

Welcome to Art Class

2025

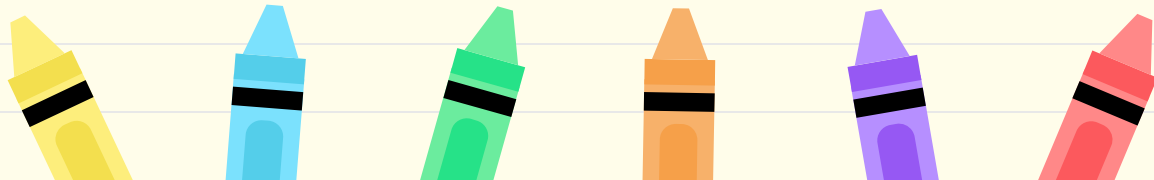


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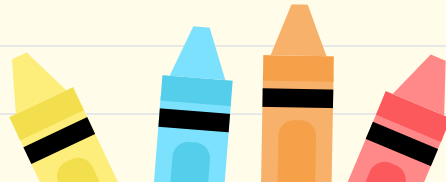
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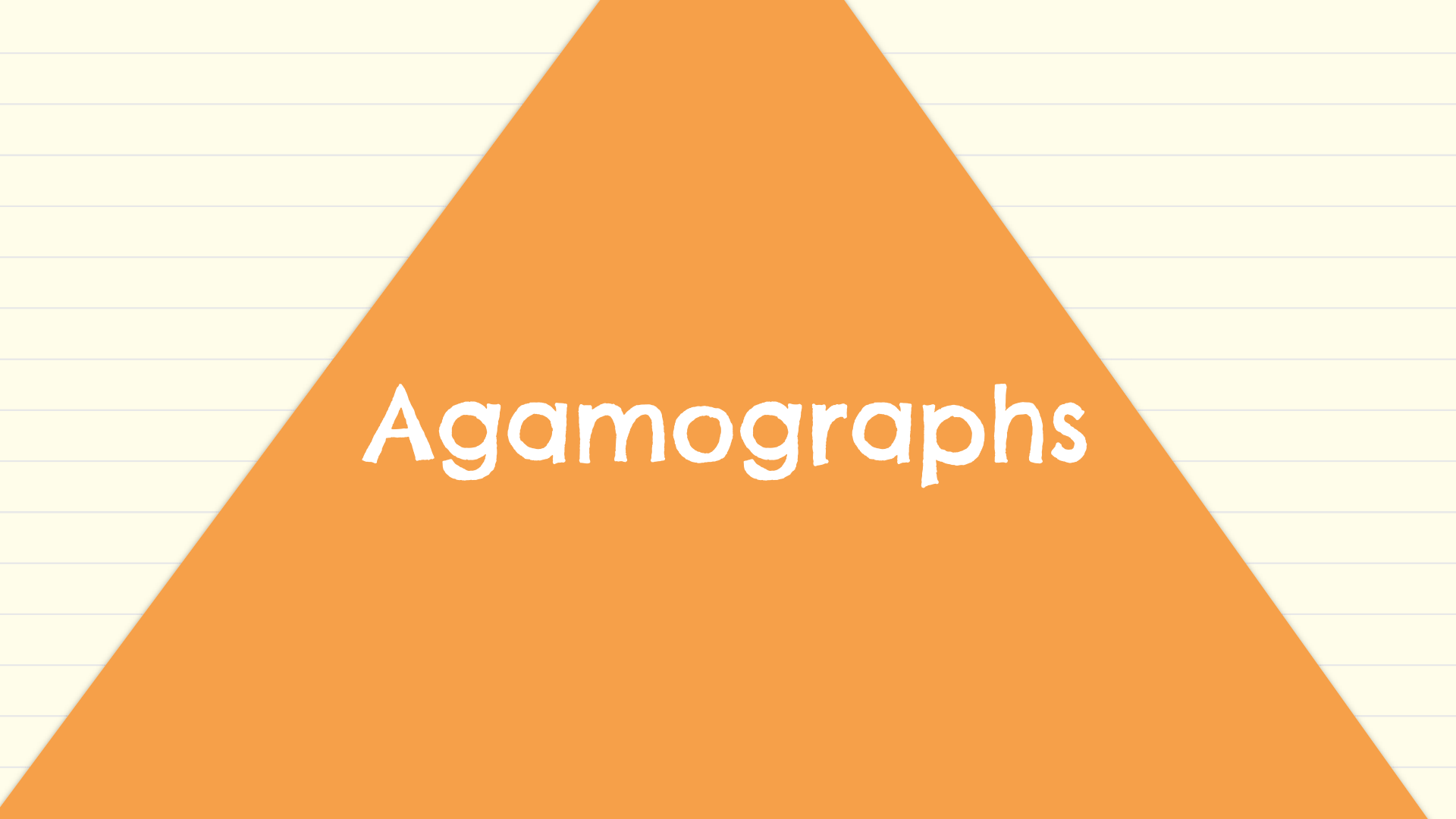
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An orange triangle is positioned in the center of the frame, pointing upwards. The background is a light cream color with faint, horizontal blue lines, resembling a sheet of paper.

Agamographs

What is an Agamograph?

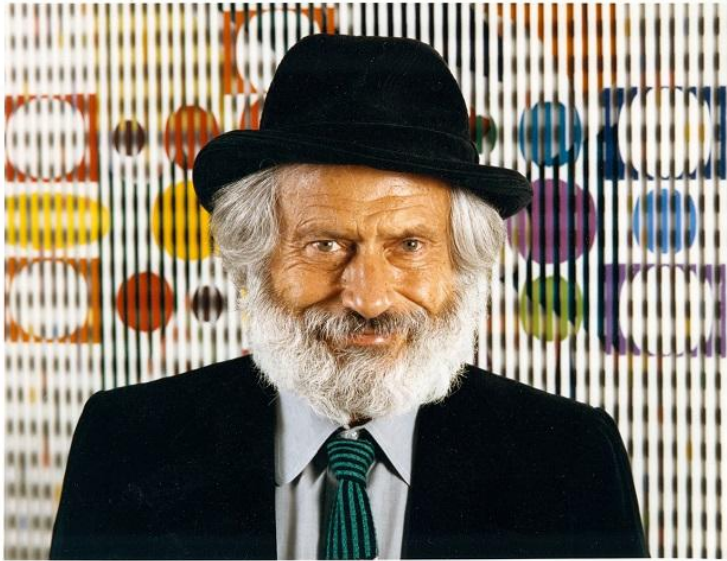
An agamograph is a picture that changes depending on where you look at it.

It shows two different images in one!



