Unit 5: Pointillism

Content Area: **Art**
Course(s): **Sample Course**
Time Period: **MayJun**
Length: **8 Weeks**
Status: **Published**

Title Section

Department of Curriculum and Instruction

Belleville Public Schools

Curriculum Guide

Art: Grade 4

Unit 5: Pointillism

Belleville Board of Education

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Unit Overview

Unit five focuses on the art of pointillism.

- Define pointillism as: an art form that uses tiny dots of various colors which become blended by the viewer's eye to create an image.
- Discuss optical mixing: when the viewer's eyes blend the colors in artwork.
- Examine pointillism artwork by various artists.
- Discuss how artists' knowledge of the elements of art can help make pointillism art stronger.
- Create artwork using pointillism concepts and techniques learned.
- Reference artists' work that uses pointillism. ie: Georges Seurat, Paul Signac, etc.

Exit Skills

By the end of Unit 5:

- All students will demonstrate an understanding of pointillism by:
    - Defining pointillism.
    - Explain optical mixing.
    - Naming artists who employed pointillism in their artwork.
    - Explain how artists' knowledge of the elements of art can help make pointillism art stronger.
    - Creating artwork using pointillism concepts and techniques.

Enduring Understanding

- Artwork does not always have to be created with traditional application of color.
- Viewers' eyes will employ optical mixing to see the colors the artist was creating.
- The artist's knowledge of color theory will help the artist to create the colors they desire.

Essential Questions

- How does the knowledge of color theory help artists?
- How does the eye see small amounts of colors next to each other?

Learning Objectives

After completing pointillism students will be able to:

Describe pointillism for viewers who have never seen it before.

Demonstrate their knowledge of color theory by using it in their artwork.

Explain visual color mixing.

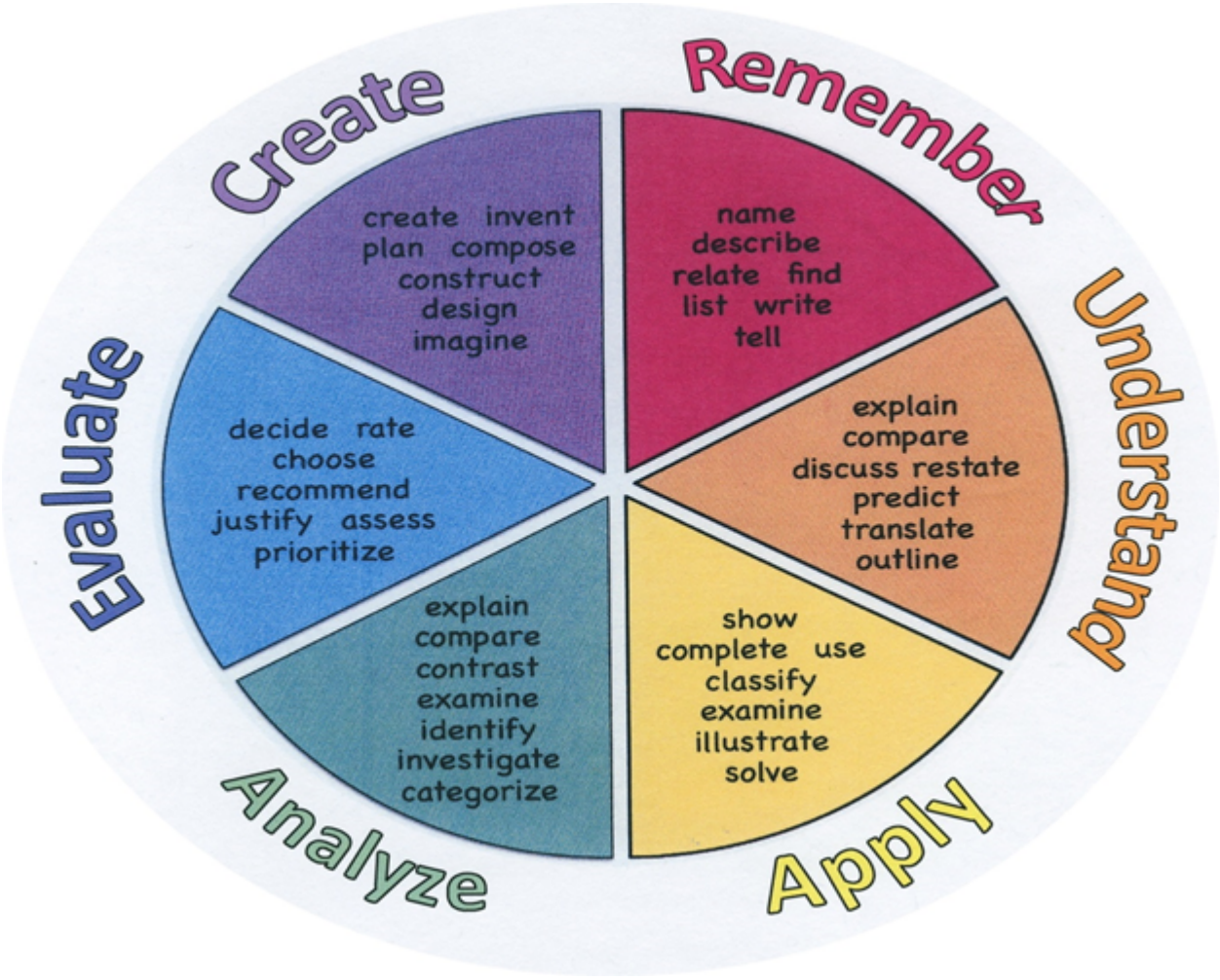
Formulate their own example of pointillism.

