contexts
- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- Reading aloud
- Show reproductions/slides/videos
- Show examples of student work
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions and critiques
- Guest artist presentations
- Cooperative learning groups

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

Short Lessons in Art History: Artists PSSA PART PAR

OPPORTUNITIES

and Their Work, Phyllis C. Barker Exercises and activities for short lessons in art history: Artists and their work, Phyllis Clausen Barker

CONTENT RESOURCES

Museum of Art www.philamuseum.org The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl, by Anne Frank

Bronx Remembered, Mohr

Cool Salsa : Bilingual Poems On

Growing Up, Carlson
Neighborhood Odes, Soto

Elements of Literature, Anderson

Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: Introducing Art, Exploring Art, Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans

Intervention Resources

Art Made Easy: Let's Discover Art History! VHS, Patricia Robinson History for Art for Young People, Janson

School Arts Magazine
The Philadelphia Museum of Art
Teaching Poster Sets

Passage describes the Magdalenian art system as being the first in human history

Based upon the text above, we know that the Magdalenians:

- A. Were meat-eaters.
- B. Used animal bones as tools.
- C. Created an art system that can be called the first in human history.
- D. Art system started in Australia. Answer: C. The Magdelenian art system can be called the first in human history.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade levelAssessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:
- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/invention
- relationship of media to idea

For Students at the Advanced Level

Create an alphabet book designed to teach younger children about a certain style, genre, or historical period (ie. the Harlem Renaissance).

Home and Community Connections

Document the creation of public art in relation to local, state, national, and world events occuring simultaneously.

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

All teachers working with identified students with disabilities must review the student's need for Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) as described in the Individual Education Plan (IEP), Evaluation Report (ER), and teacher records. Teachers must then select the appropriate accommodations and/or modifications necessary to enable the child to appropriately progress in the general curriculum.

[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- D. Analyze a work of art from its historical and cultural perspective.
- E. Analyze how historical events and culture impacts forms, techniques and purposes of works of art.
- F. Know and apply appropriate vocabulary used between social studies and the arts and humanities.
- G. Relate works of art to geographical regions: Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, North, South, and Central America.
- H. Identify, describe and analyze the work of Pennsylvania artists in the visual arts.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 8 students will be able to:

- Explain the significance of a work of art according to its historical and cultural perspective.
- Explain how historical and cultural world view and experiences influence artists and their work.
- Analyze characteristics of art and artifacts that determine function or purpose.
- Recognize a variety of artwork and artifacts from diverse cultures and historical periodse.
- Analyze artwork created by important Pennsylvania artists (especially Philadelphia artists.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Examine a work of public art, analyze it's historical and cultural perspective, and explain it's significance
- View public artwork and explain the specific impact that cultural and historical perspective has had on it's creation
- Compare and contrast forms, techniques and purposes of public artwork from at least two cultures and/or eras
- Determine the function or purpose of unfamiliar artwork based on visual and symbolic characteristics
- Use appropriate social studies vocabulary to analyze visual art from various geographical regions: the Americas (including Pre-Columbian art), Asia, Africa, Australia, Europe, and the Middle East
- Determine the cultural origin of specific artworks and artifacts based on visual and symbolic characteristics
- Discuss Pennsylvania artists and analyze their artwork, especially those found within the community of Philadelphia

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE

- Written observations and reflections
- Notes on historical and cultural perspective
- Venn diagram comparing and contrasting forms, techniques, and purposes
- Sketches and personal reflections about artwork created by featured art and artists.

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE

• Public artwork reflecting an understanding of historical and cultural perspective as well as the impact that it may have upon a community

- Observation of quality reproductions of notable works of art that clearly demonstrate historical and cultural contexts
- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- Online research, web quests
- Exploration of library and reference materials
- Exhibition of student work
- · Reading aloud
- Show reproductions/slides/videos
- Show examples of student work
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- · Class discussions and critiques
- Guest artist presentations
- Cooperative learning groups

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

One World, Many Cultures, Fifth Edition, Stuart Hirschberg and Terry Hirschberg

CONTENT RESOURCES

Art From Many Hands, Jo Miles Schuman

Museum of Art www.philamuseum.org

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

The Giver, Lowry

I. Juan De Pareia. Elixzabeth De Trevino

Soul Looks Back in Wonder. Tom Feelings

Elements of Literature, Anderson Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: Introducing Art, Exploring Art, Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans

Intervention Resources

Art Made Easy: Let's Discover Art History! VHS, Patricia Robinson History for Art for Young People, Janson

School Arts Magazine The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

PSSA

Passage describes the form and use of the circular Aztec calendar. How many degrees will you need to make 12 equal spaces in the outside concentric circle?

A. 15 degrees

B. 30 degrees

C. 45 degrees

D. 90 degrees

Answer: B. 30 degrees

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self-assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade levelAssessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:
- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/invention
- relationship of media to idea

For Students at the Advanced Level

Select two works of art from different cultures which may represent cross cultural influences. Explain in writing how the elements, principles and expressive features are similar, hypothesizing about one culture's influence on the other.

Home and Community Connections

Identify geographical regions from which members of the community have immigrated.

English Language Learners

 Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

 Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

All teachers working with identified students with disabilities *must* review the student's need for Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) as described in the Individual Education Plan (IEP), Evaluation Report (ER), and teacher records. Teachers must then select the appropriate accommodations and/or modifications necessary to enable the child to appropriately progress in the general curriculum.

[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

Identify, explain and analyze:

- I. Philosophical beliefs as they relate to works of art.
- J. Historical and cultural differences as they relate to works of art.
- K. Traditions as they relate to works of the art.
- L. Common themes, forms and techniques in works of art.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 8 students will be able to:

- Analyze the role philosophical belief plays in the creation of artwork.
- Analyze the role historical and cultural differences play in the creation of artwork.
- Analyze the role traditions play in the creation of artwork.
- Analyze common themes, forms, and techniques used in the creation of artwork from diverse cultures and historical period.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Examine a work of public art, analyze its historical and cultural perspective, and explain it's significance
- View public artwork and explain the specific impact that cultural and historical perspective has had on its creation
- Compare and contrast forms, techniques and purposes of public artwork from at least two cultures and/or eras
- Determine the function or purpose of unfamiliar artwork based on visual and symbolic characteristics
- Use appropriate social studies vocabulary to analyze visual art from various geographical regions: the Americas (including Pre-Columbian art), Asia, Africa, Australia, Europe, and the MiddleEast
- Determine the cultural origin of specific artworks and artifacts based on visual and symbolic characteristics
- Discuss Pennsylvania artists and analyze their artwork, especially those found within the community of Philadelphia

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE

- Written analysis of philosophical, religious, gender, historical, and cultural differences
- Sketches of public artwork
- Sketches and reflections on public art created to celebrate traditions as well as opposing cultural perspectives
- Notes and sketches of common themes, forms, and techniques in public art

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE

- Public artwork celebrating individual differences in philosophy, religion, gender, history, and/or culture.
- Public artwork expressing a common theme, form, and/or technique.

- Observation of quality reproductions of notable works of art that clearly demonstrate historical and cultural contexts
- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- Online research, web quests
- Exploration of library and reference materials
- Exhibition of student work
- Reading aloud
- Show reproductions/slides/videos
- Show examples of student work
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions and critiques
- Guest artist presentations
- Cooperative learning groups

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

A World of Ideas: A Dictionary of Important Theories, Concepts,

CONTENT RESOURCES

Beliefs, and Thinkers, Rohmann The Everything World's Religions Book, Pollock

Celebrating Pluralism: Art education and Cultural Diveristy, Chalmers

Getty Education Institute for the Arts:

http://www.artsednet.getty.edu/

The National Gallery of Art: http://www.nga.gov

The Philadelphila Museum of Art www.philamuseum.org

Literacy Connections

Nilda, Nicholosa Mohr

Shizuko's Daughter, Kyoko Mori

This Land is My Land, George Littlechild

How to Look at Modern Art, P. Yenawine

Elements of Literature. Anderson

Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: Introducing Art, Exploring Art, Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans

Intervention Resources

Art Made Easy: Let's Discover Art History! VHS, Patricia Robinson

History for Art for Young People, Janson

School Arts Magazine The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Mike's class is making luminaries for the holidays. The can has a radius of 3" and a height of 10". Mike wants to fill the can with sand to a height of 4". How much sand (to the nearest whole number) will he need for each luminary?

A. 75 cu. in.

PSSA

B. 113 cu. in.

C. 188 cu. in.

D. 282 cu. in.

Answer:

A. 75 cu. in.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self-assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/invention
- relationship of media to idea

For Students at the Advanced Level

Observe a variety of forms and techniques in several works of art to compare and contrast the subject matter. Read visual cues within the work, explain symbolic qualities in the work, and compare ideas expressed by the several subjects.

Home and Community Connections

Organize a time during which students can share an ethnic food with the class.

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

All teachers working with identified students with disabilities must review the student's need for Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) as described in the Individual Education Plan (IEP), Evaluation Report (ER), and teacher records. Teachers must then select the appropriate accommodations and/or modifications necessary to enable the child to appropriately progress in the general curriculum.

[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning aroups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.3 Critical Response

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Know and use the critical process of examination of works in the arts and humanities.
- B. Analyze and interpret specific works of art. Identify and classify styles, forms, types and genre within art.
- C. Evaluate works using a complex vocabulary of critical response.
- D. Interpret and use various types of critical analysis in the arts and humanities.
- E. Apply the process of criticism to identify characteristics among works of art.
- F. Compare and contrast positions or opinions about selected works of art.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 8 students will be able to:

- Explain four steps of art criticism: Describe, Analyze, Interpret, Judge
- Demonstrate proficient use of art criticism to evaluate works of art.
- Explain styles, forms, types, and genre of artwork.
- Reflect proficiently on a variety of responses to student artwork as well as artwork from various cultures and time periods.
- Defend a point of view as it relates to art criticism.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Explain what an art critic does and analyze how a critique can increase one's perception and appreciation for a work of art
- Demonstrate the four steps of art criticism:
 - 1. Describe the elements and expressive features found within the work
 - 2. Analyze the artist's use of the principles of art
 - 3. Interpret the meaning or message implied or communicated. Form and test hypotheses concerning observations
 - Evaluate and form judgments about the reason for the success of the work
- Use art criticism to compare and contrast, analyze interpret, form and test hypotheses, evaluate/form judgments about artwork
- Explain the following qualities of style, form, type and genre within works of art:
 - 1. Representational, stylized, or abstract
 - 2. Figurative, objective, or non-objective
 - 3. Expressive, functional, and/or documentary
- Explain three types of critical analysis: Contextual criticism, Formal criticism, and Intuitive criticism
- Write a critical review for a work of public art as well as a display of student work
- Share a critical review as well as discuss and defend a point of view

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE

- Personal observations about characteristics of artwork
- Notes on the four steps of art criticism and types of critical analysis
- Notes on classifying artwork
- Personal written reflections on class critiques
- Self-assessment

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE

- · Self-assessment rubrics based on critical analysis
- Critical reviews of notable artwork and student artwork
- Improvements and/or changes to artwork created prior to critical review

- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- Online research, web guests
- Exploration of library and reference materials
- Exhibition of student work
- Reading aloud
- Show reproductions/slides/videos
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions and critiques
- Guest artist presentations
- Cooperative learning groups

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.3 Critical Response

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

What Happened to Art Criticism?, James Elkin

CONTENT RESOURCES

Emphasis Art,

Wachowiak and Clements

Art Criticism Magazine

Getty Education Institute for the Arts:

http://www.artsednet.getty.edu/ The National Gallery of Art:

http://www.nga.gov The Philadelphila Museum of Art

www.philamuseum.org

Literacy Connections

Teaching Art Criticism, Tom Anderson

How to Look at Modern Art, P. Yenawine

Elements of Literature, Anderson Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: Introducing Art, Exploring Art, Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans

Intervention Resources

Teaching Art With Books Kids Love: Teaching Art Appreciation, Elements of Art, and Principles of Design With Award-Winning Children's Books by Darcie Clark Frohardt (Illustrator), Darcie Frohardt

School Arts Magazine

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

PSSA

Anchor describes the fourth step of art criticism: JUDGE. Which of the following could be asked during the JUDGE step of art criticism?

- A. What types of patterns and textures are in the artwork?
- B. What does the artwork mean to you?
- C. What do you think is good about this painting?
- D. What group of people (mothers, elderly, teenagers, etc.) would appreciate this type of artwork?

Answer: C. What do you think is good about this painting?

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self-assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade levelAssessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:
- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/invention
- relationship of media to idea

For Students at the Advanced Level

Contact professional news media or professional publications to promote student work, a student art show, or a student exhibition.

Home and Community Connections

Explain art criticism to a parent or another family member. Have the parent or family member write a critical review on a piece of artwork.

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

All teachers working with identified students with disabilities *must* review the student's need for Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) as described in the Individual Education Plan (IEP), Evaluation Report (ER), and teacher records. Teachers must then select the appropriate accommodations and/or modifications necessary to enable the child to appropriately progress in the general curriculum.

[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.4 Aesthetic Response

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Compare and contrast examples of group and individual philosophical meanings of works of art.
- B. Compare and contrast informed individual opinions about the meaning of works of art to others.
- C. Describe how the attributes of the audience's environment influence aesthetic responses.
- D. Describe to what purpose philosophical ideas generated by artists can be conveyed through works in the arts and humanities.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 8 students will be able to:

- Compare and contrast differences within groups and individuals perception and interpretation of artwork.
- Compare and contrast art reviews written by students, teachers, and professional art critics.
- Explain the influence that an audience's environment may have upon ideas and messages conveyed by public artwork.
- Describe philosophical influences which may effect perception of public artwork.
- Describe philosophical ideas generated or communicated by works of public art.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Discuss aesthetic characteristics of public art as it may be percieved according to gender, culture, and religious philosophy/world vie.
- Write a critical review for a work of public art as well as a display of student work
- Compare personal responses to those of classmates, art critics and art historians
- Respond to verbal and written comments of peers, teachers, artists or historians about a work of art or artifact
- Explain reasons for student reflections using evidence found within the art work
- Describe perceptions of art objects which may be influenced by environment
- Describe an event, philosophy, or particular world view depicted or implied by a work of public art

SKETCHBOOK/JOURNAL MAY INCLUDE

- Sketches of favorite works of public art with captions as to why the artworks are favored
- Personal responses to one's own artwork, to classmates' artwork, and of public art
- Personal written reflections concerning aesthetic beliefs and observations

PORTFOLIO MAY INCLUDE

- Critical review of public artwork
- Public artwork reflecting the aesthetic of a specific individual, group, or community

- Teacher demonstration and modeling
- Online research, web quests
- · Exploration of library and reference materials
- Exhibition of student work
- Reading aloud
- Show reproductions/slides/videos
- Show examples of student work
- Field trips (virtual and actual)
- Brainstorming, problem solving
- Class discussions and critiques
- Guest artist presentations
- Cooperative learning groups

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.4 Aesthetic Response

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

Aesthetics: An Introduction to the Philosophy of Art (Oxford Paperbacks) by Anne Sheppar

CONTENT RESOURCES

Thinking About Art, E. Feldman

Art History, Stokstad

Getty Education Institute for the Arts:

http://www.artsednet.getty.edu/
The National Gallery of Art:
http://www.nga.gov

The Philadelphila Museum of Art www.philamuseum.org

Literacy Connections

Pedagogical Sketchbook, Paul Klee Art Reviews from The Philadelphia Inquirer, Art Matters, City Paper, Art In America, New York Times, Time, Newsweek, School Arts Magazine Glencoe's Middle School Art Series:

Glencoe's Middle School Art Series: Introducing Art, Exploring Art, Understanding Art, Mittler & Ragans

Intervention Resources

Teaching Art With Books Kids Love: Teaching Art Appreciation, Elements of Art, and Principles of Design With Award-Winning Children's Books by Darcie Clark Frohardt (Illustrator), Darcie Frohardt

School Arts Magazine
The Philadelphia Musel

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

PSSA

The passage describes the Golden Mean. What is the author's purpose for writing this passage about the Golden Mean?

A. To persuade the reader

B. To express a person's feelings

C. To argue a point

D. To provide information

Answer: D. To provide information

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self-assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/invention
- relationship of media to idea

For Students at the Advanced Level

Describe one's personal world view and explain how that may effect their perception of a work of art.

Home and Community Connections

Observe the environmental aesthetics of the local neighborhood and write about ways in which the student could contribute in making it a better place.

English Language Learners

EXTENDED LEARNING

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

Students with Disabilities

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[IDEA 300.121.9(d) (3) (i)]

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of process or product

High School Grade 9

Core Curriculum

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

A. Know and use the elements and principles of each art form to create works in the artsand humanities.

Elements: color, form/shape, line, space, texture and value.

Principles: balance, contrast, emphasis/focal point, movement/rhythm, proportion/ scale, repetition, unity/ harmony.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 9 students will be able to:

- Students will be able to draw the model demonstrating their understanding of art elements and principles.
- Students will be able to draw a portrait/self-portrait employing art elements and principles.
- Students will be able to approach an observational study (still life or interior) employing various art elements and principles.
- Students will be able to identify those elements and principles in the work of other artists.
- Students will be able to produce a commercial art project (ex. poster, book/CD cover, advertisement) that employs art elements and principles to best convey the desired message. Students will be more aware how art influences their environment.
- Students will begin to amass the body of work that is necessary for a portfolio that can highlight their skills and personal understanding.
- Produce a sketchbook that demonstrates how their approach to art production illustrates their thinking.
- Students will become familiar with the basic means of art production-drawing, painting, sculpting, printing, etc., and will begin to be aware of how artists choose their media to maximize their creativity.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

The ninth grade art class is an introduction to the serious study of visual creativity. The classroom teacher will design a curriculum for his/her situation to insure that all the art elements and principles are employed at some point in their sequence of lessons during the school year. For ninth grade art, optimally students will be able to draw from the figure, create portraits, compose still lifes, work on a three dimensional craft project and a design commercial art project. The particular sequence of lessons, whether the teacher begins with the figure or still life is unimportant; what is important is that the students are challenged and get the opportunity to use all the elements and principles in the creation of their art during the course of the year. Since art contests (design projects) arrive on the teacher's desk throughout the year, the individual teacher will decide when, if at all, to base a lesson on particular contest requirements. Availability of supplies and equipment may also impact the degree to which any individual teacher can pursue a particular medium or subject, however the basic elements and principles of creating art can be accommodated in even the most basic art room.

Logically, projects should proceed from the simple to the more complex; for instance from line, to value, to color. The degree of exploration of any single theme (portrait, still life, figure, interior, etc.) will depend on the amount of time the student will be in the classroom. The high school art program will be dealing with two basic kinds of students. Some students will be taking art because they are serious about pursuing art as a career choice and therefore are hoping to have the kinds of experiences in the classroom that will allow them to assemble a portfolio suitable for a college interview. The other student perhaps enjoys art, perhaps simply needs an arts and humanities credit, and is taking art as a requirement for graduation. Both students are best served by having a variety of experiences that build on their previous classroom lessons and continue to challenge them to grow technically and conceptually.

Some teachers may choose to present their art curriculum in units that are identified by subject matter themes (portraits, still life, landscape, design, etc.) while others may prefer to work from units that explore the art elements (line, or color, or shape); while others work through historical periods, principles or concepts. A good curriculum will incorporate all the elements and principles while insuring that the individual student is challenged to achieve while building on previously acquired skills.

Create a series of self-portraits which depict themselves as they would be viewed in several cultures and historical periods e.g. how would you be portrayed as a teenager in the 1st, 12th, 17th and 20th century.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

The Philadelphila Museum of Art www.philamuseum.org

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

Use grade level literature to provide sources for book cover/illustration projects.

Use social studies, language studies, or outside reading as a source for illustration projects.

Use self portraits as starting points for an autobiography.

Intervention Resources

Consult IEP (individual educational program) when available

PSSA

- Use one of the art museum posters as a writing prompt.
- Imagine that you are one of the people in the painting.
- Write about the experience you remember. Be sure to include enough details so that your reader can share your experience. Show why this memory stands out for you. Let your writing illustrate how the artist used the art elements and principles to convey the story of the painting.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/Journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/ invention
- relationship of media to idea

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

For Students at the Advanced Level

- Open ended questions
- Self exploration with art materials
- Self-assessment/reflection
- Include opportunities for more problem solving and creative thinking
- Create handmade books

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of content, process, and/or product

- Philadelphia Museum of Art, The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and many other local museums have programs designed for student visits.
- Art galleries in Philadelphia are free and open late the first Friday of every month.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

B. Demonstration of the Visual Arts.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 9 students will be able to:

- Create drawings of a variety of subjects using a variety of media.
- Create paintings and drawings in color that demonstrate a knowledge of color theory.
- Understand how to create visual space through perspective and overlapping.
- Understand how to manipulate light, value and color to create shape, form and texture.
- Understand how artists use artistic principles, concepts and elements in the creation of their art.
- Create original art works that incorporate:
- Two dimensional and three dimensional shapes with variations in color, value, texture and line.
- Two dimensional and three dimensional shapes that are geometric, organic and abstract.
- Lines with a variety of qualities such as bold, delicate, slow, fast etc.
- Colors that express mood and feeling through hue, value and intensity.
- Textures that suggest tactile sensations such as smooth, rough, soft. etc.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

During this introductory year the students may be introduced to new units using a combination of examples by artists, students, and demonstrations by the teacher. Students aspiring to enter an art school will need to have a portfolio, usually 15-20 pieces of their best work. Most colleges still request that at least half of these works demonstrate their proficiency in creating observational studies from life (figures, portraits, still life, landscape, interiors, etc.) Ideally these should be in a variety of media, demonstrating the proficiency of the student in manipulating materials. One of the goals of the high school curriculum is to assemble this portfolio for the student. Although the work the student will include in their portfolio will most likely include work from their junior and senior year, it is in their freshman year that their skills and interests are seriously engaged.

For Example:

The teacher might design a unit on portrait/self-portrait. After showing portraits done in a variety of styles (classical Greek, Roman, Egyptian, Renaissance, etc.) by various artists (Rembrandt, Van Gogh, Romare Bearden, Frida Kahlo, etc.) the teacher might show basic facial proportions. After demonstrating how to approach a realistic line/value monochromatic portrait the students might pair up and draw each other to familiarize themselves with the portrait. From this first step the students might go on to create a series of portraits that are the basis of exploring artistic concepts. For example:

Romanticism - Draw/paint a figure from history in a romantic style

Realism - Draw/paint themselves in real space

Surrealism - Draw/paint themselves in a fantastic imagined setting that tells something about who they are or who they aspire to be

Abstraction - Simplify their portraits to geometric form (masks from around the world)

For this unit a different medium might be introduced and used for each step, so that portraiture becomes the basis for introducing art concepts, principles, elements, as well as processes.

Other units on still life, figures, interiors, design, sculpture, craft, etc., can also be expanded to introduce and/or reiterate the concepts, techniques, and processes that artists use in their work.

Teachers might design their curriculum around subject matter, processes, elements, principles, or concepts, whatever works best for the individual teacher's situation.

Compare portraits from various cultures – Egyptians, Etruscan, Roman, Greek, Medieval, African, Asian, Latin American etc. Ask students to create a portrait in the style used by one of these cultures. Instruct students to do a triptych of self-portraits as they would appear in three different times and cultures.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

The Philadelphila Museum of Art www.philamuseum.org

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

Consult ninth grade reading list, social studies textbook for references

History of Art For Young People, Janson

Art in Focus, G. Miller Discovering Art History, G. Brommer

Movement and Rhythm, G. Brommer

Color and Value, J. Gatto Pedagogical Sketchbook, Paul Klee

Intervention Resources

Consult IEP (individual educational program) when available

PSSA

To tell a story, we often take photographs or create paintings. Imagine yourself dropped into the scene represented by this (painting, photograph, or image). Write a story for a younger student that stars you as a character in the (painting, photograph, or image).

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/Journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and Videotapes
- Student Exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/ invention
- relationship of media to idea

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

For Students at the Advanced Level

Look at perspective in Japanese and Medieval landscapes and have students do an interior/exterior in one of these styles. Compare and contrast with a linear perspective drawing of the classroom.

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of content, process, and/or product

- Philadelphia Museum of Art, The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and many other local museums have programs designed for student visits.
- Art galleries in Philadelphia are free and open late the first Friday of every month.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

C. Vocabulary within each art form.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 9 students will be able to:

■ Define and identify the art elements:

Line

Mass, form/shape

Space

Light

Color/value

Texture

■ Define and identify the concepts:

Classicism

Romanticism

Realism

Impressionism

Abstraction

Surrealism

■ Define and Identify art principles:

Unity/harmony

Proportion/scale

Variety/repetition

Contrast

Balance

Rhythm/movement

Emphasis/focal point

■ Define and identify subject matter:

Figure

Portraiture

Illustration

Architecture

Still life

Landscape/interior

Design-commercial, industrial

■ Define and identify processes:

Drawing

Painting

Sculpture

Graphic design

Crafts

Photography

Printmaking

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

During the year the teacher will introduce vocabulary as appropriate.

For example: If the teacher likes to design the art curriculum to follow history he/she might begin with cave paintings from France that depict, with a few strong gestural lines, animals running, leaping, and jumping. Linear guality, and animated bold gestures are obvious components that are essential elements to the narration. The line quality changes dramatically when we examine Egyptian wall paintings. The somewhat stylized figures, animals and plants tell a very different kind of story for another type of audience. The vocabulary used to discuss the subject matter, the artists' intent, and to convey the story behind the creation of these works will be somewhat different from the vocabulary used to talk about Michelangelo's Sistine Chapel wall paintings. In each instance the artist is addressing an imagined future audience, telling a dramatic story, telling that story in such a unique and powerful way that centuries later we are still captivated. What qualities did these artists employ to achieve such a lasting power to rivet our attention? The art elements, principles and concepts behind the creation of these works can be presented during the year as they naturally occur while covering the art curriculum.

If the teacher designs his/her curriculum by subject matter (portrait, still life, design, sculpture, etc.) or art principles, elements, or concepts, the introduction of appropriate vocabulary will still be most meaningful if integrated with the lesson on hand.

