Visual Arts Curriculum

Grade 2: Unit One

Painting
Course Description

During their second grade year, artists will continue to add to their artistic repertoires. They will create two-dimensional and three-dimensional art objects using paint, pencil and other drawing materials, clay, and collage materials. Artists will tell their stories from their own perspectives in a visual way. They will also begin to write and talk about their artwork with more sophistication as they add to their vocabulary.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit 1</td>
<td>Painting</td>
<td>10 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 2</td>
<td>Still-Life</td>
<td>10 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 3</td>
<td>Animal pinch pots</td>
<td>5 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 4</td>
<td>Tunnel Books</td>
<td>8 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 5 – extra unit</td>
<td>Collage</td>
<td>6 weeks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Educational Technology

#### Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8.2.2.A.2</th>
<th>8.2.2.A.4</th>
<th>8.2.2.B.2</th>
<th>8.2.2.B.4</th>
<th>8.2.2.C.1</th>
<th>8.2.2.C.2</th>
<th>8.2.2.C.5</th>
<th>8.2.2.C.6</th>
<th>8.2.2.D.1</th>
<th>8.2.2.D.3</th>
<th>8.2.2.E.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Creativity and Innovation
- □ Students demonstrate creative thinking, construct knowledge, and develop innovative products and processes using technology.
- □ Apply existing knowledge to generate new ideas, products, or processes
- □ Create original works as a means of personal or group expression
- □ Use models and simulations to explore complex systems and issues
- □ Identify trends and forecast possibilities

#### Critical Thinking, Problem Solving, Decision Making
- □ Students use critical thinking skills to plan
- □ and conduct research, manage projects, solve problems, and make informed decisions using appropriate digital tools and resources.
- □ Identify and define authentic problems and significant questions for investigation
- □ Plan and manage activities to develop a solution or complete a project
- □ Collect and analyze data to identify solutions and/or make informed decisions
- □ Use multiple processes and diverse perspectives to explore alternative solutions

(from [http://www.iste.org](http://www.iste.org))
## Career Ready Practices

Career Ready Practices describe the career-ready skills that all educators in all content areas should seek to develop in their students. They are practices that have been linked to increase college, career, and life success. Career Ready Practices should be taught and reinforced in all career exploration and preparation programs with increasingly higher levels of complexity and expectation as a student advances through a program of study.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRP1. Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Career-ready individuals understand the obligations and responsibilities of being a member of a community, and they demonstrate this understanding every day through their interactions with others. They are conscientious of the impacts of their decisions on others and the environment around them. They think about the near-term and long-term consequences of their actions and seek to act in ways that contribute to the betterment of their teams, families, community and workplace. They are reliable and consistent in going beyond the minimum expectation and in participating in activities that serve the greater good.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRP2. Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Career-ready individuals readily access and use the knowledge and skills acquired through experience and education to be more productive. They make connections between abstract concepts with real-world applications, and they make correct insights about when it is appropriate to apply the use of an academic skill in a workplace situation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRP3. Attend to personal health and financial well-being.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Career-ready individuals understand the relationship between personal health, workplace performance and personal well-being; they act on that understanding to regularly practice healthy diet, exercise and mental health activities. Career-ready individuals also take regular action to contribute to their personal financial wellbeing, understanding that personal financial security provides the peace of mind required to contribute more fully to their own career success.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CRP4. Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
Career-ready individuals communicate thoughts, ideas, and action plans with clarity, whether using written, verbal, and/or visual methods. They communicate in the workplace with clarity and purpose to make maximum use of their own and others’ time. They are excellent writers; they master conventions, word choice, and organization, and use effective tone and presentation skills to articulate ideas. They are skilled at interacting with others; they are active listeners and speak clearly and with purpose. Career-ready individuals think about the audience for their communication and prepare accordingly to ensure the desired outcome.

CRP5. Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
Career-ready individuals understand the interrelated nature of their actions and regularly make decisions that positively impact and/or mitigate negative impact on other people, organization, and the environment. They are aware of and utilize new technologies, understandings, procedures, materials, and regulations affecting the nature of their work as it relates to the impact on the social condition, the environment and the profitability of the organization.

