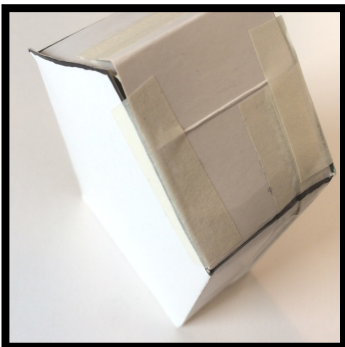
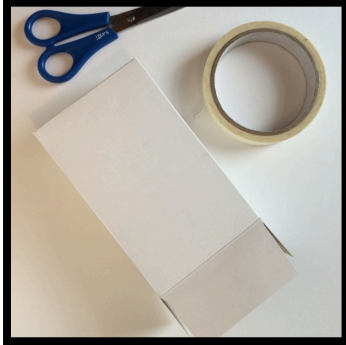


NDEBELE MINI HOUSE CRAFT



You can also use felt-pens, paint or paint pens to add colour for a more bold effect

materials

Old packaging boxes (like those tea comes in)
Scissors
Pencil
Masking tape
Colours (pencils, pens or paint)

step by step

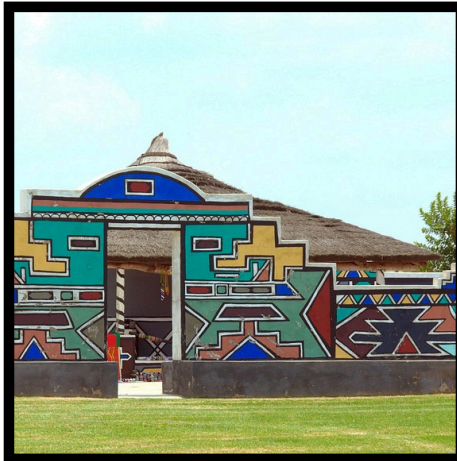
- Start by carefully opening out your box
- Remake your box inside-out
- Use masking tape to secure the joints
- Draw the triangle shape for your roof
- Cut down the lines leaving the two sides of the box connected
- Fold the card into place to complete the roof and tape
- Sketch the geometric shapes and symbols onto your box
- Add bold, flat colour - remember to leave the background white
- Use black to outline all your shapes & you're done. Admire your house!



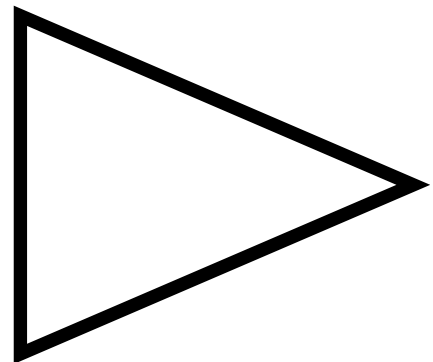
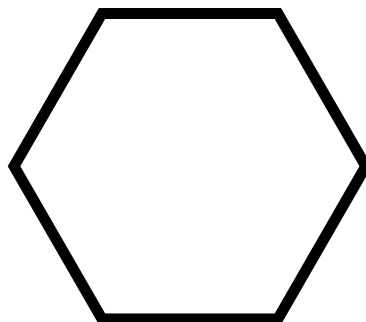
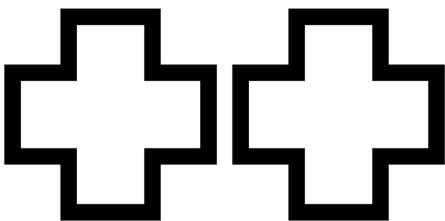
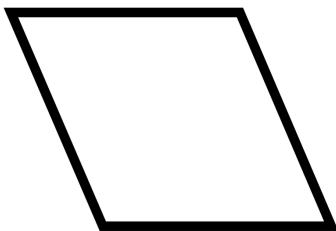
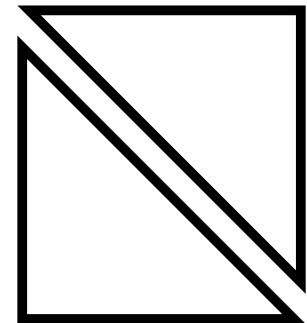
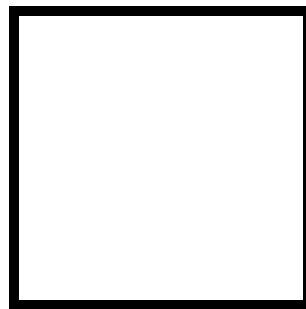
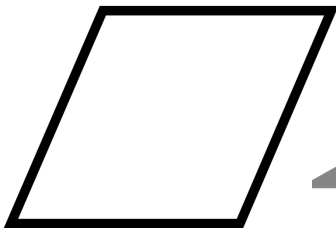
FUN CRAFT ACTIVITY FOR KIDS

