

CREATING JOURNEYS THROUGH THE ARTS

Expanding the Creative Mind through Mixed Media
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Editor: Blair Nakamoto



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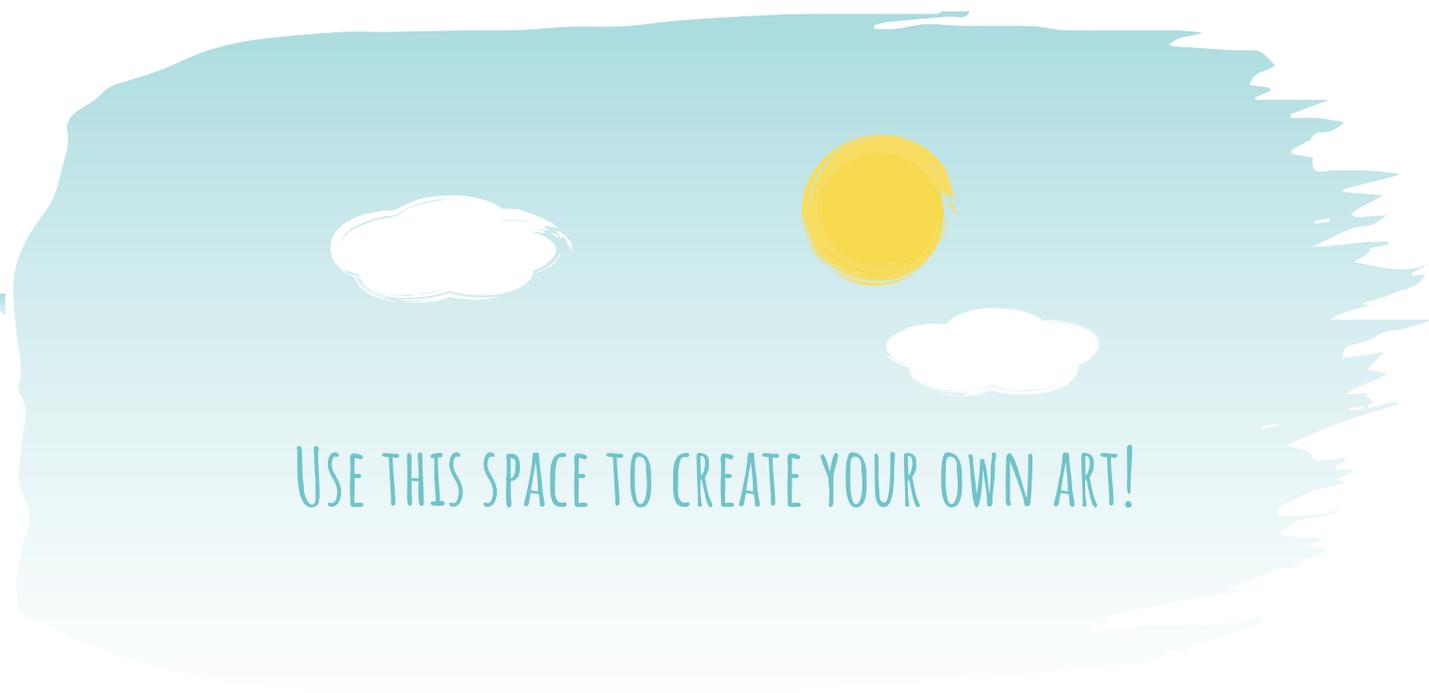
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USE THIS SPACE TO CREATE YOUR OWN ART!





Art Sphere Inc.
Transforming Lives Through Art

STRENGTHENING OUR COMMUNITIES SINCE 1998

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CREATING JOURNEYS THROUGH THE ARTS

Follow your creativity and go beyond where the path leads so you can leave a trail to inspire others to express themselves, too!

Preface

We are pleased to present *Creating Journeys Through the Arts* to take you on a path to transform everyday materials into art, to explore the intersections of art with nature, literacy, technology, theater, music, mindfulness and STEAM and to learn how to use the arts to express your core values. Throughout this journey, we invite you to reflect on the legacy that can be created through the arts.

