

Western Justice Center



ART START CARDS

ART for Peace



The Western Justice Center (WJC) would like to thank the Princess Cruises Community Foundation for their generous support in making the idea of an Art for Peace Toolkit into a reality.

WJC also thanks MetaFour Productions, producers of BeyondWallsOnline.org, for development of the Toolkit, and Blick Art Materials for donating supplies.



1. Choose a project from the green art project cards.
2. Find hints about how to use media on the orange cards.
3. Make an art piece using one of the conflict resolution themes on the yellow cards.
4. Use the icons to find a project that uses the medium you would like to try.
5. Use the icons to match a conflict resolution theme to an art project.
6. Use the glossary on the white cards to find definitions for the underlined words and other art terms.

Icon Key

Conflict Resolution Themes



Conflict



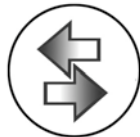
Feelings/
Emotions



Basic
Needs



Active
Listening



Empathy/
Different
Viewpoints

Art Project Media



Tempera/
Watercolor



Pencil



Crayons/
Pastels/
Markers



Crafts



Sculpture

Yellow Cards - **Conflict Resolution Themes**

Orange Cards - **Techniques and Tips**

Green Cards - **Art Project Ideas**

White Cards - **Glossary**



Active Listening

Active listening is more than listening very carefully. We should listen to the sound of someone's voice as well as the words they are using. We should watch the person we are listening to. We can get clues to how they are feeling from the expression on their face or the way they are sitting or standing. We might have to ask open ended questions to better understand what they mean and feel. Sometimes we might want to write things down so we can remember important points and connect different ideas. We should also let the other person know that we heard what they had to say.

How might active listening be important to the person who is talking, as well as to the person who is listening?



Basic Needs

What are basic needs?

Every living thing has needs that must be met. In order to live a healthy and happy life, humans must have food, water and shelter. Safety, love, acceptance, and purpose are also needs that humans have.

How might conflict happen if people aren't getting what they need to live a healthy and happy life?



Basic Needs

Basic Needs may include:

- Sustenance - physical needs for food, air, water, shelter, physical health
- Safety - physical safety, emotional safety
- Love - affection, support, appreciation, connection
- Understanding - empathy, acceptance, learning, respect
- Creativity - self-expression, work, contribution
- Community - belonging, connection, acceptance
- Rest/Recreation/Play - sleep, joy, renewal, creativity, physical health
- Autonomy - self-governance, choice, freedom
- Meaning - purpose, beliefs, faith, hope



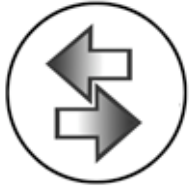
Conflict

What is conflict?

Conflict is a problem or struggle between people or between groups or even within yourself.

Conflict is not good or bad, but how you respond to it can be.

Think about a conflict you have had. How did you respond? How would the situation have changed if you responded differently?



Empathy / Different Viewpoints

What does it mean when we say that people have different viewpoints or perspectives? People can see the same thing and have very different ideas about what they see. The differences might come from something very simple like where they are standing. People can think about the same idea and have a very different understanding of what that idea means. The differences might come from where they grew up. The differences might come from how they are feeling. The differences might come from their past experiences.

What is empathy? Empathy is being able to notice and understand someone else's feelings and viewpoint.

How can empathy help solve a conflict?

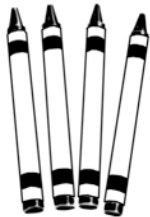


Feelings / Emotions

What do you feel when you are in a conflict?

Emotionally, we can have many different feelings when we are in a conflict. We might feel angry, sad, disappointed, surprised, scared or hurt. We might feel several of these emotions. Physically, we might feel tense or shaky. We might feel as though our heart is racing.

What do you feel when conflict is resolved?



Chalk Pastels

Try using chalk pastels on black construction paper to make the color seem more brilliant. Using both smeared and clean-edged marks creates an interesting effect.



Composition

A successful composition draws the viewer into the work, encourages the eye to move around and settle on the elements that are important.



Drawing

Be aware of the marks you are making.

Drawing is more than copying something accurately. Different types of marks can change what a drawing means to the person looking at it. Are the marks short, jagged, quick, smooth, graceful, slow?

Is your drawing saying what you want to express?



Limit Your Palette

Select a palette of all cool or all warm colors.

Use only variations of one color. Use just

complementary colors. Choose three colors

and make other colors by mixing some

combination of the original three.



