

Thank you for attending our sectional. We hope that you found our ideas useful and they were able to inspire you and in turn your students. We would love to see your finished results and/or any new projects, tips, or ideas that you could share with us. If you are interested in sharing, send one of us your email address and we will include you in our Google Project Share folder. It's easy to upload pictures of your aspiring artists' work to this folder for all to see and enjoy. By doing so, you will help keep this sectional going. If you have any questions or would like our assistance with any art related questions, please feel free to contact us.

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Before we begin, just a few additional thoughts and tips.....

1. For better looking art projects, have students PRACTICE the main drawing or concept on cheap/scrap paper BEFORE doing the "real" thing."
2. All projects look better matted and it is easier to cut project paper down by 1 inch on both sides BEFORE you begin so it is faster to mat when completed.
3. Art should be hung for all to enjoy and admire and helps students develop a sense of pride in their work
4. Modge Podge Glossy is a WONDERFUL supply! It adds a shine to every project and helps keep glued items in place. Just spread modge podge over entire project. It dries clear.
5. Sharpies are great tools for outlining, and outlining helps give projects a "finished" look. Younger students should probably wear a paint shirt when using one.

6. Dessert size paper plates make great paint palettes and there is no clean up!
7. Having baby wipes on hand helps to keep the trips to the bathroom or a sink to a minimum.
8. Most projects look better if they are flattened under heavy books.
9. Hairspray helps "set" chalk projects and keeps mess and smudges to a minimum. Just spray generously over entire project.

PLEASE NOTE- You may need to enlarge some of the templates in this packet to fit your students' paper.

Little Bear
By
Else Holmelund Minarik
Or any other bear book



Step by step directions can be found at:

<http://www.craftymorning.com/kids-bear-craft-using-fork/>

HELPFUL TIPS:

1. Trace a circle on the center of the paper before you begin. This will give your students a round pattern to follow.
2. After the PLASTIC fork is dipped into the paint, gently blot it on a piece of paper before printing on the circle. This will help to remove the big globs of paint from the tines. The children can make more than one print per forkful of paint.

Elmer the Elephant
By
David McKee

Step by step directions complete with pictures can be found at:

<http://buggyandbuddy.com/sponge-painting-elmer-elephant/>

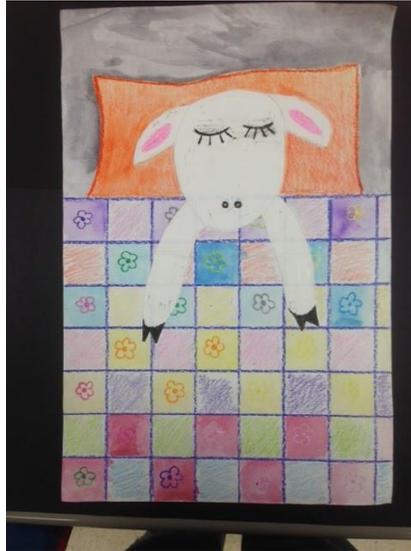


Tips:

- Cut kitchen sponges to a 2 X 2 square
- Have students dip the square sponge in paint, and then blot it before applying the paint to the paper
- Encourage students to put squares “next to” each other with a little bit of room between, and NOT overlap them
- Limit each student to 4 colors (I would give each student a different 4 colors)
- Enlarge elephant no bigger than 9 x 9

An alternate way of covering Elmer is by using cut tissue paper squares. Put glue on the paper and lay cut tissue paper squares next to each other. The background is done using rubbing plates and crayons.

Tuck Me In
By
Carol Roth



This project is modified from a project shown in *School Arts* magazine.

Materials Needed:

- Construction Paper
 - Black
 - White
- Scrapbook Paper (Optional)
- Water Colors
- Crayon
- Lamb Templet
- Pencil
- Rulers (for older children)
- Scissors
- Glue

Before you begin-

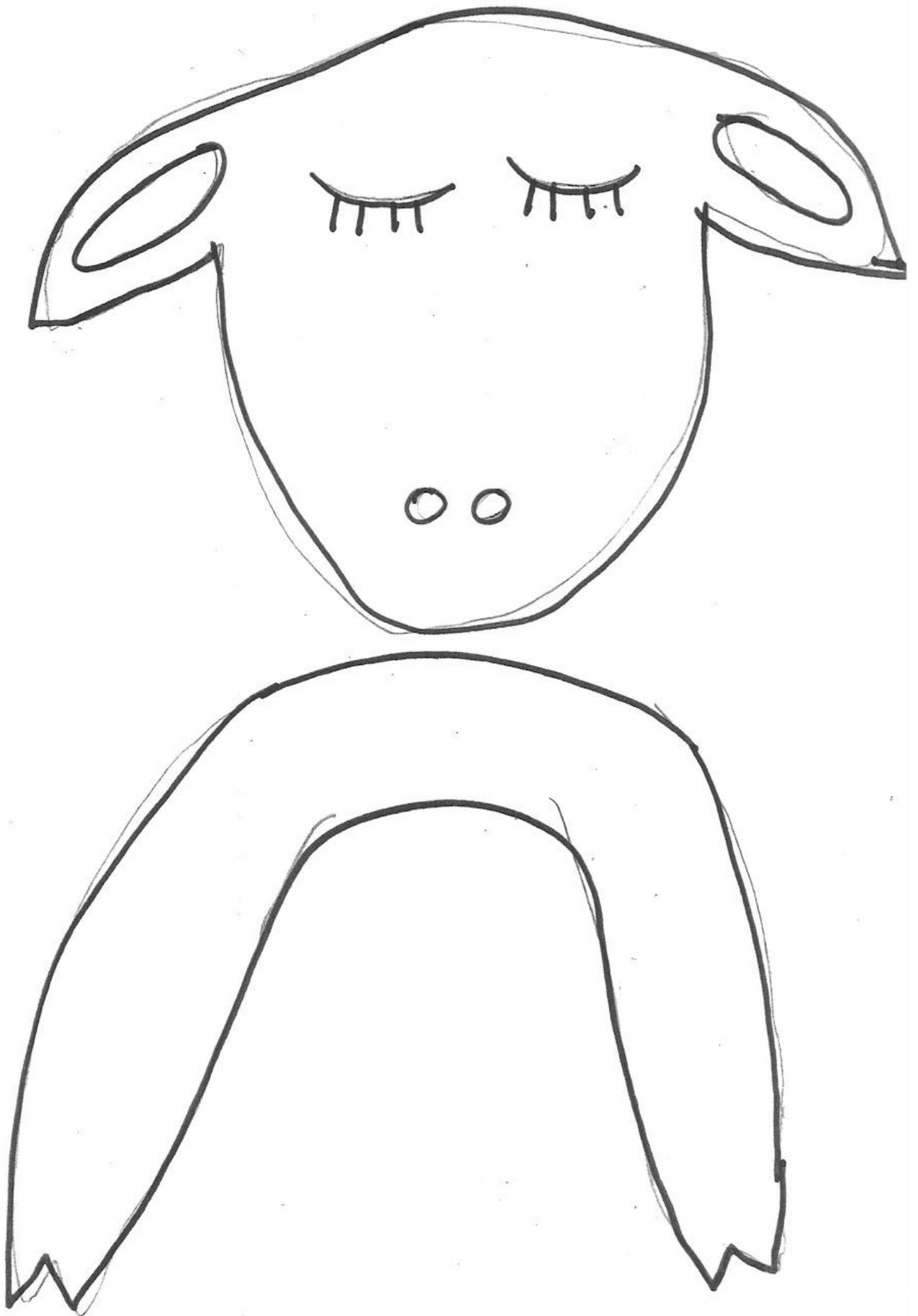
- Cut the white paper to 11 X 17. This will make it easier to mat the project.
- Take one sheet of the white construction paper and predraw the quilt boxes. Make 1 ½ inch squares up about 10 ½ inches from the bottom. Then use the photocopier to add that to a sheet for each of the children.
 - For PK you may want to skip this step and use a sheet of scrapbook paper for the quilt.
 - If you feel your kids are ready, allow them to draw their own quilt boxes.

Directions-

1. Talk about quilts and patterns. Have the kids design their quilts.
2. Have the kids outline all of the quilt lines in one color. Make sure they press down hard. They need dark colors as this will be a crayon resist.
3. Have the kids color some of the boxes with crayon. Again, be dark.
4. Put a small design in the empty boxes.
5. Use crayon to draw and color a big, fluffy pillow.
6. Use watercolor to paint the boxes containing the small designs and the background. The crayon will “resist” the paint.

7. Use the attached template to make a lamb. Give him:
 - a. Shut eyes- like he/she is sleeping
 - b. Nostrils
 - c. Pink ears
 - d. Black hooves
8. Glue the lamb into bed.
9. Mat your project.

Print on legal size paper



Foil Snake or Lizard
The Day Jimmy's Boa Ate the Wash
By
Trinka Hankes Noble



Materials Needed:

Foam board or cardboard, small geometric shapes (either purchased wooden shapes or cut from a Styrofoam plate), heavy duty aluminum foil, glue sticks, masking tape, Sharpie permanent markers (in bright colors), pencil, scissor, cloth or tissue.
Optional- sequences

Directions

1. Draw or trace a snake pattern. I have included patterns but older children could make their own.
2. Cut the shape out of foam board or cardboard. Enlist the help of parents to precut the snake shape. If you wish to make lizards, cut out the legs and add them to the snake shape.

3. Precut geometric shapes and glue them to the reptile. The children can use either repeating patterns or random designs.