How this Book Came About

In 2020, Art Sphere Inc. (ASI) responded to Covid - 19 to move our curriculum offerings online to engage and enrich Philadelphia's communities remotely. ASI has always been concerned about the lack of access and cutbacks in funding for the cultural arts in the inner city. In response, we developed this book of free art lesson plans for children to stimulate and inspire creative thinking. Each art project is outlined with easy-to-follow instructions and can be completed with low-cost or "found" materials. The printed book is supplemented by a database on ASI's website (www.artsphere.org) with additional art lessons, which can be downloaded by teachers and families. The projects in this book, which have been tested in Art Sphere workshops and in schools, at public events and with diverse audiences, are designed to be easy enough for a parent or a teacher with no formal arts training to teach to others. All the projects can be completed in an hour or less and are intended for children from preschool to 6th grade.

How to Use Our Online Materials and This Book

Not everyone learns the same way. Some people are more visual, some more musical, some more mathematical¹. Our "Trail Maps" include symbols depicted in a "road sign" at the top of each page and indicate the different learning styles to be found in each project. By pointing out the different ways that a project can be approached, parents and teachers can guide their children to their individual paths to artistic success and ways to express their unique creative voices. The different learning styles and the symbols used to represent them in this book include:



Literacy and Verbal-Linguistic
(using words effectively)



Recycling and Naturalistic
(responding to nature)



Technology and Logical-Mathematical
(reasoning, calculating)



Health and Intra-personal
(understanding one's own interests, goals)



Theatre and Bodily-Kinesthetic
(using the body effectively and creatively)

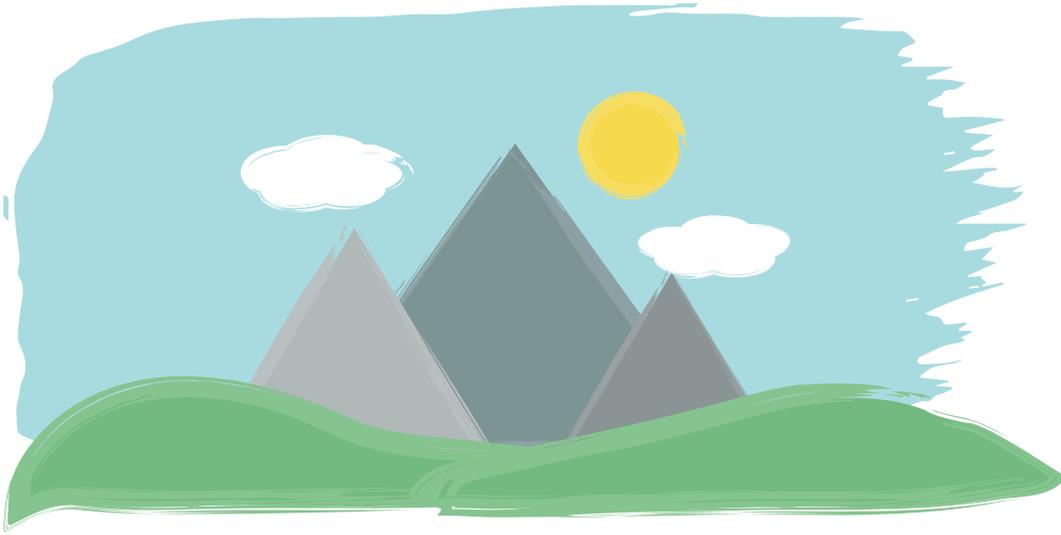


Musical-Rhythmic
(sensitivity to rhythm and sound)



Multicultural and Interpersonal
(understanding, interacting with others)

¹ These learning styles are based on Howard Gardner's discussion of types of intelligences. For more detail, see: Howard Gardner, *Frames of Mind: The Theory of Multiple Intelligences* (New York: Basic Books, 1983).



