



Carl Clemens Mortiz Rungius
Canadian (1869- 1959)
Three Bear Head, 1904
Collection of Glenbow Museum
P0006548

Learning to Draw
Teacher's Program Guide

TeacherResources
AtGlenbow

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Teacher's Program Guide for School Visits

Learning to Draw in the museum helps us explore and learn from Glenbow's vast collection of artifacts. Slowing down allows students to look more deeply and critically. This skill building program will help students focus on their drawing and recording techniques to capture the essence of the artifact.

Grades 2 – 9

1 hour 30 minutes

CURRICULUM CONNECTIONS

Art, Social Studies

Art

Level 1, 2, 3,

Students will notice similarities within classes of objects or forms

Students will create an original composition, object or space based on supplied motivation

Students will use media and techniques, with an emphasis on exploration and direct methods

Social Studies

Grades 1 – 6

S.1 Develop skills of critical thinking and creative thinking

S.4 Demonstrate skills of decision making and problem solving

S.8 Demonstrate skills of oral, written and visual literacy

VOCABULARY

Art - For numerous reasons, art is a difficult word to define without starting an endless argument!

"Art is an adventure into an unknown world, which can only be explored by those willing to take the risks." *Mark Rothko* (1903-1970), American Abstract Expressionist painter.

Composition - The plan, placement or arrangement of the elements of art in a work.

Form – Form refers to an element of art that is three-dimensional (height, width, and depth) and encloses volume. For example, a triangle, which is two-dimensional, is a shape, but a pyramid, which is three-dimensional, is a form. Cubes, spheres, ovoids, pyramids, cone, and cylinders are examples of various forms.

Looking critically – To look with careful judgment, finding areas of your drawing that are different from the actual object.

Observation – To inspect carefully with special attention to details.

Perspective - How one views the world. In art, perspective can also mean the technique artists use to project an illusion of the three-dimensional world onto a two-dimensional surface.

Sculpture - A three-dimensional work of art or the art of making it.

Shape - An element of art, it is an enclosed space defined and determined by other art elements such as line, color, value, and texture.

Sketching – Creating a rough drawing.

LESSON PLANS

PRE-VISIT ACTIVITIES

1. These books could be shared and discuss with students before you come to the museum.
 - ***Picturescape*** by *Elisa Gutierrez* – A wordless book that follows one boys trip to an art museum
 - ***Look! Zoom in on Art*** by *Gillian Wolfe* – ways to view an art work
 - ***Mysteries of Harris Burdick*** by *Chris Van Allsberg* - illustrator & author does many of his illustrations using pencil. He has many books that could be used to illustrate the skill and use of drawing.
2. Have students bring a favorite object to use as a model for drawing. Using paper or sketchbooks, students should draw the object 2-3 different ways. This could be done in short 5-15 minute blocks on different days. By doing this, they must spend time looking carefully which helps build their observation skills.

Example of materials and ideas:

Pencils

Pencils crayons

Shapes only

3 perspectives - on top, from above, upside down

Contour (outline only)

Shading

POST-VISIT ACTIVITIES

1. Refer to the sketches created at Glenbow Museum. Allow students to pick their most interesting sketch and write a story about their experience with the artifact. Stories could begin with a reflection on the following questions: Who made it? What was it made of? What did you find around it? How is it used? Who used it?
2. **One-Minute Sketching** technique. Ask students to draw four boxes on a piece of paper or in a journal. Explain they are going to get one minute to draw something in each of the four boxes. They must draw something they can see from where they are sitting. Give them 15 seconds to find an object and let them sketch for one minute. Stop! Repeat until all four boxes are completed.
3. Keep classroom sketchbooks. Practice sketching objects, labeling, shading and looking critically at your drawings. Emily Carr, a well-known Canadian artist, kept hundreds of sketchbooks and journals. Many of her books can be found at your local library and chronicle her journeys while sketching and painting scenes. What other famous artists and writers kept sketchbooks and journals? This could be a research project.

RESOURCES

Books

Look! Zoom in on Art by Gillian Wolfe

Picturescape by Elisa Gutierrez

The Mysteries of Harris Burdick by Chris Van Allsburg - illustrator & author does many of his illustrations using pencil.

Websites

National Gallery of Canada Lots of museum connections, art activities and information
Cybermuse

http://www.gallery.ca/cybermuse/teachers/index_e.jsp

Lots of museum connections, art activities and information

<http://www.everydayart.com/draw.html>

Good basic drawing ideas for non-art educators

OUR COLLECTION:

<http://www.glenbow.org/collections/>