4. Place the reptile face down on the foil.

5. Smooth the foil down over the geometric shapes. Trim away extra foil leaving enough to wrap extra foil around the back and tape it in place. You will get some folds and bends. That's okay, it just gives the snake/lizard more character.

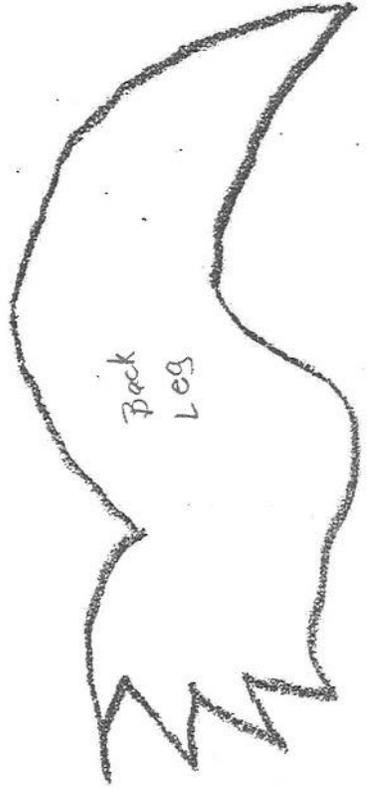
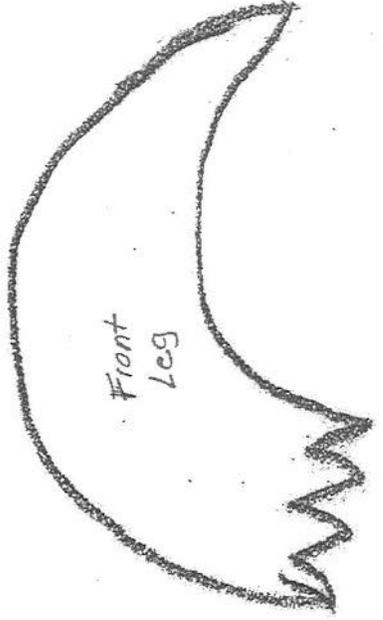
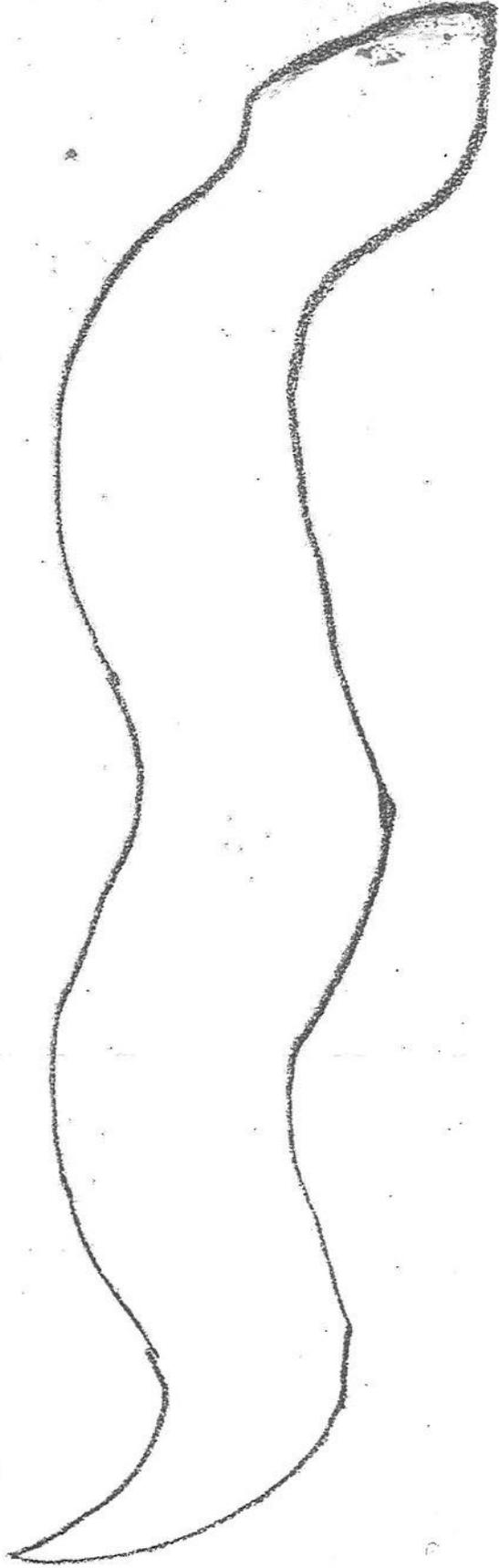
6. Use a cloth to rub the snake to make the shapes show.

7. Color foil with markers. **MAKE SURE TO HAVE THE CHILDREN PUT ON PAINT SHIRTS WHEN USING THE COLORED SHARPIES.**

Optional- Students may add sequences for eyes, nostrils, and decorations.

Project adapted from [Dynamic Art Projects for Children](#).

Print on legal size





Splat the Cat by Rob Scotton

Directions

This project is copyright protected. It can be purchased at <http://www.deepspaceparkle.com/2010/01/09/art-and-literature-art-lessons-for-kids/>. These are downloadable directions which can be purchased for the cost of \$5.00. There are a total of 4 lesson plans in the packet and well worth the \$5.00.

Helpful Tips

ACCESSORIES- To avoid frustration, you may want to have parents cut out the accessories for Splat and let the children glue them on. I used scrapbook paper for the accessories. If you send out a plea to the families in your school, you may end up with more paper than you know what to do with. Don't forget to outline the accessories in black Sharpie. Add some details with the Sharpie. I allowed my 2nd graders to trace, cut out, and outline their own accessories. However, it was a little difficult for some of the kids. I have added a few templates for accessories. They are not very artistic, but they work. Feel free to use them if you want to save time. Splat looks very cute even without accessories!

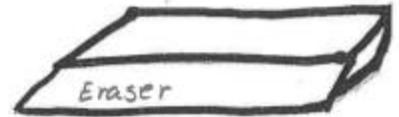
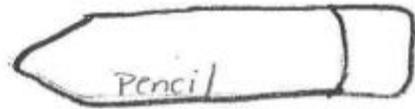
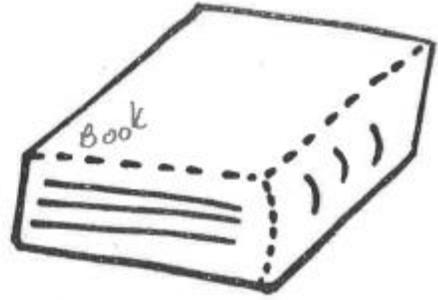
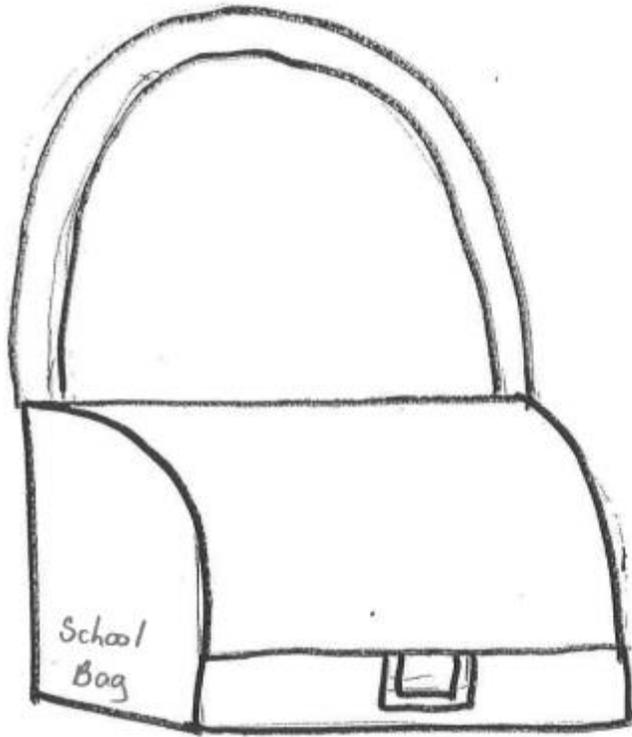
PAPER- I cut my white construction paper to 11in x 17 in. This makes it easy to mat your work. You can use a regular 12in x 18 in for your mat.