Yaacov Agam

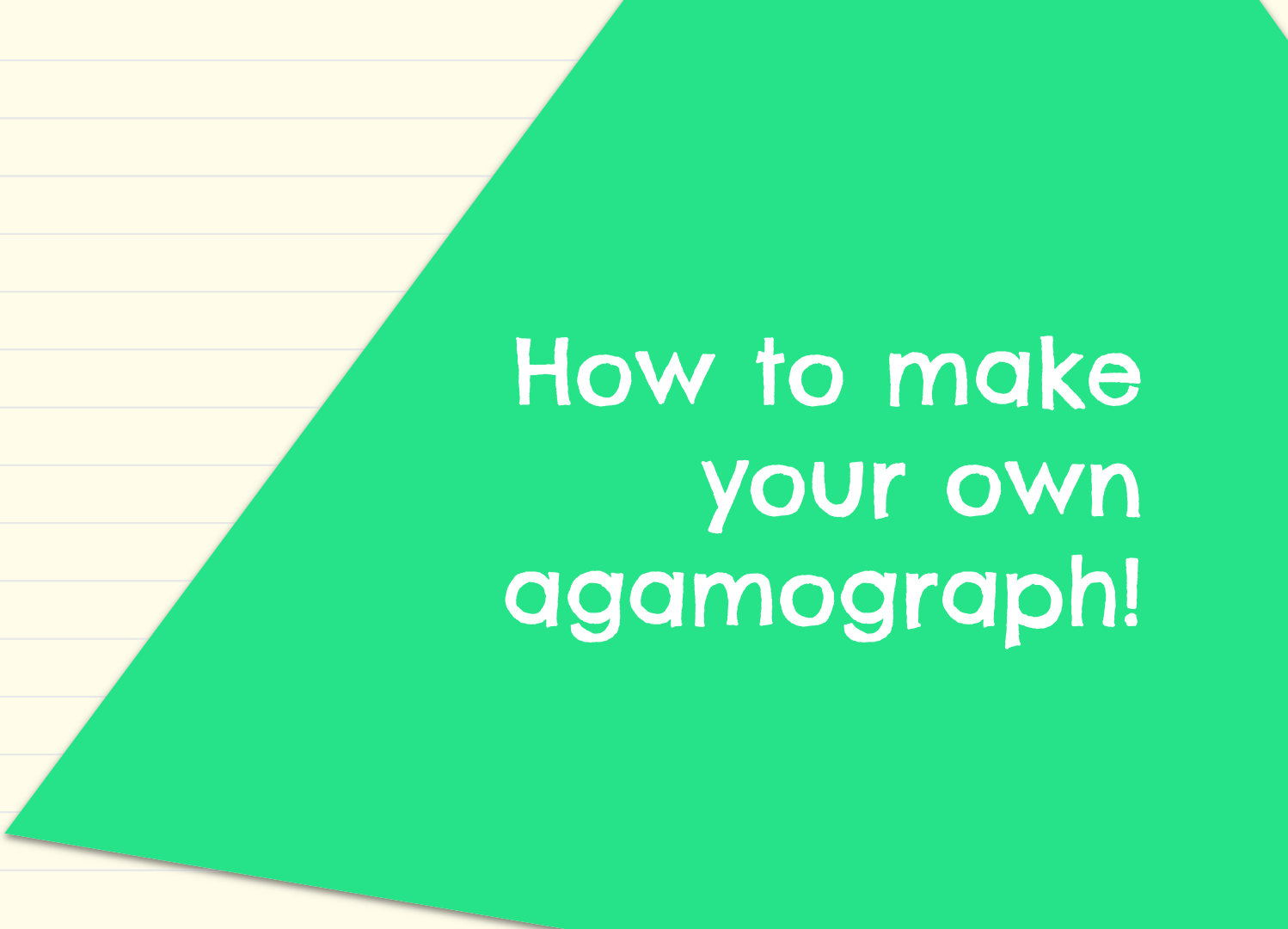
Yaacov Agam is an Israeli artist who this form of art that moves and changes. He wanted people to interact with art in a new way.



How does it work?

An agamograph is made by taking two different images, cutting them both into strips, and then alternating these strips on a separate piece of paper that will later be folded into an accordion shape.



A large green triangle is positioned on the right side of the image, pointing towards the top right corner. The background of the entire image consists of horizontal light blue lines on a white background.

How to make
your own
agamograph!

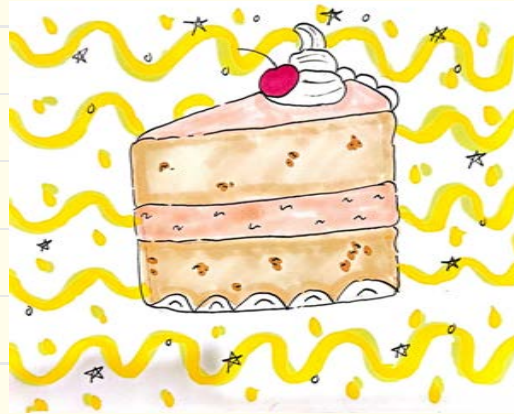
1	A	2	B	3	C	4	D	5	E	6	F	7	G
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

G	F	E	D	C	B	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

7	6	5	4	3	2	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

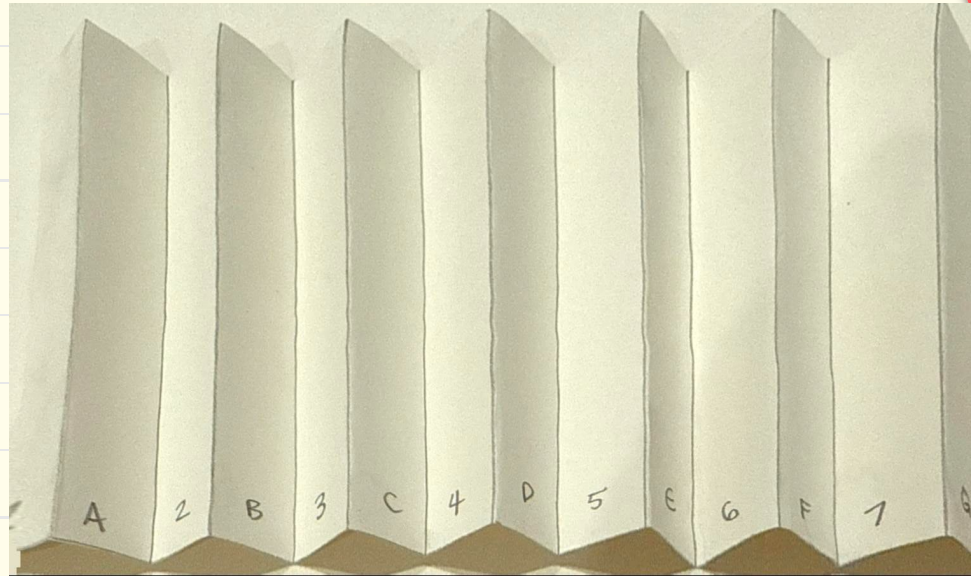
1. Color your images!

Grab the two small pieces of paper and make sure that the lined side is on the back. Also, be sure to orient your paper so that the arrow is pointing upwards. You can draw any two images that you would like.



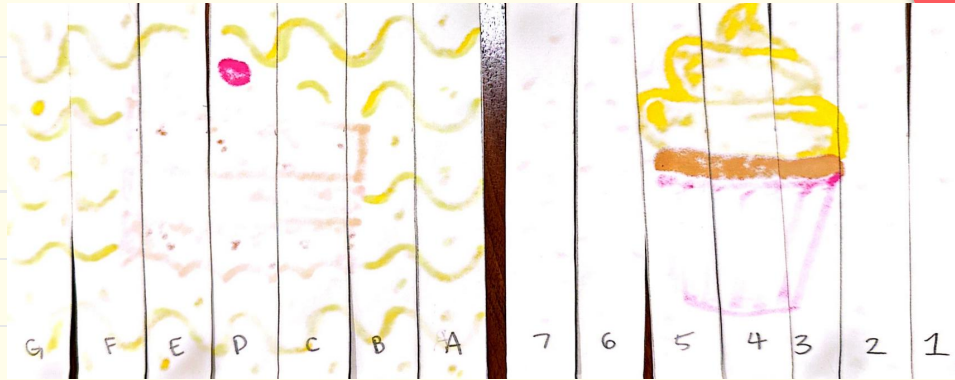
2. Fold the longest piece of paper.

Next, put your two drawings aside and grab the longest piece of lined paper. Fold this paper like an accordian, following the lines as your guide.



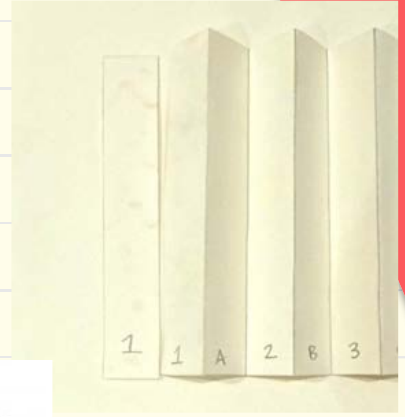
3. Cut

Flip your drawings over to the lined side and cut them along the lines. Make sure to keep the pieces in order!



4. Glue the strips of paper to the accordion paper.

Grab the long accordion folded paper and start glueing the corresponding slips of paper to it. For example, the strip labeled "1" should be glued onto the section of the long paper also labeled "1".



5. Your agamograph is complete!





Color Theory with Slime

What is Color Theory?

