

ART PASSPORT



Signature Of Bearer

Age: _____

School: _____

I have traveled the world through Art! These are the places I visited!

<input type="radio"/>	Pacific Northwest	<input type="radio"/>	South Pacific
<input type="radio"/>	Russia	<input type="radio"/>	Africa
<input type="radio"/>	Peru	<input type="radio"/>	China
<input type="radio"/>	India	<input type="radio"/>	South America
<input type="radio"/>	Egypt	<input type="radio"/>	Japan

A hand is pointing at a world map drawn on a chalkboard. The map is color-coded by continent: North America is green, South America is red, Africa is yellow, Europe is blue, and Australia is orange. The background is a light blue chalkboard.

Let's travel the world through art!

Please enjoy the following art lessons provided to you through the Interurban Center For The Arts (ICA). These lessons will allow you to explore several different places through art. You will learn about different customs, cultures, artists, and more.

No need to complete these projects in any certain order, go wherever your imagination takes you!

Have fun!

Pacific Northwest Leaf Animals



About The Culture:

The northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) has been listed as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act since 1990. Despite decades of species conservation and management efforts in the Pacific Northwest, the species continues to decline annually by 2.4 to 5.8 percent per year on average since 1985. Scientists cite fewer than 500 pairs in Washington. The species has experienced *habitat loss by timber harvest* and forest fragmentation. Because much of the densely canopied, mature forest structure has been significantly removed and fragmented by logging in the Northwest since the 19th century, old-growth forests of the northwest can no longer support their historical density of northern spotted owls. The health of northern spotted owl populations acts as a barometer for ecosystem health. They are an indicator species for late-successional forests in the Northwest. As such, their presence as predators in old-growth forests has a regulating effect on the density of other species; they are essential stitches in the patchwork of forest species composition. For the sake of a balanced and resilient ecosystem, it is critical that these owls persist.



Art Concept: shape, form, color, texture

Inspired by the artwork of [Walter Mason](#). Mason created very intricate and ornate carvings into leaves and often puts them in specific patterns based on their color. In this project artists will create intricate leaf images or animals using found materials.

Materials:

- Construction paper or cardstock (white or any color you have on hand)
- Elmer's glue
- Colored markers or pencils, Crayons (optional)
- Wax paper and heavy books (optional)

Directions:

1. Begin by collecting leaves from outside, the more colorful the better – but all green ones will work too! Bring them inside and dry the leaves off with a cloth or paper towels. If you need to flatten the leaves for this project, place them in one layer between two sheets of wax paper and place heavy books on top overnight. Why do leaves turn different colors in the fall?
2. Lay them out on a clean surface. Begin to arrange the leaves, creating the shape of small animals, flowers, or any other item you may imagine. Some examples are shown below. You may have to overlap leaves to get the effect you desire or layer them on top of one another – just play around with them and see what you come up with.
3. Once you have the image you want, carefully begin gluing the leaves onto the paper you have available. Remember to get them in the correct order. For younger artists, the help of an adult may be needed to help with gluing down the leaves in the correct order.
4. Allow glue to dry. Once the glue has dried young artists can use colored markers, pencils, or Crayons to add a background to their artwork.
5. Additionally, a marker can be used to add facial features to their animals if needed. i.e., eyes and noses

Learning Objectives:

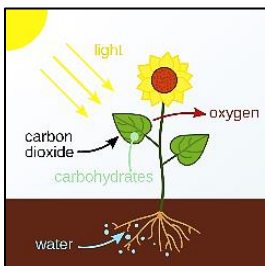
The [Elements of Art and Principles of Design](#) (Art Concepts) are define here.

Shape: In this project nature will determine the shape, the two-dimensional leaves that differ in length and width.

Notes & Resources:

Why do leaves turn different colors in the Fall?

As chlorophyll (any of several green pigments found in plants) goes away, other pigments start to show their colors. Therefore leaves turn yellow or red in fall. In fall, plants break down and reabsorb chlorophyll, letting the colors of other pigments show through. This process is call photosynthesis. To perform photosynthesis, plants need three things: **carbon dioxide, water, and sunlight**. By taking in water (H₂O) through the roots, carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the air, and light energy from the Sun, plants can perform photosynthesis.



1. Learn more about the [Plight of the Northern Spotted Owl](#)
2. More [examples of leaf animals](#)..... let your imagination go WILD!