CRP6. Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
Career-ready individuals regularly think of ideas that solve problems in new and different ways, and they contribute those ideas in a useful and productive manner to improve their organization. They can consider unconventional ideas and suggestions as solutions to issues, tasks or problems, and they discern which ideas and suggestions will add greatest value. They seek new methods, practices, and ideas from a variety of sources and seek to apply those ideas to their own workplace. They take action on their ideas and understand how to bring innovation to an organization.

CRP7. Employ valid and reliable research strategies.
Career-ready individuals are discerning in accepting and using new information to make decisions, change practices or inform strategies. They use reliable research process to search for new information. They evaluate the validity of sources when considering the use and adoption of external information or practices in their workplace situation.
CRP8. Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Career-ready individuals readily recognize problems in the workplace, understand the nature of the problem, and devise effective plans to solve the problem. They are aware of problems when they occur and take action quickly to address the problem; they thoughtfully investigate the root cause of the problem prior to introducing solutions. They carefully consider the options to solve the problem. Once a solution is agreed upon, they follow through to ensure the problem is solved, whether through their own actions or the actions of others.

CRP9. Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management. Career-ready individuals consistently act in ways that align personal and community-held ideals and principles while employing strategies to positively influence others in the workplace. They have a clear understanding of integrity and act on this understanding in every decision. They use a variety of means to positively impact the directions and actions of a team or organization, and they apply insights into human behavior to change others’ action, attitudes and/or beliefs. They recognize the near-term and long-term effects that management’s actions and attitudes can have on productivity, morals and organizational culture.

CRP10. Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals. Career-ready individuals take personal ownership of their own education and career goals, and they regularly act on a plan to attain these goals. They understand their own career interests, preferences, goals, and requirements. They have perspective regarding the pathways available to them and the time, effort, experience and other requirements to pursue each, including a path of entrepreneurship. They recognize the value of each step in the education and experiential process, and they recognize that nearly all career paths require ongoing education and experience. They seek counselors, mentors, and other experts to assist in the planning and execution of career and personal goals.

CRP11. Use technology to enhance productivity. Career-ready individuals find and maximize the productive value of existing and new technology to accomplish workplace tasks and solve workplace problems. They are flexible and adaptive in acquiring new technology. They are proficient with ubiquitous technology applications. They understand the inherent risks-personal and organizational-of technology applications, and they take actions to prevent or mitigate these risks.
CRP12. Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.
Career-ready individuals positively contribute to every team, whether formal or informal. They apply an awareness of cultural difference to avoid barriers to productive and positive interaction. They find ways to increase the engagement and contribution of all team members. They plan and facilitate effective team meetings.
### Differentiated Instruction

**Accommodate Based on Students Individual Needs: Strategies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time/General</th>
<th>Processing</th>
<th>Comprehension</th>
<th>Recall</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Extra time for assigned tasks</td>
<td>• Extra Response time</td>
<td>• Precise step-by-step directions</td>
<td>• Teacher-made checklist</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Adjust length of assignment</td>
<td>• Have students verbalize steps</td>
<td>• Short manageable tasks</td>
<td>• Use visual graphic organizers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Timeline with due dates for reports and projects</td>
<td>• Repeat, clarify or reword directions</td>
<td>• Brief and concrete directions</td>
<td>• Reference resources to promote independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Communication system between home and school</td>
<td>• Mini-breaks between tasks</td>
<td>• Provide immediate feedback</td>
<td>• Visual and verbal reminders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Provide lecture notes/outline</td>
<td>• Provide a warning for transitions</td>
<td>• Small group instruction</td>
<td>• Graphic organizers</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Reading partners</td>
<td>• Emphasize multi-sensory learning</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assistive Technology</th>
<th>Tests/Quizzes/Grading</th>
<th>Behavior/Attention</th>
<th>Organization</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Computer/whiteboard</td>
<td>• Extended time</td>
<td>• Consistent daily structured routine</td>
<td>• Individual daily planner</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Tape recorder</td>
<td>• Study guides</td>
<td>• Simple and clear classroom rules</td>
<td>• Display a written agenda</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Spell-checker</td>
<td>• Shortened tests</td>
<td>• Frequent feedback</td>
<td>• Note-taking assistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Audio-taped books</td>
<td>• Read directions aloud</td>
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<td>• Color code materials</td>
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Enrichment

