

Treasures First Grade Art Integrated Projects

Theme 2 – Our Families, Our Neighbors

Family Portrait Portfolio



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Why

Children grow up so fast! Start an annual Family Portrait Portfolio today and enjoy it for many years to come. It's never too late!

Steps

1. Save art samples. When your toddler first seems interested, provide Crayola® Washable Markers and construction paper for scribbling and experimenting. You'll want to save at least one creation a year as your child's art matures.
2. Young preschoolers will begin to draw self-portraits and pictures of their families. Older children may prefer to draw their annual family portrait. Children can help put together a family portfolio of their work.
3. Put together a portfolio. Tape several recycled file folders together to fold like an accordion. Use a Crayola Glue Stick to attach pictures in chronological order. Label the portrait with each child's age, the date, and any comments. Add snapshots if you wish.
4. At regular intervals, add children's drawings of sisters, brothers, parents, grandparents, and the entire family. Label each new addition. When the front pages are full, continue on the back.

Safety Guidelines

Adult supervision is required for any arts & crafts project. Observe children closely and intervene as necessary to prevent potential safety problems and ensure appropriate use of arts and crafts materials. Some craft items, particularly beads and buttons, are potential choking hazards for young children. Avoid use of such small parts with children younger than 3 years. Craft items such as scissors, push pins and chenille sticks may have sharp points or edges. Avoid use of materials with sharp points by children younger than 4 years. Read all manufacturers' safety warnings before using arts and craft supplies.

Adult Assistance is required for this arts & crafts project.

Animal Mom and Dads

Rousseau Tiger Drawing



Henri Rousseau was a French artist that lived in the late 1800s. He tried to paint in the schooled manner of the traditional artists, but it was the innocence and charm of his work that won him the admiration of many avant-garde artists such as Paul Klee.

1. If possible, show a poster of Rousseau's "[Surprised! Storm in the Forest](#)" painting to the students. Impress upon them that it was Rousseau's loving attention to detail that made him an exceptional artist. Encourage them to do the same.
2. Give each student a 9" x 12" piece of paper and a 6" cardboard circle template. Have them trace the circle in the center of the paper.
3. Show the students how to draw a simple tiger face, starting with two eyes, two lines going down the center, a upside down triangle nose and two circles drawn to the sides. Whiskers are added, then ears, body and tail. Lastly, triangles may be drawn all around the edges for a tiger look.
4. After the tiger is drawn, ask the students to draw lots of leaves, some that are in the back of the tiger and some are in front. This is important to make the tiger look like he is hiding in the leaves, like in Rousseau's painting.
5. When the drawing is complete, the students should trace all the lines with a black marker and then color everything in with oil pastels.



Labels: 1st grade, 2nd grade, 3rd grade, artist Rousseau, oil pastel

1 comments

Little Red Hen

How to Draw a Hen and Chicks



I'm always looking for simple drawing ideas that are then easy to shade. This one works and makes a pretty picture too.

1. On a 9" x 12" piece of paper, the students draw a large circle for the hen body and then a small one for it's head as shown.
2. The head is connected to the body with a neck, and a tail and legs are added.
3. Details are drawn on the hen head and a wing is drawn on the body. Two or more half-circles are added (wherever there is room) to make the chicks.
4. Heads and legs are added to the chicks.
5. All lines are traced with a black Sharpie and colored in with pastels. My favorite are the Portfolio® 24-pack oil pastels. Older students may add shadows by shading with a bit of gray.

