

February 2026

Kinder – 5th Grade



Woodside PTA

Art Docent Lesson

Today's Objective:

1. To examine the works art by of David Hammons.
2. Learn about what form is in art.
3. To create a simple replica of one of Hammon's famous works of art.

YouTube video on David Hammons =
<https://youtu.be/7qy3KJRXkS0?si=HB8IJqTFPqaKwoha>

David Hammons

1943 – Present (82 years old)

- Born in Springfield, Illinois
- Has 9 older brothers and sisters
- Has lived in Los Angeles and New York City, where he still lives today



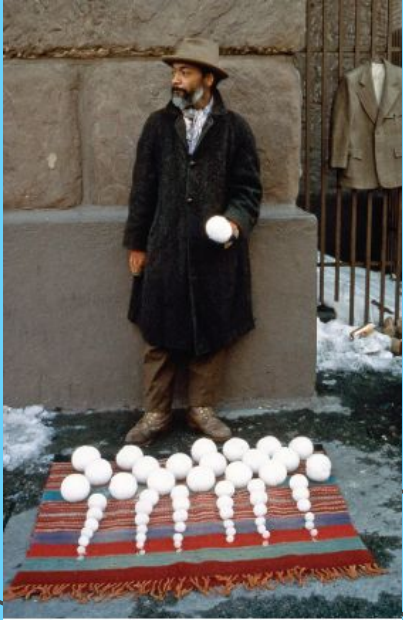
Growing up, Hammons wasn't really into art, but he was talented at drawing and preferred making things with his hands. He is now considered one of the most influential African American artists.

David Hammons



Hammons wanted to challenge traditional ideas about art and how art is judged. He often left his artwork untitled to encourage people to think about important social issues and stereotypes.

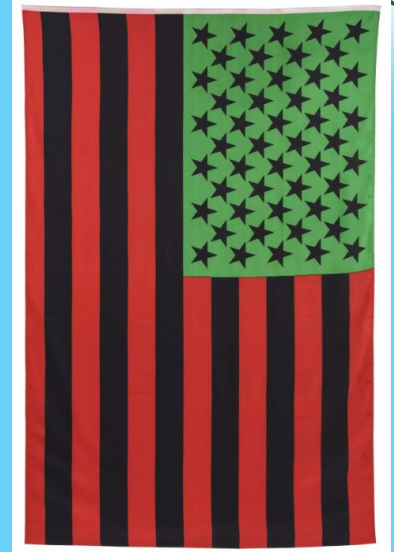
Hammon uses everyday objects like hair, bottles, and snow to share ideas and tell stories through his art.



Bliz-aard Balls for Sale
(2/13/1983)



Higher Goals, Basketball Chandelier (1983 - 2000)



African- American Flag
(1990)

Hammon's art with wire



Hair & Wire, Venice Beach (1977)



Untitled (1992)

What is FORM in art?

Form is art that you can see from all sides. It is not flat.

Form means art that has shape you can see and touch. It has height, width, and depth—like a ball, a box, or a statue.

Form is art that sticks out and takes up space. You can walk around it and see it from different sides.

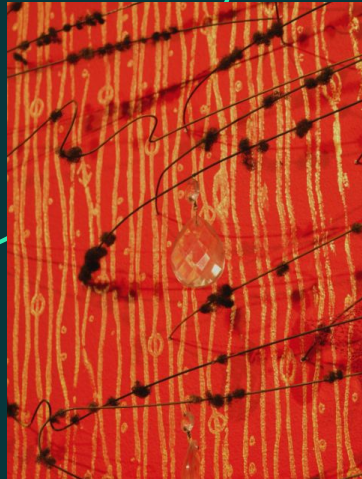
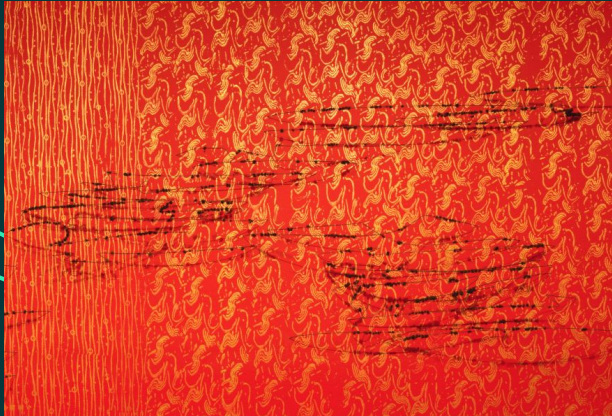


Left: Day's End (2014 - 2021)
Above: Untitled 1989

Many of Hammons' most iconic works fit the artistic definition of form by being three-dimensional and installations.

