

Creative Arts and Design

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1-2 YEARS IN PROJECT

Unit 1: Principles and Elements of Design



Activity 1 - Color in Art

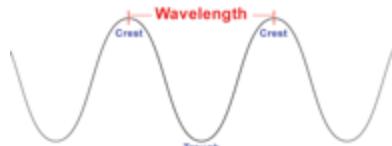
Project Outcomes	Recognize a color wheel. Define basic color terms.
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Color, it's around us every day. But do we know what it is? Color is a big part of our life because without it the world would be very bland. So, what is color exactly? **Color** is light.



Light

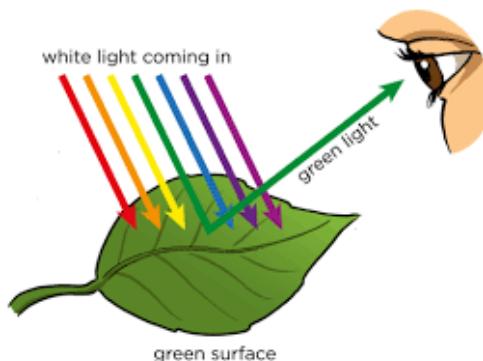
To learn about color, you must first understand light. Light is a wave and whenever its wavelengths change so do the colors. A wavelength is the distance between two high points in a wave, which creates a spectrum of colors that we call the rainbow. We only see the rainbow when the colors of the light are separated. The light from the sun and from the lightbulbs in your room is called white light. All the colors and their wavelengths come together and make up white light.



Light Creating Color

Most of the white light that comes from places like the sun, your lamp, or your flashlight is absorbed by the object it hits. When there is one color or one wave with a different wavelength that cannot be absorbed by the object, it bounces off and this is the color our eyes see.

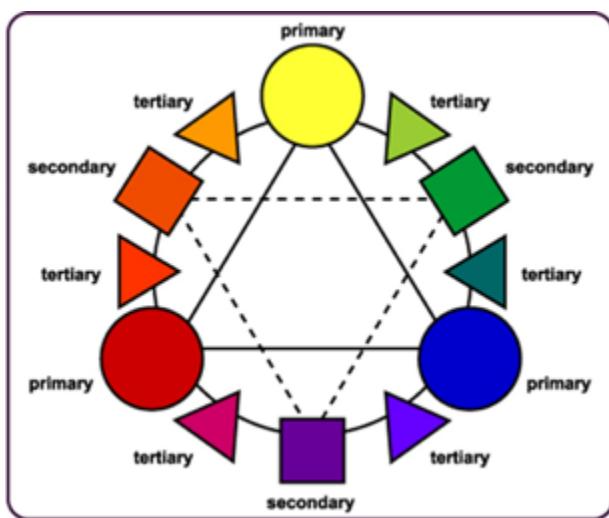
For example, if we were to shine a flashlight (white light) onto a leaf, all the colors in the white light would be absorbed except for the green light. This green light would bounce off the leaf and it is what our eye would see.



The Color Wheel

Artists and designers are masters of color. They have a way of organizing the colors into groups to help them use them in their work better. They use the color wheel to do this.

There are three groups of colors that make up the color wheel: Primary colors, Secondary colors, and the Tertiary colors.



Primary colors are red, yellow, and blue. You cannot mix any two colors to create a primary color.

Secondary colors are green, orange, and purple.
When you mix any two primary colors, you create a secondary color.

Tertiary colors are yellow-green, yellow-orange, red-orange, red-violet, blue-violet, and blue-green. When you mix a primary and a secondary color together, you create a tertiary color.

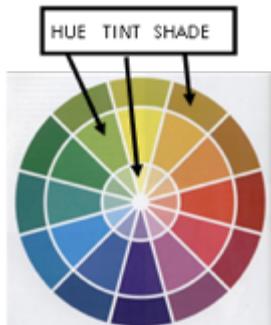
Complementary colors or colors directly across from another color on the color wheel.

When you look at colors, you may notice that some colors are bright and clear, while others may be muted or dulled. A color or hue can look different depending on its value and intensity. What does this mean? In order to understand this, look at the following terms.

Color Terms:

- **hue** - The color name in its purest form. Examples include red, blue, yellow, violet, etc.
- **value** - the lightness or darkness of a color. A tint is made when white is added to the hue making it light. A shade is when black is added to the hue which makes the color dark.
- **intensity** - the brightness or dullness of a color. Some hues are more intense than others. To lessen the brightness of a color, you add some of the complement color.

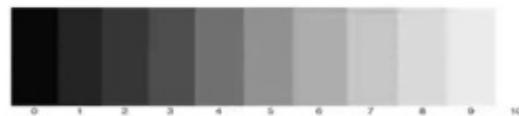
More About Color Value



Value is the lightness or darkness of a color. A light value is called a “tint” and is created by adding white to a color. An example is pink which is a tint of red. A dark value is called a “shade” and is created by adding black to a color. An example is burgundy which is a shade of red.

Below you can see what we call the **value scale**. It consists of black, white, and a range of grays. It also can be a color and the lights and暗s of that color. Examine the landscape and locate the tints of blue and the shades of blue.

VALUE SCALE



Test Your Knowledge

Now that you have learned about color, let's see what you learned by completing this quiz below.

1. What is color?
 - a. Paint
 - b. A cell
 - c. Light

2. What is light?
 - a. A wave
 - b. A glow
 - c. Molecular

3. What colors make up white light?
 - a. Red, yellow, and blue
 - b. Purple and green
 - c. All colors

4. How do you make a primary color?
 - a. You can't make a primary color
 - b. Mix two secondary colors
 - c. Mix all colors together

5. What kind of color do you make when you mix two primary colors together?
 - a. Another primary color
 - b. A secondary color
 - c. A tertiary color

6. What do you mix together to make a tertiary color?
 - a. Two secondary colors
 - b. One secondary and one primary color
 - c. Two primary colors

Exercise 1 - Create Your Own Color Wheel

Materials	Watercolor paints or other type paints – Red, Yellow, Blue Paint brushes Thick paper or canvas
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Create your own color wheel using only primary colors to create secondary and tertiary colors.

Follow the guidelines listed above to create the secondary and tertiary colors. You will find that you may need more or less of a particular color in order to make the secondary or tertiary color.

After you have experimented on paper, use the canvas to create a picture using at least one primary, one secondary and one tertiary color.

Have fun mixing the colors and see what you can create!

Exercise 2 - Creating Tints and Shades of Colors

Materials	Watercolor paints or other type paints – Red, Yellow, Blue, White, and Black Paint brushes Thick paper or canvas
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Now that you have learned about value in color, it's time to experiment!

Create an abstract design using one primary color and the tints and shades of that color. Remember to add white to the color to create a tint and black to create a shade.



You can also mix two primaries and make a secondary color, then do the same with the secondary color. Experiment with the amount of white or black that you add to the color. To darken colors like red, yellow, and orange, sometimes it works better to add just a little of the color's complement. For example, add just a little green to red to darken the red; add violet to yellow; add blue to orange. Experiment with this since it only takes a small amount.

Activity 2 - Elements of Design Lines

Project Outcomes: Define the element of design – line.
Label the design (art) elements “line” in specific works.

Look around you. What do you see? Everything that you look at is made up of the different elements of design. All objects are defined by lines. A line is considered the most basic of the elements of design.

Whether you are looking at a painting, a woven basket, or the furniture in your bedroom, you are viewing lines.

Some facts about lines:

- Lines have an endless number of uses in the creation of arts, crafts, graphic art, or interior design.
- Lines create movement. They control the viewer’s eye so that the eyes must move to follow it.
- Lines can describe edges.
- Line have the potential to suggest movement.

A simple way of thinking of a line is to imagine a point that moves.



The most common use of a line is showing where an object ends. This type of line is called a **contour line**. Contour lines are commonly called outlines. To learn more about contour lines, scan the QR code with a smart device or click the image to open the website.



Examine the images below that outline the objects. Make note of lines. A line can create an illusion of form, giving a drawing a sense of 3-dimension (3D).



In examining the images from the previous page, which one is drawn to give you a sense of 3-D?

Exercise 1: Line Importance

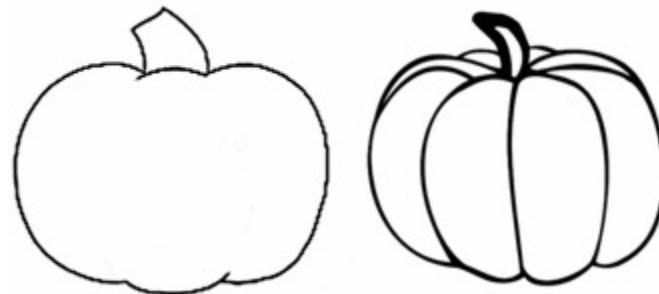
Materials Household item
 Pencil
 Plain, white paper

Find an item around your house or outside and draw only the outline (outside) of the object. Can you tell what it is? Show your drawing to someone and have them identify the object.

Now take the same object and draw the outline and use lines to draw the details of the object. You may also play with drawing lines that make the object look 3-dimensional.

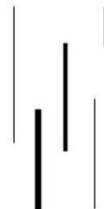
Hint: You may want to buy you an art pad and use this for your various drawings throughout this unit. It can also be used as part of a display or photographed for your 4-H portfolio.

Here is an example of a pumpkin.

**Types of Lines**

There are different types of lines used in art and design. Let's learn about each type and review examples of each.

Vertical lines or lines that move up and down without any slant. Vertical lines portray the feeling of height, strength, and dignity. Vertical lines can be thick or thin. Check out the four examples on the next page.



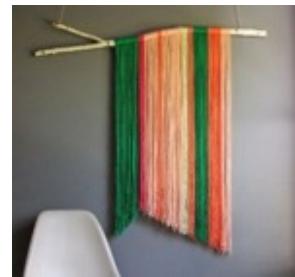
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Parthenon
(Athens, Greece)



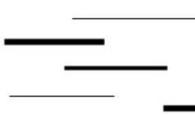
Graphic Design



Fiber Arts Wall Hang

How would you describe the effect of vertical lines on the objects or building above?

Horizontal lines or lines that are parallel to the horizon. They imply calmness, quiet and repose.



Pottery



Waiting room



Planters

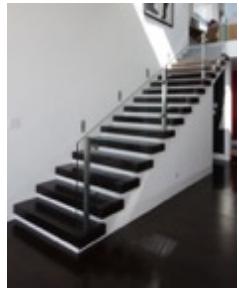
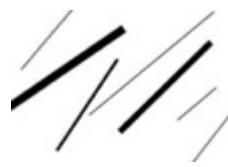


3-D Art

How would you describe the effect of horizontal lines on the objects or areas shown above?

1-2 YEARS IN PROJECT

Diagonal lines or lines that slant. These lines give a sense of action or movement. Do you see movement in the objects below? Diagonal lines can be at various degrees from almost horizontal to almost vertical.



Stairs



Graphic Design



Thorncrown Chapel
(Eureka Springs, AR)

Do the diagonal lines in the objects below make your eyes follow the lines from one part of the object to another?

Zigzag lines or lines made from a combination of diagonal lines. Zigzag lines are exciting, giving a feeling of action, and making your eyes move to different parts of the object.



Handmade Quilt



Handmade Table Runner



Origami Planter Covers

Describe the effect of the zigzag lines below on the total design. Look around and/or think of other objects that have zigzag designs and list at least one example of an item with zigzag lines.

Curved lines or lines that change direction gradually. Curved lines are graceful and can be delicate, gently leading your eyes around all parts of the object.



Gullah Sweetgrass
Basket (Charleston, SC)



Arne Jacobsen Egg
Chair



Quillery Art



Felt Bear

Examine these objects and describe the effect of the curved lines (shows grace, comfort, is delicate, etc.).

Exercise 2: Line Identification

View the objects below and identify their dominant line (vertical, horizontal, diagonal, zigzag, or curved). Then, explain why you selected the dominant line.

Example	Dominant Line and Explanation
	Water Lillies painting by Monet Dominant Line: Curved
	Windsor Chair Dominant Line: Vertical
	Wall Art Dominant Line: Diagonal
	Ballet Dancer sculppter by Degas Dominant Line: Curved
	Crocheted Afghan Dominant Line: Curved
	Paper Basket Dominant Line: Curved

Suggested answers: 1. Curved, 2. Curved, 3. Curved & Diagonal, 4. Vertical (legs diagonal), 5. Zigzag, 6. Curved

Exercise 3: Line Collage

Creating a collage is one way of making designs out of scraps and small pieces of material. Why not make a collage out of pieces of yarn or string?

