

Coast Salish Art Project:

Grade: 2

Subject: Coast Salish Artwork

Class: Art and History

Lesson Plan Topic : Coast Salish Shapes and Colour Gradients

1) Image Design Strategies: Effective Layout

- Creating + Communicating: Demonstrate increasingly sophisticated application and/or engagement of curricular content
- Perceiving+Responding: Develop processes and technical skills in a variety of art forms to refine artistic abilities

2) Contexts: Understanding Coast Salish perspectives of the World

- Creating + Communicating: Express feelings, ideas, stories, observations, and experiences through creative works.
- Perceiving+Responding: Reflect on creative processes and make connections to other experiences.

3) Elements and Principles of Design: Colour Gradients + Understanding the Colour Wheel

- Creating + Communicating: Explore elements, processes, materials, movements, technologies, tools, and techniques of the arts
- Perceiving+Responding: Develop processes and technical skills in a variety of art forms to refine artistic abilities.

4) Material, Technologies, and Processes: Learning to Paint, and Trace

- Creating + Communicating: Experience, document and share creative works in a variety of ways
- Perceiving+Responding: Reflect on creative processes and make connections to other experiences

Introduction: Today Students, We are going to learn about the colour wheel and the difference between tints and shades as well as positive and negative space. To begin we have our primary colours that cannot be made by mixing any other colours. We have Yellow, Blue and Red when

we mix these together we get what we call our secondary colours. As a class we will make all of the secondary colours by mixing together paint.

We will start by putting a little bit of red into a painting tray and add a little bit of blue. Any guesses as to what colour we will make? (continue this with each primary colour until we have made each secondary colour.)

As you can see students we can make so many amazing colours with just yellow, red, and blue. Now what would happen if we added a little bit of white paint to a secondary colour? Would it make it darker or lighter? (add white paint to a colour) Now when we add white to a colour it turns it lighter and we call that a tint. A tint just means there is white added to the colour and it has become lightened. Now class what do we think will happen when I add black to a colour? (add black paint to a colour) This creates a darker colour, and we call that a shade. A shade just means we have added black to it and have darkened the colour.

Now class we will each pick two primary colours we all have red, blue and yellow to pick from. We will then mix these together to get our secondary colour and we will paint a picture. If I chose Red and Blue, I then have Red, Blue, Purple and any tints or shades I make of these colours. We can paint whatever we want and feel free to add any white or black to your colours. I will be circling around to help with paint distribution.

Lesson #1 Learning Outcomes:

During this lesson students will gain an understanding of how colours work together and flow into one another. They will learn about the different types of colours and how these colours are connected through a colour wheel.

Materials Needed:

- Printer paper
- A variety of warm and cold coloured paint
- Paint brushes
- Water
- Cups
- Examples of a colour wheel

Introduction Lesson #2:

Today Students we are going to learn about Indigenous ways of learning and reflecting about the world. Everything in nature has energy and all aspects of our world are equal, no one is better than another. Using art to express the important connections between all parts of our world. Understanding that in Coast Salish culture all parts of our world have energy and they are

all equal to one another not one part of our world is valued less than another. We will also learn a variety of coast salish shapes and the importance these shapes have to coast salish art. We will use gradient methods to express the equality of energies as well as organization of shapes to create art over the top. Our artwork will have a gradient background in either monochromatic tones or warm or cold colours. The top will be coast salish shapes cut out and black painted over top so we can peel off the shapes and reveal a gradient background.

Lesson #2

So last class we learned about warm and cold colours, tints and shades and colour wheels which will help you when making our gradient today in class. We will start our lesson by understanding warm and cold colours. On the board we will write out what we believe to be a cold colour and what we believe to be a warm colour. Any ideas?

The term warm colour makes you think of a certain feeling or paints a picture in your mind such as sunlight or happiness. A cool colour makes you feel calm, and reminds you of rain or rivers. Warm colours are orange, yellow, and red while cool colours are blue, green, and light purple. We will Each make a gradient each going from light to dark or from colour to colour. To make a gradient we slowly add white to make different tints of a colour going one way and we add black to the colour to make shades going the other way. We then have a beautiful piece of artwork going from the lightest blue you have ever seen all the way to the darkest blue. We could also choose to change between colours if we want to go from red to yellow to orange mixing the colours together. This painting will be the background for our artwork next class.