The lesson plans are more than just making art objects. They incorporate ideas such as compassion, mindfulness, respect for nature, healthy eating, cooperation, and other ideas for living in a way that contributes to a civil society. The pages are laid out as if you and the class are taking a journey:

- **Your Destination:** summarizes the outcome
- **Travel Kit:** list of materials you will need to make the object
- **On the Path:** ideas and directions for each child to make his/her own object and ideas for exploring the meaning of each object
- **Group Tour:** how to transform the individual process into an interactive and collaborative group experience
- **Extend your Journey:** vocabulary, helpful references, and links to explore additional ideas

Find ways to express yourself - it's ok to think outside the box!

Knowing that links sometimes become inactive or are changed is beyond our control and we apologize for the inconvenience. All the referenced links in this book have been checked for accuracy.

Please check our blog (<https://artsphere.org/free-resources/curriculum/>) and other social media channels for more suggestions on creative art projects.



THANK YOU

This book would not have been possible without the participation of many talented and dedicated volunteers, interns and supporters. I would like to thank Penn Treaty Special Services District, Pennsylvania Council on the Arts, Philadelphia Cultural Fund, The Alfred and Mary Douty Foundation, The Christopher Ludwick Foundation, and The Stockton Rush Bartol Foundation for their years of support, encouragement and for believing in Art Sphere's work with youth living in low-income communities.

Everything we do is a team effort. Teachers this year that directly or indirectly contributed to the curriculum of ideas in this book include: Greta Heeb, Sophie Najjar, Kristen Rucker, Madison Drake, Jedidah Groseclose, Madeleine Smith, Julie Shaffer, Lisa Jungmin Lee, Ryan Tillman, Hailey Adams, Rise Skobeloff, Junyeon Sohn, Dayna Ensminger, Jim Burkhardt, Alice Zhao, Alexy Fitzmyer, Arielle Vallet, Laura Cho, Maritza Lohman, Theresa Oliver, Alan Silverman, and Blair Nakamoto.

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A special thank you to our Board of Directors: Erica Bettwy, P.J. Hakim, Subrata Mukherjee, John Groenveld, Tiffany Mercer-Robbins, Cliff Price and Ashley Fry. I am also blessed by many others for their support of our work these 22 years and especially my husband, Frank Cellucci, who encourages my creativity.

Enjoy this book and create your own journey!
Best Wishes on Finding Your Path of Beauty,

Kristin Groenveld, Founder and Artistic Director
Art Sphere Inc.

Share the artwork you make and your thoughts about the lesson plans and let others know about our free online version of this book: [#takeanartjourney](#) [#creatinglegaciesthroughart](#) [#loveartsphereinc](#)

GLOSSARY

Balance The distribution of the visual weight of objects, colors, texture, and space. If the design was a scale, these elements should be balanced to make a design feel stable.

Barbels A fleshy filament growing from the mouth or snout of a fish.

Bumpy Uneven, with many patches raised above the rest. A type of line that curves up and over, like a hill. Bumpy lines can be drawn in any direction.

Collage A piece of art made by sticking various different materials such as photographs and pieces of paper or fabric on to a backing.

Color The property possessed by an object of producing different sensations on the eye as a result of the way the object reflects or emits light. Red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and violet are colors on the color wheel.

Cool colors Any color that is calm or soothing in nature. Cool colors are not overpowering and tend to recede in space. Examples of cool colors include green, blue, and violet (think relaxing and calm blue waters).

Crayoligraphy Using Crayola markers to create stylized letters, words, and phrases, similar to calligraphy. The marker itself does the lettering.

Curve A line or outline which gradually deviates from being straight for some or all of its length.

Design An arrangement of lines or shapes created to form a pattern or decoration.

Diagonal Any sloping straight line. A diagonal line may start at the top left but end at the bottom right.

Dorsal Fin An unpaired fin on the back of a fish or whale, e.g. the tall triangular fin of a shark or killer whale.

Gastropod A mollusk of the large class Gastropoda, such as a snail, slug, or whelk.

Grid A network of lines that cross each other to form a series of squares or rectangles.

