



VIRTUAL INSTRUCTION GUIDE

Workshop: Collage Basics

Teaching Artist: Jonathan Stein

Explore the medium of collage while learning paper tearing and composition techniques. You will also be introduced to artists Mickalene Thomas, Deborah Roberts, Hannah Höch, and Jaune Quick-To-See Smith.





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OBJECTIVES:

You will learn:

- Basic collage terminology
- Paper design techniques (folding, scoring, tearing)
- Gluing techniques
- How to experiment with composition to create an original artwork
- About the Cubist art movement in art history
- About the work of artists Mickalene Thomas, Deborah

Roberts, Hannah Hoch, & Jaune Quick-To-See Smith

MATERIALS:

- Glue stick
- Construction paper (various colors)
- Pencil
- Markers (various colors)
- Magazines, coloring books, and/or junk mail (optional)
- A table or flat surface







DIFFERENTIATED LEARNING

Methods

Instruction is provided in text and video formats, available in both Spanish and English.

You may also work by printing this art-making guide.

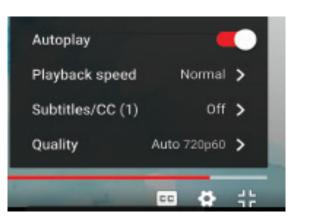
YouTube can automatically create closed captions.

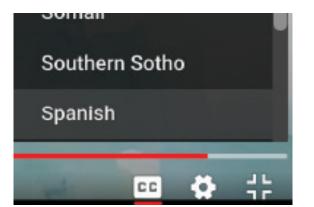


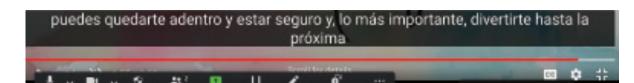
Click the [CC] button near the lower right corner of the viewer frame.

Please note: captions are generated by algorithms, so their quality may vary.

A variety of language subtitles are available for each video.







- Paper can be torn using one or two hands. For one-handed tearing, hold paper between one hand and another body part (elbow, foot, chin, etc.) or between one hand and a heavy object, such as a book.
- If you have hearing or sensory impairments, a partner can model the art-making techniques using non-verbal actions.
- Paper can be pre-torn into shapes. You may be engaged with just creating your own composition, and that's okay!





BACKGROUND/RESOURCES

You will be introduced to these artists, art histories, movements and/or concepts:

Collage: A piece of art created by combining photos, clippings or objects onto a surface.

Cubism: An early 20th-century movement that experimented with representations of reality, with artists often incorporating multiple points of view into a single image.

Paper manipulation techniques: Ways of handling paper to create new shapes like **tearing** (ripping or pulling apart), **folding** (bending part of the paper onto itself to cover another part of it), and **scoring** (bending and flattening the paper to create a line so you can tear the paper more easily)



INSTRUCTION:



First, let's gather our materials. You'll need a pencil, glue, some colored markers, and colored construction paper. If you have one, you can also use a magazine.

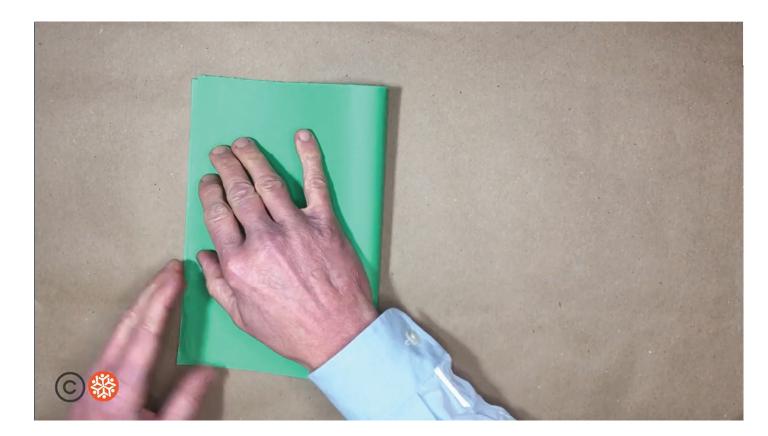


Fold the paper so that the two corners of one side meet the two corners on the opposite side.