For the next class we will take Coast Salish shapes and make a pattern over top of our gradient and glue them on. Now you will each choose whether you would like to do a gradient between warm colours or cold colours. This will affect the mood of your artwork and the shapes you choose for the next class.

We will start with one colour and slowly add more white till we can change colours. We could start with red and add white until we make a light pink. We could also start with a dark green until we make a light green. We can even start at red and slowly move to an orange and then yellow. When making our gradient we want it to represent the idea that everything works together and everything has equal energy. Not one part of the artwork is less valuable than another.

Lesson #2 Learning Outcomes:

Students will build on what they have learned about the different types of colours and how they all connect through a colour wheel by creating their own gradient using colours of their choice.

The students will work making tints and shades of their chosen colour to make a gradient background.

Materials Needed:

- Printer paper
- A variety of warm and cold coloured paint
- Paint brushes
- Cups
- Water
- Image of Connections I: Angela Marston
- Example of the final product
- Example of a colour wheel

Lesson #3

Today Class we will learn about Coast Salish shapes and the meaning and names of each. We will use these shapes to make a pattern over top of our gradient. We will then paint over the glued down shapes let our paintings dry and peel the shapes off for a fun surprise. On the sheet in front of you we have a variety of shapes we will use in our artwork. To start your job is to cut each shape out from the paper.

Now that all the shapes are cut out we will go over each shape commonly used in Coast Salish artwork. To start we have what is called a trigon which is a long pointed shape with a curved semi circle on the other side. Next we have circles or ovals which can be a variety of sizes. We also have crescents which are a moon shape and extended crescents which are longer thicker crescent shapes. In Coast Salish art they use a lot of positive and negative space. Positive Space means the picture that you see and negative space is the background. In our artwork positive space is our coast's salish shapes and negative space is our background. In our artwork what is normally positive space will be our gradient colour and the negative space will be are black outlined shapes.

Lesson #3 Learning Outcomes:

During this lesson students will learn about the shapes used in Coast Salish artwork. Through learning about and then utilizing these shapes this activity students will gain an appreciation and understanding of art in relation to First Nations principles. The students will also learn about positive and negative space.

Materials Needed:

- Printer paper
- Scissors
- Coast Salish Art Shapes
- Image of Connections I: Angela Marston
- Example of the final product

Lesson #4

Today we will take our shapes and organize them on our gradient circle however we like. If we need more than one we can trace onto paper and cut out more. When we are happy with our layout we will put a very thin layer of glue on the back of each shape and glue them into place. We will paint over the entire circle black and when it has dried slightly we will peel off the shapes to reveal a surprise.

start by playing around with placement and where we want to put our shapes and what picture we want to make. Once you are happy with the layout lightly glue each shape onto your gradient. Once you are all done glueing we will paint the whole gradient black, once the paint is half dried we will peel off the shapes to reveal our final artwork.

Lesson #4 Learning Outcomes:

As students complete the last of this series of lessons and bring the aspects of their projects together they will be able to have a physical example of how in Indigenous teaching everything has an energy and is interconnected. This concept is represented in the gradient and connection of colours as well as in the contrast of positive and negative space created by utilizing the Coast Salish shapes.

Materials Needed:

- Previously made gradients
- Black paint
- Scissors
- Coast Salish Art Shapes
- Tape
- Image of Connections I: Angela Marston
- Example of the final product

How we elaborated and did more than what was originally asked?

- For one together we created a unit plan
- The students will create two pieces of art
- We have elaborated all of our sections
- The students will learn about: Colour wheel, tints and shades, primary and secondary colours, positive and negative space and coast salish shapes and gradients. This is a significant ammount of knowledge to learn but within the lesson plans they make sense.
- Overall, we feel this is a strong combination of Indigenous ways of teaching and art. We are proud of the artwork we created and are excited to teach it in a classroom. I feel we have provided a significant ammount of teaching within our lessons.