

Art Alive!

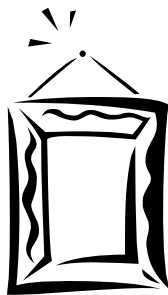
Utilize a work of art for looking, thinking, connecting, imagining, and expressing ideas, then **Practice** Language Arts skills through hands-on, student-driven, ELA-based activities

Objectives: Students will use art as --

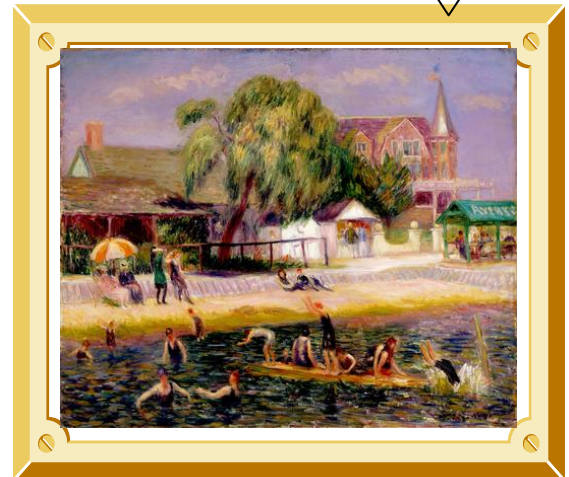
- a springboard for imaginative and creative expression
- a decoding exercise for the development of creative problem solving skills

Materials included:

- ❖ Transparency of a painting from the Memorial Art Gallery's collection
- ❖ Questions to guide student looking
- ❖ Information on artwork and artist
- ❖ Classroom activity suggestions
- ❖ Sample worksheets for select activities
- ❖ Teacher evaluation form



**SEE OTHER SIDE FOR
TEACHER GUIDE!**



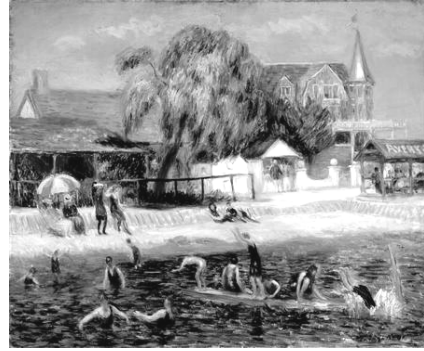
W. Glackens, *Beach at Blue Point*, c. 1915



Memorial Art Gallery
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER

Art Alive! – Lessons for the Primary Classroom

Beach at Blue Point, ca. 1915
William Glackens, American, 1870-1938
Oil on canvas
73.12



LET'S LOOK: What do you see?
What in the painting makes you say that?
How does the artist help you to see that?
What questions do you have?

STUDENT ACTIVITIES:

Five Senses

Ask students to imagine and describe textures, smells, sounds, and tastes they “see” in the artwork. What specific details are they “reading?”

Using the line drawing of the painting, students can fill in the missing details that they think are important.

Then What Happened?

Introduce the artwork as if it were a scene from a storyboard. Ask the students to imagine how the story might continue (group activity).

Using the storyboard worksheet, the students can draw additional or alternate scenes using details gleaned from the brainstorm session.

How's the Weather?

Ask the students to identify and describe the weather conditions in the scene. What details does the artist use to tell us the weather?

Use the worksheet to depict scene in different seasons or weather conditions. Students can draw and color in new details or cut them from magazines to create a collage.

A group mural can be created by projecting the image on the wall and sketching in the outlines; students can then add the details.

TARGETED SKILLS:

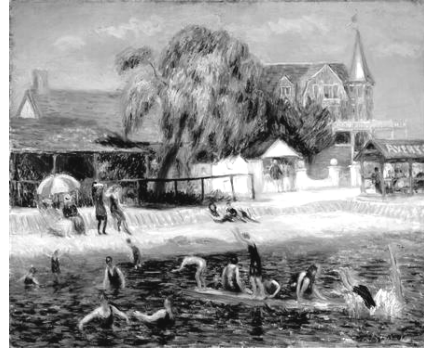
description, details, vocabulary,
point of view

story structure, details, sequencing

description, inference, prediction,
compare/contrast

Art Alive! – Lessons for the Elementary Classroom

Beach at Blue Point, ca. 1915
William Glackens, American, 1870-1938
Oil on canvas
73.12



LET'S LOOK: What do you see?
What in the painting makes you say that?
How does the artist help you to see that?
What questions do you have?

STUDENT ACTIVITIES:

Yesterday & Today

Ask students to imagine the painting as a scene from the past. What clues or details indicate that it is an historical scene? How might the scene have changed since it was painted?

Use the line drawing worksheet to create a 21st century version of the scene. Students can draw in the details or use pictures from magazines.

What's in a Name?

Introduce the name of the painting and ask students to find all the details that fit the title.

Ask students to rename the painting and explain their choice.

Divide the class into groups and ask each to create a new title based on a different characteristic of the painting: color, location, action, time, etc.

Wish You Were Here!

Using the painting as a “vacation destination,” compose postcards to family or friends telling about your experience. Choose 1-2 specific details and describe them in words so that your friends can picture the location too.