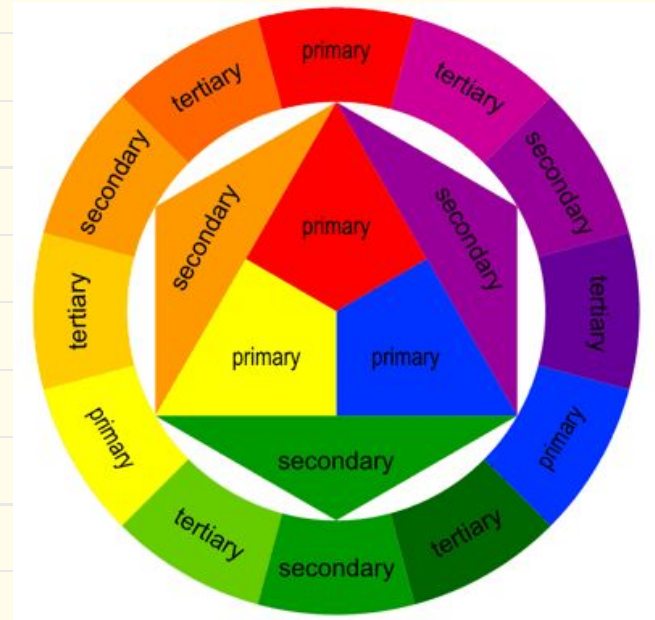
Color theory helps us understand how **colors work together**.

It tells us:

How to mix colors

How to group colors

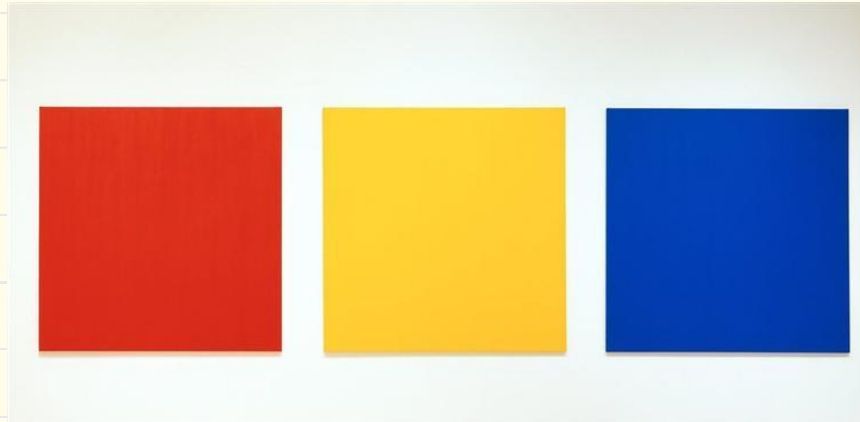
How to make beautiful artwork



Primary Colors

The Primary colors are a set of colors that can be mixed together to create a wide range of others colors. However, these colors cannot be made by mixing other colors.

The three primary colors are Red, Yellow, and Blue



Secondary Colors

Secondary colors are colors that can be made by mixing two of the primary colors together.

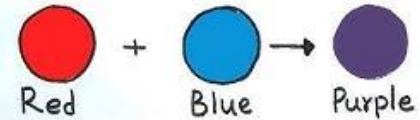
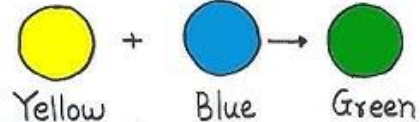
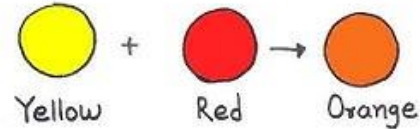
The secondary colors are Orange, Green, and Purple.

Orange is a combination of **Yellow** and **Red**

Green is a combination of **Yellow** and **Blue**

Purple is a combination of **Blue** and **Red**

Secondary Colors

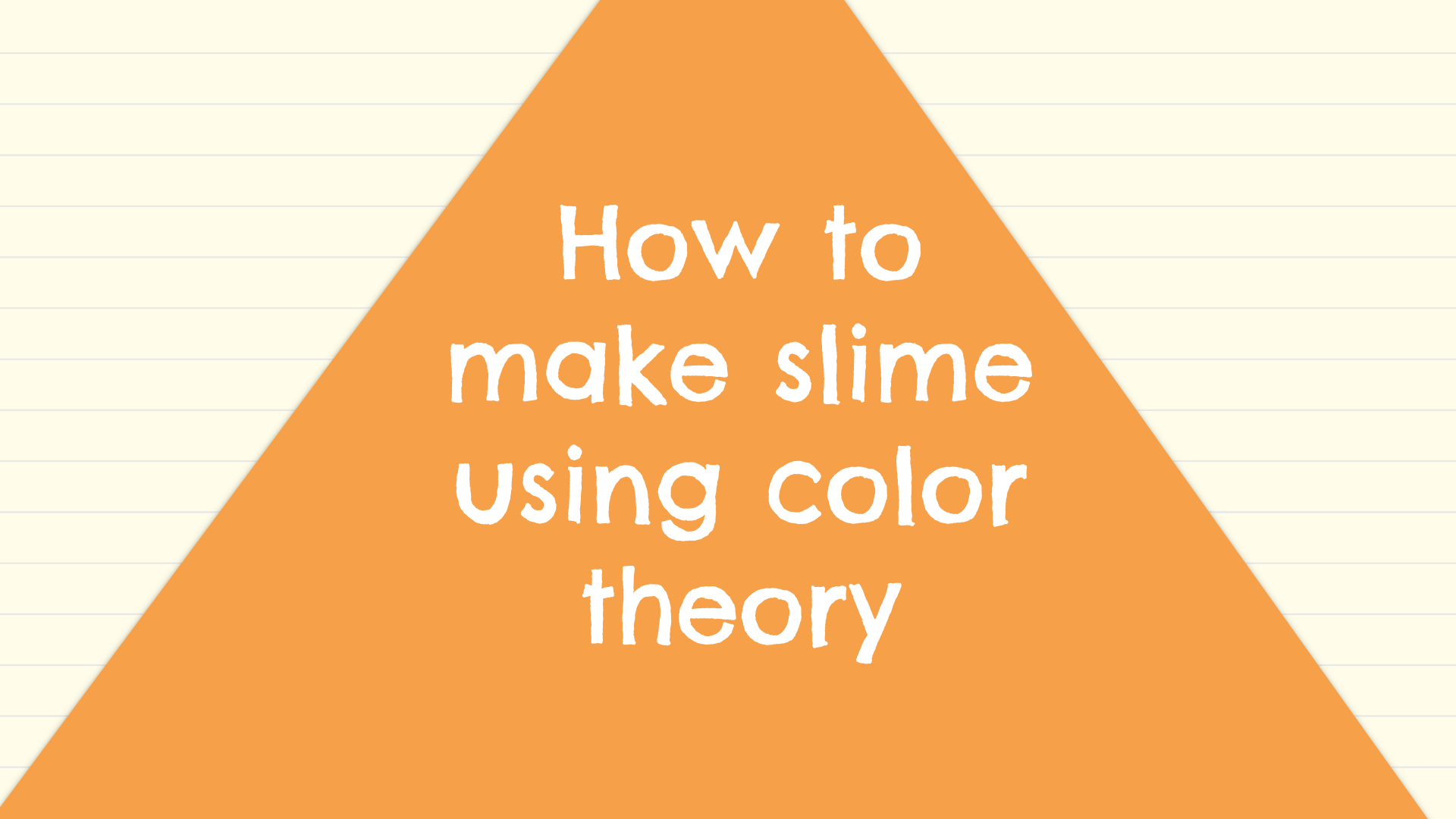


Tertiary Colors

Tertiary colors are created by mixing a primary and the secondary color next to the primary color together.

There are six Tertiary colors: Red-Orange, Yellow-Orange, Yellow-Green, Blue-Green, Blue-Violet, and Red-violet.



A large orange triangle is centered on a light yellow background with horizontal blue lines. The triangle contains the text "How to make slime using color theory" in white.

How to make slime using color theory

1. Color

Think of the color you want to make your slime...

Now, using color theory, on your sheet of paper write out the different primary colors you must use to get your desired color.

Ex. Yellow + Blue = Green or Orange + Red = Red-Orange

Circle whether your final color is a primary, secondary, or

Tertiary color!

