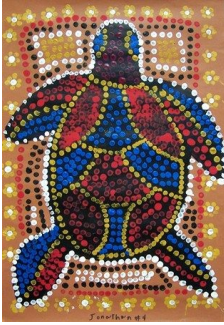


ABORIGINAL ART – “AUSTRALIAN ANIMALS”



Art Elements:

Line, Color, Texture

Tools:

Artist painting Sample
Art Term Posters

Supplemental Tools/Ideas:

Music – use the boom box in the portable
Books – use Aboriginal books to show pictures of people, landscape, animals, etc.
Photo of the artist
World Map – show where artist is from
Color Wheel

Supplies:

Construction paper 12 x 18 – light brown
Pencils
White Crayons
Tempera Paint
Unsharpened pencils/Q-tips
Thin paint brushes

Introduction:

1) Today we will be learning from the Australian Aboriginal people - Have you heard of them? Has anyone ever been to Australia? Where is Australia? -show map

2) We will be learning from their famous animal paintings. What do you notice about the paintings? They are made up of dots! Right! We will be using that style today as well.

3) We will be using three skills that the aboriginal people used. First, they used **line** – can you see those lines? Some are curved, some are straight. They also used **color** – do you see all the colors? Bright colors, right? And they also used **texture**.

4) The aboriginal people have been around a long time - much like the Native Americans in this country whose art we will look at next year. Reference project boards. Just like Native Americans, the Aborigines often chose to paint the animals around them. What animals do we have here in the Pacific Northwest? Bears. Salmon, Mountain Lions. Do you know what animals there are in Australia? Kangaroos. Wallabies. Crocodiles. And lots of sea turtles! Just like the ones we are going to create today!

5. Okay, let's make some art!

Procedure:

1. First, pass out the light brown construction paper and pencils have students sketch an oversized turtle (or other Australian animal!) on the paper. Use samples in folder – use board to help them draw the shape. Outline only – no details!
2. Next, students will section off their turtle with different shapes – you can show samples up on the board. Also, the back ground will need to be sectioned off using boxes or stripes. Discuss symmetry!
3. The next step is for students to use their WHITE crayons to go over all of their lines carefully. Just one thick line, no coloring in!
4. Now pass out the tempera paints and the unsharpened pencil and Q-tips. Explain the idea of patterns or symmetry to the students and have them use the pencils or the Q-tips to fill in each section with only dots! Use many bright colors and fill every spot with dots! Again, remember SYMMETRY!
4. Don't forget the background – fill the page!
5. Lay pieces on racks to dry.

Summary/Art Quiz:

1. Once students have cleaned up their work area. Remind them what they learned today.
2. Can anyone tell me the artist's name who inspired us today? And what art techniques did we learn? And do you remember what tools we used? What was your favorite part of this lesson? Use the Art Quiz Door Poster for reference.

Artist Inspiration:

Indigenous people of Australia - aborigines
Possible reference to the Pointillism style



In Australia indigenous (native) people are known as Aborigines and are recognized by scientists as having arrived between 40,000 and 70,000 years ago. Aboriginal culture in the form of art has been produced for thousands of years: to tell creation stories (Dreamings), to maintain the law and customs and to maintain the knowledge for survival and attachment to their land. The Dreamtime (or Dreaming) is a term used to describe the period before living memory when Spirits emerged from beneath the earth and from the sky to create the land and all living things. Dreamtime is how the Aborigines believed the world was created. Early Aborigines painted caves and rock faces with pictures of animals, birds, fish, and reptiles in the belief that if they painted these animals they would always be able to hunt them for food. Their work was very detailed, combining a simple animal shape with intricate patterns of lines and dots.