Materials	A piece of board (cardboard, plywood, fiberboard, cardstock) String, yarn, or other linear materials like scraps of fabric cut into strips White Glue or another type of liquid glue Scissors
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What to do:

1. Find or cut a board the size and shape you want or use card stock.
2. Decide what kind of design to make. If you're keeping a Design Idea (Sketch) Book, you may have some good ideas ready to use. You might want to sketch the main lines of your design in your sketch book. Here are some questions to ask yourself –
 - a. Do you want to have a center of interest? If you do, how can you use lines to guide people's eyes to it?
 - b. Would you rather make a regular pattern by repeating the same motif over and over?
 - c. Maybe you want to make several small designs. If so, how will you arrange them on the space of your board?
 - d. Do you may want one big design—or one small design with lots of negative space around it.
3. Glue long and short pieces of yarn, string, or cord onto the board to make your design. Spread glue on one small area at a time so it won't dry out while you press the string into place. You may want to use only one kind of linear material—or many different kinds. Use your imagination and whatever you can find, like old shoelaces, fishing line, rubber bands, thread—anything that can be cut into flexible lengths of line.
4. Let the glue dry completely. Run your hand across your collage and notice the texture. If you like your design, you may want to paint it with shellac or clear varnish to make it more permanent. You can use string collage to decorate notebooks and book covers, lampshades, wastebaskets, picture frames, and many other things. Experiment with different materials and different kinds of design.

Activity 3 – Discovering the Elements of Design: Shape, Form, Space, and Texture

Project Outcomes: Define the following terms related to creative arts and design: shape, form, space, and texture.
Label the elements of design – space, line, mass, shape, and texture – in specific works.
Label positive and negative space in a specific work.

Look around you. What do you see? Everything you can see has a design. When you describe something you see, you use words that describe the colors, lines, shapes, forms, textures, and spaces. This activity will focus on shape, form, space, and texture.

Shape or the contour of an object (silhouette) that is 2-dimensional or flat. Shapes are made by connecting lines. Shapes are geometric such as circles, squares, triangles, or free form lines. Look at the objects around you and describe their basic shapes below. Are they one shape or are they a combination of many shapes?

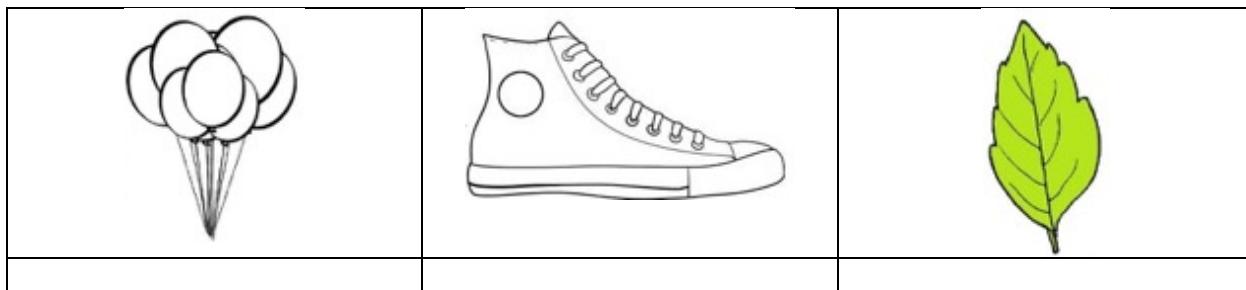
Did you see any of these shapes? These shapes are known as triangle, circle, and free form.



After looking at several objects, you probably now understand how shapes are used to form objects. If you are interested in drawing or painting, recognizing the shapes that you see in an object will help you to improve your finished design.

Exercise 1: Shape Identification

Identify the main shapes used to generate the three images below – balloons, tennis shoe, and leaf. The shape might be one listed above or another well-known shape.



Form or when shapes are three dimensional (3-D). A circle is a shape, but a ball is a form. This is also the same for a square, which is a shape, but a cube is a form.

A drawing is a flat shape, but a sculpture is a 3-D form. The world we live in is made up of forms. When you are remodeling your bedroom, you are probably moving around forms like a lamp, a bed, and pillows.

drawing



sculpture



Little Dancer by
Degas

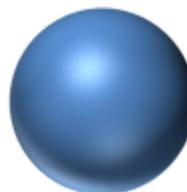
circle



square



ball

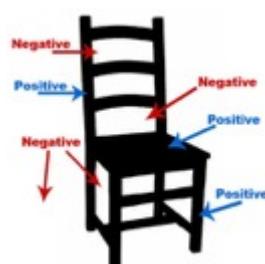


cube

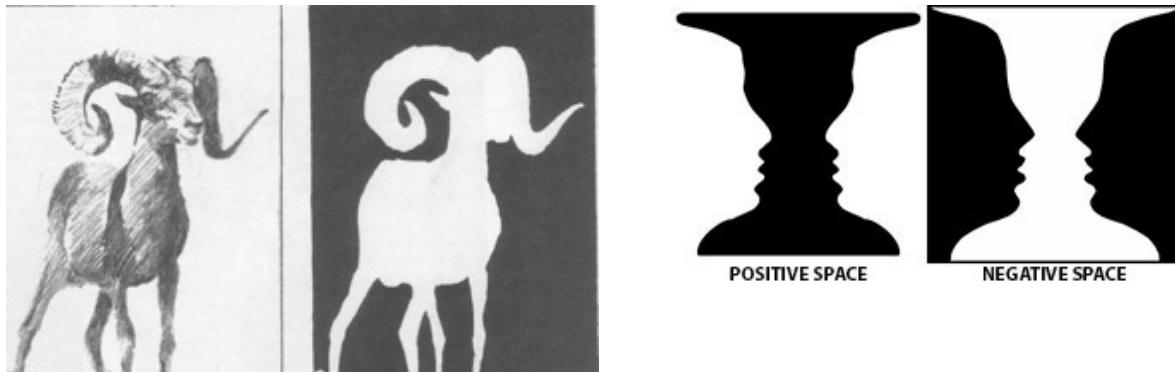


Space or the area that a shape or form occupies. It also refers to the background against which we see the shape or form. Space can be defined as positive and negative.

- Positive Space: the actual shapes or forms (the object).
- Negative Space: the empty space between the shapes or forms.



The relationships between the positive and negative shapes help the brain understand what is being seen. Look at the two sets of images below. The positive space is the animal. The negative space is what is in black here. Review these two examples below.



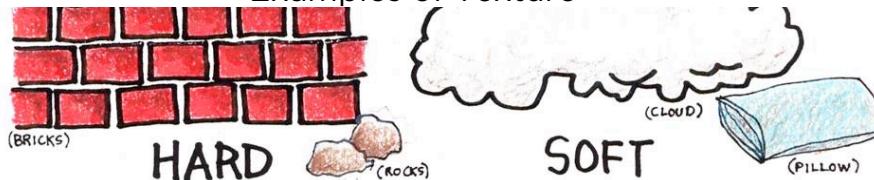
Examine these unique images of positive and negative space. Do you see the positive space labeled vase as a vase and that the negative space vase as the profiles of two people?

Exercise 2: Positive and Negative Spaces

Identify an object you'd like to draw. Make a drawing of the object then identify the positive and negative spaces in the drawing. You can draw this in your sketch book or use the space below.

Texture or the surface quality of an item. It's how something feels when touched or looks like it would feel, if touched. Sandpaper is rough. Velvet is smooth. Texture adds variety and interest.

Examples of Texture



Are there any other textures you can add to this list? If so, list them below.

Exercise 3: Texture Description

Describe the textures in this room. Make sure to describe the overall feel/effect of the textures. Choose from the following terms: bulky, coarse, crisp, delicate, dull, heavy, light, plush, shiny, soft, stiff for each item's texture.

Wallpaper: _____

Lace tablecloth: _____

Overhead light: _____

Furniture wood: _____



What do you believe the overall feel of room to be? Choose two of the following textures; cool, cozy, formal, or warm. Justify your choices.

Suggested Answers: Wallpaper - delicate; Lace Tablecloth - delicate; Overhead light - heavy; Furniture wood - dull

You have learned about the elements of design: shape, form, space, and texture and how to identify or describe these principles using new terminology. Now, let's apply these new skills to the following two images. If you need to, refer back to the information in this lesson.



Native American Basket

Shape: _____

Form: _____

Space: _____

Texture: _____



3-Dimensional Sculpture of Van Gogh's Sunflower Painting

Shape: _____

Form: _____

Space: _____

Texture: _____

Suggested Answers:
Basket - Shape - circle; Form - ball; Space - Zigzag is negative space; Texture - rough
Sculpture - Shape - free form, including circles; Form - irregular cylinder; Space - Area around sculpture is negative space; Texture - shiny

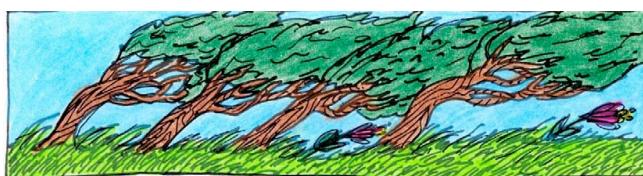
Activity 4 – Discovering the Principles of Design: Rhythm, Proportion, Emphasis, Balance, Pattern, Repetition, Variety, and Unity

Project Outcomes: Define the principles of design.
Label design principles in a specific work.

The elements and principles of design open our eyes to the beauty that is all around us. The elements and principles of art are the building blocks of understanding and creating art, crafts, and designs. Just as the letters of any alphabet are fundamental to understanding that language, the elements and principles of design are fundamental to understanding the language of art. This activity will focus on the Principles of Design: rhythm, proportion, emphasis, balance, pattern, repetition, variety, and unity.

Rhythm allows the eye to move from one part of a design to another part. Rhythm in art you see. It is just like the rhythm you feel in music class. Rhythm can be created by:

- repeating a color, shape, texture, line, or space when designing;
- varying the size of objects, shapes, or lines in sequence (small to large);
- using a progression of colors from tints to shades (light blue to dark blue);
- shifting from one hue to a neighboring hue (yellow to yellow-orange to orange to red-orange to red).



The slant in the trees that are repeated.



The angle of the lines and change in color in the word art.



The pattern in the afghan and the progression of monochromatic colors.



The change in the shapes and gradation of color.

Proportion or the relationship between one part of a design and another part or to the whole design. It is a comparison of sizes, shapes, and quantities. For example, the relationship between the vertical and horizontal measurements of a wall hanging may be pleasing because the unequal lengths produce an interesting contrast. Review the information below to visually understand good and bad balance and proportions.

Bad Balance



Equal division creates monotony.



Division too unequal creates a lack of harmony.

Good Balance



Equal division creates monotony.



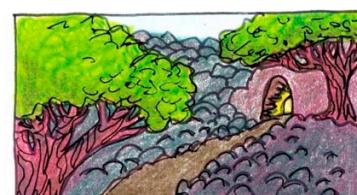
Distorted proportions



Pleasing proportion

Emphasis or the quality that draws your attention to a certain part of a design first. This can also be thought of as an accent or point of interest. There are several ways to create emphasis:

- use a contrasting color;
- use a different or unusual line;
- make a shape very large or very small;
- use a different shape;
- use plain background space.



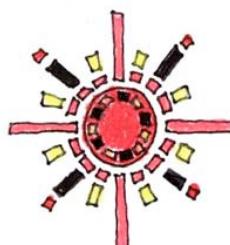
Balance or the feeling of stability. There are three types of balance:

- I. Symmetrical
- II. Radial
- III. Asymmetrical

Symmetrical, or formal balance, is the simplest kind. An item that is symmetrically balanced is the same on both sides. Our bodies are an example of formal balance. If you draw an imaginary line from your head to your toes dividing your body in half, you will be pretty much the same on both sides.



Radial or designs that have a center point such as a tire, pizza, or a daisy flower. Have you ever looked through a kaleidoscope? If so, then you've seen radial balance!



Asymmetrical balance, or informal designs, creates a feeling of equal weight on both sides, even though the sides do not look the same. This type of balance suggests movement and spontaneity. Asymmetrical balance is the hardest type of balance to achieve and often takes experimenting or moving elements around until balance is achieved.