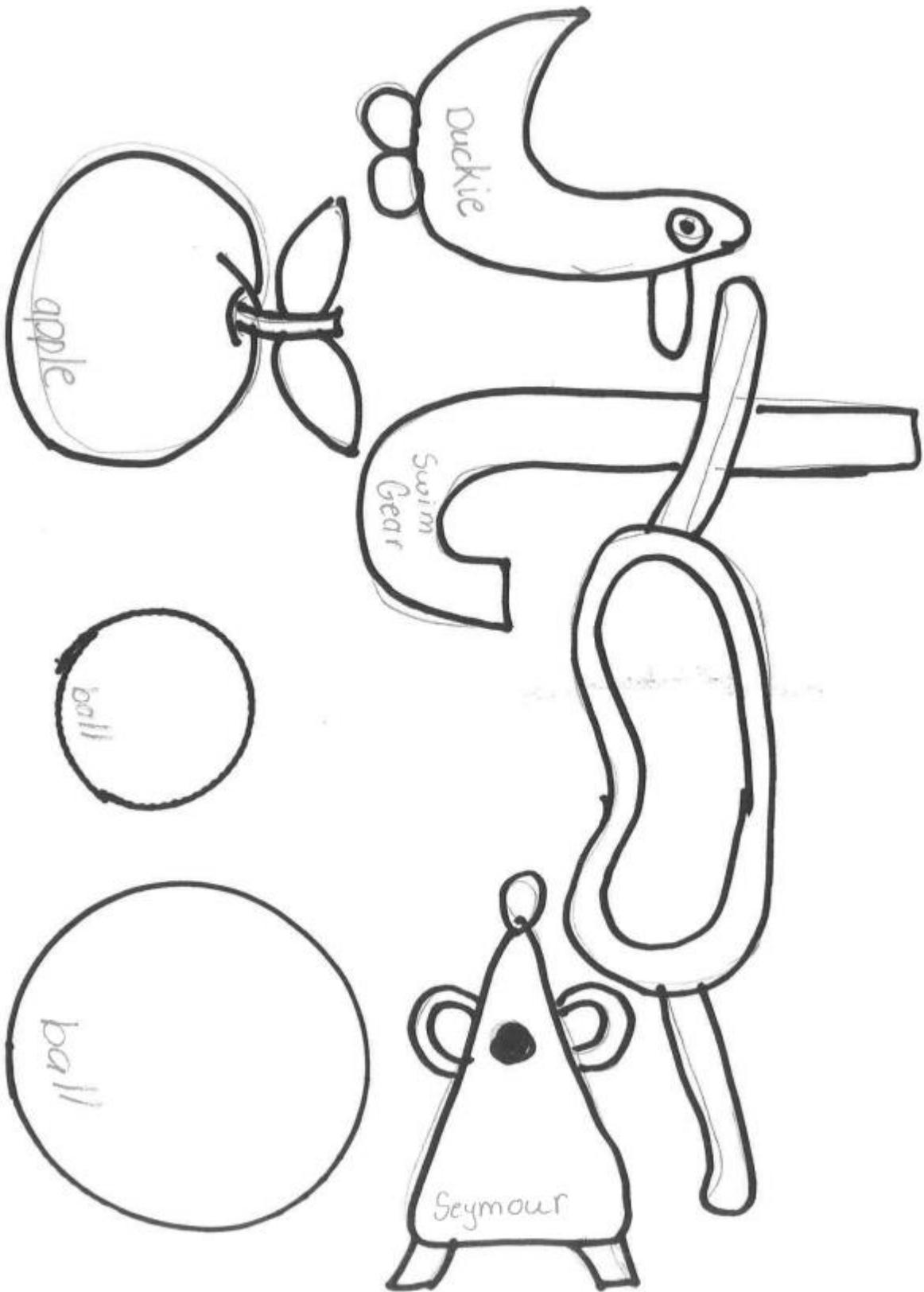
PRACTICE- Always allow your children to practice the Splat shape with a pencil and practice paper first. Don't be afraid to give suggestions and have your students redo their practice to improve Splat. I asked my kids to try 2 Splats before I gave them their final paper.

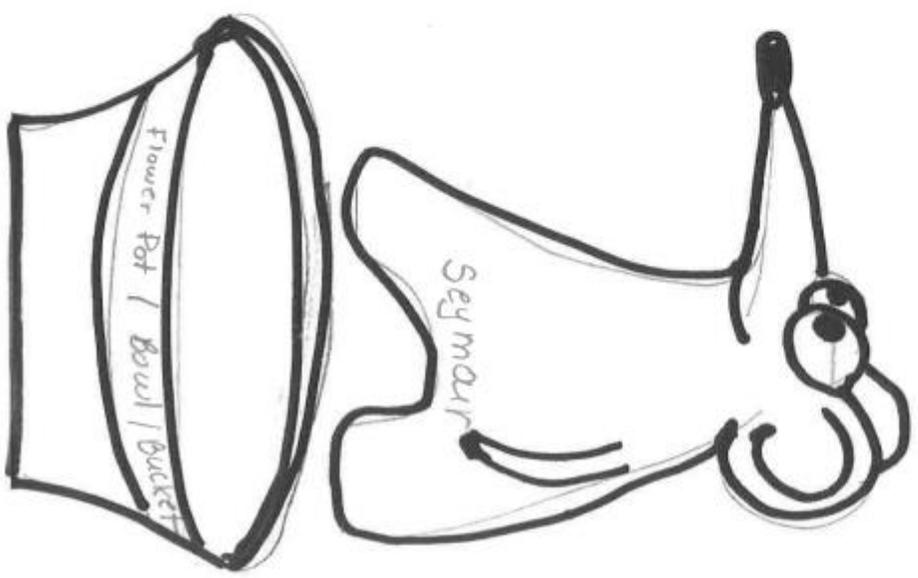
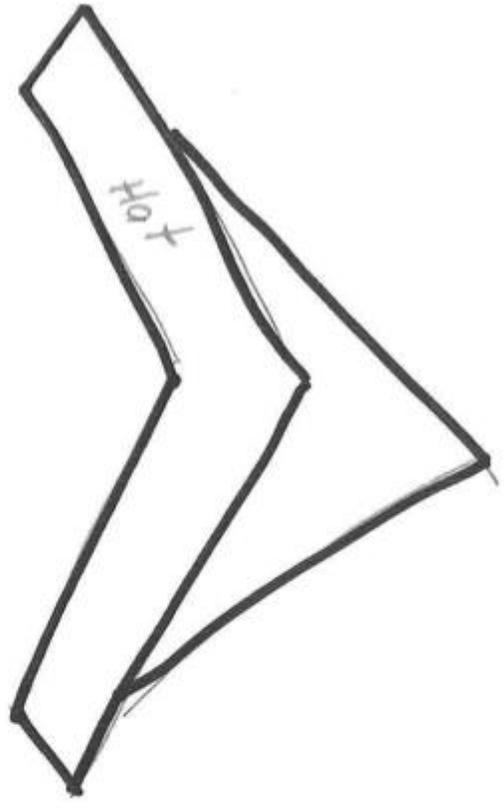
PAINT BRUSHES- I gave each child 3 brushes, $\frac{1}{2}$ flat brush to make the shape, $\frac{3}{4}$ flat brush to fill in the shape, a watercolor brush to make the "fur". You can use any brush that you have. This is what worked for us. If it is easier use a big, medium, and small brush.

MAKING FUR- I called the small brush our dry brush. We NEVER dipped it in paint. We used it to pull the wet paint off of the cat in little strokes. That gave the idea of sticking up fur.

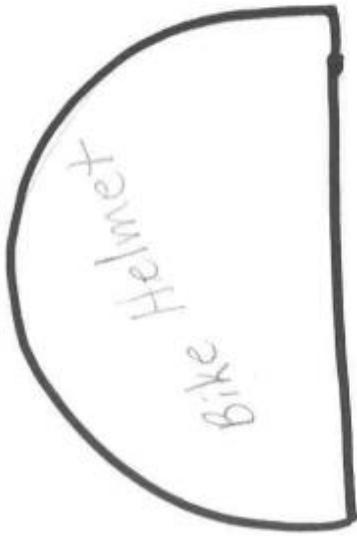
GOOGLY EYES- I LOVE googly eyes. I had a variety of sizes so that each Splat looked a little bit different.







Glasses



Bike
Helmet

Add
string
or yarn

Snowmen at Night

By

Caralyn Buehner

Materials needed:

- 9 x 12 black construction paper cut to 8 x 11 for easier matting. Then cut that paper in half so students are working with an 8 x 5 ½ piece of black paper.
- 9 x 12 white construction paper--each student will use about a half sheet
- orange and black scraps of construction paper for carrot nose and coal mouth and eyes
- 9 x 12 dk blue construction paper
- glue sticks
- white crayon
- Modge podge
- 8 x 5 ½ piece of writing paper

Directions

1. On an 8 x 5 ½ piece of black paper, students draw a half + circle (his face) of a snowman coming from the right side of the paper.
2. Students tear their white half sheet into small pieces (TIP: make sure students' pieces are rather small. Some get bored and begin tearing huge pieces!)
3. Working in small sections on the face, students apply glue and begin laying their white torn pieces on top. Continue working in small sections till face is completely covered. (TIP: it is okay for pieces to overlap.)
4. Cut a L-O-N-G carrot nose from orange paper (TIP: tell students to draw a tall skinny triangle or have them precut) and glue to face. Point the nose upward as if the snowman is looking up.
5. Tear 2 small pieces of black for coal eyes and 4-6 pieces for a coal mouth and glue on top of snowman's face.
6. Add snowflakes to the sky with white crayon.
7. Apply Modge Podge to snowman. (TIP: Modge Podge is great to put over almost any project. It helps give it a glossy look and seals the paper so items remain glued)
8. On a piece of writing paper, have students copy and complete the following: "If I were a snowman at night I would....."
9. Mount both pieces on top of dk blue background.



If I were a snowman at
night I would



Pie in the Sky
by Lois Ehlert

Materials Needed:

Paper- Black, 12X18 (one per student) MAT
White 12X18 (two or three per student) MAKE PAINTED PAPER
Sky Blue 11X17 (one per student) BASE PAPER
Paint- Tempera- As many colors as you have in stock
Brushes, Scrapers, Foam Brushes, Textured Rollers, Plastic Forks and Knives
Scissors
Glue Sticks

DAY ONE- Make painted paper. Encourage the kids to add texture to the paper. Use scrapers, rollers, plastic forks and knives, sponges, etc.