Action Verbs

Below are examples of action verbs associated with each level of the Revised Bloom's Taxonomy. These are useful in writing learning objectives, assignment objectives and exam questions.

Remember	Understand	Apply	Analyze	Evaluate	Create
Choose	Classify	Choose	Categorize	Appraise	Combine
Describe	Defend	Dramatize	Classify	Judge	Compose
Define	Demonstrate	Explain	Compare	Criticize	Construct
Label	Distinguish	Generalize	Differentiate	Defend	Design
List	Explain	Judge	Distinguish	Compare	Develop
Locate	Express	Organize	Identify	Assess	Formulate
Match	Extend	Paint	Infer	Conclude	Hypothesize
Memorize	Give Examples	Prepare	Point out	Contrast	Invent
Name	Illustrate	Produce	Select	Critique	Make
Omit	Indicate	Select	Subdivide	Determine	Originate
Recite	Interrelate	Show	Survey	Grade	Organize
Select	Interpret	Sketch	Arrange	Justify	Plan
State	Infer	Solve	Breakdown	Measure	Produce
Count	Match	Use	Combine	Rank	Role Play
Draw	Paraphrase	Add	Detect	Rate	Drive
Outline	Represent	Calculate	Diagram	Support	Devise
Point	Restate	Change	Discriminate	Test	Generate

Quote Recall Recognize Repeat Reproduce	Rewrite Select Show Summarize Tell Translate Associate Compute Convert Discuss Estimate Extrapolate Generalize Predict	Classify Complete Compute Discover Divide Examine Graph Interpolate Manipulate Modify Operate Subtract	Illustrate Outline Point out Separate		Integrate Prescribe Propose Reconstruct Revise Rewrite Transform



Interdisciplinary Connections

Please list all and any cross-curricular content standards that link to this Unit.

