

6th Grade Art

This course gives students a deeper understanding and use of the fundamentals of art and design, while providing a basic foundation of both original design and realistic drawing. Basic techniques are presented to encourage personal creativity and a successful beginning artistic experience using variety of materials and processes.

DRAWING

Students will learn different drawing techniques and the fundamentals of drawing.

Time Frame	Unit	Instructional Topics	Concepts	Standards
1 Week	Intro to Classroom, rules, materials.	Pre-instruction Drawing.	Color wheel worksheet. Sketchbook. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation for semester. Use of sketchbook to document development of ideas. Review of fundamentals 	VA:Cr1.2.6 VA:Cr2.1.6 VA:Cr3.1.6 VA:Pr4.1.6 VA:Cn10.1.6
2 Weeks	Drawing	Color Theory worksheet	Color Theory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Color Wheel Color Mixing Color vocab. Study Materials 	VA:Cr1.2.6
4 Weeks	Drawing	Radial Symmetry	One-Point perspective City Scape <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-Point perspective radial symmetry Color theory Line 	VA:Cr2.1.6
3 Weeks	Drawing	Design	Design a Bug <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pattern Design Personal creativity Artistic experience 	VA:Cr2.1.6 VA:Cr2.3.6
4 Weeks	Drawing	Self Portrait	Half Self Portrait <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shadow Highlight Form Realism 	VA:Cr2.1.6
4 Weeks	Drawing	Collaborative Project	Collaborative Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teamwork Large Scale 	VA:Cr1.1.6 VA:Cr2.1.6 VA:Pr4.1.6

PAINTING

Two-dimensional with emphasis on the use of color and different painting styles. Art History will be used to help deepen understanding.

Time Frame	Unit	Instructional Topics	Concepts	Standard
4 Weeks	Painting	Mixing and Tints	Monochromatic Cubes <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monochromatic• Mixing• Tints• Hue	VA:Cr2.1.6
4 Weeks	Painting	Shading and Value	Still life <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shading• Value• Monochromatic• Color Theory• Mixing	VA:Cr2.1.6 VA:Cr2.3.6
4 Weeks	Painting	Watercolors	Watercolor Rocks <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Watercolor work• Value• Large Scale• Blending	VA:Cr2.1.6

SCULPTURE

Three-dimensional work with integrated use of color, painting, drawing and design. Art history will be used to help deepen understanding of specific concepts.

Time Frame	Unit	Instructional Topics	Concepts	Standard
4 Weeks	Sculpture	Clay hand building	Coil Pot <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hand building• Slip and Score• Form• Functionality	VA:Cr2.1.6 VA:Re7.1.6

Essential learning Questions:

1. Why are the Elements of Art and Principles of Design important for creating artwork?
 2. How do you critique a piece of artwork?
 3. What is the definition of Radial Symmetry?
 4. What is the definition of monochromatic?
 5. Why is important to create original works of art?
 6. How do you draw accurate proportions?
 7. Define Observational Art.
 8. How do you control the transparency/opaqueness of a color?
 9. How can art have a function
 10. How does 3-D art differ from 2-D?
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Understanding Concepts/Big Ideas:

1. The Elements and Principles are the foundations to creating work and understanding their definition is essential for the process..
 2. To Critique a piece of artwork, you describe, analyze, interpret what you see.
 3. Radial Symmetry is a symmetrical design around a central axis.
 4. Monochromatic is one hue (color) from dark to light. The value scale of one hue.
 5. Creating original works of art expresses creativity and individuality. This also ensures that students are not plagiarizing works and are complying to digital citizenship expectations.
 6. Proportion refers to the size relationship between objects. Ask yourself questions such as, where does this line lay in relationship to the lines around it? (or shapes, objects, features)
 7. Observational art is defined as creating art from observation. This includes sketching a still-life, drawing a model (figure), drawing or painting scenery.
 8. The transparency is controlled by the amount of water you use compared to the amount of pigment.
 9. The tools and objects that we rely on everyday were designed by artists/designers. Form follows function.
 10. The physical space that the piece occupies is the main difference. Being able to view from multiple angles adds another element for the artist to consider.
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Unit Vocabulary	
Proportion Line Monochromatic Color/Hue Shape Space Movement Analogous Primary Colors Greyscale Gradient Proportion One-Point Perspective Form Slip and Score	Form 2D 3D Radial Symmetry Organic Shape Geometric Shape Digital Citizenship Texture Emphasis Variety Balance Pattern Personal Creativity