NAME:

COLOR FORMULA:

TYPE OF COLOR:

primary/secondary/tertiary

2. Make your Slime

Once your glue is the color you would like, start to add small amounts of activator until your slime is the right consistency. (It shouldn't be too sticky or too hard!)

Now you can put different add-ins like glitter or foam beads!



Kayla's Lesson

Dream Catchers

What is a dream catcher?

A dream catcher is a traditional Native American craft that is hung above a bed to protect sleeping person from bad dreams and negative energy. It is believed to filter dreams, allowing good dreams to pass through and gently descending onto the sleepers through the feathers, while trapping bad dreams in its web.



The Hoop

Circular shape represents the circle of life

The Web

Meant to catch bad dreams and stop them from reaching the sleeper

The Hole

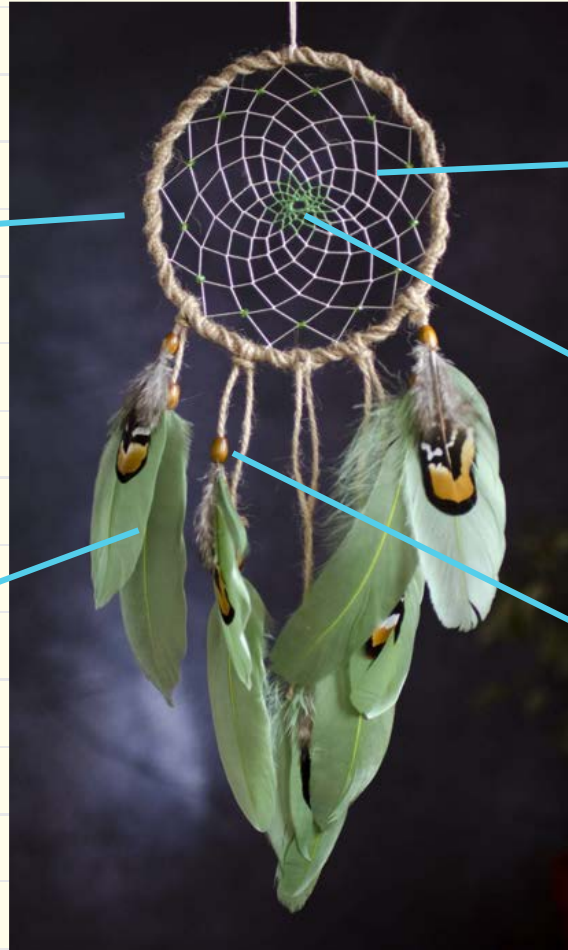
Small open space allows for good dreams to pass through to the sleeper below

The Feathers

Guide the good dreams gently down to the person sleeping beneath

The Beads

Represent the good dreams that are caught and stay in the web



How to make your own Dream Catcher!



First, grab your wooden hoop and decorate it with your washi-tape!



Take any color your would like and wrap it around the hoop! You may use as many colors as your would like to decorate.



Your hoop should start to look like this!

Next, make the web of your dreamcatcher!

Select your favorite color of yarn (you can choose up to 2 colors if you would like!)

Pick up one color of yarn and tie the end anywhere on your hoop. Then, start wrapping your yarn around in any design you'd like! **Make sure to wrap your yarn super tight so it doesn't fall off!**



Time to make decorations!

Paint paper
pinwheels!



Make
Pompoms!



Add Feathers



Finally, attach your decorations to the/your dreamcatcher!

You can also choose to thread beads on the strings before tying it to the hoop!





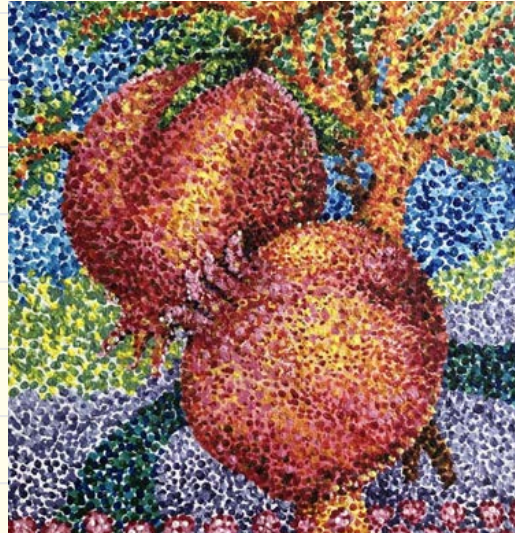
Your
Dream
Catcher is
now
complete!



Pointillism

What is Pointillism?

- A painting technique where small dots of color are applied in patterns to form a distance
- When looked at from far away, the dots blend together to create a cohesive painting



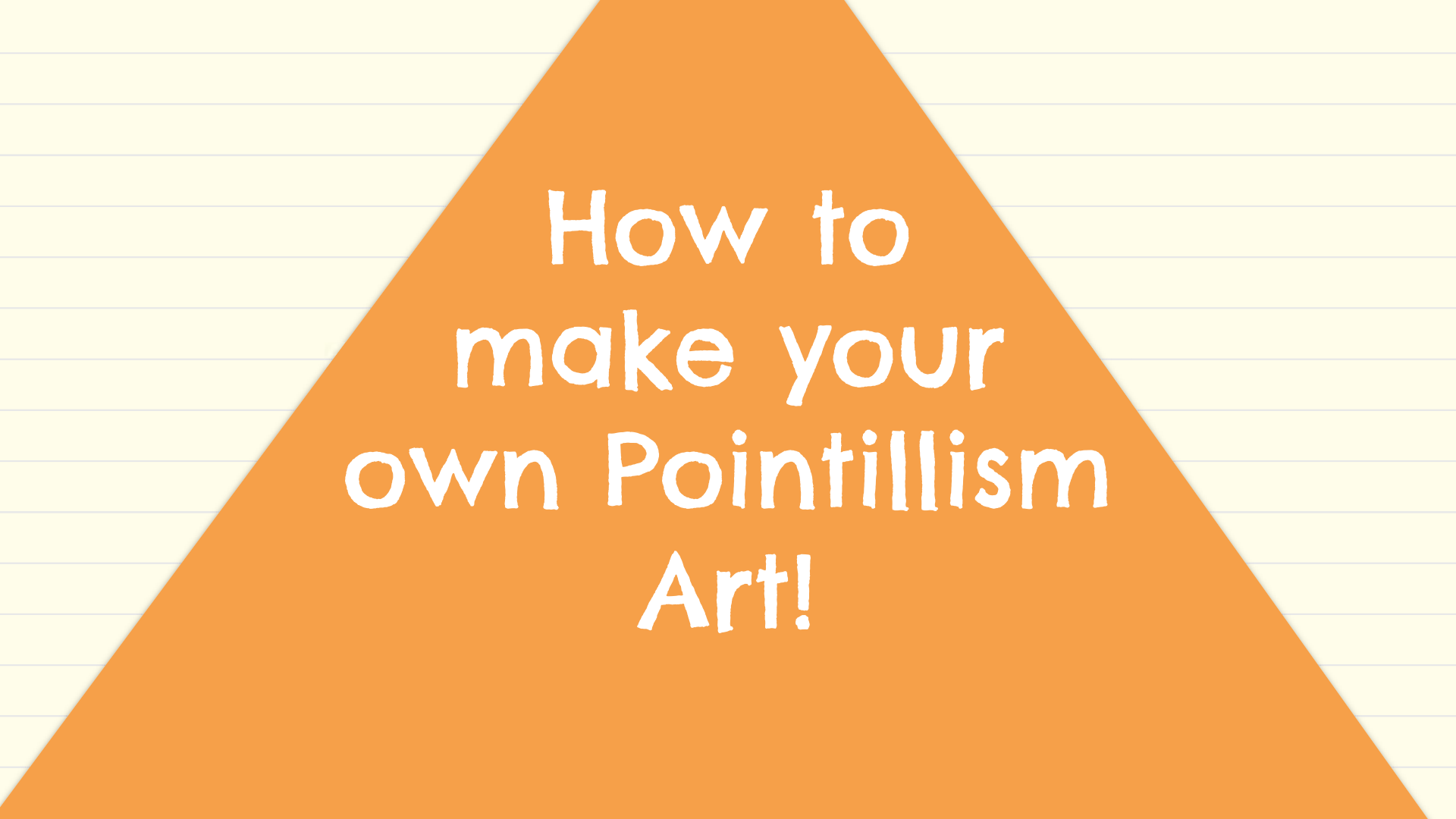
Who created Pointillism?