Title: South Pacific Fish



About The Culture:

Art Concept: line, shape, form, color, pattern, variety

Materials:

- 1-3 Compact Discs (blank)
- Construction paper or cardstock (white and any additional colors you have on hand)
- Elmer's glue, Scotch tape
- Colored markers

Directions:

1. Using white or a light blue construction paper and colored markers or colored pencils create a blue ocean that will serve as a background to your colorful fish. *
2. Older children can incorporate some [Polynesian symbols](#) into the water or make them part of the design on the fish.



3. Next, using one cd (iridescent side facing up) for each fish and colored markers, decorate the CD so it resembles the colors of a tropical fish of your choosing. Take inspiration from these [colorful fish images](#)



- Cut a tail(s) and fins out of colored construction paper or use white paper. If you cut them out of white paper be sure to use markers to add color to the tail and fins. Glue colored tail and fins to each fish.



- Once you have this completed and using the background you just created glue the colorful fish CD(s) to your background.
- With a dark blue or black marker make air bubbles around your fish.



Learning Objectives:

The [Elements of Art and Principles of Design](#) (Art Concepts) are define here.

Notes and Resources:

- This is a great project for children of all ages! Keep it simple for younger children or for older children encourage them to create a fantastic Polynesian inspired background before they add their decorated fish CD's.
- Learn more about the colorful [fish of the South Pacific](#)
- Project taken from a revised version of this project found [here](#).

Clay Russian Dymkovo Animals



About The Culture:

Dymkovo toys, also known as Kirov toys, are molded painted clay figures of people and animals. It is one of the old Russian folk art handicrafts, which still exists in a village of Dymkovo near Kiev. Traditionally, the Dymkovo toys are made by women. The tradition of making pennywhistles in the form of a horse, a horse rider, and a bird goes back to the ancient magic ritual images and has to do with the agricultural calendar holidays. Later, little figures lost their magic meaning and turned into toys for children, the making of which would become an artistic handicraft. Up until the 20th century, this toy production had been timed to the spring fair called *свистунья*, or whistler. The first recorded mentioning of this event took place in 1811, however it is believed to have existed for some 400 years, thus dating the history of Dymkovo toy at least from the 17th century. The Dymkovo toys are molded from a mixture of local potter's clay and river sand. The parts of a toy are then fastened together with watery clay. After the toys are dried and tempered in a furnace, they are whitewashed with chalk diluted in milk, then painted with in 4 to 10 colors, and decorated with gold leaf. The most ancient motifs of the Dymkovo toys are the animals and birds. However, the Dymkovo toy trade is famous primarily for the colorful figurines of proud noble ladies, fat merchant wives, elegant gentlemen, valiant hussars, and groups of figurines depicting scenes from the circus life and open-air markets. The charmingly lively and often funny characters of the toys graphically represent the everyday life of a small Russian town in the 19th century.

The toy structure includes basically a bell-shaped skirt and a torso with attached small spherical head, bent arms, and diminutive children's figures. The Dymkovo toys are painted in as many as a dozen colors, rather than two or three, typical for other Russian earthenware toys. They are adorned with distinctive ornaments of squares, stripes, circles, loops, or dots.



Art Concept: line, shape, form, color, texture, proportion

Materials:

- Air dry clay 2-3 inch in diameter balls of clay stored in a Ziploc baggie with a damp paper towel for each student – this can be prepared in advance. Keep them small– remember these are pennywhistles! Or make your own clay at home; see below!

- Old toothbrushes and small water containers
- Clear Matte Artist Fixative or Mod Podge
- Acrylic paint and paint brushes (optional)
- Colored Markers (optional)

Directions:

1. Prepare clay, you can do this yourself at home. Begin by having each child soften (warm) their clay by working it back and forth in their hands.
2. Allow students to select an animal that they wish to recreate in the Dymkovo style. Have them begin by forming the body parts using various geometric forms. See the sample below.
3. Next, children will begin attaching the body parts to each other. To do this, have them roughen up the two surfaces that will be joined with a toothbrush that has been dipped in water. Connect the two roughened surfaces and have them gently smooth the clay at the seam of the connected joints.
4. Continue doing this until the animal is completely assembled. Allow to dry overnight. An oven set on low is a great way to speed up the drying process!
5. Spray dry figurines with a clear matte artist fixative or paint with Mod Podge. Allow to dry.
6. Allow the students to paint their figurine with a white acrylic base coat followed by additional colors and patterns.