Sculpture

When creating a sculpture, use texture.

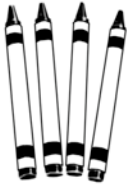
Texture can be created by using different materials and by pressing into clay with textured surfaces. As you are working, look at your sculpture from different angles.



Watercolor

Painting on a wet surface creates a different effect than painting on a dry surface.

Experiment with both techniques. Begin painting with the lightest colors and slowly build to the darker colors. Try using watercolor over crayon or oil pastel to create a resist.



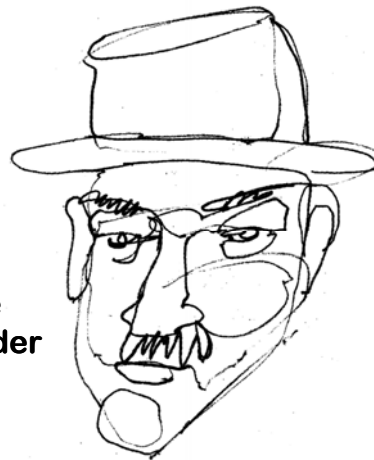
Abstract Art

Think of an idea or an emotion. Experiment with a variety of marks (smooth, slow, graceful, short, orderly, jagged, quick, chaotic) and colors (cool, warm, bright, muted). Paint the emotion or idea without depicting objects or people. Paint the idea of conflict. Paint the emotions that one would feel when conflict is resolved.

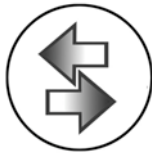


Alexander Calder Contour Drawing

Draw a portrait in the style of Alexander Calder. Do not lift your pencil. Allow your pencil to follow the path that your eye follows as you observe the subject.



Contour drawing in the style of Alexander Calder wire sculpture



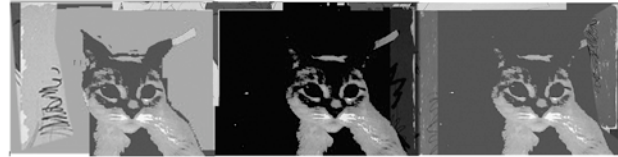
Andy Warhol* Portrait

Create a self-portrait or a portrait of a friend. Using the same pose, create the portrait on three panels, using different media, colors or techniques for each portrait. Mount the panels as a triptych. Try making portraits of the same individual expressing different emotions: anger, happiness, sadness. Pick a color for each emotion.

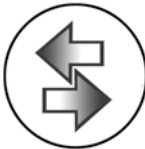
* See next for example.



Andy Warhol example



Portrait in the style of Andy
Warhol screenprint



Cubist* Still Life

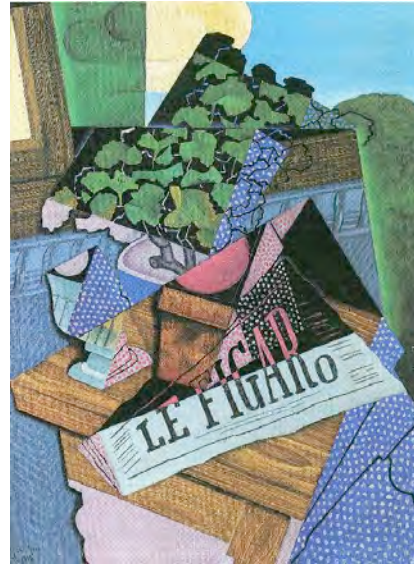
Set up a simple still life. Set a timer for one minute. Begin drawing with line, without shading. When the timer goes off, change your viewpoint. Set the timer and begin drawing again. When you have drawn from three different angles use solid colors to paint your still life. Remember when viewing anything, there is another viewpoint to consider.

* See next for example.



In this painting, it seems that many elements have been drawn from different angles.

Cubist Still-life



Still Life with Geraniums by Juan Gris

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www.awesome-art.biz

<http://picasaweb.google.com/lh/photo/yAT9Okbi1WHaaEZDKWCKWQ>



Franz Kline* Abstract Expressionism

Cut a rectangular hole in a white piece of paper. Place this “frame” over different areas of an existing painting. Choose an area you like. On a large piece of paper, recreate the small-framed area using large, bold strokes. Limit your palette to two colors. Try painting with just black poster paint.

**See next for example.*



Franz Kline developed his style by looking at small details of his paintings and then expanding them.