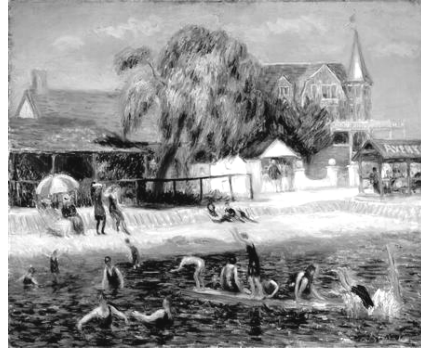
TARGETED SKILLS:

details, description,
vocabulary, inference
compare / contrast

inference, details,
prioritizing, description,
point of view

description, point of view,
prioritizing, correspondence

Beach at Blue Point, ca. 1915
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About the painting:

Sparkling water, splashing boys, cool breeze, hot sand – this is truly a familiar scene of summer. The soft fuzzy “feel” of the painting is accomplished with brushwork.

About the Artist:

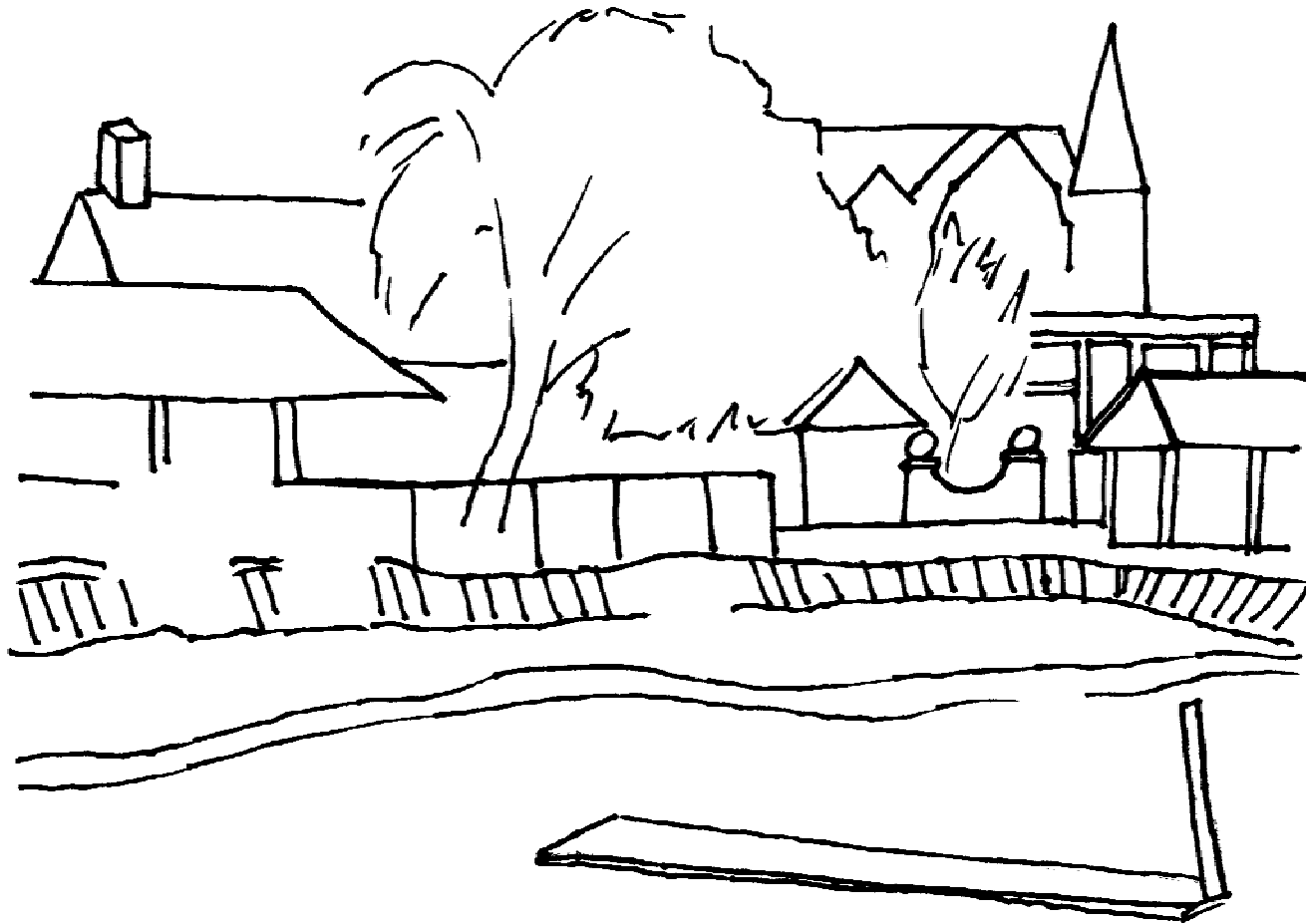
William Glackens began his art career as a newspaper artist-reporter. In Philadelphia he met artist Robert Henri (HEN-rye) who taught and mentored many young artists in the years around 1900. In Paris with Henri in 1895, Glackens discovered the “Impressionists” such as Claude Monet and Auguste Renoir. The Impressionists’ innovative use of color, emphasis on outdoor scenes and love of natural light had a great influence on Glackens. On his return to New York, Glackens became involved with a group of artists known as The Eight who, like the Impressionists in Paris, rebelled against the strict definition of “acceptable art” held by critics and traditionalists.

Additional Information

Glackens and his family spent many summers vacationing at Blue Point, which is on the southern shore of Long Island.

Name _____

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Name _____

***Then What Happened?* A Storyboard Worksheet**

Sketch out your story scene by scene, just as movie makers do.

Develop your story idea by placing the painting in as a beginning, middle or ending scene, and then draw two other scenes that fill in the story.

WILLIAM GLACKENS

Beach at Blue Point, c. 1915

Story Title: _____