Lessons on art history and assignments on art criticism and aesthetics are also most meaningful when combined with the over arching goal of a particular unit. For instance, during the Renaissance there was a renewed interest in the value of the individual that corresponded with the establishment of the portrait as a major subject of painting and sculpture. It makes sense to discuss artists who were famous for their portraits when the class is working on portraits.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

The Philadelphila Museum of Art www.philamuseum.org

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

Art in Focus, G. Miller

Art Talk, R. Ragans

Discovering Art History, Brommer

Art In America, readings of reviews of current and past exhibitions on the Internet, Time magazine, N.Y. Times, Philadelphia Inquirer

Intervention Resources

- Reading aloud, show pictures
- Reproductions/slides/videos
- Visual samples
- Field Trips
- Brain storming/problem solving

PSSA

- Use one of the art museum posters as a writing prompt.
- Imagine that you are one of the people in the painting.
- Write about the experience you remember. Be sure to include enough details so that your readers can share your experience. Show why this memory stands out for you. Let your writing illustrate how the artist used the art elements and principles to convey the story of the painting.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/Journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- · level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/ invention
- relationship of media to idea

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

For Students at the Advanced Level

- Read about the WPA art projects during the Depression of the 1930's. Choose one artist (Dorothea Lange, Ben Shahn, etc.) and report on how their art was used to influence people.
- Look at how public works used artists to enhance the everyday experience of the public.

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of content, process, and/or product

- Philadelphia Museum of Art, The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and many other local museums have programs designed for student visits.
- Art galleries in Philadelphia are free and open late the first Friday of every month.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- D. Styles in Production, Performance and Exhibition
- E. Themes in Art Forms
- F. Historical and Cultural Production, Performance and Exhibition

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 9 students will be able to:

- Demonstrate knowledge of at least two styles within each art form through performance or exhibition of unique works.
- Communicate a unifying theme or point of view through the production of a work of art.
- Analyze works of art influenced by experiences of historical and cultural events through production, performance, or exhibition.
- Create multiple solutions to visual arts problems by applying, elements, principles, and expressive features of art.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

During the course of the first year, students should become familiar with the basic themes of works of art. Figures, portraits, landscapes, still life, design, etc., should all be well known subjects by the time the student has completed the first year. The teacher may design a unit around a theme that works through several different styles of production.

For instance the theme of the figure can be used to explore various historical and cultural styles. From stylized Egyptians in tomb paintings, to classical Roman sculptures, Romantic romping in idyllic settings to Impressionistic depictions of everyday life, the figure has served as the basis for art production for centuries. The twentieth century would witness abstractions, surrealism, abstract expressionism, and a variety of realistic renderings. From Picasso's abstractions to Salvador Dali's surrealism, to Romare Bearden's collages the human experience has been examined in a wide variety of styles. Create two drawings or paintings of the same animal (lion, elephant, dragon) based on artworks depicting the animal chosen from two different cultures, such as a Medieval dragon and Chinese dragon or an African elephant and an Indian elephant. Explain how they are similar and different.

Students study the international scene today and research a conflict involving at least two cultures – such as Latin America and U.S. immigration; World Health - Aids in Africa and Asia; Child Labor, in India, South America or world hunger – and create a poster that expresses a particular point of view.

Students will study artworks from diverse cultures and historical periods to discover how parallel cultures influence one another such as African art's influence on twentieth century Cubism, Japanese prints' influence on nineteenth century Impressionism, and Portuguese art's influence on the art of Benin in the 1500s. Students will keep information in an art history notebook for future reference.

The major subjects of art production – portraiture, figure, still life, landscape, interior, etc., can all be traced through history. The teacher may find that using a different subject may illustrate the way styles in art adapt, change, and influence the way we see our world and our relationship to others.

Students may choose any theme (still life, figure, portrait, landscape,etc.) and examine how artists in different cultures and times have depicted this theme in their art. Compare and contrast how this theme evolves.

Create cards for a memory game using examples of art from around the world related to a specific theme such as portraits, pottery, landscape, still life animals. Use photos of representative objects as the basis for drawings. Mount the drawings on cardboard. Write the culture, time and place on the reverse side. Create two drawings or paintings of the same animal (lion, elephant, dragon) based on artworks depicting the animal from two different cultures (medieval dragon/Chinese dragon). Explain how they are similar and different.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

The Philadelphila Museum of Art www.philamuseum.org

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

History of Art For Young People, Janson

Art in Focus, G. Miller

Discovering Art History, G. Brommer

Movement and Rhythm, G. Brommer

Color and Value, J. Gatto

Pedagogical Sketchbook, Paul Klee

Intervention Resources

Consult IEP (individual educational program) when available

PSSA

- Using any print of an animal sculpture/painting have students write a short essay from this writing prompt.
- Picture yourself awakened as (an animal, an object, a gas, etc.). Write a story to tell a human friend what your new life is like.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/Journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/ invention
- relationship of media to idea

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

For Students at the Advanced Level

Create art work that incorporates ideas and themes from a variety of historical, social and cultural contexts.

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of content, process, and/or product

- Philadelphia Museum of Art, The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and many other local museums have programs designed for student visits.
- Art galleries in Philadelphia are free and open late the first Friday of every month.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- G. Function and Analysis of Practice Sessions
- H. Safety Issues in the Arts
- I. Community Exhibitions
- J. Technologies in the Arts
- K. Technologies in the Humanities

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 9 students will be able to:

- Explain the function and benefits of practice sessions.
- Analyze the effect of practice sessions.
- Use art materials and tools in a safe and responsible manner.
- Evaluate the relationship between ideas and materials, techniques and processes used.
- Demonstrate understanding and competency with a variety of materials, techniques, and processes resulting in the creation of works of art and commercial products.
- Create multiple solutions, (traditional and computer generated graphics) to visual arts problems by applying, elements, principles, and expressive features of art.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

Demonstrate understanding and competency with a variety of materials, techniques, and processes resulting in the creation of works of art and commercial products.

Use art materials and tools in a safe and responsible manner.

Using a computer, and/or more traditional 2D media, students will design a visually effective poster/flier to promote a school political candidate which integrates text and image using black and white plus one color.

Students will listen to a variety of musical works, recording in their journals the titles, composers and moods/feelings the works suggest to them. Each student will choose one musical work, and select an artwork which expressess to the student the same mood or feeling. They will explain their reasons in writing regarding how the music and artworks express the same mood or feeling.

Students will research the terms which composers and choreographers use to describe the elements and principles such as line and melody, rhythm, movement and beat used to create music and dance. They will make a chart showing the relationships of those terms to corresponding art terms. They will listen to music and view videotaped live dance performances and identify the elements and principles.

Using computer graphics (if available) create a CD cover. The design should incorporate an image that compliments the font chosen for the text. Lettering styles should complement the music and the art. For the advanced students an extra assignment, an advertisement or poster that publicizes an upcoming concert, can be designed.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

The Philadelphila Museum of Art www.philamuseum.org

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

Building Dances, A Guide to Putting Movement Together, S. McGreely

Art and Ideas, Fleming
Art In Focus, Gene A. Mittler
Art and Physics, Leonard Shlain

Intervention Resources

Consult IEP (individual educational program) when available

PSSA

- Using a genre scene painting as a writing prompt have the students compose a short essay entitled "The Day It All Stopped."
- Imagine yourself in the year 2000, when suddenly all of the world's technologies stop working. You decide to publish a daily newspaper, and make ten copies by hand. In this first story, describe a day in the life of someone in this new nontechnological society.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/Journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/ invention
- relationship of media to idea
- Create handmade books

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

For Students at the Advanced Level

- Create a power point slide show of their work for the computer.
- Create a storyboard of an original story, or illustrate any other story. Take digital photos of each panel and then display them as a power point exhibit.

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of content, process, and/or product

- Philadelphia Museum of Art, The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and many other local museums have programs designed for student visits.
- Art galleries in Philadelphia are free and open late the first Friday of every month.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Contexts of Works in the Arts
- B. Chronology of Works in the Arts
- C. Styles and Genre in the Arts

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 9 students will be able to:

- Describe and analyze orally and in writing the elements, principles, and expressive features found in specific works of art and artifacts from diverse cultures and historical periods.
- Understand that aesthetic standards can be similar and different across cultures and historical periods.
- Discuss subject matter, symbols and ideas in their own works of art.
- Identify cultural origins of art works.
- Identify representative artists in major movements and their chronology.
- Describe characteristics of cultures as expressed in subject matter, symbols and ideas in the images created by those cultures.
- Use objective criteria for analysis, interpretation, and judgment about the art works of diverse cultures and historical periods and their own work.
- Describe characteristics of cultures as expressed in subject matter, symbols and ideas in the images created by those cultures. Use a variety of subject matter, symbols and ideas from diverse cultures and historical periods to solve visual problems.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

Investigate the use of lions as symbols in European Medieval art (sculpture and heraldry), Indian art (temple architecture, statuary and painting) and Japanese scroll paintings. Create a logo for a new product (car, after shave lotion, exercise equipment) using a lion motif.

Compare images of mother and child: Madame Roulin and Baby Marcelle by van Gogh, a Medieval madonna and child, and a Dogon wood carving. Have students look through other art history texts and museum collections on the internet to see how pervasive is the theme in other cultures and times. Create a greeting card for Mother's Day or birth announcement using a contemporary image. Is this still a popular image in today's world? Is this still the most basic of all human relationships or has it been superseeded?

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

The Philadelphila Museum of Art www.philamuseum.org

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

Maskmaking, Carol Sivin

History of Art for Young People, Janson

Art In Focus, Gene A. Mittler

Art, Past and Art, Present, Wilkins, Shultz and Linduff

Intervention Resources

Consult IEP (individual educational program) when available

PSSA

- Use one of the art museum posters as a writing prompt.
- Imagine that you are one of the people in the painting.
- Write about the experience you remember. Be sure to include enough details so that your readers can share your experience. Show why this memory stands out for you. Let your writing illustrate how the artist used the art elements and principles to convey the story of the painting.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/Journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- · level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/ invention
- relationship of media to idea

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

For Students at the Advanced Level

- Student may choose to focus on a particular artist and write a paper that compares/contrasts that artist with another contemporary artist.
- Write about an artist who addressed the social issues of the day in his/her work. Are those issues still with us today?

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of content, process, and/or product

- Philadelphia Museum of Art, The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and many other local museums have programs designed for student visits.
- Art galleries in Philadelphia are free and open late the first Friday of every month.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- D. Historical and Cultural Perspectives
- E. Historical and Cultural Impact
- F. Vocabulary for Historical and Cultural Context
- G. Geographic regions in the Arts
- H. Pennsylvania artists

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 9 students will be able to:

- Compare and contrast artwork from perspectives of various communities including race, gender, cultural and historical periods.
- Research careers in the visual arts, cultural institutions, and in schools preserving artistic traditions.
- Identify subject matter, symbols and ideas for works of art from diverse cultures and historical periods.
- Recognize and explain in visual images, writing, and oral presentations the similarities and differences between their community and the larger world (e.g. neighborhood vs. city).
- Identify recognized artists and cultural institutions in the community and know:
- What they contain
- Their importance
- How they exhibit and preserve major artistic movements
- How they express and preserve the culture of the community
- Evaluate, analyze, and interpret works of art as related to history and culture.
- Create works of art based on historical and cultural ideas.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

Visit cultural institutions within the community and describe in writing what they contain, their importance in the community, how they express and preserve major artistic movements and the culture of the community.

Research the similarities and differences between their neighborhood and the larger community using various sources such as newspapers, TV, movies and magazines. As a cooperative class project, students construct a handmade and handbound book using original visual images and text that describes the relationships between the culture of their neighborhood and that of the larger community.

Investigate the use of lions as symbols in European Medieval art (sculpture and heraldry), Indian art (temple architecture, statuary and painting) and Japanese scroll paitings. Create a logo for a new product (car, after shave lotion, exercise equipment) using a lion motif.

Create two drawings or paintings of the same animal (lion, elephant, dragon) based on artworks depicting the animal chosen from two different cultures, such as a Medieval dragon and Chinese dragon or an African elephant and an Indian elephant. Explain how they are similar and different.

Students study the international scene today and research a conflict involving at least two cultures (such as Latin America and U.S. immigration; World Health - Aids in Africa and Asia; Child Labor in India and South America; world hunger in Africa, Asia, South America), and create a poster that expresses an opinion or a particular point of view.

Students will study artworks from diverse cultures and historical periods to discover how parallel cultures influence one another such as African art's influence on twentieth century Cubism, Japanese prints' influence on nineteenth century Impressionism, and Portuguese art's influence on the art of Benin in the 1500s. Students will keep information in an art history notebook for future reference.

Students can research a region, state or country. This research can be about this region as it exists today or at some time in the past. They will create an illustrated map of the region including manufactured and agricultural products, natural resources, recreational parks and arts venues, as well as images of well-known residents and historical references. These images will be super-imposed over the geographic features of the area. For example, a map of Pennsylvania would include all the major waterways, mountains, cities. Over the Lancaster area would be images of Amish farmers, over the Pittsburgh area would be steel manufacturing, football and the symphony, near the Poconos would be skiing and coal production. The Delaware River would feature small sea going craft while the central region would be illustrated with deer and hunters in woodlands. The Philadelphia area could include images of the ballet, the Constitutional Convention, Ben Franklin with his printing press and Jefferson writing the Declaration of Independence.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

The Philadelphila Museum of Art www.philamuseum.org

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

Maskmaking, Carol Sivin

History of Art for Young People, Janson

Art In Focus, Gene A. Mittler

Art, Past and Art, Present, Wilkins, Shultz and Linduff

Intervention Resources

Consult IEP (individual educational program) when available

PSSA

- Use one of the art museum posters as a writing prompt.
- Imagine that you are one of the people in the painting.
- Write about the experience you remember. Be sure to include enough details so that your reader can share your experience. Show why this memory stands out for you. Let your writing illustrate how the artist used the art elements and principles to convey the story of the painting.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/Journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and Videotapes
- Student Exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/ invention
- relationship of media to idea

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

For Students at the Advanced Level

- Write a paper that connects the arts to the social events of the day.
- Examine how cultural changes were reflected in the art of the day. Site examples (Ash Can School, WPA artists, cinema, etc.) illustrating how artists used their art to convey their thoughts to the public.

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of content, process, and/or product

- Philadelphia Museum of Art, The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and many other local museums have programs designed for student visits.
- Art galleries in Philadelphia are free and open late the first Friday of every month.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- I. Philosophical context of works in the arts.
- J. Historical differences of works in the arts.
- K. Traditions within works in the arts.
- L. Common themes in works in the arts.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 9 students will be able to:

- Evaluate, analyze, and interpret works of art as related to history and culture.
- Create works of art based on historical and cultural ideas
- Describe the functions, meanings, and significance of works of art from various cultures, times, and places throughout history.
- Identify works of art and artifacts as belonging to particular cultures, times and places and explain why.
- Know scientific concepts which relate to art expression, such as color theory, gravity, mathematics.
- Know the terminology used in visual and other arts which describe the structural and expressive features of the several arts.
- Combine and use the creative and analytical principles and techniques of the visual arts and other arts disciplines.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

Describe the functions, meanings, and significance of works of art from various cultures, times, and places throughout history.

Create art work that incorporates ideas and themes from a variety of historical, social and cultural contexts.

Students will create a sculpture which exhibits an understanding of balance in sculpture, such as a mobile or sculpture which incorporates cantilevers. Use media such as wood, metal, wire, string.

Students will listen to a variety of musical works, recording in their journals the titles, composers and moods/feelings the works suggest to them. Each student will choose one musical work, and select an artwork which expressess to the student the same mood or feeling. They will explain their reasons in writing regarding how the music and artworks express the same mood or feeling.

Students will research the terms which composers and choreographers use to describe the elements and principles such as line and melody, rhythm, movement and beat used to create music and dance. They will make a chart showing the relationships of those terms to corresponding art terms. They will listen to music and view videotaped live dance performances and identify the elements and principles.

Students will choose a myth, poem or short story to illustrate. Their illustration should describe an important moment in the literal piece. The art elements employed should convey their ideas.

Create a CD cover. The design should describe the music. Lettering styles should complement the music and the art.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

The Philadelphila Museum of Art www.philamuseum.org

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

Building Dances, A Guide to Putting Movement Together, S. McGreely

Art and Ideas, Fleming

Art In Focus, Gene A. Mittler

Art and Physics, Leonard Shlain

Pioneering Spirits, The Life and Times of Remarkable Women Artists in Western Art, Abby Remer

Intervention Resources

Consult IEP (individual educational prgram) when available

PSSA

- Use one of the art museum posters as a writing prompt.
- Imagine that you are one of the people in the painting.
- Write about the experience you remember. Be sure to include enough details so that your reader can share your experience. Show why this memory stands out for you. Let your writing illustrate how the artist used the art elements and principles to convey the story of the painting.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/Journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/ invention
- relationship of media to idea

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

For Students at the Advanced Level

Take any good art history text and skim through it. Identify some themes that occur through several centuries. Are these themes still occuring in contemporary artwork? If not, why not? If these are still themes being examined today why sre these timeless human concerns?

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of content, process, and/or product

- Philadelphia Museum of Art, The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and many other local museums have programs designed for student visits.
- Art galleries in Philadelphia are free and open late the first Friday of every month.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.3 Critical Response

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Critical processes
- B. Critieria
- C. Classifications
- D. Vocabulary for criticism
- E. Types of analysis
- F. Comparisons
- G. Critics in the arts

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 9 students will be able to:

- Identify intentions of those creating artworks and justify their purposes in particular works.
- Describe and analyze how personal and cultural experiences influence the development of the individual's artwork and the artwork of others
- Describe, compare and reflect on the variety of individual responses to their own artworks and to artworks from various historic eras and cultures.
- Describe meanings of student artworks by analyzing how they created their specific works.
- Decode and analyze self portraits and those from diverse cultures and historical periods to develop an understanding of cultural and personal biases regarding racial, cultural and gender differences and similarities.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

The class will discuss and develop a list of issues, ideas and questions to use as a guide in facilitating critiques. This list will be posted and modified throughout the year as students develop vocabulary and concepts.

Students will create a painting or drawing of a recent event in their lives and explain in a critique how they used elements, principles and expressive features to give significance to their work.

Have a class critique in which each student must say something positive about another student's work and they are not allowed to repeat anyone else's comments.

After receiving a written critique by the teacher and writing a self-evaluation of their own art work, re-create the art work incorporating the ideas and suggestions.

Examine examples of self-taught art work such as Grandma Moses, Horace Pippin etc., then debate whether or not museums should collect and display this type of art work.

Create a series of self-portraits which depict themselves as they would be viewed in several cultures and historical periods, (e.g., how would you be portrayed as a teenager in the 1st, 12th, 17th and 20th century).

Study and discuss contemporary artists such as David Hannon, Barbara Kruger and Keith Haring who deal with contemporary social issues regarding racial, cultural and gender similarities and differences. Create paintings/sculptures reflecting similar issues. Write an artist's statement describing how the work expresses their opinions about the issues.

Generate a list of controversial social issues such as homelessness, the environment, health care, racism, drug abuse, sexism etc. Ask students to create a poster or illustration that incorporates both image and text to convey an opinion.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.3 Critical Response

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

The Philadelphila Museum of Art www.philamuseum.org

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

Building Dances, A Guide to Putting Movement Together, S. McGreely

Art and Ideas, Fleming
Art In Focus, Gene A. Mittler
Art and Physics, Leonard Shlain

Intervention Resources

Consult IEP (individual educational program) when available

PSSA

Have students write papers/journal responses for the following three types of writing:

NARRATIVE/IMAGINATIVE

Requires the writer to closely observe, explore and reflect upon a wide range of experiences.

INFORMATIONAL

Shares knowledge and conveys messages, instructions or ideas by making connections between the familiar and the unfamiliar.

PERSUASIVE

Moves the reader to take an action or to form or change an opinion.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/Journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- · level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/ invention
- relationship of media to idea

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

For Students at the Advanced Level

Students will research the terms which composers and choreographers use to describe the elements and principles such as line and melody, rhythm, movement and beat used to create music and dance. They will make a chart showing the relationships of those terms to corresponding art terms.

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of content, process, and/or product

- Philadelphia Museum of Art, The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and many other local museums have programs designed for student visits.
- Art galleries in Philadelphia are free and open late the first Friday of every month.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.4 Aesthetic Response

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Philosophical Studies
- **B.** Aesthetic Interpretation
- C. Environmental Influences
- D. Artistic Choices

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 9 students will be able to:

- Know ways in which creative thinkers in the arts, humanities and sciences approach and solve problems and understand where such ways are congruent or overlap with the visual artistic process.
- Know how visual artists and others such as authors, choreographers, composers, use the structural and expressive features of their arts to convey ideas, themes and issues (Elements and principles).
- Know scientific concepts which relate to art expression, such as color theory, gravity, mathematics.
- Know the terminology used in visual and other arts which describe the structural and expressive features of the several arts.
- Compare the expression of the same ideas, themes and issues in the visual arts and in the humanities or sciences in a particular historical period.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

Students will create a sculpture which exhibits an understanding of balance such as a mobile or sculpture which incorporates cantilevers. Use media such as wood, metal, wire, string.

Students will listen to a variety of musical works, recording in their journals the titles, composers and moods/feelings the works suggest to them. Each student will choose one musical work, and select an artwork which expressess to the student the same mood or feeling. They will explain their reasons in writing regarding how the music and artworks express the same mood or feeling.

Students will research the terms which composers and choreographers use to describe the elements and principles such as line and melody, rhythm, movement and beat used to create music and dance. They will make a chart showing the relationships of those terms to corresponding art terms. They will listen to music and view videotaped live dance performances and identify the elements and principles.

Students will choose a myth, poem or short story to illustrate. Their illustration should describe an important moment in the literal piece. The art elements employed should convey their ideas.

Create a CD cover. The design should describe the music. Lettering styles should compliment the music and the art.

After reading poetry, students will develop several ideas for visualizations of the poem, both figurative and nonfigurative, and make simple books using a selected poem as text along with their visualizations of the chosen poem.

Students will create an eight page comic book which illustrates a myth, short story or incident in their life.

Using either the science, social studes curriculum, or English curriculum, students illustrate a scene from history, a scientific discovery or story from literature. Students write a short description of their illustration.

Study and discuss contemporary artists such as David Hannon, Barbara Kruger and Keith Haring who deal with contemporary social issues regarding racial, cultural and gender similarities and differences. Create paintings/sculptures reflecting similar issues. Write an artist's statement describing how the work expresses their opinions about the issues.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.4 Aesthetic Response

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

The Philadelphila Museum of Art www.philamuseum.org

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

Grade Appropriate Literature:

Letters to Theo, Vincent van Gogh

The Pedagogical Sketchbook, Paul Klee

Nilda, Nicholosa More

Degas and the Little Dancer, Richard Kendall

Intervention Resources

Consult IEP (individual educational program) when available

PSSA

Have students write papers/journal responses for the following three types of writing:

NARRATIVE/IMAGINATIVE

Requires the writer to closely observe, explore and reflect upon a wide range of experiences.

INFORMATIONAL

Shares knowledge and conveys messages, instructions or ideas by making connections between the familiar and the unfamiliar.

PERSUASIVE

Moves the reader to take an action or to form or change an opinion.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/Journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- · level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/ invention
- relationship of media to idea

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

For Students at the Advanced Level

Using the art museum poster sets (or any other art history text), have the students choose three different pieces on a common theme (ex. mother and child, portrait, group of people interacting). Have the student discuss their similarities and differences in style, emotional content, and intent.

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of content, process, and/or product

- Philadelphia Museum of Art, The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and many other local museums have programs designed for student visits.
- Art galleries in Philadelphia are free and open late the first Friday of every month.

High School Grade 10

Core Curriculum

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

A. Know and use the elements and principles of each art form to create works in the arts and humanities.

Elements: color, form/shape, line, space, texture and value.

Principles: balance, contrast, emphasis/focal point, movement/rhythm, proportion/ scale, repetition, unity/ harmony.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 10 students will be able to:

- Draw the model demonstrating their understanding of art elements and principles.
- Draw a portrait/self-portrait employing art elements and principles.
- Approach an observational study (still life or interior) employing various art elements and principles.
- Identify those elements and principles in the work of other artists.
- Produce a commercial art project (ex. poster, book/CD cover, advertisement) that employs art elements and principles to best convey the desired message. Students will be more aware how art influences their environment.
- Begin to amass the body of work that is necessary for a port-folio that can highlight their skills and personal understanding.
- Produce a sketchbook that demonstrates their approach to art production, illustrates their thinking.
- Become familiar with the basic means of art production-drawing, painting, sculpting, printing, etc. and will begin to be aware of how artists choose their media to maximize their creativity.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

The tenth grade art class is a continuation of the serious study of visual creativity. The classroom teacher will design a curriculum for his/her situation to insure that all the art elements and principles are employed at some point in their sequence of lessons during the school year. For tenth grade art, optimally, students will be able to draw from the figure, create portraits, compose still lifes, work on a three dimensional craft project and a design commercial art project. The particular sequence of lessons, whether the teacher begins with the figure or still life is unimportant; what is important is that the students are challenged and get the opportunity to use all the elements and principles in the creation of their art during the course of the year. Since art contests (design projects) arrive on the teacher's desk throughout the year, the individual teacher will decide when, if at all, to base a lesson on a particular contest requirements. Availability of supplies and equipment may also impact the degree to which any individual teacher can pursue a particular medium or subject. However, the basic elements and principles of creating art can be accommodated in even the most basic art room.

Logically, projects should proceed from the simple to the more complex; for instance from line, to value to color. The degree of exploration of any single theme (portrait, still life, figure, interior, etc.) will depend on the amount of time the student will be in the classroom. The high school art program will be dealing with two basic kinds of students. Some students will be taking art because they are serious about pursuing art as a career choice and therefore are hoping to have the kinds of experiences in the classroom that will allow them to assemble a portfolio suitable for a college interview. The other kind of student perhaps enjoys art, perhaps simply needs an arts and humanities credit, and is taking art as a requirement for graduation. Both students are best served by having a variety of experiences that build on their previous classroom lessons and continue to challenge them to grow technically and conceptually.

Some teachers may choose to present their art curriculum in units that are identified by subject matter themes (portraits, still life, landscape, design, etc.) while others may prefer to work from units that explore the art elements (line, or color, or shape); while others work through historical periods, principles or concepts. A good curriculum will incorporate all the elements and principles while insuring that the individual student is challenged to achieve while building on previously acquired skills.