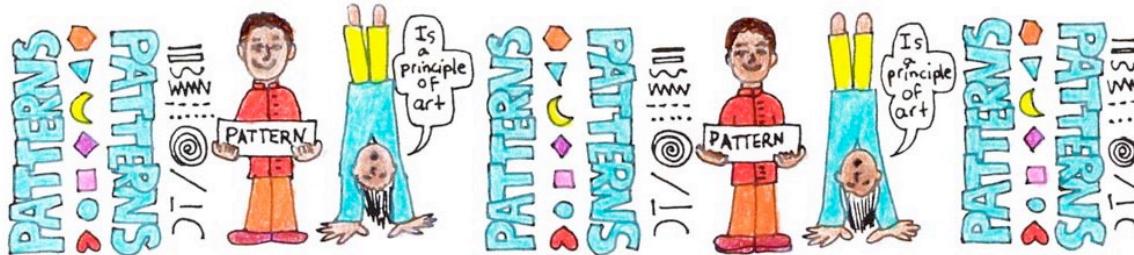


Starry Night by Van Gogh



Pattern or the repetition of the elements of design or anything else.

Patterns are everywhere – in our clothes and in our everyday lives. Many of our habits are patterns. Can you identify the pattern below?



Repetition is when a pattern is used to make art seem active. The repetition of elements of design creates unity within the work.



Variety or the use of several elements of design to hold the viewer's attention and to guide the viewer's eye through and around a work of art. Variety can show contrast. It can be found in nature or created by an artist. Variety comes in all shapes and sizes. Look at the images below, the paintings on the left are more interesting than the black and white sketch on the far right because of the variety of shapes, sizes, and colors gradient.

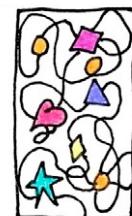


Unity or the feeling of harmony between all parts of a work of art or a sense of completeness. When things work well together, you have created unity.

Lines and shapes that repeat each other show unity (curved lines with curved shapes). Colors that have a common hue are harmonious. Textures that have a similar feel add to unity. But too much uniformity sometimes can be boring. At the same time, too much variety destroys unity.



Shape unity



Line unity



Colored line unity

You have learned about the principles of design: rhythm, proportion, emphasis, balance, pattern, repetition, variety, and unity and how to identify or describe these principles using new terminology. Now, let's apply these new skills to the following images. If you need to, refer back to the information in this lesson.

Explanation

What type of balance is used?



A Sunday on La Grande Jatte by Seurat

Where is repetition found?

How is variety achieved by the use of colors and lines?

Suggested Answers: Balance - asymmetrical; Repetition - colors (ex. green); Color and shape; Variety - different shades and tints of

What type of balance is used?



Where is repetition found?

What unifies this piece of art?

What patterns is created by the colors?

repetition of the sequence of colors - Color and lines; Unity - repetition of hearts; Patterns - Suggested Answers: Balance - symmetrical; Repetition

Explanation, cont'd.

Where is repetition found?



What is the emphasis?

What pattern(s) is created?

What type of proportion exists between the bottom part of the vase and the top part of the vase?

Suggested Answers: Repetition - color, lines, shapes;
Emphasis - on the peacock; Patterns - repetition of
color, lines, and circles; Proportion - not equal, creates
pleasing overall

What is the rhythm created by the gradation in color? What feel does the room give?



What is the emphasis in this room?

What types of line repetition exists?

What elements of design unify the room?

Suggested Answers: Rhythm - Eyes move from one part of room to another from darker to lighter colors;
Warm and inviting due to warm tones of brown;
Emphasis - Picture on the wall, curved lines contrast from walls, darker image stands out; Repetition - vertical and curved; Unity - color and line

Exercise 1

Create a drawing, painting, or a craft item. Be sure to take a picture of your work of art and upload it to your digital portfolio. Analyze your final work of art using the following criteria:

- Is there rhythm, if so, describe it.
- Does the piece of art have good proportion? Explain.
- If there a focal point or point of emphasis. If so, describe it.
- Is there symmetrical or asymmetrical balance?
- What element(s) of design are repeated?

1-2 YEARS IN PROJECT

Unit 2: Visual Arts



Activity 5 – Defining Visual Arts, Media, and Tools

Project Outcomes: Define art.

Identify various fine arts, media, and tools.

Are you interested in art, viewing it and/or making it? Most of us like some type of art. People have made art for thousands of years using all kinds of materials and tools. Early art forms included prehistoric cave paintings and ancient Greek pottery. While materials and methods have changed over time as new inventions and technologies emerge, the basic desire to create is the same. In this activity, we will define art in terms of visual art and then discuss some basic tools and materials used to make different forms of visual art.



Visual art is an art form intended to be appreciated or perceived primarily by sight, such as sketching, drawing, painting, and printmaking. The term “fine arts” is interchangeable with “visual arts.” Let’s look closer at the different types of visual art.

Sketching is a simply executed drawing that is typically done before a piece of art is made. Essential features are sketched but may not have details.



Drawing is the art or technique of producing images on a surface, usually paper, by means of marks, usually of ink, graphite, chalk, charcoal, or crayon. Drawings usually include shading and details in order to convey three-dimensions in the work. Drawing as a formal artistic creation, is not only a linear creation of objects in the visible world, but can also convey concepts, thoughts, attitudes, emotions, and dreams of the artist.



What's the difference in drawing and sketching? Write your guess below.

Sketching is a freehand drawing that focuses on capturing the essence rather than going into details. Drawing is a slow and more careful expression that makes use of tools and uses colors too. Sketching is usually done using pencils or charcoal. Drawing is done using pencils, crayons, pastel, markers, etc.

Painting is an image (artwork) created using pigments (color) on a surface



such as paper or canvas. The pigment may be in a wet form, such as paint, or a dry form, such as pastels. The elements of design—its shapes, lines, colors, tones, and textures—are used in various ways to produce sensations of volume, space, movement, and light on a flat surface. Painting is typically done on canvas but can be done on a wall like a mural, or on ceramics or other media.

Printmaking is an artistic process based on the principle of transferring images from a prototype (original piece of art) onto another surface, most often paper or fabric. Traditional printmaking techniques include woodcut, etching, engraving, lithography, and screen-printing.



Of the four types of visual art described above, select one that you like the most and find an example of it (you can use one of the examples above or find another example).

Now, describe what you see in terms of lines used _____

major colors used _____ what makes the artwork

interesting to you

_____ what

object would you use if you created artwork using this

technique _____.

Tools and Materials Needed to Create Visual Art:

Most of us have drawn in school or at home. When you first began doodling on paper or sketching an object, you probably used a standard pencil on notebook paper.

As you grow as an aspiring artist, the materials and tools that you choose become more important.



need.



The connection between quality art materials and quality artwork becomes noticeable. It's no wonder that emerging artists desire to have the very best materials.

If you are starting to get serious about your artwork, you may also get serious about the materials you use. There are essential tools you will

1. Graphite Pencils - Most beginning artists will only use 3 or 4 pencils: 2B for general sketching, 4H for lighter shading, and 6B for creating dark shadows.
2. Sketchbook - A sketchbook with a hard cover is great to withstand use and travel, but not necessary. The important thing is to have one to carry with you.
3. Variety of Erasers - you need a *white rubber eraser* for rubbing out mistakes or to change a line or erase a stray mark. You will also want a *kneaded eraser*. These soft, pliable, putty-like blobs can be shaped in different ways so you can erase small details or create subtle shading.
4. Charcoal - Charcoal provides a broader range of value and mark-making than what's possible with a pencil. It comes in both stick and pencil form.
5. Colored Pencils - Colored pencils are everywhere. When you are ready to invest, consider these: Prismacolor wax-based Premier pencils are soft, allowing the artist to layer colors to build up a solid look that compares to a painting or Polychromos pencils are oil-based and require several layers to build up depth in color.
6. Drawing Pens/Ink - When you draw with ink, you need to master the use of line. Line is used to develop the illusion of form, texture, and light. Felt tip pens are another option. Felt tip pens allow the artist to create a variety of marks.
7. Blending Stumps - Blending stumps are essential for the artist wanting to smudge or move material around on the surface. A blending stump allows the artist to create gradations in value without introducing the oils of the finger (through finger smudging) which can make a drawing look dirty or uncontrolled.

Before we learn about additional tools for sketching and drawing. Let's identify the tools you just learned about by matching the seven tools their image. Write the name number each image.



1. #3, 2. #7, 3. #4, 4. #1, 5. #2, 6. #5, 7. #6

Additional Tools Needed for Sketching or Drawing:

- Quality Drawing Surfaces – A drawing can be made on any surface, but the quality of that surface is sometimes just as important as the medium (paints, pencils) that it is used upon it. Consider the following:
- The “Tooth” – The term “tooth” refers to the surface texture of the paper. The texture of the paper plays a role in how the drawing material is accepted on the surface.
- Paper Weight – The weight of the paper refers to how much a ream (500 sheets) of paper weighs and is related to thickness of paper.
- Acid Free – Paper that is “acid free” will stand “the test of time.” This paper is will not yellow over time and is more resistant to fading that can occur when exposed to UV light. Here are some recommended papers that you might experiment with:

- Drawing Paper - Medium, suited for drawing with a variety of drawing media including graphite, charcoal, and colored pencils.
- Charcoal paper - Lightweight, almost semi-transparent; excellent for creating texture.
- Bristol Paper - Smooth and heavier (like cardstock). This is quite rigid and excellent for creating smooth gradations of value or detailed line work with ink.
- A Good Pencil Sharpener - Pencils need to be sharpened with a quality pencil sharpener. Pencil sharpeners generally fall into two categories - manual and electric. Regardless of which one you use, purchase one of good quality.

Tools Needed for Painting



If you are interested in painting, there are a few basic supplies you will need.

Paint Brushes

Almost all painters use some kind of paintbrush, and there are many kinds from which to choose. Brushes, made of natural or artificial bristles attached to a metal or wood handle, come in many sizes and shapes, from fat and blocky to small delicate liners.

If you're painting in acrylics, these are your power trio:

- A filbert for general painting and smoothing out details (a size 6 is perfect for medium size paintings).
- A flat wash brush (1 inch), mostly for painting backgrounds.
- A small liner brush for fine details.



For watercolors, your three go-to brushes are:

- A medium or large sized flat brush ($\frac{3}{4}$ inch), mostly for washes.
- A round brush (size 8, 10 or 14), for general painting.
- A liner brush (size 6), for smaller detail.



Painters also work with **palette knives** (flat, metal, rounded blades) used to push paint around.

Painting Surface



After composing your ideas and sketching them on a drawing paper, you'll need to draw your final piece of art on your painting surface. There are many different options to choose from, depending on your selected medium.

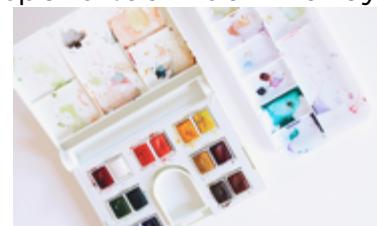
If *watercolors* are your choice, the most convenient option is a pre-stretched pad. Just like the name suggests, they are sheets of paper that have been stretched already so you can paint right away.

For *acrylics*, you have two choices: canvas or heavyweight acrylic paper. Paper pads can save you space. They're also slightly cheaper than canvas, so you may feel freer to experiment with new techniques. But canvas is stiffer than paper, so it will always lay flat, even when you're painting outdoors. Bottom line: Try both and see which one suits your style.

Artists who paint may also want to use an easel, a stand for supporting a canvas or similar material, or displaying finished work. Easels are often made of wood or metal and must be durable and adjustable.

Palette

Here's another basic supply where you don't have to spend too much money. You can pick up an inexpensive plastic paint palette, perfect for watercolors or acrylics, at your local art supply store or retailer. Plastic palettes are easier to wash, too! You can also use plastic plates if you don't want to spend money on a palette.



Paint

You don't need a gazillion paint tubes to produce beautiful art, especially if you're a beginner. This is true for watercolors, oils or acrylics. All you really need is at least one tube each of blue, red, brown and yellow. You can mix 'em to create new hues.



Why use watercolors? They dry fast, are easy to clean, practical for outdoors, can cover a large area quickly and create transparent and delicate results.

Why use acrylic paints? First of all, acrylics will not blend with other paint you have already painted like watercolors. So, you get a clean color. Acrylics are opaquer (you can't see through them), permanent, and dry fast.

By no means are all of these materials and tools required for serious drawing and painting. But, when you get serious about your work, you'll probably get serious about the materials and tools you use. These lists are what is considered to be "the essentials" for an enjoyable visual art experience.