LA.RL.4.1	Refer to details and examples in a text and make relevant connections when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
LA.RL.4.4	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including those that allude to significant characters found in literature.
MA.3.MD.D.8	Solve real world and mathematical problems involving perimeters of polygons, including finding the perimeter given the side lengths, finding an unknown side length, and exhibiting rectangles with the same perimeter and different areas or with the same area and different perimeters.
MA.3.G.A.1	Understand that shapes in different categories (e.g., rhombuses, rectangles, and others) may share attributes (e.g., having four sides), and that the shared attributes can define a larger category (e.g., quadrilaterals). Recognize rhombuses, rectangles, and squares as examples of quadrilaterals, and draw examples of quadrilaterals that do not belong to any of these subcategories.
LA.SL.4.1	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 4 topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
HPE.2.1.4.D.1	Determine the characteristics of safe and unsafe situations and develop strategies to reduce the risk of injuries at home, school, and in the community (e.g., fire safety, poison safety, accident prevention).
HPE.2.1.4.D.4	Demonstrate simple first-aid procedures for choking, bleeding, burns, and poisoning.
HPE.2.1.4.E.4	Summarize the causes of stress and explain way s to deal with stressful situations.
HPE.2.2.4.A.2	Demonstrate effective interpersonal communication when responding to disagreements or conflicts with others.
SOC.6.1.4.B.1	Compare and contrast information that can be found on different types of maps and determine how the information may be useful.

Alignment to 21st Century Skills & Technology

Key SUBJECTS AND 21st CENTURY THEMES

Mastery of key subjects and 21st century themes is essential for all students in the 21stcentury.

Key subjects include:

- English, reading or language arts
- World languages
- Arts
- Mathematics
- Economics
- Science
- Geography
- History
- Government and Civics

21st Century/Interdisciplinary Themes

- Civic Literacy
- Environmental Literacy
- Financial, Economic, Business and Entrepreneurial Literacy
- Global Awareness
- Health Literacy

21st Century Skills

- Communication and Collaboration
- Creativity and Innovation
- Critical thinking and Problem Solving
- ICT (Information, Communications and Technology) Literacy
- Information Literacy
- Life and Career Skills
- Media Literacy

Technology Infusion

SmartBoard (where available), Projector, ipad, Computer, Internet for reference or websites with relevant art information.

Differentiation

As a Reminder:

The basis of good differentiation in a lesson lies in differentiating by content, process, and/or product.

Resources:

- As needed, provide more instruction that is on level or below grade level for the students who are struggling.
- Repeat directions as needed.
- Modified expectations for task completion.
- Project-based learning.
- Pairing oral instructions with visual.
- Monitor progress, reteach as needed, and extend student thinking.
- Utilize multiple intelligences teaching strategies.
- Added time to complete assignments.
- NJDOE: Instructional Supports and Scaffolds for Success in Implementing the Common Core State Standards http://www.state.nj.us/education/modelcurriculum/success/math/k2/

Special Education

- printed copy of board work/notes provided
- additional time for skill mastery
- assistive technology
- behavior management plan
- Center-Based Instruction
- check work frequently for understanding
- computer or electronic device utilizes
- extended time on tests/ quizzes
- have student repeat directions to check for understanding
- highlighted text visual presentation
- modified assignment format
- modified test content
- modified test format
- modified test length
- multi-sensory presentation
- multiple test sessions
- preferential seating
- preview of content, concepts, and vocabulary
- reduced/shortened reading assignments
- Reduced/shortened written assignments
- secure attention before giving instruction/directions
- shortened assignments

- student working with an assigned partner
- teacher initiated weekly assignment sheet
- Use open book, study guides, test prototypes

ELL

- teaching key aspects of a topic. Eliminate nonessential information
- using videos, illustrations, pictures, and drawings to explain or clarif
- allowing products (projects, timelines, demonstrations, models, drawings, dioramas, poster boards, charts, graphs, slide shows, videos, etc.) to demonstrate student's learning;
- allowing students to correct errors (looking for understanding)
- allowing the use of note cards or open-book during testing
- decreasing the amount of workpresented or required
- having peers take notes or providing a copy of the teacher's notes
- modifying tests to reflect selected objectives
- providing study guides
- reducing or omitting lengthy outside reading assignments
- reducing the number of answer choices on a multiple choice test
- tutoring by peers
- using computer word processing spell check and grammar check features
- using true/false, matching, or fill in the blank tests in lieu of essay tests

