

WET PAPER CHALK DRAWING

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 explore the qualities of chalk.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

Can the student express themselves through a medium that runs and blends while working with it?

CONNECTIONS

Edward Degas pastel and chalk drawings

RESOURCES

1. Colored chalks
2. Drawing paper
3. Water and containers
4. Large brushes
5. Fixative (possibly)

INSTRUCTIONAL ACTIVITIES

1. Cover the entire paper with water brushed on all over the surface. Do not brush over and over the same spots as the surface of the paper will lift and ball up.

2. While the paper is wet, draw over it with chalk. The colors will generally be brighter and more exciting than those applied to dry paper. It is possible to use wet and dry techniques on one drawing by painting plain water over some areas prior to drawing. If the paper is not of fairly heavy stock, there is a danger of irregular wrinkling or curling.

Note: if you want to be able to move the wet painting right away, put newspaper or butcher paper under so that you can pick it up by the paper underneath the art work. You will have less chance of tearing the wet art work while moving it.

3. Chalk done with water often does not need to have fixative applied to it, as the water will set the chalk as it dries. But if the student wishes to add more drawing to the art work when it is dry. It will need to be fixed with fixative. Be sure to apply fixative in a well ventilated area.

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