What to Do with What You Have Learned

Now that you have learned the tools necessary in drawing and painting, consider choosing the one medium you want to use and learn more about and:

1. Explore the Internet and learn information about that specific visual art. You might find videos about what you want to do or sign up for classes.
2. Gather the tools needed to begin and start experimenting. Create multiple examples and ask an adult or fellow 4-Her who has been drawing or painting to critique your work.
3. Share what you have learned with other 4-Hers.

Activity 6 – Exploring Art in Your Community

Project Outcomes: Find examples of art in local communities.

As you become involved in the Creative Arts and Design Project, you will start to notice art pieces everywhere you go. In this activity you will learn about where to find art in your community and actually critique art where you find it.



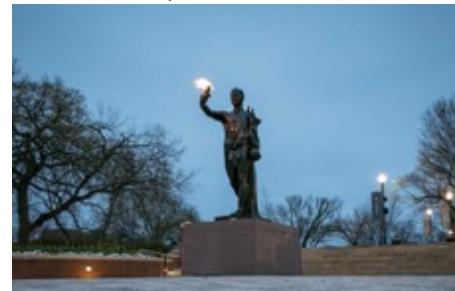
Nashville Public Library



Jackson, TN street mural



Collierville, TN street mural



University of Tennessee
campus Torchbearer

Let's explore where art can be found in your community. Below you will find a list of public places that contain visual art pieces, such as drawings, paintings, photographs and printed artwork (creative posters). Add to the list for your community.

- Local library
- County Courthouse
- City Hall
- UT Extension (4-H) Office
- Banks
- School (hallways, classrooms, main office)
- Local or area cultural museums
- Area or regional museums
- Murals on the outside of city buildings
- Other locations: _____

1-2 YEARS IN PROJECT

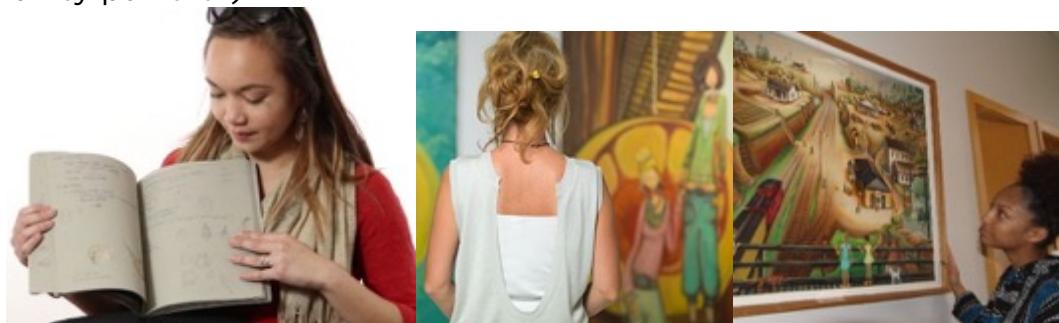
Make a list of 5 locations that you want to visit in your community to view art.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Now it's time to visit these locations. Grab your sketchbook, a pencil and either make a copy of the critique items below or write them in your sketchbook. By the way, if you don't have a sketchbook, now is the time to get one.

A sketchbook is one of the most important things you can have as you work through the Creative Arts and Design Project. It should be used frequently to actually make sketches, write down ideas, or record information about artwork viewed. A sketchbook with a hard cover is great to withstand use and travel. However, a spiral bound sketching pad can also be used to hold your work. Make sure it is no more than 8" x 10" for ease of use.

During your adventure, find at least three pieces of art you like and critique each piece using the following questions. Do this in your sketchbook, taking a picture and securing in your sketchbook if possible. ***Be sure to ask permission to do your critique and take a picture from someone at the facility.*** You may also ask the significance of the artwork you are critiquing. (Does it represent something in the community? Did someone in the community paint it?)



Visual Art Item 1 Critique

Location: _____

Type of Art: _____
(Drawings, paintings, photographs, printed artwork (creative posters))

Name of Art, if available: _____

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER	YOUR RESPONSE
1. What colors were used (include name of hue, intensity of colors, shades and tints)?	
2. What are the main lines used and their effect on the work? (vertical, diagonal...)	
3. What type of balance is in your work, symmetrical, asymmetrical, or radial?	
4. Are there dominate shapes used within the piece? If so, describe.	
5. Is there implied texture used? If so, describe.	
6. Which element of design is used for repetition? (Ex: color, line...)	
7. Is there a focal point in the art piece? If so, describe.	
8. What do you like most about the artwork viewed?	
9. Other thoughts about the artwork.	

Visual Art Item 2 Critique

Location: _____

Type of Art: _____
(Drawings, paintings, photographs, printed artwork (creative posters))

Name of Art, if available: _____

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER	YOUR RESPONSE
1. What colors were used (include name of hue, intensity of colors, shades and tints)?	
2. What are the main lines used and their effect on the work? (vertical, diagonal...)	
3. What type of balance is in your work, symmetrical, asymmetrical, or radial?	
4. Are there dominate shapes used within the piece? If so, describe.	
5. Is there implied texture used? If so, describe.	
6. Which element of design is used for repetition? (Ex: color, line...)	
7. Is there a focal point in the art piece? If so, describe.	
8. What do you like most about the artwork viewed?	
9. Other thoughts about the artwork.	

Visual Art Item 3 Critique

Location: _____

Type of Art: _____
(Drawings, paintings, photographs, printed artwork (creative posters))

Name of Art, if available: _____

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER	YOUR RESPONSE
1. What colors were used (include name of hue, intensity of colors, shades and tints)?	
2. What are the main lines used and their effect on the work? (vertical, diagonal...)	
3. What type of balance is in your work, symmetrical, asymmetrical, or radial?	
4. Are there dominate shapes used within the piece? If so, describe.	
5. Is there implied texture used? If so, describe.	
6. Which element of design is used for repetition? (Ex: color, line...)	
7. Is there a focal point in the art piece? If so, describe.	
8. What do you like most about the artwork viewed?	
9. Other thoughts about the artwork.	

What to Do with What You Have Learned

After critiquing artwork in your community, consider what you would like to do next.

1. Share your experience with other 4-Hers, family, and friends.
2. Invite others to go along with you on your next critique experience.
3. Create a presentation using images of the pictures you have critiqued and present to other 4-Hers about how to use the principles and elements of design in looking at art.
4. Include images and critiques in your 4-H portfolio.
5. Explore careers that may involve the critiquing and explaining of artwork to others such as museum curator, art teacher, docent or tour guides at museums.

Activity 7 – Exploring Art Throughout History

Project Outcomes: Explore art throughout history by selecting examples of art from different periods of history.

If you like art, you have probably noticed paintings and artwork that really appeal to you. You may have even identified your favorite artist. As you worked through the principles and elements of design activities, you saw examples of famous artwork. In this activity you will explore specific time periods and the artwork of those periods.



Throughout this activity you will see opportunities to learn more about specific artists or time periods as well as to practice techniques.

Choose at least 4 “To Do’s” and complete them. Remember to keep a record and take pictures of what you do and submit to your digital portfolio.

The foundation of art history can be traced back tens of thousands of years to when ancient civilizations used available techniques and media to depict culturally significant subject matter. Since these early examples, multiple art movements have followed, each having their own distinct styles and characteristics that reflect the political and social influences of the period. What follows is a review of major art movements beginning in the 1400's and focusing on Western (European) art.

I. Renaissance Art (1400-1600)



Mona Lisa
by
Leonardo
Da Vinci

This style of painting, sculpture, and decorative art was characterized by a focus on nature and individualism, which is the idea that man is independent and self-reliant. Artwork throughout the Renaissance was characterized by realism, attention to detail, and precise study of human anatomy. Artists used a line perspective and created depth through intense lighting and shading. The Mona Lisa is one of the most famous paintings during this time period.

The Renaissance produced influential artists such as da Vinci, Michelangelo, and Raphael, each who painted showing their subjects with great emotional expression.



Benozzo Gozzoli

**SCAN ME**

To learn more about decorative art, scan the QR code using a smart device or click the image to take you to the website.

**SCAN ME**

Watch the video to the right about the Medici family of Italy during the Renaissance era and how they were influential to art.

**SCAN ME**

Explore about Michelangelo and the painting of the ceiling in the Sistine Chapel.

II. Baroque Art (1600-1700)

Baroque paintings were characterized by drama, clear details, and being grand. Painters used a great amount of contrast between light and dark and rich color palettes. Famous painters of the Baroque time include Rubens, Caravaggio, and Rembrandt.

Review the two provided paintings. Answer the following questions about each.



Alethea Howard,
Countess of Arundel
by Peter Paul Rubens

1. What are the main colors used? _____

2. Describe the contrast in color.

3. Describe the symmetry (symmetrical or asymmetrical). _____



Supper at Emmaus by
Michelangelo Merisi da
Caravaggio

1. What are the main colors used? _____

2. Describe the contrast in color.

3. Describe the symmetry (symmetrical or asymmetrical). _____

Now, compare the two paintings. Which painting do you like the most and why?

Describe the differences in the expressions of the people in each painting.

Let's research online the paintings of Rembrandt. Visit the provided website by scanning the QR code. Select two of his paintings to describe. Write a couple of sentences about each painting, including what stands out to you (color, contrast, symmetry) and what you like about each painting. If possible, download the painting and submit this writing as part of your digital portfolio.



III. Rococo (1699-1780)

Rococo originated in Paris and was a much softer style of art compared to Baroque's excitement. Rococo is characterized by lightness and elegance, while focusing on the use of natural forms, asymmetrical design, and soft colors. In architecture it is very elaborate. Painters like Antoine Watteau and François Boucher used lighthearted treatments, rich brushwork, and fresh colors.



The Shepherdess by Jean-Honoré Fragonard



The Blue Boy by Thomas Gainsborough

Examine the pieces of art provided under Baroque and Rococo, then answer the following questions.

Describe the differences you see in the colors, including contrast and richness.

Closely examine the fabrics painted. Describe what you see.

Identify which fabrics look more elegant. Why do you think so?

IV. Impressionism (1865-1885)

Impressionist painters sought to capture the immediate impression of a particular moment. This was characterized by short, quick brushstrokes and an unfinished, sketch-like feel. They used modern life as their subject matter, painting situations like city streets and sailboats rather than historical and mythical events. Famous artists of the time include Claude Monet, Pierre Auguste Renoir, Camille Pissarro. Claude Monet (Mow NEH), was known for expressing his perceptions of nature. Click or scan the QR to the right to learn more about Impressionism.



Water Lilies by Claude Monet



Boulevard des Italiens, Morning, Sunlight by Camille Pissarro

Use the Internet or the library and explore the works of Monet, in particular, the Water Lilies and Haystack paintings. Select at least three of his works you'd like to learn more about. Write brief statements for each making sure to include a picture of each painting, what you like about the painting, the colors used, the depiction of the subject by Monet.

Present your new information to your 4-H club and submit your presentation to your digital portfolio.

V. Post-Impressionism (1885-1910)

Post-Impressionist painters concentrated on their own visions and used symbols, creating paintings that had personal meaning instead of observations of the outside world. This was often achieved through abstract forms. Georges Seurat was known for his pointillism technique that used

small, distinct dots to form an image. Vincent van Gogh searched for personal expression through his art, often using rugged brushstrokes and dark tones.

To learn more about van Gogh, click or scan the QR code to the right.



A Sunday on the Island of La Grande Jatte by George Seurat



Wheat Field with Cypresses by Vincent van Gogh

Now that you have learned about Seurat and his pointillism technique, give it a try! Take a simple object, like an apple or banana, and draw the outline of it. Then, take a colored felt tip pen, fine point marker, or colored pencil and fill in the object using small dots. You can add shading by using different shades of reds for the apple or yellows for the banana. Upload a copy of your drawing to your digital 4-H portfolio.

VI. Cubism (1907-1914)

Cubism was established by Pablo Picasso and George Braque, who did not want to paint nature. They moved away from traditional ways of painting by using fragments or pieces of objects to create abstracts. Many cubist painters' works are marked by flat, two-dimensional surfaces, geometric forms, or "cubes" of objects. Often, you cannot tell what the objects are that were painted.



Violin and Palette by George Braque



Women with Beret and Collar by Pablo Picasso

Using your sketchbook or a piece of paper, create a drawing using Cubism techniques. Upload a copy of your artwork to your digital 4-H portfolio.

VII. Art Nouveau (1890-1910)

Art Nouveau or New Art attempted to create an entirely new movement free from any styles seen before. This movement heavily influenced applied arts, graphics, and illustrations. It focused on the natural world, characterized by long lines and curves, both organic and geometric forms. These elegant designs united natural forms resembling the stems and blossoms of plants. The emphasis of line contours was dominant over the use of color, which was usually represented with hues of muted greens, browns, yellows, and blues.