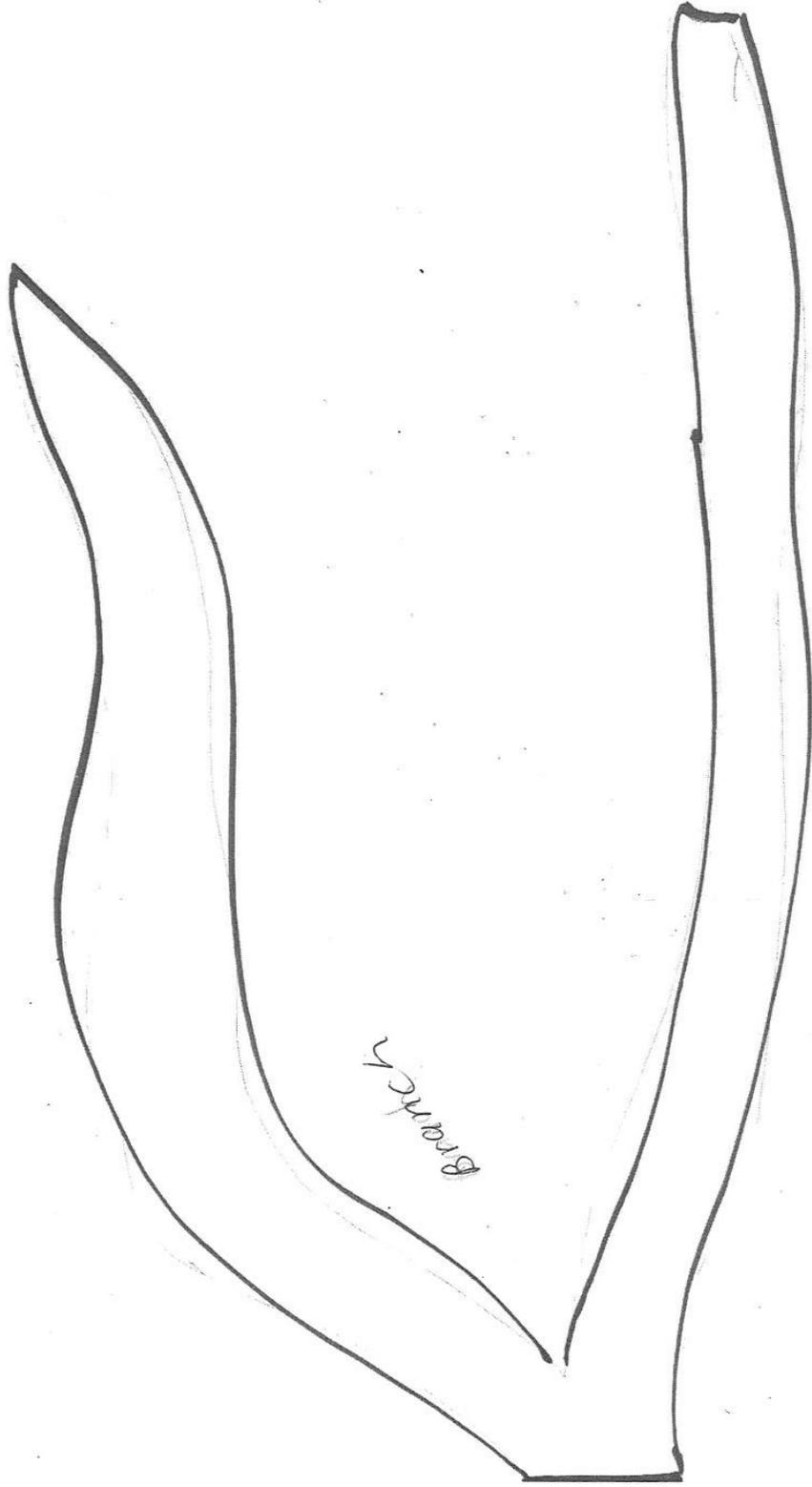
BEFORE DAY TWO- Glue the base paper to the black mat. It is easier to do so before objects are added to the base. Print the templates and put them cardboard to make for easier for tracing.

DAY TWO

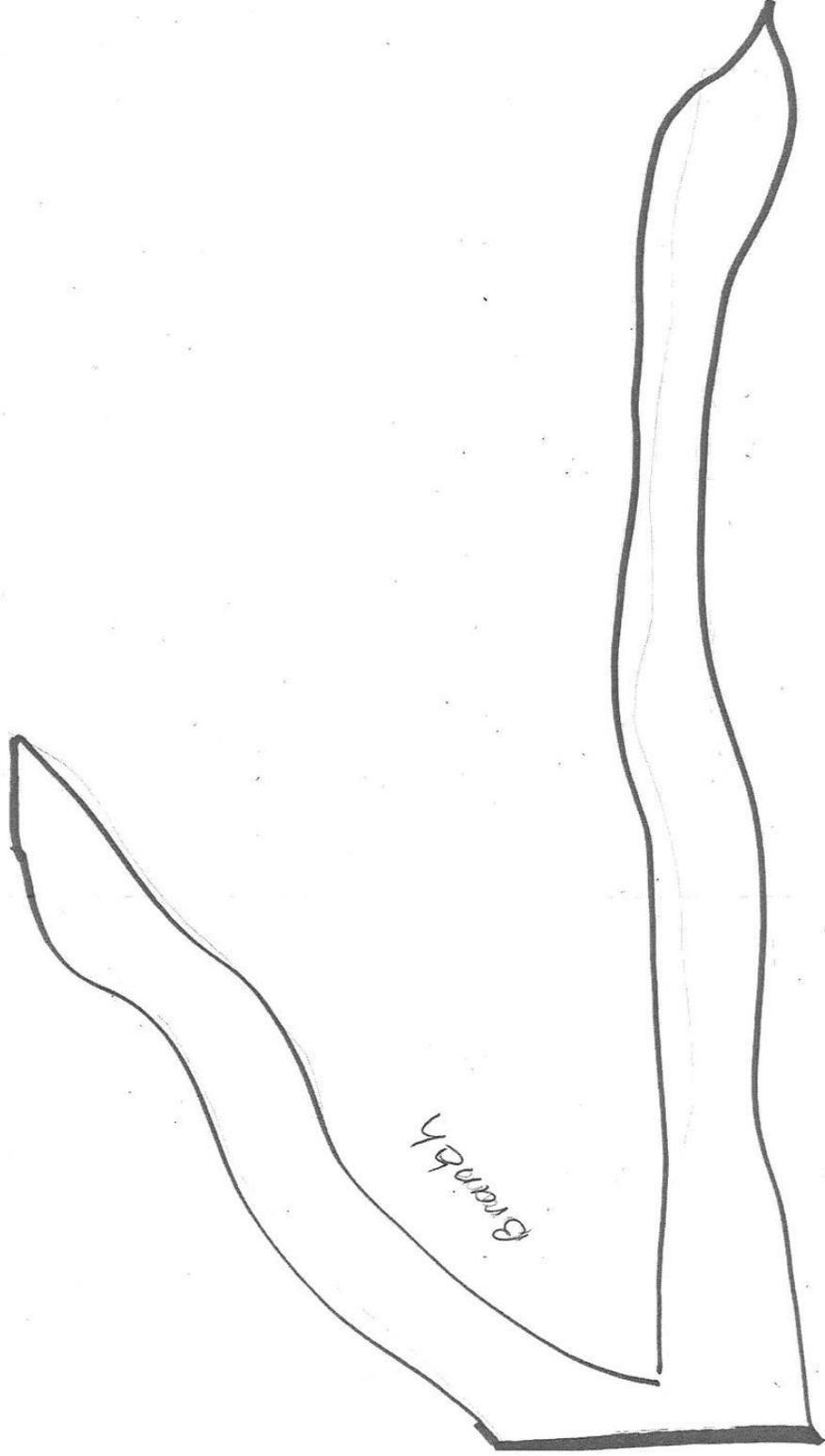
- Use the attached templates to cut out:
- 2 or 3 birds
- A wing for each bird
- A branch set
- Leaves- You can use the tip of a wing for a leaf if you would like, or allow the children to free cut leaves.
- Use glue stick and glue the branch to the paper.
- Glue on the birds.
- Glue on the wings.
- Finally glue the leaves on.