Accommodate Based on Students' Individual Needs: Strategies

- Adaptation of Material and Requirements
- Evaluate Vocabulary
- Elevated Text Complexity
- Additional Projects
- Independent Student Options
- Projects completed individually or with Partners
- Self Selection of Research
- Tiered/Multilevel Activities
- Learning Centers
- Individual Response Board
- Independent Book Studies
- Open-ended activities
- Community/Subject expert mentorships
Assessments

Suggested Formative/Summative Classroom Assessments

- Timelines, Maps, Charts, Graphic Organizers
- Unit Assessments, Chapter Assessments, Quizzes (art history content, elements and principles content)
- Critiques/Reflection time
- Accountable Talk, Debate, Oral Report, Role Playing, Think Pair, and Share
- Projects, Portfolio, Presentations, Prezi, Gallery Walks
- Homework
- Essays, Short Answers
- Thumbnail sketches, Blueprints, Timelines, Maps, Charts, Graphic Organizers
- Artists statements
- Rubrics
New Jersey Core Curriculum Content Standards (NJCCCS):

- **1.1.2.D.1**
  
  **Content Statement:** The basic elements of art and principles of design govern art creation and composition.

  **Cumulative Progress Indicator:** Identify the basic elements of art and principles of design in diverse types of artwork.

- **1.1.2.D.2**
  
  **Content Statement:** Recognizing the elements of art and principles of design in artworks of known and emerging artists, as well as peers, is an initial step toward visual literacy.

  **Cumulative Progress Indicator:** Identify elements of art and principles of design in specific works of art and explain how they are used.

- **1.2.2.A.1**
  
  **Content Statement:** Dance, music, theatre, and visual artwork from diverse cultures and historical eras have distinct characteristics and common themes that are revealed by contextual clues within the works of art.

  **Cumulative Progress Indicator:** Identify characteristic theme-based works of dance, music, theatre, and visual art, such as artworks based on the themes of family and community, from various historical periods and world cultures.

- **1.2.2.A.2**
  
  **Content Statement:** The function and purpose of art-making across cultures is a reflection of societal values and beliefs.

  **Cumulative Progress Indicator:** Identify how artists and specific works of dance, music, theatre, and visual art reflect, and are affected by, past and present cultures.

- **1.3.2.D.1**
  
  **Content Statement:** Visual statements in art are derived from the basic elements of art regardless of the format and medium used to create the art.
There are also a wide variety of art media, each having its own materials, processes, and technical application methods for exploring solutions to creative problems.

**Cumulative Progress Indicator:** Create two- and three-dimensional works of art using the basic elements of color, line, shape, form, texture, and space, as well as a variety of art mediums and application methods.

- 1.3.2.D.2

**Content Statement:** Symbols convey meaning agreed upon by a group or culture. Manipulation of the basic elements of art and principles of design for personal expression results in visual communication that may be relevant in a variety of settings.

**Cumulative Progress Indicator:** Use symbols to create personal works of art based on selected age-appropriate themes, using oral stories as a basis for pictorial representation.

- 1.3.2.D.3

**Content Statement:** Each of the visual art forms uses various materials, tools, and techniques that are associated with unique verbal and visual vocabularies.

**Cumulative Progress Indicator:** Employ basic verbal and visual art vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge of the materials, tools, and methodologies used to create and tell visual stories.

- 1.3.2.D.4

**Content Statement:** Knowledge of visual art media necessitates an understanding of a variety of traditional and nontraditional tools, applications, possibilities, and limitations.

**Cumulative Progress Indicator:** Explore the use of a wide array of art mediums and select tools that are appropriate to the production of works of art in a variety of art media.