Georges Seurat was a French painter during the late 19th century who is credited with inventing the painting technique known as pointillism. His primary goal with pointillism was to create a vibrant effect in his paintings by applying tiny dots of pure color that would blend in the viewer's eye.





Zooming in helps us to see all the dots that make up this painting!

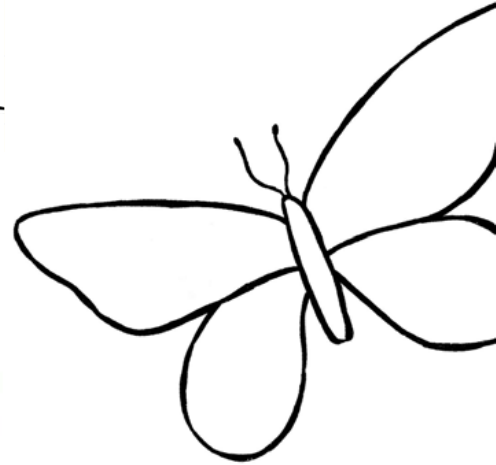
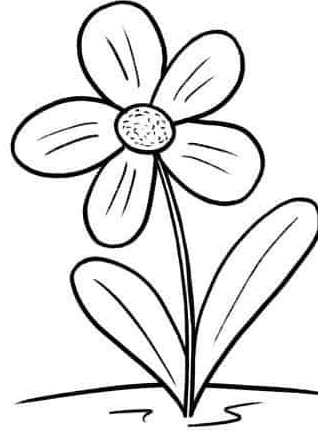
An orange triangle is centered on a light yellow background with horizontal blue lines. Inside the triangle, the text "How to make your own Pointillism Art!" is written in white, bold, sans-serif font.

How to
make your
own Pointillism
Art!

1. Draw!

Start by thinking of the subject your would like to draw! It can be anything you like... For example: a nature scene, portrait, flowers, animals, a beautiful sunset, etc.

Sketch your design on your paper.



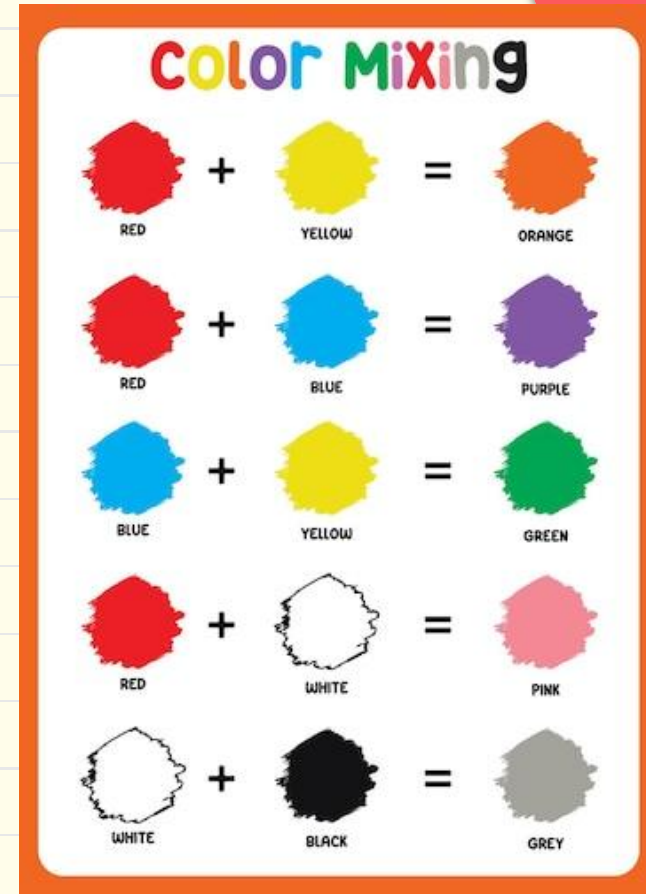
2. Pointillism

Use different colored markers to make tiny dots to color and bring life to your drawing!

Experiment using different combinations of colors!

Use color theory to create more depth in your image!

For Example, instead of mixing the color green try using yellow and blue dots together!





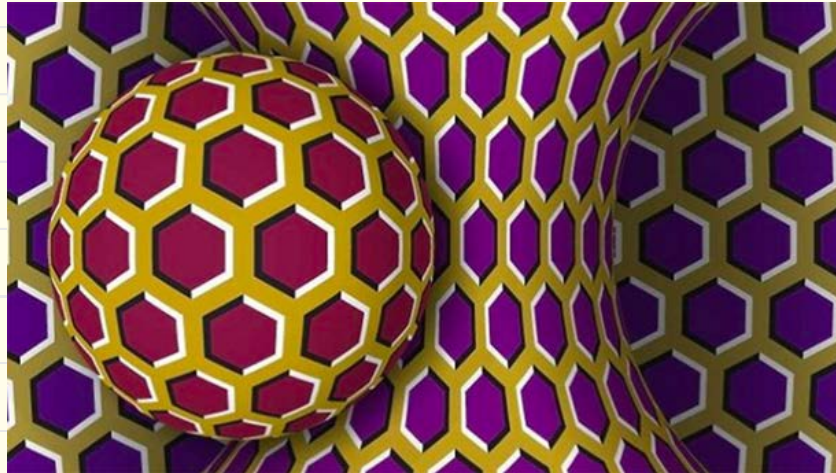
The background features a light cream-colored field with faint, horizontal blue lines. Overlaid on this are four large, solid-colored triangles pointing towards the center: a light blue triangle in the top-left, a bright green triangle in the top-right, an orange triangle in the bottom-left, and a pink triangle in the bottom-right.

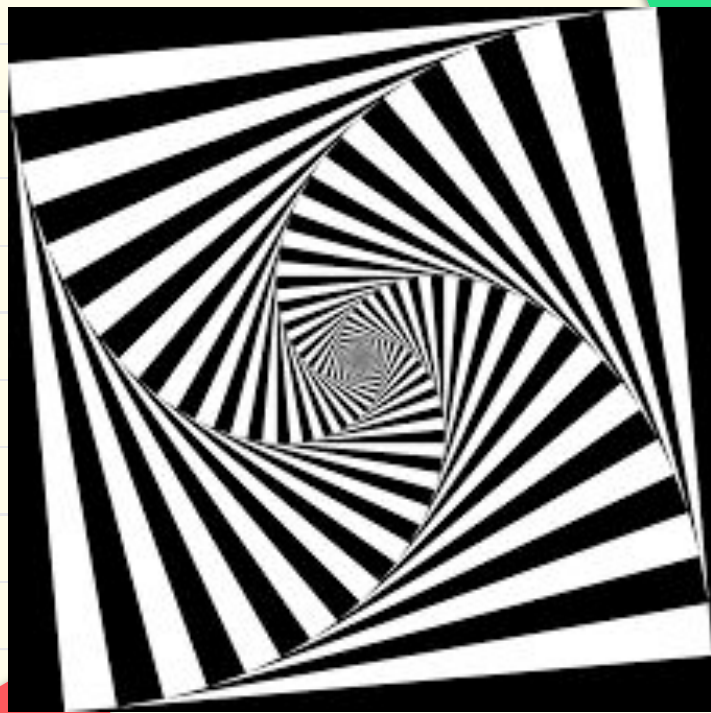
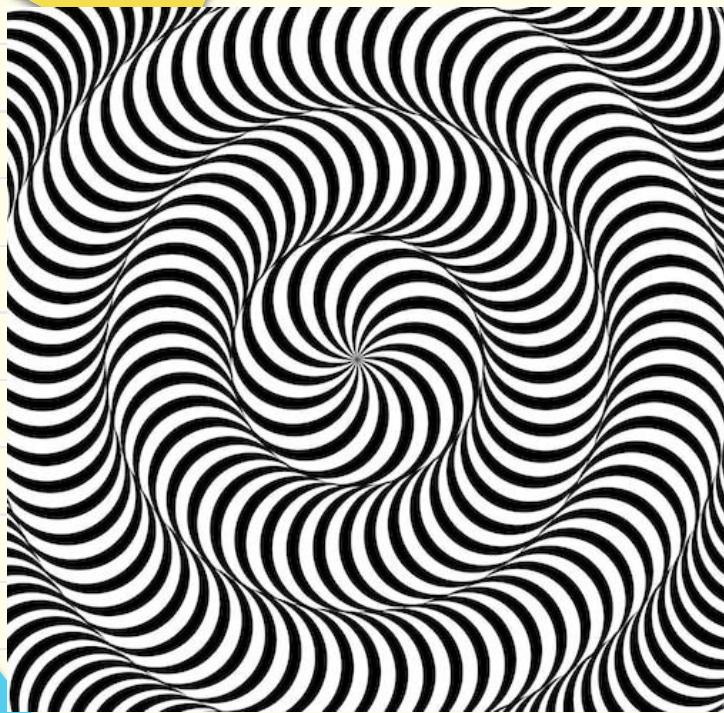
Op Art - 3D Cone Drawings

What is Op Art?

