

1.0 PICTURE MAKING TECHNIQUES (2D ART)

Picture making involves creating artworks on a flat surface using various techniques, materials, and tools. 2D art refers to flat artworks that have height and width but limited depth.

1.1 DRAWING

Drawing is the foundation of picture making. It involves representing objects, forms, and ideas on a flat surface using pencils, charcoal, ink, pastels, or digital tools.

A. ELEMENTS OF 2D ART IN DRAWING

The elements of art are the basic components used to create art. They are like the “building blocks” of any artwork.

1. Line

- **Definition:** A mark made on a surface by a moving point.
- **Types of lines & examples:**
 - ▣ **Contour lines:** Outline objects
 - Example: Vase, teacup, human profile
 - ▣ **Hatching:** Parallel lines to create shading
 - Example: Shadow on a cube, clothing folds
 - ▣ **Cross-hatching:** Intersecting lines for darker values
 - Example: Tree bark, textured stones
 - ▣ **Curved lines:** Smooth, flowing lines
 - Example: Waves, hair, ribbons
 - ▣ **Zigzag lines:** Sharp angular lines
 - Example: Lightning, jagged rocks, mountain peaks
 - ▣ **Dotted or broken lines:** Suggest movement or lightness
 - Example: Trails of flying insects, water ripples

2. Shape

- **Definition:** A two-dimensional area enclosed by lines.
- **Types of shapes & examples:**
 - ▣ **Geometric shapes:** Circles, squares, triangles

- Example: Clock face (circle), table (rectangle), roof (triangle)
- ▣ **Organic shapes:** Free-form and irregular
 - Example: Clouds, leaves, puddles, rocks
- ▣ **Techniques:** Overlapping, scaling, and repetition to create depth
 - Example: Fruits in a bowl, stacked boxes, layered hills

3. Texture

- **Definition:** The feel or appearance of a surface.
- **Types:**
 - ▣ **Tactile texture:** Can be felt
 - Example: Bark of a tree, woven basket, rough stone
 - ▣ **Simulated texture:** Looks real but is smooth
 - Example: Fish scales, brick patterns, wood grain

4. Value

- **Definition:** Lightness or darkness of a color or tone.
- **Techniques:**
 - ▣ **Tinting:** Adding white to lighten
 - Example: Light blue sky, soft petals
 - ▣ **Shading:** Adding black to darken
 - Example: Shadow under a cup, mountain crevices
 - ▣ **Gradation:** Smooth transition from light to dark
 - Example: Sphere shading, cylinder shading

5. Colour

- **Definition:** Hue, value, and intensity in art.
- **Examples in drawing:**
 - ▣ Hue: Red, blue, green
 - ▣ Value: Light red vs. dark red
 - ▣ Intensity: Bright red vs. dull red
- **Applications:**
 - ▣ To create mood (warm vs. cool colors)
 - ▣ To emphasize objects (bright color for focal point)
 - ▣ To show depth (lighter colors recede, darker colors advance)

B. PRINCIPLES OF 2D ART

Principles explain how the elements of art are arranged to create a visually pleasing composition.

1. Balance – Equal visual weight

- ▣ Symmetrical: Mirror images on both sides (e.g., vase centered on table)
- ▣ Asymmetrical: Unequal visual weight but still balanced (e.g., large vase on one side, small cups on the other)

2. Dominance / Emphasis – Main focal point

- ▣ Example: Bright red apple in a bowl of green fruits
- ▣ Example: Lighted window in a night scene

3. Proportion – Relative size of objects

- ▣ Example: Chair smaller than human figure
- ▣ Example: Small trees in the distance, big trees in foreground

4. Rhythm and Movement – Leads the viewer's eye

- ▣ Example: Flowing river, repeating waves, swinging branches

5. Harmony / Unity – Cohesion of all elements

- ▣ Example: Fruits in still life harmonizing in color and size
- ▣ Example: Buildings of similar architectural style

C. LINEAR PERSPECTIVE

Perspective creates the illusion of depth on a flat surface.

1. One-Point Perspective

- Lines converge to a single vanishing point on the horizon.
- **Viewpoints:** Normal eye level, bird's eye view
- **Steps:**
 1. Draw horizon line
 2. Place vanishing point
 3. Draw lines converging to vanishing point
 4. Add objects along lines
- **Examples:** Railway tracks, roads, hallways, rows of windows

2. Two-Point Perspective

- Two vanishing points on the horizon line
- Used for angular objects and corners
- **Steps:**
 1. Draw horizon and two vanishing points
 2. Draw front edge of object
 3. Draw lines from edges to both points
 4. Connect lines to complete object
- **Examples:** Corner of a building, tables at angles, city streets

D. STILL LIFE COMPOSITION

Still life involves arranging objects to draw from observation.

Steps:

1. Collect objects: fruits, bottles, vases, cups, fabrics
2. Arrange for depth: overlap, size differences
3. Sketch lightly (outlines)
4. Add details: wrinkles, patterns, textures
5. Apply shading: smudge for soft shadows, cross-hatching for texture
6. Refine drawing: erase unwanted lines, enhance highlights

Examples:

- Fruits: Apple, banana, mango, grapes
- Household items: Bottle, vase, teacup, jug
- Textiles: Cloth, basket, rug
- Stationery: Pencil, eraser, notebook

E. PORTFOLIO FOLDER

- Used to store and present artworks for evaluation
- **Steps:**
 1. Use cardboard or recycled material
 2. Create a folder (one or two folds)
 3. Label artworks

4. Organize: simple → complex

5. Present for feedback

F. VALUE DRAWING TECHNIQUE

- Focus: light, shadow, volume
- Steps:
 1. Observe light source
 2. Shade away from light
 3. Blend for smooth transitions
- Examples:
 - ▣ Sphere with shadow
 - ▣ Cylinder with highlight
 - ▣ Cube with gradual shading

G. DIGITAL AND VIRTUAL RESOURCES

- Use tablets, computers, or phones for reference
- Study lines, textures, shapes, perspective
- Examples:
 - ▣ Online museum tours (Van Gogh, Da Vinci, Picasso)
 - ▣ Digital drawing apps: Procreate, Adobe Fresco, Krita

H. CHECKLIST FOR DRAWING LESSONS

- Analyze elements & principles of art
- Draw one-point and two-point perspective
- Set up and draw still life
- Create a portfolio folder
- Apply shading, texture, and value techniques
- Use digital resources

I. ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES, ACTIVITIES & PROJECTS

Practice Exercises:

1. Draw cube, cylinder, sphere using one-point perspective
2. Arrange 3-5 fruits in still life and apply shading

3. Draw a street corner in two-point perspective
4. Collect leaves, bottles, fabrics, draw textures
5. Create a portfolio with at least 5 artworks

Advanced Projects:

1. Still Life Composition Project:

- ▣ Collect at least 8 objects (fruits, cups, bottles)
- ▣ Arrange for depth & overlap
- ▣ Draw using pencil and shading techniques
- ▣ Present in portfolio

2. Perspective Cityscape:

- ▣ Draw a small street scene using one or two-point perspective
- ▣ Include buildings, trees, and vehicles
- ▣ Apply light & shadow

3. Texture Exploration Project:

- ▣ Draw 10 different textures (rough, smooth, soft, hard)
- ▣ Use cross-hatching, stippling, and blending

4. Digital Drawing Assignment:

- ▣ Recreate a traditional drawing digitally
- ▣ Experiment with layering, colors, and digital brushes

Famous Artists to Study:

- Leonardo da Vinci – Realistic sketches
- Vincent van Gogh – Expressive textures & colors
- Pablo Picasso – Geometric forms & perspective
- Rembrandt – Value, light, shadow mastery

1.2 PAINTING (20 LESSONS)

Definition: Painting is the art of applying colour, pigment, or paint to a surface to create images, textures, and visual compositions. Painting helps learners develop **observation skills, creativity, colour understanding, and artistic expression.**

A. PAINTING SCENERIES

Painting sceneries involves capturing **natural, urban, or imaginary landscapes**, focusing on **foreground, middleground, and background** for depth.

1. Wash Techniques

Definition: A wash is a thin, transparent layer of colour applied to a surface to create **light, smooth, and even areas**.

Types of Washes:

1. Flat Wash

☞ Uniform application of colour across the surface.

☞ **Examples:**

- Sky (blue)
- Ocean (light blue)
- Background walls
- Desert sands

☞ **Activity:** Practice painting a flat sky in sunrise colours.

2. Graded Wash

☞ Colour gradually changes from **dark to light** or blends between two colours.

☞ **Examples:**

- Sunset fading from orange to yellow
- Horizon of the sea from dark blue to turquoise
- Distant mountains fading into the sky

☞ **Activity:** Paint a sunset using a graded wash from orange to purple.

3. Variegated Wash

☞ Two or more colours blended smoothly across a surface.

☞ **Examples:**

- Flower petals with red fading into yellow
- Rainbow skies
- Autumn leaves blending red, yellow, and orange

☞ **Activity:** Create an ocean with variegated waves using blue, green, and white.

Steps for Wash Painting:

1. Select **watercolour paper** and paints.

2. Mix paint with water to desired intensity.
3. Apply flat wash using **horizontal or vertical strokes**.
4. For graded wash, **start with concentrated colour**, gradually add water.
5. Let the first layer **dry before adding another layer**.

Practical Tips:

- Use **soft, large brushes** for even wash.
- Tilt the paper slightly to allow smooth colour flow.
- Avoid over-brushing to prevent streaks.

2. Brush-Spraying Techniques

Definition: Flicking or spraying paint using a brush to create **texture, patterns, or special effects**.

Applications:

- Foliage texture
- Rain effect
- Stars in the night sky
- Animal skin/fur patterns
- Environmental or abstract textures

Steps:

1. Dip brush in paint.
2. Flick wrist or tap brush to spray paint.
3. Use **stencils** to create shapes.
4. Combine with washes for richer compositions.

Examples:

- Tree leaves sprayed with green paint
- Rain drops over pencil sketches of windows
- Birds flying over the sea with blue specks
- Leopard fur pattern in wildlife painting
- Abstract environmental posters

Activities:

- Create a **starry night sky** using black paper and white paint spray.
- Paint a **rainforest foliage effect** using different green tones.

B. PAINTING FROM OBSERVATION

Painting from observation **trains the eye** to see detail, proportion, colour, and composition.

Steps:

1. Make a **viewfinder** from recycled paper to isolate parts of the scene.
2. Select scenery – consider **foreground, middleground, background**.
3. Sketch lightly with pencil.
4. Apply **wash techniques**: flat, graded, or variegated.
5. Add details: trees, clouds, water, buildings.
6. Use **colour values** to show depth: lighter colours for distance, darker for foreground.

Examples:

- Mountain range with foreground trees and background peaks
- Beach scene: sand (foreground), sea (middleground), sky (background)
- Village landscape: huts (foreground), farmland (middleground), hills (background)
- Forest path: flowers in foreground, path in middleground, sunlight filtering through trees in background

Activity:

- Take a photograph outside and replicate it in watercolour, paying attention to **light, depth, and perspective**.

C. USE OF DIGITAL/ACTUAL SOURCES

Artists can study other works to **improve technique** and understand composition.

