Elements: Color & Shape
Principles: Balance & Unity
Materials:

- 9” x 12” white construction paper
- Tempera or acrylic paint
- Brushes
- Water (in cups/jars, to rinse brush between colors)
- Black paper triangles and rectangles
- Glue
- Newsprint or paper (to put under painting)
Instructions:

1. Show the art sample and the work of Claude Monet (see below). Point out the use of brushstrokes to create unity in the artwork. Have students name warm and cool colors and list them on the board as they name them.

2. Have students paint the sea by using a variety of cool colors, leaving a spot for lighter colors in the middle as a reflection of the sun on the water (student who made sample art above omitted this step and made a fish instead).

3. As the sea dries, have students paint a sun and a warm-colored sky. Make sure students remember to spread their paint thin (no globs).

4. When finished painting return brushes to sink to soak, so paint does not dry on them.

5. As painting dries, students can cut their triangles in half to make to two sails. Explain that the negative space in between the two sails will seem like the “mast” of the ship.

6. Use the rectangle for the bottom portion of the boats and let students trim the bottom corners to make it look more boat like.

7. Once paintings are dry enough, glue the boats down while keeping the artwork in balance.

8. WRITE NAME ON BACK and have students help clean up.

Notes:

Symmetry in everyday language refers to a sense of harmonious and beautiful proportion and balance.

Silhouette is the image of a person, animal, or object or scene represented as a solid shape of a single color, usually black, with its edges matching the outline of the subject.
Impressionism is a 19th century art movement characterized by small, thin, yet visible brush strokes, that strive to show light and movement – perception of how something is seen.

Impressionist French artist – **Claude Monet** – *Impression: Sunrise* - 1873