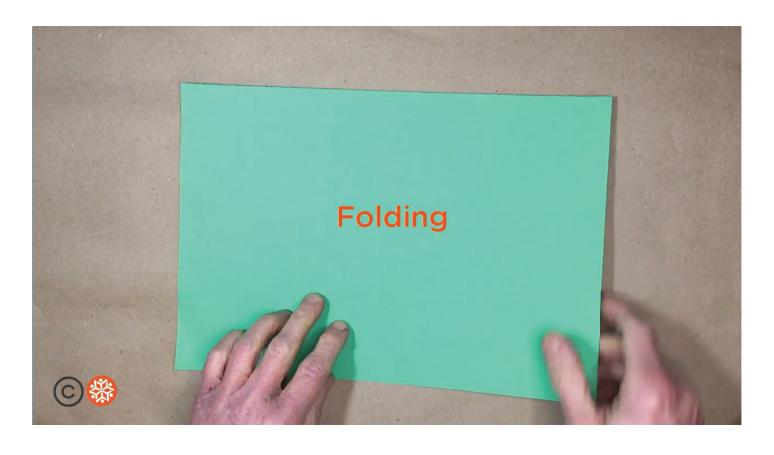
Step 2: **Tearing paper**



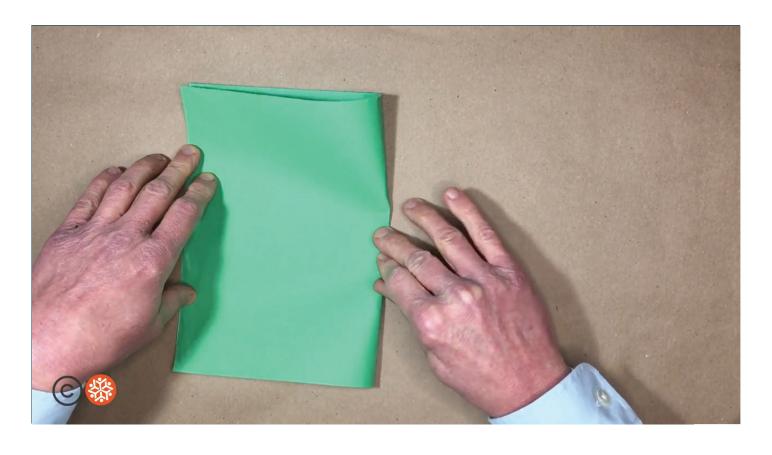
The first thing we'll try is **tearing** paper. Choose one piece of colored construction paper.



Once they meet up, hold that area down with one hand. On the opposite side of where the corners have met, there will be a bend in the paper. It might look kind of rounded.



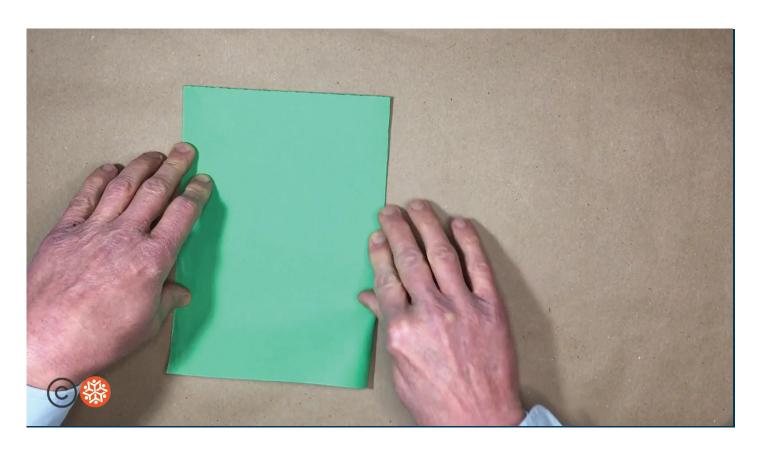
To help us tear the paper, we'll fold it first. **Folding** is moving something over onto itself so that one part of it covers another.



With your other hand, push down first in the center of the paper.