If the student had art in the ninth grade this tenth year should see a deeper exploration and an increased degree of difficulty in the projects that they are challenged to do. If the class is mixed, (advanced students working with first year students), they can be accommodated, for instance, by requiring the more advanced student to work on a project in color while the newer students are working in black and white. Have the advanced students add value while the newer students are still restricted to line.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

The Philadelphila Museum of Art www.philamuseum.org

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

Literacy Through the Book Arts, Paul Johnson

Handmade Books: A Step By Step Guide to Crafting Your Own Books, Kathy Blake

Classically illustrated books Posters (movies, concerts, books) Illustrated books of myths, folk tales, legends

Graphic novels (Maus, Maus II)
Comic Books

Intervention Resources

Consult IEP (individual educational program) when available

PSSA

Describe and analyze, orally and in writing, the elements, principles, and expressive features found in specific works of art and artifacts from diverse cultures and historical periods.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/Journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and Videotapes
- Student Exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/ invention
- relationship of media to idea

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

For Students at the Advanced Level

- Create multiple solutions to visual arts problems by applying, elements, principles, and expressive features of art.
- Evaluate the use of elements, principles, and expressive features in developing and solving visual arts problems.

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of content, process, and/or product

- Philadelphia Museum of Art, The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and many other local museums have programs designed for student and familyvisits.
- Art galleries in Philadelphia are free and open late the first Friday of every month.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

B. Demonstration of the Visual Arts.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 10 students will be able to:

- Compare and constrast elements, principles, and expressive features in works of art from diverse cultures and historical periods.
- Create multiple solutions to visual arts problems by applying, elements, principles, and expressive features of art.
- Evaluate the use of elements, principles, and expressive features in developing and solving visual arts problems.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

Students will compare and contrast different ways of representing space by creating paintings of the same subject using such methods as atmospheric and mathematical perspective, value created through continuous tone and line, and changes in relative size.

Study the work of Grosz, Hopper, Burchfield and March and other artists who used figures and architectural elements in their paintings. Present a subject or one's local surroundings treated in a realistic manner using pastel tempera or watercolor. Solve problems related to the relationship of architectural elements and figures, and pattern of dark and light to create three dimensional space.

Have students look through magazines for examples of formal and informal balance in advertising design. Encourage students to make inferences about the reasons why the advertisement may have been planned with a formal or informal arrangement of elements. Students are to create two collages. One collage is to have informal balance, one is to have formal balance. Each collage should have five or six shapes of different sizes. Shapes should be simple and cut without drawing them first. Upon completion of the work, look at the collages. Have the class identify the kind of balance used to unify the design and ask students to offer descriptions of messages, ideas or feelings from each kind of design (active/passive, busy/still).

Describe and discuss classical Greek sculpture, architecture and pottery, identifying principles of balance, rhythm and proportion. Design decorations for Greek vases using contemporary clothing styles and incorporating Greek principles of balance, rhythm and proportion.

Compare Japanese prints of the human figure with paintings and prints by Mary Cassatt. List what is similar and what is different in two specific examples, one Japanese and one by Cassatt. Make a drawing or a linoleum block or monoprint featuring the figure of a classmate using one of the similarities identified in the exercise.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

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EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

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Literacy Connections

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Handmade Books: A Step By Step Guide to Crafting Your Own Books, Kathy Blake

Classically illustrated books Posters (movies, concerts, books) Illustrated books of myths, folk tales, legends

Graphic novels (Maus, Maus II) Comic Books

Video Games

Intervention Resources

Consult IEP (individual educational program) when available

PSSA

To tell a story, we often take photographs or create paintings. Imagine yourself dropped into the scene represented by this (painting, photograph, or image). Write a story for a younger student that stars you as a character in the (painting, photograph, or image).

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/Journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/ invention
- relationship of media to idea

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

For Students at the Advanced Level

Students may research the various aspects of commercial art. Choosing one area, (package design, illustration, interior design, logo, etc.) the students will do an independent project in which they create an original piece and then write an essay explaining their choice and how they created it.

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
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9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

C. Vocabulary within each art form.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 10 students will be able to:

■ Define and identify the art

Line

Mass, form/shape

Space

Light

Color/value

Texture

■ Define and identify the concepts:

Classicism

Romanticism

Realism

Impressionism

Abstraction

Surrealism

■ Define and Identify art principles:

Unity/harmony

Proportion/scale

Variety/repetition

Contrast

Balance

Rhythm/movement

Emphasis/focal point

■ Define and identify subject matter:

Figure

Portraiture

Illustration

Architecture

Still life

Landscape/interior

Design-commercial, industrial

■ Define and identify processes:

Drawing

Painting

Sculpture

Graphic design

Crafts

Photography

Printmaking

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

During the year the teacher will introduce vocabulary as appropriate.

For example: If the teacher likes to design the art curriculum to follow history he/she might begin with cave paintings from France that depict, with a few strong gestural lines, animals running, leaping, and jumping. Linear quality, and animated bold gestures are obvious components that are essential elements to the narration. The line quality changes dramatically when we examine Egyptian wall paintings. The somewhat stylized figures, animals and plants tell a very different kind of story for another type of audience. The vocabulary used to discuss the subject matter, the artists' intent, and convey the story behind the creation of these works will be somewhat different from the vocabulary used to talk about Michelangelo's Sistine Chapel wall paintings. In each instance the artist is addressing an imagined future audience, telling a dramatic story, telling that story in such a unique and powerful way that centuries later we are still captivated. What qualities did these artists employ to achieve such a lasting power to rivet our attention? The art elements, principles and concepts behind the creation of these works can be presented during the year as they naturally occur while covering the art curriculum.

If the teacher designs his/her curriculum by subject matter (portrait, still life, design, sculpture, etc.) or art principles, elements, or concepts, the introduction of appropriate vocabulary will still be most meaningful if integrated with the lesson on hand.

Lessons on art history and assignments on art criticism and aesthetics are also most meaningful when combined with the over arching goal of a particular unit. For instance, during the Renaissance there was a renewed interest in the value of the individual that corresponded with the establishment of the portrait as a major subject of painting and sculpture. It makes sense to discuss artists who were famous for their portraits when the class is working on portraits.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

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EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

The Philadelphila Museum of Art www.philamuseum.org

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Classically illustrated books Posters (movies, concerts, books) Illustrated books of myths, folk tales, legends

Graphic novels (Maus, Maus II)
Comic Books

Intervention Resources

- Reading aloud, show pictures
- Reproductions/slides/videos
- Visual samples
- Field Trips
- Brain storming/problem solving

PSSA

Use one of the art museum posters as a writing prompt.

Imagine that you are one of the people in the painting.

Write about the experience you remember. Be sure to include enough details so that your reader can share your experience. Show why this memory stands out for you. Let your writing illustrate how the artist used the art elements and principles to convey the story of the painting.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/Journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self assessments
- Rubrics
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Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
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- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/ invention
- relationship of media to idea

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

For Students at the Advanced Level

- Students may design an illustrated dictionary of art terminology.
- Students may design an illustrated art alphabet book, one page for each letter (A is for abstract, B is for batik, C is for contour, etc.)

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of content, process, and/or product

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PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- D. Styles in Production, Performance and Exhibition
- E. Themes in Art Forms
- F. Historical and Cultural Production, Performance and Exhibition

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 10 students will be able to:

- Identify subject matter, symbols and ideas for works of art from diverse cultures and historical periods.
- Select and use subject matter symbols and ideas to communicate meaning.
- Identify cultural origins of art works.
- Identify representative artists in major movements and their chronology.
- Discuss subject matter, symbols and ideas in their own works of art.
- Research careers in the visual arts, cultural institutions, and in schools preserving artistic traditions.
- Describe characteristics of cultures as expressed in subject matter, symbols and ideas in the images created by those cultures.
- Use a variety of subject matter, symbols and ideas from diverse cultures and historical periods to solve visual problems.
- Use objective criteria for analysis, interpretation, and judgment about the art works of diverse cultures and historical periods and their own work.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

Students explore the ideas of good and evil in various cultures focusing on dragons depicted in Eastern and Western cultures. Create stories and illustrations suitable for school age children that involve an Eastern and Western dragon getting to know one another and becoming friends.

Students visit cultural institutions within their community and describe in writing what they contain, their importance in the community, how they express and preserve major artistic movements and the culture of the community.

Students research the similarities and differences between their neighborhood and the larger community using various sources such as newspapers, TV, movies and magazines. As a cooperative class project, students construct a handmade and handbound book using original visual images and text that describes the relationships between the culture of their neighborhood and that of the larger community.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

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EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

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The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

Study artifacts from diverse cultures and historical periods, discussing the functions of the artifacts and selecting the artifacts they consider most historically significant. Using a computer drawing program when possible, students will design a brochure for a museum exhibition of the artifacts they consider historically significant. They will write a short statement explaining why they selected the artifacts.

Intervention Resources

Consult IEP (individual educational program) when available

PSSA

- Explain how cultures have adopted and adapted concepts, imagery, themes, and techniques from other cultures.
- Evaluate, analyze, and interpret works of art as related to history and culture.
- Describe the functions, meanings, and significance of works of art from various cultures, times, and places throughout history.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/Journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- · level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/ invention
- relationship of media to idea

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

For Students at the Advanced Level

Use objective criteria for analysis, interpretation, and judgment about art works of diverse cultures and historical periods and their own work.

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of content, process, and/or product

- Philadelphia Museum of Art, The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and many other local museums have programs designed for student and family visits.
- Art galleries in Philadelphia are free and open late the first Friday of every month.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- G. Function and Analysis of Practice Sessions
- H. Safety Issues in the Arts
- I. Community Exhibitions
- J. Technologies in the Arts
- K. Technologies in the Humanities

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 10 students will be able to:

- Compare and constrast elements, principles, and expressive features in works of art from diverse cultures and historical periods.
- Create multiple solutions to visual arts problems by applying, elements, principles, and expressive features of art.
- Evaluate the use of elements, principles, and expressive features in developing and solving visual arts problems.
- Describe and analyze orally and in writing the elements, principles, and expressive features found in specific works of art and artifacts from diverse cultures and historical periods.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

Students will observe the ways artists use line to create value, form and space by studying works such as the woodcuts by Dürer, etchings by Rembrandt, Van Gogh's paintings and drawings. Students will draw a still life from observation, emphasizing the use of line to create value, form and space.

Students will compare and contrast different ways of representing space by creating paintings of the same subject using such methods as atmospheric and mathematical perspective, value created through continuous tone and line, and changes in relative size.

Study the work of Grosz, Hopper, Burchfield and March and other artists who used figures and architectural elements in their paintings. Present a subject or one's local surroundings treated in a realistic manner using pastel tempera or watercolor. Solve problems related to the relationship of architectural elements and figures, and pattern of dark and light to create three dimensional space.

Have students look through magazines for examples of formal and informal balance in advertising design. Encourage students to make inferences about the reasons why the advertisement may have been planned with a formal or informal arrangement of elements. Students are to create two collages. One collage is to have informal balance, one is to have formal balance. Each collage should have five or six shapes of different sizes. Shapes should be simple and cut without drawing them first. Upon completion of the work, look at the collages . Have the class identify the kind of balance used to unify the design and ask students to offer descriptions of messages, ideas or feelings from each kind of design (active/passive, busy/still).

Describe and discuss classical Greek sculpture, architecture and pottery, identifying principles of balance, rhythm and proportion. Design decorations for Greek vases using contemporary clothing styles and incorporating Greek principles of balance, rhythm and proportion.

Compare Japanese prints of the human figure with paintings and prints by Mary Cassatt. List what is similar and what is different in two specific examples, one Japanese and one by Cassatt. Make a drawing or a linoleum block or monoprint featuring the figure of a classmate using one of the similarities identified in the exercise.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

The Philadelphila Museum of Art www.philamuseum.org

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

Literacy Through the Book Arts, Paul Johnson

Handmade Books: A Step By Step Guide to Crafting Your Own Books, Kathy Blake

Classically illustrated books
Posters (movies, concerts, books)
Illustrated books of myths, folk
tales, legends

Graphic novels (Maus, Maus II)
Comic Books

Brochures for various products

Intervention Resources

Consult IEP (individual educational program) when available

PSSA

Using a genre scene painting as a writing prompt have the students compose a short essay entitled "The Day It All Stopped."

Imagine yourself in the year 2000, when suddenly all of the world's technologies stop working. You decide to publish a daily newspaper, and make ten copies by hand. In this first story, describe a day in the life of someone in this new non-technological society.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/Journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/ invention
- relationship of media to idea
- Creation of handmade books

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

For Students at the Advanced Level

Choose an object and transform it by changing size, value, color and detail to show progression such as seed into flower, cocoon into butterfly, bicycle into sunglasses. Proceed in drawing chosen object progressively through th use of detail, size, color and value.

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of content, process, and/or product

- Philadelphia Museum of Art, The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and many other local museums have programs designed for student and family visits.
- Art galleries in Philadelphia are free and open late the first Friday of every month.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Contexts of Works in the Arts
- B. Chronology of Works in the Arts
- C. Styles and Genre in the Arts

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 10 students will be able to:

- Recognize and explain, in visual images, writing and oral presentations, the similarities and differences between their community and the larger world (e.g. neighborhood vs. city).
- Create multiple solutions to visual arts problems by applying, elements, principles, and expressive features of art.
- Evaluate the use of elements, principles, and expressive features in developing and solving visual arts problems.
- Understand that aesthetic standards can be similar and different across cultures and historical periods.
- Compare and constrast elements, principles, and expressive features in works of art from diverse cultures and historical periods.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

Students visit cultural institutions within their community and describe in writing what they contain, their importance in the community, how they express and preserve major artistic movements and the culture of the community.

Students research the similarities and differences between their neighborhood and the larger community using various sources such as newspapers, TV, movies and magazines. As a cooperative class project, students construct a handmade and handbound book using original visual images and text that describes the relationships between the culture of their neighborhood and that of the larger community.

Have students create a timeline of art production through the ages. Have several bands that indicate artistic production on several continents. Note the dates of significant artists, and more importantly note what kinds of art they produced. What were the themes and subject matter they used as their inspiration? What are the common themes that are repeatedly explored by people regardless of their country of origin?

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

The Philadelphila Museum of Art www.philamuseum.org

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

History of Art For Young People, Janson

Art in Focus, G. Miller Discovering Art History, J. Brommer

Evolution in Color, F. Gerritsen

Intervention Resources

Consult IEP (individual educational program) when available

PSSA

Use one of the art museum posters as a writing prompt.

Imagine that you are one of the people in the painting.

Write about the experience you remember. Be sure to include enough details so that your reader can share your experience. Show why this memory stands out for you. Let your writing illustrate how the artist used the art elements and principles to convey the story of the painting.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/Journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- · level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/ invention
- relationship of media to idea

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

For Students at the Advanced Level

Show slides or illustrations of classical Greek sculpture, architecture and pottery and pictures of classical Greek costumes and armor. Use visuals as reference to decorate a Greek vase incorporating the classical Greek aesthetic and art principles of balance, rhythm and proportion.

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of content, process, and/or product

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PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- D. Historical and Cultural Perspectives
- E. Historical and Cultural Impact
- F. Vocabulary for Historical and Cultural Context
- G. Geographic regions in the Arts
- H. Pennsylvania artists

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 10 students will be able to:

- Describe the functions, meanings, and significance of works of art from various cultures, times, and places throughout history.
- Create works of art based on historical and cultural ideas.
- Evaluate, analyze, and interpret works of art as related to history and culture.
- Explain how cultures have adopted and adapted concepts, imagery, themes, and techniques from other cultures.
- Identify works of art and artifacts as belonging to particular cultures, times, and places and explain their functions and meanings within these contexts.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

Students investigate fashions and jewelry worn by men and women of high social position and wealth in Colonial America, Egypt and Japan. Design a contemporary outfit for yourself which incorporates elements from both cultures.

Study artifacts from diverse cultures and historical periods, discussing the functions of the artifacts and selecting the artifacts students consider most historically significant. Using a computer drawing program, students will design a brochure for a museum exhibition of the artifacts they consider historically significant. They will write a short statement explaining why they selected the artifacts.

Explore African American quilts and compare them to African textiles and European American quilt designs and techniques. Explain how African American quiltmakers adopt and adapt aspects of both traditions in their work. Create a quilt design that incorporates elements from students' own cultural heritage.

Students can research a region, state or country. This research can be about this region as it exists today or at some time in the past. They will create an illustrated map of the region including manufactured and agricultural products, natural resources, recreational parks and arts venues as well as images of well-known residents and historical references. These images will be super-imposed over the geographic features of the area. For example, a map of Pennsylvania would include all the major waterways, mountains, cities. Over the Lancaster area would be images of Amish farmers, over the Pittsburgh area would be steel manufacturing, football and the symphony, near the Poconos would be skiing and coal production. The Delaware River would feature small sea-going craft while the central region would be illustrated with deer and hunters in woodlands. The Philadelphia area could include images of the ballet, the Constitutional Convention, Ben Franklin with his printing press and Jefferson writing the Declaration of Independence.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

The Philadelphila Museum of Art www.philamuseum.org

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

Read *The Lotus Seed* by Sherry Garland, then search for representations of the lotus in Asian art. Make sketches and write descriptions of examples from three different Asian cultures. Create a lotus inspired fabric design for swim wear, neck tie, or umbrella.

Intervention Resources

Consult IEP (individual educational program) when available

PSSA

Use one of the art museum posters as a writing prompt.

Imagine that you are one of the people in the painting.

Write about the experience you remember. Be sure to include enough details so that your reader can share your experience. Show why this memory stands out for you. Let your writing illustrate how the artist used the art elements and principles to convey the story of the painting.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/Journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/ invention
- relationship of media to idea

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

For Students at the Advanced Level

Choose a geographical region and time to investigate. Have students discuss and/or write about how the region affected the art, and conversely how the artist's work illustrates this environmental influence.

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of content, process, and/or product

- Philadelphia Museum of Art, The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and many other local museums have programs designed for student and family visits.
- Art galleries in Philadelphia are free and open late the first Friday of every month.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- I. Philosophical context of works in the arts.
- J. Historical differences of works in the arts.
- K. Traditions within works in the arts.
- L. Common themes in works in the arts

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 10 students will be able to:

- Know ways in which creative thinkers in the arts, humanities and sciences approach and solve problems and understand where such ways are congruent or overlap with the visual artistic process.
- Know the terminology used in visual and other arts which describe the structural and expressive features of several arts.
- Know scientific concepts which relate to art expression, such as color theory, gravity, mathematics.
- Know how visual artists and others such as authors, choreographers, composers, use the structural and expressive features of their arts to convey ideas, themes and issues (elements and principles).
- Describe, compare, and reflect on a variety of individual responses to their own art works and to art works from diverse cultures, groups and time periods.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

Students will create a painting in tempera or acrylics which incorporates concepts explained by scientific color theory.

Students will create tesselations using pattern blocks, do drawings of the patterns developed, and paint the patterns using a variety of color schemes, such as complimentary colors, analogous primary and secondary and one compliment, black and white, values of a single color. Alternatively, they can create tesselations using the computer.

After reading poetry, students will develop several ideas for visualizations of the poem, both figurative and nonfigurative, and make simple books using a selected poem as text along with their visualizations of the chosen poem.

Students will create an eight page comic book which illustrates a myth, short story or incident in their life.

Using the science, social studies, or English curriculum, students illustrate a scene from history, a scientific discovery, or story from literature. Students write a short description of their illustration.

Make a visual chart or display comparing an Egyptian pyramid with a European cathedral. Include the personal preferences of the donors, funerary practices, religious beliefs, materials, techniques, and locations.

Choose an art work of their own and describe how personal, cultural, and geographic factors were involved in its creation.

Write a brief reaction to the statue of "The Little Dancer" by Edgar Degas. Read a variety of reactions by critics when it was first exhibited in Paris. Discuss and compare these responses to the storm of criticism provoked by the "Sensations" exhibition in Brooklyn, New York (Fall, 1999), or another controversial contemporary art work.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

The Philadelphila Museum of Art www.philamuseum.org

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

Students will study a painting by an artist who has also written about their work such as: Van Gogh, Klee, Kandinsky and Duchamp. After viewing the painting and reading the artist's statement, students will analyze the work in writing. The analysis should discuss the artist's success in achieving the purpose described in their statement.

Intervention Resources

Consult IEP (individual educational program) when available

PSSA

Use one of the art museum posters as a writing prompt.

Imagine that you are one of the people in the painting.

Write about the experience you remember. Be sure to include enough details so that your reader can share your experience. Show why this memory stands out for you. Let your writing illustrate how the artist used the art elements and principles to convey the story of the painting.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/Journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- · level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/ invention
- relationship of media to idea

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

For Students at the Advanced Level

Compare the expression of the same ideas, themes and issues in the visual arts and in the humanities or sciences in a particular historical period.

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of content, process, and/or product

- Philadelphia Museum of Art, The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and many other local museums have programs designed for student and family visits.
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PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.3 Critical Response

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Critical processes
- B. Critieria
- C. Classifications
- D. Vocabulary for criticism
- E. Types of analysis
- F. Comparisons
- G. Critics in the arts

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 10 students will be able to:

- Select and use subject matter, symbols and ideas to communicate meaning.
- Discuss subject matter, symbols and ideas in their own works of art.
- Identify subject matter, symbols and ideas for works of art from diverse cultures and historical periods.
- Understand the potential of art as a catalyst for change.
- Use objective criteria for analysis, interpretation, and judgment about art works of diverse cultures and historical periods and their own work.
- Describe characteristics of cultures as expressed in subject matter, symbols and ideas in the images created by those cultures.
- Describe and analyze how personal and cultural experiences influence the development of the individual's artwork and the artwork of others.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

Students explore the ideas of good and evil in various cultures focusing on dragons depicted in Eastern and Western cultures. Create stories and illustrations suitable for the school age children that involve an Eastern and Western dragon getting to know one another and becoming friends.

Students write a brief reaction to the statue of "The Little Dancer" by Edgar Degas. Read a variety of reactions by critics when it was first exhibited in Paris. Discuss and compare these responses to the storm of criticism provoked by the "Sensations" exhibition in Brooklyn, New York (Fall, 1999), or another controversial contemporary art work.

Students will study a painting by an artist who has also written about their work such as: Van Gogh, Klee, Kandinsky and Duchamp. After viewing the painting and reading the artist's statement, students will analyze the work in writing. The analysis should discuss the artist's success in achieving the purpose described in their statement.

Make a visual chart or display comparing an Egyptian pyramid with a European cathedral. Include the personal preferences of the donors, funerary practices, religious beliefs, materials, techniques, and locations.

Choose an art work of their own and describe how personal, cultural, and geographic factors were involved in its creation.

Research careers in the visual arts, cultural institutions, and in schools preserving artistic traditions.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.3 Critical Response

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

The Philadelphila Museum of Art www.philamuseum.org

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

Heroes Are Grazing in My Garden, Humberto Badilla Nilda, Nicholata Mohr Cities, J. Gatto Philadelphia Magazine Community Newspapers Time Newsweek

Intervention Resources

Consult IEP (individual educational program) when available

PSSA

Have students write papers/journal responses for the following three types of writing:

Narrative/Imaginative

Requires the writer to closely observe, explore and reflect upon a wide range of experiences.

Informational

Shares knowledge and conveys messages, instructions or ideas by making connections between the familiar and the unfamiliar.

Persuasive

Moves the reader to take an action or to form or change an opinion.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/Journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- · level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/ invention
- relationship of media to idea

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

For Students at the Advanced Level

Research and be able to identify recognized artists and cultural institutions in the community and write about their importance.
Research how they exhibit and preserve major artistic movements – how they express and preserve the culture of the community.

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of content, process, and/or product

- Philadelphia Museum of Art, The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and many other local museums have programs designed for student visits.
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PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.4 Aesthetic Response

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Philosophical Studies
- **B.** Aesthetic Interpretation
- **C. Environmental Influences**
- D. Artistic Choices

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 10 students will be able to:

- Know ways in which creative thinkers in the arts, humanities and sciences approach and solve problems and understand where such ways are congruent or overlap with the visual artistic process.
- Know how visual artists and others, such as authors, choreographers, and composers, use the structural and expressive features of their arts to convey ideas, themes and issues (elements and principles).
- Know scientific concepts which relate to art expression, such as color theory, gravity, mathematics.
- Know the terminology used in visual and other arts which describe the structural and expressive features of the several arts.
- Compare the expression of the same ideas, themes and issues in the visual arts and in the humanities or sciences in a particular historical period.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

Students will create a sculpture which exhibits an understanding of balance on sculpture, such as a mobile or sculpture which incorporates cantilevers. Use media such as wood, metal, wire, string.

Students will listen to a variety of musical works, recording in their journals the titles, composers and moods/feelings the works suggest to them. Each student will choose one musical work, and select an artwork which expressess to the student the same mood or feeling. They will explain their reasons in writing regarding how the music and artworks express the same mood or feeling.

Students will research the terms which composers and choreographers use to describe the elements and principles – such as line and melody, rhythm, movement and beat – used to create music and dance. They will make a chart showing the relationships of those terms to corresponding art terms. They will listen to music and view videotaped live dance performances and identify the elements and principles.

Students will choose a myth, poem or short story to illustrate. Their illustration should describe an important moment in the literal piece. The art elements employed should convey their ideas.

Create a CD cover. The design should describe the music. Lettering styles should compliment the music and the art.

After reading poetry, students will develop several ideas for visualizations of the poem, both figurative and nonfigurative, and make simple books using a selected poem as text along with their visualizations of the chosen poem.

Students will create an eight page comic book which illustrates a myth, short story or incident in their life.

Using the science, social studes, or English curriculum, students illustrate a scene from history, a scientific discovery, or story from literature. Students write a short description of their illustration.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.4 Aesthetic Response

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

The Philadelphila Museum of Art www.philamuseum.org

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster Sets

Literacy Connections

Letters to Theo, Vincent van Gogh The Pedagogical Sketchbook, Paul Klee

Nilda, Nicholosa More
Degas and the Little Dancer,
Richard Kendall

Intervention Resources

Consult IEP (individual educational program) when available

PSSA

- Describe, compare, and reflect on a variety of individual responses to their own art works and to art works from diverse cultures groups and time periods
- Describe how personal, cultural, and geographic factors influence their own art work and art work from diverse cultural groups and time periods.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Sketchbook/Journal
- Teacher/student logs
- Teacher/student interviews
- Checklists
- Peer/class critiques
- Self assessments
- Rubrics
- Anecdotal records
- Portfolio
- Audio and videotapes
- Student exhibitions
- Homework
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- · level of skill
- level of expressiveness
- evidence of experimentation
- evidence of imagination/ invention
- relationship of media to idea

English Language Learners

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstrations
- Diverse cooperative learning groups

For Students at the Advanced Level

- Describe and analyze how personal and cultural experiences influence the development of the individual's art work and the art work of others.
- Identify intentions of those creating art works and justify their purposes in particular works.

