

## SALT AND FLOUR BEADS

### KEY PRINCIPLES

1. Acquires knowledge/skills
  - 1.1 learns concepts and vocabulary
  - 1.2 organizes arts elements
  - 1.3 uses art techniques
  - 1.4 exhibits craftsmanship
  - 1.5 creates, presents and evaluates
2. Solves problems
  - 2.1 uses the senses to gather information
  - 2.2 solves problems
  - 2.3 critiques artwork
3. Communicates
  - 3.1 expresses individual ideas

### KEY CONCEPTS

1. to practice proper handling of a brush.
2. to practice rolling out clay.
3. to explore the salt and flour clay as a medium.

### ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

Can students create simple beaded jewelry from ordinary household materials?

### CONNECTIONS

### RESOURCES

1. 1 cup salt
2. 1 cup flour
3. 1 tablespoon powdered alum (aluminum sulfate)
4. mixing bowl
5. toothpicks
6. food coloring or tempera for coloring mixture
7. string for stringing beads
8. shellac
9. alcohol for cleaning brush
10. rolling pin or a glass jar ( if flat beads are to be made)
11. ball of clay for drying (optional)

### INSTRUCTIONAL ACTIVITIES

1. Mix one cup of salt, one cup of flour and one Tablespoon powdered alum and water to the consistency of putty. food coloring or dry tempera may be added if color is desired.
2. Pinch off a lump of mixture and shape a bead. Spheres and cylinders can be formed easily by rolling the mixture between the palms of the hands.
3. Roll out the mixture flat with a rolling pin or glass jar and cut flat beads from it.
4. Punch a hole through each bead with a toothpick. Leave the toothpicks in the beads and stick them into a ball of clay for drying. Turn the toothpicks in the beads occasionally to keep them from sticking.
5. Shellac beads when they dry and string them. (They can also be painted with tempera paint after they have dried before shellaced.)

## ASSESSMENTS

1. Craftsmanship: neatness and completeness
2. Use of drawing skills or design concepts we are studying
3. Use of tools and media we are studying