Franz Kline example



Chief

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Photo by Batatoon

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Georges Seurat* Pointilism

Sketch an outdoor scene lightly with pencil.
Apply color by using dots of paint or chalk
pastel in the style of George Seurat.

* *See next for example.*



There are no brush strokes,
only small dots of paint in
this painting.

Georges Seurat example

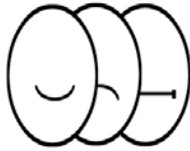


**Sunday Afternoon on the Island
of La Grande Jatte (detail)**

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Image by © Bettmann/CORBIS

<http://picasaweb.google.com/lh/photo/HrkY-gvHwrqxJJvH-iTYRg>



Helen Frankenthaler* Flow Painting

Protect your work surface. Add different amounts of water to three colors of poster paint. Place your watercolor paper on a flat panel. Create a Frankenthaler flow painting by pouring the watered down paint on the paper and then tilting the paper in various directions. You can control the flow by wetting certain areas of the watercolor paper with water.

* See next for example.



Helen Frankenthaler example

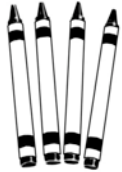


Chairman of the Board

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Photo by Marcia H

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Jim Dine* Pop Painting

Pick a household object (a pair of scissors or a fork), or perhaps a hand garden tool (a trowel, a hand rake). Make a line drawing of the object. Pick two colors of chalk pastel. With quick, strong, angled strokes, start filling in the object, moving from top to bottom with one color. Leave more and more space between strokes as you near the bottom.

With the other color move from bottom to top applying the same technique. Use the same technique for the background, but choose the opposite colors for bottom and top. Pick objects that stand for your basic needs. Using the same painting technique draw them as a series set side by side.

** See next for example.*



Jim Dine example



Drawing in the style of Jim Dine



Joseph Cornell* Box

Create a dreamscape or a personal narrative by gluing found objects in a cigar box. Make sure that everything you do reinforces the theme you have selected. Place the lid flat on a table and stand the box on its edge. Create shelves, drawers, steps, ramps, perches, etc. Make interesting use of the space and the depth of the box. Cover the surfaces with paint and/or printed material.

Can you think of items and images that would suggest Active Listening?

* See next for example.



The glass in this box
is broken.

Joseph Cornell example



Box #3

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Photo by Grapefruitmoon

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/grapefruitmoon/2316004528/>



Louise Nevelson* Assemblage

Combine a number of found objects and cut out shapes, paint them one neutral color or white or black. Glue the shapes onto a panel in the style of Louise Nevelson. Be sure to create different levels or depth by overlapping the objects.

* See next for example.



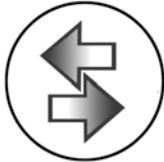
This assemblage is made
of twelve separate boxes.

Louise Nevelson example



Black Wall by Louise Nevelson

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Photo by Takomabibelot
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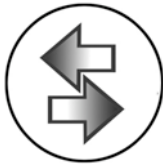


Marcel Duchamp Dada Art

Try altering an original print. Print an original masterpiece from the Internet. Alter it slightly as Marcel Duchamp did with Leonardo daVinci's Mona Lisa.

Mona Lisa LHOOQ by
Marcel Duchamp





Natural Textures

Set a sheet of drawing paper over rough natural surfaces (tree bark, rocks, etc.). Rub crayon or pastels over the paper. Cut the paper into shapes and arrange the shapes on a second piece of paper. When you have settled on a pleasing composition, glue the shapes in place.



Personal Totem

Make a totem about yourself: underlying needs, interests, or personal story. Set a dowel upright in a base of air dryable clay.

Use the dowel as an armature for clay figures. Once the clay is dry, paint the figures using bright colors.

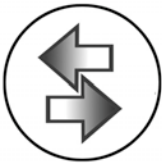


Photo Essay

Take pictures that have the same theme. The pictures may seem different, but the theme will connect them. Examples might be a photo essay on basic needs, a series of portraits on emotion, or an essay about different points of view.



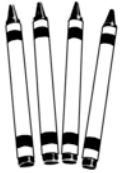
Proportional Mural Drawing

Draw a grid of squares over a photograph. Measure carefully. Draw the squares on the photograph or use tracing paper. Using the same number of squares, lightly draw a grid of larger squares over a large sheet of blank drawing paper. Recreate the drawing by carefully copying each square.



