



**Elements:** Line & Value

**Principles:** Unity

**Materials:**

- 9" x 12" white construction paper
- Black sharpies
- Black tempera or acrylic paint (very small amount)
- Watercolor trays
- Brushes
- Water (in cups/jars)
- Paper towels

**Instructions:**

1. Explain the art element of **value** to the students and illustrate it by using a wash of a single watercolor paint, adding more pigment and darkening with progression, to make at least 4-5 values of one color (light to dark). This could be prepared beforehand.
2. **Model how to mix the watercolor paints into the top of the tray**, instead of mixing them directly into the paint pallets. Teach the children that adding water to a color makes the value lighter (creating a wash) versus adding more pigment, which makes the value darker.
3. Share the art of **Wassily Kandinsky** (see below) to illustrate a snowy landscape. Point out the trees in the art piece; notice that they are simple lines, which form silhouettes.
4. Using **black sharpie**, make snowy hills and design stylistic trees using varied forms of line. Some trees should be bigger to represent the **foreground**, while smaller size trees should be in the **background**. Keep styled lines on trees the same to create a sense of **unity** throughout the art.
5. Have students also **draw a moon**, whether it is a crescent moon or a full moon.
6. Have students wet the sky portion of their paper with just water OR paint watercolor across dry paper (as shown in sample) and begin to make their skyline. **Students may have enough time to try wet on wet watercoloring** (wetting the paper with water, then adding watercolor) **and wet on dry, as this art is simple to make.**
7. They can choose cool colors or warm colors or a mix of them both. As a last step, have students use a **small amount of black tempura paint to make foot prints with their pointer finger.**
8. Have students put their names on the art. Let students use paper towels to wipe out tops of watercolor trays and finish cleaning up.

**Notes:**

**Value** refers to the degree of light and dark. Intensity describes the degree of brightness a color has.

**Line** is the path of a point moving through space.

Descriptive line words include: jagged/smooth, thick/thin, weak/strong, curved, implied, wavy, broken, zig zag, and diagonal.

**Unity** describes a sense of oneness within an image, where all qualities work together to form a cohesive relationship. The brushstroke lengths in the painting below create unity.



Russian artist – **Wassily Kandinsky** – *Winter Landscape I* - 1909