

**Pre- and Post-Visit Activities:
Art Now: Watercolor Fun**

Overview:

These activities, which support the Staten Island Museum's lesson "Art Now: Watercolor Fun", introduce students to art and painting techniques.

Vocabulary:

- Abstract- when referring to painting, a composition made up of colors, shapes, and lines (Pablo Picasso)
- Cool colors- blue, purple, and green, and various tones and shades in between.
- Landscape- a picture that shows a natural scene of land or the countryside
- Paintbrush- a tool usually consisting of bristles attached to a handle used to apply paint to a surface
- Pointillism- technique of painting in which small, distinct dots of color are applied in patterns to form an image.
- Portrait- a painting or drawing of a person, especially one depicting only the face or head and shoulders.
- Prehistoric-something from a time before history was recorded
- Primary color - one of three colors, red, yellow, and blue, that when combined can be used to make other colors. Primary colors cannot be made by mixing two other colors.
- Secondary color - the colors created by mixing two primary colors together: the three secondary colors are orange, purple, and green
- Warm colors- red, orange, and yellow, and various tones and shades in between.
- Wash-a thin fluid application of watercolor on either wet or dry watercolor paper. A wash usually implies laying down color on a broad area of paper.
- Wet on wet- watercolor technique of applying color to wet paper giving the color a soft edge

Before Your Visit:

1. Create a mind map or word web with your students to understand their background knowledge about art.
2. Complete the color wheel activity.

After Your Visit:

- Your artwork needs a title....what would you call your picture?
- Is the picture you created a portrait, a landscape, a still life, or is it an abstract work of art?
- What colors did you choose? How did these colors change the way your art feels?

Color Wheel Activity

A color wheel shows the relationship between the colors. Use red, yellow and blue crayons to color the primary and secondary colors on the color wheel below, mixing the secondary colors as you do this.

The three **primary** colors (**red, yellow, and blue**) cannot be made by mixing two other colors. Use crayons to color the primary colors, as labeled.

The three **secondary** colors are each a mixture of two primary colors. Use two crayons to color each of the secondary colors and label the color you created by mixing. Hint: you should get orange, green and purple.

What other colors can you create by mixing your primary colors?