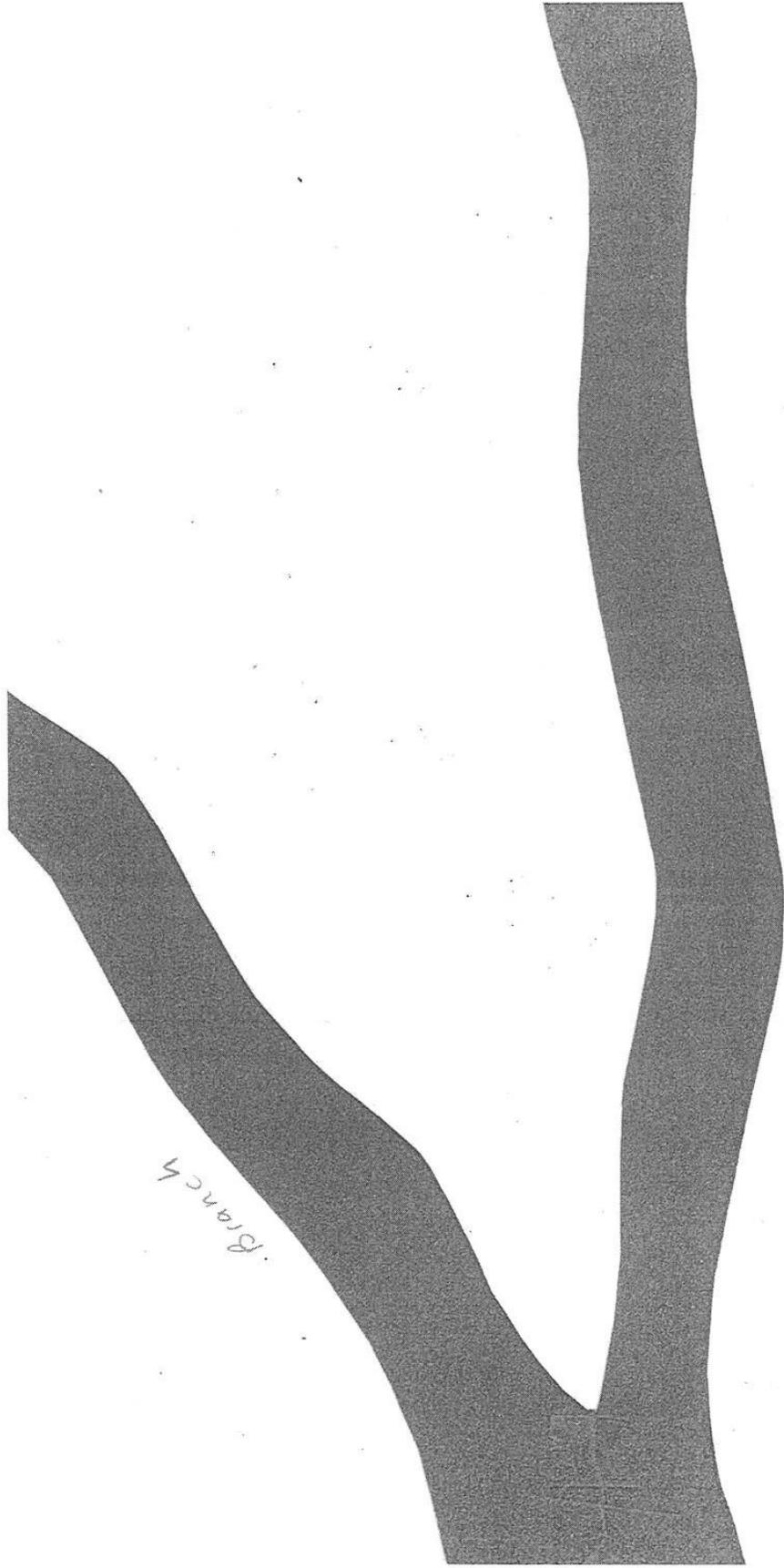
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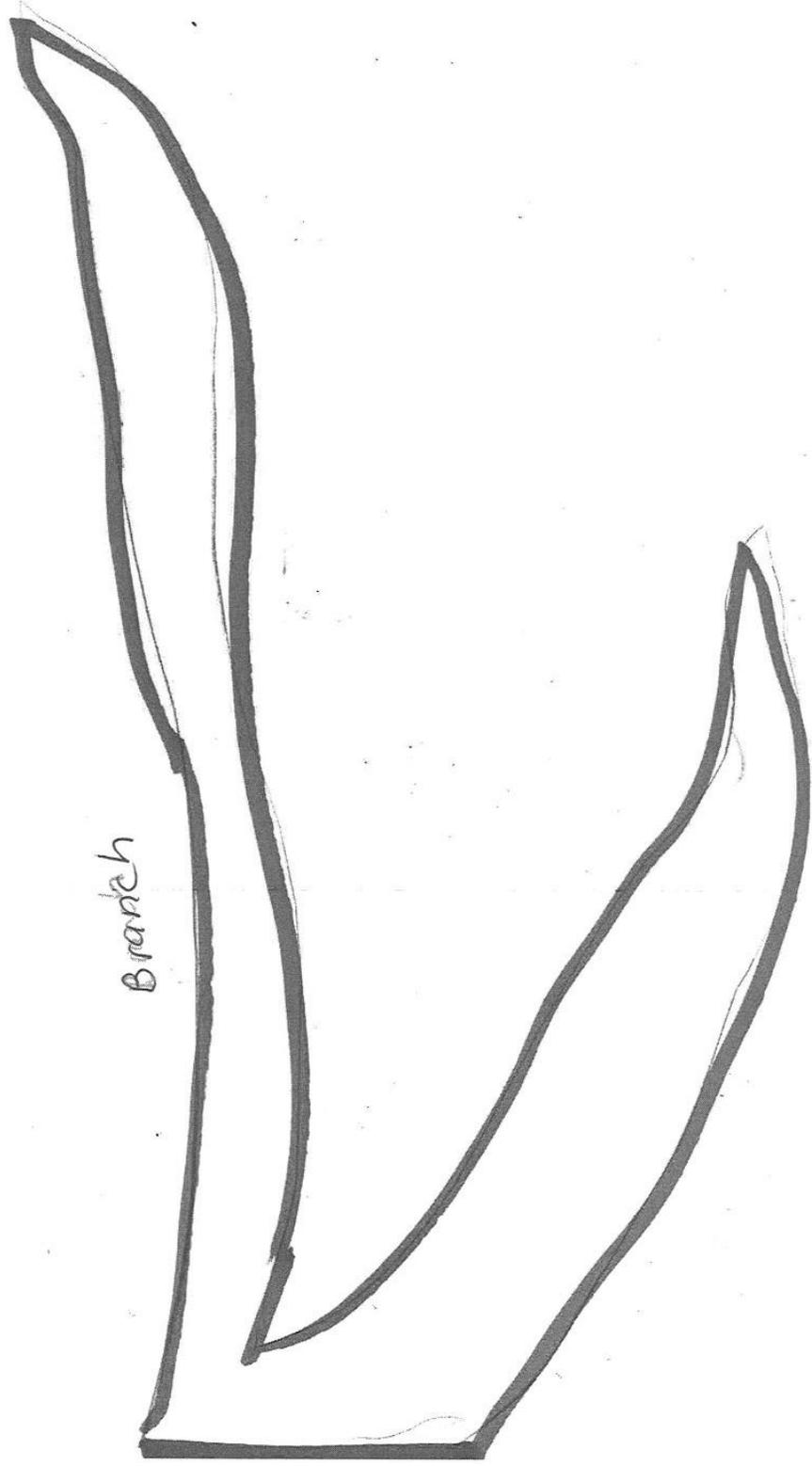
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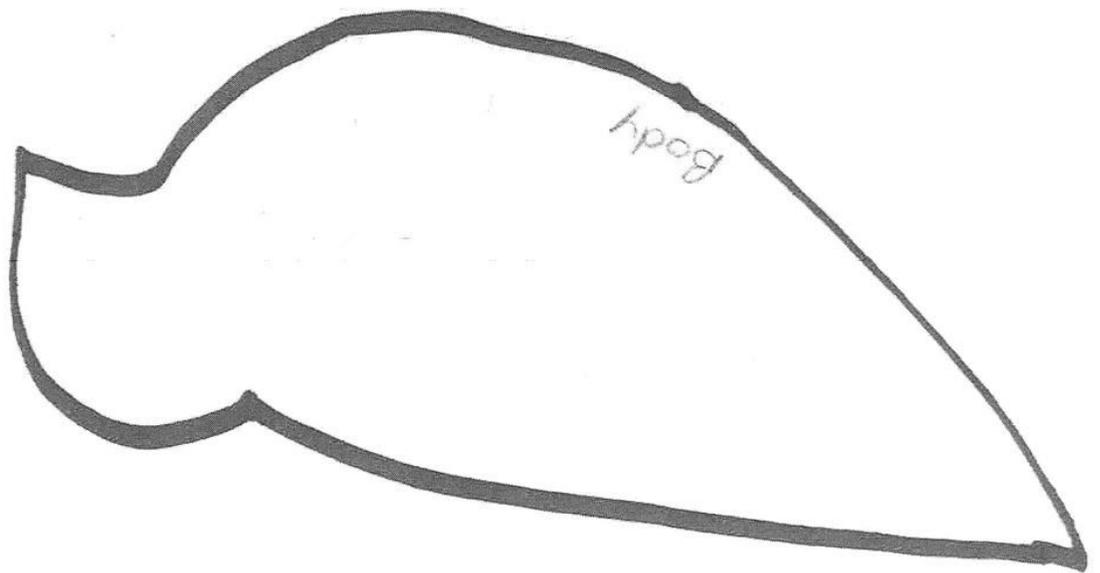
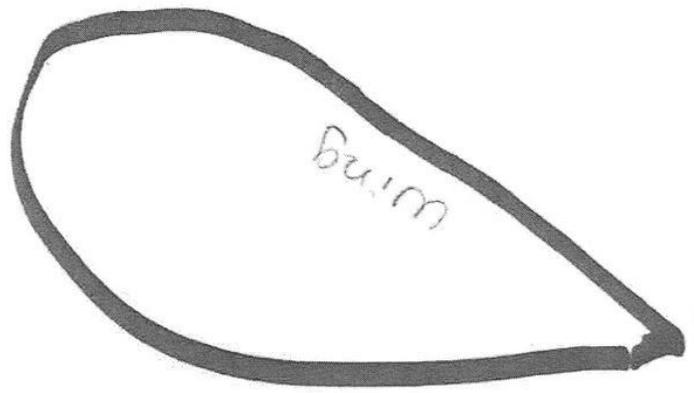


Branch

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Branch





HOW TO MAKE PAINTED PAPER

You will find that homemade painted paper can add interest to many projects. It is especially useful when creating Eric Carle inspired art projects. The unnerving part of creating the paper is the organization of it. Art without organization is chaos. Here are a few tips to help your class create some beautiful paper.

