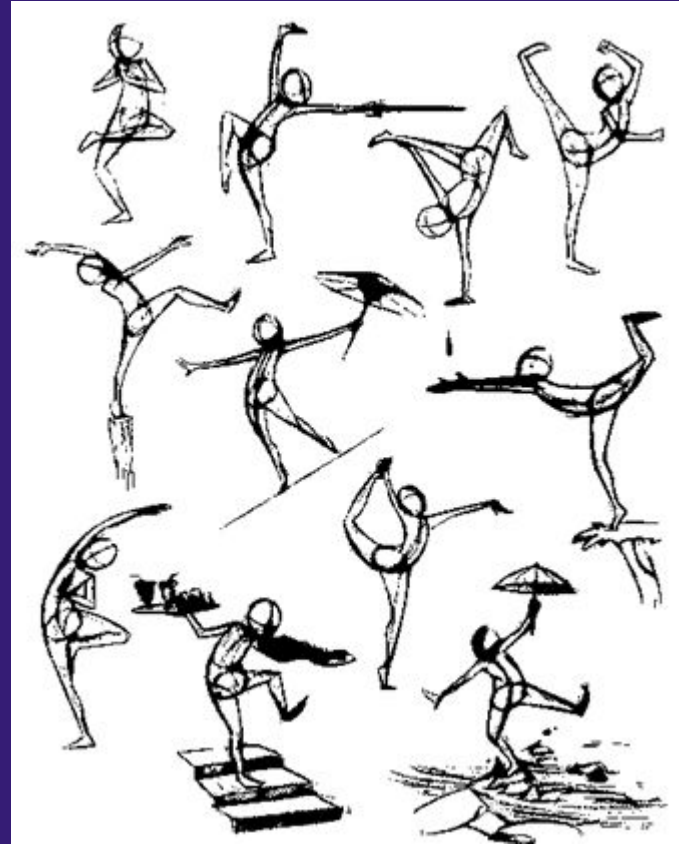


K - 5th May's lesson

Woodside PTA Art

Docent's

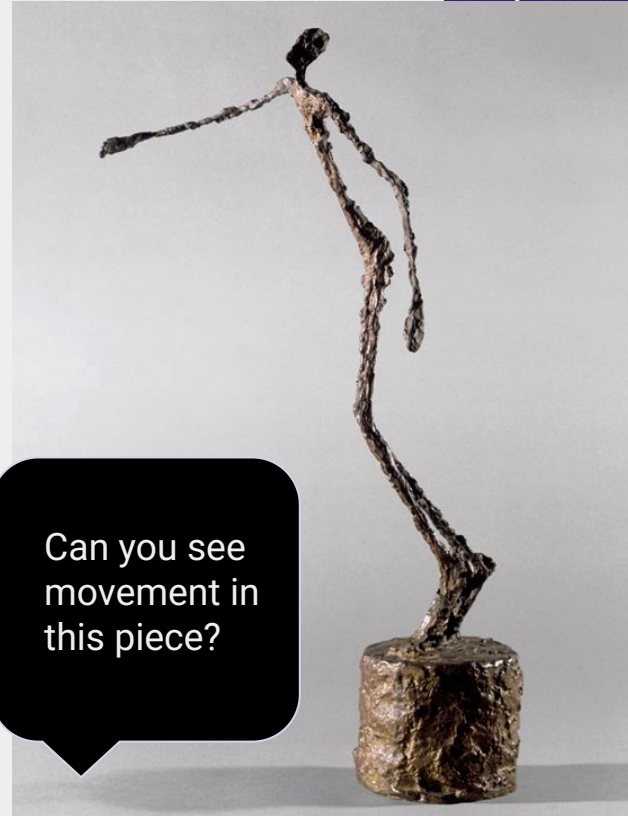


What is movement in art?

Movement... sounds exciting, doesn't it - like dancing! Dance is a kind of art that's all about movement. But did you know that pictures and paintings can show movement too?

In art, *Visual Movement* is when a picture or artwork makes us feel like something is moving, even though it's not!