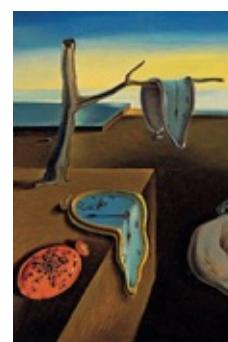
Examine the pieces of art provided under Cubism and Art Nouveau. Describe the major differences in the pieces.

VIII. Surrealism (1916-1950)

Surrealism highlighted works of art that define reason. Surrealists ignored the painting of real-life objects as they are seen and instead were influenced by the power of their imagination. Influential surrealism artists were Salvador Dali, who's paintings paired vivid and bizarre dreams.



Cosmic Tree by Mihai Criste



The Persistence of Memory by Salvador Dali

IX. Pop Art (1950s-1960s)

Pop art is one of the most recognizable artistic developments of the 20th century reaching its peak in the 1960s. The movement moved away from methods used by abstract art and used “popular” everyday objects to create innovative works of art that challenged mass media. Pop artists like Andy Warhol and Roy Lichtenstein wanted to get the message across that art can come from any source.



Campbell Soup by Andy Warhol



Marilyn Monroe by Andy Warhol



Pop Art by Roy Lichtenstein

You might recognize similar art in comic books. Many of them use pop art for their illustrations!

To learn more about Andy Warhol or Roy Lichtenstein, visit the following QR codes.



Select an object that you'd like to either draw or paint using surrealism or pop art styles. Once you've created your own work of art, upload a copy of it to your digital 4-H portfolio.

Activity 8 – Exploring Careers in Visual Arts

Project Outcomes: Identify interest and potential careers that use art skills.

Visual arts include a wide variety of techniques and skills. As you might guess, there are many paths you can take in order to turn your hobby of visual arts into a career. Careers that we will explore in this activity will include those related to sketching, drawing, painting, and printmaking.



Career Possibilities

When you think of a career in visual arts, you might think of studio artists; however, careers in this field focus on putting additional skills and artistic abilities together. Let's learn about six visual arts careers by matching a career on the left to a description on the right.

Art Director

A. Responsible for the visual style and images in magazines, newspapers, product packaging, and movies and television. They create the overall design and direct others who develop artwork or layouts.

Art Teacher

B. Use visual images to communicate a message – often a commercial one. These artists hold jobs in publishing, broadcasting, film, digital design, advertising and marketing.

Art Therapist

C. Use creative art techniques for people to express themselves to help them understand their emotional conflicts, develop social skills, improve self-esteem, reduce anxiety, and restore normal function to their lives.

Commercial Artist

D. Acquires objects and collections, keeps records and catalogs of acquisitions, plans and organizes exhibitions, researches objects and collections.

Curator

E. Creates two-dimensional images for various companies and industries, such as fashion design, children's books, magazines, medical manuals, web sites, technical designs and advertising.

Illustrator

F. Helps students develop their artistic skills by cultivating creative expression and fostering an understanding of textures, shapes, and colors.

1-2 YEARS IN PROJECT

Let's check your answers - A. Art Director; F. Art Teacher; C. Art Therapist; B. Commercial Artist; D. Curator; E. Illustrator

The work of a visual artist can incorporate a variety of different disciplines, including drawing, painting, sculpture, and textile design. Visual artists also specialize in graphic design and photography among other areas. Many visual artists work independently to create works that convey message of emotion, ideas, or information. Here are additional careers in visual arts. Draw a line from the career's title and description, on the right, to the career image, on the left.



Art Historian researches the history of artwork or artifacts, records their findings and shares this information with others. They advise others on selling and buying art as investments and help art curators put together important exhibitions for others to enjoy.

Cartoonist creates animated cartoons manually or digitally, using a computer. This can be seen in magazine, newspapers, publishing companies, television, and film, including videos, video games, and animation studios.

Fashion Illustrator creates illustrations for designers, magazines, advertisements, and retailers using everything from pastels and pencils, to oils and computers. These serve as previews and visualizations of designs before the sewing of garments takes place.

Museum Educator is responsible for developing programs and sharing knowledge about exhibitions and objects with individuals or groups that visit a museum.

Studio Artist usually works independently to create works of art based on their specialty (painting, printmaking, etc.) to sell.

Textiles Designer is involved in creating innovative ideas and developing commercially appealing designs and prints for fabrics, clothing and home furnishings, jewelry, and other related materials.

1-2 YEARS IN PROJECT

Check your matching answers.

Skills Required

In addition to understanding art principles, specialty art careers require their own set of skills. For example, multimedia artists, graphic designers, and animators should be proficient in the use of design software. Key qualities for art directors include excellent communication skills and the ability to work collaboratively with other professionals. Business, marketing, and interpersonal skills are also helpful to those professionals hoping to succeed in the highly competitive field of fine art.



If you love art and want to pursue a career in visual arts, start by doing the following steps:

1. Put together a portfolio or a collection of your work.
2. Gain technical or computer skills.
3. Locate internships or part-time employment at a local design firm, fine art supply store, or museum.
4. Work on a school publication, like your yearbook or newsletter.
5. Participate in juried shows.
6. Join your school's art club or take an art elective course.

You should research colleges with art programs to prepare for a dynamic art career. Programs usually begin with core courses in English, history, and math with a foundation art class. This class will expose you to different media, like sketching, painting, 2-D, and 3-D. Later, you will select an area of concentration or focus. That might be color, aesthetics, and/or a specific medium like watercolor, sculpture, or printmaking. Scan or click these QR codes to learn about three programs in Tennessee!



Tennessee State University
(TSU)
Department of Art & Design



University of Tennessee at
Knoxville (UTK)
School of Art



University of Tennessee at
Martin (UTM)
*Department of Visual and
Theater Arts*

What to Do with What You Have Learned

Now that you have learned about career possibilities in the field of visual arts, choose one specific job that you think you'd enjoy and complete the following tasks:

1. Research online where this job might work in Tennessee or in another state.
2. Identify someone in your community or region who is doing this job. Interview and/or shadow them for a day. You may need to ask your 4-H agent or volunteer leader to help you identify this individual.
3. Share what you have learned with your fellow 4-Hers. Upload your interview to your digital 4-H portfolio.

Activity 9 – Creating a Sketchbook in Visual Arts

Project Outcomes: Create a sketchbook of drawings of things you see in nature, at home, or other things of interest.

If you are interested in sketching, drawing, or painting, you will want to make sure you start using a sketchbook of ideas as soon as possible. It might seem odd, but here are a few reasons why you need a sketchbook.

- Sketches are like snapshots of an idea, moment in your day, or a period during your art journey.
- It is a place to record your ideas and sketch what you see of interest.
- Sketchbooks can motivate, inspire, and relax artists.
- They are a great way to practice drawing techniques.

Here are seven tips on how to start and keep a sketchbook.

1. Draw every day

Use your sketchbook every day for at least 10-15 minutes. Have it with you when you go for a walk, ride (not drive) on car trips, watch TV, or sit outside.



The more you draw, the better you get. The more notes and ideas you will have to use for future artwork. Don't worry about your work in a sketchbook being perfect. It is for you! Sketch whatever comes to mind or whatever you see in front of you.

Stop! Think about your free time. How do you spend it?

Where do you spend it? Determine when the best time of the day would be for you to sketch. You might have to carve out set time from your current activities and purposely sketch. Write down 3 places around your home or outside where you would like to sketch from.

2. Be spontaneous in your drawing

Let the sketches be spontaneous or unplanned. Don't fix every line or shadow. There are no rules to sketching! No right or wrong way. No edits. No critiques. This is a way for you to practice and get into the habit of creating art on even your busiest of days. Allow yourself to keep a messy sketchbook. This will help you loosen up and improve your sketching.



3. Keep a variety of sketchbooks



You don't need expensive cloth or leather-bound sketchbooks. Any sketchbook will do. Having several in a variety of sizes is a good idea. A small one that you can carry in your pocket, backpack, or purse; a larger one for where you create art; a mid-sized one you can keep around the house for when inspiration strikes. Don't forget to keep a small pencil case handy with pencils, an eraser, and a sharpener for when you have a few minutes to sketch,

4. Ideas for what to sketch or draw

You can sketch anything you want to in your sketchbook. It doesn't have to be an intricate design or detailed sketch. Draw everyday objects, like a table or rug in your home, or trees and rocks you see outside. You can doodle random shapes or simple lines that outline objects. Grouping unrelated items together in a drawing can also give your sketches an abstract feel or maybe fresh ideas for future work!



If you are feeling uninspired and don't know what to draw, here is a list of a few simple sketching prompts. You might write some of these ideas in your sketchbook for future reference.

- River with rocks
- Wilting flower, like a daisy
- Old barn
- Slice of pizza
- Open doorway
- Fruit or Vegetables
- Random flowers or trees all over the page
- Old shoes

Here are some other ideas. Try drawing these from different angles:

- A light fixture drawn from directly underneath or directly above.
- A leaf or flower drawn from an extremely close up angle.
- Objects drawn from a different perspective can add interest and keep you motivated to sketch every day.

Think of your favorite things. Use the space below to list the items you'd like to sketch. Transfer this list to your sketchbook. Refer to the above list, if needed. Include possible abstract drawings or doodles including primary geometric prompts.

5. Sketching with different medium

Don't limit your sketches to just pencil drawings! Try other drawing tools such as pens, colored pencils, markers, watercolor pencils, charcoal, ink, or pastels. Experiment by combining one or more of these tools together in a drawing. It's a great way to get experiment with other mediums to develop your own style. Be careful to not directly copy images you see online. Taking images from Google or other internet websites, you might violate copyright laws.

6. Add a background

If you find blank white pages overwhelming, try messing up your page before doing your sketch. Doodle some shapes and lines around the perimeter of your page or add a background color with ink or watercolors, if your sketchbook can handle a little wetness. You can divide the page into quarters and draw a smaller sketch in each square. You can also draw several different sketches all over the page or just one big main sketch. As said before, there are no rules!



If you'd like, try meditative drawing. Sit in a quiet place, close your eyes, and let your pencil draft across the page. Draw whatever comes into your mind or just doodle without thinking about what you are sketching.

7. When you are finished drawing

When you are finished with your sketch, sign and date it! You can always revisit old sketches months or years later. It's a great way to see how far you have grown in your drawing and composition. Old sketches often lead to new ideas and act as a visual journal of that particular time in your life.

What to Do with What You Have Learned

Now it is time to get started! Get out your sketchpad and pencils. Draw something simple, like an apple or chair. If you do not have a sketchpad, create your own! Place notebook paper or copy paper into a folder that you can store and keep safe. The key is to start sketching and drawing, but most importantly have fun!

1-2 YEARS IN PROJECT

Unit 3: Crafts



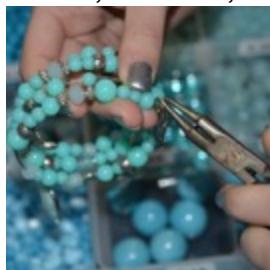
Activity 10 – Exploring Various Crafts and Tools

Project Outcomes:

- Define the difference between art and craft.
- Identify various types of crafts and associated tools.
- Explore the origins of different types of crafts.

If you like to use your hands to create things, then you are probably developing your skills to become a crafts artisan. Through this activity you will learn the difference in art and crafts, explore various types of crafts and tools used in each, and find out the origins of different crafts. You will also be able to create simple crafts based on what you learn.

A **craft** is an activity such as weaving, carving, pottery, and sculptures that involved making items skillfully by hand. Many different media can be used in creating crafts like fibers, textiles, wood, paper, clay, metal, and glass. Skilled artisans create



traditional crafts including jewelry-making, pottery, basket weaving, enameling, floral design, cake decorating/design, leatherwork, and metalwork. For many of us, the crafts we make may use materials like yarn, fabric, paper, beads, wire, wood, buttons, paint, trims, or felt. As you begin to explore crafts you want to make, you may find your favorites and begin to specialize!



Art vs. Crafts: What's the Difference?

Since the Renaissance era, when painters', previously known as craftsmen, status was upgraded to "artist," the term "crafts" has been classified as a



SCAN ME

lesser creative activity to arts. Why? Supposedly, craftsmen can predict what they are doing to create, whereas artists cannot. Here is another way of looking at the difference – Art is described as an unstructured and open-ended form of work that expresses emotions, feelings, and vision. Craft denotes a form of work, involving the creation of physical objects, by the use of hands and the brain. Art relies on artistic merit whereas craft is based on learned skills and techniques. That does not mean that a craft cannot be creative and express emotions. Plus, some crafts require specific skills.