Op Art, or Optical Art, is a style of art that uses lines, shapes, and patterns to create the look of movement, bending, or depth.

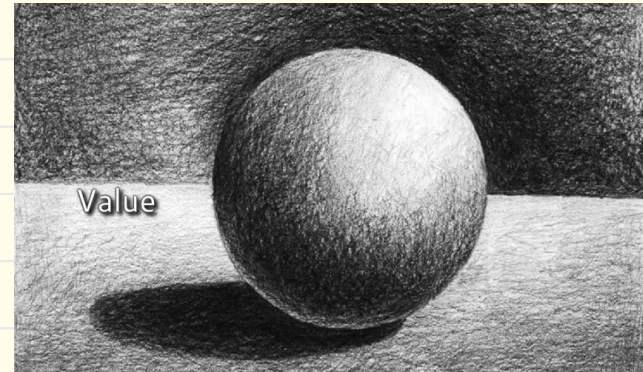
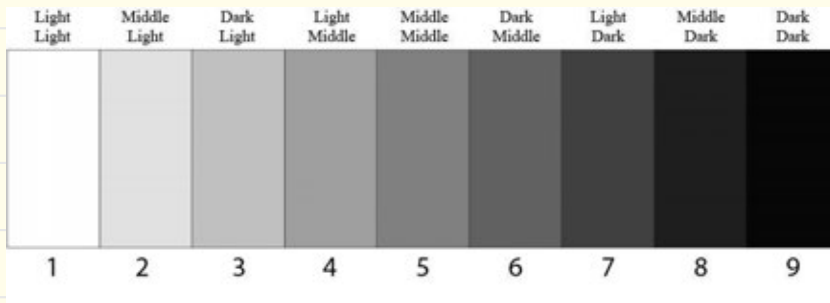
It is typically made in black or white, or with high-contrast colors which are colors that have a large difference in their color or shade.





What is VALUE in art?

- **Value** is how light or dark a color is.
- Artists use **light values** (like white) and **dark values** (like black) to create **shading**.
- Shading helps make drawings look **round**, **deep**, or **real** - just like in OP Art!

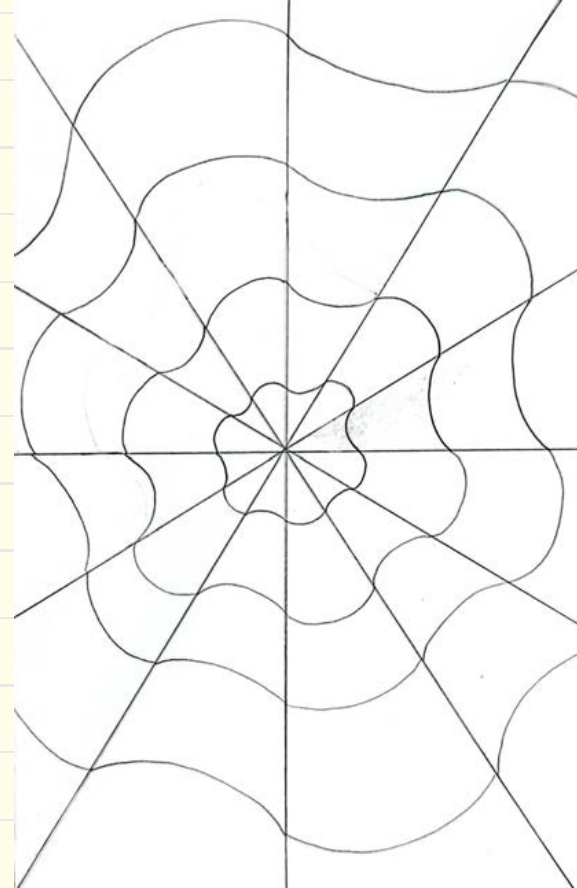
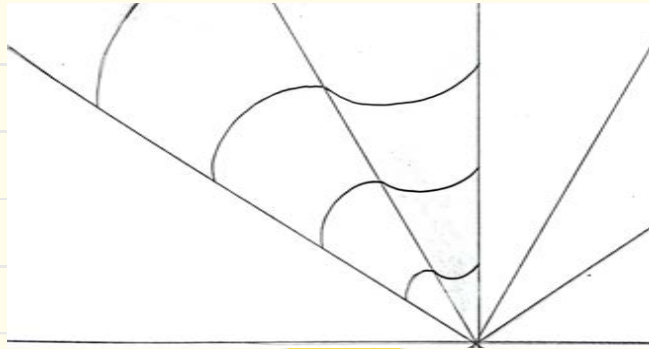
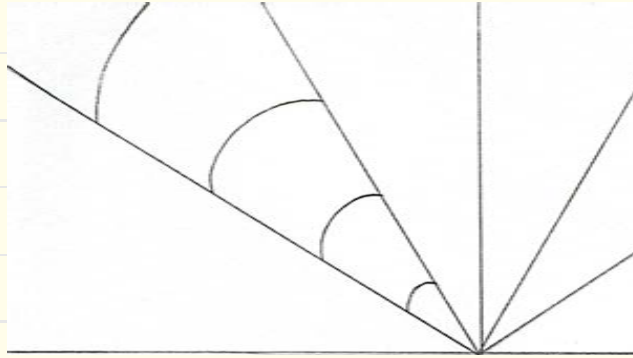


Lets make our
own value
Op-Art!



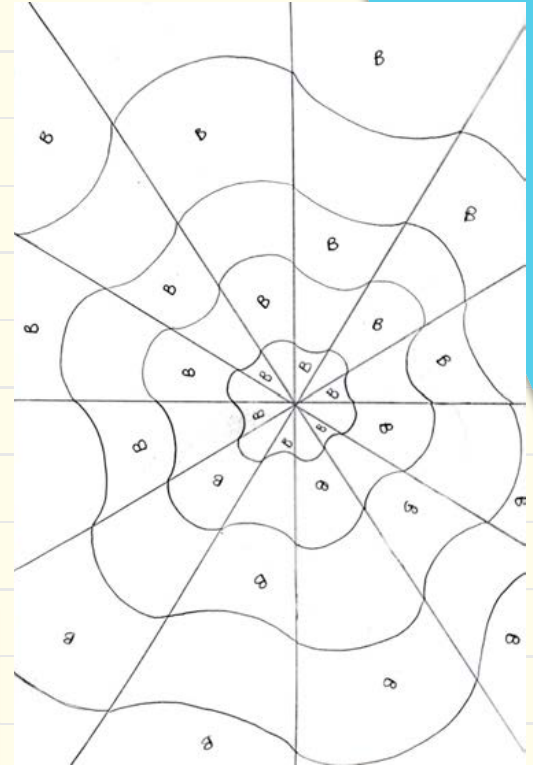
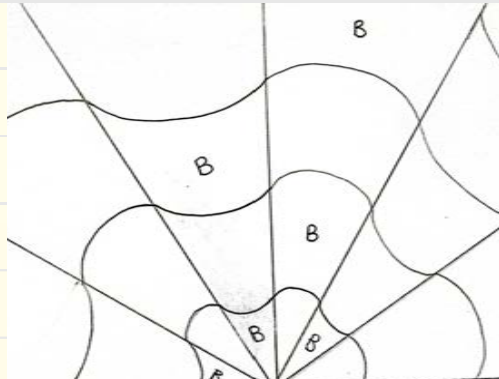
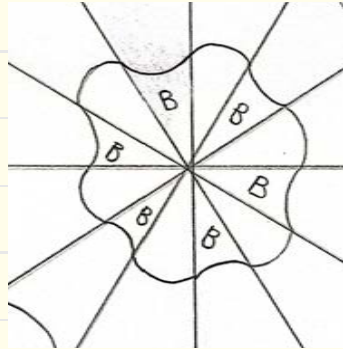
1. In each slice, draw curved lines

