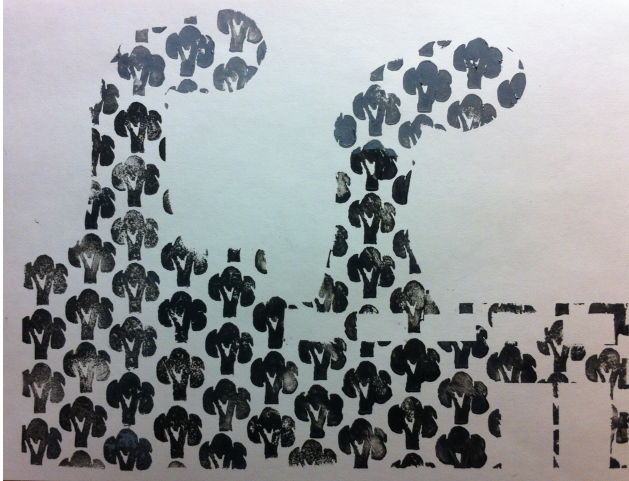


Lesson 1 Instructional Materials

Teacher example of printmaking project



Presentation 1: PowerPoint about printmaking and symbols (20 slides)

Printmaking

- There are many types of printmaking.
- How it works
 - The drawing is created on a surface other than paper
 - Ink is applied
 - The inked surface comes in contact with paper
- The main advantage is that you can create multiples of the same image

Types

- 4 main types (but there are several others)
 - Woodcut
 - Relief print
 - The oldest form of printmaking
 - Started in China in the 9th century
 - Etching
 - Created in the 16th century
 - Uses acid to create an image in a metal plate
 - Lithography
 - Developed in 1798 by Aloys Senefelder
 - Uses limestone, oil, water, and acid
 - Screenprint (or silkscreen)
 - Similar to a stencil
 - Uses fabric

Museum of Modern Art Interactive

- <http://www.moma.org/interactives/projects/2001/whatisaprint/flash.html>

Stamps

- We will be making stamps from 1" cube erasers. It is an example of a relief print.
- **Relief Print:** A type of printmaking in which prints are made from a raised design on a flat surface
- Most similar to a Woodcut

Abrecht Dürer, *Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse*, 1497-1498



Woodcut

Lucian Freud, *Kai*, 1991-92



Etching

Edvard Munch, *Anxiety* 1896

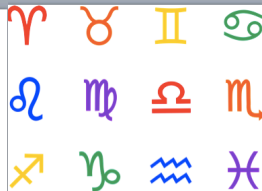
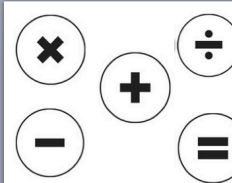
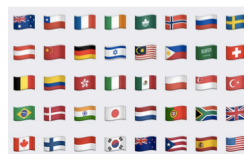


Lithograph

Roy Lichtenstein, *Modern art Poster*, 1967



Screenprint



3 different symbols that mean the same thing



What do these 2 symbols mean together?



How does this change the meaning of the number symbol?



Symbol Activity Worksheet (Group work done in Google Classroom)

Work in groups to create **at least 3 different** relationships or meanings using symbols.
One of your symbols must be used in all 3 examples. Below each example, briefly write what the symbols mean. See my examples below:



Global warming



Soccer world cup



World peace

Now you try (Keep it school appropriate):

Lesson 2 Instructional Materials

Contemporary Issues Handout

Vocabulary

Contemporary: occurring or existing in present time; current

Economic: the branch of knowledge concerned with the production, consumption, and transfer of wealth

Environmental: relating to the natural world

Political: relating to the government of a country

Scope: the range of application or relevance

Social: relating to society as a whole

SCOPE of Contemporary Issues



TYPES of Contemporary Issues

Social

Political

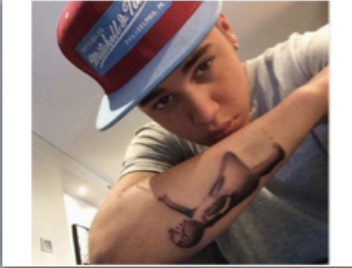
Environmental

Economic

Presentation 2: PowerPoint about 3 artists who use symbols and are interested in contemporary issues (18 slides)



1



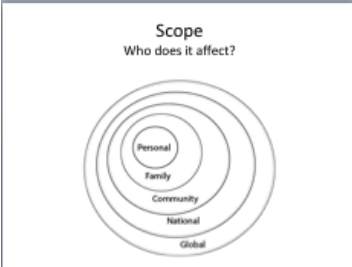
2

Types of Contemporary Issues

- Social
- Political
- Economic
- Environmental

– An issue could fall under more than one of these types

3

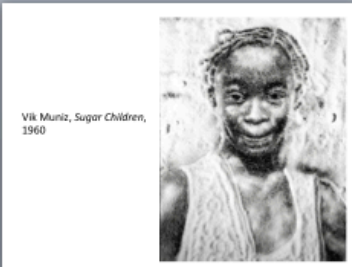


4



Banksy, Mobile Phone Lovers, 2014

5



Vik Muniz, Sugar Children, 1960

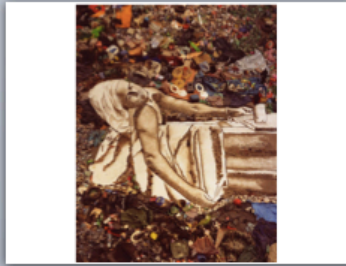
6



Vik Muniz, Pictures of Garbage Series



10



11



Ai Weiwei, Remembering, 2009

12



13

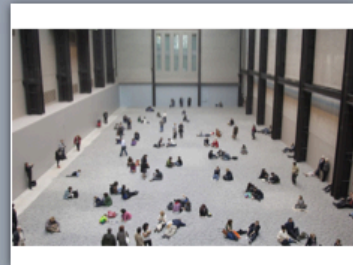
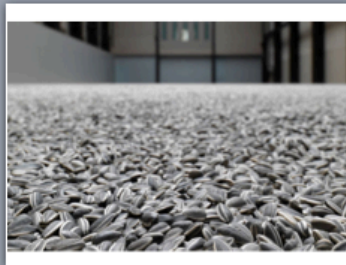