- 1.3.2.D.5
**Content Statement:** Visual awareness stems from acute observational skills and interest in visual objects, spaces, and the relationship of objects to the world.

**Cumulative Progress Indicator:** Create works of art that are based on observations of the physical world and that illustrate how art is part of everyday life, using a variety of art mediums and art media.

- 1.4.2.A.1

**Content Statement:** Each arts discipline (dance, music, theatre, and visual art) has distinct characteristics, as do the artists who create them.

**Cumulative Progress Indicator:** Identify aesthetic qualities of exemplary works of art in dance, music, theatre, and visual art, and identify characteristics of the artists who created them (e.g., gender, age, absence or presence of training, style, etc.).

- 1.4.2.A.2

**Content Statement:** Each arts discipline (dance, music, theatre, and visual art) has distinct characteristics, as do the artists who create them.

**Cumulative Progress Indicator:** Compare and contrast culturally and historically diverse works of dance, music, theatre, and visual art that evoke emotion and that communicate cultural meaning.

- 1.4.2.A.3

**Content Statement:** Each arts discipline (dance, music, theatre, and visual art) has distinct characteristics, as do the artists who create them.

**Cumulative Progress Indicator:** Use imagination to create a story based on an arts experience that communicated an emotion or feeling, and tell the story through each of the four arts disciplines (dance, music, theatre, and visual art).

- 1.4.2.A.4

**Content Statement:** Each arts discipline (dance, music, theatre, and visual art) has distinct characteristics, as do the artists who create them.

**Cumulative Progress Indicator:** Distinguish patterns in nature found in works of dance, music, theatre, and visual art.
1.4.2.B.1

Content Statement: Relative merits of works of art can be qualitatively and quantitatively assessed using observable criteria.

Cumulative Progress Indicator: Observe the basic arts elements in performances and exhibitions and use them to formulate objective assessments of artworks in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.

1.4.2.B.2

Content Statement: Constructive criticism is an important evaluative tool that enables artists to communicate more effectively.

Cumulative Progress Indicator: Apply the principles of positive critique in giving and receiving responses to performances.

1.4.2.B.3

Content Statement: Contextual clues are embedded in works of art and provide insight into artistic intent.

Cumulative Progress Indicator: Recognize the making subject or theme in works of dance, music, theatre, and visual art.
## Interdisciplinary Connections

### Mathematics:

Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.2.OA.A.1

Use addition and subtraction within 100 to solve one- and two-step word problems involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all positions, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.1

Add and subtract within 20.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.2.OA.B.2

Fluently add and subtract within 20 using mental strategies.2 By end of Grade 2, know from memory all sums of two one-digit numbers.

Work with equal groups of objects to gain foundations for multiplication.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.2.OA.C.3

Determine whether a group of objects (up to 20) has an odd or even number of members, e.g., by pairing objects or counting them by 2s; write an equation to express an even number as a sum of two equal addends.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.2.OA.C.4

Use addition to find the total number of objects arranged in rectangular arrays with up to 5 rows and up to 5 columns; write an equation to express the total as a sum of equal addends.

Measure and estimate lengths in standard units.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.2.MD.A.1

Measure the length of an object by selecting and using appropriate tools such as rulers, yardsticks, meter sticks, and measuring tapes.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.2.MD.A.2

Measure the length of an object twice, using length units of different lengths for the two measurements; describe how the two measurements relate to the size of the unit chosen.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.2.MD.A.3

Estimate lengths using units of inches, feet, centimeters, and meters.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.2.MD.A.4

Measure to determine how much longer one object is than another, expressing the length difference in terms of a standard length unit.

Relate addition and subtraction to length.
Interdisciplinary Connections

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.2.MD.B.5
Use addition and subtraction within 100 to solve word problems involving lengths that are given in the same units, e.g., by using drawings (such as drawings of rulers) and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.2.MD.B.6
Represent whole numbers as lengths from 0 on a number line diagram with equally spaced points corresponding to the numbers 0, 1, 2, ..., and represent whole-number sums and differences within 100 on a number line diagram.