Horizontal A line that is drawn across, usually left

to right, parallel to the horizon. The line looks like it's asleep.

Invertebrate An animal lacking a backbone, such as an arthropod, mollusk, annelid, coelenterate, etc. The invertebrates constitute an artificial division of the animal kingdom, comprising 95 percent of animal species and about 30 different phyla.

Koi fish A common carp of a large ornamental variety, originally bred in Japan.

Line A long, narrow mark. The smallest line you can make is a dot. A line is a dot that went for a walk.

Linear design A design or pattern that consists of straight lines, whether horizontal, vertical, or diagonal. Stripes are an example of a linear design pattern.

Overlap When one part of an artwork partly covers a piece of another. Overlap is used when creating collages.

Pattern A repeated, decorative design. An example of a pattern is: circle, square, circle, square, circle, square.

Permanent A lasting or intended to last or remain unchanged indefinitely. Sharpies are examples of permanent markers. You cannot erase or remove their marks from paper and other surfaces.

Pressure The amount of force used to create a mark. In regards to writing or drawing, firm pressure is pressing hard and dark, medium pressure is regular or normal handwriting, and light pressure is hardly touching the paper at all to create the lightest stroke possible.

Printmaking The process of creating pictures or designs by printing them from specially prepared plates or blocks. Printmaking allows the artist to create the same picture over and over again with slight variations. An example of printmaking is a handprint, dipping one's hand into paint and pressing it onto paper creates one print. Each time the hand is pressed onto paper creates another, separate artwork.

Recycled materials Items such as cardboard, paperboard, cans, plastic, newspaper that would normally be placed into the recycling bin, but are instead used to create art.

Radial design A design or pattern that is organized around a central point. Mandalas are an example of a radial design pattern.

Scalloped line Ornamental edge, cut, shape, or arrange in the form of a scallop shell. A series of rounded projections (or the notches between them) formed by curves along an edge.

Scratch art Is a graphic technique. It is used to create value drawings. Using scratch tools (stylus, scratch brush, or scratch knife) you can create value drawings by scratching off the black ink and revealing the board beneath.

Shape A figure such as a circle, triangle, square, or rectangle. A line that ends where it began creates a shape.

Thick A line with more emphasis, usually wider or bolder compared to surrounding lines.

Thin A line drawn as one normally would, without emphasis or additional pressure.

Vertical A line that is drawn up and down, or top to bottom, perpendicular to the horizon. The line looks like it's standing.

Warm colors Any color that is vivid or bold in nature. Warm colors are those that tend to advance in space and can be overwhelming. Examples of warm colors include red, yellow and orange (think exciting fire and volcanoes).

Watercolor Transparent paint and lighter colors. Using a technique of producing paler colors by diluting rather than by adding white.

ZigZag lines A line having abrupt alternate right and left turns. Examples of zigzag lines include chevron pattern and the letters W, M, and Z.



1. CRAYOLIGRAPHY

This lesson is good for ages 8–14

Your Destination:

Use Crayola markers to hand letter the quote “Creativity Takes Courage” by Henri Matisse. You will practice thick and thin strokes to turn your handwriting into an art form.

On the Path:

Step 1 Gather your materials: find some Crayola markers in broad or regular tips (newer, not dried out are preferred), print out at least 3 pieces of the Grid Paper from ASI or use any paper you have at home.

Step 2 Practice a variety of marker strokes - thin, thick, diagonal, loops, curves, waves. Try to combine thick into thin.

Step 3 Practice your lettering. Follow along to hand letter the letters in “Creativity Takes Courage”. Use both thick and thin strokes. Enhance your handwriting style through the amount of pressure you use on the marker tip. Learn simple cursive lettering for the word “takes.”

Step 4 Putting it all together. Select the color markers you want to use. Carefully hand letter the word “Creativity”. Then, in cursive in another color, write “takes”. Carefully hand letter the word “Courage” below. You can use your regular handwriting to write “Henri Matisse” under the quote to give him credit.

