

**ART
IMAGE
PUBLICATIONS**



2026-2027

artimagepublications.com

Important message

As of 2026, our resources are only available in **digital format**.

Our prints and printed guides are no longer available.

Our digital resources are available on line, at:

artimagepublications.com

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The perfect formula to implement an art appreciation program.

Program Description

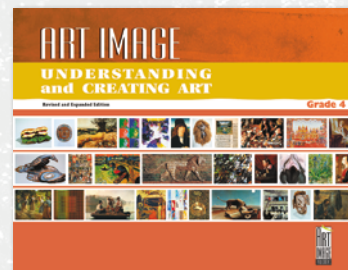
The Art Image Appreciation Digital program offer students a broad exposure to works of art, helping them to understand the importance of art in a variety of cultures from different times and places. Each Teacher's Guide is organized in model lessons that incorporate concepts and skills from the National Core Arts Standards. All lessons cover the four essential components of arts instruction: Aesthetic Perception, Art History and Culture, Art Criticism, and Studio Production.

Each digital guide includes:

- revised and enhanced lesson plans based on the popular Art Image Series;
- 15 detailed theme-based easy-to-use lessons;
- 30 high quality digital images for projection in the classroom;
- guided discussion to introduce elements and principles of art;
- art criticism based on both fine art images and student artwork;
- biographies of featured artists;
- effective for both a classroom situation or an individual group study.



D200558 Art Image Digital Guide grade 1 \$79.00



D200561 Art Image Digital Guide grade 4 \$79.00



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D200562 Art Image Digital Guide grade 5 \$79.00



D200560 Art Image Digital Guide grade 3 \$79.00



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ART IMAGE APPRECIATION PROGRAM

UNDERSTANDING and CREATING ART

Digital Guides

Grades 1 to 6

15 theme-based lessons included in each guide

Grade 6 Activity 10

SHAPES AND COLORS

Artists

Sonia Delaunay (1885-1979)
Born in Russia

Piet Mondrian (1872-1944)
Born in the Netherlands


Mark Rothko (1903-1970)
Born in Russia

Vocabulary

Abstract art

Objectives

- Be introduced to three prominent figures in the American art scene.
- Become more visually sensitive to abstraction in painting.
- Learn more about the specific characteristics of **Abstract art**.
- Find design elements.
- Become aware that abstract works, like figurative works, express feelings.
- Determine which work of art they prefer and give reasons for their choices.
- Use the specific elements of design and composition in their own artworks.



Key vocabulary

EXPERIMENT and CREATE

Objective

Students will complete a visually interesting two-dimensional **abstract** composition.

TECHNIQUE and MATERIALS

These paper collage

- 1 8 1/2 in. (21 x 28 cm) oak tag (one sheet per student)
- 1 Package of unsorted color tissue papers (preferably warm and cool colors)
- 1 Acrylic polymer medium or liquid laundry starch
- 1 Large brush
- 1 Scissors

PROCEDURE

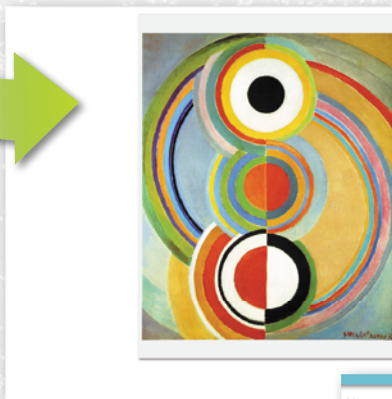
- Begin the session by telling students that they will be using the design elements - colors, shapes, space, and balance - as a form of language to make a clear collage of an **abstract** artwork. There should be no figurative. They are to only use shapes and forms, preferably geometric - squares and rectangles - in different dimensions (tall, medium, or small) and different proportions (wide/narrow or narrow/high). Their artwork is to be static and balanced (no diagonal lines).
- Using a sheet of oak tag as a background surface, students cut out shapes in the transparent tissue paper and apply them in overlapping stages

ASSESSMENT

Assign each student a work that is not their own and ask them to write a short paragraph in which they evaluate the effectiveness of their classroom's composition. In their opinion, to what extent was their classroom able to apply the concepts learned such as the use of overlapping to create new colors? What kinds of geometric shapes were mainly used? Do the shapes vary in size and coloration? How are the shapes arranged in the composition? Is the composition static and balanced? Students then compare each other's analyses.