Artists use different tricks to show movement, like wavy lines, bright colors, or repeating shapes. Sometimes, just one part of a picture looks like it's moving, and sometimes the whole picture feels full of action



Can you see movement in this piece?



Alberto Giacometti

(1901 - 1966)

Alberto was an artist from Switzerland. He is famous for making tall, skinny statues of people.

His art was inspired by a style called Cubism - which is a way of making pictures or sculptures that show things from many different sides at once.

Even though his statues don't move, they look like they were frozen in time—like they were just about to take a step or dance. His statues may look thin, but they still feel real, almost like there's a person inside them.



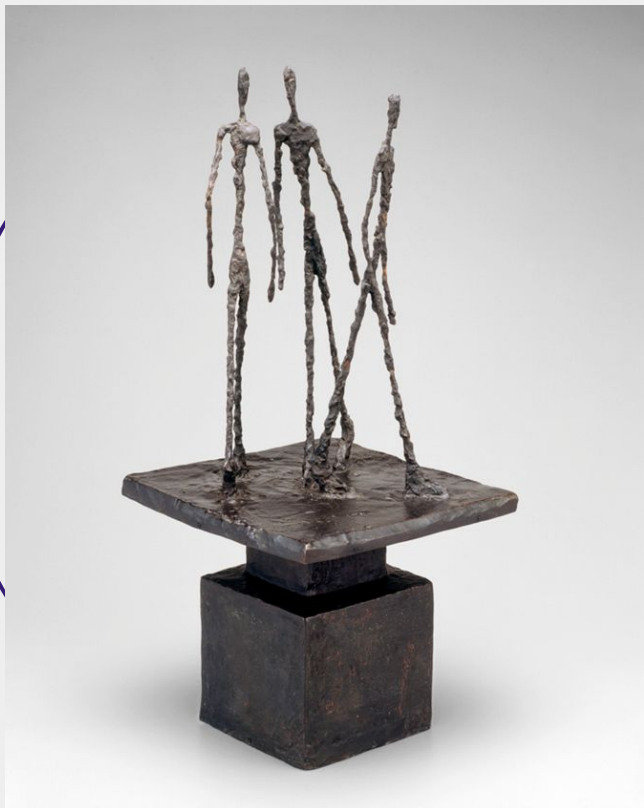
**Some of his work is small and
some are very large**



Notice the shadows his work makes



Three Men Walking 1948 - 1949



Notice how textured the figures are. Think about how the thin, elongated arms and legs of the people contrast with the strong metal that they are made of.

In this piece they look a little wobbly and fragile, almost like they might fall over, but they're standing strong and moving forward.

Alberto made these figures look like they were walking through a big, wide space, and he wanted to show how we all move and keep going even when things feel hard. It's like the statues are telling us to keep walking, no matter what.



**We are going to
use this piece
*The Man
Pointing* 1947 as
inspiration for
our art project.**

Supplies:



- 1 piece of clipboard
- 1 piece of foil
- Black marker
- Scissors
- Glue stick
- Pencil
- Black paint
- Paint brushes - thin & thick

Optional:

- Torso template
- Flashlight / daylight

Art Tips:

K - 2nd: You might want to prep the foil ahead of time using a permanent black marker. That way, students can simply cut along the dotted lines.