Learning Objectives:

The [Elements of Art and Principles of Design](#) (Art Concepts) are defined here.

Notes and Resources:

1. Learn more about [Russian Dymkovo figurines](#)
2. [5 Ways to make clay at home](#) with your children.

African Samburu Necklace



About The Culture:

The Samburu are a Nilotic people of north-central Kenya. Samburu are a semi-nomadic people who herd mainly cattle but also keep sheep, goats, and camels. The name they use for themselves is Lokop or Loikop, a term which may have a variety of meanings which Samburu themselves do not agree on. Many assert that it refers to them as "owners of the land" though others present a very different interpretation of the term. African jewelry dates back thousands of years and the oldest jewelry known is some shell beads discovered in a cave in South Africa believed to be about 75,000 years. Tribal African Jewelry was made from natural materials such as ivory, amber, bone, wood, shells, metal, hair and stone. These various materials were fashioned into necklaces, waist chains, bracelets, ankle chains and head adornments. The jewelry of Africa is not just ornamental. For each group, rituals and religion play a major part in the adornment of jewelry. Each piece is represented and worn for a particular reason, ranging from aesthetics to identifying marks of a society or group.



Art Concept: line, shape, color, pattern, repetition, variety, rhythm

Materials:

- 2 paper plates
- Colored markers
- Scissors
- Glue
- Embellishments: beads, sequins, ribbon, yarn, buttons, etc.
- Acrylic paints -optional

Directions:

1. With the help of an adult, carefully cut out the center of the paper plate leaving about 3 inches of the outer rim remaining. If you need to cut a straight line from the outer rim to the center to remove the center that is fine. This cut will need to be made at some time so that the child can put this around their neck.
2. Once the center is removed lay the plate flat and with markers or paint allow the child to create an [African inspire design](#) on the plate for their necklace. Remember to use lots of color!
3. Once the design is done or dry allow your child to add embellishments to personalize their necklace.

Learning Objectives:

The [Elements of Art and Principles of Design](#) (Art Concepts) are define here.

Notes and Resources:

1. Learn more about the [Samburu people](#)
2. [Samburu necklace art project](#)



Peruvian Llama



About The Culture:

It is rare to see a Peruvian woman or young girl without her hands busy spinning. It is mainly a feminine activity in indigenous culture, and often so commonplace as to be performed almost unconsciously. It is also common, in weaving communities, for boys to learn how to spin from a young age. Spinning is done while watching over your children or sheep. It is a skill that takes years of practice to spin proficiently. Spinning is a vital part of the weaving process, as the yarn must be fine, but strong and even to be useful in weaving high-quality textiles. Quechua weavers use a drop spindle (*pushka*), which is like a wooden top with an elongated axis. The pushka varies in size with the diameter of thread being spun. The act of spinning is known as *puskhay*. Multiple threads are combined to form stronger ones. Single strands of thread are removed from the pushkas, combined into balls and skeins, and then spun together again.



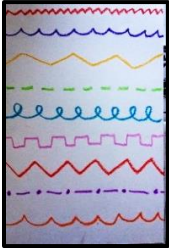
Art Concept: line, shape, form, color, value, space, texture, pattern, proportion,

Materials:

- 2- sheets white construction paper or cardstock
- Oil pastels
- Colored pencils (optional)
- Pencil and eraser
- Scissors and glue
- Wood skewer, toothpick, or popsicle stick (optional)
- Watercolor and oil pastel resist technique (optional technique)
- Chalk pastel and black sharpie (optional technique)

Directions:

1. On one sheet of the white paper, using a pencil and eraser, begin to [draw your Llama](#) step by step. Use a light touch, do not press too hard with the pencil.
2. Once the drawing is complete color in the Llama using oil pastels, Crayons, colored pencils, or chalk pastels. Be sure to use different types of [line to create the texture of the Llama's fur](#)! When this is complete, use scissors to carefully cut out the colored Llama. Set aside
3. On the second sheet of white paper, use any of the above mediums to draw rows of different patterns of lines and shapes. See image below.