Sources:

- Museums (local or online)

- Online galleries
- Social media platforms
- YouTube tutorials

Focus Points:

- Observe **wash and brush-spray techniques**
- Study **colour, contrast, depth, and texture**
- Note **composition principles**

Examples of Digital Sources:

- Google Arts & Culture
- YouTube tutorials on watercolour and spray painting
- Pinterest boards for landscapes
- Photographs of urban or rural scenes

Activity:

- Create a **digital mood board** of 5-10 inspirational images for your next painting project.

D. CREATING STENCILS

Definition: A stencil is a **cut-out template** used to apply repeated shapes or patterns.

Steps:

1. Draw stencil on paper or cardboard.
2. Cut carefully with a craft knife.
3. Apply paint with brush, sponge, or spray.
4. Remove stencil to reveal pattern.

Examples:

- Environmental: trees, animals, recycling symbols
- Nature: birds, leaves, flowers
- Urban: buildings, roads, vehicles
- Abstract: zigzags, circles, waves

Activity/Project:

- Design a **wall mural stencil** of animals in your environment.
- Create a **recycling awareness poster** using stencils.

E. CREATING PICTORIAL COMPOSITIONS

Definition: Pictorial composition is **arranging all elements in a painting** to create harmony and focus.

Key Principles:

1. **Colour contrast and harmony:** Warm vs. cool colours
2. **Balance:** Symmetrical or asymmetrical
3. **Rhythm and movement:** Lead the viewer's eye
4. **Dominance:** Emphasize the main subject

Steps:

1. Sketch outline with pencil.
2. Apply washes for background.
3. Add midground objects.
4. Apply brush-spray textures.
5. Add foreground details.
6. Adjust colour values for depth.
7. Trim and mount for display.

Activity:

- Paint a **sunset river scene** with trees and animals, applying all composition principles.

F. FOREGROUND, MIDDLEGROUND, BACKGROUND

Layer	Description	Examples
Foreground	Closest to viewer, highly detailed	Flowers, rocks, people, animals
Middleground	Middle area, moderate detail	Houses, trees, rivers, paths
Background	Farthest, less detail, lighter colours	Mountains, sky, sun, distant hills

Tip: Use **lighter colours for background** to suggest distance.

G. PORTFOLIO AND PRESENTATION

- Paintings stored in a **portfolio** for critique and evaluation.
- Label artworks with **title, date, technique**.
- Display for **peer review and teacher feedback**.

Examples:

- Flat wash landscapes
- Brush-spray stencil posters
- Combined techniques painting

Activity:

- Create a **mini-exhibition** of 5–10 paintings. Invite peers to give feedback.

H. PRACTICAL EXAMPLES / ACTIVITIES

1. Wash Techniques Exercises:

- ▣ Flat wash: Clear blue sky
- ▣ Graded wash: Sunset sky
- ▣ Variegated wash: Ocean blending into shore

2. Brush-Spray Exercises:

- ▣ Green foliage spraying
- ▣ Rain effect over pencil sketch
- ▣ Starry night sky

3. Scenery Painting Projects:

- ▣ Mountain with lake (foreground: flowers)
- ▣ Village scene (foreground: pathway, middleground: huts)
- ▣ Forest trail (foreground: stones, middleground: trees, background: sunlight)

4. Stencil Painting Projects:

- ▣ Tree and bird stencil for environment awareness
- ▣ Recycling symbol stencil
- ▣ Abstract pattern for wall décor

5. Digital Study Projects:

- ▣ Observe works of Turner, Monet, Van Gogh

- ▣ Compare **traditional vs digital techniques**
- ▣ Create your own digital concept before painting

6. Extended Activities/Projects:

- ▣ **Group mural:** Assign sections for foreground, middleground, background
- ▣ **Theme-based painting:** e.g., Seasons, Festivals, Conservation, Urban Life
- ▣ **Experimental washes:** Mix 3-4 colours for variegated washes

I. CHECKLIST FOR PAINTING LESSONS

- Understand and describe **wash techniques**.
- Paint sceneries from **observation**.
- Apply **brush-spray techniques**.
- Create **stencils** and repeat patterns.
- Use **foreground, middleground, background** principles.
- Apply **colour, contrast, and balance** effectively.
- Complete, mount, and present **paintings** for critique.

1.3 COLLAGE

Definition: Collage is a visual art technique where different materials are assembled and glued onto a surface to create a composition. It can be **single-media** or **mixed-media**, producing **textural, 3-D, or painterly effects**.

Purpose:

- Explore **texture, colour, pattern, and form** creatively
- Encourage **innovation and experimentation** with materials
- Develop **observation, composition, and layering skills**

A. CONCEPT OF COLLAGE

- **Definition:** Artwork made by combining **various materials on a flat surface** to form a unified composition.
- **Types of Collage Techniques:**
 1. **Single-Media Collage** – Uses only **one type of material**
 - **Examples:** Paper only, magazine cut-outs, coloured card
 2. **Mixed-Media Collage** – Combines **two or more types of materials**
 - **Examples:** Paper + fabric + beads + paint; recycled bottle caps + cardboard + paint

Activity:

- Create a **mood board collage** using only magazine cut-outs to represent a theme like “Seasons” or “City Life.”

B. CHARACTERISTICS OF COLLAGE ART

Characteristic	Description	Examples
Textural Effect	Surface feels interesting	Sand glued on paper, crumpled tissue paper, foil sheets
3-D Effect	Elements raised from surface	Cardboard cut-outs, buttons, foam shapes, beads
Painterly Effect	Painted areas integrated with collage	Watercolour washes under glued paper pieces, acrylic highlights
Juxtaposition	Contrasting elements placed together	Bright vs dull colours, natural vs industrial images, paper vs fabric
Superimposition	Layers overlapping to create depth	Papers layered over each other, magazine cut-outs overlapping

Activity:

- Experiment with **3-D elements** by using buttons, beads, or fabric in a small thematic collage.

C. MATERIALS USED IN COLLAGE

1. **Support/Base:** Thick cardboard, canvas, art paper, plywood (for durable projects)
2. **Adhesives:** Glue, glue sticks, paste, double-sided tape, mod-podge
3. **Materials for Collage:**
 - ▣ **Paper:** Coloured, tissue, magazine, newspaper, construction paper
 - ▣ **Fabric:** Old clothes, felt, cotton, lace
 - ▣ **Natural:** Leaves, sand, shells, twigs, dried flowers
 - ▣ **Recyclables:** Bottle caps, cardboard, plastic wrappers, packaging
 - ▣ **Miscellaneous:** Buttons, beads, string, foil, wire

Project Idea:

- Create an **eco-friendly collage** using recycled items from home or school.

D. SINGLE-MEDIA COLLAGE

Definition: Collage created using **one type of material.**

Steps:

1. Develop a **sketch** based on theme (e.g., Animal Welfare).
2. Cut and prepare **materials of one type** (paper, fabric, cardboard).
3. Arrange elements on support, focusing on:
 - ▣ Shape, colour, painterly effect, juxtaposition, superimposition
4. Glue elements carefully.
5. Let it dry and **trim edges**.
6. Mount for **presentation**.

Examples of Single-Media Collage Themes:

- Forest animals (paper cut-outs)
- Marine life (blue paper fish, seaweed shapes)
- Bird sanctuary (feathers, coloured card)
- Fruit basket (magazine cut-outs)
- Cityscape (monochrome magazine cut-outs)

Activity:

- Create a **single-media paper collage** of a “Rainforest Scene” using only coloured paper.

E. MIXED-MEDIA COLLAGE

Definition: Collage using **more than one type of material**.

Steps:

1. Develop a **sketch** based on theme (e.g., Environmental Conservation).
2. Prepare **varied materials:** paper, fabric, sand, beads, foil, paint.
3. Arrange elements on support, focusing on:
 - ▣ Tone, texture, 3-D effect
4. Glue carefully, **layer for depth and superimposition**.
5. Allow to dry and trim/mount.
6. Present for **critique**.

Examples of Mixed-Media Collage Themes:

- **Deforestation Awareness:** brown paper trees, green fabric leaves, sand for soil
- **Ocean Pollution:** blue paper water, plastic wrappers, bottle caps for waste
- **Climate Change:** painted sun, crumpled foil clouds, fabric land patches
- **Animal Welfare:** fabric animal shapes, paper grass, beads for eyes
- **Urban vs Rural:** magazine cut-outs, painted background, cardboard structures
- **Festivals or Culture:** sequins, printed photos, paint, fabrics

Activity:

- Create a **mixed-media collage** showing a “City and Nature Contrast” using magazine cut-outs, paint, and recycled materials.

F. DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS IN COLLAGE

1. **Theme:** All elements should relate to the chosen theme (e.g., Community Life, Environmental Conservation).
2. **Composition:** Arrange elements for **balance, rhythm, unity**.
 - ▣ Example: Large tree in foreground, animals in middleground, mountains in background.
3. **Colour:** Use **complementary or harmonious colours**.
 - ▣ Example: Green leaves, brown tree trunk, blue river.
4. **Texture:** Mix **flat and raised textures** for visual interest.
 - ▣ Example: Crumpled paper leaves, sand for ground.
5. **Shape:** Combine **geometric and organic shapes**.
 - ▣ Example: Circular sun, triangular mountains, irregular rocks.
6. **Layering/Superimposition:** Overlap elements for depth.
 - ▣ Example: Paper flowers over fabric grass, layered magazine images.

Activity:

- Plan a **thematic collage** and make a **composition sketch** showing layers, textures, and colours.

G. SKETCH DEVELOPMENT FOR COLLAGE

- Start with a **pencil sketch** to plan placement.
- Include **foreground, middleground, background**.
- Identify areas for **3-D elements, textures, and paint washes**.

Example Sketches:

- Animal collage: tree (middleground), tiger (foreground), mountains (background)
- Environmental collage: river (middleground), trees (foreground), sun/clouds (background)
- Urban collage: buildings (background), people (middleground), cars (foreground)

Activity:

- Draw **three different sketches** for future collage projects.

H. FINISHING TECHNIQUES

- **Trimming:** Neatly cut excess edges.
- **Mounting:** Fix on cardboard or thick paper.
- **Optional:** Apply varnish or clear glue for durability.
- **Presentation:** Label with **title, theme, materials, and date.**

Project Idea:

- Create a **collage portfolio** with 5-10 finished works, showing a variety of techniques and materials.

I. APPRECIATION AND CRITIQUE

- **Self-Appraisal:**
 - ▣ Colour harmony, texture, layering, 3-D effect
- **Peer Appraisal:**
 - ▣ Colour balance, texture and layering, creativity, theme representation

Questions for Critique:

- Does the collage convey the theme clearly?
- Are textures and layers used effectively?
- Are colours balanced and visually appealing?
- Does the composition guide the viewer's eye?

Activity:

- Conduct a **class gallery walk**, discuss and evaluate each other's collages.