Step 5 Show balance and use opposite colors around the top and bottom lettering. Use shape and line designs around the bottom in colors that were not used in the bottom letters. Use shape and line designs around the top in colors that were not used around the top letters. (i.e. rainbow colors around the black letters, black colors around the rainbow letters).



Travel Kit:

Crayola markers (broad or regular tip),

Grid paper (ASI download) or regular paper

Group Tour:

Create custom, hand lettered cards for friends and family.

Extend Your Journey:

Use the thick and thin techniques to hand letter your own name! View hand lettering as an art form. Handwriting is more than just writing, it combines shape and line to create a recognizable character. Look at various fonts and typography, what do you notice? Some letter styles are script or cursive, some are printed or block. Find a font you like, type a word and draw it. Practice different style lettering and make it your own.

Learn new vocabulary: balance, thick, thin, diagonal, straight, curve, vertical, horizontal, light-medium- firm- pressure, color, design, pattern

Access our instructional video: <https://youtu.be/xttLWovgW0A>



2. HOW TO DRAW A FOOD TRUCK

This lesson is good for ages 8–14

Your Destination:

Follow steps to learn how to draw your very own food truck.

On the Path:

Step 1 Recognize and understand what a food truck is. Where have you seen them before? What have you ordered from a food truck? What do you think is difficult about owning a food truck? If you had your own food truck, what would you serve out of it?

Step 2 Follow along with the instructional video linked below, and use basic shapes

to create your own food truck drawing.

Step 3 Make the food truck unique to you! What would you serve out of yours? Pizza? Cookies? Vegetables and fruit? Think of your favorite foods, or type of foods, and get creative!

Step 4 Use coloring supplies to fill in your food truck and make it unique.



Travel Kit:

pencil

paper

coloring supplies (e.g. crayons, markers, colored pencils)

Group Tour:

Have your friends write down different foods on separate pieces of paper. Fold the papers and mix them up. Each person selects one piece of paper to use as their food truck's inspiration. Make it more silly and interesting by selecting more than one paper and create a food truck that sells all of the selected options. What will those food trucks sell? Ice cream and broccoli? Hot dogs, snow cones, and cupcakes? Pizza, cookies, and pancakes?

Extend Your Journey:

Brainstorm all different types of food trucks. Use your imagination to create another picture with several different food trucks selling all different types of food! Make each food truck unique and different from the previous one.

Learn new vocabulary: line, vertical, horizontal, diagonal

Access our instructional video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uTuCqS-dpjl>



3. RECYCLED PANDA AND BAMBOO COLLAGE



This lesson is good for ages 8–14

Your Destination:

Dive deep into the bamboo forests of South Central China and create a giant panda portrait amongst bamboo. Use recycled materials to paint and collage your own giant panda portrait.

On the Path:

Step 1 Look at photos of giant pandas. What are they eating? Bamboo!

Step 2 Paint a piece of cardboard with blue and white paints for the sky. Let dry.

Step 3 Paint newspaper with green and yellow paint for the bamboo. Let dry.

Step 4 Paint the panda on another piece of newspaper. Start with an arc shape and fill in white for the head. Use black to paint a curve on each side of that for the panda's ears. Use black to paint the markings around the panda's eyes, nose and mouth. Let dry.

Step 5 After everything has dried, carefully rip or cut the green and yellow newspaper into long strips for the bamboo shoots. Glue these down to the blue cardboard background.

Step 6 Use black or dark green paint to paint breaks in the bamboo.

Step 7 Use your scissors to cut out leaf shapes from any extra green newspaper. Glue the leaves down.

Step 8 Cut out the giant panda's head and glue on top of the bamboo collage.

Step 9 Trim any excess paper that extends past the cardboard.

Group Tour:

Ask your family to paint and create their own panda to add to the artwork. Create a whole family of pandas, label your family members, and display it in your home for everyone to enjoy.

Extend Your Journey:

Visit <https://nationalzoo.si.edu/animals/giant-panda> to learn more about giant pandas.