4. Now you can begin to create the colorful rows of [Peruvian textile patterns](#) by coloring around each of the lines of design with your selected medium (i.e. oil pastels, crayons, etc.).
NOTE: Another approach would be to color the rows in with oil pastels or Crayons and then using either a toothpick, popsicle stick, or skewer, draw different line patterns through the oil pastel and Crayon, lifting the wax from the paper. The line patterns will appear white when scratched through the oil pastel or Crayon. See image of Llama at the top of page one.
 *Older students can use watercolors to paint around the oil pastels or Crayons, using a wax [resist technique](#).



5. Once the Peruvian textile pattern is complete (and/or dry) glue your Llama image on top of the colorful background. Allow to dry!
Note: You can use adhesive scrapbooking *Dots* to slightly lift your Llama off the page creating additional visual interest!
6. Sign your artwork!

Learning Objectives:

The [Elements of Art and Principles of Design](#) (Art Concepts) are define here.

Notes and Resources:

1. Llama Project – [MaryMaking: Llamas with Peruvian Textiles](#)
2. [How to draw a Llama](#) step by step video or [website tutorial](#)
3. Explore these [images of Peruvian textiles](#) for background ideas!
4. Learn how [Peruvian textiles are created, designed, and woven](#)

Red Chinese Lantern with happiness symbol



About The Culture:

The type of lantern used in Chinese New Year is usually decorated with a red paper shell. Some lanterns have candles inside for illumination. Most are just made of red paper for decoration purposes only. During Chinese New Year celebrations, the lantern is usually hung on the door front or inside the house. In some parts of China, the lantern is a must for the Yuan Xiao festival. According to tales and legends, the beginning of **Chinese (Lunar) New Year** started with the fight against a mythical beast called the "Year". The "Year" looks like an ox with a lion head and inhabits in the sea. At the night of New Year's Eve, the "Year" will come out to harm people, animals, and properties. Later, people found that the "Year" fears red, fire, and loud sounds. Therefore, for self-protection, people formed the habit of posting red Dui Lian in front of their house as well as launching fireworks and hanging lanterns at year end. Papercutting is an art form that involves cutting (usually red) paper. The most popular subjects are animals, humans, flowers, or the character of "Xi", which means happiness. During Chinese New Year, most papercutting pieces are pasted on windows, and some are placed on the wall and front door.

Art Concept: line, shape, form, color

Materials:

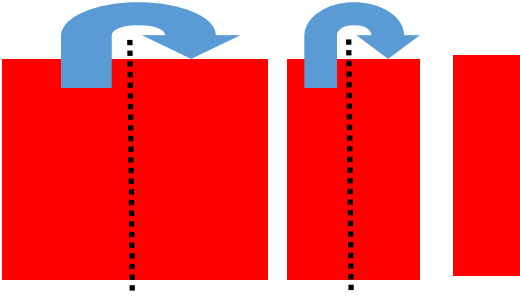
- 2-3 sheets red construction paper
- Pencil and eraser
- Scissors
- Glue
- Scotch Tape or stapler
- Colorful wrapping paper (optional)
- Yarn or string (optional)

Directions:

Double Happiness Paper Cut Template

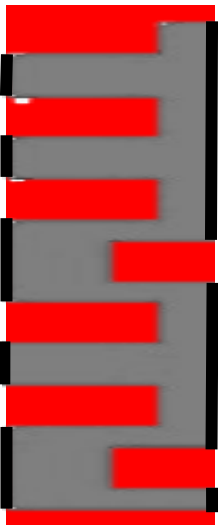
Using a 6x6 inch sheet of red paper:

1. Fold 6"x6" red paper in half and then in half again.



2. Using a pencil and ruler trace the Chinese symbol onto the red folded paper from step #1.

Make sure that the traced image touches both folded sides.



3. Once the symbol is traced in pencil, use your scissors to carefully cut out the symbol. **DO NOT CUT** along the fold — these areas are marked in solid black lines on this drawing. Once symbol is cut out, unfold the red paper to reveal the double happiness symbol.

Red Chinese Lantern

1. Start out with any rectangular sheet of red paper or cardstock.
2. Cut a 1-inch-wide strip off on one short side. Set this aside for the handle.