J. PRACTICAL EXAMPLES / ACTIVITIES

Single-Media Collage:

1. Paper collage of forest scene (tree, animals, sky)
2. Magazine cut-out ocean life
3. Tissue paper flower garden
4. Cardboard shapes for cityscape

Mixed-Media Collage:

1. Environmental poster: sand, fabric, painted water, bottle caps for trash
2. Animal welfare: fabric animals, paper grass, beads for eyes
3. Abstract art: foil, coloured paper, string, magazine cut-outs layered
4. Festival collage: sequins, painted background, printed photos

Textural & 3-D Effects:

- Crumpled paper leaves
- Beads/buttons for flowers/eyes

- Sand for rough ground
- Cardboard cut-outs for raised structures

Painterly Effects:

- Paint background lightly before gluing
- Add washes under glued elements
- Blend paint with glued textures

Projects / Long-Term Activity Ideas:

- **Theme-based collages:** Seasons, Conservation, Community Life
- **Recycled Collage Project:** Use only recycled materials for a large artwork
- **Collaborative Collage:** Groups create sections to form one mural

K. SAFETY AND MATERIALS HANDLING

- Handle scissors carefully
- Avoid sharp knives without supervision
- Use adhesives and paints safely
- Recycle old materials safely

L. DIGITAL/ACTUAL SOURCES FOR COLLAGE STUDY

- **Henri Matisse** – Paper cut-outs
- **Romare Bearden** – Mixed-media collage
- **El Anatsui** – Recycled materials and textures
- Study layering, textures, 3-D effects, and juxtaposition online or in museums

Activity:

- Create a **digital inspiration folder** with 10 collage artworks for ideas.

M. CHECKLIST FOR COLLAGE LESSONS

- Understand concept of collage
- Identify single-media and mixed-media techniques
- Collect and prepare materials safely
- Develop sketches for collage
- Apply textural, 3-D, painterly effects, juxtaposition, superimposition
- Trim, mount, and present artworks
- Appraise own and peers' collage confidently
- Experiment with colour, composition, and theme expression

MULTIMEDIA ARTS

Definition: Multimedia Arts involves using **digital or traditional media** to create visual designs. It combines **artistic creativity, design principles, and communication skills**. Graphic design is a key component, including **calligraphy, trademarks, and poster design**.

Purpose:

- Communicate ideas visually
- Create aesthetically appealing artworks
- Develop design thinking and technical skills
- Apply art in education, advertisement, and social campaigns

2.1 GRAPHIC DESIGN

Definition: Graphic design is the **art of visual communication** using images, text, and layout.

Key Areas:

1. **Calligraphy** – Decorative, artistic handwriting
2. **Trademark (Logo Design)** – Symbol or logo representing a brand or idea
3. **Poster Design** – Visual communication for advertisement, education, or social awareness

A. CALLIGRAPHY

Definition: The art of **stylized, decorative handwriting** using pens, brushes, or digital tools.

Components of Calligraphy:

- **Ascenders:** Parts of letters rising above the body (b, d, h)
- **Body:** Central part of letters (a, c, e)
- **Descenders:** Parts below the baseline (g, p, y)

Steps to Practice Calligraphy:

1. Prepare the pen: Flat or slanted tip using **cardboard, bamboo, or straw**
2. Draw **guidelines** for uniform letters
3. Hold pen at correct **angle (30–45°)**
4. Practice writing **letters, numbers, and short phrases**
5. Add **decorative flourishes, loops, and swirls**

Applications of Calligraphy:

- Seasonal greeting cards: “Happy New Year”, “Merry Christmas”
- Certificates and awards
- Invitations and banners

Examples of Calligraphy Texts:

- “Welcome Spring” in slanted cursive with floral decorations
- “Happy Earth Day” using green and blue ink
- “Graduation 2026” using bold capitals with swirls

Activities:

1. Write all lowercase letters using flat pen tip
2. Write all uppercase letters with slanted tip
3. Create a greeting card for **Earth Day** or **School Anniversary**
4. Practice ascenders and descenders with decorative loops

Projects:

- Make a **class certificate** using calligraphy
- Design **seasonal greeting cards** for school or community

B. TRADEMARK DESIGN (LOGO DESIGN)

Definition: A trademark is a **symbol, sign, or graphic representation** that identifies a brand, business, or service.

Steps to Design a Trademark:

1. Research brand or theme
2. Choose elements: symbols, icons, shapes
3. Decide colours: maximum 2–3 for clarity
4. Create layout: balance text and graphics
5. Use **CAD software** for precision: Canva, Adobe Illustrator, CorelDraw
6. Refine and finalize design

Examples of Trademark Designs:

- Farm produce: Green leaf icon with brand name
- Tech company: Blue geometric abstract icon
- School: Shield symbol with initials
- Social campaign: Recycling symbol with “Save the Planet”
- Community project: Water drop icon for clean water initiative

Activities:

1. Design a **2-colour logo** for a school club
2. Create a **brand logo** for a farm or tech business
3. Make a **social awareness logo** for recycling or environmental campaign

Project Ideas:

- Design a **full brand identity** including logo, slogan, and icon

- Collaborate in groups to create a **mock company logo** for a class enterprise

C. POSTER DESIGN

Definition: A poster is a **visual display** used for communication in advertisement, education, or social campaigns.

Key Elements of Poster Design:

1. **Line and Wash Illustrations:** Use outlines and colour washes to enhance visuals
2. **Layout:** Arrange images, text, and headings for clarity
3. **Colour:** Bright or contrasting colours attract attention
4. **Dominance/Focal Point:** Highlight the main subject
5. **Balance and Harmony:** Ensure images and text complement each other

Steps to Create Posters:

1. Observe real or virtual poster examples
2. Choose a theme: social, advertisement, educational
3. Sketch layout lightly
4. Draw **line illustrations** of main elements
5. Apply **wash or flat colour** for emphasis
6. Add text using calligraphy or block letters
7. Refine and highlight dominant elements
8. Mount for display or critique

Examples of Poster Themes:

- Social: “Say No to Drugs”, “Clean Water for All”, “Plant Trees”
- Advertisement: “New Juice Launch”, “Back-to-School Sale”, “Sports Event”
- Educational: “Save Electricity”, “Healthy Eating”, “Road Safety Awareness”

Activities:

1. Draw **advertisement poster** for local juice brand
2. Create **social campaign poster**: “Save the Environment”
3. Design **educational poster**: “Wash Your Hands”
4. Make **community awareness poster**: “Road Safety Week”

Project Ideas:

- Design a **poster series** on a social issue (e.g., climate change, school health)
- Create a **classroom exhibition** of 5–10 posters

D. DIGITAL AND ACTUAL SOURCES

Sources for Study and Inspiration:

- **Calligraphy:** YouTube tutorials, Skillshare, online workshops
- **Trademark Design:** Canva, Adobe Illustrator, CorelDraw, Figma
- **Poster Design:** Pinterest boards, Behance, museum exhibitions

Examples of Observation:

- **Local:** Kenyan school badges, supermarket logos
- **International:** Nike logo, WWF panda, McDonald's M, UNICEF posters

Activity:

- Create a **digital inspiration folder** for your graphic design projects
- Compare **traditional vs digital calligraphy styles**

E. PRACTICAL EXAMPLES / ACTIVITIES

Calligraphy Exercises:

1. Write all lowercase letters neatly with flat pen tip
2. Write uppercase letters with slanted pen tip
3. Create greeting cards with "Happy Earth Day"
4. Practice decorative flourishes for ascenders/descenders

Trademark Exercises:

1. Design **2-colour logo** for school club
2. Create a **farm business brand logo**
3. Make a **social awareness logo** (e.g., recycling campaign)

Poster Exercises:

1. Advertisement poster: Local juice brand using line & wash
2. Social campaign poster: "Save the Environment" with dominant focal point
3. Educational poster: "Wash Your Hands" using line illustrations
4. Community awareness: "Road Safety Week"

Extended / Group Projects:

- Create a **brand identity:** logo, slogan, and social media banner
- Design a **poster campaign series** on climate change, health, or hygiene
- Group mural poster combining **calligraphy, logo, and illustrations**

Line & Wash Practice:

- River with trees and hills
- Mountain landscape with sunrise/sunset
- Urban road with people and vehicles

Layout Practice:

- Place main text at top, image in centre, slogan at bottom
- Experiment with asymmetrical and symmetrical designs

Colour Practice:

- Complementary colours: Blue/Orange, Red/Green
- Harmonious colours: Shades of blue for sea, shades of green for forest

F. CHECKLIST FOR GRAPHIC DESIGN LESSONS

- Understand concept of calligraphy, trademarks, and posters
- Practice making **flat and slanted calligraphy pens**
- Use guidelines for correct pen angles
- Write decorative letters, words, and short messages
- Research graphic design elements: illustration, layout, colour, lettering
- Design **2-colour trademark using CAD or paper sketches**
- Observe actual or virtual poster examples
- Create advertisement, social, or educational poster using line & wash
- Display and appraise own and peers' work confidently
- Apply balance, dominance, harmony, and colour principles in all projects

G. EXTRA PRACTICAL EXAMPLES AND IDEAS

Activity	Example
Calligraphy	"Welcome Spring" card, "Merry Christmas" poster, "Class of 2026" certificate
Trademark	Recycling logo, Eco-friendly brand, School club logo, Tech company icon
Poster	"Save Water" social poster, "Buy Fresh Fruits" advertisement, "Healthy Eating Week" educational poster
Line & Wash	River with trees, Mountain landscape, Urban road with people
Layout Practice	Main text top, image centre, slogan bottom; Asymmetrical vs Symmetrical
Colour Practice	Complementary: Blue/Orange, Red/Green; Harmonious: Shades of blue for sea
Project	Brand identity set (logo, slogan, poster), Poster campaign for social issue

2.2 FABRIC DECORATION: TIE AND DYE

Definition: Tie and dye is a **fabric decoration technique** where fabric is tied, folded, or twisted and then dyed to create **resist patterns**. This technique produces unique, decorative designs on textiles.

Purpose:

- Create decorative fabrics for **scarves, garments, tablecloths, and wall art**
- Explore **colour combinations, patterns, and textures**
- Develop **creativity, planning, and precision skills**

Origin and Influence:

- **West Africa:** Ghana, Nigeria - traditional cotton fabrics for clothing and ceremonial use
- **Europe:** 1960s hippie fashion - T-shirts, scarves, casual wear
- **Asia (China & Japan):** Shibori technique - intricate folding and dyeing patterns

Examples of Tie and Dye Fabrics:

- Bold geometric **West African cotton patterns**
- Spiral T-shirts in **2-3 vibrant colours**
- Indigo-dyed **Shibori scarves** from Japan
- Table runners and napkins with diamond or circular patterns

A. MATERIALS AND TOOLS

Item	Use	Example / Note
Fabric	Absorbs dye well	Cotton T-shirts, scarves, linen, old tablecloths
Dye	Colour application	Textile dyes (powder or liquid), 2-3 colours per design
Rubber bands / String	Tie/fold fabric	Thin or thick for pattern variation
Buckets / Dye baths	Immersion of fabric	Separate baths for each colour
Gloves	Protect hands	Latex, rubber, or reusable gloves
Iron	Set dye after drying	Optional for finishing
Safety equipment	Protect work area	Aprons, newspaper, plastic sheets

Tip: Always wash new fabrics before dyeing to **remove starch, dirt, or sizing** that can prevent dye absorption.