Materials Needed:

White construction paper 12 x 18

Tempera Paint

Brushes

Patterned Rollers

Scrapers

Forks

Sponges

Old rags

Any tools that make patterns

1. Give each child a piece of paper and a brush. Walk around and put blobs of paint on each paper. You will need all of the colors somewhere along the line. Have the children spread the paint from edge to edge of the paper. It is very important that the children don't overwork the paint. You want to see brush strokes on the page. You may need to take the paper away from the children to protect the brush strokes. Don't forget to create black and brown paper.
2. When the first paper is completed, it is time to make more paper. Give each child another sheet of paper. Allow the children to use brushes, rollers, etc. Put a color on each sheet of paper. As the children are covering the paper, drop a few drops of a color on the paper. Again, encourage the children to not blend the colors in. The most interesting paper has streaks and splashes of color.
3. Be very careful when adding dark colors to your paint. A little bit goes a long way.
4. Don't worry about making too much paper. Store your paper from year to year until you have a large collection of paper. This tends to be a bit messy, so I always make as much as I can stand to do in one sitting.
5. Don't feel the need to wash out the rollers and brushes between pages. Give the children a paper towel to wipe the brush on. Because you are looking for paper with interesting colors and patterns, the extra colors will add interest.

Owl Babies
By Martin Waddell & Patrick Benson

Materials needed:

- 9 x 12 black construction paper (cut down to 8 x 11 for easier matting later)
- 9 x 12 brown construction paper (for matting)
- scraps of brown for tree branch (I used brown packing paper)
- scraps of orange paper for beaks
- scraps of white for eyes
- 6-1 inch brown circles and 6 - $\frac{3}{4}$ in black circles per student (I used circle punches--this is a great job for mother helpers)
- white paint
- yellow oil pastel or yellow crayon
- pom poms attached to clothespins for painting (one per student)
- star stickers or punched stars
- one hole punch
- glue sticks

Procedure: I feel it is very important for all kids to do some type of practice on scrap paper prior to the "real" project.

To practice:

Have kids draw a branch near the bottom of a page. On that branch have kids draw three sizes of owls--small, medium, and large. Have them draw in the eyes and a beak. This process helps students get the concept of sizes. Once that is done and kids feel comfortable and you feel comfortable, you are ready to begin.

Day 1

1. Give students a piece of paper that would be long enough for the branch. Have students crumble and squish this piece of paper until it looks worn. Glue near the bottom of the page. If branch is longer than the paper, just trim the sides once it is glued down.
2. With a pencil, students should now draw their 3 sizes of owls. Note they do not need to make a bottom, because the bottom sits on the branch.
3. Give each student a pom pom attached to a clothespin and white paint. Explain that this is their paintbrush for the day. Demonstrate that they will "dip" their pom pom in the paint and then "dot" inside their drawn circles. Set aside to dry.
4. Once dry, flatten work under heavy books.

Day 2

1. Glue black circle inside brown paper and glue eyes on owls. Add white circle for each eye.
2. Students cut orange triangles for beaks and glue them on the owls.
3. With black crayon or sharpie, draw lines inside branch to make it more "wood" like
4. With yellow crayon or oil pastel, draw moon and color.
5. Add stars in the sky. (I gave students 7 stars)
6. Matte picture on brown paper.



No David!
By
David Shannon

Directions

This project is copyright protected. It can be purchased at <http://www.deepspacesparkle.com/shop/no-david-drawing-painting-project/>. These are downloadable directions which can be purchased for the cost of \$4.00 and it is well worth it. Do not be put off by the Grade 2-4 tag. This is easily modified for younger children.

Helpful Tips

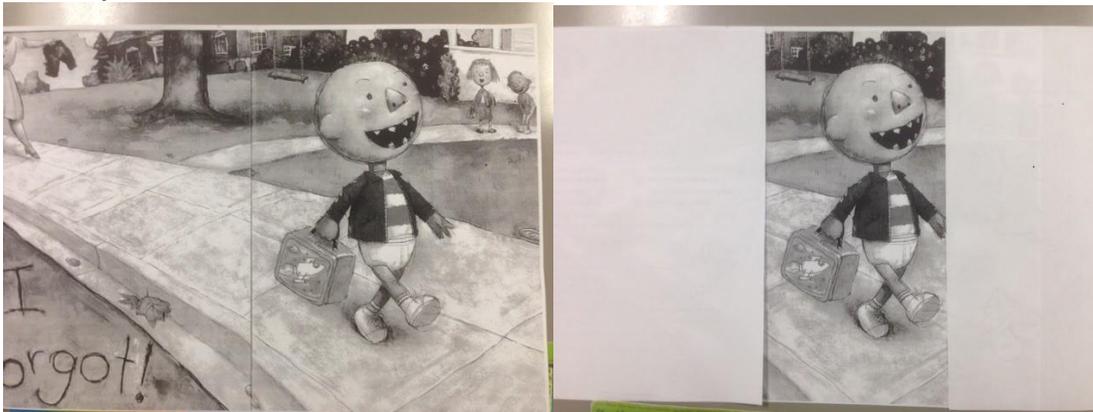
PAPER- Cut your white paper to 11"X17" before your kids start to work. It makes it so much easier to mat the work when done.

PRACTICE- Always allow your children to practice David with pencil on practice paper first. Don't be afraid to give suggestions and have your students redo their practice to improve David.

MATERIALS- I used crayons rather than oil pastels. I also found watercolor easier to work with than their suggestion of tempera.

FLATTENING YOUR PAPER- Make sure that you flatten the work under heavy books before you glue on the mat and then again after you mat it. This will keep the corners down and help the glue to adhere.

PICTURES FROM DAVID BOOKS- When I photocopied illustrations from the books, I only made one copy of each illustration. That allowed us to have a variety of "Davids". If your children are getting too caught up in the background, use sheets of paper to cover up the parts that they don't want to draw. See below:





Landscape with Sheep
Use With
Charlie Needs a Cloak
Tomie dePaola

Grade: Level Prek-3

Time needed: 60 minutes

Materials Needed:

- White Construction Paper (9 by 11)
- Black Construction Paper (10 by 12)
- $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Masking Tape or Blue Painting Tape (Painting Tape Works Best)
- Cotton Balls
- Paint
 - Green
 - White
 - Blue
 - Black
 - Red
 - Orange
 - Yellow
- Small Pieces of Tagboard
- Narrow Paint Brush

Directions:

- Preparation for Project
 - Create a fence out of masking tape across the paper. Put two parallel pieces of tape across the length of the paper to form the fence. Put 3 or 4 vertical “fence posts” across the horizontal fence. Do not touch the bottom of the paper. Suspend it in the air.
 - Cut different size ovals out of the tag board. These will be the body of the sheep.
- Have the children decide where their sheep will stand. Make a masking tape loop on the back of the oval to stick it to the paper.
- Have the children start with green paint. Using their finger have them “tap” the ground. The horizon line should be about $\frac{3}{4}$ up the page. Tap green on the paper from that $\frac{3}{4}$ point down. Don’t let the children drag their finger. Tap over the tape fence and the sheep.
- As the children fill in their paper, add a little yellow to the paint. Tap with the new color. Add a little white to the paint to get a little lighter color. This will add dimension to the children’s work.
- Follow the above tapping procedure with blue on the top of the page. I left white cloud areas.
- Add a little white to the blue and tap in the new color.
- Use red, orange, and or yellow to tap in a few flowers.
- Peel off the masking tape and the ovals. **THE SOONER YOU ARE ABLE TO GET THE TAPE OFF THE BETTER.**

- Give heads to the sheep with a black tap of the pointer finger and then two black ears with a pinky tap.
- Use the paintbrush to add four short, narrow legs to the sheep.
- Glue a puffed out cotton ball to each sheep's body.
- Mat finished project on the black construction paper.



Arlo Needs Glasses

By
Barney Saltzberg

Materials Needed:

- 12 x 18 white construction paper or tag board cut to 11 x 17 for ease in matting later
- 12 x 18 assorted color construction paper
- brown & black oil pastels
- colored chalk pastels
- construction paper glasses (see template--run off on assorted colored construction paper)
- assorted embellishments i.e. sequins, glitter glue, feathers, crayons, markers
- Hairspray

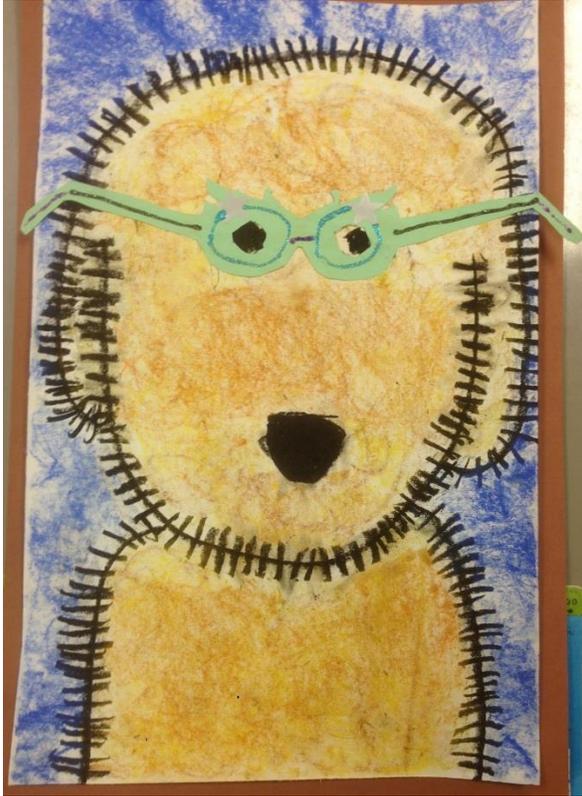
Procedure: Taken from <http://www.deepspacesparkle.com/2013/01/03/arlo-needs-glasses-art-lesson/>