Work with time and money.
CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.2.MD.C.7
Tell and write time from analog and digital clocks to the nearest five minutes, using a.m. and p.m.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.2.MD.C.8
Solve word problems involving dollar bills, quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies, using $ and ¢ symbols appropriately. Example: If you have 2 dimes and 3 pennies, how many cents do you have?

Represent and interpret data.
CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.2.MD.D.9
Generate measurement data by measuring lengths of several objects to the nearest whole unit, or by making repeated measurements of the same object. Show the measurements by making a line plot, where the horizontal scale is marked off in whole-number units.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.2.MD.D.10
Draw a picture graph and a bar graph (with single-unit scale) to represent a data set with up to four categories. Solve simple put-together, take-apart, and compare problems using information presented in a bar graph.

Reason with shapes and their attributes.
CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.2.G.A.1
Recognize and draw shapes having specified attributes, such as a given number of angles or a given number of equal faces. Identify triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, and cubes.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.2.G.A.2
Partition a rectangle into rows and columns of same-size squares and count to find the total number of them.

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.2.G.A.3
Partition circles and rectangles into two, three, or four equal shares, describe the shares using the words halves, thirds, half of, a third of, etc., and
Interdisciplinary Connections

describe the whole as two halves, three thirds, four fourths. Recognize that equal shares of identical wholes need not have the same shape.

**English Language Arts:**

**Key Ideas and Details:**
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.2.1
Ask and answer such questions as *who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, *why*, and *how* to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.2.2
Recount stories, including fables and folktales from diverse cultures, and determine their central message, lesson, or moral.
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.2.3
Describe how characters in a story respond to major events and challenges.

**Craft and Structure:**
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.2.4
Describe how words and phrases (e.g., regular beats, alliteration, rhymes, repeated lines) supply rhythm and meaning in a story, poem, or song.
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.2.5
Describe the overall structure of a story, including describing how the beginning introduces the story and the ending concludes the action.
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.2.6
Acknowledge differences in the points of view of characters, including by speaking in a different voice for each character when reading dialogue aloud.

**Integration of Knowledge and Ideas:**
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.2.7
Use information gained from the illustrations and words in a print or digital text to demonstrate understanding of its characters, setting, or plot.
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.2.8
(RL.2.8 not applicable to literature)
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.2.9
Compare and contrast two or more versions of the same story (e.g., Cinderella stories) by different authors or from different cultures.

**Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity:**
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.2.10

By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories and poetry, in the grades 2-3 text complexity band proficiently, with
Interdisciplinary Connections

scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
**Grade: 2nd**

**Unit: One**

**Topic: Painting**

**Description:** Artists will be able to explore qualities of paint (viscosity, translucency, opacity), and then use their own language to create a final culture painting that exhibits an understanding of culture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NJDOE Student Learning Objective</th>
<th>Essential Questions</th>
<th>Skills</th>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>Sample Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Identify and demonstrate the procedure for quiet reading/journaling. | • What are some different kinds of lines and shapes you can make with paint?  
• How do artists use their materials? | • Use my paint on the paper only  
• Keep my hands clean  
• Keep my paint cups clean  
• Make 3 or more different kinds of marks (dots, lines, shapes) | **Literary Links:**  
- *Growing Colors* by Bruce McMillan  
- *A Color of His Own* by Leo Lionni  
- *Mouse Paint* by Ellen Walsh  
- *Little Blue and Little Yellow* by Leo Lionni  
- *Mix It Up!* by Henri Tullet  
- *The Many Colored Days* by Dr. Seuss | • Using 1 primary color, make a painting  
• Focus on exploring the various brushes, the amount of water on your brush, and the sponge  
• Make different marks with your brush – Take your brush for a walk, dance, skip, jog, hike… |
<p>| • Identify both careful and unsafe use of paint and brushes. |  |  |  |  |
| • Identify and demonstrate clean-up procedures for painting. |  |  |  |  |
| • Apply careful use of paint and brushes. |  |  |  |  |
| • Explore the properties of paint. |  |  |  |  |</p>
<table>
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| NJDOE: 1.1.2.D.1, 1.1.2.D.2, 1.3.2.D.1, 1.3.2.D.2, 1.3.2.D.3, 1.3.2.D.4, 1.3.2.D.5, | - How does this painting make you feel?  
- How/why do artists keep their paint cups clean?  
- How can we use our primary colors to mix new colors? | - Use my paint on the paper only  
- Keep my hands and paint cups clean  
- Find out what happens when you mix two or three colors together on your palette.  
- Say how my painting | **Images:**  
- *Broadway Boogie Woogie* by Piet Mondrian: http://www.moma.org/collection/works/78682  
- *Orange, Red, Yellow* by Mark Rothko: http://www.markrothko.org/orange-red-yellow/  
- Agnes Martin’s *Unbeckoning Grass*: http://www.pacegallery.com/artists/290/agnes-martin | **Literary Links:**  
- *Growing Colors* by Bruce McMillan  
- *A Color of His Own* by Leo Lionni  
- *Mouse Paint* by Ellen Walsh  
- *Little Blue and Little Yellow* by Leo Lionni  
- *Mix It Up!* by Henri  
Mix as many new colors as possible and invent a new name for the color.  
Mix as many shades of a certain secondary colors as possible. |