B. TIE AND DYE TECHNIQUES

Tie and dye uses resist methods, where areas tied or folded resist the dye to form patterns.

1. Diamond Effect

- **Definition:** Fold and tie fabric to create repeating diamond shapes
- **Steps:**
 1. Fold fabric into a triangular accordion or pleated pattern
 2. Secure tied folds with rubber bands at intervals
 3. Dip or brush in dye
 4. Rinse, dry, and optionally apply second colour
- **Examples:**
 - ☞ Blue and yellow cotton tablecloth with repeating diamonds
 - ☞ Red and white scarf with diamond patterns
 - ☞ T-shirt with multi-colour diamond designs

2. Spiral Effect

- **Definition:** Twist fabric into a spiral for circular, radiating patterns
- **Steps:**
 1. Pinch fabric at the centre
 2. Twist into spiral shape
 3. Secure with rubber bands in pie-like sections
 4. Apply dye in sections
 5. Rinse and dry
- **Examples:**
 - ☞ Rainbow spiral T-shirt
 - ☞ Indigo and white spiral scarf
 - ☞ Wall hanging with contrasting spiral patterns

3. Bullseye / Circular Rings

- **Definition:** Concentric circles pattern formed by tying sections of fabric
- **Steps:**
 1. Pinch fabric at desired points
 2. Tie tightly with string or bands
 3. Dye with one or multiple colours

- **Examples:**

- ▣ Green and yellow circular neck scarf
- ▣ T-shirt with red and orange rings
- ▣ Small decorative napkins with bullseye design

4. Stripe / Linear Patterns

- **Definition:** Parallel folds to create stripes

- **Steps:**

1. Accordion fold fabric lengthwise or widthwise
2. Tie bands at regular intervals
3. Apply dye evenly across folds

- **Examples:**

- ▣ Blue and white striped tablecloth
- ▣ Green and black scarf with linear design
- ▣ T-shirt with colourful horizontal stripes

5. Mixed / Combined Techniques

- **Definition:** Use more than one technique for complex patterns

- **Examples:**

- ▣ Spiral centre with diamond edges on scarf
- ▣ Bullseye circles combined with stripes on table runner
- ▣ Multi-patterned T-shirt (spiral + linear stripes)

C. PROCESS / PRACTICAL STEPS

1. **Research:** Study African, European, and Asian tie-dye examples; explore virtual tutorials
2. **Prepare Fabric:** Wash, fold, and tie according to chosen pattern
3. **Prepare Dye Baths:** Follow manufacturer's instructions; use separate baths for each colour
4. **Dye Application:** Immerse tied fabric; repeat for multi-colour patterns
5. **Rinse and Dry:** Rinse until water runs clear; hang to dry
6. **Finishing:** Remove ties, iron if necessary; use as garment, scarf, or wall décor

Tip: Test small fabric scraps to practice colour combinations and tie techniques before applying on main fabric.

D. DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

1. Colour Choice:

- ▣ Contrast: Red & white, blue & yellow
- ▣ Harmony: Shades of one colour for subtlety

2. Pattern Size:

- ▣ Small diamonds vs large spirals

3. Balance:

- ▣ Symmetrical folding for uniform patterns

4. Creativity:

- ▣ Combine techniques for unique effects

5. Theme / Purpose:

- ▣ Seasonal scarves, school neck scarves, cultural wall hangings

E. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- Wear gloves to prevent skin stains
- Work in ventilated area to avoid inhaling dye powders
- Protect surfaces with newspaper or plastic sheets
- Follow dye instructions carefully
- Avoid ingestion or contact with eyes

F. APPRECIATION AND CRITIQUE

Self-Appraisal:

- Are patterns clear and symmetrical?
- Is colour combination appealing?
- Does the design suit intended purpose?

Peer Appraisal:

- Accuracy of diamond, spiral, or bullseye patterns
- Colour contrast and harmony
- Neatness, creativity, and originality

Discussion Prompts:

- Which patterns are visually most effective?
- How do colours interact?
- Can techniques be combined for more complex designs?

G. PRACTICAL EXAMPLES / ACTIVITIES

Diamond Tie and Dye:

- Blue & yellow cotton scarf
- Red & white tablecloth
- Green & black neck scarf

Spiral Tie and Dye:

- Rainbow spiral T-shirt
- Indigo & white scarf
- Multi-colour table runner

Bullseye / Circular Patterns:

- Small scarves with concentric rings
- T-shirt with layered circular designs

Stripe / Linear Patterns:

- Blue and white tablecloth
- Horizontal striped scarf
- Multi-colour T-shirt

Combined Techniques:

- Spiral centre + diamond edges
- Bullseye circles + linear stripes on fabric

Digital / Virtual Exploration:

- Watch videos on Shibori, African tie-dye, European tie-dye
- Observe colour blending and folding techniques
- Record creative ideas in a **tie-dye journal**

H. PROJECT IDEAS

1. Individual Project:

- Design a **scarf or neck tie** using diamond or spiral technique
- Create a **table runner** using multi-colour tie-dye

2. Group Project:

- Collaborative **class wall hanging** with mixed tie-dye patterns
- **School cultural day fabrics:** T-shirts or banners with combined techniques

3. Creative Exploration:

- Experiment with **three colours or more**
- Combine **spiral, diamond, and stripe patterns**
- Use fabric scraps for **practice and experimentation**

I. CHECKLIST FOR TIE AND DYE LESSONS

- Understand concept and origins of tie and dye
- Identify diamond, spiral, bullseye, and stripe techniques
- Source and prepare cotton or absorbent fabrics
- Tie/fold fabric accurately for desired patterns
- Prepare dye baths and apply dye safely
- Rinse, dry, and iron fabric
- Display finished works for critique
- Self-appraise and give peer feedback
- Explore actual and virtual examples to improve designs

J. EXTRA NOTES AND TIPS

- Use **recyclable fabrics** for practice
- Layer colours for **unique visual effects**
- Combine **folding methods** for creative patterns
- Tie bands **tightly for crisp patterns**, loosely for blurred effects
- Keep a **tie-dye journal** with colours, techniques, and outcomes
- Use gloves, aprons, and protective surfaces

K. ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES (TEXT FORM)

Technique	Example	Use
Diamond Effect	△ △ △ △ repeating pattern	Scarf, T-shirt, tablecloth
Spiral Effect	@ concentric circles	T-shirt, scarf, wall hanging
Bullseye / Circular	0 concentric rings	Small scarf, decorative cloth
Stripe / Linear	— — — horizontal / vertical	Table runner, neck scarf
Combined Techniques	Spiral centre + diamond edges	Scarf, tablecloth, classroom art

2.3 FABRIC DECORATION: BATIK (10 LESSONS)

Definition:

Batik is a **resist dyeing technique** where **hot or cold wax is applied to fabric** to resist dye in certain areas, creating decorative patterns. After dyeing, the wax is removed to reveal **unique designs and textures**.

Purpose:

- Create decorative fabrics for **scarves, T-shirts, tablecloths, wall hangings, and garments**
- Explore **colour combinations, pattern making, and layering techniques**
- Develop **creativity, fine motor skills, and precision**

Origins and Influence:

- **Indonesia:** Traditional Javanese batik; elaborate, symbolic designs
- **West Africa:** Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal; bold geometric and floral patterns
- **Other Influences:** Modern fashion and home décor globally

Examples of Batik Fabrics:

- Indonesian batik sarongs with floral or animal motifs
- Ghanaian batik with **geometric and diamond patterns**
- Senegalese batik dresses with **2-3 colour combinations**
- Nigerian batik for **table runners, cushion covers, and school uniforms**

A. MATERIALS AND TOOLS

Item	Use	Example / Notes
Cotton Fabric	Absorbs dye and wax well	Scarves, T-shirts, tablecloths
Wax	Resist dye to create patterns	Paraffin + beeswax (2:1 ratio)
Wax Applicators	Apply wax precisely	Brush, tjanting tool, cotton swabs
Dye	Colour application	Cold textile dyes, two or more colours per design
Buckets / Dye Bath	Immersion of fabric	Separate baths for each colour
Iron / Rubbing Cloth	Remove wax	Iron between absorbent paper
White Spirit	Optional dewaxing	Helps dissolve wax
Protective Gear	Safety	Gloves, apron, long sleeves
Newspapers / Trays	Protect work surface	Catch dripping wax

Tips:

- Always **wash fabrics** to remove starch or dirt before starting
- Work in a **well-ventilated area**
- Wear gloves to **prevent burns or stains**

B. BATIK TECHNIQUES

Batik designs are mainly created using **crackled and textured effects**.

1. Crackled Effect

- **Definition:** Wax is cracked before dyeing so that dye penetrates small fissures, creating a veined or “crackled” pattern
- **Steps:**
 1. Apply wax with brush or tjanting tool
 2. Let wax cool slightly
 3. Crack wax by folding, pressing, or pinching
 4. Immerse fabric in dye
 5. Dry and remove wax
- **Examples:**
 - ▣ Blue scarf with white crackle lines
 - ▣ Red tablecloth with white crackled diamonds
 - ▣ Multi-coloured cotton fabric with layered crackle

2. Textured / Patterned Effect

- **Definition:** Wax is applied in layers, dots, stripes, or repeated motifs to create surface texture
- **Steps:**
 1. Apply wax in desired pattern: dots, stripes, leaves, flowers, geometric shapes
 2. Combine with folding or pleating for extra effect
 3. Immerse fabric in dye
 4. Dewax to reveal raised patterns
- **Examples:**
 - ▣ Dot-patterned scarves in two colours
 - ▣ Zigzag wax stripes on table runners
 - ▣ Floral wax patterns for wall hanging

3. Combined Crackled & Textured Effects

- Mix crackled background with textured overlays for **multi-layered, decorative fabrics**
- **Examples:**
 - ▣ Blue and white scarf with crackled background + textured dots
 - ▣ Red and yellow T-shirt with zigzag wax cracks + floral wax accents
 - ▣ Table runner with layered geometric and crackle effects

4. Motif Types

- **Geometric:** Squares, diamonds, triangles
- **Natural:** Leaves, flowers, sun, waves
- **Cultural / Symbolic:** Animals, traditional icons, abstract motifs
- **Borders / Repeating Patterns:** For tablecloths, cushion covers

C. PRACTICAL STEPS / PROCESS

1. **Research:** Explore Indonesian, Ghanaian, Nigerian, Senegalese batik designs; study motifs, colours, and techniques
2. **Prepare Fabric:** Wash and iron to remove starch/dirt
3. **Prepare Wax:** Mix paraffin and beeswax (2:1), melt gently
4. **Apply Wax:** Use brush or tjanting tool for patterns; allow to cool
5. **Dyeing:**
 - ▣ Cold dye baths for first colour
 - ▣ Apply second dye for multi-colour layering
6. **Dewaxing:**
 - ▣ Ironing between absorbent paper
 - ▣ Rubbing with cloth
 - ▣ White spirit optional for thorough removal
7. **Finishing:** Hang to dry, iron, and use as garment, scarf, or decorative piece

Tips:

- Test on fabric scraps for **colour combinations and wax patterns**
- Keep a **batik journal** recording patterns, folds, and colour effects

D. DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

1. **Colour Choice:**
 - ▣ **Contrasting:** Blue & white, red & yellow, green & orange
 - ▣ **Harmonious:** Shades of one colour for subtle effect
2. **Pattern / Motif:**
 - ▣ **Crackle:** Random vein-like lines
 - ▣ **Textured:** Dots, stripes, geometric, floral
3. **Balance:**
 - ▣ **Symmetry** or even spread of motifs for visual harmony

4. Theme:

- ▣ Cultural motifs, natural patterns, abstract designs

5. Layering:

- ▣ Combine crackled & textured effects for complex, creative designs

E. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- Gloves and aprons to prevent stains
- Work on protected surfaces
- Handle hot wax with care
- Use ventilated areas to avoid inhaling dye powders
- Keep a first aid kit nearby

F. APPRECIATION AND CRITIQUE

Self-Appraisal:

- Check colour contrast, clarity of patterns, symmetry, and overall appeal

Peer Appraisal:

- Symmetry and balance of wax patterns
- Effectiveness of crackle or textured effect
- Creativity, neatness, and originality

Discussion Questions:

- Which effect (crackled, textured, or combined) is most striking?
- Are colours balanced and visually appealing?
- Can design be improved by layering or combining techniques?