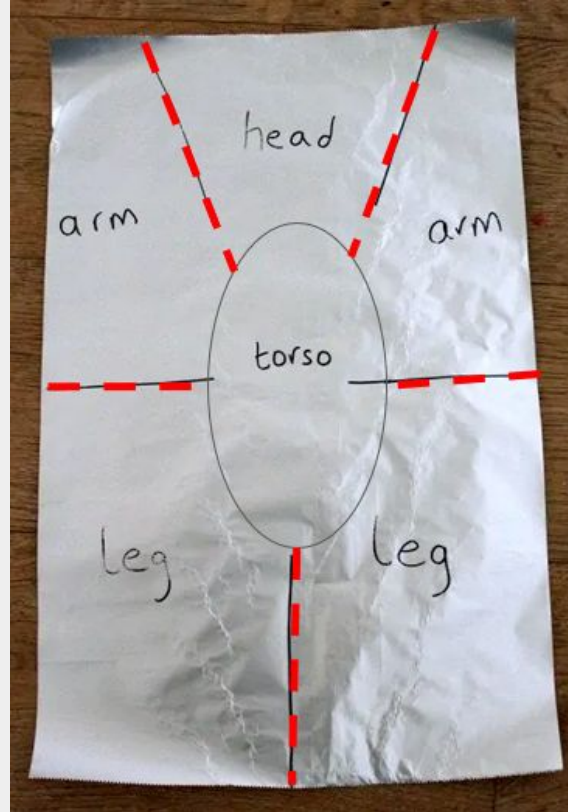
You do not have to label the foil, its just to show you what they are for.

Glue:

If you have time or wish to, you can use the hot glue guns to glue down the base. This is completely up to you or if time allows. Glue sticks seem to be holding up just fine.

Heads up to teacher:

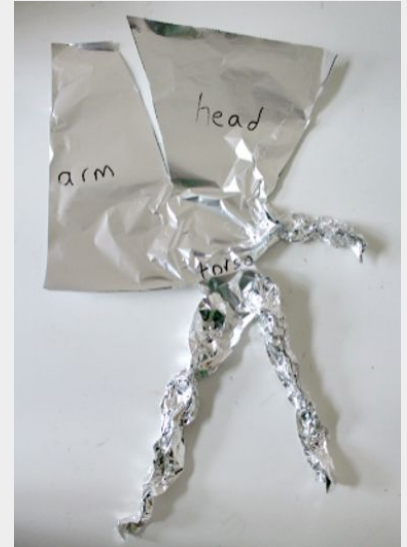
To get the shadow to trace properly, it might be best to head outside. If the weather doesn't cooperate, you can use flashlights instead. Please bring a few of your own, as we only have a limited number available.



Step 1: Put your name on the back of the clipboard.

Step 2: Make the body with black marker on the foil. Then cut along the lines. Do NOT cut the center (torso).

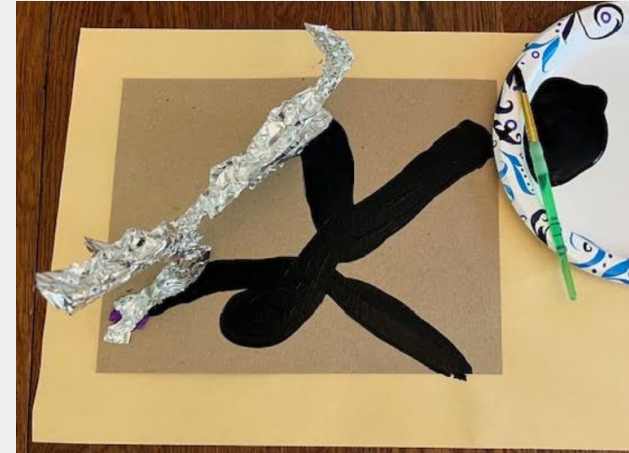
Step 3: Start shaping your foil by squeezing in the torso first, then gently forming arms and legs, then head. Be careful not to break it!



Step 4: Once you have your basic foil figure, try bending it into an active pose. Make sure at least one foot (or hand, or head!) has a place to glue it to the board.

Step 5: Using a flashlight, a window, or by going outside trace the shadow of the foil with a pencil.

Step 6: Paint in the shadow with the black paint.



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Step 2

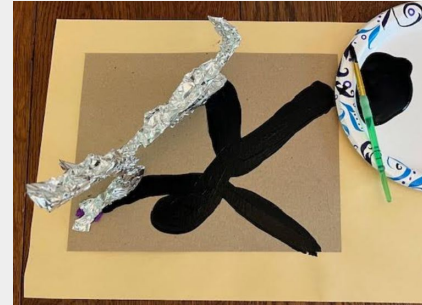


Step 3

Step 4



Step 5 & 6



The End!