NDEBELE MINI HOUSE CRAFT

Ndebele inspiration



try combining these shapes



FUN CRAFT ACTIVITY FOR KIDS

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Georgia O'Keeffe artist study resource

Georgia O'Keeffe (1887 - 1986) artist research

O'Keeffe was born in America and raised on a farm. She wanted to become an artist even as a young child, and her parents encouraged her education and gave her art lessons. O'Keeffe went on to study at the Art Institute of Chicago and then became a commercial artist, later becoming an art teacher in Texas.



Michael A. Vreeland, *Photograph of Georgia O'Keeffe, c.1960*
 "Nobody sees a flower really - it is so small we haven't got time. So I said to myself - I'll paint what I see - what the flower is to me, but I'll paint it big and they will be surprised into taking time to look at it."

Anna Hultzen, a friend of O'Keeffe's, sent some of her charcoal drawings to an art dealer in New York who advised them and included them in an exhibition. O'Keeffe was angry when she found out that they had been exhibited without her knowledge or permission, so she went to speak to the dealer, Alfred Stieglitz. This meeting was the start of their relationship, and later they were married.

O'Keeffe was inspired by the landscape around her, and did not need a traditional easel or palette. She often painted where she was in Texas.

However, she inspired O'Keeffe and she did many large canvases filled with abstract flower shapes. She also lived in Mexico which was the source of her sun-bleached skulls seen in some of her paintings.

When her husband died, O'Keeffe moved to Mexico where she continued to make art. She continued even when her husband began to fail, using drawing pencils, watercolour and clay. She died aged 98.

- How did O'Keeffe's parents encourage her interest in art?
- In what city did she work as an art teacher?
- How did Anna Hultzen help O'Keeffe get career?
- Why was Georgia O'Keeffe upset with Alfred Stieglitz?
- How were O'Keeffe's paintings of flowers different from other floral paintings?
- Why do you think she changed to art mediums other than when her eyesight began to fail?

Add extra research if you can...



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Hilma af Klint artist study resource

Hilma af Klint (1862 - 1944)

Hilma af Klint was a Swedish artist, who used mostly watercolours. Her abstract paintings are often large and colourful and include symbols to represent her spiritual ideas.

The artist, Klara Karlensköld and Freda Mandel had been thought of as wanting abstracts, but Hilma's first abstract works were produced earlier, though she did not find the same level of recognition for her art.

As a child Klint spent summers on her family's farm on a lake island in Sweden. She became inspired by the natural world and this can be seen in her work, influenced by her father who was a naturalist, she was also interested in mathematics which is visible in the geometry in her paintings.

When her artistic skills were recognized at an early age, Klint was given the opportunity to study for 3 years at the Academy of Fine Arts in Stockholm. She studied as a landscape and portrait painter and earned an income from the sale of art but she went on to develop her own separate work which she did not exhibit which was abstract in nature.

She produced over 1200 paintings and many sketches as part of the 'The work which she stated in her will should not be shown until 30 years after her death, as she felt that the world was not ready to understand them.