Scratch-Out Abstraction

Create a field of color on heavy paper using a variety of colored crayons. Cover the paper completely. Paint over the crayon using black poster paint. After the paint dries, use a plastic fork or knife to scratch out images in the poster paint.



Wassily Kandinsky* Abstraction

Use chalk pastels or cut out pieces of paper. On black construction paper, create an abstract composition using only geometric figures, lines, squiggles, curves, and areas of color. Pay attention to how the shapes and lines cause your eye to move around the composition.

* See next for example.



Does your eye
move around in
this composition?

Wassily Kandinsky example



Línea Transversal

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Photo by Pedro

<http://picasaweb.google.com/lh/photo/Ade0JXQTPah-6JdTCBoDyw>



Abstract Art / Abstraction: Art that does not show recognizable objects.

Armature: An internal support for a sculpture, especially a clay or wax sculpture- like a skeleton.

Assemblage: A form of sculpture in which found objects are arranged to create a work of art.

Color Wheel: A circular diagram that includes primary and secondary colors. Related colors are next to one another.

Complementary Colors: Colors that are on opposite sides of the color wheel. Complementary colors are blue and orange, red and green, yellow and violet.

Glossary, part 1

Composition: The arrangement of things in a work of art.

Contour: The line that defines the form or edge without shading.

Cool Colors: Cool colors are usually violet, blue and green. They are next to each other on the color wheel.

Craft: To make or assemble something by hand.

Dada: An art movement that rejected traditional concepts of beauty. The work was often meant to seem useless or nonsensical.

Depth: The space from front to back in a three dimensional work of art. The illusion of front to back space in a two dimensional drawing or painting.



Elements of Art: The elements of art include line, shape, form, space, texture, value, and color.

Expressionism: An art style in which the real world is not as important to capture as are emotions and responses to the real world.

Found Object Art: Art created from undisguised but sometimes modified objects that are not normally considered art because they already have another function.

Grid: A grid is made of evenly spaced horizontal lines and evenly spaced vertical lines. A map is often drawn on a grid.

Glossary, part 2

Line Drawing: A drawing made with lines only.

Medium / Media: The substance the artist uses to create his or her artwork. Media is the plural of medium.

Mural: A large image, usually a painting or photograph, applied to a ceiling or a wall.

Neutral: A pigment with very little color or intensity usually mixed with black, white or both.

Palette: Palette is the range of colors used in a work of art or a flat surface on which artists mix their paints.



Panel: A flat rigid surface, usually rectangular. Panels can be used for painting, drawing or as the surface for an assemblage.

Pastels: A drawing medium of dry paste and ground pigments.

Pointillism: The application of paint in small dots and brush strokes.

Portrait: A likeness of a person, especially the face.

Pop: A form of art that depicts objects and scenes from everyday life, pop-culture or political figures and uses techniques from commercial art and popular illustration.

Glossary, part 3

Primary Colors: The primary colors are red, blue, and yellow. Primary colors cannot be mixed from other colors.

Proportion: A comparison of the size or number of objects in a composition.

Resist: An art technique in which two materials or media repel each other.

Sculpture: The creation of three dimensional art or a three dimensional piece of art.

Secondary Colors: Colors that are a combination of two primary colors: violet is a combination of red and blue; orange is a combination of red and yellow; green is a combination of blue and yellow.



Self Portrait: A portrait an artist makes of himself or herself.

Still Life: A representation of mostly inanimate objects such as flowers, fruit, or found objects in a composition.

Technique: The way you do something. You can use different techniques when using different media or materials.

Tempera: A painting medium in which dry pigment is mixed with water and sometimes egg yolk.

Texture: How an object feels when you touch it: rough, smooth, jagged, slick. It is also the illusion of how something might feel, created with color, line, or tone.

Glossary, part 4

Theme: The central idea in a work of art.

Totem: An animal, plant or object, or a series of animals plants and objects that represent an individual or group.

Triptych: A work of art divided into three sections, usually a panel painting. Often the middle panel is the largest or the panels are the same size.

Variation: Change or difference.

Warm Colors: Warm colors are usually red, orange, and yellow. They are next to each other on the color wheel.

Watercolor: A water soluble medium or a painting done with this medium.



WESTERN
JUSTICE CENTER
FOUNDATION

ENGAGEMENT • EDUCATION • PEACE-BUILDING

55 South Grand Avenue • Pasadena, CA 91105

Phone: 626.584.7494 • Fax: 626.568.8223

Info@westernjustice.org • www.westernjustice.org