Learn new vocabulary: recycled materials, collage, overlap

Access our instructional video: <https://youtube.com/gWWR8uPr6js>



Travel Kit:

- pencil
- newspaper
- cardboard
- glue
- scissors
- blue paint, green paint, yellow paint, white paint, black paint
- paintbrush
- water
- paper towels



4. RECYCLED MATERIAL PUZZLE



This lesson is good for ages 8–14

Your Destination:

Become a toy inventor and create your own puzzle.

On the Path:

Step 1 Cut off the flaps from your paperboard box so you have a solid piece of paperboard.

Step 2 Cover your paperboard completely with glue. Place the white paper onto the glue and smooth. Cut away any paper that extends past the paperboard.

Step 3 Draw your puzzle's picture.

Step 4 Flip over your puzzle. Draw about 3 or 4 evenly spaced wavy or straight lines from left to right, and then

about 5 or 6 evenly spaced wavy or straight lines from top to bottom. This will create a grid.

Step 5 Use your scissors to carefully cut along the lines you just drew. Re-glue any paper that may have lifted off the paperboard.

Step 6 Flip over all your puzzle pieces and put it together.

Step 7 Put all your puzzle pieces away in a small plastic bag to use again another day!



Travel Kit:

- pencil
- paperboard (like a cereal box)
- glue
- scissors
- white paper
- coloring materials (crayons, colored pencils, markers)
- zipped plastic bag

Group Tour:

Ask a friend or family member to work on the puzzle with you.

Extend Your Journey:

Think about what makes puzzles fun. Why are some puzzles more challenging? How would you describe the shape of a puzzle piece? What are some of your favorite puzzles? What makes those your favorite? Pull out your favorite puzzle or visit <https://www.jigsawplanet.com/> to work on your next puzzle.

Learn new vocabulary: recycled materials, grid

Access our instructional video: <https://youtube.com/28wgmnfuG28>



5. PAPER SNAILS

This lesson is good for ages 8–14

Your Destination:

Learn a little about snails and create your own with a few simple steps.

On the Path:

Step 1 Hold your paper vertically. Draw two small circles with two long lines under for the eyes and tentacles. Extend the line on the far left all the way to the bottom of the paper and extend the line on the far right all the way to the bottom of the paper to create the body.

Step 2 Outline your snail with coloring supplies and fill it in with colors and patterns. Pattern ideas include zigzags, spirals, dots, stripes, or a combination of patterns.

Step 3 Carefully cut out your snail. Be careful not to cut off the eyes and tentacles since that part of the snail is very thin. If you accidentally cut it off, simply tape it back on.

Step 4 Flip over the snail onto the blank side (the side you did not color on). Use a marker or pencil to roll your snail's shell up from the bottom. Stop as you get closer to the snail's head and make a crease. Release the roll and remove the marker or pencil to see your snail's coiled shell!



Travel Kit:

pencil

paper

scissors

coloring supplies
(crayons, markers,
colored pencils)

Group Tour:

Ask your friends or family members to create their own snails with you. Create a whole family of gastropods!

Extend Your Journey:

Visit <https://kids.kiddle.co/Snail> to learn more about snails.

Learn new vocabulary: gastropod, invertebrate, pattern, design, color, line, shape

Access our instructional video: <https://youtube.com/UKzeT6EVcEU>



6. WATERCOLOR RESIST KOI FISH

This lesson is good for ages 8–14

Your Destination:

Learn about koi fish in Japan and create your very own koi fish pond.

On the Path:

Step 1 Draw two koi fish. Shape their bodies like a yin yang or paisley. Draw two flowy back fins at the pointed part of the shape. Draw two flowy side fins. Draw two black circles for the eyes, a fin on top, and two whiskers, also known as barbels, in front.

Step 2 Draw some lily pads floating in the water.

Step 3 Trace the fish with black crayon, press firmly.

Step 4 Trace the lily pads with green crayon, press firmly.

Step 5 Watercolor paint the koi fish using black and the warm colors like: yellow, orange, and red. Let the water create splotches on the fish for a more realistic koi fish pattern. If your paint goes somewhere you don't want it to, use your paper towel to lift up any mistakes.