Students with Disabilities

- Provide visual examples and hands-on demonstration
- Step-by-step instruction (task assessment)
- Charts, diagrams, kinesthetic response
- Diverse cooperative learning groups
- Provide accommodation in terms of content, process, and/or product

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High School Grades 11-12

Core Curriculum

GRADES 11-12: VISUAL ARTS

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

A. Know and use the elements and principles of each art form to create works in the arts and humanities.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 12 students will be able to:

- Know the elements and principals and explain how they are used.
- Compare and contrast elements and principles in works of art from diverse cultures and historical periods.
- Create compositions using selected elements according to the operation of selected principles.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Provide reproductions (originals when possible) of historic artworks and student works. Demonstrate how to critique the works by describing and analyzing the art elements and principles in the works. Students will critique additional works orally and in writing.
- Compare and contrast elements and principles in works of art from diverse cultures and historical periods.
- Provide multiple opportunities for students to solve visual problems by placing emphasis on selected art elements and specific art principals using painting, drawing, printmaking, and sculpture to create artworks and design for environment, communication, and multi-media to develop fluency in using the elements and principles and competency with a variety of materials, techniques, and processes:
 - 1. Lines with a variety of qualities such as bold, delicate, slow and fast.
 - 2. Colors that express mood and feeling through hue, value and intensity.
 - 3. Textures that suggest tactile sensations such as smooth, rough, soft, etc.
 - 4. Two and three dimensional shapes with variations in color, value, texture and line.
 - 5. Two and three dimensional shapes that are geometric, organic and abstract.
 - 6. Linear perspective, scale, overlapping and modeling.
- Provide art media as available and demonstrate how to use them in a variety of techniques and processes. Students will create artworks using specific techniques and processes, working to achieve mastery of the given media.
 - 1. Drawing: pencils, pen and ink, pastels, charcoal, crayon
 - 2. Painting: tempera, acrylic, watercolor, perspective, modeling, overlapping, contrast
 - 3. Sculpture: clay, paper, natural and found objects, plaster, cardboard
 - 4. Printmaking: monoprints, linoleum block, stamps
 - 5. Mixed Media/Collage: mixed papers, acrylic medium, watercolor, pen and ink
 - 6. Photography
 - 7. Computer Graphics: Adobe Illustrator, Photoshop, Pagemaker
 - 8. Solve artistic problems in unique and expressive ways
- Always demonstrate the safe and responsible use of art materials and tools.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

There are many sources available, e.g., school and public libraries; many art activity ideas are available on the Internet. "How-to" books on technique are too numerous and readily available to list. Look for books explaining techniques that are at and just above your students' skill levels.

Hooked On Drawing, Brookt
Acrylic Techniques, J. Martin
Printmaking Techniques, J. Martin
Sculpting, J. Plowman

There are many sources of varying quality available on the Internet. The following is a list of some places to begin looking:

http://artsedge.kennedycenter.org Lesson plans in visual arts and other curricular areas provided by the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

http://www.artsednet.getty.edu An online service for K-12 arts education

http://access.k12.wv.us/manual/lesson.htm

Comprehensive list of lesson plan sites provided by the West Virginia Department of Education, Office of Technology

Literacy Connections

Students will write critiques of artworks that the teacher provides.

Intervention Resources

The teacher will review students' writing for correct usage, appropriate vocabulary.

PSSA

Establish a reading vocabulary by identifying and correctly using new words acquired through the study of their relationships to other words.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Portfolios of best work
- Process portfolios containing the written notes and sketches leading to the project's culmination and the culminating artwork;
- Portfolio Assessment criteria/rubric
 - 1. Level of quality
 - 2. Breadth of scope of work
 - 3. Use of materials and techniques
 - 4. Use of formal aspects of the discipline
 - 5. Degree of experimentation/risk taking
 - 6. Evidence of higher order thinking
 - 7. Level of expressiveness
 - 8. Evidence of self and/or peer reflection
 - 9. Evidence of modification of works based on critiques
 - 10. Presentation
- Peer/class critiques
- Teacher/student interviews
- · Self assessments,
- Peer reviews
- Rubrics teacher and/or student generated
- Sketchbook/journal reflective writing and formal written statements

 focused visual and written
 reflection linked with instruction,
 extensions of assignments, notes
 on problems encountered and
 solved; visual ideas for class projects.
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level.

English Language Learners

Emphasize vocabulary building, speaking, and writing.

For Students at the Advanced Level Academically Advanced

- Although all students must engage in studio work, emphasize on research and writing for the academically advanced:
- 1. Write an extended (term) paper using advanced vocabulary, on the uses of selected elements and principles in the works of two artists working in the same tradition, e.g. 20th century Europe, or the sculptures of two African peoples.

Artistically Advanced

- Although all students must engage in research and writing, emphasize studio work for the artistically advanced:
- 1. Develop a series of small artworks using the same subject and composition. Discuss orally and in writing and using advanced vocabulary, how the variations alter the appearance of the works in each series.
- Using a single art element in a variety of ways to achieve a variety of principles.
- Altering the elements in each work, e.g. using all warm and all cool colors, using an analogues color scheme and a complimentary color scheme; create value using line and then using massing.
- 2. College admissions portfolios: Students planning or considering professional art school following graduation, it will be necessary for them to develop their portfolios during their Junior year in order to meet college admission deadlines during their Senior year. Their instruction should reasonably include more studio production while they are engaged in research and writing.

Students with Disabilities

For students with I.E.P.'s, the teacher should consult with the Special Education teacher regarding individual student's needs.

Home Connections

- Students can teach related lessons to younger relatives and/or their parents/guardians. Students can write reflections in their sketchbook/journals about the experience.
- Students can take younger relatives or their parents/guardians to museums or other places to view artworks and discuss what they see. Students can write about the experiences in their sketch/journals.

Community Connections

 Advanced students can provide art instruction to younger children in local community centers.

GRADES 11-12: VISUAL ARTS

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

B. Recognize, know, use and demonstrate a variety of appropriate arts elements and principles to produce, review and revise original works in the arts.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 12 students will be able to:

- Identify the art elements and explain how the art elements and principles were
- Create multiple solutions to visual arts problems by varying the way the art elements and principles are used in a related series of drawings or paintings.
- Revise their artworks in response to critiques of their work relative to assigned problems to be solved.
- Use a variety of painting, drawing, craft, sculpture, and print media.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Lead discussions of artworks for the purpose of describing and analyzing, orally and in writing, the use of the elements and principles found in specific works of art and artifacts from diverse cultures and historical periods, as well as artworks done in class. Discuss the concept of "aesthetic standards" and develop a class list of terms to apply when discussing works of art
- Demonstrate how the appearance and expressive features of an artwork can be changed by changing certain elements, such as using cool colors instead of warm colors, using strong value contrasts and minimal value contrasts and other manipulations of the elements. Lead students in creating a series of drawings or paintings in which they alter the appearance and mood of the work by manipulation of the elements and principles. Discuss how the use of color, value, and other elements affect the expressive features of artworks having the same subject matter but are from various historical periods
- Demonstrate ways of creating artworks of increasing complexity using preliminary drawings to plan the final artwork. Have students keep visual and verbal notes in a sketchbook/journal
- Provide students with opportunities to create artworks and design for environment, communication, and multi-media using a variety of painting, drawing, craft, sculpture, and print media
- · Guide students in writing reflections on:
 - 1. on the creative process as it applies originating and revising their own work
 - 2. on the differences among the various art media they are using

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Literacy Connections

- · Research in art history
- Writing research/reaction papers
- · Writing reflections in journals

Intervention Resources

- Determine students' knowledge of the art elements and principles and review and reteach as needed.
- When a computer with suitable program is available, manipulate a digital photograph of an historic artwork to demonstrate how changes in the use of art elements, e.g., color or value, alter the mood of the artwork.
- Provide students with the opportunity to view reproductions, and originals when available, of artworks and artifacts from diverse cultures and historical periods for the purpose of studying how various artists used the elements and principles to develop artworks and artifacts.
- Provide opportunities for students to solve visual problems using the elements and principles by creating artworks according to preset limitations on which elements and principles to use.
- Motivate students by showing through real world examples that professional artists and designers use the same processes and work to solve the same artistic problems of design and visual communication that the students are working on in class.

PSSA

Establish a reading vocabulary by identifying and correctly using new words acquired through the study of their relationships to other words.

Understand the meaning of and apply key vocabulary across the various subject areas.

Differentiate fact from opinion in text. Identify a factual statement from text that supports an assertion, or identify an opinion.

Read and understand essential content of informational texts and documents in all academic areas.

Establish a reading vocabulary by identifying and correctly using new words acquired through the study of their relationships to other words

Demonstrate after reading understanding and interpretation of both fiction and nonfiction text, including public documents.

Classroom-based Assessments

- When looking at reproduction and original artworks, students are able to:
- 1. Identify the art elements and principles.
- 2. Explain how they were used.
- Students are fluent in creating multiple solutions to visual arts problems by varying the way the art elements and principles are used in a related series of drawings or paintings.
- Students will be able to revise their artworks in response to critiques of their work relative to assigned problems to be solved.
- Students are able to use a variety of painting, drawing, craft, sculpture, and print media.
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level.

Assessment Strategies

- Students' portfolios- culminating solutions to problems which the teacher presented.
- 1. Peer/class critiques
- 2. Teacher/student interviews
- 3. Self assessments, peer reviews
- 4. Rubrics teacher and/or student generated for evaluating student work
- Sketchbook/journals and written statements focused visual and written reflection linked with instruction, extensions of assignments.

English Language Learners

Emphasize vocabulary building, speaking, and writing in English.

For Students at the Advanced Level

Academically Advanced

- 1. Although all students must engage in studio work, emphasize on research and writing for the academically advanced.
- 2. See "Community Connections", Item 2. below.

Artistically Advanced

- Although all students must engage in research and writing, emphasize studio work for the artistically advanced.
- Save all preliminary sketches and notes in a process portfolio and write a statement discussing using preliminary sketches and notes to develop a visual idea and how the process was used in visualizing the final idea.
- See "Community Connections", Item 1, below.

Students with Disabilities

For students with I.E.P.'s, the teacher should consult with the Special Education teacher regarding individual student's needs.

Home Connections

Students can discuss their work with parents/guardians and record the discussion in their sketchbook/journals.

Community Connections

Students may do either or both activities.

- 1. Looking at advertising signs and signs identifying businesses in the neighborhood, locate and make copies of signs emphasizing line and signs emphasizing color in sketchbooks.
- 2. Visit the prints and drawings exhibition gallery at the Philadelphia Museum of Art. Write a reaction paper about three prints and/or drawings. Give the artist's name, title of the work, date of the work, and discuss the artist's use of the art elements to create his image.

GRADES 11-12: VISUAL ARTS

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements	VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL
	RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS
C. Integrate and apply advanced vocabulary to the arts forms.	 INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL The teacher will provide students with a list of terms they will use in discussing the works after assuring the students understand the terminology Hold class critiques, require students to use appropriate terminology of:
Performance Content Descriptors By the end of grade 12 students will be able to:	1. Finished student artworks2. Historical artworks and artifactsCritiques may be audio or video taped
■ Use advanced oral and written vocabulary articulately and fluently when discussing artworks.	
■ Use advanced visual vocabulary articulately and fluently when creating artworks.	

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

 Teacher-handouts, vocabulary list of words appropriate for use in discussing artworks, aesthetics, and criticism

Art History, M. Stokstad Discovering Art History, G. Brommer

Art and Ideas, Fleming.
Understanding Art, Fischer
Art and Civilization, Myer
Exploring Art, Gene Mittler and
Rosalind Ragard

Literacy Connections

- Students will read and discuss art and exhibition reviews and art criticism published in local newspapers and in art journals.
- Students write critiques using appropriate vocabulary.

Intervention Resources

- Use the chalkboard and duplicated handouts to provide students with vocabulary.
- Remind students that the language they use is dependent upon the context, that language appropriate for one context might not be appropriate for another.
- Provide meaningful and real opportunities for students to use appropriate and continually advancing vocabulary in the context of the visual arts.

PSSA

Understand fiction text appropriate to grade level.

Identify meaning of a multiple meaning word in text.

Reference

Establish a reading vocabulary by identifying and correctly using new words acquired through the study of their relationships to other words.

Understand the meaning of and apply key vocabulary across the various subject areas.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Students demonstrate their understanding of what the terms mean and can use them meaningfully in discussing artworks orally and in writing.
- Sketchbook/journals and written statements – focused visual and written reflection linked to i nstruction.
- Rubrics can be generated by teacher and/or students.
- Student writing and classroom discussion.
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level.

English Language Learners

- Emphasize vocabulary building, speaking, and writing in English.
- Students can write reviews of art exhibits in galleries and in the Philadelphia Museum of Art in their first language and translate their writing into English. Both the first language and English translations can be published in the students' art newsletter.

For Students at the Advanced Level

Academically Advanced

Although all students must engage in studio work, emphasize research and writing for the academically advanced.

Artistically Advanced

Although all students must engage in research and writing, emphasize studio work for the artistically advanced.

 Academically and artistically advanced students can publish an art newsletter of their written reviews of art exhibits in galleries and in regional art museums and current studio work being done in class.

Students with Disabilities

For students with I.E.P.'s, the teacher should consult with the Special Education teacher regarding individual student's needs.

Home Connections

Parents/guardians and siblings can accompany the students to local art galleries and regional museums to see and discuss the artworks.

Community Connections

The Greater Philadelphia Area has many museums displaying art and artifacts from many disciplines, historical periods, geographical regions, and cultures. Additionally, the daily newspaper and especially the Friday editions, contain extensive listings of area art galleries and colleges having exhibition spaces. The Philadelphia Visitors and Convention Bureau is another source of places to visit. Students' visual learning experiences need not be confined to the traditional visual arts.

GRADES 11-12: VISUAL ARTS

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- D. Demonstrate specific styles in combination through the production or performance of a unique work of art (e.g., a dance composition that combines jazz dance and African dance).
- E. Delineate a unifying theme through the production of a work of art that reflects skills in media processes and techniques.
- F. Analyze works of art influenced by experiences or historical and cultural events through production, performance or exhibition.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 12 students will be able to:

- Identify specific styles in the visual arts and create artworks in specific styles.
- Create artworks in a variety of styles, e.g., Byzantine and Impressionist.
- Create a series of artworks on a theme.
- Demonstrate understanding and competency with a variety of materials, techniques, and processes resulting in the creation of works of art and commercial products.
- Choose appropriate media by evaluating the relationship between ideas and materials, techniques and processes used.
- Use art materials and tools in a safe and responsible manner.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Discuss the broad styles in Western and non Western art: classicism, romanticism, expressionism, realism, etc., identifying significant artists and artworks in each style and subject matter, symbols and ideas found in artworks from diverse cultures and historical periods.
- Evaluate the relationship between ideas and materials, techniques and processes used in major historical periods and by various cultures, e.g., stone carving in ancient Greece and wood carving in western Africa.
- Provide multiple opportunities for painting, drawing, printmaking, sculpture, and design for environment, communication, and multi-media to develop competency with a variety of materials, techniques, and processes.
- Create advertising combining text and visual images using Western and non-Western art forms to represent a matter of concern or interest to the individual students.
- Discuss subject matter, symbols and ideas in their own artworks and in that of artworks from a variety of historical periods and cultures.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Art History, M. Stokstad Discovering Art History, G. Brommer

Art and Ideas, Fleming
Understanding Art, Fischer
Art and Civilization, Myer
Exploring Art, Gene Mittler and

http://www.artsednet.getty.edu An online service for K-12 arts education

Literacy Connections

Rosalind Ragard

- 1. Discuss in writing the differences between two artworks from different historical periods or cultures, e.g., Byzantine mosaic and a photograph of a person.
- 2. Read and prepare a written summary of two broad styles in art: classicism, romanticism, expressionism, realism, etc., identifying significant artists and artworks in each style along with subject matter, discussing the artists' treatment of the human figure in each of the two styles.
- 3. Write copy for an advertisement to be done as graphic design.

Intervention Resources

- Provide a bibliography of readily available books from the school and public libraries and from the art room book collection
- Teacher demonstrations
- Show slides/reproductions/ videos
- Visual samples
- Guest artist presentations
- Problem solving, brainstorming
- Cooperative learning, reciprocal teaching

PSS/

Identify bias and propaganda techniques where present.

Analyze the effectiveness of bias and propaganda techniques where present.

Analyze and evaluate the author's thesis and logic of the author's argument.

Classroom-based Assessments

- · Students are able to identify:
- The broad styles in Western and non Western art: classicism, romanticism, expressionism, realism, etc.
- 2. Significant artists and artworks in each style.
- 3. Subject matter, symbols and ideas found in artworks from diverse cultures and historical periods.
- Students demonstrate recognition of the relationship between ideas and materials, techniques and processes used in major historical periods and by various cultures, e.g., stone carving in ancient Greece and wood carving in western Africa; tempera paint in the Middle Ages and oil paint in Abstract Expressionism.
- Students are developing competency in using painting, drawing, printmaking, and sculpture media in creating artworks and design for environment, communication, and multi-media. Create advertising combining text and visual images using Western and non-Western art forms to represent a matter of concern or interest to the individual students.
- Students use appropriate vocabulary to discuss subject matter, symbols and ideas in their own artworks and in that of artworks from a variety of historical periods and cultures.
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level.

Assessment strategies:

- Student work:
- Peer/class critiques
- Teacher/student interviews
 Self assessments,
- 4 Peer reviews
- 5. Rubrics teacher and/or student generated
- Portfolios
- A. Process portfolios containing the written notes and sketches leading to the project's culmination and the culminating artwork.
- B. Best work plus supportive materials e.g. sketches, writings, notes on problems encountered and their solution, diagrams/sketches of ideas, observations and insights gained through reflection
- Assessment criteria/rubric for portfolio:
 - Level of quality
 - Breadth of scope of work
 - Use of materials and techniques
 Use of formal aspects of the disc
 - Use of formal aspects of the disciplineDegree of experimentation/risk taking
 - Evidence of higher order thinking
 - Level of expressiveness
 - Evidence of self and/or peer reflection
 - Evidence of modification of works based on
 - critiques
 Presentation
- Sketchbook/journals and formal written statements focused visual and written reflection linked with instruction, extensions of assignments, notes on problems encountered and solved; visual ideas for class projects.

English Language Learners

Emphasize vocabulary building, speaking, and writing.

For Students at the Advanced Level

Academically Advanced

Although all students must engage in studio work, emphasize research and writing for the academically advanced.

Artistically Advanced

Although all students must engage in research and writing, emphasize studio work for the artistically advanced.

Students with Disabilities

For students with I.E.P.'s, the teacher should consult with the Special Education teacher regarding individual student's needs.

Home Connections

- Create a series of portraits of the students' families.
- Create a series of drawings of three rooms in the students' homes.

Community Connections

- Create a series of artworks about the individual blocks on which the students live.
- Create a mixed media representation of the view from the front doors of the students' homes

GRADES 11-12: VISUAL ARTS

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

G. Analyze the effect of rehearsal and practice sessions.

H. Incorporate the effective and safe use of materials, equipment and tools into the production of works in the arts at work and performance spaces.

Evaluate the use and applications of materials.

Evaluate issues of cleanliness related to the arts.

Evaluate the use and applications of mechanical/electrical equipment. Evaluate the use and apply safe methods for storing materials in the arts. I. Distinguish among a variety of regional arts events and resources and analyze methods of selection and admission.

J. Analyze and evaluate the use of traditional and contemporary technologies for producing, performing and exhibiting works in the arts or the works of others.

Analyze traditional technologies (e.g., acid printing, etching methods, costume materials). Analyze contemporary technologies

(e.g., virtual reality design, photographic tools, broadcast equipment, film cameras, web graphics).

K. Analyze and evaluate the use of traditional and contemporary technologies in furthering knowledge and understanding in the humanities.

Performance Content DescriptorsBy the end of grade 12 students will be able to:

- Develop a finished artwork from preliminary sketches; use critical discussion to develop an idea from inception to completion.
- Choose and use appropriate tools and media safely.
- Choose the best locations for viewing artworks relevant to a specific assignment.
- Differentiate between traditional and contemporary technologies used for producing their own artworks and recognize their use in artworks by other artists and analyze their use in artworks.
- Use current technology, e.g., computers and software when available, to create artworks and to recognize it in existing artworks;
- Evaluate the best technologies for various research purposes;
- Use traditional and contemporary technologies in performing research in art history and criticism.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Discuss the use of sketchbooks and their value to artists for:
 - 1. Recording and developing ideas for artworks.
 - 2. Making studies of figures, objects, color notations, observations of light and shadow (value).
- Review procedures for appropriate and safe use of tools and materials.
- Discuss the differences between and purposes of art galleries and museums.
- Express an Idea using a variety of media to see how the appearance of a work affects the reaction of the viewer.
- Discuss how to choose the best resource for completing the written assignments within this curriculum.
- When introducing a medium, discuss its characteristics and use in creating historic and contemporary artworks.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Internet: search terms,

"using a sketchbook" and "how to use a sketchbook"

Sketch Books: Explore and Store, Robinson, Gillian

Philadelphia Museum of Art collections (original artworks)

Museum reproductions, e.g., posters and art history texts

Literacy Connections

- Reading newspaper listings of art exhibitions.
- Researching and writing about traditional and contemporary technologies used in the visual arts.

Intervention Resources

- Demonstrate the safe and responsible use of media, tools and materials.
- Set and discuss standards for students' reflective writing in their sketchbook/journals and formal written statements – focused visual and written reflection linked with instruction, extensions of assignments, notes on problems encountered and solved.

PSSA

Identify and evaluate text organization, including the use of headers.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Students are using preliminary sketches and critical discussion to develop an idea from inception to completion.
- Students choose and use appropriate tools and media safely.
- Students choose the best locations for viewing artworks relevant to a specific assignment.
- Students demonstrate knowledge of the difference between traditional and contemporary technologies used for producing artworks by identifying their use in artworks, and analyzing their use in artworks.
- Students' skill in using current technology, e.g., computers and software when available to create artworks and to recognize it in existing artworks is increasing.
- Students explain their selection of technologies for various research purposes.
- Students perform research in art history and criticism using traditional and contemporary technologies.
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level.

Assessment strategies:

- Portfolios of best work
- Process portfolios containing the written notes and sketches leading to the project's culmination and the culminating artwork.
- Portfolio Assessment criteria/rubric level of quality
 - 1. Level of quality
 - 2. Breadth of scope of work
 - 3. Use of materials and techniques
 - 4. Use of formal aspects of the discipline5. Degree of experimentation/risk taking
 - 6. Evidence of higher order thinking
 - 7. Level of expressiveness
 - 8. Evidence of self and/or peer reflection
 - Evidence of modification of works based on critiques
 - 10. Presentation
- · Peer/class critiques
- Teacher/student interviews
- Self assessments.
- Peer reviews
- Rubrics -teacher and/or student generated
- Sketchbook/journal reflective writing and formal written statements focused visual and written reflection linked with instruction, extensions of assignments, notes on problems encountered and solved; visual ideas for class projects.

English Language Learners

Emphasize vocabulary building, speaking, and writing.

For Students at the Advanced Level Academically Advanced

Although all students must engage in studio work, emphasize on research and writing for the academically advanced.

Artistically Advanced

Although all students must engage in research and writing, emphasize on studio work for the artistically advanced.

Students with Disabilities

For students with I.E.P.'s, the teacher should consult with the Special Education teacher regarding individual student's needs.

Home Connections

Create a series of portraits of the students' families. Do several preliminary sketches of each person and choose the best one as the basis of a painted portrait.

Community Connections

Create a series of drawings of three rooms in the students' homes. Do several preliminary compositional drawings and choose the best for the final painting.

GRADES 11-12: VISUAL ARTS

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Explain the historical, cultural and social context of an individual work in the arts.
- B. Relate works in the arts chronologically to historical events (e.g., 10,000 B.C. to present).
- C. Relate works in the arts to varying styles and genre and to the periods in which they were created (e.g., Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Renaissance, Classical, Modern, Post-Modern, Contemporary, Futuristic, others).

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 12 students will be able to:

- Explain the historical, cultural and social context of an individual work in the arts.
- Relate works in the arts chronologically to historical events (e.g., 10,000 B.C. to present).
- Recognize varying styles, genre, and periods in art history (e.g., Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Renaissance, Classical, Modern, Post-Modern, Contemporary, Futuristic, others) as represented by artworks from those periods.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

The teacher will provide lessons in art history in order to:

- · Explain the historical, cultural and social context of an individual work in the arts
- Relate works in the arts chronologically to historical events (e.g., 10,000 B.C. to present)
- Help students recognize varying styles, genre, and periods in art history (e.g., Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Renaissance, Classical, Modern, Post-Modern, Contemporary, Futuristic, others) as represented by artworks from those periods

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Internet sites

witcombe.sbc.edu/ARTHLinks.html

These hyperlinked lists are divided by period. Chris Witcombe, Professor of Art History at Sweet Briar College, Virginia, maintains the lists.

http://www.artsednet.getty.edu/-An online service for K-12 arts

education
Major museums, including the
Philadelphia Museum of Art, the
Metropolitan Museum of Art and other
nationally known art museums, main-

tain extensive websites on the Internet.

Texts

Art History, M. Stokstad
Discovering Art History, G. Brommer
Art and Ideas, Fleming
Understanding Art, Fischer
Art and Civilization, Myer
Exploring Art,
Gene Mittler and Rosalind Ragard

Literacy Connections

- Students will read art history texts on the Internet and in books.
- Students will discuss the historical, cultural and social context of an individual work in the arts in written papers using appropriate vocabulary.

Intervention Resources

- Explain the meaning of "historical, cultural and social context" in the discussion of artworks.
- Enable students to relate works in the arts chronologically to historical events (e.g., 10,000 B.C. to present) by creating artworks in the styles of major historical periods by providing limitations on tools, materials, subject matter, symbols, and ideas relevant to the specific periods.
- Compare and contrast historical artworks using reproductions, and originals when possible to help students recognize varying styles, genre, and periods, in art history (e.g., Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Renaissance, Classical, Modern, Post-Modern, Contemporary, Futuristic, others).