Types of Crafts

Visit the linked website using the QR code to the right to learn about six types of crafts, you'll read about on the next pages.



SCAN ME

A. Fiber and Textiles Crafts

Fiber and textile crafts involve creating items by using fabric (textiles), yarn or fibers. This includes such crafts as weaving, quilting, fabric printing, tie dye, appliquéd, crochet, embroidery, felt making, and kitting.

Supplies Needed:

Weaving Fabrics: yarn, loom, shuttle



Weaving Baskets: reed (round or flat), wooden handles. If you'd like to learn



more about weaving baskets, watch the linked PBS Hawai'i Artbound clip on *The Art of Basket Weaving*.



Needlework: yarn, knitting or crochet needles, embroidery needle and embroidery floss



Textile Printing: white/beige fabric, acrylic or fabric paint

- For direct printing, a pattern made out of a rubber stamp or other material
- For resist printing, a stencil design and sponge brushes
- For tie-dying, rubber bands, fabric dye, something to dye, and rubber gloves



Quilting: Fabric to cut into shapes/patterns, thread, needles, sewing machine, batting, fabric for back of quilt



B. Additional Yarn Crafts

The ideas are endless of how you can use yarn to create crafts. Here are a few examples you might want to try. Scan the QR code to your right and watch a video that walks you through how to make your own yard wrapped letter. You can find more by asking an adult to search the internet.



crocheted hat and
scarf



yarn wrapped letter
with flower
embellishment



floral braided
headband or bracelet
with felt flowers

C. Woodcraft

The most common wood crafts are wood burning, carving, furniture making, and carpentry. To become a master woodworker, you'll need a great deal of expertise due to the large variety in types of wood. Each tree has its own set of unique properties, resulting in different strengths and uses.



Tools needed: blades or knives, chisels, wood burning tool; additional tools might include circular saw, drill jigsaw, and miter saw.

D. Papercraft

Paper crafts are designs formed by paper. Some familiar paper crafting techniques are origami, paper marbling, decoupage, embossing, scrapbooking, and quilling.



The word paper comes from papyrus, which is the material used by Egyptians for paperwork. This creation dates back to the third millennium BC. Paper as we know it was invented by China around 105 AD. This advancement opened up a world of possibilities for creating with paper. The types of paper available and techniques for crafting have evolved over time.

E. Pottery

Pottery is one of the oldest and most widespread decorative arts. It is made of clay, which is modeled into a vessel or decorative object, dried, and fired, usually with a glaze or finish. The objects made are commonly useful ones, such as drinking cups, plates, bowls, or serving dishes.



A potter can form an object in many ways. Clay may be modeled by hand or with the assistance of a potter's wheel, poured into a mold and dried, or cut/stamped into squares or slabs.

**SCAN ME**

If you are interested in pottery, consider signing up for a class in your community or at camp before you invest in all the necessary tools. Here is a list of tools and equipment needed to produce pottery. Scan the QR code to learn more about each tool.

- apron
- 1, large brush (sumi or bamboo)
- 1, small bucket for holding water or slurry
- 2-3, large buckets for cleanup water
- clay
- kiln
- modeling or trimming tool, wooden
- potter's needle to smooth the top edge
- pottery wheel
- 1+ sponges for carrying water to the clay and for cleanup
- towels
- wire, to cut large lumps of clay apart and remove the pottery from the wheel

F. Jewelry

Humans have adorned themselves with jewelry for thousands of years. In fact, jewelry is one of the oldest types of archaeological artifacts, with 100,000-year-old beads made from Nassarius shells. The first signs of established jewelry making didn't happen until 3,000-5,000 years ago in ancient Egypt. This included jewelry found taken from King Tutankhamun's (King Tut) tomb in Egypt. Historically, jewelry included: crowns, tiaras, necklaces, earrings, amulets, bracelets, rings, brooches, and hat pins. Many of these you or a family member might own today!



necklace from King Tut's tomb

plastic, metal, and glass beaded bracelet
on a leather strap

Jewelry can be made from a number of substances. The most common mediums are glass or plastic beads, metal, wood, and leather; however, mediums can be made from clay, yarn, cording, and even seashells! There are different forms of jewelry making including embossing, enameling, metalwork, and beading. Depending on the type of jewelry you want to make, the necessary tools vary.

You can find a beginner's kit at most local craft stores to get you started on most beading projects. Here are basic tools for beading projects:

- adhesive, like E-6000
- beads
- bead organizer
- beading cord or thread
- beading needle, big-eye
- clasps
- crimp beads
- crimping tool or crimp pliers
- pliers, flat-nose
- pliers, round-nose
- ruler or tape measure
- wire cutters

G. Other Examples of Craftwork

There are many other types of crafts, so many that we cannot discuss all of them here. However, here are few more for you to learn about.

Leathermaking is an ancient process of creating items of animal skins. During ancient times, hunters used the skins of the animals they hunted for clothing,



The clothing would, unfortunately, stiff and rot over time. To solve this problem, they created primitive techniques for crafting leather. The most common animal skin used for leatherworking is cow hide. First, the leatherworker must clean the skin and remove any hair or fur. Next, begins tanning or the process of preserving the material. Finally, any decorative elements are added by carving, stamping, boiling, painting, or drying. Most leather is black or brown, but you can also dye it any color.

Flower crafting includes a variety of techniques to create arrangements for any occasion. One might make a bouquet, wreath, pressed flowers, or ikebana or Japanese flower arranging). The art of flower crafting dates back to ancient Egypt. Flowers held spiritual importance as a symbol of rebirth. Ancient Egyptians used floral arrangements to decorate and perfume their homes, and to create perfume ointments. The oldest known book on flower-crafting was found in Japan dated 1445. Several types of beautiful flower crafting arts are popular today. We still value the fragrance, importance, and beauty of flowers. Many use these creations for events like weddings, funerals, and birthdays. They may also be created to send congratulations, well wishes, or to express your love to others.



Mixed media or when you incorporate a variety of media to form a craft.



Crafters may use a variety of different materials in a mixed media design. Elements that are most often incorporated are paper, cloth, plastic items, and wood. Anytime items are used together to create a craft, it is called mixed media.

What to Do with What You Have Learned

Now that you have learned the basics about different crafts and the necessary tools, complete the following:

- Complete at least one of three crafts explained on next pages or provided within the activity.
- Choose a craft that you would like to create, then research the origin of that craft and how it was originally used. Share this new information with your fellow 4-Hers. Submit your presentation to your digital 4-H portfolio.
- Collect the materials needed and begin to experiment with your chosen craft.
- Explore ways to get more hands-on experience, maybe through lessons with a local crafter or other 4-Hers.
- Enter your craft in your local or county fair or another competition.

Craft Option #1 - Fabric Wreath



Materials Needed:

- 12" foam wreath
- Buttons, large for flowers
- Patterned fabric, cut into strips
- Scissors or a rotary cutter and cutting mat
- Straight pins

1. Cut a minimum of 10, 2" strips the entire width of your fabric. Then, fold each strip in half lengthwise, ironing as you fold. This will give you one raw edge and one finished edge. If you are okay with raw edges showing, you can cut 1" strips to start.

NOTE: Your fabric can be left-over from other projects, a stash, or you can buy coordinating fabrics.

2. Grab the end of your first fabric strip and using a straight pin, secure the end of your strip on the inside curve of your wreath form by putting the pin in at a slant.
3. Hold the end down with your finger and wrap the strip around the form, covering most of the end of the strip. Continue to wrap the strip around the wreath overlapping the fabric as you go.
4. When you reach the end of your strip, take another straight pin and pin the end into the wreath form. Take a second strip and repeat the process, placing this strip where your first ended.
5. Begin wrapping the strip around, be careful to cover most of the spot where the two strips meet on the back.
Continue doing this until you have wrapped the entire wreath. Cut off any remaining strip, leaving enough length to finish on the back side.
6. Fold down the raw edge and secure with a pin.
7. Create flowers by cutting rounds of fabric with curved indents for a petal effect. Make them different sizes. Put together 4 different 'rounds' and sew a big button in the center to hold them together. Attach to wreath using straight pins or by hand sewing them to the fabric part of the wreath. Make 5-7 flowers.
8. Create a hanger for the wreath by taking a strip of fabric and loop it around the wreath. Then, sew together by hand or securely pinning the ends to the back of the wreath. You can also use wide ribbon and tie in a bow.



Craft Option #2 – Mountain Wood Collage



Materials Needed:
1" x 3/16" wood slats
paint or wood stains, optional
plywood or other wood backing
wood glue

1. Draw your image and measure the wood lengths you will need.
2. Cut (or have an adult) approximately 1" x 3/16" slats in the different lengths needed at 45o angles.

NOTE: A variety of wood can be used for this project such as paint stir sticks, jumbo craft sticks, bamboo wooden sticks, ply board cut into strips, or any kind of wood strips. Visit your local craft store to see the options of suitable wood for this activity. You are welcome to use any wood scraps as well.

3. Paint different pieces for the effect you want and fit the pieces together. You will want them to fit together tightly. Secure by using wood glue to adhere the pieces onto a larger piece of plywood or other wood that you could hang.
4. Create a frame by cutting slate the length and width of the painting. Carefully, nail the frame into place.

Craft Option #3 – Paper Snowflakes



Materials Needed:
paper, 8.5" x 11"
scissors

1. Take a 8.5" x 11" piece of paper and fold it over into a triangle.
2. Trim off the part that is leftover, so now you have a perfect square.
3. Fold the triangle in half again, then fold into one more triangle.
4. Cut off the bottom and the point, making some type of pattern.
5. Cut the inside with little notches of whatever shape and size you'd like.
6. Open up your snowflake! It will be unique, but still symmetrical.

Activity 11 – Creating a Scrapbook for Craft Ideas

Project Outcomes: Create a scrapbook of different crafts using magazines, photographs, the Internet, etc.

Do you love looking through magazines, scrolling Pinterest boards or viewing do it yourself (DIY) shows? How can you best remember the ideas you really like? **Scrapbooking** provides a way to collect your ideas for possible use later. Whether you go all out and decorate each page or simply collect examples of what you like, consider creating a craft scrapbook.

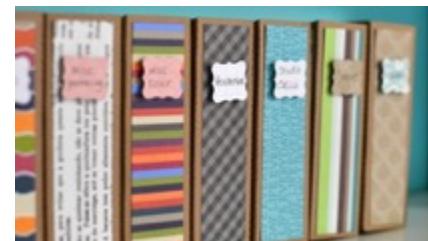
How to Create a Scrapbook

Step 1. Discover your goals

Determine what your goals are for your craft scrapbook. Is it a place to collect ideas you find, create different pages for different types of crafts, specialize in a specific craft you like, or find craft ideas or instructions that you can teach to others?

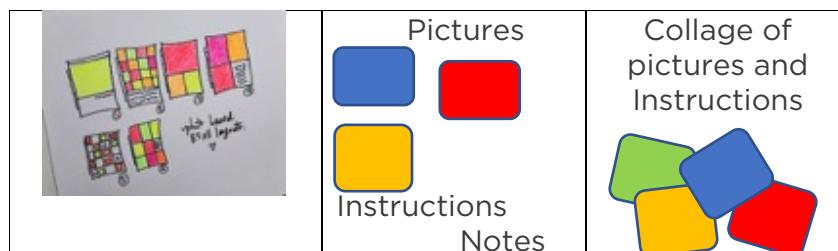
Step 2. Choose an album size

There are many sizes for scrapbook albums – 12” x 12”, 8.5” x 11”, or 8” x 8”. The most common and easiest to use is 12” x 12”. You will find scrapbooking paper and stickers galore for this size; however, don’t feel like you have to go all out. Make it fun!



Step 3. Plan layouts

Now that you have determined your goals and size of your scrapbook, you can start planning your layouts. You can see from the sketches below that you can map out how you want items to fit on the page. This may depend on what you are collecting. Take some time to sketch out basic layout that suit your album size, pictures, embellishments, and where captions (or journaling) will go. **Journaling** describes aspects of the images you like and possibly why you chose specific items or included it!



Use the space on the next page to draw your preferred layout.

Step 4. Collecting your images

As stated earlier, you can find examples in a multitude of places – magazines, online, Pinterest, or DIY shows. You may want to visit craft shops or museums. With permission, while there, take picture of things you like. You may use a combination of images from magazines, photos, and items found online. If you decide to compose your pages online, create files for different categories to pull from when creating each page. If making an actual scrapbook, take folders and label according to the categories you selected.