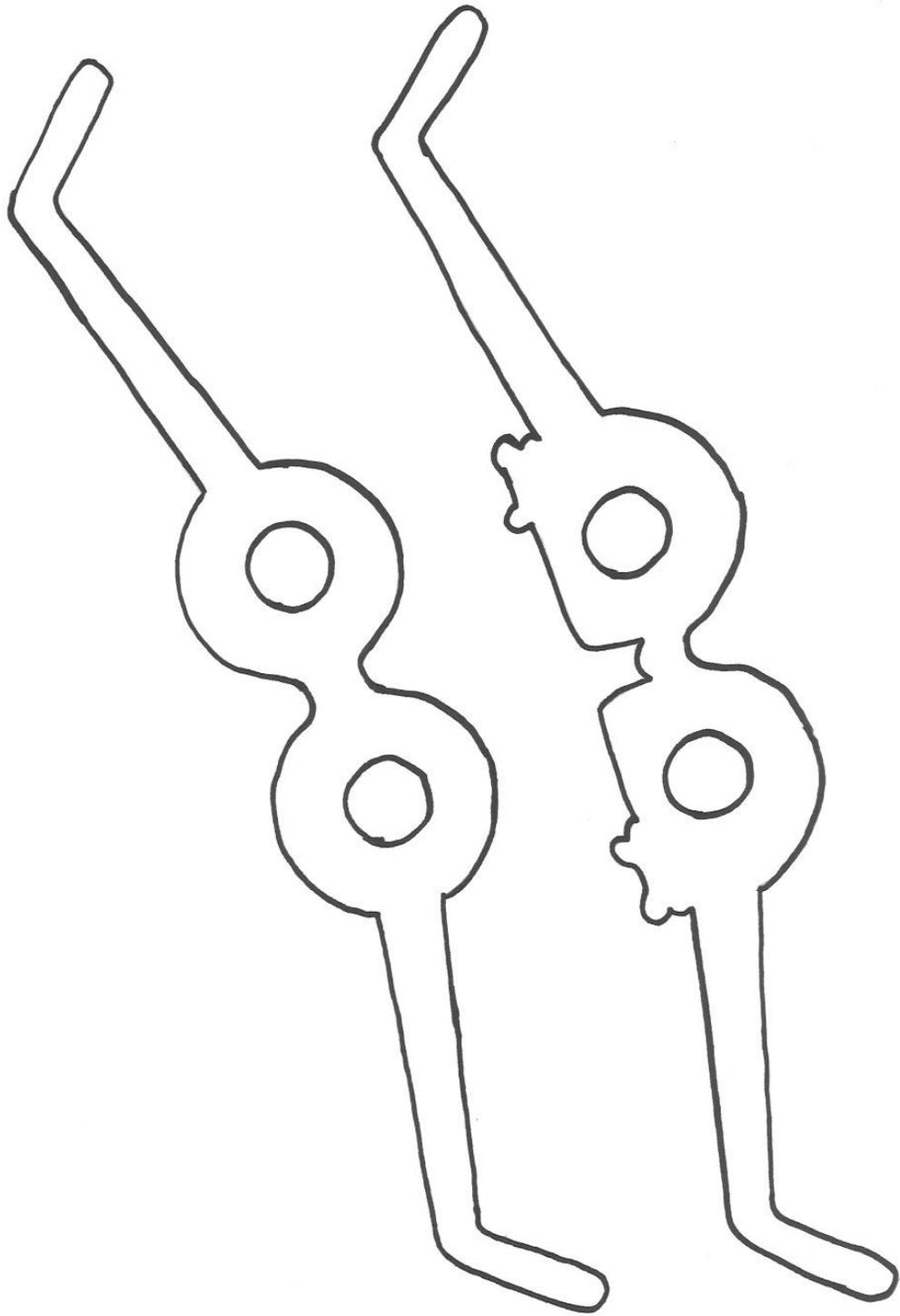
This site includes step by step pictures and the directions as follows:

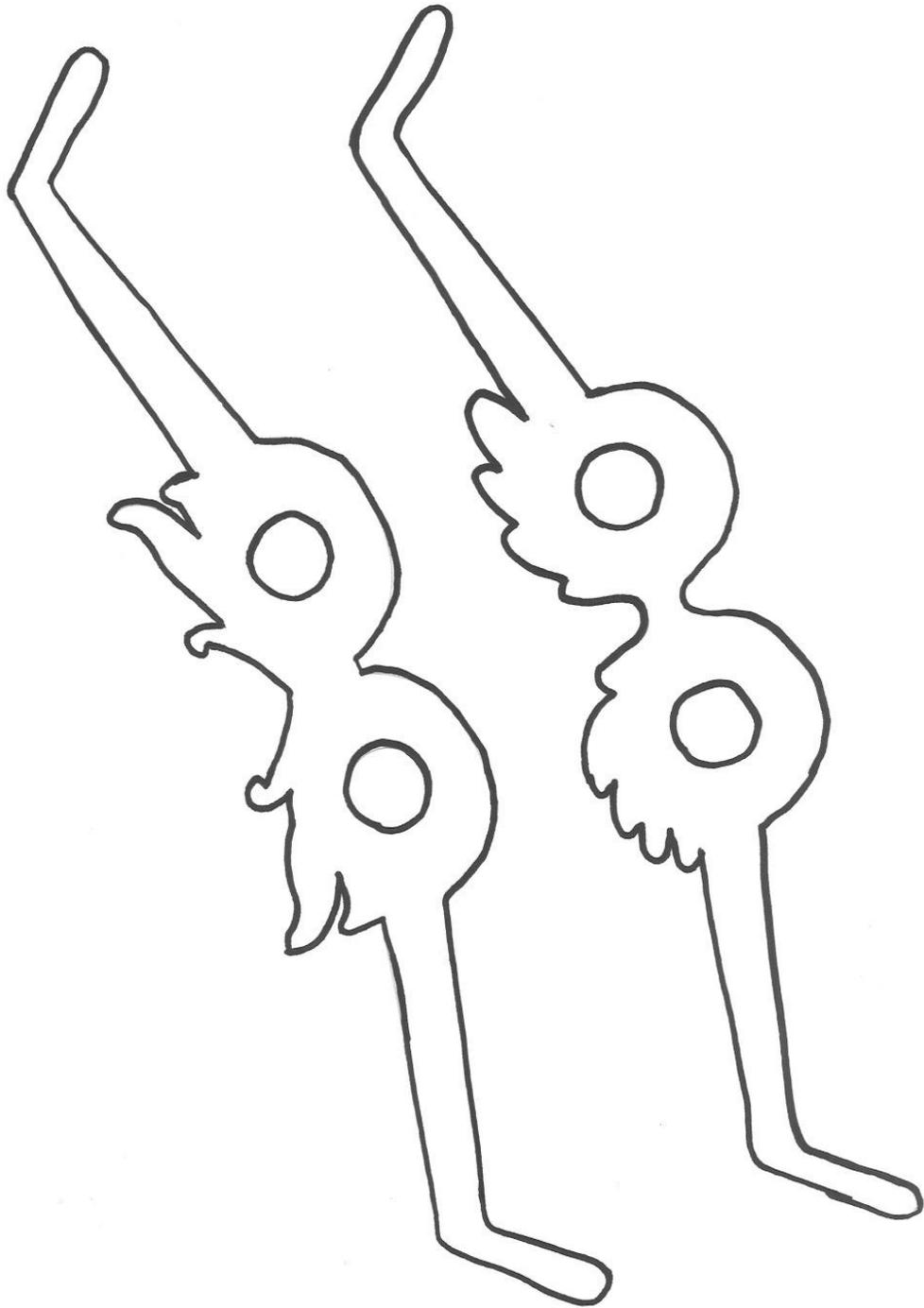
1. Have students begin by putting their hand in the middle of their paper--this gives them the sense of where and how big they should be drawing. With an oil pastel, have students draw a large U in the middle of the page.
2. Draw 2 curved lines to the bottom corners of the paper for the shoulders.
3. Go back to the top of the head and draw 2 big ears. These lines start near the top of the paper and extend down and around the letter "U" face and stop at the chin. Curve line upwards to touch face.
4. With oil pastel, color in a big, wet nose and two beady eyes.
5. To make the fur, use short strokes at a diagonal all the way around the face ears and shoulders.
6. These lines start near the top of the paper and extend down and around the letter "U" (face) and stop at the chin. Curve line upwards to touch face.
7. Color in a big, wet nose and two beady eyes.
8. To make the fur, use short strokes at a diagonal all the way around the face, ears and shoulders.
9. To color in Arlo, place various **chalk pastel** "dog color" pieces in a cup. Some children will use one color while others will blend a couple of colors together. Have students use the side of the chalk only and have students chalk using a small circle motion opposed to dragging the chalk. (This eliminates heavy chalk dust)
10. Use brightly colored chalk to color in the background (usually day two).
11. Spray Arlo with hairspray or other fixative to help 'set' the chalk

Day 2

1. Students choose their glasses from the assorted colored glasses and cut them out. (Part of the "beauty" of the piece is a student's cutting.) They may need help cutting out the centers of their glasses.
2. Students are now ready to embellish their glasses.
3. Glue glasses on Arlo. If their eyes cannot be seen through their glasses, students can fill in eyes in the glasses.







Print on 9 X 12 construction paper

Three Cheers for Tacky
by
Helen Lester
(Or any penguin book)

Directions are taken and adapted from: <http://www.deepspacesparkle.com/2013/01/14/penguin-art-project/>

Materials:

- 12 x 18 white sulphite paper
- assorted colored tempera
- penguin templates (included)
- black construction paper
- white construction paper
- assorted colored paper scraps (I use scrapbook paper for vibrant colors and patterns)
- blue chalk pastel

Day 1

1. Ask students to create a colorful background on a 12 x 18 white sulphite paper with tempera paints. Encourage students to paint in a horizontal direction. (TIP 1: Sometimes it is easier to put the paint directly on a student's paper rather than on a palette. Then you the teacher can control the colors that are added and how much while offering advice as to where the new color should go) (TIP 2: once background papers are complete, flatten all papers by putting the projects under heavy books)
2. To make the penguins you may use the templates provided or, depending on age, have students create their own using a large letter "U" on black paper and a smaller "U" on the white paper.
3. For the wings/arms, students can use the template provided or fold a small piece of black paper in half and draw a skinny letter "D". They cut the double paper out for the two wings.