Creating activity and assessment

30 high resolution images for projection in the classroom



Information about artists and their works

OBSERVE and RESPOND

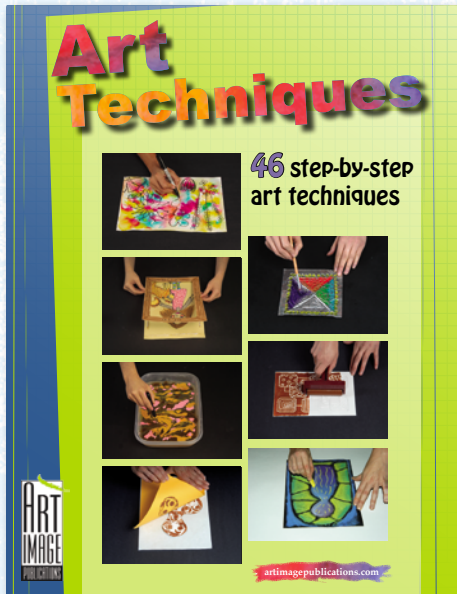
Presentation of Artist and Work

Sonia Delaunay was born in Russia in 1885. She studied in Russia and Germany, and then moved to Paris in 1906. She married the painter Robert Delaunay, one of the pioneers of modern abstraction, and soon began to create works herself. Like her husband, Delaunay eventually died with the depiction of light and movement. She was fascinated by the pulsating power of color relationships and introduced a technical innovation into her large, brightly colored canvases. Delaunay's work extends to painting, textile design, and stage set design. She revolutionized the art of fabric design by creating fabrics with abstract patterns and contrasting colors. Her interest in fabric design and interior decoration made her one of the most important members of the Art Deco movement. She wanted to make the world a brighter and more interesting place. Delaunay worked all her life in France and died in Paris in 1979.

1. Group students around the images to discuss three **abstract** works of art. Explain that an **abstract** painting is neither anecdotal nor figurative; it does not tell a story and it does not contain any recognizable objects or figures. The meaning of an **abstract** painting or sculpture is contained in the grouping of the shapes, colors, and forms of which it is composed. In order to decipher the artist's meaning and intent, it is important to know how to "read" and interpret the basic elements of visual art. Most of all, viewers must be emotionally receptive.
2. Present the three works of art. The first, made in 1938, is entitled No. 129. As it is by a woman painter named Sonia Delaunay. The second work, entitled *Broadway Boogie Woogie*, was done in 1942 by a Dutch artist named Piet Mondrian. The last one is entitled, but it is known as *Number 25*. It was painted in 1949 by an American artist named Mark Rothko.
3. **Suggested quiz** (10 minutes)
 - Display the images alongside the following questions and the names of the artists. Students are to write their answers on a piece of paper.
 - a) Which of the three paintings is in warm colors? (Delaunay)
 - b) Which painting contains only primary colors? (Mondrian)
 - c) Which painting has many curves in it? (Delaunay)
 - d) Which painting has a predominantly horizontal composition? (Rothko)
 - e) Which painting has especially hard, contrasting lines? (Mondrian)
 - f) Which painter has a blurred effect? (Delaunay)
4. Focus again on the images.
 - What words and impressions come to mind when you look at these **abstract** works?

Questions to facilitate retention and encourage critical thinking skills

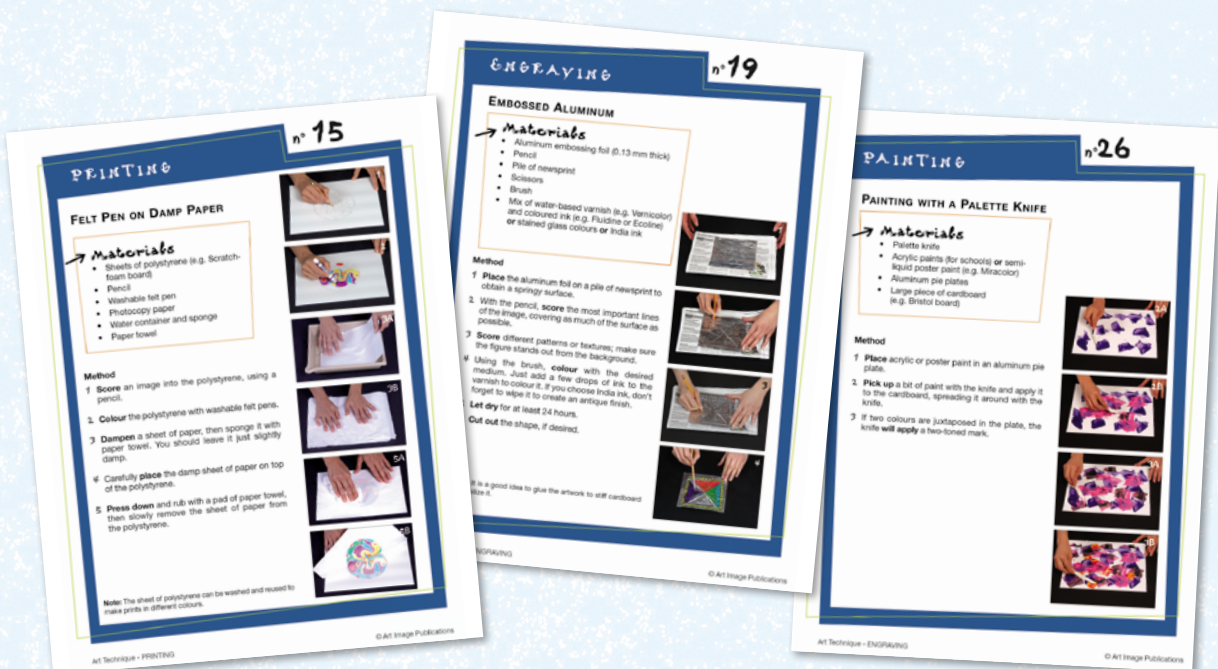
Art Techniques Digital Guidebook



This Digital Guidebook contains 46 Step-by-Step art techniques.

- Drawing • Painting
- Modeling • Printmaking
- and more!

Project the art techniques in your classroom or share the digital guidebook with your students.



D10600 Art Techniques \$24.95