Intervention Strategies

- allowing students to correct errors (looking for understanding)
- teaching key aspects of a topic. Eliminate nonessential information
- allowing products (projects, timelines, demonstrations, models, drawings, dioramas, poster boards, charts, graphs, slide shows, videos, etc.) to demonstrate student's learning
- allowing students to select from given choices
- allowing the use of note cards or open-book during testing
- collaborating (general education teacher and specialist) to modify vocabulary, omit or modify items to reflect objectives for the student, eliminate sections of the test, and determine how the grade will be determined prior to giving the test.
- decreasing the amount of workpresented or required
- having peers take notes or providing a copy of the teacher's notes
- marking students' correct and acceptable work, not the mistakes
- modifying tests to reflect selected objectives
- providing study guides
- reducing or omitting lengthy outside reading assignments
- reducing the number of answer choices on a multiple choice test

- tutoring by peers
- using authentic assessments with real-life problem-solving
- using true/false, matching, or fill in the blank tests in lieu of essay tests
- using videos, illustrations, pictures, and drawings to explain or clarify

Evidence of Student Learning-CFU's

Please list ways educators may effectively check for understanding in this secion.

- Admit Tickets
- Anticipation Guide
- Common benchmarks
- Compare & Contrast
- Create a Multimedia Poster
- Define
- Describe
- Evaluate
- Evaluation rubrics
- Exit Tickets
- Explaining
- Fist- to-Five or Thumb-Ometer
- Illustration
- Journals
- KWL Chart
- Newspaper Headline
- Outline
- Question Stems
- Quickwrite
- Quizzes
- Red Light, Green Light
- Self- assessments
- Socratic Seminar
- Study Guide
- Teacher Observation Checklist
- Think, Pair, Share
- Think, Write, Pair, Share
- Top 10 List
- Unit tests

Primary Resources

- Color Wheel poster, or printout
- School and town libraries
- Various internet websites for art education.

Ancillary Resources

- Pinterest, Pinterest.com
- Artsonia, Artsonia.com
- The Getty Institute, getty.edu
- WebArt, webart.com
- Internet, Virtual Museum Tours
- Hand-outs
- YouTube videos related to art history, artists, or art creation.

Sample Lesson

Unit Name: Elements of Art

NJSLS:

VPA.1.1.5.D.1 - [*Cumulative Progress Indicator*] - Identify elements of art and principles of design that are evident in everyday life.

VPA.1.2.5.A.2 - [*Cumulative Progress Indicator*] - Relate common artistic elements that define distinctive art genres in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.

VPA.1.3.5.D.1 - [*Cumulative Progress Indicator*] - Work individually and collaboratively to create two- and three-dimensional works of art that make cohesive visual statements and that employ the elements of art and principles of design.

VPA.1.3.5.D.4 - [*Cumulative Progress Indicator*] - Differentiate drawing, painting, ceramics, sculpture, printmaking, textiles, and computer imaging by the physical properties of the resulting artworks, and experiment with various art media and art mediums to create original works of art.

VPA.1.4.5.B.2 - [*Cumulative Progress Indicator*] - Use evaluative tools, such as rubrics, for self-assessment and to appraise the objectivity of critiques by peers.

Interdisciplinary Connection: Math

Statement of Objective: SWDAT create radial designs by using compasses and rulers.

Anticipatory Set/Do Now: Has anyone used a compass before?

Learning Activity: Students will discuss what a compass is and how it is used. Demonstrate how to hold, and various techniques on use. Students will use the first few minutes of class practicing with the compasses. Once they are feeling confident, students will use the compasses to create concentric circles that grow off the page. As soon as the page is covered with circles, the students will divide each group into eighths using rulers. Sharpie all lines. A wet on wet technique will be used to cover the page with watercolor paints. When the paint is dry, a pattern will be used to color in each section of the circles.

Student Assessment/CFU's: Describe, go-around.

Materials: 9x12" tag board, pencils, erasers, compasses, sharpies, watercolors, brushes, water.

21st Century Themes and Skills: Creativity and innovation, critical thinking and problem solving.

Differentiation: Visual demonstrations and aides available for visual learners; Class discussion and explanation for auditory learners; Physical creation, hands-on work, for kinesthetic learners.

Integration of Technology: Examples will be shown on my computer, or my ipad, whenever applicable.