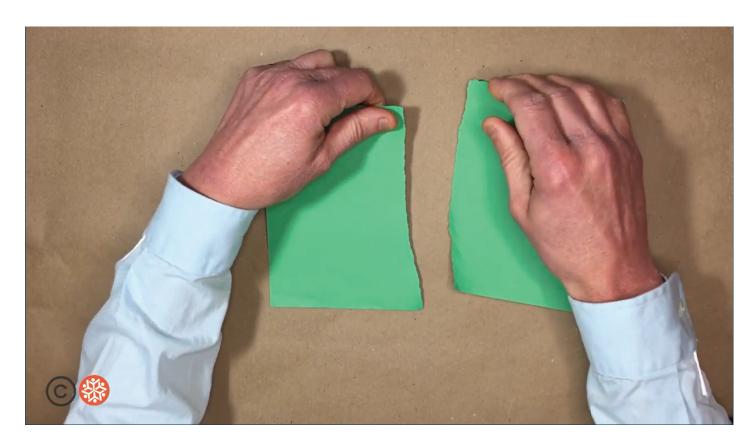
Then, move your hand out towards the bend and over to flatten it down. Push down and move your fingers up and down the edge a few times, flattening the entire edge. This is called **scoring**.



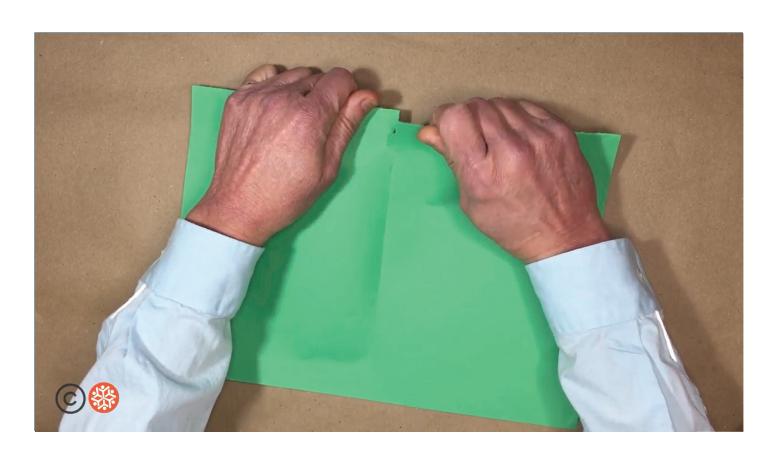
Keep pinching and gently pull your hands apart, one from the other. The paper should tear along the line as you pull your hands apart slowly. Don't worry if the line isn't perfect! It takes some practice.



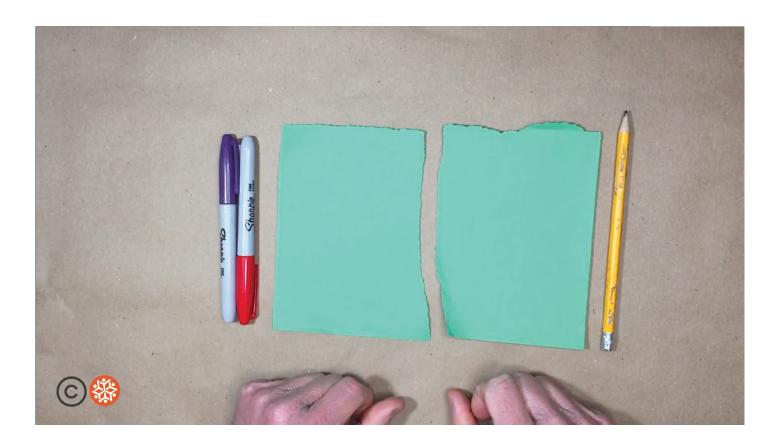
Now, let's tear the paper along the line we've created. Unfold your paper. Hold and pinch the paper with your hands close together, and the fold in between them.



Let's try tearing the paper again without scoring. What happens? The line is probably a little less straight, especially depending on if you pulled harder with one hand over the other.



Place your thumbs on the front side of the paper and your fingers on the back side of the paper.



Now, prepare your pencils and markers. Let's draw some patterns or images or lines on the piece of construction paper this time before you tear it. This makes it even more colorful and bold.