3. Fold the paper in half, lengthwise.
4. Draw a horizontal line one inch from the long edge opposite the fold.
*This line is just a guide for cutting and may not be necessary for older kids.
5. Starting from the folded edge, cut a straight line about an inch from one short edge, all the way up to the horizontal line.
6. Continue to cut more straight lines about 1 inch apart until you reach the opposite short edge of the paper. Remember that the horizontal line marks the point where you stop cutting each straight line.



8. Unfold the paper. The paper will have several vertical slits along the middle. Erase any pencil marks or re-fold the crease the opposite way to hide the pencil marks at the back.
9. Decorating the lantern is optional but if you wish to jazz up yours, here are some ideas you can try:
 - a.) Make a border by painting with any water-based paint or coloring with crayons or oil pastels.
 - b.) Create patterns and details with glitter glue, puffy paint, or markers.
 - c.) Glue on a strip of gift wrap paper, patterned paper, fabric, lace, washi tape, or a wide ribbon to make a border.
 - d.) Add texture by gluing on materials like craft foam or felt shapes, small buttons, beads, sequins, ribbon, lace, etc. Do not glue on materials that are too heavy for your paper though.

Learning Objectives:

The [Elements of Art and Principles of Design](#) (Art Concepts) are define here.

Notes and Resources:

1. Learn more about the [Chinese New Year](#)
2. More [Chinese New Year projects](#)

Variation on this project:



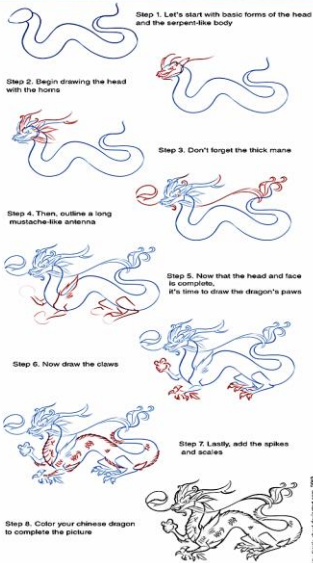
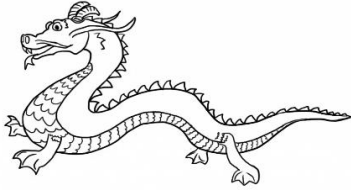
Materials:

- 1 sheet white paper
- 1 sheet construction paper, any color
- Pencil and eraser
- Scissors and glue
- Colored Pencils

Directions:

1. Fold your white paper in half, using a pencil sketch one half of the vase shape.
2. Keeping the paper folded, carefully cut the vase out. This will give a symmetrical vase.

- Open paper vase and using your pencil begin to draw a Chinese dragon and other designs on the vase. Once the design is completed color in this design with the colored pencils.



- Next, glue vase to the colored construction paper. At this point the vase could be done or if the child wishes, flowers can be added to the vase using colored pencils or acrylic paint!



Notes and Resources:

- Learn more about the importance of the [Dragon](#) in Chinese culture.
- [Chinese vase project](#) from Deep Space Sparkle
- Find more images of [Chinese Dragon Vases](#) here for inspiration

India, Chalk Rangoli and a Sunny Day!



About The Culture:

Rangoli is an art form originating in the Indian subcontinent, in which patterns are created on the floor or a tabletop using materials such as powdered lime stone, red ochre, dry rice flour, colored sand, quartz powder, flower petals, and colored rocks. It is an everyday practice in Hindu households; however, the colors are preferred during festivals and other important celebrations as it is time consuming. Rangoli are usually made during Diwali or Tihar, Onam, Pongal, Sankranti and other Hindu festivals in the Indian subcontinent, and are most often made during Diwali. Designs are passed from one generation to the next, keeping both the art form and the tradition alive.

A **mandala** is a geometric configuration of symbols. In various spiritual traditions, mandalas may be employed for focusing attention of practitioners and adepts, as a spiritual guidance tool, for establishing a sacred space and as an aid to meditation and trance induction.

Art Concept: line, shape, form, color, pattern, radial balance, unity, movement

Materials:

- Colored sidewalk chalk
- Masking or painters' tape (optional)
- A Sunny Day!

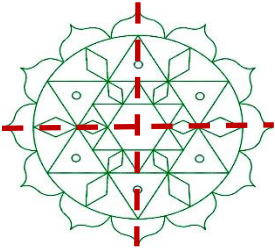
Alternate Project (great for inside on a rainy day!)