Michelle de Meo in her article on <https://www.theredhead.com.au/2018/05/10/hilma-af-klint-abstract-art/>

Task 1 Answer these questions in full sentences.

1. What were the early influences on Hilma af Klint's art?

2. How did Klara Karlensköld and Freda Mandel help Hilma af Klint's art?

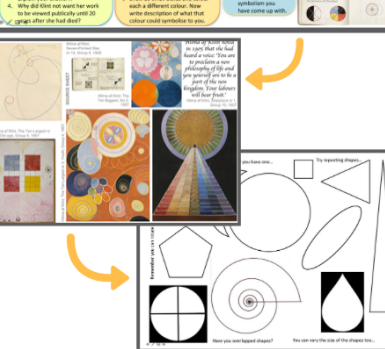
3. Why was Hilma af Klint's work not shown until 30 years after her death?

Task 2 Colour has meaning and significance in Klint's work: she called that which she 'knew of all colour', she 'knew the colour scale of spiritual, not sense, the spiritual and psychic. The spiritual colour of light, of the radiation of life-force'.

• Draw 10 small boxes and colour each a different colour. Write one description of what that colour could symbolise to you.

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Sonia Delaunay artist study resource

Sonia Delaunay (1885-1979) artist research

Sonia Delaunay was born in Ukraine to Jewish parents. She was named originally Sonia Winitzka Stern, but changed this several times during her life. Her family were poor, and she was sent, aged seven, to live with her wealthy uncle and his wife. This enabled Sonia to receive a good education, to travel and to experience art galleries and museums.

When she was sixteen years old, Delaunay went to Germany to study art, and she continued her training in Paris two years later. There she met and married Robert Delaunay, also an artist, and the couple became influential in the art world.

The Delaunays founded an art movement called Orphism together, which was focused on the use of vibrant abstract colour. Sonia was influenced throughout her life by the abstract cubism of Ukrainian peasant paintings which she remembered from her childhood.

It was the birth of their sons in 1911, that sparked a development in Sonia Delaunay's ideas about art: she created a patchwork quilt for her son and was inspired by the way she could experiment with placing different colours alongside each other and how the appearance and effects changed when fabric was placed by different colours.

When Robert was focused mainly on painting, Sonia branched out and produced designs and artworks in many different fields. She created stage sets and costumes, mosaics, fabrics and interiors and set up her own shop in 1921 which attracted well-known and generous customers.

Robert Delaunay died in 1941. Sonia dedicated herself to ensuring his achievements were recognized as a difficult time for her as Jewish heritage made her vulnerable during WWII.

After the war, Sonia Delaunay's reputation as an artist was built-up again, and she was the subject of an exhibition at a major French museum in 1967.



Michelle de Meo in her article on <https://www.theredhead.com.au/2018/05/10/sonia-delaunay-abstract-art/>

Task 1 Answer the following questions in full sentences.

1. What were the challenges that Sonia Delaunay faced in her life?

2. What influenced Sonia Delaunay's art?

3. What motivated Sonia Delaunay about colour?

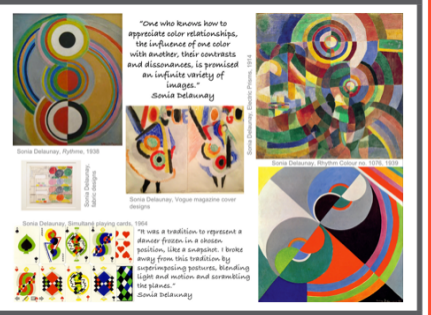
4. What were the different times that Sonia Delaunay's reputation as an artist was built-up again, and she was the subject of an exhibition at a major French museum in 1967?

Task 2 Look at the examples of Sonia Delaunay's artwork. Using this inspiration create your own three-dimensional composition using coloured paper and glue.

• The circular objects (such as spheres, cups or glasses) are a template to show various sized circular shapes on coloured paper.

• Call these out by overlapping them in different ways to create a composition.

• Use the coloured circles on glue and use a piece of tape to hang your work up.



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