LINCOLN-WOODSTOCK COOPERATIVE SCHOOL DISTRICT
COURSE SYLLABUS

Course Name: 2nd Grade Art Visual/Fine Art
Length: Full Year
Teacher: Allison Frobey

Course Description: *Famous Artists A-Z*
Every project the 2nd graders make will be influenced by the work of famous artists. Similarities between the artist of inspiration and the 2nd-grade piece may come from the artist's defining style/genre, use of media, subject matter, or driving concept. We usually get about halfway through the alphabet in 2nd grade, so we will pick up where we left off as they progress to 3rd grade.

Competencies or Standards Assessed:
-*Creating:* A proficient 2nd Grade student artist will reconstruct representations of the art of famous artists, and also begin to elaborate upon some of its visual information by adding some of their own details to it to enhance its personal meaningfulness. The 2nd grader will consistently demonstrate an understanding of the safe and proficient use of materials for a variety of artistic processes. They will meet phases of development in a timely manner.
-*Presenting*: A proficient 2nd-grade student artist is aware that art is meant to be exhibited. They are becoming more aware of expectations and/or limitations of their materials. They do their best to prepare works of art for presentation and can make accurate statements which defend their readiness.
-*Responding:* A proficient 2nd grade artist will be able to speculate about processes used to create a work of art in order to determine what the artist of inspiration was best known for and/or what their artwork was meant to communicate.
-*Connecting*: A proficient 2nd grade artist will develop a work of art based on observations of famous works and their own surroundings and experiences which make sense. They will be able to compare and contrast the similarities and differences in them.

Anchor Texts or Major Curriculum:
n/a

Course Outline (major units of study):

Unit Title	Essential Question or Overarching Understanding
A is for Andy Warhol	What does the pop in pop art mean? What must have been popular in the world when Andy Warhol was making his art? What does repetition mean and what does it have to do with print-making? How else can you add repetition to your art?

B is for Bev Dolittle	What is the subject matter of most of Bev Dolittle's images and therefore what type of artist is she? (naturalist) What makes Bev's artwork so interesting to look at? If you embed something into your artwork what should happen as you look at it? What does it mean to be a 3-Star-Colorer?
C is for Chuck Close	What is a defining trait of Chuck Close's artworks? Why did he find the Grid Method helpful? How do you change the value of watercolor paint (water-to-pigment ratio)? How do you change the tone of watercolor ever so slightly (layering)? Can you erase watercolor paint?
D is for Salvador Dali	Both Dali and his artworks were surreal. What does this mean? How are dreams surreal? What are a few things Dali does to his objects/scenes which make them look a bit stranger than normal?
E is for Eric Carle	How did Eric Carle make his book's illustrations? What is a color family? How should you apply the tissue paper to your collage so that the parts look clear? How should you apply the tissue paper to your collage if you want to create more colors in your family?
F is for Janet Fish	What types of objects does Janet Fish always have in her paintings? What creates reflections? What type of brushstrokes are best for the texture of the ocean's surface? Let's revisit last year's knowledge: What two color groups did we use in our sunset paintings?
G is for Georges Seurat	What painting technique did George Seurat "invent"? If you are a pointillist what do you have to do in every part of your painting? What types of landscapes did Georger Seurat like to paint and why? If he wasn't painting landscapes what was his next favorite thing to paint pictures of? How do we use size to generate distance in a

	landscape?
H is for Henri Matisse	What is one of Matisse's most famous paintings called? Use a part of the Goldfish to help you explain what point-of-view and perspective means. Why is our Henri Matisse project a mixed/multi-media artwork?
I is for Robert Indiana OR Iris Scott	What is Robert Indiana's most recognizable piece? Anytime he redoes it what changes? What does he make sure stays the same? What are other words and short phrases that give off positive vibes? OR seasonal vibes? What type of painter is Iris Scott? What do the objects in all her pieces have in common? What techniques helped us get so much texture onto our artworks?
J is for Jeane Claude and Christo	Would you consider Jean Claude a collaborator? Defend your answer with some facts you learned about her. What does it mean if an artwork is a temporary installation? If you had to describe your creative process in the easiest steps to follow, what would you tell a partner to do.
K is for Paul Klee	What does it mean to abstract an image and who inspired Klee's? What is the best way to build up layers of chalk pastels?
L is for Roy Lichtenstein	How is Lichtenstein's artwork similar to what you would see in a newspaper comic? How can you create closed shapes from letters? What is line weight?
M is for Piet Mondrian OR M is for Claude Monet	What elements create harmony and balance across Mondrian-like designs? What is an example of a meaningful, limited color scheme? What are qualities of an impressionist painting?

	In what ways did we “tache” our paintings?
N is for Nagahide OR Louise Nevelson	Traditionally, what was the purpose of a kimono? How can you make limited colors and repetitive designs thematic? What is the importance of a concept drawing? What is the purpose of using permanent markers for this particular project? How does Nevelson make the junk she finds more artistic and meaningful? What is the difference between bas relief and high relief?
O is for Claus Oldenburg	Typically, what is the subject matter of Oldenburg’s sculptures? What are other common traits of them? Can you use all 4 handbuilding techniques in one ceramic sculpture? (slab, coil, form, joining).
P is for Pablo Picasso	Why does Pablo Picasso’s Portrait look all jumbled up? What are other ways you can make art expressive? What are some ways to showcase a larger range of color when you only have a limited amount of painted colors to use?
Q is for Qian Xuan	What does Qian Xuan paint pictures of? How does an underpainting look? Which two traditional painting styles did he combine together to create his pieces?
R is for Rembrandt OR R is for Henri Rousseau	What does Rembrandt always enhance in his artworks? What creates highlights? How do highlights and shadows work together to generate the illusion of form? How did Rousseau learn to make art? What technique does he use to ensure his pieces are extremely full-looking? What is the proper way to apply and blend with oil pastels?
S is for Birger Sandzen	What does a landscape which emphasizes organic forms look like? How do artists use color temperatures to pull objects into the foreground and push them into the background?

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T is for Alma Thomas	What other artworks did Thomas use as inspiration for her signature designs? What does concentric mean? How can you subtly change the tone of a color?
U is for Unknown Artists	What is a cast sculpture? What happened at Pompeii which allowed us to generate so many of them?
V is for Vincent Van Gogh	How would you describe Van Gogh's signature style? What were common subjects he applied it to? What types of colors did he often enhance in his pieces (complements). Can you create similar textures across the forms of your own piece?
W is for Walt Disney	What does an animator do? What are pixels?
X is for X-Stitchers	What types of artworks would be considered fiber arts? What is a textile? How does one cross-stitch?
Z is for Zentanglers	How did zentangles get their names? What is contrast? What does it mean for a rhythm to swell and condense?

Portrait of a Learner

Independent Learner
I make thoughtful plans and do my best to reach personal goals using feedback to work through challenges.

Responsible Collaborator
I work with others to achieve shared goals by listening actively, contributing ideas, and managing conflict.

Critical Thinker
I analyze information, ask thoughtful questions, and apply reasoning skills to solve problems and make decisions.

Effective Communicator
I express ideas clearly, adapting strategies based on the audience, setting, and/or purpose.

Global Citizen
I show that I care and take responsibility by helping in my community and the world around me.

Additional Classroom Expectations:
n/a