Let's brainstorm some categories of items you are interested in collecting. This will make you more aware of these items as you go throughout your day. Some examples might be fiber and textile crafts, paper crafts, wood or pottery, jewelry making, floral arrangements, specific color schemes, or crafts you can teach others.

I want to collect...

Step 5. Putting pages together

This step is simple and fun! Pull together your examples and begin arranging them on your pages, trimming as you go. If using background paper, find what coordinates with each page. When you get them arranged as you like, adhere them to white cardstock and slip the page into a pocket page or adhere directly onto the scrapbooking paper or actual page in the scrapbook. Be sure to leave space for descriptions – stenciled, types, or handwritten – that are meaningful to you. Here are some examples.

On adjoining pages, leave space for instructions or a picture of your completed version! Upload examples of your scrapbook to your digital 4-H portfolio.

**What to Do with What You Have Learned**

Now it is time to get started! Set your goals. Make your folders, whether physical or digitally on your computer. Start collecting ideas of crafts you love. As you work on your scrapbook, think about involving other 4-Hers who love crafts. Plan project meetings where everyone can bring their collections and make scrapbooks together. Take pictures as you go for your digital 4-H portfolio.

Activity 12 – Exploring Careers using Craft Skills

Project Outcomes: Identify careers that use craft skills.

If you like to create things with your hands, you might be interested in a career using craft skills. To review what crafts include, recall a craft involves the use of a skill to create items such as weaving, carving, woodworking, jewelry-making, floral design, cake decorating, pottery/ceramics, and sculptures by using different mediums like fibers, textiles, wood, paper, clay, metal and glass.

What do craft artists do?

- Develop creative ideas or new methods for making crafts
- Create sketches, templates, or models to guide their work
- Select which materials to use on the basis of color, texture, strength, and other qualities
- Shape, join, or cut materials for a final product
- Use visual techniques, such as composition, color, space, and perspective, to produce desired artistic effects
- Develop portfolios highlighting their artistic styles and abilities to show to gallery owners and others interested in their work
- Display their work at craft fairs, galleries, museums, and online marketplaces
- Complete grant proposals and applications to obtain financial support for projects.

Most craft artists spend their time and effort selling their artwork and building a reputation. In addition to selling their artwork, many artists have one other job to support their craft careers. Of course, this depends on their career path and success.

Careers in Crafts and Using Craft Related Skills

Read the provided general descriptions of what each craft artist does, then match the description, on this page, to the picture of the correct craft, on the next page.

1. **Jewelry artists** design and create fashionable and unique earrings, necklaces, bracelets, and rings. This is delicate, intricate work that requires soldering metals together and inserting tiny stones. Jewelers may also work in a jewelry store designing, constructing, adjusting, repairing, appraising and selling jewelry. Some jewelers also use design software to design custom jewelry.
2. **Ceramic (pottery) artists** shape, form, and mold artworks out of clay, often using a potter's wheel and other tools. They glaze and fire pieces in kilns, which are large, special furnaces that dry and harden the clay.
3. **Fiber artists** use fabric, yarn, or other fibers to weave, knit, crochet, or sew textile art. They may use a loom to weave fabric, needles to knit or crochet yarn, or a sewing machine to join pieces of fabric for quilts or other handicrafts. They can design fabric through the weaving process or designs to be printed on fabric or use specialty design techniques like marbling or tie-dye.
4. **Glass artists** shape molten glass into things like vases, ornaments, mirrors, and stained-glass windows. Many of the processes used require the use of kilns, ovens, and other equipment and tools that bend glass at high temperatures. These workers also decorate glass objects by etching or painting.
5. **Woodworkers** produce items like bedroom furniture and kitchen cabinets or make custom creations like carved animals, sculptures, and specialty signs. On the industry level, they use computer-controlled machinery and power tools to cut and shape the wood. Woodworkers set up, operate, and maintain all types of woodworking machines, like saws, milling machines, drill presses, lathes, shapers, routers, sanders, planers, and wood-fastening machines, depending on what they are making.
6. **Floral designers** choose and arrange the right combination of flowers and greenery for special events or occasions. As a floral designer, every day is a unique work experience. A person in this career must understand the needs of the client or event and then, create a unique masterpiece to add important detail to the overall look and feel desired by the client.
7. **Sculptors** carve and chisel three-dimensional creations out of materials like marble, stone, wood, clay, metal or ice. Some sculptors work for museums or art studios, but most are freelancers who create commissioned projects for collectors, businesses, and government agencies.
8. **Teachers** are individuals who are interested in encouraging the creativity of students by introducing them to various crafts. They may teach in a school setting (requiring a teacher education degree), through camping experiences, or by teaching in craft studios. If you want to be a teacher, consider acquiring skills in several crafts to expand your opportunities.
9. **Museum Curators** are individuals who conduct research into objects the museum has and those they want to acquire. This may include historical pieces as well as contemporary craft and decorative art. They are involved in the actual acquisition process and organizing exhibitions. These positions are available in museums in big cities as well as in communities where there are cultural museums that focus on highlighting the history of the region.

1-2 YEARS IN PROJECT



A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



F.



G.



H.



I.

Let's check your answers!

1. Jewelry Artists, C; 2. Ceramic (pottery) Artists, E; 3. Fiber Artists, A; 4. Glass Artists, F; 5. Woodworkers, B; 6. Floral Designers, I; 7. Sculptors, D; 8. Teachers, G; 9. Museum Curators, H

Education Information

Formal schooling is *not* required for craft artists; however, many artists take classes and/or earn a bachelor's or master's degree in visual (fine) arts. These formal programs provide for more career opportunities. Refer back to the programs lists in Unit 2. Visual Arts, Activity 9. Independent schools of art and design also offer postsecondary education programs, which can lead to a certificate in an art-related specialty or an associate's, bachelor's, or master's degree.

What to Do with What You Have Learned

Now that you have learned about career possibilities as a craft artist, select one specific job that you think you'd enjoy and complete the following tasks:

1. Research online where this job might work in Tennessee or in another state.
2. Identify someone in your community or region who is doing this job. Interview and/or shadow them for a day. You may need to ask your 4-H agent or volunteer leader to help you identify this individual.
3. Share what you have learned with your fellow 4-Hers. Upload your interview to your digital 4-H portfolio.

1-2 YEARS IN PROJECT

Unit 4: Interior Design



Activity 13 – Exploring Interior Design

Project Outcomes: Define interior design.

If you like to rearrange your bedroom and create or add decorative effects like pillows or wall hangings to your space, you might be interested in interior design. Interior design goes well beyond decorating, but it is a part of what you do when rearranging your bedroom.



Interior design is a profession concerned with anything that is found inside a space – walls, windows, doors, finishes, textures, light, furnishings, and furniture. All of these elements are used by interior designers to develop the most functional or usable space for the user or owner. An interior designer must plan, research, coordinate, and manage projects to obtain a healthy and pleasant environment for the people who use the space.

Interior designers are expected to have a working knowledge of the following:

- Textiles, materials, color, space planning, sustainability, and more;
- Software applications for 2D and 3D computer-aided design (CAD);
- Structural requirements, health and safety issues, and building codes.

Today, interior designers work with contractors, architects, engineers, craftsmen, furniture dealers, plus business and homeowners.



Interior Designers vs Interior Decorators – What's the difference?

An interior designer works with all aspects of the interior of a building, selecting materials and finishes that a builder or architect will use when building or remodeling a home or other building. An interior decorator focuses on color, lines, and texture. They select embellishments such as furniture and textiles (think curtains and rugs) as well as accessories like pillows and wall hangings for room(s) around a home. An interior designer must have a college education and in many cases be licensed to work; however, no formal education is necessary for interior decorators. Therefore, there is usually a difference in pay with interior designers earning more.

Steps in the Interior Design Process

Interior designing is filled with many important decisions, but the process can be fun and enjoyable! A typical design process includes the following steps:

- Initial In-Home Consultation** – This is a visit to the space where you are going to complete the work. This gives you, the designer, an opportunity to find out the needs and desires of your customer and offer practical advice. You will determine the customer's timeline and budget.
- Creative Design Stage** – Based upon the customer's needs, wants, and budget, you will design initial samples of fabric, wallpaper, paint, flooring, etc. to show the customer. You might sketch or design on the computer a floor plan, perspectives and a sample board to show the customer. From there, the two of you will determine the design direction in terms of style and samples and review the initial room layout space plan.



sample board



One-point Perspective

Floor Plan
(Overhead or Bird's Eye Look/View)

- Ordering Materials** – After decisions are made, the materials (fabric for curtains and upholstery, wallpaper, paint, flooring) will be ordered.
- Installation** – Once items arrive, the installation takes place. The interior designer works hand-in-hand with contractors or people hired who specialize in skilled tasks to make sure everything is complete according to the agreed upon plan. Contractors will install the flooring, complete painting, etc. The interior designer will be on site to check for perfection, install curtains, and complete any final or finishing touches.
- Lovin' It Stage** – Now, it is time for your customer to love the home or space you've designed!

Activity 14 – Discovering Your Personal Interior Design Style

Project Outcomes: Create a scrapbook of rooms representing different interior design schemes using magazines, photographs, internet, etc.

You have previously learned what interior design is all about, so it is time to plunge into discovering your personal interior design style by using what you like and dislike to start the design process.

Here are some ways you can get started putting your creativity to use!

- A. Ask yourself “what do I like?” Think about what patterns, colors, and design styles that catch your eye.
- B. Dig deeper and identify your favorite scenes, hobbies, activities, leisure time favorites, landscapes, and pictures.
- C. Hang onto anything that catches your eye.



Exercise 1 – Create a Collage

In this activity, you will make a collage to discover your personal interior design style. Then, you will create a sample design board of materials and finishes you might use to remodel a bedroom.



A **collage** is a work of art made from numerous materials like paper, newsprint, photographs, fabric, and other objects you might find. Many modern collages are made by placing electronic images on a digital background, like Pinterest. If you are interested in digital collages, ask for permission and create a Pinterest. You can collect cut-out images and text to glue or place onto paper. Collages are limited only by your imagination, so work with all types of materials and textures to create amazing art.



Now, you need to gather your inspiration. You have things you like and among those things like sports, hobbies, crafts, nature, or history, there are colors, textures, lines that draw you to them. You might surround yourself with what you like in your bedroom, so look around! You might discover those things that inspire you. Think of how you spend your leisure time.

List your favorite things in the space below.

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.
7.	8.
9.	10.

You might start by tearing out things you love from magazines, saving digital images from the internet, or taking pictures.

- Online – Download an app or visit your favorite website. Explore images online that reflect who you are, show off your favorite things, or how you spend your time. You can also take pictures of items around you and upload them to your digital boards.
- Handmade – You will need to gather supplies like magazines, newspapers, and photographs; glue – liquid or stick, Mod Podge, or rubber cement; paint brush; scissors; and poster paper or illustration board.

Upload a copy of your collage to your digital 4-H portfolio!

1-2 YEARS IN PROJECT

Now that you have created your collage, it's time to identify common themes and characteristics among the items you gathered and displayed. Answer the following questions to discover more about what you like and your personal design style.

What are the dominant colors that appear? Be specific. Don't write blue, but rather sky blue, or navy.

Are they pure hues (clear blue, purple, red) or muted (light blue, dark green, lavender)?

List any prominent textures (smooth, delicate, rough, shiny).

List any lines (straight, curvy, zigzag) within the images you selected.

1-2 YEARS IN PROJECT

What is repeated within your collage? Is there a theme or activity that is prominent? (Think music, outdoors, people/friends/family) There might be more than one, so list as many as you see.

Now, you have identified your preferences based on your collage. Analyze your answers and see if your answers and your collage truly represent you. Make notes, if there are differences. Based on your identified personal design style, answer the following questions.

What colors would be included in your *ideal bedroom* (be specific in describing the colors and where you might use that color in your room - wall, rug, bedspread, pillows)?

Describe the textures you will use in your *ideal room*? Maybe skinny, dull, soft, plush, 3-D. Include the textures would be in fabrics, walls, and floor covering.

You understand the tasks an interior designer performs and have identified your style preferences. It's time to take the next step and make a sample board that reflects your ideal bedroom! To do this, collect paint samples, fabric swatches, images of furniture, flooring, etc. to update your bedroom. Once your sample board is ready, put your (re)decorating skills to work by re(decorating) your bedroom. Make sure to take pictures throughout the entire process and upload them to your digital 4-H portfolio.