G. PRACTICAL EXAMPLES / ACTIVITIES

Crackled Effect:

- Blue scarf with white vein-like lines
- Red tablecloth with crackled diamond pattern
- Multi-colour layered crackle T-shirt

Textured Effect:

- Scarves with dot-textured motif
- Table runners with zigzag wax patterns
- Wall hanging with wax floral motifs

Combined Effects:

- Blue & white scarf: crackled background + dot overlay
- Red & yellow T-shirt: zigzag wax cracks + floral dots
- Table runner: geometric wax motifs + crackled texture

Virtual / Digital Exploration:

- Watch Indonesian batik tutorials (YouTube, museum archives)
- Observe Ghanaian and Nigerian batik galleries online
- Record colour combinations, folding, and layering techniques

H. PROJECT IDEAS

Individual Projects:

- Batik scarf with crackled effect
- Tablecloth or T-shirt with geometric and textured motifs
- Small wall hanging with layered patterns

Group Projects:

- Collaborative class wall hanging using multiple batik techniques
- School cultural day garments with traditional batik patterns

Creative Exploration:

- Combine **crackled, textured, and fold techniques** for unique designs
- Use **three or more colours** for multi-layered effects
- Incorporate **natural motifs** (leaves, flowers) or symbolic shapes

I. CHECKLIST FOR BATIK LESSONS

- Understand concept, origin, and purpose of batik
- Identify crackled and textured techniques
- Source and prepare cotton fabrics
- Prepare wax safely (2:1 paraffin:beeswax)
- Apply wax for desired patterns
- Use dye safely and effectively
- Dewax fabric properly
- Display and appraise finished work
- Explore actual and virtual batik examples for inspiration

J. EXTRA NOTES AND TIPS

- Use **recyclable fabrics** for practice
- Layer **crackle and textured effects** for creativity

- Use **contrasting colours** for eye-catching designs
- Keep a **batik journal** to track wax patterns and dye effects
- Practice layering wax for **multi-colour outcomes**
- Ensure **even wax coverage** for crisp, sharp patterns
- Test techniques on fabric scraps before final project

K. ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES (TEXT FORM)

Technique	Example	Use
Crackled	Small “veins” on blue fabric	Scarf, tablecloth, T-shirt
Textured	Dots, stripes, floral wax shapes	Wall hanging, cushion cover, scarf
Combined	Crackled background + textured overlay	Scarf, T-shirt, table runner

3.0 INDIGENOUS CRAFTS (3D ART)

Definition: Indigenous crafts involve creating **functional or decorative objects** using **locally sourced materials**, combining **cultural knowledge, creativity, and technical skill**.

Focus Area: Pottery and ceramics – **traditional 3D arts exploring clay properties, modeling techniques, and firing methods.**

3.1 POTTERY AND CERAMICS (20 LESSONS)

Definitions:

- **Pottery:** Art of shaping clay into **functional or decorative objects** such as vases, pots, bowls, and figurines, which are then fired.
- **Ceramics:** Broader term including pottery and other **fired clay objects**, often with **glazes** for colour and texture.

A. ELEMENTS OF 3D ART IN POTTERY

Element	Explanation	Examples
Texture	Surface feel or appearance	Smooth vase, ridged bowl, carved pot, grooved pitcher
Colour	Natural clay or applied pigments	Red terracotta, black clay, painted ceramic, oxide-coated bowl
Voids	Empty spaces in design	Hole in decorative vase, open handle of jug, hollow figurine
Solids	Mass or volume of object	Thick clay pot, solid figurine, dense base of

		vase
Planes	Flat or curved surfaces	Flat base, curved body, angular rims
Contours	Outline and shape	Bulbous vase, elongated jug, circular bowl, asymmetrical vase

B. PRINCIPLES OF 3D ART IN POTTERY

Principle	Explanation	Examples
Balance	Even visual weight	Symmetrical vase, tripod bowl, centered figurine
Contrast	Differences in texture, colour, or shape	Smooth body + rough rim, light & dark clay combination
Movement	Sense of flow or direction	Spiral patterns, wavy handles, flowing grooves
Unity & Harmony	All parts work together	Matching lid & base, coordinated textures, harmonious rim patterns
Proportion & Dominance	Size relationships & focal point	Large base with narrow neck, decorative rim as focus

C. PROPERTIES OF CLAY

- **Plasticity:** Ability to be shaped without cracking
- **Porosity:** Ability to absorb water, affecting drying & firing
- **Vitrification:** Clay hardens and becomes non-porous when fired

Examples in Kenya:

- Red terracotta clay (Embu, Murang'a)
- Black clay (Kakamega, Western Kenya)
- White clay (Coastal regions, Lamu, Mombasa)

D. PREPARATION OF CLAY

Steps:

1. **Sourcing clay:** Rivers, hills, purchased locally
2. **Drying:** Sun-dry to remove excess moisture
3. **Crushing:** Break large lumps into fine particles
4. **Slaking:** Add water to soften clay
5. **Sieving:** Remove stones and impurities
6. **Drying again:** Reduce excess water

7. **Kneading/Wedging:** Make clay uniform and air-free

8. **Storage:** Airtight containers or covered buckets

Examples:

- Red clay kneaded for vase making
- Black clay sieved for smooth finish
- White clay prepared for small figurines

Tips:

- Always remove impurities to avoid cracks during firing
- Use recycled clay for practice

E. PELLET TECHNIQUE (HAND-BUILDING METHOD)

Definition: Creating pottery by joining small clay pellets (balls) to form a larger object.

Steps:

1. Roll uniform clay pellets (1-2 cm diameter)
2. Score and slip pellets before joining
3. Stack pellets gradually to form walls
4. Smooth surface while keeping desired texture
5. Ensure uniform thickness and symmetry

Examples:

- Cylindrical or bulbous vases
- Decorative bowls with textured surfaces
- Figurines: animals, human forms, abstract sculptures

Tips:

- Even thickness avoids cracks during drying/firing
- Beginners start with cylinders and spheres
- Experiment with textures: smooth inside, rough outside

F. COIL & SLAB TECHNIQUE (ADDITIONAL HAND-BUILDING)

Coil Technique:

- Roll long ropes of clay, layer them to form walls, smooth with fingers or tools
- **Examples:** Large bowls, tall vases, decorative pots

Slab Technique:

- Roll clay into flat slabs, cut shapes, assemble using slip
- **Examples:** Plates, square vases, wall plaques, geometric figurines

G. FIRING POTTERY

Definition: Heating clay objects to harden permanently.

Steps:

1. Construct or use updraught/down-draught kiln
2. Place dried object inside kiln
3. Fire gradually to avoid cracking
4. Observe safety: gloves, distance from flames
5. Allow kiln to cool before removal

Examples:

- Red terracotta vase becomes durable
- Black clay vase retains deep colour
- Figurines ready for painting or display

Additional Tips:

- Small pieces can be fired in open pit kiln with charcoal
- Monitor firing temperature to prevent overburning

H. ELEMENTS AND PRINCIPLES IN MODELING

Element/Principle	Application	Example
Texture	Carved, smooth, rough, grooved	Fingerprint marks, wavy lines, cross-hatching
Colour	Natural or oxide-pigmented	Red, black, white, blue oxide highlights
Voids & Solids	Hollow body vs solid parts	Handles, spouts, figurine limbs
Planes & Contours	Flat base, curved body	Curved jug, flat plate rim
Balance	Symmetry	Tripod bowls, paired handles
Contrast	Smooth vs textured	Smooth vase body + carved rim
Movement	Flow or direction	Spiral grooves, wavy edges
Unity & Harmony	Cohesion	Matching lid & vase, consistent patterns
Proportion & Dominance	Size/focal point	Large body + narrow neck, decorative top rim

I. DISPLAY AND APPRAISAL

- **Self-Appraisal:** Uniform pellets, smoothness, symmetry
- **Peer Appraisal:** Comment on proportion, texture, harmony, creativity
- **Reflection Questions:**
 - ▣ Is the vase symmetrical?
 - ▣ Are textures consistent?
 - ▣ Is the firing uniform?
 - ▣ Could colour/oxide enhance visual appeal?

J. PRACTICAL EXAMPLES / ACTIVITIES

Activity	Example	Notes
Pellet Vase	Cylindrical, bulbous, hourglass	Decorate rim, smooth or textured exterior
Decorative Bowl	Smooth interior, textured rim	Apply carved lines, fingerprints
Figurines	Animals, humans, abstract forms	Can combine coil technique for limbs
Kiln Firing	Updraught kiln firing 5-10 vases	Observe even heat distribution
Textured Effects	Cross-hatching, grooves, spiral carving	Finger tools, wooden sticks, combs
Combined Techniques	Pellet + coil, slab + texture	Larger or complex shapes

K. DIGITAL / VIRTUAL EXPLORATION

- Watch videos on **pellet, coil, slab, and hand-building techniques**
- Research traditional Kenyan pottery (Kikuyu, Kamba, Luo communities)
- Explore international pellet pottery (African, Asian)
- Record **design ideas, patterns, firing methods, surface decorations**

L. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- Wear gloves when handling wet clay and hot kilns
- Work on a stable, covered surface
- Handle sharp tools for scoring/joining carefully
- Keep water nearby for spills
- Ensure ventilation during firing
- Avoid burns from hot clay or wax

M. CHECKLIST FOR POTTERY LESSONS

- Understand clay properties: **plasticity, porosity, vitrification**
- Prepare clay properly: **drying, sieving, kneading**
- Model vase using **pellet, coil, or slab technique**
- Ensure uniformity, symmetry, and thickness
- Observe 3D art **elements and principles**
- Fire vases safely in kiln
- Display and appraise work
- Explore digital and actual examples for inspiration

N. EXTRA NOTES AND TIPS

- Beginners start with **cylinders and small bowls**
- Smooth joins with **slip (watered clay)** for strength
- Experiment with **textures**: carved lines, fingerprints, spiral grooves
- Combine **colour and firing**: natural clay vs painted oxide
- Keep **sketchbook for design planning and pattern ideas**
- Recycle leftover clay for small experiments
- Use **different clay types** to explore colour and texture variations

O. PROJECT IDEAS

Individual Projects:

- Pellet vase with carved patterns
- Coil bowl with textured rim
- Figurine using combined techniques

Group Projects:

- Collaborative large wall vase or sculpture
- Cultural display with traditional Kenyan motifs

Creative Exploration:

- Mix **pellet + coil + slab**
- Combine textures and patterns with natural oxide colours
- Layer decorative motifs: carved, stamped, or impressed

3.0 SCULPTURE

Indigenous crafts involve creating functional or decorative objects using local, natural, or recyclable materials. Sculpture is a three-dimensional art form allowing expression of ideas, culture, and creativity through carving, modeling, or assembling materials.