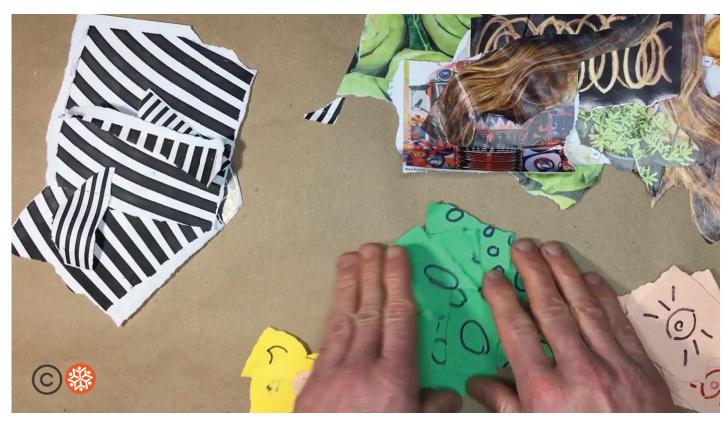




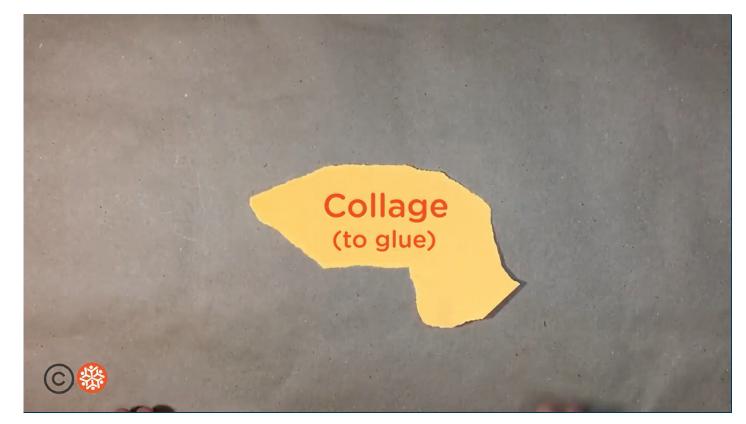
Once you have finished drawing on the construction paper, you can tear it using the techniques we just learned.



You can just tear out parts that you like. For example, this image has a bus with a person on it. I only want the bus, so I'm going to just tear that part out, using the techniques we've learned.



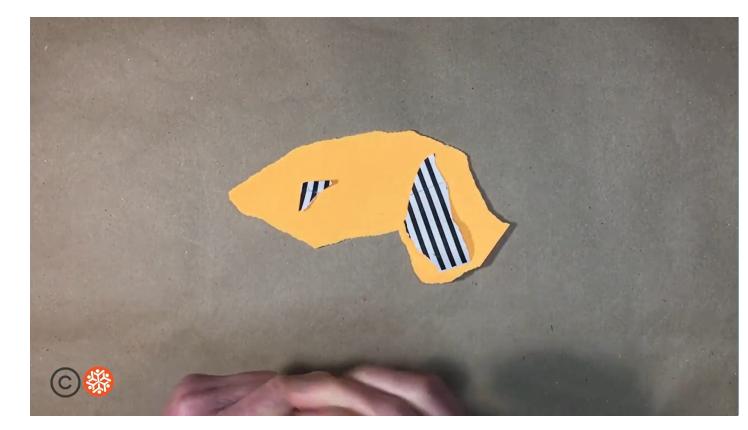
As an artist, it really helps to keep your workspace organized. I encourage you to separate your collage papers into different piles.



"Collage" is a word from the French language. It means "to glue." Let's practice gluing. Make sure your glue stick is ready.



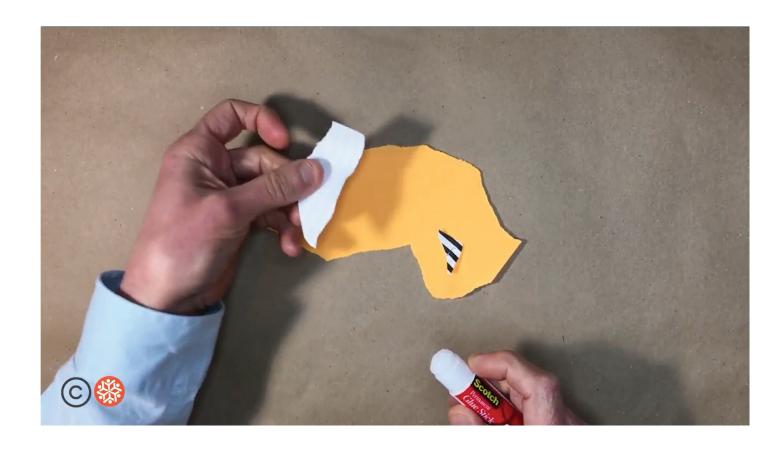
Images for collages can also be found in magazines. If you have one, take a look through it for pictures that you can tear out and add to your collage papers.