14



Ai Weiwei, Sunflower Seeds, 2010

15



Ai Weiwei Worksheet



Critical Study:

Ai is greatly influenced by his father, Ai Qing, a renowned poet. Ai Qing was a member of a revolutionary organization, the China Left Wing Artist Association, later known as the Spring Earth Painting Club. Ai Qing, like his son, was subjected to extreme governmental intimidation and retaliation for his work. He was arrested and imprisoned for 3 years. During his time in prison, he was mistreated and tortured. Later in life, Ai Qing was forced to move to the desert of Xinjiang where he worked digging toilets. His family followed him there where they all lived in an earthen pit. This experience influenced Ai Weiwei to follow in his father's footsteps by fighting for freedom of expression and by using his art to challenge society and government, even in the face of real danger.

Ai Weiwei

Ai Weiwei is an artist, activist, husband, and father. He was born in Beijing, China on August 28, 1957. Growing up, Ai saw his father deal with oppression. As a young adult, his activist friends were arrested. All of this contributed to him leaving China to explore other cultures. So, in his early 20's, Ai came to the U.S. with a student visa and studied art at the Parsons School of Design in New York. During his time here he discovered the work of artists, like Marcel Duchamp, Andy Warhol, and Jasper Johns, who all made an impact on him and his artwork. Through his work, Ai critiques the Chinese government, fighting for social and political justice. The Chinese government has consistently fought back. Ai faced artistic censorship, being badly beaten by authorities, put on house arrest, having his studio torn down, and being detained for 81 days. When he was finally released, he had lost a significant amount of weight. The beating he endured resulted in a brain injury, emergency surgery, and lasting health issues. Recently, Ai regained his passport from the government and can now travel, give speeches, and show his work.



Ai Weiwei, *Remembering*, 2009

Context:

In this work Ai is addressing an earthquake that occurred in China in 2008 in which thousands of young children died due to poorly constructed schools. The schools could not withstand the earthquake and collapsed. The work is made up of thousands of backpacks, and it spells the phrase "For seven years she lived happily on this earth".

1. What are the symbols in this work?
2. How do these colors make you feel? What do they remind you of?
3. What do you think the backpacks represent?
4. What does the phrase make you think of?
5. What type(s) of issue(s) does this work address? Give evidence to support your answer. (Political, social, economic, environmental)
6. What is the farthest scope this issue reaches? Give evidence to support your answer. (Personal, family, community, national, global)
7. What do you think is Ai's message? Support your answer with at least one reason.

Vocabulary:

Activist: a person who works to create change (social, political, economic, environmental)

Communism: a political, social, and economic system that establishes order through a working class, who must work to survive, and a capitalist class, who profit from private ownership of all production, like mines, factories, and farms

Contemporary: occurring or existing in present time; current

Economic: the branch of knowledge concerned with the production, consumption, and transfer of wealth

Environmental: relating to the natural world

Political: relating to the government of a country

Scope: the range of application or relevance

Social: relating to society as a whole

Symbol: a visual image that represents an idea.

Lesson 3 Instructional Materials

Video related to my teacher example of the project
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9MVJkWW0J4g>

Lesson 4 Instructional Materials

Printmaking Tips and Vocabulary Handou

Printmaking Vocabulary

Brayer: A tool used in printmaking to roll ink evenly across the plate.

Ink: In printmaking, it is the medium used to add color. It consists of pigment (color) and a binder (sticky substance).

Printing Plate: In printmaking, it is the flat surface used to roll ink on evenly.

Printmaking: A form of art that allows the artist to create multiple copies of the same image.

Relief Print: A type of printmaking in which prints are made from a raised design on a flat surface.

U Gauge: In printmaking, it is a carving tool that creates a wide cut.

V Gauge: In printmaking, it is a carving tool that creates a narrow cut.

Tips for Printmaking

- ALWAYS CARVE AWAY FROM YOURSELF AND OTHERS!
- Use the eraser on a scratch piece of paper on all sides before carving into it. This allows the ink to soak into the eraser better.
- Sketch your symbol onto the eraser before carving.
- The erasers are soft. So you do not need to use very much force when carving.
- Use the V Gauge to create fine details on your stamp.
- Use the U Gauge to carve away larger areas on your stamp.
- Conserve the ink. Less is more.
- Use the brayer to get an even layer of ink across the printing plate.
 - Ideally, you should be rolling the brayer in only one direction.
 - Rolling it back and forth does not allow it to make a complete rotation.
- If the ink dries on the printing plate, use a spray bottle to rewet it.
 - You do not need to add more ink every time it dries.
 - Rewetting the ink does not require very much water.
- Practice using your stamp on a scratch piece of paper before printing on your actual project.
 - This allows you to test how much ink you need on your stamp and how wet the ink should be to get the desired look.
 - Also applying different amounts of pressure as you print with your stamp will produce different results.