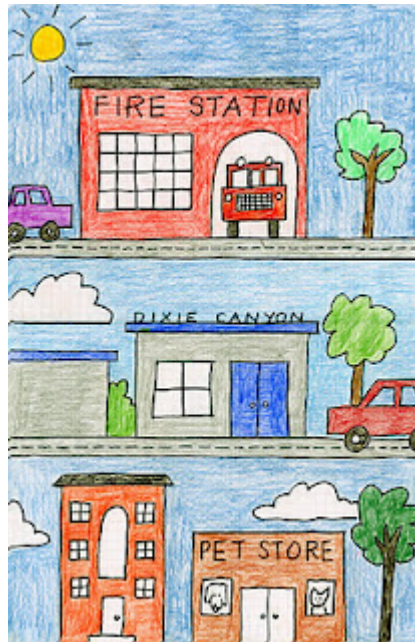


Labels: 2nd grade, 3rd grade, 4th grade, 5th grade, drawing, oil pastel

8 comments

On the Map

My Neighborhood Drawing



Third grade students in my school have a neighborhood theme with their reading work right now, so I thought I'd try out a map-type project for them. It worked well as students began with some guidelines but then were then left to add things on their own.

1. Each student got an 11" x 17" sheet of cardstock paper, printed with very light gridlines you can download [HERE](#). I had cardboard rectangles (8.5" x 5") for students to stack and trace to divide the paper into 3 sections.
2. The middle block was saved for our school, drawn flat to keep things simple. Streets and cars could be added, but no people as they often turn out to be a distraction.
3. The "block" above and below could be any building in the area, drawn in pencil and then traced with marker.
4. Art was filled in with colored pencil. I liked how students were engrossed in remembering all the buildings in our neighborhood as they made their art.



Labels: 3rd grade, 4th grade, 5th grade, pencil crayon

2 comments

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Around-Town Map



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Why

Kids improve organization, math, and measuring abilities while they find their way around town.

Steps

1. Look at maps to see how cities, towns, and neighborhoods are designed. Notice how houses, stores, and factories are generally in areas or zones. Look at maps in your local telephone book, at city hall, or in the library to see how grids of squares make it easy to locate points on a map.
2. On construction paper, draw an outline of your neighborhood or town with Crayola Erasable Colored Pencils. Or make up a town of your own. If you can, draw the map to scale with a ruler. Label street names and major landmarks.
3. Use symbols and colors to identify places, such as green areas for parks and blue for rivers, and an airplane for the airport.
4. Draw a key to show symbols, compass directions, and the scale of distances between points. For even more challenge, draw a grid over the area and label sections with letters and numbers.
5. Color in your map with Crayola Crayons.
6. Test your map-reading skills with friends and family by asking each other to find places in your town on the map. Or make a game by counting how many hospitals you located, finding the distance between two places, or predicting where new schools are likely to be built.

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The Pigs, the Wolf, and the Mud

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Proud to Be Pig



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Why

Pigs are big in children's literature! Choose a favorite porker, maybe from *Charlotte's Web*, and make a colorful paper maché model.

Steps

1. Read *Charlotte's Web* by E.B. White or other books in which pigs are characters. Research information about these animals. How are your ideas about pigs changing as you learn more? How realistic are the fictional portrayals?

2. Cover a table with recycled newspaper. Tear additional newspaper into short, thin strips. Mix two parts of Crayola® School Glue with one part water to create a thin mixture for paper maché.

3. Crumple up recycled newspaper into a ball. Dip strips of newspaper into the glue mixture. Apply damp strips to the ball, overlapping them as you go. Cover the ball with at least two layers of newspaper. Dry completely, which may take several days, depending upon temperature and humidity.

4. Glue additional body parts to the ball, such as a snout, legs, and tail. Use corks, recycled plastic bottle lids, or recycled film canisters for the snout and legs. Cover them with more paper maché if you wish. A curled chenille stem works well as a tail. Push it slightly into the firm paper, then apply glue to the entry point. Cut ears from felt, construction paper, or scraps of fabric. To stiffen fabric, apply a coating of the glue and water mixture used for the paper maché. Dry.

5. Paint your pig with Crayola Tempera Paints and Brushes. Dry.

6. Finish your pig sculpture by making eyes with Crayola Markers or gluing on small black buttons.

Beth and the Band