I encourage you to think about your composition, and how you would like your pieces to fit together when you're going to glue them. Try some different ideas out before gluing.







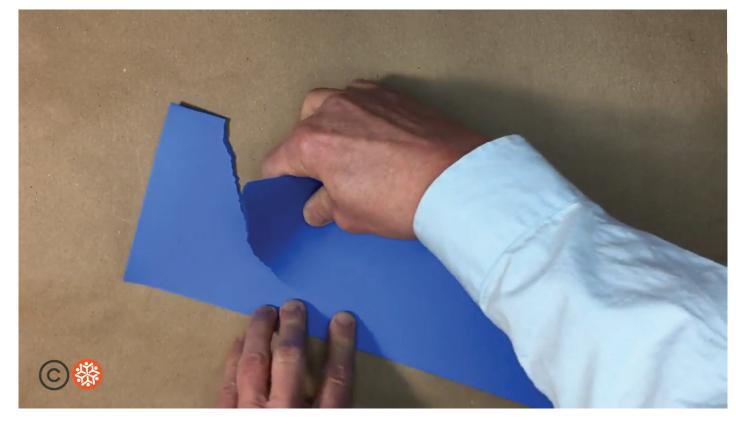
Once you're happy with your placement, turn your collage paper over. Rub some glue on it, then put it back where you had it.



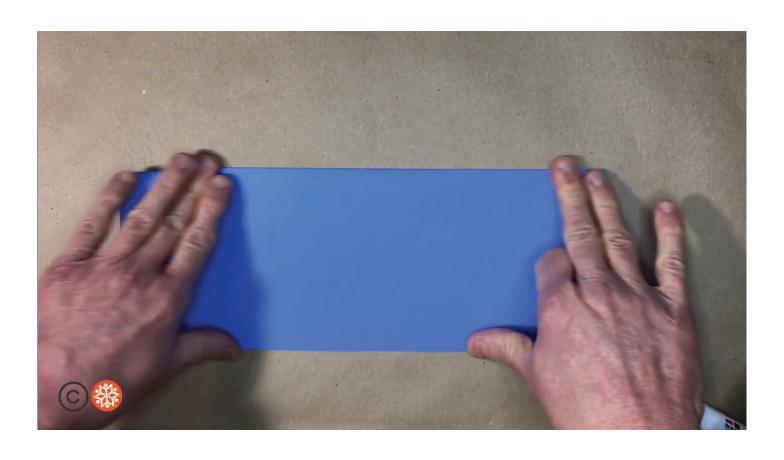
Using the techniques we've learned, crease the paper.



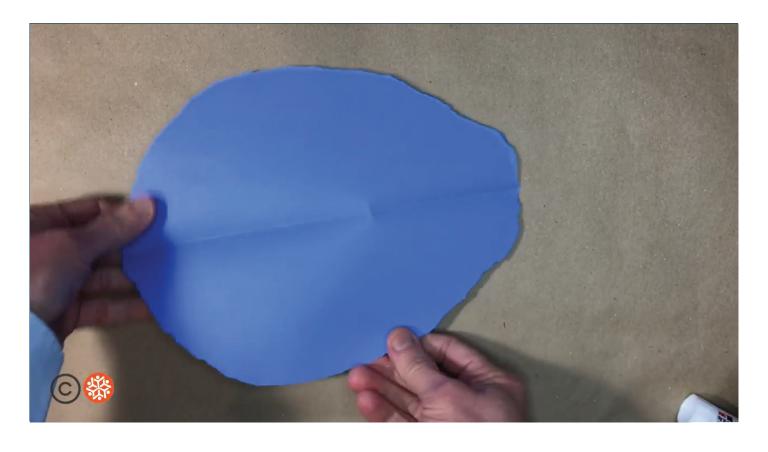
Now, we'll make our collage. I'm proposing that we make a head shape, and then add some facial features to that head shape.