Project:

Using Hammon's style of form and different objects, let's make a smaller version of his work *Untitled* from *Flight of Fantasy* collection in 1995.



This red wall came from the home of one of Hammons friends in New York City.

When the family had to move, because the neighborhood became too expensive, the wall became a piece of art.

People then talked about what makes something art and where it should belong.



Supplies:

- 1 piece of red cardstock
 - 5 pipe cleaners
 - Handful of black beads
 - 2 to 3 pieces of black thread
 - 2 to 3 pieces of red tulle
 - 2 to 3 pieces of silver confetti
 - Hole puncher
 - Tape
- Optional:
- Gold sharpie or red or grey marker

How to:

Step 1: Put your name on the back of the cardstock

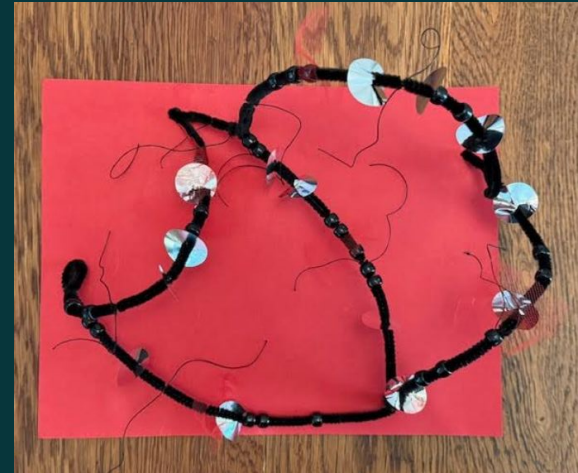
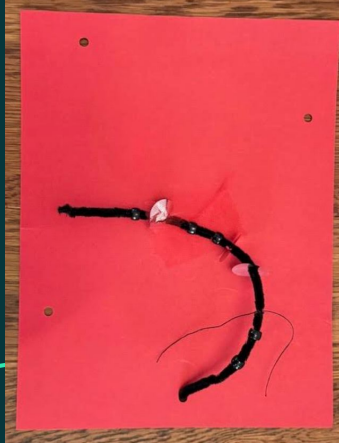
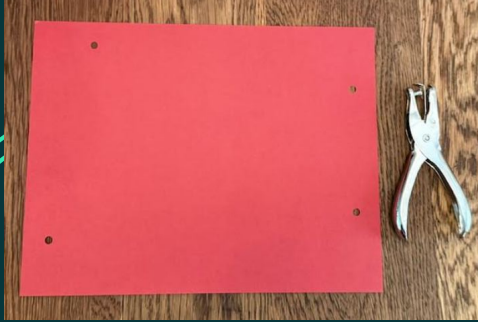
Step 2: Punch 4 to 5 holes, anywhere on the cardstock (punch away from the edges).

Step 3: Take a pipe cleaner - feed one end of the pipe cleaner thru the paper. To anchor the end to the back of the paper, tape the end down (about half an inch of pipe cleaner taped down).

Step 4: Decorate a pipe cleaners using beads, thread, tulle, and confetti.

Step 5: Once done decorating - feed the end of the pipe cleaner into another hole and tape it down on the back.

Step 6: Repeat steps 3 - 5 or try twisting another pipe cleaner onto your first one and decorate.



Tips:

1. Be sure to manage supplies (less is more). Stress the pipe cleaners should not be completely filled with beads/accessories. See example.
 - Black beads and string represent = clumps of hair
 - Red tulle = plastic netting
 - Silver confetti = glass charms

2. When punching a hole, try to place it near the middle of the paper, not too close to the edge, so the paper doesn't rip.



3. If time allows, students can use a gold Sharpie or orange marker, to add a pattern to the red paper, like the background in the original artwork (see example).

4. To add the confetti, use the pointy metal end of the pipe cleaner to poke through the center of the circle and slide it onto the pipe cleaner. Go slowly, as the paper can tear easily. If you prefer to use other paper circles or yarn that are easier for your class to work with, that's fine.