- Manipulate the qualities of paint.  
- Use a variety of colors in the creation of an artwork.  
- Express thoughts and opinions about performances and artworks in a positive way (2 days of |
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inventing new colors).</td>
<td>makes me feel</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tullet</td>
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<tr>
<td>NJDOE: 1.1.2.D.1, 1.1.2.D.2, 1.3.2.D.1, 1.3.2.D.2, 1.3.2.D.3, 1.3.2.D.4, 1.3.2.D.5</td>
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<td>- <em>The Many Colored Days</em> by Dr. Seuss</td>
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<td>Images:</td>
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<td>Helen Frankenthaler:</td>
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<td>• Define “culture” as the words, actions, ideas and art of a particular group of people.</td>
<td>• <em>How/why do artists keep their paint cups clean?</em></td>
<td>• Define culture through words, actions, and ideas</td>
<td>Literary Links:</td>
<td>Discuss words, actions, and ideas that make our school our school—this is our school’s culture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Describe aspects of culture.</td>
<td>• <em>How can we use our primary colors to mix new colors?</em></td>
<td>• Identify with a culture and choose one to make a painting about</td>
<td>- <em>Whoever You Are</em> by Mem Fox</td>
<td>Discuss words, actions, and ideas of cultures that we know and from images of different cultures.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Identify and demonstrate the procedure for class</td>
<td>• <em>How can artists show parts of a culture in a painting?</em></td>
<td>• Draw a sketch to show this group’s culture</td>
<td>- <em>Homes In Many Cultures</em> by Heather Adamson</td>
<td>Plan your culture painting</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Keep paint my cups clean by washing the brush</td>
<td>- <em>Same, Same But Different</em> by Henry Holt</td>
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<td>- <em>Birthdays In Many</em></td>
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Literary Links:
- *Whoever You Are* by Mem Fox
- *Homes In Many Cultures* by Heather Adamson
- *Same, Same But Different* by Henry Holt
- *Birthdays In Many*
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<td>talks in the meeting area. NJDOE: 1.1.2.D.1, 1.1.2.D.2, 1.3.2.D.1, 1.3.2.D.2, 1.3.2.D.3, 1.3.2.D.4, 1.3.2.D.5</td>
<td>How/why do artists keep their paint cups clean? How can artists show parts of a culture in a painting? How can we use our primary colors to mix new colors?</td>
<td>Use my paint on the paper only Keep my hands clean Mix 3 or more new colors Begin a painting to show a part of my culture</td>
<td><em>Cultures</em> by Martha Rustad - <em>Littleland Around the World [Book]</em> by Marion Billet</td>
<td>by drawing it first.</td>
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- Manipulate the qualities of paint.
- Select and combine lines, shapes and colors in the re-creation of an oral story in a painting.
- Identify and demonstrate clean-up procedures for painting.
- Apply careful use of paint and brushes.