Exercise 2 – Collecting Samples for a Bedroom Redecorate

1. Determine the space or room that needs to be redesigned. Then, determine what you want to change – curtains, bedspread, add a rug, paint the walls, make or add throw pillows, create artwork to hang on the walls, add a pouf, recover a chair...the sky's the limit!
2. Decide on the colors and color scheme you like and want to use. Refer to Unit 1, Activity 1 to refresh yourself on hues, color intensity and value. Color Schemes can be very helpful in your decision. Here are basic examples –

- *Monochromatic* – uses a single hue or color and shades and tints of that color. This example shows red, dark red, and pink.
- *Analogous* – uses three colors that are adjacent to or alongside of each other on the color wheel. This example shows blue, blue-violet, and violet.
- *Triad* – uses any three color that are equal distance around the color wheel. For example, red, yellow, and blue – the primary colors – form a triad.
- *Complementary* – uses opposite colors from each other on the color wheel. These will be intense in their pure hue, so consider using shades or tints of each.



3. Gather samples of fabric you want to use. Make sure your samples are a part of your color scheme. Look around your home for fabrics you can use or visit a fabric store and ask for swatches of fabrics you like. Visit other stores that might carry a bedspread, curtains, or rugs and compare fabric swatches before you purchase new items.
4. Consider your walls, whether you choose to paint or wallpaper, your walls can be a main source of color in the room unless you leave them in neutral tones to highlight colors being used elsewhere – think rugs, furniture, pillows. If you are looking to make your room seem bigger, use bright or clear colors. Make sure to view the paint in all lighting – daylight, dusk, lamp lighting.
5. Once you have made or purchased the items needed, it's time to put it all together. You may want to consider repositioning your furniture. Don't hesitate to try different combinations to see what works best. Make sure to ask for help to move and lift furniture. Now, go enjoy your new space!

Exercise 3 – Create a Sample Board of your Bedroom

To create a sample board, gather your supplies and items needed. Here are some tips.

- Foam Core Board or other heavy board or poster board (14" x 22")
- Rubber cement or photo mount spray
- Quilt batting to secure fabric samples
- Fabrics that reflect your style (think bedspread, throw pillows, curtains)
- Paint samples
- Images of furniture or flooring (think area rugs, carpet, hardwood, etc.)
- Labels to identify what the items will be used for

When you have all your items assembled, consider the layout of your board. Arrange items in place for a visual appealing arrangement. Then, attach them! Once you are finished, step back and take a look. Enjoy your creation and consider the next steps in making your sample board into a newly redesigned room. Know that you need to complete this in steps.

What to Do with What You Have Learned

1. Take pictures of you working on this project and upload them to your digital 4-H portfolio.
2. Take pictures of your finished collages and sample boards and upload them to your digital 4-H portfolio.
3. Share what you have learned through 4-H meetings, project groups, fair entries, and presentations.

Activity 14 – Creating a Scrapbook for Interior Design

Project Outcomes: Create a scrapbook of rooms representing different interior design schemes using magazines, photographs, internet, etc.

Do you love looking through magazines, online, Pinterest, viewing home improvement shows, or seeing wonderfully decorated rooms? How can you best remember the ideas you like? Scrapbooking provides a way to collect and save your ideas for later use. Whether you go all out and decorate each page or simply collage examples of what you like, consider creating an interior design scrapbook.

How to Create a Scrapbook

Refer to *Unit 3, Activity 11* to remind yourself of the steps to create a scrapbook.

Step 1. Discover Your Goals

Determine your goals for your interior design scrapbook. Is it a place to collect ideas you find, create themes for different styles of furnishings, explore color schedules that you like, or collect examples of accessories for rooms in your current room/home or for others?



Step 2. Choose an Album Size

There are many sizes for scrapbook albums – 12”x12”, 8.5”x11”, 8”x8”. The most common and easiest to use is 12”x12”.

Step 3. Plan Layouts

Take some time to sketch out basic layouts that suit your album size, pictures, embellishments you may use and where captions (journaling) will go that describe aspects of the images you like and possibly why you chose specific items. Consider making collages for some or all of your pages. It saves time and is fun.

Step 4. Collect Your Images

You may use a combination of images from magazines, photos and items found online. If you decide to compose your pages totally online, create files for different categories to pull from when creating each page. If making an actual scrapbook, you might take folders and label according to the categories you have selected.

Step 5. Put Pages Together

Pull together your examples and arrange them on your pages, trim as you go.

If using background paper, find what coordinates with each page. When you get them arranged as you like, adhere them to white cardstock and slip them into pocket pages or adhere them directly onto the scrapbooking paper or the actual page in the scrapbook. Be sure to leave space for descriptions that are meaningful to you.



Ta-dah! You have made a scrapbook that will help you keep your ideas to look at and use. You might make separate scrapbooks with different themes or for different rooms. Always keep your folders ready to add more!

What to Do with What You Have Learned

Now, it is time to get started. Set your goals, make your folders, digital or physical, and begin collecting ideas for interior decorating ideas you love.

1. Think about getting other 4-Hers who love interior design started on the same activity.
2. Plan project meetings with others interested in interior design. Here, you all can bring what you have collected and have fun making scrapbooks together.
3. Take pictures of your work along the way and upload them to your digital 4-H portfolio.

Activity 15 – Exploring Careers in Interior Design

Project Outcomes: Identify potential careers in interior design.

If you have enjoyed working with fabrics, paint, and other materials to create a pleasing environment then you might be interested in a career in interior design. Let's learn about the variety of careers in the field of interior design, the education and skills needed.



An **interior designer** is a professional who makes indoor and outdoor spaces functional, safe, and beautiful by determining space requirements and selecting decorative items, such as colors, lighting, and materials. They read blueprints and are aware of building codes and inspection regulations, as well as universal accessibility standards.

What do interior designers do?

- Search for and bid on new projects. A bid is a written document that includes how much it will cost to complete a project.
- Determine the client's or customer's goals and requirements for the project.
- Consider how the space will be used and how people will move through the space.
- Sketch preliminary design plans, including electrical, partition, and plumbing layouts.
- Select materials and furnishings, like lighting, furniture, wall finishes, flooring, and plumbing fixtures.
- Create a timeline for the design project and estimated costs.
- Place orders for materials and oversee the installation of these.
- Oversee construction and coordinate with general building contractors to implement the plans and specifications for the project.
- Visit the site after the project is complete to ensure the client is satisfied.

For the above steps, select one item you think would be the most fun to do and describe what would be involved with this step. Use your imagination and problem-solving skills.



Interior designs work closely with architects, civil engineers, and mechanical engineers to determine how interior spaces will function, look, and be furnished. Interior designers read blueprints and are aware of building codes and inspection regulations.

Although some sketches or drawings may be freehand, most will use **computer-aided design (CAD)** software for the majority of their drawings. Throughout the design process, interior designers often use **building information modeling (BIM)** software to create 3-D visualizations that include construction elements such as walls and roofs.



Many designers specialize in particular types of buildings, like homes, hospitals, or hotels; specific rooms, like bathrooms or kitchens; or a specific style, like mid-century modern or farmhouse. Some designers work for home-furnishing stores and provide design services to help customers choose materials and furnishings.

Some interior designers produce designs, plans, and drawings for construction and installation. These may include construction and demolition plans, electrical layout, and plans needed for building permits. Interior designers may draft the preliminary design into documents that could be as simple as sketches or as inclusive as construction documents with schedules and attachments.

Types of Interior Designers

- I. **Residential Designers** combine technical skill and creativity to develop plans for homes that improve the levels of functionality, efficiency, comfort, and appearance. They may work for an interior design or home furnishing stores or independently.

Look at your own home or another residential space. If you were a residential designer, list a few items (flooring, wall color, etc.) you would change about the space. Would you use different colors or materials, if so, what types?

- II. **Corporate Designers** create interior designs for professional workplaces from small office settings to large-scale corporations in high-rise buildings and universities. They focus on creating spaces that are efficient, functional, and safe for employees and visitors. They may incorporate design elements that reflect a company's brand.



Think of a building in your town or community that you have visited. Describe what you like about the inside of the building and/or what you might change if you were a corporate designer.

- III. **Healthcare Designers** research what is needed in order to design and renovate healthcare centers, clinics, doctors' offices, hospitals, and residential care facilities. They specialize in making design decisions based on research to achieve the best possible outcomes for patients, residents, and the facility.

Have you ever noticed the interior of a doctor's office or an assisted living or nursing home? Select one that you have visited and answer the following questions.

Are the colors bright or subdued? _____

Is the environment bland or use neutral colors? Yes No

Why do you think the interior is designed how it is? Would you change it? If so, why?

- IV. **Kitchen and Bath Designers** specialize in kitchens and bathrooms. They have an expert knowledge in cabinets, fixtures, appliances, plumbing, and electrical solutions for these rooms.



Look at your kitchen or bathroom. Describe what you would change in one of these spaces, if you had the opportunity as a designer. Include things like fixtures or lighting, cabinets, color of the walls, or flooring.

- V. **Sustainable designers** use strategies to improve energy and water efficiencies, indoor air quality, environmentally friendly products, like bamboo or cork floors. They may obtain certification in Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) from the U.S. Green Building Council. Such certification indicates expertise in designing buildings and spaces with sustainable practices in mind.



- VI. **Universal designers** renovate spaces in order to make them more accessible. Often these designs are used to renovate spaces for aging adults and individual with disabilities; however, universal designs can benefit anyone. For example, an entranceway without steps is important for someone in a wheelchair or if they use a walker, but it might also help someone who has an infant in a stroller.



Look around your residence and describe obstacles that someone in a wheelchair bound, uses crutches, or a walker might have. Include the flow of furniture, stairs, light switches, etc. Describe some simple changes you can make to the area, so it will be more welcoming to all.

Education for Interior Designers

A bachelor's degree is required in order to become an interior designer, as are classes in interior design, drawing, and CAD. A bachelor's degree with a focus on interior design is available at many universities in Tennessee - The University of Tennessee at Knoxville, The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, Belmont University, Carson Newman, Tennessee State University, Middle Tennessee State University, East Tennessee State University, and the University of Memphis. When exploring where to go to school, make sure the interior design curriculum is accredited by the Council for Interior Design Accreditation (CIDA). This means that you will be able to take the National Council for Interior Design Qualification Exam (NCIDQ) after receiving your college degree and working in the field for two years. Passing this test is required to become licensed to practice as an interior designer, which is required in many states.

Important Qualities for Interior Designers

- *Artistic ability* - Interior designers use their sense of style to develop designs that are aesthetically pleasing.
- *Creativity* - Interior designers need to be imaginative in selecting furnishings and fabrics and in creating spaces that serve the client's needs and fit the client's lifestyle.

- *Detail oriented* - Interior designers need to be precise in measuring interior spaces and creating drawings, so that their drawings can be used by others like engineers or other designers.
- *Interpersonal skills* - Interior designers need to be able to communicate effectively with clients and others. Much of their time is spent soliciting new clients and new work plus collaborating with other designers, engineers, and contractors.
- *Problem-solving skills* - Interior designers must address challenges, like construction delays, unexpected costs, high prices, or sudden unavailability of needed materials, while keeping the project on time and within budget.
- *Visualization* - Interior designers need a strong sense of proportion and visual awareness in order to understand how pieces of a design will fit together to create the intended interior environment.



Interior Designers Salaries

As of 2020, the median annual wage for interior designers is \$50,224. This means that half of the professionals earn more than that wage and half earn less. The lowest 10% earn less than \$29,970 and the highest 10% of professionals earn more than \$94,130. Use the QR code to the right to check the most up-to-date salaries.



What to Do with What You Have Learned

Now, that you have learned about career possibilities in interior design.

Choose one specific job that you think you would enjoy and

1. Research online where this job might work in Tennessee or in another state.
2. Identify someone in your community or region who is doing this job. Interview and/or shadow them for a day. You may need to ask your 4-H agent or volunteer leader to help you identify this individual.
3. Share what you have learned with your fellow 4-Hers. Upload your interview to your digital 4-H portfolio.

1-2 YEARS IN PROJECT

Congratulations! You have completed the Beginner Creative Arts and Design Project Curriculum. By completing this project book, you have learned about the principles and elements of design, visual arts and the many art movements throughout time, crafts, and interior design. Continue to seek opportunities to apply what you have learned in your project and learn new things along the way.



SCAN ME

More information can be found on the Tennessee 4-H Creative Arts and Design project page, including the project outcomes and curriculum for the Intermediate level.



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