- Curve directions should alternate
- Draw 4 curves per line, spaced out evenly



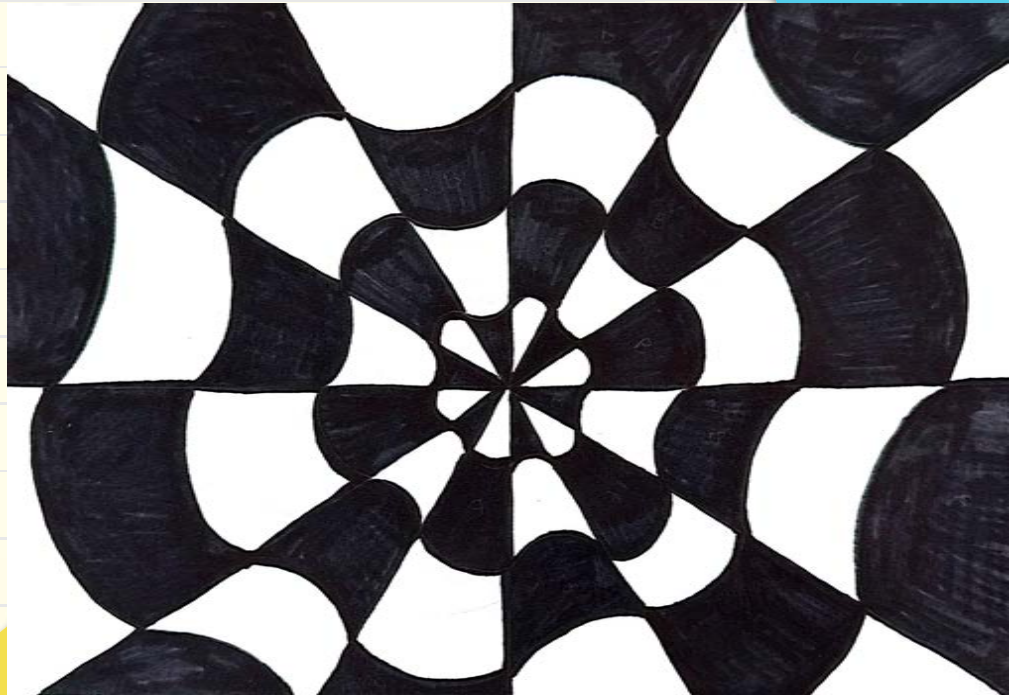
2. Label sections with “B” to show what spots should be colored in as black

Label every other section with the letter “B”. Sections with B’s should not be touching.



3. Color in the spots labeled “B” with your black marker

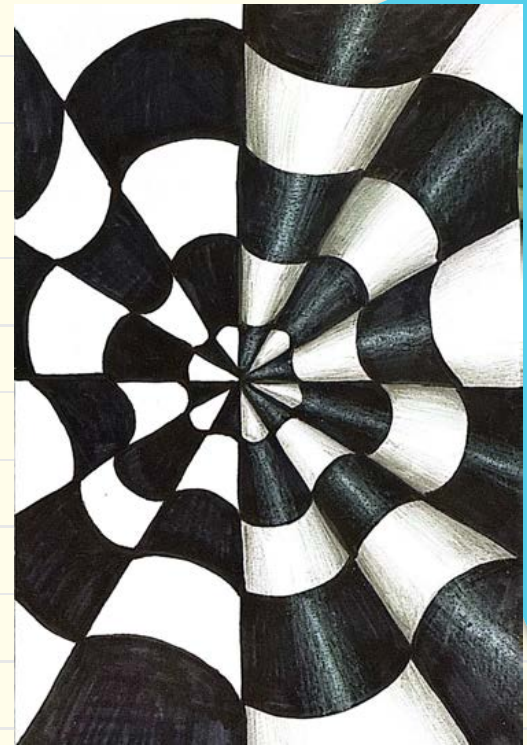
Your design should
now look like this



4. Start shading!

Black spaces - use white colored pencil to highlight the center

White Spaces - use pencil to shade the edges, leaving the center white

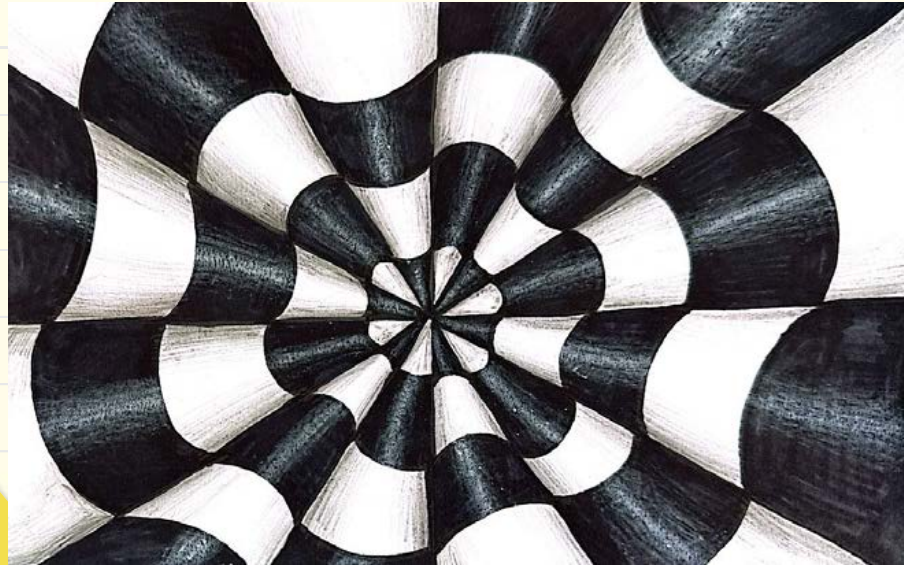


TIP! - Remember, the harder you push, the darker or more pigmented the color will be.

Not shaded

Shaded

5. Finished!
Enjoy your
Op-Art!



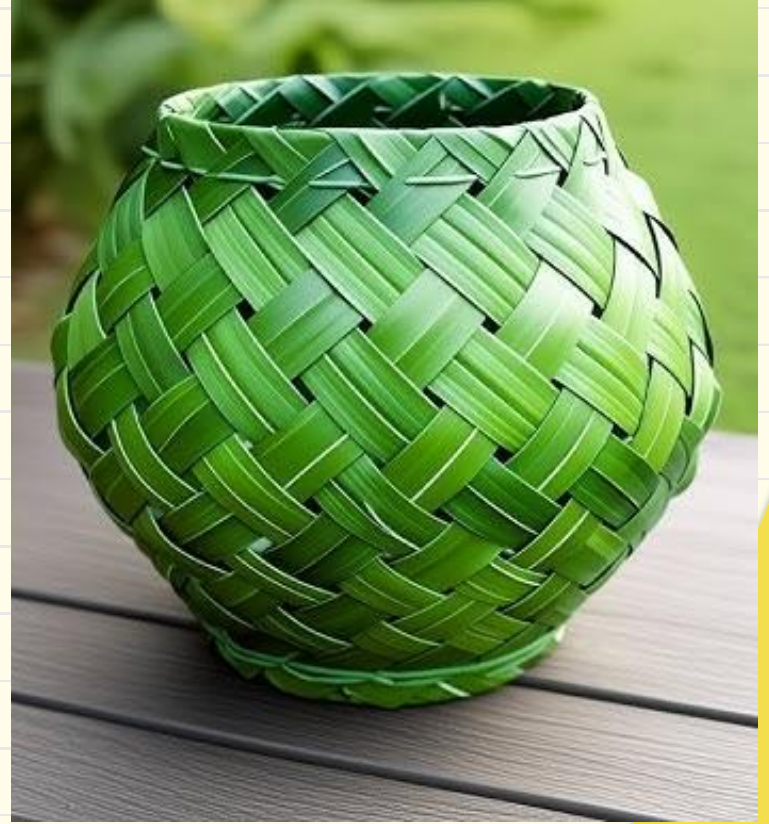
Kayla's Lesson

Weaving

What is Weaving?