Step 6 Watercolor paint the lily pads with green and yellow.

Step 7 Get out the table salt. Paint small sections at a time and paint the space around the koi fish with blue and purple paints. While the paints are still wet, sprinkle some salt so it soaks up. Your watercolor paint must be wet for the salt to work. Don't paint over the spots you just sprinkled salt. Continue painting small sections at a time and sprinkle salt onto that section. The wax crayon has created a small barrier so your watercolor paint won't seep into other spots where you don't want it. However, make sure you have your paper towel on hand in case.

Step 8 Let dry completely. Brush off all the salt into a trash can to reveal all the splotches and speckles the salt created in your koi fish pond!



Travel Kit:

- paper
- pencil
- watercolor paints
- black and green crayons
- water
- paintbrush
- paper towel
- salt

Group Tour:

Display your beautiful koi fish pond on your refrigerator for everyone to see!

Extend Your Journey:

Learn more about koi fish <https://kids.kiddle.co/Koi>

Learn new vocabulary: koi fish, barbels, dorsal fin, warm colors, cool colors

Access our instructional video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LMT4HY6Xnoc>



7. CARDBOARD TUBE OWL

This lesson is good for ages 8–14

Your Destination:

Recycle a cardboard tube into an owl.

On the Path:

Step 1 Gather up a cardboard tube and a marker.

Step 2 Bend the top of the tube halfway in on one side and then again on the other side. Pinch the points on either side, these have become the ear tufts of the owl.

Step 3 Use your marker to draw two large circles for the owl's eyes and a smaller, filled in circle for the pupil inside.

Step 4 Underneath and between the two eyes, draw a downward pointing triangle for the beak.

Step 5 Draw a bumpy curve near the beak to the bottom of the tube for one wing and the same on the other side for the second wing.

Step 6 Draw connecting U's or a bumpy scalloped line between the two wings for the feathers on the belly.

Step 7 Add any additional details you'd like.

Step 8 Optional: create a second owl on the other side of the cardboard tube.



Travel Kit:

cardboard tube (paper towel roll cut down or toilet paper roll)

marker

Group Tour:

Ask your family to create more cardboard tube owls with you. Work together to create one for each of your family members or friends. Ask an adult to help you cut the cardboard roll smaller to represent any younger siblings or pets.

Extend Your Journey:

Use paint, crayons, or markers to color in your owl. You can also use glue and scrap pieces of paper or tissue paper for a more dimensional effect. Additionally, you may want to collect more cardboard tubes to create a whole family of owls!

Learn new vocabulary: line, bumpy line, scalloped line

Access our instructional video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LR0PVq_A16Y



8. NO PAINT, NO PROBLEM PEACOCK

This lesson is good for ages 8–14

Your Destination:

Find out how to turn markers into watercolor paint.

On the Path:

Step 1 Gather your materials.

Step 2 Follow along with the video or draw any picture you'd like onto the thick paper. Use a pencil, permanent marker, or crayons. Do not use a washable marker for this step.

Step 3 Use your washable markers to color directly onto the plastic sandwich bag or foil. Create little puddles of marker color as if it were your own paint palette. The marker will look like it's "beading up" onto the surface.

Step 4 Wet your paintbrush and dip it directly into the little puddle of marker color. Begin to paint your picture.

Step 5 Continue painting your picture with water and marker. If you run out of the marker paint, color again onto the plastic or foil surface. If your plastic or foil gets too wet or messy, use the paper towel to wipe the palette away and start fresh.

Step 6 Keep going until you've completed your painting.

Step 7 Let your artwork dry.



Travel Kit:

paper (preferably thick, like cardstock)

something to draw with (pencil, permanent marker, or crayon)

washable markers

paintbrush

a cup of water

plastic sandwich bag or foil

paper towel

Group Tour:

Teach a family member how to print like this. Have everyone display their artwork in the house. Work together to create cards, bookmarks, or inspirational messages.