PSSA

Establish a reading vocabulary by identifying and correctly using new words acquired through the study of their relationships to other words.

Classroom-based Assessments

- When given specific artworks or artifacts studied in class, students can explain the historical, cultural and social context of those works.
- Relate works in the arts chronologically to historical events (e.g., 10,000 B.C. to present).
- Recognize varying styles, genre, and periods in art history (e.g., Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Renaissance, Classical, Modern, Post-Modern, Contemporary, Futuristic, others) as represented by artworks from those periods.
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level

English Language Learners

Emphasize vocabulary building, speaking, and writing.

For Students at the Advanced Level Students will be able to:

- Explain the historical, cultural and social context of artworks they have not seen previously but are related to historical, cultural, and social contexts studied in class.
- Relate artworks they have not previously seen chronologically to historical events (e.g., 10,000 B.C. to present).
- Categorize artworks they have not seen previously by style, genre, and period in art history (e.g., Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Renaissance, Classical, Modern, Post-Modern, Contemporary, Futuristic, others).

Students with Disabilities

For students with I.E.P.'s, the teacher should consult with the Special Education teacher regarding individual student's needs.

Home and Community Connections

- Because Philadelphia was developed in stages, neighborhoods almost form concentric circles of architectural styles and influences around the first settlement in the Society Hill area. Students can study the many neighborhoods and find the historical antecedents for stylistic influences represented by the architecture of the many neighborhoods, e.g., North and West Philadelphia, Old City, the Northeast rowhouses, and the house in which the students live.
- There are many buildings in Philadelphia that show the influences of historical styles. Using some of the available books showing Philadelphia in photographs, locate still-existing buildings that have elements of Greek, Romanesque, Gothic, and other major architectures. Visit and photograph or draw those details of the buildings exhibiting these architectural elements. Create an exhibition of the drawings or photographs, giving the name and location of the individual buildings and a short statement about the specific architectural elements and their history. Comparison drawings of buildings from the historical period emulated in the Philadelphia building will add authenticity to the display.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- D. Analyze a work of art from its historical and cultural perspective.
- E. Analyze how historical events and culture impact forms, techniques and purposes of works in the arts
- F. Know and apply appropriate vocabulary used between social studies and the arts and humanities.
- G. Relate works in the arts to geographic regions:

Africa
Asia
Australia
Central America
Europe
North America
South America

H. Identify, describe and analyze the work of Pennsylvania artists in visual arts.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 12 students will be able to:

- Describe the functions, meanings, and significance of works of art from various cultures, times, and places throughout history.
- Discuss artworks using appropriate vocabulary.
- Interpret the functions, meanings and significance of artworks of diverse cultures and historical periods based on knowledge of the various cultures.
- Know the ways in which cultures adapt concepts, imagery and themes from other cultures as expressed in the visual arts.
- Relate works in the arts to geographic regions.
- Identify, describe and analyze the work of Pennsylvania artists in visual arts.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

The teacher will provide reproductions of selected artworks from major historical periods and cultures. Using these artworks as reference/starting points:

- Discuss functions, meanings, and significance of the works as results of the influences of the culture, time, and place of origin.
- Show how the functions, meanings and significance of the works can be interpreted from knowledge of the cultures and historical periods from which the works came.
- Show works similar conceptually and thematically, and having similar imagery, and discuss the ways in which cultures adapt concepts, imagery and themes from other cultures as expressed in the visual arts.
- Relate works in the arts to geographic regions.
- Discuss artworks using appropriate vocabulary.
- Provide students with the names and basic information about Pennsylvania visual artists.

STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES

- Students will study examples of Greek and Roman mythology and sculpture. They will draw themselves as classical mythological figures. They will describe why they choose to picture themselves as their character and explain how this character shares common personality traits with them.
- Students will research and write a paper comparing the various purposes and functions of masks in, for example, African, Native American, Indian, Japanese and Mexican cultures. They will create a modern mask depicting a person of the 21st century using the aesthetic of a selected mask-making culture. Students write about how their mask reflects the modern world and the aesthetic of the chosen culture.
- Students will research nineteenth and twentieth century advertising. They will consider use of sexual and racial stereotyping and advertising design including use of positive and negative space, typography, and use of illustration and language. Students will create a poster in which they will illustrate a current societal problem such as access to health care, homelessness, neighborhood decay and express their opinion through their design using visual imagery and text.
- Students will analyze clothing styles and accessories worn by men and women of different cultures and ages in their communities. They will make sketches of styles they like and develop them into fashion illustrations
- Select a Pennsylvania artist; write a critical essay describing and analyzing the artist's work.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Internet sites

witcombe.sbc.edu/ARTHLinks.html

These hyperlinked lists are divided by period. Chris Witcombe, Professor of Art History at Sweet Briar College, Virginia, maintains the lists.

http://www.artsednet.getty.edu/- An online service for K-12 arts education Major museums, including the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and other nationally known art museums, maintain extensive websites on the Internet.

Texts

Art History, M. Stokstad Discovering Art History, G. Brommer Art and Ideas, Fleming Understanding Art, Fischer Art and Civilization, Myer Exploring Art,

Literacy Connections

• Students will read art history texts on the Internet and in books.

Gene Mittler and Rosalind Ragard

 Students will discuss the historical. cultural and social context of an individual work in the arts in written papers using appropriate vocabulary.

Intervention Resources

- 1. Provide a format for students to use in discussing artworks. Model the format and use appropriate vocabulary at all times, providing a vocabulary list and examples of how the terms are used.
- 2. Have students rewrite unsatisfactory papers, being sure they understand the deficiencies.
- 3. Show a short film and lead a demonstration discussion, putting the content of the film into historical and cultural perspective. At home, students will write a reaction paper on an episode of a current television series, placing the content of the episode into cultural and historical perspective.

Make inferences and draw conclusions based on information from text.

Cite evidence from text to support assertions. After reading demonstrate understanding and interpretation of both fiction and nonfiction text, including public documents.

Identify bias and propaganda techniques where present.

Analyze the effectiveness of bias and propaganda techniques where present.

Classroom-based Assessments

- When given works of diverse cultures and historical periods shown in class, students will:
- 1. Describe their functions, meanings, and significance.
- 2. Interpret the functions, meanings and significance of artworks based on knowledge of the various cultures.
- 3. Demonstrate knowledge of the ways in which cultures adapt concepts, imagery and themes from other cultures as expressed in the visual arts by identifying possible influences on the concepts, imagery, and themes in artworks of later historical periods.
- 4. Relate works in the arts to geographic regions.
- Use appropriate vocabulary to discuss artworks.
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level.

Assessment strategies:

- 1. Portfolios of best work
- 2. Process portfolios containing the written notes and sketches leading to the project's culmination and the culminating artwork. 3. Portfolio Assessment criteria/rubric level of quality
- Level of quality
- Breadth of scope of work
- Use of materials and techniques
- Use of formal aspects of the discipline
- Degree of experimentation/risk taking
- Evidence of higher order thinking Level of expressiveness
- Evidence of self and/or peer reflection
- Evidence of modification of works based on critiques
- Presentation
- 4. Peer/class critiques
- 5. Teacher/student interviews
- 6. Self assessments.
- 7. Peer reviews
- 8. Rubrics teacher and/or student generated
- 9. Sketchbook/journal reflective writing and formal written statements - focused visual and written reflection linked with instruction, extensions of assignments, notes on problems encountered and solved; visual ideas for class projects.

English Language Learners

Emphasize vocabulary building, speaking, and writing.

For Students at the **Advanced Level Academically Advanced**

Although all students must engage in studio work, emphasize research and writing for the academically advanced.

Artistically Advanced

Although all students must engage in research and writing, emphasize studio work for the artistically advanced.

Students with Disabilities

For students with I.E.P.'s, the teacher should consult with the Special Education teacher regarding individual student's needs.

Home Connections

Following the showing in class of a short film and a demonstration discussion of putting the content of the film into historical and cultural perspective, students will write a reaction paper on an episode of a current television series, placing the content of the episode into cultural and historical perspective.

Community Connections

Give students a reference sheet showing details of major architectural styles, including more contemporary styles such as Bauhaus. Have them study their school building for similar details and then write a description of the building, describing how the details may have been modified by the architect, for example are the columns truly Doric or Ionic?

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

I. Identify, explain and analyze philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts (e.g., classical architecture, Native American art and design, contemporary American art).

- J. Identify, explain and analyze historical and cultural differences as they relate to works in the arts (e.g., works by Michelangelo, ethnic sculpture).
- K. Identify, explain and analyze traditions as they relate to works in the arts (e.g., artworks having a common theme such as portraiture or subject matter of social, religious ideas).
- L. Identify, explain and analyze common themes, forms and techniques from works in the arts (e.g., Copland and Graham's Appalachian Spring and Millet's The Gleaners).

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 12 students will be able to:

- Identify, explain and analyze philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts (e.g., classical architecture, Native American art and design, contemporary American art).
- Identify, explain and analyze historical and cultural differences as they relate to works in the arts (e.g., works by Michelangelo, ethnic sculpture).
- Identify, explain and analyze traditions as they relate to works in the arts (e.g., artworks having a common theme such as portraiture or subject matter of social, religious ideas).
- Identify, explain and analyze common themes, forms and techniques from works in the arts (e.g., Copland and Graham's Appalachian Spring and Millet's The Gleaners).

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

The teacher will provide opportunities for students to:

- View artworks and discuss how the philosophical beliefs of a society are manifested in its artworks.
- 1. The Greek concept of the ideal and the forms and proportions of the human figure in Greek sculpture.
- 2. Emphasis on the spirit and the representation of the human form in Byzantine murals and Medieval manuscript illustration.
- 3. Early 20th century technology and the Italian Futurism.
- View artworks from a variety of cultural groups in a given historical period and identify parallel and divergent traditions within and among cultural groups over several historical periods as they relate to works of art, for example, Egyptian Old, Middle, and New Kingdoms, archaic and classical Greek sculpture.
- View artworks from two or more cultural groups that were made over several historical periods and identify parallel traditions among the cultural groups and changes in the traditions of a single cultural group over several historical periods as they are demonstrated in works of art.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Internet sites

witcombe.sbc.edu/ARTHLinks.html These hyperlinked lists are divided by

These hyperlinked lists are divided by period. Chris Witcombe, Professor of Art History at Sweet Briar College, Virginia, maintains the lists.

http://www.artsednet.getty.edu/-An online service for K-12 arts education.

Major museums, including the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and other nationally known art museums, maintain extensive websites on the Internet.

Texts

Art History, M. Stokstad

Discovering Art History, G. Brommer

Art and Ideas, Fleming

Understanding Art, Fischer

Art and Civilization, Myer

Exploring Art,

Gene Mittler and Rosalind Ragard

Literacy Connections

- Students will read art history texts on the Internet and in books.
- Students will discuss the historical, cultural and social context of an individual work in the arts in written papers using appropriate vocabulary.

Intervention Resources

- 1. Provide students with URL's of sites having appropriate content.
- 2. Make history, criticism, and aesthetics a regular part of the studio activities.

PSSA

Make inferences and draw conclusions based on information from text.

Cite evidence from text to support assertions.

After reading demonstrate understanding and interpretation of both fiction and nonfiction text, including public documents.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Identify, explain and analyze philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts from specific major cultures.
- When viewing artworks from different historical periods, identify, explain and analyze differences as they relate to the artworks.
- Identify, explain and analyze traditions as they relate to works in the arts.
- Identify, explain and analyze common themes, forms and techniques from works in the arts (e.g., Copland and Graham's *Appalachian Spring* and Millet's *The Gleaners*).
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level.

Assessment of student artwork may include the following criteria:

- Class discussion
- Teacher/student interviews
- · Critical discussion papers

English Language Learners

Emphasize vocabulary building, speaking, and writing.

For Students at the Advanced Level Academically Advanced

Although all students must engage in studio work, emphasize research and writing for the academically advanced.

Artistically Advanced

Although all students must engage in research and writing, emphasize studio work for the artistically advanced.

Students with Disabilities

For students with I.E.P.'s, the teacher should consult with the Special Education teacher regarding individual student's needs.

Home Connections

Think about contemporary teenage fashion.

- 1. What are the parallels and divergences among fashion favored by various ethnic groups?
- 2. What stylistic elements do the various groups share?
- 3. What are the historical antecedents for contemporary fashion, e.g., hip hop clothing and the Zoot Stuit?
- 4. What are some reasons why newly arrived immigrant people give up their traditional clothing in favor of contemporary American styles?

Community Connections

Looking at new and historic government buildings, discuss the message the architecture conveys about the position and function of government.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.3 Critical Response

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

A. Explain and apply the critical examination processes of works in the arts and humanities.

Compare and contrast Analyze Interpret

Form and test hypotheses Evaluate/form judgments

- B. Determine and apply criteria to a person's work and works of others in the arts (e.g., use visual scanning techniques to critique the student's own use of sculptural space in comparison to Julio Gonzales' use of space in Woman Combing Her Hair).
- C. Apply systems of classification for interpreting works in the arts and forming a critical response.
- D. Analyze and interpret works in the arts and humanities from different societies using culturally specific vocabulary of critical response.
- E. Examine and evaluate various types of critical analysis of works in the arts and humanities.

Contextual criticism Formal criticism Intuitive criticism

- F. Analyze the processes of criticism used to compare the meanings of a work in the arts in both its own and present time.
- G. Analyze works in the arts by referencing the judgments advanced by arts critics as well as one's own analysis and critique.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 12 students will be able to:

- Explain and apply the critical examination processes of works in the arts and
- humanities.
 1. Compare and contrast
- 2. Analyze
- 3. Interpret
- 4. Form and test hypotheses
- 5. Evaluate/form judgments
- Determine and apply criteria to a person's work and works of others in the arts (e.g., use visual scanning techniques to critique the student's own use of sculptural space in comparison to Julio Gonzales' use of space in Woman Combing Her Hair).
- Analyze and interpret works in the arts and humanities from different societies using culturally specific vocabulary of critical response.
- **■** Examine and evaluate various types of critical analysis of works in the arts and
- 1. Contextual criticism
- 2. Formal criticism
- 3. Intuitive criticism
- Analyze the processes of criticism used to compare the meanings of a work in the arts in both its own and present time.
- Analyze works in the arts by referencing the judgments advanced by arts critics as well as one's own analysis and critique.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Explain and model the following critical examination processes:
 - 1. Compare and contrast works within and among groups.
 - 2. Analyze works to discover influences on individual and groups of artists and on one historical period by another.
 - 3. Interpret unfamiliar artworks to determine possible meanings.
 - 4. Form and test hypotheses about unfamiliar works to determine their origins and possible meanings.
 - 5. Evaluate and form judgments, giving reasons, about historical artworks while viewing original or reproduction artworks by individual artists, by groups of artists within the same historical periods, and by artists working in divergent cultures and periods.
- Critique students' artworks, giving reasons, for evaluations and judgments.
- Compare and contrast student work with that of historical artists so students observe how the historical artists solved the same artistic problems they are learning about in class.
- As a group, have students determine and apply evaluative criteria based on project requirements for critiquing artworks created in class.
- While viewing a variety of original or reproduced artworks, give reasons based on evidence within the artworks for grouping them according to specific classifications, e.g., Classicism, Romanticism, Expressionism, Realism, etc.
- Explain and model analysis and interpretation of works in the arts and humanities from different major societies using culturally specific vocabulary of critical response.
- While viewing an original or reproduction artwork, discuss how the process of criticism differs when the artwork is viewed in the context/aesthetic of its own time and from the view of modern or postmodern aesthetic

STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES

 Guide students in reading a review of an art exhibition in the local newspaper. View the exhibit, and write their own reviews of the exhibit, referencing the published review and providing reasons why they agree or disagree with the published review.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.3 Critical Response

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Philadelphia Inquirer, Weekend Guide reviews of local art exhibitions.

Literacy Connections

Students will read articles about the arts in local newspapers.

Intervention Resources

Discuss how a teacher develops criteria for critiquing student art work and work with students to develop self assessment rubrics.

PSSA

Make inferences, draw conclusions and make assertions based on text.

Cite evidence from text to support assertions. 1.1.1.G Demonstrate after reading understanding and interpretation of both fiction and nonfiction text, including public documents.

Identify and/or interpret stated or implied main ideas and relevant supporting details from text. Note: Items may target specific paragraphs. Items might ask about information in the text that is most important or helpful for understanding a particular fact or idea. Items may require recalling key information stated in text.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Students will use the critical examination processes of:
- Compare and contrast works within and among groups.
- Analyze works to discover influences on individual and groups of artists and on one historical period by another.
- 3. Interpret unfamiliar artworks to determine possible meanings.
- 4. Form and test hypotheses about unfamiliar works to determine their origins and possible meanings.
- 5. Evaluate and form judgments, giving reasons, about historical artworks; while viewing original or reproduction artworks by individual artists, by groups of artists within the same historical periods, and by artists working in divergent cultures and periods.
- Critique students' artworks, giving reasons, for evaluations and judgments.
- As a group, have students determine and apply evaluative criteria based on project requirements for critiquing artworks created in class.
- While viewing a variety of original or reproduced artworks, students are able to give reasons based on evidence within the artworks for grouping them according to specific classifications, e.g., Classicism, Romanticism, Expressionism, Realism, etc.;
- Students demonstrate the ability to analyze and interpret historic works in the arts and humanities from major Western and non Western societies using culturally specific vocabulary of critical response.
- While viewing an original or reproduction artwork, students are able to discuss orally and in writing, artworks viewed in the context/aesthetic of their own times and from the view of modern or postmodern aesthetic.
- Students are able to read a review of an art exhibition in the local newspaper, view the exhibit, and write their own reviews of the exhibit, referencing the published review and providing reasons why they agree or disagree with the published review.
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level.

Assessment strategies:

- Teacher/student interviews
- Rubrics teacher and/or student generated
- Sketchbook/journals and formal written statements – focused visual and written reflection linked with instruction, extensions of assignments, notes on problems encountered and solved; visual ideas for class projects.

English Language Learners

Emphasize vocabulary building, speaking, and writing.

For Students at the Advanced Level Academically Advanced

Although all students must engage in studio work, emphasize research and writing for the academically advanced.

Artistically Advanced

Although all students must engage in research and writing, emphasize studio work for the artistically advanced.

Students with Disabilities

For students with I.E.P.'s, the teacher should consult with the Special Education teacher regarding individual student's needs.

Home Connections

Visit local art galleries

Community Connections

Visit local art galleries

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.4 Aesthetic Response

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Evaluate an individual's philosophical statement on a work in the arts and its relationship to one's own life based on knowledge and experience.
- B. Describe and analyze the effects that works in the arts have on groups, individuals and the culture (e.g., Orson Welles' 1938 radio broadcast, War of the Worlds).
- C. Compare and contrast the attributes of various audiences' environments as they influence individual aesthetic response (e.g., viewing traditional Irish dance at county fair versus the performance of River Dance in a concert hall).
- D. Analyze and interpret a philosophical position identified in works in the arts and humanities.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 12 students will be able to:

- Evaluate an individual's philosophical statements on a work in the arts and its relationship to one's own life based on knowledge and experience.
- Describe and analyze the effects that works in the arts have on groups, individuals and the culture (e.g., Orson Welles' 1938 radio broadcast, War of the Worlds).
- Compare and contrast the attributes of various audiences' environments as they influence individual aesthetic response (e.g., viewing traditional Irish dance at county fair versus the performance of River Dance in a concert hall).
- Analyze and interpret a philosophical position identified in works in the arts and humanities.
- Explain why aesthetic standards can be similar and different across cultures and historical periods.

- INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL
- The teacher will discuss with and help students understand the concept of "philosophical statement."
- Students will read and discuss orally and in writing, statements by historical and contemporary artists regarding their own work. They will look for influences having origins in the artist's life and experience and the effect of those influences on the individual artist's work.
- Using currently available popular culture publications, the teacher will lead discussions with students on the effects of advertising, and the influence of publications such as entertainment, and fashion magazines, and the standards these publications set for what is acceptable and unacceptable behavior for teenagers and adults through advertising.
- The teacher will lead discussions of the effect of audience on the artist, e.g., the difference between personal expression and artworks created with the intention of display and sale. Students will compare and contrast, in writing, the aesthetic responses of audiences in different contexts and write about their observations, (e.g., family watching television, students in a school assembly, people attending an art exhibit in an art museum).

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.4 Aesthetic Response

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Monographs on individual artists Artists' published journals and letters, e.g., The Journals of Eugene Delacroix, Van Gogh's letters to his brother, Theo.

Literacy Connections

Students will read artists' published journals, letters, and monographs on individual artists, e.g., artists' published journals and letters, e.g., The Journals of Eugene Delacroix, Van Gogh's letters to his brother, Theo.

Intervention Resources

The teacher will work with students in groups and individually to read and interpret the literature.

PSSA

Make inferences and draw conclusions based on information from text. Identify and/or interpret stated or implied main ideas and relevant supporting details from text.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Critique students' writing on the philosophical statements on a work in the arts and its relationship to one's own life based on knowledge and experience.
- Teacher will lead discussions with students on the effects of advertising and the influence of publications such as entertainment and fashion magazines, and the standards these publications set for what is acceptable and unacceptable behavior for teenagers and adults through their advertising.
- Students' write comparing and contrasting the attributes of various audiences' environments as they influence individual aesthetic response.
- Analyze and interpret a philosophical position identified in works in the arts and humanities.
- Explain why aesthetic standards can be similar and different across cultures and historical periods.
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level.

Assessment strategies:

- Student writing in response to assignments.
- Sketchbook/journals and formal written statements focused visual and written reflection linked with instruction, extensions of assignments, notes on problems encountered and solved; visual ideas for class projects.

English Language Learners

Emphasize vocabulary building, speaking, and writing in English.

For Students at the Advanced Level Academically Advanced

Although all students must engage in studio work, emphasize research and writing for the academically advanced.

Artistically Advanced

Although all students must engage in research and writing, emphasize studio work for the artistically advanced.

Students with Disabilities

For students with I.E.P.'s, the teacher should consult with the Special Education teacher regarding individual student's needs.

Home Connections

Students can show reproductions of artworks to their families and ask for comments and opinions. Students will record replies of the individual respondent's philosophical outlook in their sketchbook/journals.

Community Connections

- 1. Compare and contrast an art exhibition in a park on a street with the artist present, to an exhibition in an art gallery or museum.
- 2. How does an exhibition in an art gallery differ from an exhibition in an art museum?
- 3. How does a musical performance by a street musician differ from a performance by a musician on a stage in an auditorium?

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Dance, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

D. Know and use the elements and principles of art to create works in the arts.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 12 students will be able to:

- Demonstrate recognition of the elements and principals of visual art when they describe visual artworks.
- Know the elements and principals and explain how they are used.
- Compare and contrast elements and principles in works of art from diverse cultures and historical periods.
- Create compositions using selected elements according to the operation of selected principles.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Provide reproductions (originals when possible) of historic artworks and student works. Demonstrate how to critique the works by describing and analyzing the art elements and principles in the works. Students will critique additional works orally and in writing.
- Compare and contrast elements and principles in works of art from diverse cultures and historical periods.
- Provide multiple opportunities for students to solve visual problems by placing emphasis on selected art elements and specific art principles using painting, drawing, printmaking, and sculpture to create artworks and design for environment, communication, and multi-media to develop fluency in using the elements and principles and competency with a variety of materials, techniques, and processes:
 - 1. Lines with a variety of qualities such as bold, delicate, slow and fast
 - 2. Colors that express mood and feeling through hue, value and intensity
 - 3. Textures that suggest tactile sensations such as smooth, rough, soft, etc.
 - 4. Two and three dimensional shapes with variations in color, value, texture and line
 - 5. Two and three dimensional shapes that are geometric, organic and linear perspective, scale, overlapping and modeling
- Provide art media as available and demonstrate how to use them in a variety of techniques and processes. Students will create artworks using specific techniques and processes, working to achieve mastery of the given media.
 - 1. Drawing: pencils, pen and ink, pastels, charcoal, crayon
- 2. Painting: tempera, acrylic, watercolor; perspective, modeling, overlapping, contrast
- 3. Sculpture: clay, paper, natural and found objects, plaster, cardboard
- 4. Printmaking: monoprints, linoleum block, stamps
- 5. Mixed Media/Collage: mixed papers, acrylic medium, watercolor, pen and ink
- 6. Photography: Computer Graphics: Adobe Illustrator, Photoshop, Pagemaker
- 7. Solve artistic problems in unique and expressive ways
- 8. Always demonstrate the safe and responsible use of art materials and tools
- Provide reproductions (originals when possible) of historic artworks and student works. Demonstrate how to critique the works by describing and analyzing the art elements and principles in the works. Students will critique additional works orally and in writing.
- Compare and contrast elements and principles in works of art from diverse cultures and historical periods.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Dance, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

There are many sources available, e.g., school and public libraries; many art activity ideas are available on the Internet. "How-to" books on technique are too numerous and readily available to list. Look for books explaining techniques that are at and just above your students' skill levels.

Hooked On Drawing, Brookt Acrylic Techniques, J. Martin

Printmaking Techniques, J. Martin

Sculpting, J. Plowman

There are many sources of varying quality available on the Internet. The following is a list of some places to begin looking:

http://artsedge.kennedycenter.org/

Lesson plans in visual arts and other curricular areas provided by the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

http://www.artsednet.getty.edu/ An online service for K-12 arts

education http://access.k12.wv.us/manual/

Comprehensive list of lesson plan sites provided by the West Virginia Department of Education, Office of Technology

Literacy Connections

lesson.htm

Students will write critiques of artworks that the teacher provides.

Intervention Resources

The teacher will review students' writing for correct usage, appropriate vocabulary.

PSSA

Establish a reading vocabulary by identifying and correctly using new words acquired through the study of their relationships to other words.

Establish a reading vocabulary by identifying and correctly using new words acquired through the study of their relationships to other words.

Assessment strategies:

- 1. Portfolios of best work
- 2. Process portfolios containing the written notes and sketches leading to the project's culmination and the culminating artwork.
- 3. Portfolio Assessment criteria/rubric level of quality
- · Level of quality
- Breadth of scope of work
- Use of materials and techniques
- Use of formal aspects of the discipline
- Degree of experimentation/risk taking
- Evidence of higher order thinking
- Level of expressiveness
- Evidence of self and/or peer reflection
- Evidence of modification of works based on critiques
- Presentation
- 4. Peer/class critiques
- 5. Teacher/student interviews
- 6. Self assessments,
- 7. Peer reviews
- 8. Rubrics teacher and/or student generated
- 9. Sketchbook/journal reflective writing and formal written statements focused visual and written reflection linked with instruction, extensions of assignments, notes on problems encountered and solved; visual ideas for class projects.
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level.

