

Sculpting 2

Unit Name: Subtractive Sculpture

Date: 4/13/2020 - 4/17/2020

Mr. Bertoncin, Mrs. Flinton, Mrs. Manco

Monday, April 13th

Objective:

- The student will transform a bar of soap into a sculpture using a subtractive method.
- The student will increase his/her visual literacy by analyzing sculptures using the subtractive method.

Requirements:

Bar of Soap (substitute fruit or vegetable), Paper for sketching, Newspaper. Warm Water, paint brush or toothbrush (smoothing and wiping away carvings), Cutting tools (paper clip, scissors, plastic knife, popsicle stick, tooth pick, etc.), Plastic bag or plastic wrap.

Bell Ringer/Let's Get Started:

Read the following articles, then compare and contrast the two sculptures pictured below.

[Danielle Barassi Sculptor](#)

[Mythological & Transformation Inuit Sculptures](#)

Lesson Activity: Artwork Critique and Reflection

Technique

1. Describe the way you think each sculpture has been made. Can you see any texture on the surface or is it smooth?
2. What size do you think these sculptures are? Do you think that they are small or large sculptures?
3. Do you think the artists worked quickly and energetically or slow and carefully?
4. Do these sculptures look as if they are heavy or light?

Composition

1. What types of shapes have been used in each sculpture?
2. Are they round and organic or sharp and angular?
3. Has the artist just chosen one shape or is there variety of shapes?
4. Are the sculptures complex and detailed or simple and plain?

Color

1. Describe the colors in both sculptures. Are they dark and mysterious or bright and colorful?
2. Is the artist using earthy, natural colors or intense unnatural colors? Do you think the color suits each sculpture?

Your Opinion:

Describe which sculpture you like best and why you prefer it. What kind of bird would you make?



Peacock by Danielle Barassi



Eagle by Bud Henry

Supporting Materials: [TYPES OF SCULPTURE](#)

Sculpting 2

Unit Name: Subtractive Sculpture

Tuesday, April 14, 2020

Mr. Bertoncin, Mrs. Flinton, Mrs. Manco

Objective: The student will transform a bar of soap into a sculpture using a subtractive method.

Requirements:

- Bar(s) of Soap
- Cutting tools (paper clip, scissors, plastic knife, popsicle stick, tooth pick, etc.)
- Paper for sketching
- Newspaper
- Water
- paint brush or toothbrush
- Plastic bag or plastic wrap

Bell Ringer: Watch the Following videos..

[Soap Carving Demo 1](#)

[Soap Carving Demo 2](#)

[Soap Carving Step by Step Instructions](#)



Helpful Tips Before you start:

- Set up a designated workspace. Lay down newspaper to gather shavings as you work.
- Choose your soap wisely. While any type of soap can work, consider color and texture. Fragranced soaps can become overpowering. Rectangular shapes tend to work better than curved bars.

Lesson Activity:

1. After you have completed brainstorming, it's time to sketch! Create a plan utilizing at least three views of the sculpture. A top view, bottom view, and side view. Think about how your design will work "in the round" rather than in a two-dimensional sense. It also helps to plan out what parts and spaces of the soap you will carve out tomorrow.
2. Gently scrape or wash your bar of soap under warm water using a dish sponge to rub off the top layer of carved brand name. This will give you a smooth, clean surface to work with. Let the soap dry out overnight.

Check for Understanding:

Which sculpture process are you going to use? What kinds of shapes and texture will you use?



Sculpting 2

Unit Name: Subtractive Sculpture

Date: Wednesday April 15th

Mr. Bertoncin, Mrs. Flinton, Mrs. Manco

Objective: The student will transform a bar of soap into a sculpture using a subtractive method.

Requirements:

Bar(s) of Soap

Cutting tools (paper clip, scissors, plastic knife, popsicle stick, tooth pick, etc.)

Paper for sketching

Newspaper

Water

paint brush or toothbrush

Plastic bag or plastic wrap

Bell Ringer: Watch the Following videos..

[Soap Carving Demo 1](#)

[Soap Carving Demo 2](#)

[Soap Carving Step by Step Instructions](#)



Helpful Tips Before you start:

- Keep warm water on-hand to dip cutting tools as you work. This will keep breakage to a minimum.
- Keep the in-progress sculptures in plastic bags to preserve the moisture of the soap and keep it from drying out and becoming brittle.
- Save shavings to make repairs using warm water.

****Remember to work slowly and be thoughtful as you begin to carve.***

It's always possible to carve more away, but very hard to add material back.

Lesson Activity:

1. Use your finished sketches are to trace your design on the surface of the bar of soap.
2. Use a pencil to gently draw or trace your design on the soap. This will be your guide when you are carving. Make sure you trace on the top, sides and bottom of the surface.
3. Begin removing the soap with your larger carving tool before going back to work on details with more delicate tools (tooth pick).
4. Finally, shape the features of with your toothpick.
5. Smooth/brush away shavings with toothbrush or paintbrush.
6. When finished, take a picture of your sculpture and share it on social media using #isddoesart.

Sculpting 2

Unit Name: Subtractive Sculpture

Date: Thursday April 16th

Mr. Bertoncin, Mrs. Flinton, Mrs. Manco

DAY 2 and TRANSFORMATIVE RELIEF CHALLENGE

Objective: The student will transform a multiple bars of soap or other found materials into a sculpture using a subtractive method.