Extend Your Journey:

Paint another picture using this method. What makes it similar or different from traditional watercolor paints? Are you happy with the results? Why do you think we used washable markers on the plastic or foil - would it have worked the same if we used permanent markers? Why or why not?

Learn new vocabulary: permanent, washable, watercolor

Access our instructional video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TSowEd_aH7o



9. MARKER PRINTING TIE DYE

This lesson is good for ages 8–14

Your Destination:

Create a faux tie dye look onto paper using markers, foil, and water.

On the Path:

Step 1 Gather your materials.

Step 2 Color directly onto the foil using the washable markers. Keep your colors in rainbow order, color wheel order, or use only the primary colors (red, yellow, blue). Explore a linear design pattern by coloring thick lines either horizontally or vertically.

Step 3 Spray the paper with water.

Step 4 Press the wet side of the paper onto the washable marker.

Step 5 Carefully lift the paper off the foil and use

the paper towel to dab any excess color that has pooled or puddled.

Step 6 Wipe the foil dry with the paper towel to create another print.

Step 7 This time, create a radial design by coloring a circle in the middle of the foil. Continue coloring around the central circle with the washable markers.

Step 8 Repeat step #3 and spray a second piece of paper with water. Press the paper down onto the colored foil to reveal another tie dye design.

Step 9 Let dry.



Travel Kit:

paper (preferably thick, like cardstock)

foil

washable markers

spray bottle with water

paper towels

Group Tour:

Teach a family member how to paint like this. Have everyone display their artwork in the house. Work together to create cards, bookmarks, or inspirational messages.

Extend Your Journey:

Create more pages like these. Use these papers as thank you cards or as sketchbook pages.

Learn new vocabulary: linear design, radial design, printmaking

Access our instructional video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7hAMz222o8o>



10. CRAYON SCRATCH ART

This lesson is good for ages 8–14

Your Destination:

Create scratch art paper with crayons.

On the Path:

Step 1 Gather your materials.

Step 2 Color your paper with crayons. Press with a firm, heavy hand and try to fill in all white spaces of the paper. Do not use white or black crayon.

Step 3 Now you can use black crayon. Color on top of all the coloring you just did with a layer of black. Your paper may not look solid black, but it still should appear dark.

Step 4 Use a toothpick or other pointy tool to scratch into the surface. Draw any picture you'd like. Your tool will remove the layer of black, revealing the colorful pattern underneath.



Travel Kit:

paper

crayons

something to scratch with (e.g. toothpick, paper clip, dull pencil)

Group Tour:

Teach your family or friends how to create crayon scratch art. You can also work on the same piece of paper and take turns coloring, so everyone gets a chance to stretch their hands after coloring so firmly.

Extend Your Journey:

Continue making more scratch art pieces. Try creating different coloring patterns underneath the black crayon. You can also plan out a picture in advance and color sections of where you will scratch. For example, if your picture is going to have the sun at the top left and blue clouds in the sky, color yellow at the top left and color blue everywhere else. Scratch a sun into the top left and scratch clouds around. Your scratching will reveal a yellow sun and blue clouds in the sky.

Learn new vocabulary: firm pressure, scratch art, pattern

Access our instructional video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S4SLQvSjyYo>



ABOUT US

Art Sphere Inc. (ASI), founded in 1998, provides meaningful free arts programs in an effort to engage the creativity in communities, empower neighborhoods, explore the positives in peoples' lives, and heal the mind, body, and spirit through the arts.

Working with hundreds of volunteers every year and partnering with numerous civic, academic and governmental organizations, our grassroots events help support inner-city neighborhoods. ASI's in-school and after-school workshops lay the framework for the arts to nourish the character and development of youth, open up a new world of social engagement and reinforce the school curriculum.

We appreciate the generous support of Penn Treaty Special Services District and other foundations and institutions, who, among our other supporters, have paved the way for Art Sphere Inc. to continue to serve the public through on-site and online education programs.



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For more information, visit artsphere.org. <https://artsphere.org/who-we-are/copyright-and-disclaimer/>