English Language Learners

Emphasize vocabulary building, speaking, and writing in English.

For Students at the Advanced Level

Academically Advanced

Although all students must engage in studio work, emphasize on research and writing for the academically advanced:

 Write an extended (term) paper using advanced vocabulary, on the uses of selected elements and principals in the works of two artists working in the same tradition, e.g. 20th century Europe, or the sculptures of two African peoples.

Artistically Advanced

Although all students must engage in research and writing, emphasize studio work for the artistically advanced:

- Develop a series of small artworks using the same subject and composition. Discuss orally and in writing and using advanced vocabulary, how the variations alter the appearance of the works in each series.
- Using a single art element in a variety of ways to achieve a variety of principles.
- Altering the elements in each work, e.g. using all warm and all cool colors, using an analogues color scheme and a complimentary color scheme; create value using line and then using massing.

Students with Disabilities

For students with I.E.P.'s, the teacher should consult with the Special Education teacher regarding individual student's needs.

Home Connections

- Students can teach related lessons to younger relatives and/or their parents/guardians. Students can write reflections in their sketchbook/journals about the experience.
- Students can take younger relatives or their parents/guardians to museums or other places to view artworks and discuss what they see. Students can write about the experiences in their sketch/journals.

Community Connections

Advanced students can provide art instruction to younger children in local community centers.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Dance, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

E. Recognize, know, use and demonstrate a variety of appropriate arts elements and principles to produce, review and revise original works in the arts.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 12 students will be able to:

- Identify the art elements and explain how the art elements and principles were used.
- Create multiple solutions to visual arts problems by varying the way the art elements and principles are used in a related series of drawings or paintings.
- Students will be able to revise their artworks in response to critiques of their work relative to assigned problems to be solved. Σ
- Use a variety of painting, drawing, craft, sculpture, and print media

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Lead discussions of artworks for the purpose of describing and analyzing orally and in writing the use of the elements, and principles found in specific works of art and artifacts from diverse cultures and historical periods as well as artworks done in class. Discuss the concept of "aesthetic standards" and develop a class list of terms to apply when discussing works of art.
- Demonstrate how the appearance and expressive features of an artwork can be changed by changing certain elements such as using cool colors instead of warm colors, using strong value contrasts and minimal value contrasts and other manipulations of the elements. Lead students in creating a series of drawings or paintings in which they alter the appearance and mood of the work by manipulation of the elements and principles. Discuss how the use of color, value, and other elements affect the expressive features of artworks having the same subject matter but are from various historical periods.
- Demonstrate ways of creating artworks of increasing complexity using preliminary drawings to plan the final artwork. Have students keep visual and verbal notes in a sketchbook/journal.
- Provide students with opportunities to create artworks and design for environment, communication, and multi-media using a variety of painting, drawing, craft, sculpture, and print media.
- Guide students in writing reflections on:
- 1. on the creative process as it applies originating and revising their own work.
- 2. on the differences among the various art media they are using.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Dance, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Literacy Connections

- Research in art history
- Writing research/reaction papers
- · Writing reflections in journals

Intervention Resources

- Determine students' knowledge of the art elements and principles and review and reteach as needed.
- When a computer with suitable program is available, manipulate a digital photograph of an historic artwork to demonstrate how changes in the use of art elements, e.g., color or value, alter the mood of the artwork.
- Provide students with the opportunity to view reproductions and originals, when available, of artworks and artifacts from diverse cultures and historical periods for the purpose of studying how various artists used the elements and principles to develop artworks and artifacts.
- Provide opportunities for students to solve visual problems using the elements and principles by creating artworks according to preset limitations on which elements and principles to use.
- Motivate students by showing through real world examples that professional artists and designers use the same processes and work to solve the same artistic problems of design and visual communication that the students are working on in class.

PSSA

Establish a reading vocabulary by identifying and correctly using new words acquired through the study of their relationships to other words.

Understand the meaning of and apply key vocabulary across the various subject areas.

Differentiate fact from opinion in text. Identify a factual statement from text that supports an assertion, or identify an opinion.

Read and understand essential content of informational texts and documents in all academic areas.

Establish a reading vocabulary by identifying and correctly using new words acquired through the study of their relationships to other words.

After reading demonstrate understanding and interpretation of both fiction and nonfiction text, including public documents.

Classroom-based Assessments

- When looking at reproduction and original artworks, students are able to:
- 1. Identify the art elements and principles.
- 2. Explain how they were used.
- Students are fluent in creating multiple solutions to visual arts problems by varying the way the art elements and principles are used in a related series of drawings or paintings.
- Students will be able to revise their artworks in response to critiques of their work relative to assigned problems to be solved.
- Students are able to use a variety of painting, drawing, craft, sculpture, and print media.
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level.

Assessment Strategies

- Students' portfolios culminating solutions to problems which the teacher presented.
- Peer/class critiques
- Teacher/student interviews
- Self assessments, peer reviews
- Rubrics teacher and/or student generated for evaluating student work
- Sketchbook/journals and written statements – focused visual and written reflection linked with instruction, extensions of assignments.

English Language Learners

Emphasize vocabulary building, speaking, and writing in English.

For Students at the Advanced Level

Academically Advanced

Although all students must engage in studio work, emphasize research and writing for the academically advanced.

Artistically Advanced

- Although all students must engage in research and writing, emphasize studio work for the artistically advanced.
- 1. Save all preliminary sketches and notes in a process portfolio and write a statement discussing the use of preliminary sketches and notes to develop a visual idea and how the process was used in visualizing the final idea.
- Teachers can provide a program offering more independent study which can be based on students' written project proposals, developed under the teacher's guidance. By sharing with students the Pennsylvania Standards for Arts and Humanities, and the other elements of "Planning Instruction," (see "Year at a Glance, Grades 11 and 12 and Pennsylvania Standards for Arts and Humanities), Senior art students will be able to create, in concert with the teacher, a study plan that will enable them to explore themselves and the world of the visual arts.

Students with Disabilities

For students with I.E.P.'s, the teacher should consult with the Special Education teacher regarding individual student's needs.

Home Connections

Students can discuss their work with parents/guardians and record the discussion in their sketchbook/journals.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Dance, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

F. Integrate and apply advanced vocabulary to the arts forms.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 12 students will be able to:

- Use advanced oral and written vocabulary articulately and fluently when discussing artworks.
- Use advanced visual vocabulary articulately and fluently when creating artworks.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

The teacher will provide students with a list of terms they will use in discussing the works after assuring the students understand the terminology.

- Hold class critiques, require students to use appropriate terminology, of:
 - 1. Finished student artworks.
 - 2. Historical artworks and artifacts.
- Critiques may be audio- or video taped.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Dance, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Teacher-handouts, vocabulary list of words appropriate for use in discussing artworks, aesthetics, and criticism

Art History, M. Stokstad Discovering Art History, G. Brommer

Art and Ideas, Fleming
Understanding Art, Fischer
Art and Civilization, Myer
Exploring Art, Gene Mittler and
Rosalind Ragard

Literacy Connections

- Students will read and discuss art and exhibition reviews and art criticism published in local newspapers and in art journals.
- Students write critiques using appropriate vocabulary.

Intervention Resources

- Use the chalkboard and duplicated handouts to provide students with vocabulary.
- Remind students that the language they use is dependent upon the context, that language appropriate for one context might not be appropriate for another.
- Provide meaningful and real opportunities for students to use appropriate and continually advancing, vocabulary in the context of the visual arts.

PSSA

Understand fiction text appropriate to grade level.

Identify meaning of a multiple meaning word in text.

Reference

Establish a reading vocabulary by identifying and correctly using new words acquired through the study of their relationships to other words.

Understand the meaning of and apply key vocabulary across the various subject areas.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Students demonstrate their understanding of what the terms mean and can use them meaningfully in discussing artworks orally and in writing.
- Sketchbook/journals and written statements – focused visual and written reflection linked to instruction.
- Rubrics can be generated by teacher and/or students.
- Student writing and classroom discussion.
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level.

English Language Learners

Emphasize vocabulary building, speaking, and writing in English.

For Students at the Advanced Level

Academically Advanced

Although all students must engage in studio work, emphasize on research and writing for the academically advanced.

Artistically Advanced

Although all students must engage in research and writing, emphasize studio work for the artistically advanced.

 Academically and artistically advanced students can publish an art newsletter of their written reviews of art exhibits in galleries and in regional art museums and current studio work being done in class.

Students with Disabilities

For students with I.E.P.'s, the teacher should consult with the Special Education teacher regarding individual student's needs.

Home Connections

Parents/guardians and siblings can accompany the students to local art galleries and regional museums to see and discuss the artworks.

Community Connections

The Greater Philadelphia area has many museums displaying art and artifacts from many disciplines, historical periods, geographical regions, and cultures. Additionally, the daily newspaper and especially the Friday editions, contain extensive listings of area art galleries and colleges having exhibition spaces. The Philadelphia Visitors and Convention Bureau is another source of places to visit. Students' visual learning experiences need not be confined to the traditional visual arts.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.4 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Dance, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- G. Demonstrate specific styles in combination through the production or performance of a unique work of art (e.g., a dance composition that combines jazz dance and African dance).
- H. Delineate a unifying theme through the production of a work of art that reflects skills in media processes and techniques.
- I. Analyze works of arts influenced by experiences or historical and cultural events through production, performance or exhibition. Visual Arts: paint, draw, craft, sculpt, print.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 12 students will be able to:

- Identify specific styles in the visual arts and create artworks in specific styles.
- Create artworks in a variety of styles, e.g., Byzantine and Impressionist.
- Create a series of artworks on a theme.
- Demonstrate understanding and competency with a variety of materials, techniques, and processes resulting in the creation of works of art and commercial products.
- Choose appropriate media by evaluating the relationship between ideas and materials, techniques and processes used.
- Use art materials and tools in a safe and responsible manner.

- Discuss the broad styles in Western and non-Western art classicism, romanticism, expressionism, realism, etc. identifying significant artists and artworks in each style, and subject matter, symbols and ideas found in artworks from diverse cultures and historical periods.
- Evaluate the relationship between ideas and materials, techniques and processes used in major historical periods and by various cultures, e.g., stone carving in ancient Greece and wood carving in western Africa.
- Provide multiple opportunities for painting, drawing, printmaking, and sculpture, and design for environment, communication, and multi-media to develop competency with a variety of materials, techniques, and processes.
- Create advertising combining text and visual images using Western and non-Western art forms to represent a matter of concern or interest to the individual students
- Discuss subject matter, symbols and ideas in their own artworks and in that of artworks from a variety of historical periods and cultures.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.4 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Dance, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Art History, M. Stokstad Discovering Art History, G. Brommer

Art and Ideas, Fleming
Understanding Art, Fischer
Art and Civilization, Myer
Exploring Art, Gene Mittler and

Rosalind Ragard

http://www.artsednet.getty.edu/
An online service for K-12 arts
education

Intervention Resources

- Provide a bibliography of readily available books from the school and public libraries and from the art room book collection.
- Teacher demonstrations
- Show slides/reproductions/videos
- Visual samples
- Guest artist presentations
- Problem solving, brainstorming
- Cooperative learning, reciprocal teaching

PSS/

Identify bias and propaganda techniques where present

Analyze the effectiveness of bias and propaganda techniques where present.

Analyze and evaluate the author's thesis and logic of the author's argument.

Classroom-based Assessments

- · Students are able to identify
- 1. The broad styles in Western and non Western art: classicism, romanticism, expressionism, realism, etc.
- 2. Significant artists and artworks in each style.
- Subject matter, symbols and ideas found in artworks from diverse cultures and historical periods.
- Students demonstrate recognition of the relationship between ideas and materials, techniques and processes used in major historical periods and by various cultures, e.g., stone carving in ancient Greece and wood carving in western Africa; tempera paint in the Middle Ages and oil paint in Abstract Expressionism.
- Students are developing competency in using painting, drawing, printmaking, and sculpture media in creating artworks and design for environment, communication, and multi-media; Create advertising combining text and visual images using Western and non-Western art forms to represent a matter of concern or interest to the individual students.
- Students use appropriate vocabulary to discuss subject matter, symbols and ideas in their own artworks and in that of artworks from a variety of historical periods and cultures.
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level.

Assessment strategies:

- Portfolios of best work
- 2. Process portfolios containing the written notes and sketches leading to the project's culmination and the culminating artwork.
- 3. Portfolio Assessment criteria/rubric level of quality
- Level of quality
- Breadth of scope of work
- Use of materials and techniques
- Use of formal aspects of the discipline
- Degree of experimentation/risk takingEvidence of higher order thinking
- Level of expressiveness
- Evidence of self and/or peer reflection
- Evidence of modification of works based on critiques
- Presentation
- 4. Peer/class critiques
- 5. Teacher/student interviews
- 6. Self assessments,
- 7. Peer reviews
- 8. Rubrics teacher and/or student generated
- Sketchbook/journal reflective writing and formal written statements – focused visual and written reflection linked with instruction, extensions of assignments, notes on problems encountered and solved; visual ideas for class projects.

English Language Learners

Emphasize vocabulary building, speaking, and writing.

For Students at the Advanced Level

Academically Advanced

Although all students must engage in studio work, emphasize research and writing for the academically advanced.

Artistically Advanced

Although all students must engage in research and writing, emphasize studio work for the artistically advanced.

Students with Disabilities

For students with I.E.P.'s, the teacher should consult with the Special Education teacher regarding individual student's needs.

Home Connections

Create a series of portraits of the students' families.

Create a series of drawings of three rooms in the students' homes

Community Connections

Create a series of artworks about the individual blocks on which the students live.

Create a mixed media representation of the view from the front doors of the students' homes.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Dance, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- H. Analyze the effect of rehearsal and practice sessions.
- I. Incorporate the effective and safe use of materials, equipment and tools into the production of works in the arts at work and performance spaces.
- Evaluate the use and applications of materials.
- Evaluate issues of cleanliness related to the arts
- Evaluate the use and applications of mechanical/electrical equipment.
- Evaluate the use and apply safe methods for storing materials in the arts.
- L. Distinguish among a variety of regional arts events and resources and analyze methods of selection and admission.
- M. Analyze and evaluate the use of traditional and contemporary technologies for producing, performing and exhibiting works in the arts or the works of others.
- Analyze traditional technologies (e.g., acid printing, etching methods, costume materials).
- Analyze contemporary technologies (e.g., virtual reality design, photographic tools, broadcast equipment, film cameras, web graphics).
- N. Analyze and evaluate the use of traditional and contemporary technologies in furthering knowledge and understanding in the humanities.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 12 students will be able to:

- Develop a finished artwork from preliminary sketches; use critical discussion to develop an idea from inception to completion.
- Choose and use appropriate tools and media safely.
- Choose the best locations for viewing artworks relevant to a specific assignment.
- Differentiate between traditional and contemporary technologies used for producing their own artworks and recognize their use in artworks by other artists and analyze their use in artworks.
- Use current technology, e.g., computers and software when available, to create artworks and to recognize it in existing artworks.
- Evaluate the best technologies for various research purposes.
- Use traditional and contemporary technologies in performing research in art history and criticism.

- INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL
- Discuss the use of sketchbooks and their value to artists for:
 - 1. Recording and developing ideas for artworks.
 - 2. Making studies of figures, objects, color notations, observations of light and shadow (value).
- Review procedures for appropriate and safe use of tools and materials.
- Discuss the differences between and purposes of art galleries and museums.
- Discuss how to choose the best resource for completing the written assignments within this curriculum.
- When introducing a medium, the teacher will discuss its characteristics and use in creating historic and contemporary artworks.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Dance, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Internet: search terms, "using a sketchbook" and "how to use a sketchbook"

Robinson, Gillian. SKETCH-BOOKS: EXPLORE AND STORE Philadelphia Museum of Art collections (original artworks) Museum reproductions, e.g., posters and art history texts

Literacy Connections

- Reading newspaper listings of art exhibitions.
- Researching and writing about traditional and contemporary technologies used in the visual arts.

Intervention Resources

- Demonstrate the safe and responsible use of media, tools and materials.
- Set and discuss standards for students' reflective writing in their sketchbook/journals and formal written statements – focused visual and written reflection linked with instruction, extensions of assignments, notes on problems encountered and solved.

PSSA

Identify and evaluate text organization, including the use of headers.

Classroom-based Assessments

- · Students are able to identify
- 1. The broad styles in Western and non-Western art: classicism, romanticism, expressionism, realism, etc.
- 2. Significant artists and artworks in each style.
- 3. Subject matter, symbols and ideas found in artworks from diverse cultures and historical periods.
- Students demonstrate recognition of the relationship between ideas and materials, techniques and processes used in major historical periods and by various cultures, e.g., stone carving in ancient Greece and wood carving in western Africa; tempera paint in the Middle Ages and oil paint in Abstract Expressionism.
- Students are developing competency in using painting, drawing, printmaking, and sculpture media in creating artworks and design for environment, communication, and multi-media; Create advertising combining text and visual images using Western and non-Western art forms to represent a matter of concern or interest to the individual students.
- Students use appropriate vocabulary to discuss subject matter, symbols and ideas in their own artworks and in that of artworks from a variety of historical periods and cultures.
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level.

Assessment strategies

- Student work:
- 1. Peer/class critiques
- 2. Teacher/student interviews
- 3. Self assessments,
- 4. Peer reviews
- 5. Rubrics teacher and/or student generated
- Portfolios
- A. Process portfolio containing the written notes and sketches leading to the project's culmination and the culminating artwork.
- B. Best work plus supportive materials e.g. sketches, writings, notes on problems encountered and their solution, diagrams/sketches of ideas, observations and insights gained through reflection
- Assessment criteria/rubric for portfolio:
 - Level of quality
 - Breadth of scope of work
 - Use of materials and techniques
 - Use of formal aspects of the discipline
 - Degree of experimentation/risk takingEvidence of higher order thinking
 - Level of expressiveness
 - Evidence of self and/or peer reflection
 - Evidence of modification of works based on critiques
 - Presentation
- Sketchbook/journals and formal written statements focused visual and written reflection linked with instruction, extensions of assignments, notes on problems encountered and solved; visual ideas for class projects.

English Language Learners

Emphasize vocabulary building, speaking, and writing.

For Students at the Advanced Level

Academically Advanced

Although all students must engage in studio work, emphasize research and writing for the academically advanced.

Artistically Advanced

Although all students must engage in research and writing, emphasize studio work for the artistically advanced.

Students with Disabilities

For students with I.E.P.'s, the teacher should consult with the Special Education teacher regarding individual student's needs.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2. Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

A. Explain the historical, cultural and social context of an individual work in the arts.

M. Relate works in the arts chronologically to historical events (e.g., 10,000 B.C. to present).

N. Relate works in the arts to varying styles and genre and to the periods in which they were created (e.g., Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Renaissance, Classical, Modern, Post-Modern, Contemporary, Futuristic, others).

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 12 students will be able to:

- Explain the historical, cultural and social context of an individual work in the arts.
- Relate works in the arts chronologically to historical events (e.g., 10,000 B.C. to present).
- Recognize varying styles, genre, and periods in art history (e.g., Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Renaissance, Classical, Modern, Post-Modern, Contemporary, Futuristic, others) as represented by artworks from those periods.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

The teacher will provide lessons in art history in order to:

- Explain the historical, cultural and social context of an individual work in the arts.
- Relate works in the arts chronologically to historical events (e.g., 10,000 B.C. to present).
- Help students recognize varying styles, genre, and periods in art history (e.g., Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Renaissance, Classical, Modern, Post-Modern, Contemporary, Futuristic, others) as represented by artworks from those periods.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2. Historical and Cultural Contexts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Internet sites

witcombe.sbc.edu/ARTHLinks.html These hyperlinked lists are divided by

period. Chris Witcombe, Professor of Art History at Sweet Briar College, Virginia, maintains the lists.

http://www.artsednet.getty.edu/ An online service for K-12 arts educa-

Major museums, including the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and othernationally known art museums, maintain extensive websites on the Internet.

Texts

Art History, M. Stokstad
Discovering Art History, G. Brommer
Art and Ideas, Fleming.
Understanding Art, Fischer
Art and Civilization, Myer
Exploring Art, Gene Mittler and
Rosalind Ragard

Literacy Connections

- Students will read art history texts on the Internet and in books.
- Students will discuss the historical, cultural and social context of an individual work in the arts in written papers using appropriate vocabulary.

Intervention Resources

- Explain the meaning of "historical, cultural and social context" in the discussion of artworks.
- Enable students to relate works in the arts chronologically to historical events (e.g., 10,000 B.C. to present) by creating artworks in the styles of major historical periods by providing limitations on tools, materials, subject matter, symbols, and ideas relevant to the specific periods.
- Compare and contrast historical artworks in reproduction and by originals when possible to help students recognize varying styles, genre, and periods in art history (e.g., Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Renaissance, Classical, Modern, Post-Modern, Contemporary, Futuristic, others).

PSSA

Establish a reading vocabulary by identifying and correctly using new words acquired through the study of their relationships to other words.

Classroom-based Assessments

- When given specific artworks or artifacts studied in class, students can explain the historical, cultural and social context of those works.
- Relate works in the arts chronologically to historical events (e.g., 10,000 B.C. to present).
- Recognize varying styles, genre, and periods in art history (e.g., Bronze Age, Ming Dynasty, Renaissance, Classical, Modern, Post-Modern, Contemporary, Futuristic, others) as represented by artworks from those periods.
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level.

English Language Learners

Emphasize vocabulary building, speaking, and writing.

For Students at the Advanced Level

Academically Advanced

Although all students must engage in studio work, emphasize research and writing for the academically advanced.

Artistically Advanced

Although all students must engage in research and writing, emphasize studio work for the artistically advanced.

Students with Disabilities

For students with I.E.P.'s, the teacher should consult with the Special Education teacher regarding individual student's needs.

Home Connections

Because Philadelphia was developed in stages, neighborhoods almost form concentric circles of architectural styles and influences around the first settlement in the Society Hill area. Students can study the many neighborhoods and find the historical antecedents for stylistic influences represented by the architecture of the many neighborhoods, e.g., North and West Philadelphia, Old City, the Northeast rowhouses, and the house in which the students live.

Community Connections

There are many buildings in Philadelphia that show the influences of historical styles. Using some of the available books showing Philadelphia in photographs, locate still-existing buildings that have elements of Greek, Romanesque, Gothic, and other major architectures. Visit and photograph or draw those details of the buildings exhibiting these architectural elements. Create an exhibition of the drawings or photographs, giving the name and location of the individual buildings and a short statement about the specific architectural elements and their history. Comparison drawings of buildings from the historical period emulated in the Philadelphia building will add authenticity to the display.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2. Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- O. Analyze a work of art from its historical and cultural perspective.
- P. Analyze how historical events and culture impact forms, techniques and purposes of works in the arts.
- Q. Know and apply appropriate vocabulary used between social studies and the arts and humanities.
- R. Relate works in the arts to geographic regions:
- Africa
- Asia
- Australia
- Central America
- Europe
- North America
- South America
- S. Identify, describe and analyze the work of Pennsylvania Artists in visual arts.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 12 students will be able to:

- Describe the functions, meanings, and significance of works of art from various cultures, times, and places throughout history.
- Discuss artworks using appropriate vocabulary.
- Interpret the functions, meanings and significance of artworks of diverse cultures and historical periods based on knowledge of the various cultures.
- Know the ways in which cultures adapt concepts, imagery and themes from other cultures as expressed in the visual arts.
- Relate works in the arts to geographic regions.
- Identify, describe and analyze the work of Pennsylvania artists in visual arts.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

The teacher will provide reproductions of selected artworks from major historical periods and cultures, using these artworks as reference/starting points.

- Discuss functions, meanings, and significance of the works as results of the influences of the culture, time, and place of origin.
- Show how the functions, meanings and significance of the works can be interpreted from knowledge of the cultures and historical periods from which the works came
- Show works that are similar conceptually, thematically, and that have similar imagery. Discuss the ways in which cultures adapt concepts, imagery and themes from other cultures as expressed in the visual arts.
- · Relate works in the arts to geographic regions.
- Discuss artworks using appropriate vocabulary.
- Provide students with the names and basic information about Pennsylvania visual artists.

STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES

- Students will study examples of Greek and Roman mythology and sculpture. They will draw themselves as classical mythological figures. They will describe why they choose to picture themselves as their character and explain how this character shares common personality traits with them.
- Students will research and write a paper comparing the various purposes and functions of masks in, for example, African, Native American, Indian, Japanese and Mexican cultures. They will create a modern mask depicting a person of the 21st century using the aesthetic of a selected mask-making culture. Students write about how their mask reflects the modern world and the aesthetic of the chosen culture.
- Students will research nineteenth and twentieth century advertising. They will consider use of sexual and racial stereotyping and advertising design, including use of positive and negative space, typography and use of illustration and language. Students will create a poster in which they will illustrate a current societal problem such as access to health care, homelessness, neighborhood decay and express their opinion through their design using visual imagery and text.
- Students will analyze clothing styles and accessories worn by men and women of different cultures and ages in their communities. They will make sketches of styles they like and develop them into fashion illustrations.
- Select a Pennsylvania artist; write a critical essay describing and analyzing the artist's work.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.2. Historical and Cultural Contexts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Internet sites

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Major museums, including the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and other nationally known art museums, maintain extensive websites on the Internet.

Texts

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Art and Ideas, Fleming.
Understanding Art, Fischer
Art and Civilization, Myer
Exploring Art, Gene Mittler and
Rosalind Ragard

Literacy Connections

- Students will read art history texts on the Internet and in books.
- Students will discuss the historical, cultural and social context of an individual work in the arts in written papers using appropriate vocabulary.

Intervention Resources

- 1. Provide a format for students to use when discussing artworks. Model the format and use appropriate vocabulary at all times, providing a vocabulary list and examples of how the terms are used.
- 2. Have students rewrite unsatisfactory papers, being sure they understand the deficiencies.
- 3. Show a short film and lead a demonstration discussion, putting the content of the film into historical and cultural perspective. At home, students will write a reaction paper on an episode of a current television series, placing the content of the episode into cultural and historical perspective.