- Construction or cardstock of any color
- Different types of pasta
- Food coloring in different colors
- Rubbing alcohol
- Plastic Ziploc bags (sandwich size)
- Glue
- Ruler, Pencil, and eraser

Directions:

1. Find a large smooth area on the sidewalk or driveway outside. Using the sidewalk chalk begin to [draw your Rangoli mandala design](#) starting at the center and working outward. You might want to begin with a grid (seen

below) to keep everything balanced. Remember to make it balanced you need to create a mirror image of one side to the other side. Use lots of lines, shapes, and color when creating your design!



2. Use the masking tape to cover different lines in your mandala. Color around and over the tape. When you are done, gently pull up the tape, this will allow the sidewalk to show through which gives your mandala some visual interest!

Here is a great alternative to this project that uses colored pasta!

1. Prepare your [colored pasta](#) the night before with the help of an adult!
2. On the construction paper gently sketch out your mandala design using a pencil and eraser. Draw a grid and then begin to form a design that starts at the center and works outward from the center.
3. Once you have your design completed, fill in the design with your colored pasta. When this is done, carefully lift each piece of pasta, apply glue, and return it to its place in your design.



Learning Objectives:

The [Elements of Art and Principles of Design](#) (Art Concepts) are define here.

Notes and Resources:

1. **Radial balance** is a form of symmetrical balance where elements within an image radiate outward from a central point.
2. [Chalk Mandala Video](#) / Sidewalk chalk version
3. [How to color pasta](#) with food coloring and rubbing alcohol:
 - **Select a variety of dried pasta shapes.** Feel free to mix and match pasta shapes as much as you'd like. Having a variety of shapes is helpful, consider your project and use whatever shapes make sense to complete your vision.
 - **Divide the pasta into sealable Ziploc bags.** Each bag will be for a different dye color, so if you're planning to make 3 colors, fill 3 separate freezer bags with pasta. Make the plastic baggies fairly full (½ cups of pasta) and be sure to leave about 2 inches of headspace so you can move the pasta around and distribute the food coloring.
 - **Add 1 teaspoon of rubbing alcohol to your first bag of pasta.** Measure out the rubbing alcohol (70% concentration) and dump it over the pasta in the baggie. You can substitute 1 tsp. Distilled white vinegar if you don't want to use alcohol. It's best to work with one bag at a time and complete the process before moving on to the next bag/color.
 - **Add 10 drops of food coloring to the first bag of pasta.** If you want vibrant results, use a little more food coloring. If you're going for pastel pasta, use a little less than 10 drops. You can use any color you want and even experiment with mixing colors to create new ones.

- **Seal the freezer bag tightly and give it a good shake.** Shake vigorously and massage the pasta with your hands so that the alcohol and food coloring are both distributed evenly throughout the bag. If the color isn't coating the pasta adequately, feel free to add a little more food coloring or alcohol to the baggie.



South American Artist -Prisarts



About The Culture: : Prisarts' paintings in many ways record what is most important to her: her feelings and experiences with family and friends, places she has visited along with the emotional aspects of her life. Prisarts hope is that in these images you will find something familiar, something which will strike and remind you of what is important in your own life. She has made painting as her career over the past 8 years. Prisarts has employed various styles and techniques, her favorite which she has been known for are my use of acrylics, textured paints, and oils. Her Filipino heritage is evident in her Hispanic/ Latin art themes, especially with the use of vibrant colors. Working almost every day, it is a passion and a great way to express her emotion through texture, color, perspective, and contrast. Painting is Prisarts life. It is a calling that is as strong and real as the beating of her heart.

About The Artist: I love scribbling, painting scenes that catch my eye and ideas/memories that move me. I love painting folk art angels, mermaids, seascapes, flora and fauna and musical instruments. I am a self-taught artist living in Orange County, California. I am also an Interior Designer. I graduated with Degree in Bachelor of Fine Arts at University of Santo Tomas in the Philippines. I have been painting for almost 12 years as a hobby. Then I started giving them as gifts for birthdays, weddings, and different occasions. As a Designer, some of my artwork has been used as accessories for my client's houses, stores, and offices. I started posting my work online a few years ago and was lucky to get buyers and orders. I like using joyful, whimsical colors. It adds fun and pleasure in my paintings. In fact, the most common comment I hear regarding my work is that my artwork just makes people smile.