Definition: Sculpture is the art of creating 3D forms using materials like wood, clay, stone, metal, or recyclable materials.

Relief Sculpture: Artwork where figures or patterns project from a flat background while remaining attached.

A. Concept of Relief Sculpture

- **Definition:** Carved or molded artwork where figures, patterns, or designs rise from a flat surface.
- **Purpose:** Decorative, storytelling, ceremonial, commemorative, educational.
- **Origins/Influences:**
 - ▣ **Makonde (Tanzania & Mozambique):** Human & animal figures, intricate patterns
 - ▣ **Akamba (Kenya):** Elongated human figures, dancers, hunters
 - ▣ **Karamajong (Uganda):** Animal motifs, scenes of community life
 - ▣ **Bamileke (DRC):** Masks, ceremonial motifs, geometric designs

Examples:

- Makonde human figures carved on panels
- Akamba carvings of hunters, dancers
- Bamileke ceremonial masks with raised geometric patterns
- Karamajong cattle scenes on wood or clay
- Wall plaques depicting traditional ceremonies

B. Materials and Tools

Item	Use	Examples/Notes
Wood	Main carving material	Softwood: balsa, mahogany, mango wood; Hardwoods for durability: mahogany, teak
Clay	Molded relief sculpture	Plasticine, air-dry clay, locally sourced red/white clay
Recyclable Materials	Eco-friendly alternatives	Cardboard, plastic sheets, foam, metal scraps
Carving Tools	Cutting, shaping,	Chisel, gouge, knife, mallet, sandpaper

	detailing	
Finishing Tools	Smoothing, polishing	Sandpaper, steel wool, paintbrush, wax, sealants
Protective Gear	Safety	Gloves, apron, goggles, dust mask

C. Elements of 3D Art in Sculpture

Element	Explanation	Examples
Texture	Surface feel (smooth, rough, patterned)	Sanded panel, carved grooves, carved fur on animal sculpture
Colour	Natural or applied pigments	Wood stain, paint, wax polish, oxide powders
Form / Shape	Overall 3D structure	Human figure, animal, abstract motif
Planes	Flat or angled surfaces	Flat panel background, slanted geometric shapes
Contours	Outlines and edges of forms	Curved human figure, sharp horns, flowing robes
Voids	Open spaces within sculpture	Holes in decorative panels, cut-out animal shapes

D. Principles of 3D Art in Sculpture

Principle	Explanation	Examples
Balance	Visual or physical stability	Symmetrical human figure, tripod base sculpture
Contrast	Differences in texture, form, or colour	Smooth human figure on rough background, light vs dark clay
Movement	Implied action	Dancing figure, flowing hair, running animals
Unity & Harmony	Cohesion of all parts	Background complements main figure, matching motifs
Proportion & Dominance	Size relationships and focal point	Large central figure with smaller background carvings
Rhythm	Repeated patterns or motifs	Repeating geometric shapes, patterned borders, wave designs

E. Step-by-Step Process / Practical Guide

Step 1: Research & Observation

- Explore virtual and actual relief sculptures from Makonde, Akamba, Karamajong, Bamileke.
- Focus on:
 - ▣ **Subject matter:** Humans, animals, community life, ceremonies
 - ▣ **Materials:** Wood, clay, recyclable items
 - ▣ **Techniques:** Carving, modeling, sanding, polishing
 - ▣ **Finishing:** Polishing, waxing, painting

Step 2: Design

- Sketch relief sculpture on paper
- Plan composition: focal point, supporting figures, geometric motifs
- Choose material: wood, clay, cardboard, foam, mixed media
- Apply **Elements:** texture, contour, planes, colour
- Apply **Principles:** balance, proportion, rhythm, dominance

Step 3: Material Preparation

- **Wood:** Sand smooth, remove bark if necessary
- **Clay:** Knead, flatten to create base panel
- **Recyclables:** Cut, assemble, glue layers

Step 4: Carving / Modeling

- Draw main outlines on surface
- Begin with major forms, then work on smaller details
- Check proportion, balance, symmetry continuously
- Smooth surfaces, refine textures

Step 5: Finishing

- Sand/polish carved surfaces
- Apply wax, wood stain, paint, or oxide powders
- Highlight textures, contours, and focal points
- Ensure all edges are safe and smooth

Step 6: Display & Appraisal

- Display artworks for self and peer appraisal
- **Self-Appraisal:** Check clarity, depth, balance, and texture
- **Peer-Appraisal:** Comment on proportion, harmony, creativity, finishing

F. Practical Examples / Activities

Wooden Relief Sculptures:

- Makonde human figure rising from panel
- Akamba dancers carved on wall plaque
- Bamileke ceremonial masks with geometric motifs

Clay / Recyclable Material Reliefs:

- Animal scenes: lions, elephants, birds
- Cardboard human figures with raised clothing folds
- Foam panel geometric shapes with textured background

Mixed Relief:

- Central human figure with animal background
- Flowing river motif carved into clay
- Community life scenes: dancing, farming, hunting

Activity Ideas:

1. **Class Project:** Make a 30×30 cm panel depicting local cultural life using clay and wood.
2. **Individual Project:** Carve a small relief mask showing a geometric or animal motif.
3. **Collaborative Project:** Students create a large mural panel with multiple figures using mixed materials.
4. **Digital Exploration:** Watch Makonde, Akamba, and Bamileke tutorials; explore virtual museum collections; record design ideas.

G. Safety Precautions

- Wear gloves, goggles, apron while carving or modeling
- Work on stable surfaces; use clamps for wood
- Handle sharp carving tools carefully, away from body
- Keep work area tidy; avoid tripping hazards
- For clay, avoid inhaling dust

H. Design Considerations

1. **Subject Matter:** Human, animal, cultural, abstract
2. **Texture:** Smooth vs rough, carved patterns
3. **Colour:** Natural wood, paint, wax polish
4. **Form:** Flat panel with raised figures
5. **Proportion:** Figure-to-background relationships

6. **Movement:** Action or posture suggestion
7. **Unity:** Harmonious combination of elements
8. **Dominance:** Focal point stands out clearly

I. Checklist for Sculpture Lessons

- Understand concept of relief sculpture
- Research indigenous reliefs (Makonde, Akamba, Bamileke, Karamajong)
- Plan design on paper before carving
- Select and prepare material
- Carve/model with attention to proportion and balance
- Apply finishing techniques (polish, stain, wax, paint)
- Display and appraise own and peers' works
- Explore virtual or actual examples for inspiration

J. Extra Notes and Tips

- Start with small panels before attempting large works
- Focus on one figure first, then add background
- Combine textures for visual interest
- Use recyclable materials for practice
- Maintain a sketchbook for planning relief designs
- Observe African sculpture patterns for motif inspiration
- Experiment with layering forms for depth

K. Illustrative Examples (Text Form)

- **Human Figure:** Standing Makonde figure, dancer, hunter
- **Animal Figure:** Elephant, lion, giraffe, cattle
- **Geometric Motif:** Bamileke mask patterns, zigzags, diamonds
- **Scenes:** Community life, farming, dancing, hunting
- **Mixed Media:** Cardboard panel with clay and foam details

L. Suggested Projects

1. **Cultural Story Relief:** Carve a panel showing a traditional festival
2. **Animal Habitat Panel:** Use clay or wood to depict local wildlife
3. **Abstract Relief Design:** Geometric patterns inspired by Bamileke masks
4. **Collaborative Mural:** Combine human and animal figures with natural landscape

3.0 INDIGENOUS CRAFTS (3D ART) - WEAVING / MACRAMÉ

Indigenous crafts include creating functional or decorative objects using local or natural materials. **Weaving / Macramé** is a 3D art technique that uses knotting to create decorative fabrics, wall hangings, bags, plant hangers, belts, and accessories.

Definition:

Macramé is a textile-making technique using knots instead of weaving or knitting to produce decorative or functional objects.

Main Knotting Techniques:

- **Square knots** – for flat, structured surfaces
- **Spiral knots** – for tubular, twisted, or cylindrical designs
- **Half hitch knots** – for detailed patterns and borders
- **Lark's head knots** – for attaching cords to a support rod

A. SQUARE KNOTS

- **Definition:** Decorative knot made by crossing cords in a specific sequence.
- **Purpose:** Used in wall hangings, belts, bookmarks, table runners, coasters.

Steps to Make a Square Knot:

1. Cut cords to desired length (usually 1.5-2 times project length per cord).
2. Arrange cords in pairs: working cords (outside) and filler cords (middle).
3. Left cord over filler cords, right cord under filler cords, then pull tight.
4. Repeat in reverse: Right over filler, left under, tighten.
5. Adjust tension to make knots loose (airy) or tight (dense).

Examples of Square Knot Objects:

- Geometric wall hanging with repeated square knots
- Table runner with embedded beads and two-colour patterns
- Bookmark with alternating coloured cords
- Coasters with simple flat square knot design

Practical Activities:

- Create a 10×10 cm square knot swatch to practice tension control
- Make a 20 cm wall hanging with embedded beads

B. SPIRAL KNOTS

- **Definition:** Knot where cords twist in a spiral, forming cylindrical or tubular structures.
- **Purpose:** Used in bag handles, bracelets, ropes, decorative cords, plant hangers.

Steps to Make a Spiral Knot:

1. Select two or more cords.
2. Tie alternating **half knots** continuously in one direction.
3. The cord twists naturally into a spiral.
4. Repeat with alternating colours for pattern.