PSSA

Make inferences and draw conclusions based on information from text.

Cite evidence from text to support assertions. After reading demonstrate an understanding and interpretation of both fiction and nonfiction text, including public documents.

Identify bias and propaganda techniques where present.

Analyze the effectiveness of bias and propaganda techniques where present.

Classroom-based Assessments

- When given works of diverse cultures and historical periods shown in class, students will:
- Describe their functions, meanings, and significance.
- Interpret the functions, meanings and significance of artworks based on knowledge of the various cultures.
- Demonstrate knowledge of the ways in which cultures adapt concepts, imagery and themes from other cultures as expressed in the visual arts by identifying possible influences on the concepts, imagery, and themes in artworks of later historical periods.
- Relate works in the arts to geographic regions.
- Use appropriate vocabulary to discuss artworks.
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level.

Assessment strategies:

- Portfolios of best work
- Process portfolios containing the written notes and sketches leading to the project's culmination and the culminating artwork.
- Portfolio Assessment criteria/rubric level of quality
 - 1. Level of quality
 - 2. Breadth of scope of work
 - 3. Use of materials and techniques
 - 4. Use of formal aspects of the discipline
 - 5. Degree of experimentation/risk taking6. Evidence of higher order thinking
- 7 Lovel of expressiveness
- 7. Level of expressiveness
- 8. Evidence of self and/or peer reflection
- 9. Evidence of modification of works based on critiques
- 10. Presentation
- Peer/class critiques
- Teacher/student interviews
- Self assessments,
- Peer reviews
- Rubrics -teacher and/or student generated
- Šketchbook/journal reflective writing and formal written statements – focused visual and written reflection linked with instruction, extensions of assignments, notes on problems encountered and solved; visual ideas for class projects.

English Language Learners

Emphasize vocabulary building, speaking, and writing.

For Students at the Advanced Level

Academically Advanced

Although all students must engage in studio work, emphasize research and writing for the academically advanced.

Artistically Advanced

Although all students must engage in research and writing, emphasize studio work for the artistically advanced.

Students with Disabilities

For students with I.E.P.'s, the teacher should consult with the Special Education teacher regarding individual student's needs.

Home Connections

Following the showing in class of a short film and a demonstration discussion of putting the content of the film into historical and cultural perspective, students will write a reaction paper on an episode of a current television series, placing the content of the episode into cultural and historical perspective.

Community Connections

Give students a reference sheet showing details of major architectural styles, including more contemporary styles such as Bauhaus. Have them study their school building for similar details and then write a description of the building, describing how the details may have been modified by the architect. For example are the columns truly Doric or Ionic?

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.5. Historical and Cultural Contexts

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

T. Identify, explain and analyze philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts (e.g., classical architecture, Native American art and design, contemporary American art).

U. Identify, explain and analyze historical and cultural differences as they relate to works in the arts (e.g., works by Michelangelo, ethnic sculpture).

V. Identify, explain and analyze traditions as they relate to works in the arts (e.g., artworks having a common theme such as portraiture or subject matter of social, religious ideas).

W. Identify, explain and analyze common themes, forms and techniques from works in the arts (e.g., Copland and Graham's Appalachian Spring and Millet's The Gleaners).

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 12 students will be able to:

- Identify, explain and analyze philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts (e.g., classical architecture, Native American art and design, contemporary American art).
- Identify, explain and analyze historical and cultural differences as they relate to works in the arts (e.g., works by Michelangelo, ethnic sculpture).
- Identify, explain and analyze traditions as they relate to works in the arts (e.g., artworks having a common theme such as portraiture or subject matter of social, religious ideas).
- Identify, explain and analyze common themes, forms and techniques from works in the arts (e.g., Copland and Graham's *Appalachian Spring* and Millet's *The Gleaners*).

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

The teacher will provide opportunities for students to:

- View artworks and discuss how the philosophical beliefs of a society are manifested in its artworks
 - The Greek concept of the ideal and the forms and proportions of the human figure in Greek sculpture
 - 2. Emphasis on the spirit and the representation of the human form in Byzantine murals and Medieval manuscript illustration
 - 3. Early 20th century technology and the Italian Futurism
- View artworks from a variety of cultural groups in a given historical period and identify parallel and divergent traditions within and among cultural groups over several historical periods as they relate to works of art, for example, Egyptian Old, Middle, and New Kingdoms, archaic and classical Greek sculpture.
- View artworks from two or more cultural groups that were made over several historical periods and identify parallel traditions among the cultural groups and changes in the traditions of a single cultural group over several historical periods as they are demonstrated in works of art.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.5. Historical and Cultural Contexts

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Internet sites

witcombe.sbc.edu/ARTHLinks.html These hyperlinked lists are divided by period. Chris Witcombe, Professor of Art History at Sweet Briar College, Virginia, maintains the lists.

http://www.artsednet.getty.edu/ An online service for K-12 arts education

Major museums, including the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and other nationally known art museums, maintain extensive websites on the Internet.

Texts

Art History, M. Stokstad Discovering Art History, G. Brommer Art and Ideas, Fleming. Understanding Art, Fischer Art and Civilization, Myer Exploring Art, Gene Mittler and Rosalind Ragard

Literacy Connections

- · Students will read art history texts on the Internet and in books.
- Students will discuss the historical, cultural and social context of an individual work in the arts in written papers using appropriate vocabulary.

PSSA

The Philadelphia Museum of Art Teaching Poster

Classroom-based Assessments

- · Identify, explain and analyze philosophical beliefs as they relate to works in the arts from specific major cultures.
- When viewing artworks from different historical periods, identify, explain and analyze differences as they relate to the artworks.
- Identify, explain and analyze traditions as they relate to works in the arts.
- Identify, explain and analyze common themes, forms and techniques from works in the arts (e.g., Copland and Graham's Appalachian Spring and Millet's The Gleaners).
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade

Assessment strategies:

- · Class discussion
- Teacher/student interviews
- · Critical discussion papers

English Language Learners

Emphasize vocabulary building, speaking, and writing.

For Students at the **Advanced Level**

Academically Advanced

Although all students must engage in studio work, emphasize research and writing for the academically advanced.

Artistically Advanced

Although all students must engage in research and writing, emphasize studio work for the artistically advanced.

Students with Disabilities

For students with I.E.P.'s. the teacher should consult with the Special Education teacher regarding individual student's needs.

Home Connections

Think about contemporary teenage fashion

- 1. What are the parallels and divergences among fashion favored by various ethnic groups?
- 2. What stylistic elements do the various groups share?
- 3. What are the historical antecedents for contemporary fashion, e.g., hip hop clothing and the Zoot Stuit?
- 4. What are some reasons why newly arrived immigrant people give up their traditional clothing in favor of contemporary American styles?

Community Connections

Looking at new and historic government buildings, discuss the message the architecture conveys about the position and function of government.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.6. Critical Response

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- E. Explain and apply the critical examination processes of works in the arts and humanities.
- · Compare and contrast
- Analyze
- Interpret
- . Form and test hypotheses • Evaluate/form judgments
- F. Determine and apply criteria to a person's work and works of others in the arts (e.g., use visual scanning techniques to critique the student's
- own use of sculptural space in comparison to Julio Gonzales' use of space in Woman Combing Her Hair). G. Apply systems of classification for interpreting works in the arts and forming a critical response.
- H. Analyze and interpret works in the arts and humanities from different societies using culturally specific vocabulary of critical response.
- F. Examine and evaluate various types of critical analysis of works in the arts and humanities.
- · Contextual criticism
- Formal criticism
- · Intuitive criticism
- F. Analyze the processes of criticism used to compare the meanings of a work in the arts in both its own and present time.
- G. Analyze works in the arts by referencing the judgments advanced by arts critics as well as one's own analysis and critique.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 12 students will be able to:

- Explain and apply the critical examination processes of works in the arts and
- Compare and contrast
- Analyze
- Interpret
- Form and test hypotheses
- Evaluate/form judgments
- Determine and apply criteria to a person's work and works of others in the arts (e.g., use visual scanning techniques to critique the student's own use of sculptural space in comparison to Julio Gonzales' use of space in Woman Combing Her Hair).
- Analyze and interpret works in the arts and humanities from different societies using culturally specific vocabulary of critical response.
- **■** Examine and evaluate various types of critical analysis of works in the arts and humanities.
 - Contextual criticism Formal criticism Intuitive criticism
- Analyze the processes of criticism used to compare the meanings of a work in the arts in both its own and present
- Analyze works in the arts by referencing the judgments advanced by arts critics as well as one's own analysis and critique.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- Explain and model the following critical examination processes:
 - 1. Compare and contrast works within and among groups.
 - 2. Analyze works to discover influences on individual and groups of artists and on one historical period by another.
 - 3. Interpret unfamiliar artworks to determine possible meanings.
 - 4. Form and test hypotheses about unfamiliar works to determine their origins and possible meanings.
 - 5. Evaluate and form judgments, giving reasons, about historical artworks; while viewing original or reproduction artworks by individual artists, by groups of artists within the same historical periods, and by artists working in divergent cultures and periods.
- Critique students' artworks, giving reasons, for evaluations and judgments.
- Compare and contrast student work with that of historical artists so students observe how the historical artists solved the same artistic problems they are learning about in class.
- As a group, have students determine and apply evaluative criteria based on project requirements for critiquing artworks created in class.
- While viewing a variety of original or reproduced artworks, give reasons based on evidence within the artworks for grouping them according to specific classifications, e.g., Classicism, Romanticism, Expressionism, Realism, etc.
- Explain and model analysis and interpretation of works in the arts and humanities from different major societies using culturally specific vocabulary of critical response.
- · While viewing an original or reproduction artwork, discuss how the process of criticism differs when the artwork is viewed in the context/aesthetic of its own time and from the view of modern or postmodern aesthetic.

STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES

 Guide students in reading a review of an art exhibition in the local newspaper, viewing the exhibit, and writing their own reviews of the exhibit, referencing the published review and providing reasons why they agree or disagree with the published review.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.6. Critical Response

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Internet sites

witcombe.sbc.edu/ARTHLinks.html

These hyperlinked lists are divided by period. Chris Witcombe, Professor of Art History at Sweet Briar College, Virginia, maintains the lists.

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Texts

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Discovering Art History, G. Brommer
Art and Ideas, Fleming.
Understanding Art, Fischer
Art and Civilization, Myer
Exploring Art, Gene Mittler and
Rosalind Ragard

Literacy Connections

- Students will read art history texts on the Internet and in books
- Students will discuss the historical, cultural and social context of an individual work in the arts in written papers using appropriate vocabulary

PSSA

Make inferences, draw conclusions and make assertions based on text.

Cite evidence from text to support assertions. Demonstrate after reading understanding and interpretation of both fiction and nonfiction text, including public documents.

Identify and/or interpret stated or implied main ideas and relevant supporting details from text.

Note: Items may target specific paragraphs. Items might ask about information in the text that is most important or helpful for understanding a particular fact or idea. Items may require recalling key information stated in text.

Classroom-based Assessments

Students will use the critical examination processes of:

Compare and contrast works within and among

- Compare and contrast works within and among groups.
- Analyze works to discover influences on individual and groups of artists and on one historical period by another.
- Interpret unfamiliar artworks to determine possible meanings.
- Form and test hypotheses about unfamiliar works to determine their origins and possible meanings.
- Evaluate and form judgments, giving reasons, about historical artworks, while viewing original or reproduction artworks by individual artists, by groups of artists within the same historical periods, and by artists working in divergent cultures and periods.
- Critique students' artworks, giving reasons, for evaluations and judgments.
- As a group, have students determine and apply evaluative criteria based on project requirements for critiquing artworks created in class.
- While viewing a variety of original or reproduced artworks, students are able to give reasons, based on evidence within the artworks, for grouping them according to specific classifications, e.g., Classicism, Romanticism, Expressionism, Realism, etc.
- Students demonstrate the ability to analyze and interpret historic works in the arts and humanities from major Western and non Western societies using culturally specific vocabulary of critical response.
- While viewing an original or reproduction artwork, students are able to discuss orally and in writing, artworks viewed in the context/aesthetic of their own times and from the view of modern or postmodern aesthetic.
- Students are able to read a review of an art exhibition in the local newspaper, view the exhibit, and write their own reviews of the exhibit, referencing the published review and providing reasons why they agree or disagree with the published review.
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade level.

Assessment strategies:

- Teacher/student interviews
- Rubrics teacher and/or student generated
- Sketchbook/journals and formal written statements – focused visual and written reflection linked with instruction, extensions of assignments, notes on problems encountered and solved; visual ideas for class projects

English Language Learners

Emphasize vocabulary building, speaking, and writing.

For Students at the Advanced Level

Academically Advanced

Although all students must engage in studio work, emphasize research and writing for the academically advanced.

Artistically Advanced

Although all students must engage in research and writing, emphasize studio work for the artistically advanced.

Students with Disabilities

For students with I.E.P.'s, the teacher should consult with the Special Education teacher regarding individual student's needs.

Home Connections

Family visits to local art exhibitions

Community Connections

Local art galleries

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.4. Aesthetic Response

PA Standard Statements

VISUAL ARTS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES/MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS

- C. Evaluate an individual's philosophical statement on a work in the arts and its relationship to one's own life based on knowledge and experience.
- D. Describe and analyze the effects that works in the arts have on groups, individuals and the culture (e.g., Orson Welles' 1938 radio broadcast, *War of the Worlds*).
- C. Compare and contrast the attributes of various audiences' environments as they influence individual aesthetic response (e.g., viewing traditional Irish dance at county fair versus the performance of River Dance in a concert hall).
- D. Analyze and interpret a philosophical position identified in works in the arts and humanities.

Performance Content Descriptors

By the end of grade 11 students will be able to:

- Evaluate an individual's philosophical statements on a work in the arts and its relationship to one's own life based on knowledge and experience.
- Describe and analyze the effects that works in the arts have on groups, individuals and the culture (e.g., Orson Welles' 1938 radio broadcast, *War of the Worlds*).
- Compare and contrast the attributes of various audiences' environments as they influence individual aesthetic response (e.g., viewing traditional Irish dance at county fair versus the performance of River Dance in a concert hall).
- Analyze and interpret a philosophical position identified in works in the arts and humanities.
- Explain why aesthetic standards can be similar and different across cultures and historical periods.

INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

- The teacher will discuss with and help students understand the concept of "philosophical statement."
- Students will read and discuss, orally and in writing, statements by historical and contemporary artists regarding their own work. They will look for influences having origins in the artist's life and experience, and the effect of those influences on the individual artist's work.
- Using currently available popular culture publications, the teacher will lead discussions with students on the effects of advertising and the influence of publications such as entertainment and fashion magazines, and the standards these publications set for what is acceptable and unacceptable behavior for teenagers and adults through their advertising.
- The teacher will lead discussions of the effect of audience on the artist, e.g., the difference between personal expression and artworks created with the intention of display and sale. Students will compare and contrast, in writing, the aesthetic responses of audiences in different contexts and write about their observations (e.g., family watching television, students in a school assembly, people attending an art exhibit in an art museum).

PENNSYLVANIA STATE STANDARD:

9.4. Aesthetic Response

CONTENT RESOURCES

ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT

This acknowledges the high stakes testing for which students, teachers and administrators are responsible.

EXTENDED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Monographs on individual artists Artists' published journals and letters, e.g., The Journals of Eugene Delacroix, Van Gogh's letters to his brother. Theo.

Literacy Connections

Students will read artists' published journals, letters, and monographs on individual artists, e.g., artists' published journals and letters, The Journals of Eugene Delacroix, Van Gogh's letters to his brother, Theo.

Intervention Resources

The teacher will work with students in groups and individually to read and interpret the literature.

PSSA

Make inferences and draw conclusions based on information from text.

Identify and/or interpret stated or implied main ideas and relevant supporting details from text.

Classroom-based Assessments

- Critique students' writing on the philosophical statements on a work in the arts and its relationship to one's own life based on knowledge and experience.
- Teacher will lead discussions with students on the effects of advertising and the influence of publications such as entertainment and fashion magazines, and the standards these publications set for what is acceptable and unacceptable behavior for teenagers and adults through their advertising.
- Students' writing comparing and contrasting the attributes of various audiences' environments as they influence individual aesthetic response.
- Analyze and interpret a philosophical position identified in works in the arts and humanities.
- Explain why aesthetic standards can be similar and different across cultures and historical periods.
- Create rubrics that address the PA Standard Statements for grade lavel

Assessment strategies:

- Student writing in response to assignments.
- Sketchbook/journals and formal written statements focused visual and written reflection linked with instruction, extensions of assignments, notes on problems encountered and solved; visual ideas for class projects.

English Language Learners

Emphasize vocabulary building, speaking, and writing.

For Students at the Advanced Level

Academically Advanced

Although all students must engage in studio work, emphasize on research and writing for the academically advanced.

Artistically Advanced

Although all students must engage in research and writing, emphasize studio work for the artistically advanced.

Students with Disabilities

For students with I.E.P.'s, the teacher should consult with the Special Education teacher regarding individual student's needs.

Home Connections

Students can show reproductions of artworks to their families and ask for comments and opinions. Students will record these reflections of the individual respondent's philosophical outlook in their sketchbook/journals.

Community Connections

- 1. Compare and contrast an art exhibition in a park on a street with the artist present to an exhibition in an art gallery or museum.
- 2. How does an exhibition in an art gallery differ from an exhibition in an art museum?
- 3. How does a musical performance by a street musician differ from a performance by a musician on a stage in an auditorium?



Glossary

GLOSSARY VISUAL ARTS

Abstract art Art that emphasizes design or whose basic character has little visual reference to real or natural things.

Analogous colors Hues that are next to each other on the color wheel and have a single color in common.

Applique A process of stitching and/or gluing cloth to a background;similar to a collage.

Architecture The art of designing and planning the construction of buildings, cities and bridges.

Armature A wire understructure used to support other materials, like a sculpture or statue.

Art media A term used to distinguish one form of visual arts from another, such as painting, printmaking, sculpture or architecture; media can also refer to physical substances used in making art, for example markers, pencils, chalk or computers.

Artifacts Objects not usually regarded as art, but which are created or adapted by people.

Background The part of an artwork that appears to be the farthest from the viewer, often in the distance of a scene.

Blending A shading technique that changes the value of a color little by little.

Bisque Pottery that has been fired but not glazed.

Casting A sculpting process in which a liquid, such as molten bronze or liquid plaster is poured into a heat proof mold to create a three dimensional form or impression.

Cityscape Artwork that shows a city.

Collage Artwork made by pasting pieces of paper or other materials to a flat surface.

Collograph A print made by pressing paper onto an inked or painted surface that stands up from a flat background.

Color theory The science of color and its interactions, for example, primary and secondary colors, hues, values, tints and tones.

Cool colors Related colors that range from green through blue and violet. Cool colors bring to mind cool objects, places and feelings.

Composition The arrangement of elements such as line, value, and forms within an artwork; principles of design are considered in order to achieve a successful composition.

Computer icons Symbols used in computer software programs.

Conte crayon Special greaseless crayons similar to chalk but dust free.

Contour drawings Drawings made by fixing the eyes on the outline of the model and painting a continuous line without lifting the pencil or looking at the paper.

Contrast To show a large difference between two elements of art.

Design The creative and organized arrangement of lines, shapes, spaces, colors, forms, textures and other elements in an art work. Also, the act of planning and arranging the parts of an artwork.

Detail A small part of a larger artwork enlarged for closer viewing. Also, a minute or particularly interesting part of an artwork.

Edition One of a series of prints of the same image that are numbered and limited in quantity.

Elements Visual arts components such as line, texture, color, form, value, and space.

Emphasis Importance given to certain objects or areas in an artwork. Color, texture, shape, space, placement and size can be used to create dominance, contrast or a focal point. Emphasis is a principle of design.

Expressive features Elements evoking emotions, such as joy, sadness, or anger.

Foreground The part of the artwork that appears to be the nearest the viewer.

Foreshortening A form of perspective in which the nearest parts of an object or person are enlarged. This makes the rest of the form look like it goes back in space.

Form An element of design that is three-dimensional and encloses volume.

Genre scene An artwork that shows a subject or scene from everyday life, such as people living and working.

Gesture drawing Quick drawing which capture a series of poses in just a few lines.

Glaze A thin coating of glass; an impervious selicate coating which is developed on clay ware by the fusion under heat of inorganic materials.

Graphic design Lettering and artwork for books, posters and other printed materials.

Greenware Pottery that has not been fired.

GLOSSARY

Horizon line The line created in an artwork by the meeting of sky and ground, usually on the viewer's eye level.

Hue The name of color, determined by its position in the spectrum.

Illustrations Pictures for books, magazines, etc.

Intermediate color A color created when a primary color (red, yellow, or blue) is mixed with a secondary color (violet, orange and green). Some examples are red-violet and blue-green.

Kiln A hot oven used to bake and harden artworks made of clay, such as pottery or ceramics.

Landscape Artwork that shows an outdoor scene.

Mobile A sculpture with parts that can be moved especially by air currents.

Monochromatic Of only one color. A monochromatic painting uses a single blue, plus black and white.

Monoprint A simple printing process that produces one copy.

Mosaic An artwork created by setting tesserae into mortar or onto another adhesive background; to create a unified pattern or image.

Motif A thematic or visual element; in design, a repeated form or pattern.

Motion Movement; a change in posture or position. In art, the depiction of movement or change.

Mural Large paintings created or displayed on a wall.

Organic shape Shapes and forms that are irregular, particularly those resembling objects in nature, such as the shape of the leaf or form of an animal

Perspective A system of representing objects and people in space on a flat surface so that the effect is the same as if the actual scene were viewed from a given point; one point perspective uses one point on the horizon line to make converging guidelines; two point perspective uses two points.

Portraits A painting, sculpture, drawing, photograph, or other representation, especially of the face, of a real person, living or dead.

Positive space Shapes, forms or lines that stand out from the background or negative space in an artwork.

Poster A large printed sign or notice, often illustrated with artwork and other images. It is often placed on a wall or another large surface to announce an event or to convey other information.

Principles Underlying characteristics in the visual arts such as repetition, balance, emphasis, contrast and unity.

Primary colors In pigment, colors from which others can be made: red, yellow, and blue; in light, the primary colors are red, green, and blue.

Printmaking The process of pressing paper against a surface that has ink or paint on it. Examples are linoleum, monoprint, and collograph.

Proportion The size relationship of one part to another part or to the whole.

Public art Artwork that is exhibited in public spaces. Sometimes it is commemorative, at other times it is intended to beautify and enliven. It is usually paid for by government bodies using public funds.

Relief print An artwork made by rolling ink onto a carved surface showing a raised design and then pressing paper onto it.

Relief sculpture A kind of sculpture that stands out from a flat background.

Rhythm A sense of visual movement or motion caused by the repetition of one or more elements of art, such as color, line, shape or form in an artwork. Rhythm is a principle of design.

Seascape Artwork that shows a scene of the sea or ocean.

Secondary colors Colors produced by mixing equal amounts of any two primary colors.

Shade A darker value of a hue, created by adding black or darker complementary color to the original hue.

Sketch journal A collection of sketches and writing that reflect one's personal influences, ideas, and artistic development.

Slab method A method of creating pottery by joining flat forms cut from slabs of clay.

Space An open or empty surface or area. Shapes and forms show empty space surrounding them (negative space) and the space they occupy (positive space). Space is an element.

Stabile A piece of sculpture having immobile units constructed of sheet metals or other materials and attached to fixed supports.

Still life Representation of inanimate objects, such as tables, flowers, etc., in drawings and paintings.

Storyboard A series of drawings that represent the visual and audio plan of a video production.

VISUAL ARTS

Styles An artists special way of creating art; the style of an artwork helps one to know how it is different from other artworks.

Symbols Lines, shapes or colors that have a special meaning.

Technique A special way to create artwork often by following a step procedure.

Texture The way a surface feels (actual texture) or how it may look (simulated texture) that can be sensed by touch and sight. Textures are described by words such as rough, silky, pebbly, etc.

Three-dimensional space The illusion of space that has depth created on a flat surface like paper.

Tone A less intense value of a hue, created by adding gray to the original hue.

Unity The sense of oneness or wholeness in a work of art.

Value An element of design that refers to the lightness or darkness of grays and colors.

Variety The combination of elements of art, such as line, shape or color, that adds extra interest to an artwork. Variety is a principle of design.

Visual arts A broad category that includes drawing, painting, printmaking, photography and sculpture; communication and design arts such as graphics and product design; film, video, and computer art; architecture and environmental arts such as urban, interior and landscape design; installation and performance art; folk arts; crafts such as ceramics, fibers, jewelry, works in wood, paper and other materials; visual analysis; art history; philosophy of art and aesthetics.

Warm colors The hues that range from yellow to redviolet on the color wheel.

Warp A series of tight threads, stretching lengthwise on a loom, through which the weft is woven.

Wash A very thin coat of paint. It is also a color that has been thinned with water (or turpentine if the paint is oil).

Watercolor Paint that is mixed with water and looks like watery inks or dyes.

Weaving An artwork made of woven thread, yarn or other fibers or materials.

Weft Weaving thread or other fiber like materials that are woven across the warp from side to side.



Appendix

ART

Core Curriculum: Standards for the Arts and Humanities

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Dance, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts

- A. Elements and Principles in each Art Form
- B. Demonstration of Dance, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts
- C. Vocabulary Within each Art Form
- D. Styles in Production, Performance and Exhibition
- E. Themes in Art Forms
- F. Historical and Cultural Production, Performance, and Exhibition
- G. Function and Analysis of Rehearsals and Practice Sessions
- H. Safety Issues in Art
- I. Community Performances and Exhibitions
- J. Technologies in Art
- K. Technologies in Humanities

9.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts

- A. Context of Works in the Arts
- B. Chronology of Works in the Arts
- C. Styles and Genre in the Arts
- D. Historical and Cultural Perspectives
- E. Historical and Cultural Impact on Works in the Arts
- F. Vocabulary for Historical and Cultural Context
- G. Geographic Regions in the Arts
- H. Pennsylvania Artists
- I. Philosophical Context of Works in the Arts
- J. Historical Differences of Works in the Arts
- K. Traditions Within Works in the Arts
- L. Common Themes in Works in the Arts

9.3 Critical Response

- A. Critical Processes
- B. Criteria
- C. Classifications
- D. Vocabulary for Criticism
- E. Types of Analysis
- F. Comparisons
- G. Critics in the Arts

9.4 Aesthetic Response

- A. Philosophical Studies
- B. Aesthetic Interpretation
- C. Environmental Influences
- D. Artistic Choices

APPENDIX

Elements and Principles of Art

Art Elements

- **1. Line** A continuous mark made on some surface by a moving point. It may be two-dimensional, three dimensional or implied.
- **2. Shape** An enclosed space defined and determined by another art element such as line, color or texture.
- **3. Form** An art element that is three-dimensional; has height, width, and depth. Cubes, cylinders and pyramids are examples of form.
- **4. Value** An element of art that describes the quality of lightness or darkness of color or non-color.
- **5. Texture** The surface quality or "feel" of an object; its smoothness, roughness or softness. Textures may be actual or simulated.
- **6. Color** Hue, value, and intensity are the three properties of color; a color's name, its lightness or darkness and its brightness or dullness.
- **7. Space** The distance or area between, around, below, above or within things. Space can be two or three dimensional.