We're going to make an oval-like shape. Start tearing one end, and slightly turn the paper as you tear.



To start, find a large piece of construction paper. Pick any color you like. Fold it in half long ways.



Keep moving your fingers and your thumbs with your hand, and then tear in a semi-circle. Once you reach the edge, you should have an oval-like shape to use for your head.







Cubism

Here are some collages made by other artists that may help inspire your creation.

Who wrote this history?



Art history has a problem. It almost always has been written by men. So, whenever you look at anything with art history ask yourself: who wrote this history, and who is it serving?



Cubism

multiple ways of seeing

many perspectives and angles



Pablo Picasso

Still Life with Chair Caning, 1912

The first image is from an art movement called **Cubism**. Cubism tried to show multiple ways of seeing something, not just one angle.



Hannah Hoch

Flight, 1931



collage in art history.

Deborah Roberts

As I Am, 2017

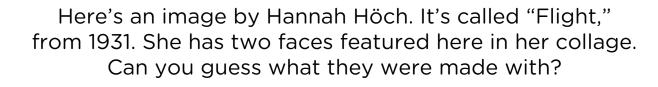
©

This is called "As I Am" by Deborah Roberts, from 2017. Look at the interesting choices she makes for the child's face. I encourage you to experiment like she does.

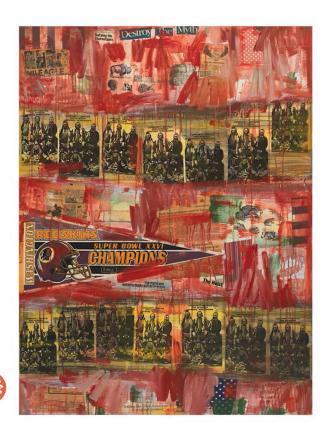
This image by Pablo Picasso is called "Still Life With

Chair Caning." This gets credit as being the first









Jaune Quick-to-See Smith

Target, 1992



Mickalene Thomas *Untitled #14,* 2015

Time to collage!

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This next one is called "Target" by Jaune Quick-To-See Smith, from 1992. I want to point out the repetition that she uses, and how that plays into her collage. You can maybe think about repeating an image more than once in your collage.



I've finished my collage. You can take as long as you want with yours. I'm going to show mine as an example.



This final one is by Mickalene Thomas, called "Untitled #14" from 2015. This most relates to the kind of collage we're about to make: smaller pieces of paper, put together to form a face.



Thank you so much for joining me today! You've done a great job.



Now, make your own collage. Will your face have ears? Whiskers? A beard? Will it have two eyes or four or eight eyes? Lots of hair? No hair? Purple hair? You get to decide!





LEARNING STANDARDS

This workshop is aligned to the following state and national anchor standards. It can be differentiated for learners at every grade level. (For arts performance standard alignments at specific grade levels, feel free to email **programs@snowcityarts.org**.)

ILLINOIS ARTS LEARNING STANDARDS

Anchor Standards: Creating

- **CR1.** Generate and conceptualize artistic ideas and work.
- CR2. Organize and develop artistic ideas and work.
- CR3. Revise, refine, and complete artistic work.

Anchor Standards: Connecting

 CN11. Relate artistic ideas and works with societal, cultural, and historical context to deepen understanding.

COMMON CORE STATE STANDARDS

English Language Arts: College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards

Language

• CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.L.6. Acquire and use accurately a range of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when encountering an unknown term important to comprehension or expression.

Standards for Mathematical Practice

- **SMP.5.** Use appropriate tools strategically.
- **SMP.6.** Attend to precision.
- **SMP.7.** Look for and make use of structure.





If you are interested in **receiving school credit** for the work you have completed in this workshop or if you would like to **have your artwork displayed** in a Snow City Arts exhibition space or virtual gallery, please visit https://snowcityarts.org/consent-releases/

Contact us at programs@snowcityarts.org if you have questions, would like to offer feedback, or would like to continue working with us virtually.







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