Art Concept: line, shape, form, color, texture

Materials:

White paper or cardstock (half or full sheet depending on time and age of the student)

Pencil and eraser

Colored markers or pencils

Colored construction paper, used for framing each picture (optional)

Glue (optional)

"I love painting folk art angels, mermaids, seascapes, flora and fauna and musical instruments." -Prisarts

Directions:

1. Allow students to create their own Mexican inspired drawings using a pencil and eraser. There are some examples on page 4.
2. These drawings should be surrounded by a boarder of some kind; either flowers, cactus, or chili peppers for example.
3. Once students are happy with their drawings (does it make you smile?), they can begin to color it in with colored markers or pencils. Get creative and add as many items and color as they can—fill the sheet of paper!
4. For display; glue each picture to a different color of construction paper to add to the colorfulness of the display.



Learning Objectives:

The [Elements of Art and Principles of Design](#) (Art Concepts) are define here.

Notes and Resources:

<https://prisartspaintings.com/about/>

<http://www.artlicensing.com/content/prisarts>

Egyptian papyrus painting



About The Culture: Papyrus depicting a man being transported on a barque to the afterlife by Thoth and Khepri.

Papyrus is a plant (*Cyperus papyrus*) which once grew in abundance, primarily in the wilds of the Egyptian Delta but also elsewhere in the Nile River Valley, but is now quite rare. These plants once were simply part of the natural vegetation of the region, but once people found a utilitarian purpose for them, they were cultivated and managed in farms, harvested heavily, and their supply depleted. Papyrus still exists in Egypt today but in greatly reduced number. Once papyrus was cut, harvested, and processed into rolls, it was called *djema* which may mean 'clean' or 'open' in reference to the fresh writing surface. The ancient Egyptians believed that life on earth was only one part of an eternal journey which ended, not in death, but in everlasting joy. When death came, it was only a transition to another realm where, if one were justified by the gods, one would live eternally in a paradise known as The Field of Reeds. The Field of Reeds was a mirror image of one's life on earth. The aim of every ancient Egyptian was to make that life worth living eternally and, as far as the records indicate, they did their very best at that.

Egyptian Hieroglyphics were the formal writing system used in Ancient Egypt. Hieroglyphs combined logographic, syllabic and alphabetic elements, with a total of some 1,000 distinct characters. Cursive hieroglyphs were used for religious literature on papyrus and wood.

Art Concept: line, shape, form, color, pattern, proportion

Materials:

White paper 9x12 for each student

Powdered coffee

Water, water container

Paint brushes

Pencils

Colored pencils, Crayola, or markers

Directions:

1. Create papyrus style paper by putting a little powdered coffee into a small amount of water.

2. Paint this mixture on paper, allow to dry.

Note: This can be done prior to class. To make the paper darker add additional coats of the coffee / water mixture until it reaches the desired darkness. Edges can be torn to make it look more authentic.

3. Give each student a piece of the imitation papyrus and allow them to sketch out the design of their headdress or full god/goddess image in pencil, using symbols and images that are representational of them and their personality. Get creative! See page 4
4. Once the sketch is completed students should color their image using markers or colored pencils.
5. Add additional images (hieroglyphics—below) to the background and create a border design to your artwork. In this border be sure to have each student give their image an original name also include a description of their powers i.e. goddess of Starbucks!!!