Art Principles

- **1. Emphasis** A way of combining elements to stress the differences between those elements and create one or more centers of interest.
- **2. Balance** Refers to the way art elements are arranged to create a feeling of stability. Balance may be symmetrical or asymmetrical.
- **3. Harmony** A way of combining elements to emphasize their similarities and bind the picture parts into a whole; often achieved through repetition and simplicity.
- **4. Variety** Combining elements in involved ways to achieve intricate and complex relationships. It may increase the visual interest of a work of art.
- **5. Gradation** A way of combining art elements by using a series of gradual changes in those elements. For example, gradation refers to a step-by-step change from light to dark or small to large.
- **6. Movement** A way of combining elements that produces a look of action or causes the viewer's **& Rhythm** eye to sweep over the work in a certain manner.
- 7. Proportion Refers to the relationship of elements to each other and to the art work as a whole. Proportion may refer to the relative size of objects or to the amount of something. For example, a greater proportion of bright colors would add emphasis to an area of the art work.
- **8. Unity** The quality of oneness or wholeness that is achieved through the effective use of the elements and principles of art.

ART

Seeing and Understanding Art

A Guide for Students to Use for Critiquing Art

I. Identification: Naming the artwork

Title, Date, Artist, Medium

Subject Matter: Is it a portrait, landscape, religious, historical? **Description:** Listing images and shapes seen in the work.

II. Formal Analysis: Analyzing the visible elements of an artwork

General observations about the size, shape and proportions of the work

Line: How are lines used in the works as a whole?

Color: Describe and list colors used and how they are organized and/or relate to each other.

What is the function of color in the work?

Value: What is the role of light and shade? How is it used to define form?

Space: What kind of space is created deep (3-D) or flat (decorative)? What devices are used to create space (perspective, atmosphere, overlapping, foreshortening, color relationships)?

Composition: How are the elements and principles of art used in the work as a whole? How are they organized? (Principles: balance, movement, contrast, variety, rhythm, repetition, harmony.)

Technique: How is the media applied? How does it affect the work?

III. Interpretation: The meaning of an artwork

What was the artist trying to say?

What is your interpretation of the work?

Is it an actual event? If not, what does it relate to?

IV. Context: The historical, social, political, religious or personal background of an artist and an artwork

What historical events were taking place during the time the artwork was made?

What was happening in the artist's life?

How did society view certain moral issues?

V. Evaluation: The success or failure of an artwork

Did the artist achieve his goal?

Did the artwork affect the course of history?

Does it have the potential to affect people's perception of the world themselves?

How and/or why do you think?

How to Examine Works of Art

Looking

What colors are used?

What shapes, forms, and objects are in the art piece?

What is going on? Is some action taking place?

How is the artwork arranged?

Do you recognize a style you can name?

What material or materials is the art work made of?

What technique was used, or how was the art work made?

Thinking

What do you think the artist is trying to tell you?

How does the art make you feel?

Does the art move you to an action in any way?

Does the art remind you of something or someone in your life?

Do you like or dislike the piece of art?

Who made the art?

How does the technique and or the materials from which it is made contribute to the message the art work communicates?

Reflection

What are the whys and hows that explain your answers to the questions in the topics "Looking" and "Thinking"?

How do the what and the how answers in the "Looking" section contribute to the art work's ability to communicate?

Find evidence for your opinions in the art you are looking at.

ART

Multiple Intelligences Scales

Musical

Sensitivity to pitch, melody, rhythm, timbre and the emotional aspects of sound.

Vocal ability: A good voice for singing in tune and in harmony Instrumental skill: Played an instrument as a teenager or adult Composer: Made up songs or poetry and had tunes on her mind Appreciation: Interest in music such as rock, classical, country, etc.

Kinesthetic

The ability to use one's body in highly differentiated and skilled ways, for expressive as well as goal-directed purposes; to work skillfully with objects, both those that involve fine motor movements of one's fingers and hands and those that exploit gross motor movements.

Athletics: Involvement and skill in sports or other physical activities

Dexterity: Working with hands and expressive movement: able to use hands skillfully working with objects

Logical-Mathematical

To appreciate the actions that one can perform upon objects; the relations that obtain among those actions; the statements (or propositions) that one can make about actual potential actions, and the relationships among those statements.

Spatial

To perceive the visual accurately, to perform transformations and modifications upon one's initial perceptions, and to be able to recreate aspects of one's visual experience, even in the absence of relevant physical stimuli.

Space awareness: Solve problems of spatial orientation and moving objects through space such as driving a car **Working with objects:** Building, arranging, decorating, or fixing things; involves eye-hand integration **Artistic design:** Jobs or projects where aesthetics or design are important

Linguistic

Sensitivity to the meaning of words, the order among words, sounds, rhythm, inflections, different functions of language, phonology, syntax, semantics and pragmatic.

Expressive sensitivity: Pay attention to and used language for communication and expression

Rhetorical skill: To use language effectively for interpersonal negotiations, persuasion at school, work, home or

among friends

Writing/academic ability: To use words well in writing to create reports, letters, stories, verbal memory, reading and writing

Interpersonal

The ability to know other people, to recognize their faces, their voices and their persons; to react appropriately to them; to read the signals of other people and understand their motives, feelings and intentions.

Social sensitivity: Aware of and concerned about others, socially astute

Social persuasion: Able to influence others, socially astute **Interpersonal work:** Interest and skill for people oriented work

Intrapersonal

Our sensitivity to our own feelings, our own wants and fears, our own personal histories, awareness of our own strengths and weaknesses, plans and goals at school or vocational satisfaction.

Calculations: Meta-cognition, "thinking about thinking" involving numerical operations

Spatial problem-solving: Self awareness to problem-solve while moving self or objects through space; use of mental imagery

ART

APPENDIX

Lesson Planning Ideas:

Visual/Spatial

MATHEMATICS	LANGUAGE ARTS	SCIENCE HEALTH	SOCIAL STUDIES GEOGRAPHY	FAMILY/ CONSUMER SCIENCES INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY PE	FINE ARTS	HISTORY
Do a survey of students' likes and dislikes, then graph the results	Play Pictionary with vocabulary words	Draw pictures of things seen under a microscope	Draw maps of the world from visual memory	Draw pictures of how to perform certain physical feats	Watch dancers on video and imagine yourself in their shoes	Have imaginary talks or interviews with people from the past
Estimate measurements by sight and by touch	Use mind mapping as a notetaking process	Design posters or fliers showing healthy eating practices	Study culture through its visual art (painting and sculpture)	Create visual diagrams of how to use shop machines	Pretend you can enter a painting. Imagine what it is like	Make visual diagrams and flowcharts of historical facts
Add, subtract, multiply and divide using various manipulatives	Draw pictures of different stages of a story you are reading	Create montages or collages on science topics (e.g. mammals)	Make maps out of clay and show geographical features	Practice drawing objects from different angles (drafting)	Listen to music with eyes closed and create a sculpture from clay	Imagine going back in time. See what it was like back then
Imagine using a math process successfully, then really do it	Learning to read, write, and decipher code language	Draw visual patterns that appear in the natural world	Make décor for the classroom on a culture you are studying	Learn a series of spatial games (e.g., horseshoes, ring toss)	Draw the sets for the various scenes of a play you are reading	Paint a mural about a period of history
Learn metric measurement through visual equivalents	Use highlight markers to colorize parts of a story or poem	Pretend you are microscopic and can travel in the bloodstream	Use a map to get around an unfamiliar place or location	Imagine your computer is human. Draw how it works	Draw the visual and color pattern of a dance	Imagine and draw what you think the future will be

ART

Assessing Student Progress in the Visual Arts

The primary purpose of the assessment is to guide instruction. Assessing growth in artistic expression and response, art knowledge gained, skills mastered, and attitudes enriched provides a profile of students' total progress in art and helps guide further growth.

Why do we assess art learning? To guide instruction

- To find out if students learned what we attempted to teach
- To find out what students did not learn that we thought we taught (if this is the case, then it's up to the teacher to re-teach or teach the content in a different way)
- To monitor student progress in responding perceptively to art
- To monitor student progress in reflective thinking about aesthetic ideas
- To monitor student progress toward justifying merits of art works and presenting positions about judgments of artworks

What do we assess in art? Content and learning objectives: progress, growth, attitudes

Knowledge: facts, ideas, concepts

Examples:

What primary colors do you mix to make green?

Who painted "Sunflowers?"

Which of these paintings is a still life?

Using numbers 1 through 6, order the steps of this printmaking process

Understanding, comprehension

Examples:

Give two reasons why this artwork should be judged by criteria for realism.

Using a primary color crayon, draw a triangle overlapping a rectangle in the space below.

With markers, in the rectangle below, draw a picture using only warm colors.

Problem-solving: Using knowledge, understanding and critical-thinking skills such as analysis and synthesis to compose responses and to create art products.

Examples:

Complete a critique sheet for one of the four paintings displayed. Format to include: Description; Analysis, Interpretation, Judgment.

Using scrap papers and fabric, and the magazine bin, design and assemble a collage with space and texture as the primary elements of art, and rhythm as the primary principle of design.

Sketch the plans for two sculpture designs, both based on the same theme (an animal, an environmental concern, a portrait). Sketch one design as a plan for an additive sculpture, then interpret the same theme in a sketch for a subtractive sculpture.

When do we assess art learning? Continually, constantly

There are many ways to assess art learning – from informal observation to evaluating polished portfolios. An important form of assessing students is observing closely as they work, to monitor and assist with problems and progress, which surely is a hallmark of good teaching at all times in all subjects.

Assessing Student Progress in the Visual Arts cont'd

How do we assess art learning and growth?

Two major categories characterize strategies and methods of assessment and many have both quantitative and qualitative elements in their design. Assessment concerns in art are usually more qualitative in character.

Quantitative Assessment

Usually associated with evaluation of the student's knowledge and understanding of *objective* content; answers are generally right or wrong.

Often in the forms of tests and quizzes (multiple choice, sentence completion, matching, fill-in-the-blank).

There is a large body of factual, objective, knowledge-based information about art where right or wrong answers make the information amenable to traditional testing methods. It is a good idea to test what we can, by traditional methods, which helps us to justify the majority of art concerns which are less amenable to testing.

Qualitative Assessment

Usually associated with assessment of more *subjective* understandings in which qualities (characteristics, features, attributes) are addressed in responses.

Individual interpretations and judgments are supported with personally justified reasons based in evidence in the artwork.

There is a large body of information about art which is appropriately assessed using methods which rely on judgments supported by more subjective criteria.

Rather than "answers," good responses to qualitative questions depend upon reasons or articulated justifications; quality of response is generally judged on the persuasiveness of support provided by the student for the position taken.

Name		
Date	Room	

Artwork Comparison Form

Please list the works that you are comparing and describe briefly.

	,
А_ В_	
	Questions to answer:
1.	How are they alike?
_	How are they different?
_ _	riow are they different?
3.	What do you feel was most successful about A?
4.	What do you feel was most successful about <i>B</i> ?
5.	Which work are you most proud of and why?
6.	If you could change something about either piece, what would that be?
7.	Are there any new ideas that you would like to try?

Name		
Date	Grade	

Using Portfolios for Artwork Reflection

Final Student Reflection: Answer each question in complete sentences using art vocabulary.

1.	What was your favorite piece of artwork this year? Explain why.
2.	What is the most important thing you learned from this piece?
3.	What was your least favorite piece of artwork this year? Explain why.
4.	What would you do differently to improve this piece?
5.	What did you hope to do in art this year that we didn't do?
4.	Think about the projects you have done this year and describe how you have grown and changed in your artistic knowledge and skills.

Name		
Date	Room	

Portfolio Review Form

Student Section

1. I'm proud of		
because	 	
2. I need to work on		
3. Other ideas I'd like to try:		
or other laces i a line to try.		
4.0		
4. Questions:		

Literacy Through the Arts

First Grade

Timeline	Composer/ Artist	The Work: Music/Visual	Cross Curricular Connections	Suggested Readings	Studio Art Activity	Related Works / Other Resources	Notes
1891–1953	Sergey Prokofiev	Peter and the Wolf		Peter and the Wolf	Mask making		
1836–1910	Winslow Homer	A Huntsman and Dogs					
1678–1741 1800's	Antonio Vivaldi Unknown Chinese artist William	The Four Seasons 4 Seasons floral metal- work Sunflowers			Seasonal painting, pick favorite season, talk about changes in nature		
1001 1010	Johnson	Carmonore					
1825–1899 1825–1895	Johann Strauss Charles F. Worth	Blue Danube Evening Dress (Textile)	Dance, History, socio-cultural connections regarding risque dances, etc.	Hans Brinker and the Silver Skates by Hans Christian Anderson	People collage: colored paper textured with rubbings and crayons to show different types of clothing		
1854–1932	John Philip Sousa	Washington Post March	Civil War History	Biographies of soldiers, letters	Make an "art" postcard to send to a sol- dier in Iraq		
1861	Unknown Artist	Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry	Camp Wm Penn				
1779–1843 1851	Frances Scott Key Unknown Artist	Star Spangled Banner Washington Crossing the Delaware (inspired by Leutze)	Discussion about patri- otism, the role of a flag in patriotism		Make a flag of your own design with scrap material and glue	Lift Every Voice and Sing by James Weldon Johnson	Art work is from an earli- er time period but reflects the theme of patriotism

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ART

Literacy Through the Arts

Second Grade

Timeline	Composer/ Artist	The Work: Music/Visual	Cross Curricular Connections	Suggested Readings	Studio Art Activity	Related Works / Other Resources	Notes
1835–1921 1780–1849	Camille Saint- Sains Edward Hicks	Carnival of Animals Noah's Ark			Clay "fantamals": create your own fantasy ceramic animal	Merry Jesters, painting by Henri Rousseau (1844-1910)	Slight difference in time period, but very visually appropriate
1918–1990 1864–1901	Leonard Bernstein Henri Toulouse- Lautrec	Overture to Candide Moulin Rouge, The Dance					Big difference in terms of artist time- line, but very appropriate to the subject of the music
1893–1960 1904–1957	Arthur Benjamin Miguel Covarrubias	Jamaican Rumba Rhumba					
1891–1953 1866–1944	Sergey Prokofiev Wassily Kandinsky	Classical Symphony Improvisation No. 29	Both are Russian – discuss socio-cultural and political climate of Russia at that time		Create an abstract tem- pera painting, just listening to the music		
1840–1893 1888–1946	Peter Ilich Tchaikovsky Horace Pippin	1812 Overture End of War				William Charles drawing from an 1813 polit- ical cartoon	Art work is from a later time period (WWI)

Literacy Through the Arts

Third Grade

Timeline	Composer/ Artist	The Work: Music/Visual	Cross Curricular Connections	Suggested Readings	Studio Art Activity	Related Works / Other Resources	Notes
1913–1976	Benjamin Britten	Young Persons Guide to the Orchestra			Abstract color paper collage, discussion on composition		
1872–1944	Piet Mondrian	Composition with Blue and Yellow					
1900–1990	Aaron Copeland	Appalachian Spring, Doppio movi- mento		The Patchwork Quilt by Valerie Flournoy	Quilt project, using either construction paper or scrap material	Tar Beach Story and Quilt by Faith Ringgold	Different time period but artistically appropriate
1870–1932	Marie Hensley	Quilt		ricumcy	orap material		
1809–1847	Felix Mendelssohn	Symphony #4, Movement 1					
1740	Follower of Canaletto	Court of the Doge's Palace (Venice)					
1825–1899	Johann Strauss						Checking to make sure
1891	Anders Zorn						this is in the museum's collection
1898–1937	George Gershwin	Cuban Overture					
1883–1935	Charles Demuth	In Vaudeville					

Literacy Through the Arts

Fourth Grade

Timeline	Composer/ Artist	The Work: Music/Visual	Cross Curricular Connections	Suggested Readings	Studio Art Activity	Related Works / Other Resources	Notes
1900–1990 b. 1922	Aaron Copeland John Wilson	Fanfare for the Common Man Trabajador	Discuss Works Progress Administration, common man as heroic figure		Class mural project on brown kraft paper – com- munity heroes		
1839–1881 1887–1985	Modest Mussorgsky	Pictures at an Exhibition Over Vietebsk					
1007-1903	Marc Chagall	Over vietebsk					
1770–1827	Ludwig van Beethoven	Symphony No. 6, final 2		The Patchwork Quilt by	Paint a landscape about the	Video clip from Walt Disney's	
1792–1882	John Linnell	The Storm		Valerie Flournoy	effects of weather – a	Fantasia	
1895	Henri Joseph Harpignies	The Oak		ricumoy	before and after scene		
b. 1944	John Holland	It's About					
1874–1961	Violet Oakley	Study of Divine Law					

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Literacy Through the Arts

Fifth Grade

Timeline	Composer/ Artist	The Work: Music/Visual	Cross Curricular Connections	Suggested Readings	Studio Art Activity	Related Works / Other Resources	Notes
1900–1990	Aaron Copeland	Rodeo				Sculptures by Frederick Remington;	
1885–1960	Martin Ramirez	Large Cowboy and Rider				Vaquero by Luis Jiminez	
1685–1750	Johann Sebastian Bach	Brandenberg Concerto No. 5, Movement 1			Family painting		
1631	Cornelius Voss	Portrait of Anthony Reyniers and Family					
1770–1827	Ludwig van Beethoven	Overture to Lenore No. 3	Heroic women from Philadelphia				
b. 1919	Elizabeth Catlett	Sharecropper	and history				
1862–1918	Claude Debussy	La Mer, 2nd movement				Monet, Port of Le Havre Seascapes	
1840–1926	Claude Monet	Manneporte, Etretat (sea cliffs)				by Manet and other impressionists	
1867–1916	Enrique Granados	Playera Granados		Child's ver- sion of <i>Don</i> <i>Quixote</i>	Day of the Dead relief prints	Spanish Woman by Gustave	
1842–1871	Eduardo Zamacios y Zabala	Toreadore's Toilet		QU NOTE	printe	Corbet; Prints by Posada	
1838–1920	Max Bruch	Violin Concerto No. 1,	Both are German,				
1808–1880	Karl Friedrich Lessing	Movements 1 & 2	Romanticism				
		The Robber and His Child					

APPENDIX

ART

Literacy Through the Arts

Sixth Grade

Timeline	Composer/ Artist	The Work: Music/Visual	Cross Curricular Connections	Suggested Readings	Studio Art Activity	Related Works / Other Resources	Notes
1882–1971 1844–1910	Igor Stravinsky Henri Rousseau	Petrouschka Carnival Evening			Make marionettes	Little Painting with Yellow by Wassily Kandinsky	
1876–1946 1881–1973	Manuel de Falla Pablo Picasso				Create a "cubist" painting		
1895–1963	Paul Hindemith	Musicians Symphonic Metamorphosis, Hindemith movement			Creative color wheels with designs and patterns in		
1871–1957	Frantisek Kupka	Disks of Newton			complimenta- ry colors		
1895–1978 1901–1979	William Grant Still	African- American Symphony, Movements 1 & 4 The Library	Harlem Renaissance	Poetry and literature of the time	Write and illustrate an original poem	Tabu by Lawrence Augusta Savage; sculptures; photos by Van Der Zee	
1301-1379	Lawrence	THE LIDIALY				van Dei 266	

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Literacy Through the Arts

Seventh Grade

Timeline	Composer/ Artist	The Work: Music/Visual	Cross Curricular Connections	Suggested Readings	Studio Art Activity	Related Works/ Other Resources	Notes
1898–1937	George Gershwin	Rhapsody in Blue			Monochromatic blue painting		
1880–1940	Earl Horter	Rhapsody in Blue					
b. 1920	Paul Keene	Sky Window Series					
1756–1791	Wolfgang Mozart	Requiem					
1741–1827	Charles Willson Peale	Rachel Weeping					
b. 1948 b. 1960	Hannibal Lokumbe Lorna Simpson	African Portraits Counting		The Patchwork Quilt by Valerie Flournoy		Generations by Martin Puryear, Mother and Child by Elizabeth Catlett	
1930–1996 1898–1972	Toru Takemitsu Maurits C. Escher	A Flock Descends Day and Night			Discussion of Japanese woodcuts; create a woodcut of an animal	Snowy Geese by Munakata; Hiroshige prints from Edo period	

APPENDIX

ART

Literacy Through the Arts

Eighth Grade

Timeline	Composer/ Artist	The Work: Music/Visual	Cross Curricular Connections	Suggested Readings	Studio Art Activity	Related Works/ Other Resources	Notes
b. 1955 b. 1941	Bright Sheng Lilly Yeh	Prelude for Orchestra Landscape	Philadelphian, woman		Class group activity, such as a mural	Yeh's Village Arts Community – include on maps	
1881–1945 1876–1957	Bela Bartok Constantin Brancusi	Concerto for Orchestra, Movement 1 Bird in Space					
1833–1897 1859–1937	Johannes Brahms Henry O.	Alto Rhapsody with Marian Anderson	Philadelphian		Charcoal contour drawings		
1874–1934	Tanner Gustav Holst	Artist's Mother The Planets:	Tilladelpillati				Visually
b. 1928 1898–1976	Cy Twombly Alexander Calder	Mars & Jupiter movements 50 Days at Iliam Wall Sculpture	Philadelphian				appropriate though not the right time period. Twombly for Mars, Calder for Jupiter
b. 1962 b. 1939	Jennifer Higdon Barbara Chase- Riboud	Concerto for Orchestra Malcolm X	Both are Philadelphia women				

ART APPENDIX

Visual Arts Web Sites

All About Art	www.libranythinkguoot.org/1001150/indov.htm
All About Art Amazing Picture Machine	
Art Capades	
Architecture in the Classroom	
Art for Sale	
Art Institute of Chicago	
•	
Art Site for Kids -	
ArtsEdge Arts in the Public Interest	
Art Today Samples ArtsEdNet	•
(information, resources, and ideas that support the arts as a	
Art News	www.artdaily.com
(A daily edition of Art News from around the world.)	
Asian Arts	www.webart.com/asianart/index.html
Clip Art Searcher	www.webplaces.com/search/
Clip Art Connection	·
CRAYOLA Binney & Smith	
Community Arts Network (CAN)	•
Community Arts Network (CAN)	www.communityarts.riet
Detroit Institute of the Arts	www.dia.org
DoodleOpolis	
•	
Eyes on Art	www.kn.pacbell.com/wired/art/beholder.html
Eyes on Art	
(An interactive site that includes a variety of activities to help	students learn to look at art.)
Getty Education Institute for the Arts	www.artsednet.getty.edu
Global Classroom Projects	5 . ,
Guggenheim Museum, NYC	www.guggenheim.org/solomon
Inside Art – Art History unit	•
Institute of Egyptian Art and Archaeology	www.memst.edu/egypt/main/html
Kinderart	www.eduweb.com/insideart/index.html
Larry's Clip Art Collection	
Leonardo DaVinci Museum	
Links to art museums around the world	
Louvre	www.lourve.fr/lourea.htm
Metropolitan Museum of Art, NYC	www.metmuseum.org/
	_
Minneapolis Institute of Art	_

ART

Visual Arts Web Sites cont'd

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston	www.mfa.org/home.htm
Museum of Modern Art, MOMA	www.moma.org/
	-
National Archaeological Museum, Athens	www.culture.gr/2/21/214/21405m/e21405m1.html
National Art Education Association	www.nea.org
National Gallery of Art	www.nga.gov/
National Gallery, London	www.nationalgallery.org.uk/
National Museum of American Art	www/nmaa.si.edu/
National Museum of American Art (view collections)	www.nmma-ryder.si.edu/collections/online-index.html
Philadelphia Museum of Art	www.philamuseum.org
San Francisco's Exploratorium	
(A museum of science, art and human perspective with over 6 visit 24 hours a day.)	50 hands-on exibits. A virtual museum you can
San Francisco Fine Arts Museum	www.thinker.org/imagebase/index.html
School District of Philadelphia	
Search for images/information about 5000 artists	
Search for images by artist, title or date	
Silicon Graphics Image Gallery	
Smithsonian Institution	
Smithsonian Museum (view collections)	
Smithsonian Photographs Online	-
Offilitisofilari i flotograpiis Offilite	www.priotoz.si.edu/ilidex.html
The Arts and Business Council	www.artsbusiness.org/
The Incredible Art Department	<u> </u>
(Includes an Art Job Center which describes careers in art; vis a collection of lesson plans; a forum for chatting with other art	its to selected art rooms in schools around the country;
The Index of American Design	
(View collections of folk art, crafts, toys, and utilitarian objects	
The The Pennsylvania Art Education Association	•
The Thinker	www.thinker.org
The Web Museum	
The World of Puppets	www.itdc.sbcss.k12.ca.us/curriculum/puppetry.html
Time Life Photo Sight Home	
Treasures of the Czars	www.times.st-pete.fl.us/treasures/TC.lobby.html
Treasures of the Louvre	www.paris.org/musees/louvre/
Vatican Museum	
Virginia Museum of Fine Arts	
Virtual Museums	www.vol.it/UK/EN/ARTE/ingvirtual.html
Whirliaigs (soiongs and art)	www.coj muc mp uc/cln/vollic
Whirligigs (science and art)	vv vv vv.501.111u5.11111.u5/5111/ V01115

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Curriculum Writing Team:

Christine Whitt, Art Teacher – Franklin Learning Center Joyce Millman, Art Teacher – Amy-5 at James Martin Gail Morrison Hall, Art Teacher – Sharswood School William Casey, Art Teacher – Cooke School Susan Odessey, Art Teacher – Edison High School Richard Kunin, Retired Administrator/Art Teacher