**Volunteer Notes**

**For Paul Klee (KLAY)**

There are two projects for this artist; a.) “Castle and Sun” and b.)”Senecio”. Choose one.

Items Needed:

a.)

Black Construction paper (1 per)

Cardboard shapes (in folder)

White colored pencils (15)

Colored pencils, pastels or construction paper crayons (15 sets)

Own pencils

\*If cutting out construction paper shapes:

Construction paper scraps and sheets in all colors

Glue sticks (30)

Scissors from classroom

b.)

Art paper (1 per)

Dark crayon or black sharpies (15-20)

“Bleeding” tissue paper cut in to 3 inch squares \*regular tissue paper will not work\*

Water, and pitcher if no sink available

Cups

Large brushes

Paper towels

Own pencils

 **Concepts being taught:** Please be able to understand and discuss these concepts with the students**.**

**Abstract art-**Art that is geometric in design or simplified from its natural appearance; does not need to look like anything real.

**Focal Point-** The focal point is the center of interest or activity in a work of art. It may or may not be the actual center of a painting or drawing, but it is usually the first thing the eye sees when viewing an art work, and the most important part. Contrast, structure and color are three things that help define the focal point. Slides 2 and 6 are great examples of this.

* **Contrast** puts something dark on a light area, or the opposite, something bright in a dark area.
* **Color**, like a spot of ***warm color*** in a ***cool color*** field, or the use of ***Complementary colors*** (opposites on the color wheel) also help create focal points.
* The **structure** of an artwork influences where we look. The lines of the artwork should flow toward the focal point, leading our gaze to the most important feature. This can include the lines of architecture, rivers and roads, as well as the direction that objects, people or animals are facing within the artwork. Also placement and size of the focal point.

**Geometric shape recognition**- By recognizing you can create most things by using simple shapes such as circles, ovals, squares, rectangle, etc. **Geo­met­ric shapes**- Shapes that are com­monly found in geom­e­try, such as squares, tri­an­gles and rec­tan­gles.

**Other Notes:**

Please be sure to read through *all* instructions with the students before they begin any project.

For project “a.)” the students will need to share the cardboard shapes, or make their own templates by coping the shapes they want to use on construction paper and cutting them out.

Use regular pencils before tracing with the white ones to hide any mistakes.

Be aware of time, some students will take too much time in the planning and tracing part, and not have enough time to color, or cut and paste if you are doing that option.

For project “b.)” Have the students make a self-portrait, or choose someone to be their subject. The idea is to use simple shapes with minimal detail in the portrait, but to emphasize one thing about their subject. In “Senecio” the subject observed everything with those huge eyes, and the one blue spot in the portrait suggests they have a lot to say or share, but must hold it in and remain silent because of their small mouth. So maybe the student feels they are a great singer, so their mouth would be larger, or stained in a contrasting color (or both).

You need to use the “bleeding tissue”. Regular tissue paper will not work.

Be sure not to use too little water, the tissue should be saturated. But not too much, you don’t want a puddle.

Be sure to press the tissue down completely, or the color will not transfer. It may look wet, but it doesn’t mean it is transferring the color. Press it down.

Good luck and have fun!