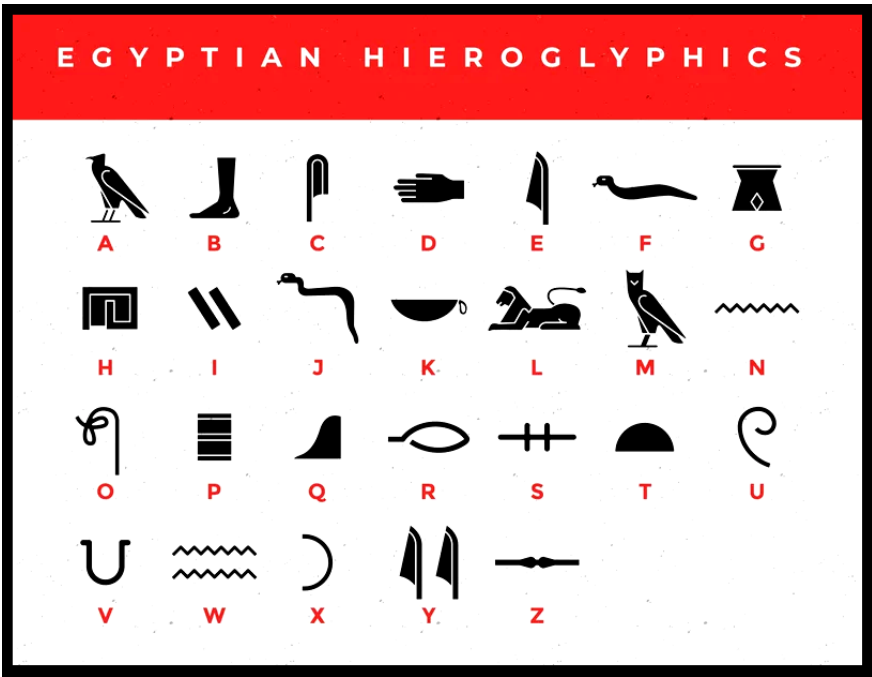
Learning Objectives:









The [Elements of Art and Principles of Design](#) (Art Concepts) are defined here.

Notes and Resources:

1. https://www.ancient.eu/Egyptian_Papyrus/
2. <http://www.ancientegypt.co.uk/gods/explore/khepri.html>
3. <http://www.ancientegypt.co.uk/gods/explore/thoth.html>





<p>Bastet— goddess of happiness with a head dress of a cat.</p>		<p>Horus—god of the sky and the divine protector of kings. He is depicted as a hawk or a man with the head of a hawk.</p>	
<p>Hathor —goddess of beauty, love, and music. She hold a solar disc between the horns on her head dress.</p>		<p>Khepre—is one of the first gods, self-created. His name means "he who came into being". It is thought the he rolls the sun across the sky. He takes the form of a scarab or beetle.</p>	
<p>Isis— the goddess of life, healer, ideal mother and wife, and protector of kings. She is depicted with a throne on her head</p>		<p>Khaum— creator god who protects the source of the Nile. He is depicted as a ram-headed man.</p>	
<p>Tefnut— she is the goddess of rain and air. She is depicted as a woman with the head of a lion</p>		<p>Seth— god of darkness, chaos, battles, and confusion. He is often depicted as a man with the head of a hippopotamus, pig, or donkey.</p>	

Japanese Kokeshi Dolls



About The Culture:

Kokeshi dolls are a traditional Japanese folk art that originated in the rural northeastern regions of Japan approximately 200 years ago. Woodworking artists used hand-turned lathes and scrap pieces of wood left over from making furniture and household utensils to create inexpensive toys. Traditional dolls have been made in the same style for generations, with round heads and cylindrical bodies that lack arms or legs. Each region in which Kokeshi are created maintains a particular style, using designs and colors unique to their production. Each doll is hand-painted, so no two are exactly alike.

Art Concept: line, shape, form, color, proportion

Materials:

- [Round wooden clothes pins](#)
- Colored markers, black marker
- Scissors
- Glue
- Embellishments: colorful wrapping paper, sequence, ribbon, colored wire, yarn, buttons, etc.
- Acrylic paints -optional

Directions:

1. Each figure will need one rounded clothes pin. The rounded top should be used as the head for your Kokeshi doll, and the straight area will become the body of the doll.
 2. Begin by drawing on the facial features for your figure. You can do this in pencil initially and then go over the pencil with a black marker.
 2. Facial features and clothing can be drawn or painted directly onto the unfinished surface of the wood.
 3. Colored wrapping paper may be cut out and glued on to create clothing details on the dolls. Ribbons, strings, and wire can add accents and camouflage seams where pieces join.
- NOTE:** For older children clothing can also be drawn or painted on with markers only. You be the artist – get creative with items found around the house!
4. **Optional:** Glue a wooden disk or square shape to the base of each doll so it stands more securely.
 5. **Optional:** use a matte or gloss fixative (Mod Podge) to protect the doll, especially if it will be handled often.



Learning Objectives:

The [Elements of Art and Principles of Design](#) (Art Concepts) are define here.

Notes and Resources:

1. [Kokeshi Doll](#) at Blick Art Supplies – Art Projects
2. [Learn more about Kokeshi Dolls](#)