

Lesson #18 Paint with Tempera

Grade Level: 1-12



Description/Objective

Students experience the painting process in a quiet non-competitive atmosphere. They paint on a large sheet of paper while listening to peaceful music. Tempera paint provides many possibilities for creative expression. The students learn to enjoy painting and appreciate color relationships. They develop the ability to control the paint and brush.

Time

1 hour

Materials

Newspaper

Old adult sized shirts to be used as smocks (one per student and teacher!)

Small jars with lids (one for each color)

Tempera paint (colors listed under procedure)

#8 or larger watercolor brush for each container

12" x 18" manila or colored construction paper (one per student)

1 8" x 24" white, manila or colored construction paper can be used for younger students

Damp cloth (one per supply table area)

Large utility brush for cleaning paint off brushes

Color wheel

Peaceful music

Clothesline and pins to hang pictures to dry

Procedure

1. Put protective newspaper on paint supply area and on each student's desk.

2. Have students put on smocks.

3. Students can help fill jars with tempera paint, mixing various hues, tints and shades. Fill each container to two-thirds capacity.

Primary Colors: Colors that cannot be made by mixing.

Red

Yellow

Blue

Secondary Colors: Colors that are mixtures of two primary colors.

Green - Mix yellow and blue

Violet - Mix red and blue

Orange - Mix red and yellow

Intermediate Colors: Colors that are mixtures of one primary color and one secondary color.

Red-orange Yellow-orange Yellow-green

Blue-green Blue-violet Red-violet

Complementary Colors: Colors opposite each other on the color wheel.

Red is the complement of green.

Yellow is the complement of violet.

Blue is the complement of orange.

Definitions:

Hue is another name for color.

Tint is made by adding a color to white.

Shade is made by adding black to a color.

Intensity is the brightness or dullness of a color.

Value is the lightness or darkness of a color.

1. Teachers and students can both experiment mixing tints and shades. When making a tint, start with one half jar of white and add any of the primary, secondary or intermediate colors. When mixing a shade, start with one half jar of primary, secondary or intermediate color and add a small amount of black. Please

note: Best to purchase magenta, turquoise, silver and gold pre-mixed. These bright, rich colors extend the above list and are difficult to make.

2. When all the colors are mixed, put a brush in each container. Pass out paper and turn on music.
3. Have the students choose a color to begin their painting.
4. The paint can be passed clockwise until every color has been used. Or, when students are finished with a color, they return the container with the brush in it to the supply cart or table. Have students use only one color at a time.
5. Participants should be fairly quiet during painting.
6. Hang the finished paintings or set them on the floor.
7. In certain situations, let the students know they will only be painting one piece of work in order to slow down their pace.
8. The lid and rim of the jar need to be cleaned with a moist cloth.
9. The paint brushes clean quickly with a large kitchen brush.