NJDOE: 1.1.2.D.1, 1.1.2.D.2, 1.3.2.D.1,
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| 1.3.2.D.2, 1.3.2.D.3, 1.3.2.D.4, 1.3.2.D.5 | • Define “emphasis” creating importance among elements in a work of art.  
• Identify the use of “color” in an artwork.  
• Manipulate the qualities of paint.  
• Select and combine lines, shapes and colors in the recreation of an oral story in a painting.  
• Identify and demonstrate clean-up procedures for painting.  
NJDOE:  1.1.2.D.1, 1.1.2.D.2, 1.3.2.D.1, 1.3.2.D.2, 1.3.2.D.3,  | • How/why do artists keep their paint cups clean?  
• How can artists show parts of a culture in a painting?  
• How can we use our primary colors to mix new colors? | • Use my paint on the paper only  
• Keep my hands clean  
• Mix 3 or more new colors  
• Begin a painting to show a part of my culture  
• Identify emphasis in a reproduction  
• Put emphasis in their own painting. | Literary Links:  
*Which Is Different? [Book]* by Scholastic Children's Books  
*Images:*  
*The De Vegh Twins* by Alice Neel: http://www.aliceneel.com/gallery/?mode=display&category=12&painting=112  
*LOUIS XIV OF FRANCE* by Kehinde Wiley: http://kehindewiley.com/works/haiti/ | • Look at reproduction and identify emphasis.  
• Critique time of paintings in progress.  
• Dialogue about mixing colors and getting the “right” one.  
• Get all the main shapes and main colors down in your painting in preparation for details and final touches.  
• Add emphasis in painting |
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<td>1.3.2.D.4, 1.3.2.D.5</td>
<td>• How can artists finish their culture paintings today?</td>
<td>• Use my paint on the paper only&lt;br&gt;• Keep my hands clean&lt;br&gt;• Mix 3 or more new colors&lt;br&gt;• Add emphasis to show the audience the most important part of my painting&lt;br&gt;• Finish painting</td>
<td>Literary Links:&lt;br&gt;- Growing Colors by Bruce McMillan&lt;br&gt;- A Color of His Own by Leo Lionni&lt;br&gt;- Mouse Paint by Ellen Walsh&lt;br&gt;- Little Blue and Little Yellow by Leo Lionni&lt;br&gt;- Mix It Up! by Henri Tullet&lt;br&gt;- The Many Colored Days by Dr. Seuss</td>
<td>• Review emphasis and identify it in each other’s paintings in turn and talk&lt;br&gt;• Finish paintings</td>
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<td>• Identify and demonstrate clean-up procedures for painting.</td>
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<td>• Apply careful use of paint and brushes. (3 days to finish culture paintings)</td>
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<td>LOUIS XIV OF FRANCE by Kehinde Wiley: <a href="http://kehindewiley.com/w">http://kehindewiley.com/w</a></td>
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<td>orks/haiti/</td>
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| • Make judgments about their own artwork and that of others.  
  NJDOE: 1.1.2.D.1, 1.1.2.D.2, 1.3.2.D.1, 1.3.2.D.2, 1.3.2.D.3, 1.3.2.D.4, 1.3.2.D.5 | • How can you celebrate your hard work and also identify places where you can grow through your work?  
  • How can we make connections from this project to our everyday lives? | • Students will write their own artist statements.  
Students will participate in a rigorous and thoughtful critique about each other’s work. | Websites:  
Kennedy Center: https://artsedge.kennedy-center.org/educators/how-to/tipsheets/student-critique.aspx | Start by having one student show their work and have other students give them a “shout-out” on their work. Model what a meaningful shout-out sounds like. Have all students share their work. |
## Unit Vocabulary

- Painting
- Paintbrush
- Primary colors
- Secondary colors
- Contaminate
- Mix
- Culture
- Emphasize & emphasis
- Texture
- Line
- Shapes
- Feelings