Requirements: Bars of Soap (Fruits, Vegetables, cookies), Paper for sketching, Newspaper. Warm Water, paint brush or toothbrush (smoothing and wiping away carvings), Cutting tools (paper clip, scissors, plastic knife, popsicle stick, tooth pick, etc.), Plastic bag or plastic wrap.

Bell Ringer: Watch the Following videos and continue working on your subtractive sculpture.

[Soap Carving Demo 1](#)

[Soap Carving Demo 2](#)

[Soap Carving Step by Step Instructions](#)



Helpful Tips Before you start:

- Keep warm water on-hand to dip cutting tools as you work. This will keep breakage to a minimum.
- Keep the in-progress sculptures in plastic bags to preserve the moisture of the soap and keep it from drying out and becoming brittle.
- Save shavings to make repairs using warm water.

**Remember to work slowly and be thoughtful as you begin to carve.*

It's always possible to carve more away, but very hard to add material back.

Additional Challenge:

Can you create another sculpture using 2-4 shapes? What textures can you include? Do you have the right tools to achieve the look or texture you want? If you use linear textures carefully consider the direction of the lines and their relationship to the flow of the form. Use warm water to fuse shapes together.

***When finished, take a picture of your sculptures and share it on social media using #isddoesart.**

Check for Understanding:

- Which sculpture process did you use? additive, subtractive or both?
- How well were you able to create the variety of shapes and texture?
- Did you create something that you didn't think you could do at first?
- Describe one of the struggles that you had. Why do you think this was a struggle? What advice would you give to someone else trying this?



Sculpting 1 or 2
Unit Name: Subtractive Sculpture
Date: Friday April 17th
Mr. Bertocin, Mrs. Flinton, Mrs. Manco

Artwork Critique and Reflection

Objective: The student will increase his/her visual literacy by analyzing sculptures using the subtractive method.

After you have finished, write a short reflection on the process of this project. Consider how challenging it is to slowly strip away material (and in many cases overwork the sculpture).

Looking at the work of other sculptors in the list below and answer the following questions.

[Salavat Fidai Sculpture Compilation](#)

[Feature Artist Salavat Fidai Instagram](#)

[Artist Judith G. Klausner From Scratch Oreo Project](#)

Lesson Activity: Artwork Critique and Reflection

Technique

1. Describe the way you think each sculpture has been made. Can you see any texture on the surface or is it smooth?
2. Do you think the artists worked quickly and energetically or slow and carefully?
3. Do these sculptures look as if they are heavy or light?

Composition

1. Are the sculptures complex and detailed or simple and plain?
2. Which artist created a sculpture in the round?

Your Opinion:

Sculptor Judith G. Klausner began carving cameos of classical figures and Victorian-inspired women in the frosting of Oreo cookies. Other artists started creating homages to famous works of art and pop culture.

What kind of imagery would you put on an oreo?

What kind of food or material would you use? Draw a sketch of what it would look like in the space below.



Yoda by Salavat Fidai



Judith Klausner



The Great Wave off Kanagawa by Katsushika Hokusai



The Scream by Edvard Munch

Supporting Materials:

[TYPES OF SCULPTURE](#)

[Crazy Banana Art](#)



HOW TO DYE EGGS NATURALLY



EGG DYES COLOR CHEAT SHEET & INGREDIENTS:

- Yellow** – soak a white egg in tumeric for three hours
- Gold** – soak a brown egg in tumeric for three hours, or a white or brown egg in turmeric overnight
- Pale blue** – soak a white egg in red cabbage for three hours
- Grey** – soak a brown egg in red cabbage for three hours
- Bright blue** – soak a white egg in red cabbage overnight
- Teale**– soak a brown egg in red cabbage overnight
- Orange** – soak a white egg in onion skins for three hours
- Burnt orange** – soak a brown egg in onion skins for three hours, or a white or brown egg in onion skins overnight
- Light brown** – soak a white egg in coffee for three hours
- Dark brown** – soak a white or brown egg in coffee overnight
- Pink** – soak a white egg in red beets for three hours
- Bright pink** – soak a white or brown egg in red beets overnight
- Reddish brown** – soak a white or brown egg in red onion skins



DIRECTIONS:

1. Hard boil eggs in water for 10-12 minutes. (set aside to cool)
2. Chop up ingredients and place into a pot, with an inch of water.
3. Bring to a boil; then reduce to a simmer; cover; and continue cooking for 30 minutes, or until you're satisfied with the color. Your eggs will usually turn out a couple shades lighter than the dye bath.
4. When your dyes are done, strain out the solids.
5. Add one tablespoon of vinegar per cup of dye. This will help to set the colors.
6. Allow the dyes to cool.
7. Start soaking your eggs. Since it takes longer to get vibrant colors from natural dyes, store them in the fridge to ensure that they'll be safe to eat later.



FOR MORE INFORMATION:

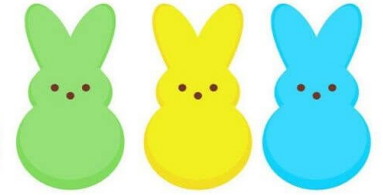
HOW TO DYE EGGS NATURALLY

NATURAL EGG DYES





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HOW TO DYE EGGS NATURALLY

NATURAL EGG DYES