Examples of Spiral Knot Objects:

- Bag handles in two colours
- Bracelets with twisted pattern
- Tubular cord for hanging plants
- Decorative cord trims on wall hangings

Practical Activities:

- Make a 15 cm spiral knot bracelet using two-tone cords
- Create a tubular plant hanger 50 cm long

C. MATERIALS AND TOOLS

Material / Tool	Use	Examples / Notes
Cords / Ropes	Main material for knots	Cotton, jute, hemp, raffia, recycled fabric strips
Beads	Decoration	Plastic, wood, metal, shells
Scissors	Cutting cords	Sharp scissors for precision
Measuring tape	Cord measurement	Ensure uniform lengths
Wooden dowel / Stick	Support for wall hangings	Bamboo, branch, metal rod
Pins / Clips	Hold cords in place while knotting	Binder clips, sewing pins
Open-source software / Apps	Design planning	Macramé mobile app, Canva, Pinterest inspiration

D. PRACTICAL STEPS / ACTIVITIES

Step 1: Learning Square Knot

- Watch video tutorials for loose and tight square knots
- Practice making small cords (10-15 cm) into flat squares

- Construct a 2-colour web with beads for texture

Step 2: Making Ornamental Wall Hanging

- Arrange cords on a wooden dowel
- Knot in square knot patterns
- Add beads for decoration
- Trim ends neatly, optionally add tassels or fringes

Step 3: Learning Spiral Knot

- Observe tutorials for half knots and twisting
- Twist cords continuously to form a spiral
- Combine colours for attractive pattern

Step 4: Making a Spiral Knot Bag

- Arrange cords for bag length and width
- Knot body with spiral knots
- Add beads or buttons
- Make handles with square or spiral knots

Step 5: Digital Design

- Use Macramé app or open-source software to plan
- Specify knot types, colours, patterns
- Follow design to produce physical object

E. ELEMENTS OF 3D ART IN WEAVING

Element	Explanation	Examples
Texture	Surface feel: smooth, rough, bumpy	Beads on cords, knotted ridges, braided surfaces
Form / Shape	Overall structure	Flat wall hanging, cylindrical bag, tubular cord
Colour	Single or multi-coloured	Two-tone spiral bag, gradient wall hanging
Pattern	Repetition of knots	Checkerboard square knots, spiral stripes
Planes	Flat or curved surfaces	Flat wall hanging, round bag base
Voids	Open spaces in design	Spaces between knots, airy lace-like patterns

F. PRINCIPLES OF 3D ART IN WEAVING

Principle	Explanation	Examples
Balance	Even visual weight in pattern	Symmetrical wall hanging or bag
Contrast	Different cord colours or knot types	Light & dark cord, square vs spiral knot
Rhythm	Repeating knot sequence	Alternating square & spiral knots
Unity	Cohesion of knots, colours, beads	Pattern flows smoothly from top to bottom
Proportion	Size relationships	Small beads on thick cords, handle length vs bag size
Dominance	Focal area	Large central spiral knot or bead cluster as centrepiece

G. PRACTICAL EXAMPLES / PROJECTS

Wall Hangings:

- Geometric square knot pattern with embedded beads
- Two-colour spiral & square knots combination
- Wall hanging with fringe and tassels

Bags / Pouches:

- Spiral knot handles with square knot body
- Two-colour base and top
- Embedded beads, shells, or buttons for decoration

Bracelets & Accessories:

- Spiral knot bracelets in two colours
- Keychains with square knots and beads
- Plant hangers with tubular cords, beads, and tassels

Digital / Virtual Exploration:

- Design patterns using Macramé mobile app
- Watch online tutorials for knotting techniques
- Explore African macramé and global styles for inspiration

Suggested Projects:

1. **Beginner Wall Hanging:** 20×20 cm square knot pattern with beads
2. **Intermediate Bag:** Spiral knot body, square knot handles, 30×20 cm
3. **Bracelet Set:** 3 spiral knot bracelets, two colours, small beads embedded
4. **Plant Hanger:** 50 cm spiral knot with beads, sturdy for pot

H. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- Keep scissors and sharp tools safely
- Avoid tangling cords while knotting
- Use stable support (wooden dowel or stick)
- Keep beads and small objects away from young children
- Work on a clean, flat surface

I. CHECKLIST FOR MACRAMÉ LESSONS

- Understand square and spiral knots
- Practice loose and tight square knots
- Construct ornamental wall hanging
- Practice spiral knots for bag handles
- Construct 2-colour bag using spiral knots
- Plan design using Macramé mobile app
- Complete bag according to design
- Appraise own and peers' works for creativity, neatness, and design flow

J. EXTRA NOTES AND TIPS

- Start with short cords before attempting large wall hangings
- Use recycled cords or fabric strips for practice
- Embed beads for texture and interest
- Combine square & spiral knots for dynamic visual effect
- Keep a sketch or software design plan for guidance
- Experiment with colour combinations for visual appeal
- Add fringe, tassels, or braiding for decorative finish
- Use lark's head knot to attach cords to dowel securely

K. Illustrative Examples (Text Form)

Object	Knot Type	Description
Wall hanging	Square knots	Geometric pattern, embedded beads
Bag	Spiral knots	Two-colour pattern, handles using square knots
Bracelet	Spiral knots	Small cord, two-tone, beads embedded
Plant hanger	Spiral knots	Cylindrical, long cords, bead accents
Keychain	Square knots	Small square knots, fringe at bottom

L. Suggested Activities / Projects

1. Make a **geometric wall hanging** using only square knots and beads.
2. Construct a **two-tone macramé bag** with spiral knot handles and square knot body.
3. Create a **plant hanger** using spiral knots and embellishments.
4. Design a **bracelet set** combining spiral and square knots with colour patterns.
5. **Class collaborative project:** 1-meter-long wall hanging combining square, spiral, and half hitch knots with beads, tassels, and fringes.

3.0 INDIGENOUS CRAFTS (3D ART) - JEWELLERY & ORNAMENTATION (15 LESSONS)

Indigenous crafts include creating functional or decorative objects using **local or natural materials**. Jewellery and ornamentation are **3D art forms** used to **enhance personal appearance or decorate spaces**.

Definition: Jewellery and ornamentation involve **creating wearable or decorative items** using beads, threads, metals, clay, shells, recycled or found objects.

Purpose:

- **Adornment of the body:** necklaces, bracelets, earrings, anklets
- **Decoration of spaces:** suncatchers, wall ornaments, hanging mobiles
- **Skill development:** craftsmanship, design, creativity, and precision

A. MATERIALS AND TOOLS

Material / Tool	Use	Examples / Notes
Beads	Decoration & texture	Glass, wooden, plastic, metal, clay, natural seeds
Threads / Strings	Binding & knotting	Cotton, jute, leather, nylon, elastic
Found objects	Pendants, charms	Shells, buttons, bottle caps, wood scraps, metal pieces
Recyclable materials	Eco-friendly approach	Paper, cardboard, metal scraps, fabric strips
Needles & pins	Stitching beads & ornaments	Embroidery needles, sewing pins
Scissors / cutters	Cutting cords & threads	Sharp scissors or wire cutters
Pliers	Shaping metals	Bending wires, hooks, loops
Glue / Adhesives	Joining & sticking	Craft glue, hot glue, epoxy glue

Reflective materials	Decorative/light effects	Mirrors, sequins, aluminum foil, beads
Safety equipment	Protection	Gloves, aprons, eye protection

B. PRACTICAL STEPS / ACTIVITIES

1. Beaded Cardholder

- **Materials:** Recycled cardboard, beads, threads, glue, fabric scraps

- **Steps:**

1. Cut cardboard to desired size (e.g., 10×7 cm)
2. Cover with fabric or decorative paper for base
3. Stick beads in patterns: geometric shapes, zigzags, floral motifs
4. Add stitched or plaited edges for stability
5. Ensure **balance and rhythm** in bead placement

- **Examples:**

- ▣ Cardholder with alternating red, blue, green beads
- ▣ Geometric diamonds or floral patterns
- ▣ Stitched contrasting threads along edges

2. Necklace with Pendant

- **Materials:** Recycled wood, clay, metal, beads, threads or leather cord

- **Steps:**

1. Prepare pendant: carve, mold, or shape (wood/clay/metal)
2. Sand or polish pendant for smooth finish
3. String beads on thread/cord
4. Attach pendant as focal point
5. Ensure **colour harmony** and proportional design

- **Examples:**

- ▣ Pendant shaped like leaf, heart, geometric form, animal silhouette
- ▣ Two-tone bead patterns complementing pendant
- ▣ Natural-themed: shells + wooden beads

3. Suncatcher Bracelet

- **Materials:** Reflective materials (mirrors, sequins), threads, beads

- **Steps:**

1. Cut reflective materials into small pendants/shapes
2. Attach beads and pendants to cord via knotting or stitching
3. Arrange colours for **visual balance and rhythm**

4. Finish with clasp or tied ends

- **Examples:**

- ▣ Silver + blue reflective beads on elastic cord
- ▣ Mixed media: foil + beads + threads forming sun-like reflection
- ▣ Alternating round and square beads for texture

4. Earrings

- **Materials:** Beads, thin wire, threads

- **Steps:**

1. Cut wire to desired length
2. Add beads in pattern (symmetrical or cascading)
3. Form loop for ear hook
4. Repeat for pair

- **Examples:**

- ▣ Dangle earrings with pendant shape & matching beads
- ▣ Mixed materials: shells + beads + wire

5. Digital / Virtual Design

- Use apps or software (Canva, Macramé apps, Adobe Illustrator)
- Plan bead layout, pendant shapes, colour scheme
- Specify knotting or attachment techniques
- Replicate digital design physically

C. ELEMENTS OF ART IN JEWELLERY & ORNAMENTATION

Element	Explanation	Examples
Colour	Choice of beads, cords, pendants	Red, blue, gold, silver, natural wood, mixed tones
Shape	Geometry of pendants and beads	Circular, oval, square, leaf-shaped, animal silhouette
Texture	Surface feel	Smooth beads, rough metals, woven threads, embossed pendants
Form	Overall 3D structure	Circular bracelet, flat cardholder, hanging necklace, dangling earrings
Space	Open or filled areas	Bead spacing, pendant placement, airy sections for balance
Pattern / Repetition	Visual rhythm	Alternating bead colours, zigzag stitching, geometric patterns

D. PRINCIPLES OF ART IN JEWELLERY & ORNAMENTATION

Principle	Explanation	Examples
Balance	Visual weight distribution	Symmetrical bead layout, evenly spaced pendants
Dominance	Focal point in design	Pendant as centrepiece of necklace or bracelet
Rhythm / Movement	Repeated pattern or flow	Alternating colours/shapes guiding eye along jewellery
Unity / Harmony	Cohesion of elements	Matching thread colour, bead size, pendant shape
Proportion	Size relationship	Pendant size matches necklace length, bracelet width proportional
Contrast	Difference in texture or colour	Smooth beads vs rough pendant, metallic vs matte beads

E. PRACTICAL EXAMPLES / ACTIVITIES

Beaded Cardholder:

- Patterned beads: stripes, diamonds, floral motifs
- Stitched edges in contrasting thread
- Embellished with recycled buttons or charms

Necklace with Pendant:

- Pendant shapes: leaf, heart, geometric triangle, animal silhouette
- Two-colour bead patterns: red & black, green & gold
- Alternating small and large beads for texture and movement

Suncatcher Bracelet:

- Reflective beads + foil pendants
- Spiral knot cord base for structure
- Mixed media: sequins + small mirrors + coloured threads

Other Jewellery Examples:

- **Earrings:** beads + wire loops, shells + beads
- **Keychains:** beads + recycled materials
- **Anklets / Armlets:** woven cords + beads
- **Wall ornaments:** hanging beads + recycled mirrors + threads

Suggested Projects:

