

DALI “ELEPHANTS”



Art Element:

Shape, Value, Space

Tools:

Artist painting Sample

Art Term Posters

GREAT WEBSITES –

<http://thedali.org/programs/education/>

<http://shar.es/1aE8q4>

Supplemental Tools/Ideas:

Music – use the boom box in the portable

Books – check the Art Docent library, books from home, etc.

Photo of the artist

World Map – show where artist is from

Color Wheel

Supplies:

White drawing paper – 12 x 18

Black washable markers

Water cups

Paint brushes

Glue

Chalk Pastels

Jewels, fabric, googly-eyes, etc.

Set spray/Hair spray

Introduction:

1. Today we will be learning from Salvador Dali - Have you heard of him? Do you know any of his paintings? Do you know where he is from? - show on map

2. Dali was quite famous as an artist but not only for his art, but also for being very eccentric! He was a very interesting man and became well-known for his crazy mustache as well!

3. As we look at some of his very interesting paintings – what do you see? Are they realistic? What makes them not realistic? He also used a lot of **color** in his work? What colors do you see? He also used space in his drawings – not always in a typical way but he used his entire canvas and filled it with surreal, often totally disconnected things. And finally, Dali used **value** – can you see the shading in his paintings?

4. Now, can anyone tell me what this style of art is called? Yes, surrealism! Definition of Surrealism is: drawing/painting things that are both like reality and a dream & that contrast between the two. When you look at some of his works, can you see how parts may seem realistic while other parts seem like they belong in a dream?

5. If possible, allow students to look at themselves in the circus mirrors and see how their faces and even bodies can be distorted – much like the images in Dali's works.

6. Okay, let's make some crazy, surreal art!

Procedure:

1. First, hand out the drawing paper and pencils. Have students make a horizon line and then sketch their animal(s). Show step-by-step elephant drawing.

2. Next, students will retrace their animal pencil line with black, washable marker – don't forget shadows! They will then use their paint brushes to lightly paint water over their black marker lines –giving the outline a hazy, dream-like quality.

3. Next the students will use chalk pastels to add color to their animals and the background. Choose bright, vibrant colors for the background.

4. Once the page is completely colored in, students can choose eyes, jewels and a shawl for their animal. Use glue to affix the embellishments.

5. Once students are done, the pieces must be sprayed with set spray/hair spray to keep chalk from rubbing off.

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:

Salvador Dali

Surrealism

1904-1989

Spanish



Salvador Dali was born in Figueras, Spain, the son of a notary whose family came from Cadaques on the Costa Brava. The Dali family spent their summers in Cadaques, and it is this landscape that appears over and over in the artist's work, either as background or as an integral part of the composition. Dali began his career as an enfant terrible in the schools of Figueras and then went to the School of Fine Arts in Madrid where he quickly learned the fundamentals of drawing. At this time, however, he was more interested in studying Freud and art magazines that specialized in Cubism, Futurism, and metaphysical art. In about 1928, he went to Paris, attached himself with passionate conviction to the French Surrealists and soon married Gala Eluard, former wife of the poet Paul Eluard, one of the founders of the movement. However, as Dali became absorbed in the study of Italian Renaissance painters, the French Surrealists rejected his style as too academic in technique and, thus, he left France for New York.

Dali's work is distinguished by precise and finely executed draughtsmanship of almost photographic exactitude. Paint is applied smoothly and evenly in a varied and generally muted palette that occasionally breaks out into glaring color. His subject matter is that of the Freudian dream world and of metamorphosis of objects, people, and animals, arranged in unexpected and often inexplicable combinations. A prodigious worker, Dali has produced large quantities of paintings that include portraits, landscapes with figures, figures seemingly superimposed on landscapes, and, more recently, religious subjects. He has also done illustrations for books, lithographs and etchings, and jewelry designs.