Weaving dates back to at least 12,000 years ago, even before pottery. It started with weaving grasses and bark to make mats and baskets. Ancient civilizations like Egypt used weaving for clothes, rugs, and cultural decorations. Weaving is one of the oldest crafts in the world.



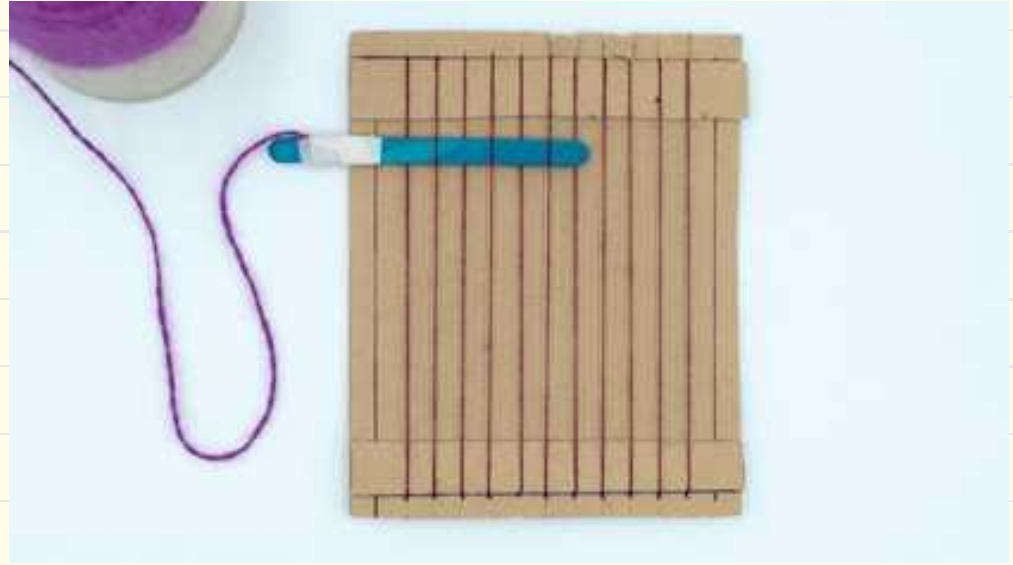


1. Grab your cardboard loom and select your yarn colors.



2. Start your first row

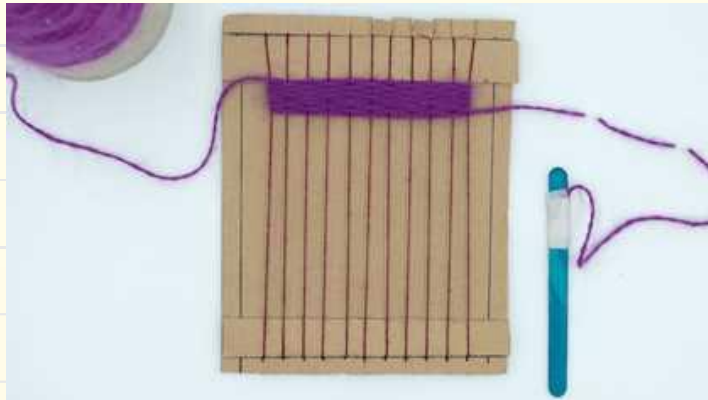
Starting with the first thread, slide the needle underneath and then up over the next thread, and then back under the third thread, and so on. Use this under-over pattern until you get to the last *warp* thread.



3. Continue your next row

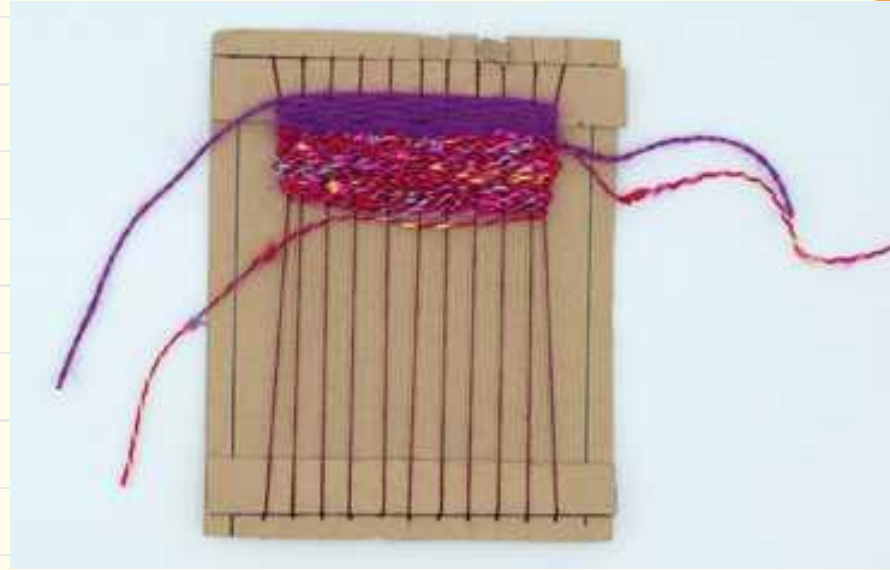
For your next row, go back the other way by doing the opposite over-under pattern as you did for the first row. (If you go under and over in the same way as the first row you will be undoing what you just did.

Once you have a few rows, use your fingers to push up the yarn so that it's snug. Be careful not to pull too hard on the yarns after each pass through because your weaving will start to cinch in at the middle.



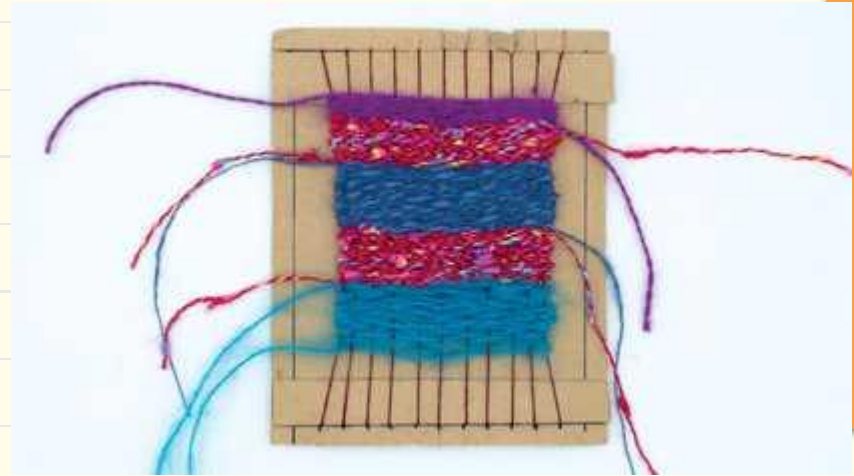
4. How to change colors

When you are done with your first color yarn, end it with about a 3" tail remaining. Start the next colors in the same way you started the first, leaving a tail of about 3".



5. Keep weaving!

Keep weaving under and over until you fill out your whole cardboard loom!



6. Finish off your weave!

Pull the original straight strings off of the cardboard loom and you've now completing your weave design!





Animal Masks

Masks Used in History

Animal masks have been used throughout history in a wide array of cultural and social contexts, including religious ceremonies, hunting practices, and theatrical performances. They often serve to represent spirits, ancestors, or embody specific animalistic qualities.





Types of Animal Masks

Tiger Mask



Bear mask



Mask Making

#1 Get a mask

#2 Grab paper for ears, noses, etc.

#4 Glue on ears, noses, etc.

#5 Add final details

#6 Enjoy your mask!

#3 Draw in features on paper



Tiger stripes



Tiger whiskers