1. **Simple Beaded Bracelet:** alternating bead colours, basic clasp
2. **Pendant Necklace:** recycled wood/clay pendant, complementary beads
3. **Cardholder Decoration:** cardboard base with geometric bead pattern
4. **Mixed Media Wall Ornament:** beads, mirrors, threads, tassels
5. **Class Project:** combine multiple techniques (beadwork, stitching, knotting) to create a 30×30 cm hanging ornament

F. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- Handle sharp tools safely (scissors, pliers, cutters)
- Avoid small beads around young children
- Use glue carefully; avoid skin contact
- Work on a clean, flat surface
- Keep reflective materials safe from eye glare

G. CHECKLIST FOR JEWELLERY & ORNAMENTATION LESSONS

- Understand materials and tools for jewellery & ornamentation
- Produce functional **beaded cardholder**
- Make **necklace with pendant** following design principles
- Construct **reflective suncatcher bracelet**
- Combine multiple techniques: stitching, plaiting, beadwork
- Apply principles: balance, rhythm, dominance, unity
- Display and appraise own and peers' works
- Explore digital tools for designing patterns

H. EXTRA NOTES & TIPS

- Start with **simple pendants and basic knots**
- Use **recycled materials** for eco-friendly projects
- Combine colour contrasts and textures for visual interest
- Keep a **design sketchbook** for planning patterns
- Experiment with bead sizes for 3D effects
- Add tassels, threads, or charms for extra ornamentation
- Use reflective materials to enhance light-catching appeal
- Combine beadwork with small knots for texture

I. Illustrative Examples (Text Form)

Object	Technique	Materials	Description
Cardholder	Beadwork + stitching	Recycled cardboard, beads, threads	Geometric bead patterns, stitched edges
Necklace	Pendant + beads	Wood pendant, leather cord, beads	Central leaf pendant with matching bead colours
Bracelet	Reflective + beads	Mirrors, sequins, threads	Spiral knot cord with alternating reflective beads
Earrings	Bead + wire loop	Glass beads, thin wire	Dangle earrings with matching pendant design
Wall ornament	Beads + threads	Beads, foil, thread	Sunburst design with reflective beads and tassels

3.4 EXPANDED

Definition: Jewellery and ornamentation involve **creating wearable or decorative objects** using beads, threads, metals, recycled and found objects. These works combine **functionality, aesthetics, and craftsmanship.**

Purpose:

- **Adornment of the body:** necklaces, bracelets, earrings, anklets, rings
- **Decorative objects:** cardholders, suncatchers, wall ornaments, mobiles
- **Skill development:** knotting, threading, beadwork, polishing, design planning, colour harmony

A. MATERIALS AND TOOLS (Expanded)

Material / Tool	Use	Examples / Notes
Beads	Decoration & texture	Glass, wooden, plastic, metal, clay, seeds, recycled beads
Threads / Strings	Knotting, threading	Cotton, jute, hemp, leather, nylon, elastic
Found / recycled objects	Pendants, charms, focal points	Shells, buttons, bottle caps, cardboard, wood scraps, metal pieces
Adhesives / Glue	Joining beads and objects	Craft glue, hot glue, epoxy glue
Scissors / cutters	Cutting threads,	Sharp scissors for precision

	cords, materials	
Pliers / Wire benders	Shaping wires, hooks, loops	Bend metal pendants, earrings, frames
Needles	Stitching beads or pendants	Embroidery needle, sewing pins
Hole punch	Make holes for threading	Metal punches, craft punches
Reflective / decorative materials	Create light effects	Mirrors, sequins, metallic foil, glass beads
Sandpaper / polish	Finishing surfaces	Smooth rough edges, polish clay, wood, or metal pendants
Measuring tools	Ensure accurate sizing	Rulers, tape measure, calipers
Safety equipment	Protection	Gloves, aprons, goggles

B. PRACTICAL TECHNIQUES (Expanded)

Students should master these **crafting skills** for jewellery and ornamentation:

1. **Gluing** - attach beads, sequins, or found objects to a base.
2. **Cutting** - trim threads, cords, cardboard, or decorative elements precisely.
3. **Bending** - shape wires or metal for pendants, hooks, or loops.
4. **Twisting** - create spiral patterns or decorative wire effects.
5. **Piercing / Hole punching** - make holes in cardboard, beads, wood, or clay for threading.
6. **Threading / Stringing** - arrange beads and pendants along cords or threads.
7. **Knotting / Plaiting** - secure beads, create decorative cords or bracelets.
8. **Painting / Decorating** - apply paint, metallic finish, or dye to beads, threads, or pendants.
9. **Polishing / Sanding** - smooth surfaces for professional finish, enhance shine.
10. **Weaving & layering** - combine threads, cords, or beads for dimensional effect.

Safety Measures:

- Work on **clean, flat surface**
- Handle scissors, pliers, and punches carefully
- Avoid sharp tools near eyes or fingers
- Wear **gloves** when bending metals or applying glue
- Keep small beads away from children

C. PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES (Expanded)

1. Beaded Cardholder

- **Techniques used:** threading, gluing, cutting, stitching

- **Steps:**

1. Cut cardboard to size (e.g., 10×7 cm)
2. Cover with fabric or paper
3. Stick beads in patterns (stripes, diamonds, zigzags)
4. Stitch edges using plaited or reinforced thread
5. Ensure **visual balance, rhythm, and harmony**

- **Examples:**

- ▣ Cardholder with alternating red, blue, green beads
- ▣ Diamond or floral bead patterns
- ▣ Stitched edges with contrasting thread

2. Necklace with Pendant

- **Techniques used:** threading, hole punching, polishing, gluing

- **Steps:**

1. Shape pendant from clay, wood, or metal
2. Sand or polish pendant for smooth finish
3. Thread beads in **alternating sizes/colors** along cord
4. Attach pendant as focal point
5. Adjust bead placement for balance and harmony

- **Examples:**

- ▣ Leaf, heart, star, geometric triangle, animal-shaped pendants
- ▣ Two-tone bead pattern complementing pendant
- ▣ Natural-themed: shells + wooden beads

3. Suncatcher Bracelet

- **Techniques used:** threading, gluing, twisting, knotting, polishing

- **Steps:**

1. Thread reflective beads and foil pendants on cord
2. Twist cords to form spiral patterns
3. Paint or polish reflective elements for shine
4. Finish with secure knotting or clasp

- **Examples:**

- ▣ Spiral knot base with silver & blue reflective beads
- ▣ Alternating round & square beads

▣ Mixed-media: foil + beads + threads

4. Earrings

- **Techniques used:** piercing, threading, twisting, bending

- **Steps:**

1. Cut and shape thin wire
2. Thread beads in pattern or dangle
3. Bend wire to form loop for ear hook
4. Repeat for pair

- **Examples:**

- ▣ Dangle earrings: round beads alternating with faceted beads
- ▣ Shell & bead combination
- ▣ Twisted wire design for spiral effect

5. Keychains

- **Techniques used:** gluing, threading, painting, twisting

- **Steps:**

1. Cut recycled material (cardboard, metal scraps)
2. Paint or decorate base
3. Add beads and charms via threading or gluing
4. Attach keyring

- **Examples:**

- ▣ Painted geometric pendant with threaded beads
- ▣ Shell & bead combination keychain

6. Wall Ornaments

- **Techniques used:** cutting, gluing, painting, threading, layering

- **Steps:**

1. Create base from cardboard or wood
2. Arrange beads, sequins, mirrors for pattern
3. Glue in layers for depth
4. Thread cords for hanging

- **Examples:**

- ▣ Sunburst pattern with reflective beads
- ▣ Flower or geometric shapes with foil & threads
- ▣ Tassel fringes for texture

D. ELEMENTS OF ART (Expanded)

Element	Explanation	Examples
Colour	Choice of beads, threads, pendants	Red & gold, blue & silver, mixed tones
Shape	Geometry of pendants & beads	Circular, square, oval, leaf, star, geometric forms
Texture	Surface feel	Smooth beads, rough recycled metal, woven threads, embossed pendants
Form	Overall 3D structure	Bracelet, necklace, wall ornament, pendant, earrings
Space	Arrangement of beads & pendants	Open vs filled, balanced negative spaces
Pattern / Repetition	Rhythm of knots or beads	Alternating colours, zigzag thread lines, spiral knots

E. PRINCIPLES OF ART (Expanded)

Principle	Explanation	Examples
Balance	Visual symmetry in design	Symmetrical bead layout, evenly spaced pendants
Dominance	Focal point	Pendant as centrepiece of necklace or bracelet
Rhythm / Movement	Repeated sequence creating flow	Alternating bead sizes/colors along cord
Unity / Harmony	Cohesion of all elements	Matching thread, bead size, and pendant shape
Proportion	Correct size relationships	Pendant size matches necklace length, bracelet width proportional
Contrast	Difference in texture/colour	Smooth vs rough beads, metallic vs matte, shiny vs dull

F. DIGITAL / VIRTUAL DESIGN

- Use **Macramé or jewellery design apps**, Canva, or free CAD tools
- Plan jewellery: bead colours, knot types, pendant shape
- Simulate **3D designs digitally** before crafting

- Follow digital plan to **create physical object with accuracy**
- Create **portfolio of designs** for assessment

G. APPRECIATION AND CRITIQUE

- Display finished pieces for peer discussion
- Observe **diversity, craftsmanship, and originality**
- Critique using elements & principles of art:
 - ▣ Craftsmanship quality
 - ▣ Colour combination & harmony
 - ▣ Balance, rhythm, dominance
 - ▣ Creativity and originality

H. PRACTICAL EXAMPLES / PROJECT IDEAS (Expanded)

Object	Techniques	Materials	Description / Examples
Cardholder	Gluing, stitching, threading	Cardboard, beads, threads	Geometric patterns, plaited edges, mixed beads
Necklace	Threading, hole punching, polishing	Pendant, beads, leather cord	Leaf, heart, triangle pendant with complementary beads
Bracelet	Twisting, stringing, gluing	Reflective beads, foil, threads	Spiral cord with multicoloured shiny beads
Earrings	Piercing, threading, bending	Wire, beads	Dangling earrings with alternating colours
Keychain	Gluing, threading, painting	Recycled materials, beads	Painted recycled pendant with threaded beads
Wall ornament	Cutting, gluing, threading	Beads, foil, threads	Sunburst design, reflective elements, layered texture
Mobile	Threading, knotting, layering	Beads, threads, shells	Hanging beads & shells with rhythmical pattern

Suggested Projects for Assessment:

1. Create a **3-piece jewellery set**: bracelet, necklace, earrings using the same theme
2. Design a **wall ornament** combining beads, threads, reflective materials
3. Make a **functional beaded cardholder** with geometric patterns
4. Construct a **suncatcher bracelet** with reflective materials and spiral cord design
5. Prepare a **digital design portfolio** of 3 proposed jewellery/ornamentation objects

I. CHECKLIST FOR JEWELLERY & ORNAMENTATION LESSONS

- Identify and use **materials & tools correctly**
- Apply **crafting techniques**: gluing, cutting, bending, twisting, threading, painting, polishing
- Produce functional **cardholder, necklace, bracelet**
- Combine techniques **creatively**
- Apply **elements and principles of art** in design
- Ensure **safety precautions**
- Present work for **critique and peer assessment**
- Explore **digital design platforms** for planning and simulation