Day 2

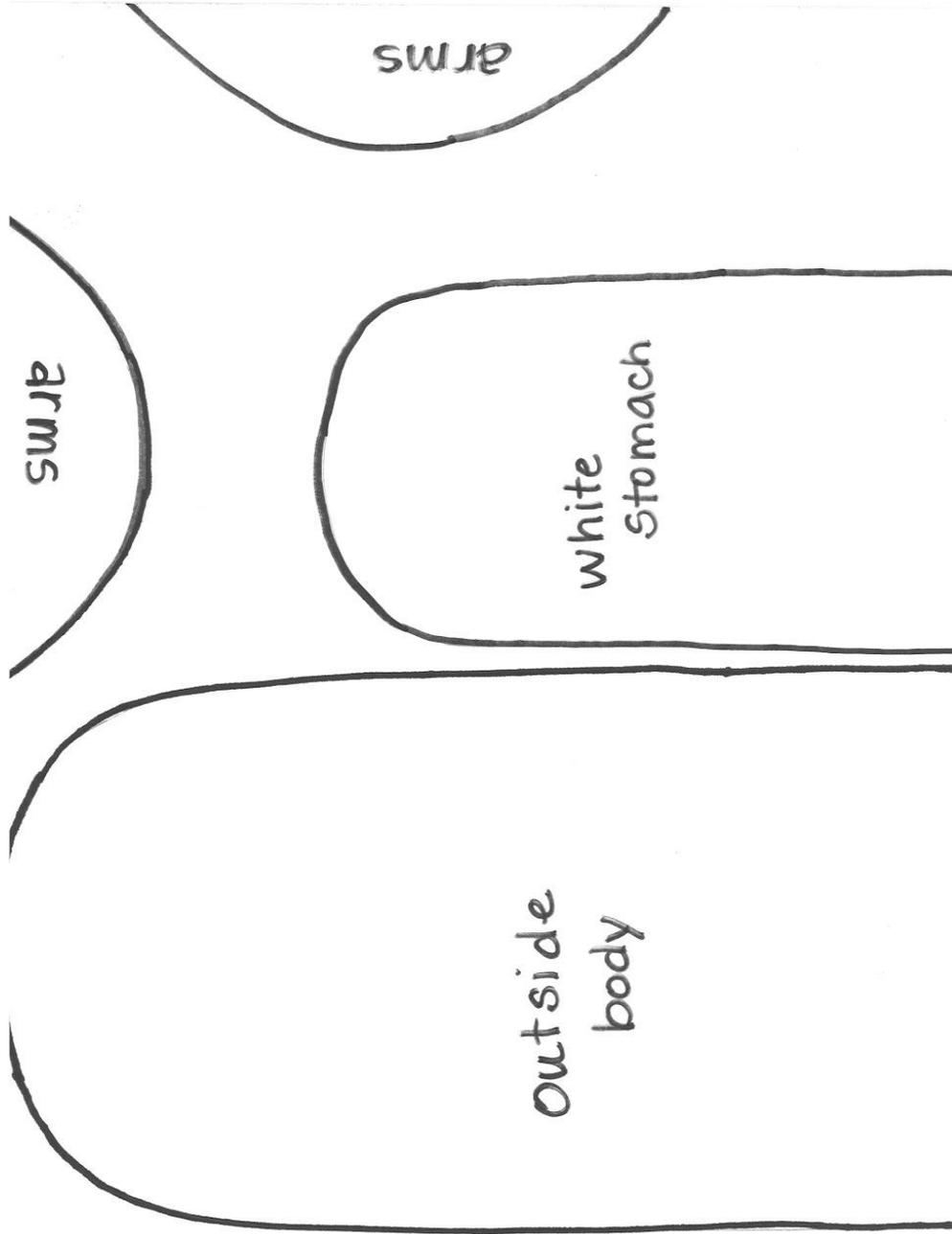
1. Students draw an iceberg on white paper using a blue chalk pastel. (TIP: Have students first draw the iceberg in pencil and have them see if their penguin will "fit" on it, or decide if it is too small, too large, or "just right")
2. Cut the iceberg out and glue it on the colorful background.
3. Finally, the students can decorate their penguins with hats, mittens, scarves, scuba gear (Yes, one of my students insisted his penguin needed scuba gear) etc....
4. Once again, flatten projects under heavy books. This helps keep the glued items down

On the **second day** of this lesson, the children drew an iceberg on white sulphite paper using a blue chalk pastel. They cut the iceberg out and glued it to the colorful background. Once the iceberg is in place, the penguin can find its home on the iceberg. Now comes the truly FUN part: decorating!

I set out scrap paper, scraps of burlap, buttons, oil pastels, yarn and palettes of white paint and q-tips. The children made hats, mitts, snowflakes, purses, scarves and all sorts of wonderfully creative things. It's so rewarding to walk around the art room and see busy little hands and happy faces. I couldn't believe (honestly) that the children

were able to complete this project in time, but they did. After thinking about it, I decided that because the skills required were not too challenging and because the project was quite simple to start and fun to finish, the children never lost concentration. I hope you give this one a try...it's a keeper!!! Aren't my first graders an artistic bunch?





Print on 9X12 Construction Paper

The Dot
By Peter H. Reynolds

Lots and Lots of Dots
By Craig Frazier

Materials Needed:

- Construction Paper
 - Black (I used 13X13)
 - White (I used 12X 12, but any size will work.)
- Tag Board
- Foil
- Wooden Circles
- Paint - Any Colors
- Sharpies
- Objects to Make Circles
 - Plastic Cups- Different sizes
 - Plastic Spools
 - Circle Brushes
 - Bingo Dotters
- Glue Bottle

1. Allow the kids to fill their white papers with lots and lots of dots. I had the children select 3 colors and stick with them. Encourage the kids to start with less and add a bit at a time. Use the circle objects to print the circles. Some children will be able to use paintbrushes to fill in some of the circle outlines. The bingo dotters work well for solid circles. Some children will try to make lines. Have them stick with circles.
2. This might be a good place to stop for pre k students. Don't forget to mat the work on black.
3. If you want to add a little more:
 - Trace a circle out of tag board.
 - Cut it out.
 - Glue some wooden circles on the tag board circle.
 - Allow the circles to dry.
 - Cover the circle with foil. Trim the foil on the back to that there isn't too much bulk.
 - Lightly rub the top of the circle to make the shapes wooden circles show up through the foil.
 - **MAKE SURE THE KIDS PUT ON THEIR PAINT SHIRTS!**
 - Have the children color the top of the foil circle with Sharpie.
 - Glue the foil circle on top of the base circles.

THIS COULD BE AN EXCELLENT COLLABORATIVE PROJECT. I would use one or two large "mural" size sheets of paper. Rolls of newsprint work well for this. Then have the students make and decorate their dots on that large sheet of paper.



Papa, Please Get Me the Moon
Eric Carle

Materials needed:

Tempera Paint- Blue, Purple, Turquoise, White, Brown, Black, and Yellow
½ inch to ¾ inch brush
Craft Sticks Standard Size
Photograph of the Back of Each Student "Climbing and Reaching"
Star Punches or Gold Foil Stars
Circle Templates for the Moon
Construction Paper
 White 18"X12"
 White 17"X 11"
 Black 18"X12"
Glue Bottle

1. BEFORE YOU START- Take a picture of the back of each student climbing up a wall and reaching up to the sky. Try to take the picture against a light colored wall. That makes it easier to cut the child out. Once you get the printed picture cut each child out.
2. DAY ONE- Make Painted Paper
 - a. White 17"X11" - 1 per child. This is your sky background. Start with blobs of blue on everyone's paper. As they cover the paper with blue add other colors to add depth to the color. I allow the children to select an extra color or two- white, purple, black, or turquoise. If you use black, use only a drop or two. A little goes a long way. Remember, encourage the kids to keep the strokes, don't blend all of the colors in.
 - b. White 18"X12"- 1 per child
 - i. Have ½ of the children make moon paper. Start with white. Add brown, or yellow, or black. Use patterned foam rollers and/ or brushes to apply the second color.
 - ii. Have ½ of the children make star paper. Start with yellow. Add white or a drop of brown. Use patterned foam rollers and /or brushes to apply the second color.
 - c. Once the paper is dry, press it under books to flatten it out.
3. PRIOR TO DAY TWO-
 - a. Glue the black mat on to the blue paper. It is easier to glue it down before you add anything to it.
 - b. Punch out stars
 - c. Cut out moons. The moons can be full or flat on one side so that they can be placed along the top edge of the paper. Make different sizes of moons for the kids to choose from.
4. DAY TWO- Give each child 13 craft stick to make a ladder. Have the children lay them out on the paper to figure out how they all fit together. My nature the children will probably lay the stick out in a crooked pattern. That is okay, the ladder will look more interesting with some angle. Once the kids have the pattern that they like, use a glue bottle and glue the up and down posts down. Make sure the children start at the bottom of the paper. Once the ladder is done:
 - a. Glue on the stars.
 - b. Glue on the moon.
 - c. Place the cut out of the person on the ladder. When the children are satisfied with the position, glue them on the ladder.

