

Paper Meditation Beads

I Don't Belong to You, You Don't Belong to Me by Jeffrey Gibson

- Snip the ends off your q-tip. The remaining stick will be used to roll the beads and measure them but you can create larger ones if you'd like.
- Cut a long rectangle out of your colorful paper.
- Take your ruler and draw alternating triangle shapes on your piece of paper.
- Cut out your triangles; these will be your personal badges.
- Take a pencil, pen or any other type of writing instrument and write your reflections on your triangles- you can fill up as many as you'd like.
- Take your glue stick and cover half your bead with glue.
- Using your qtip, place the stick along the edge of the widest part of your triangle and roll it into a head, pressing firmly while you roll.
- Take your clear nail polish, holding the bead on the ends where the holes are, coat it in polish. Set aside to dry for at least 30 minutes.
- When your beads are dry, string them onto your stretch cord. You can add decorative beads between your paper ones for added embellishment.
- Once your piece is the size you want, tie off the stretch cord with two small tight knots and tuck the knot inside one of the paper beads.



Image courtesy of the artist and Roberts Projects, Los Angeles, California.

List of Materials

Ruler
Glue
Decorative Paper
Scissor
Pencil or Pen
Beads
Stretch Cord
Q-tip
Clear Nail Polish

Community Lanterns

Community or Chaos by Andrea Bowers

- Roll the transparency film into a cylinder and attach the two ends together using three glue dots.
- Take your soda lid and place three glue dots on the upraised ring of the lid. Press down to hold. Now, you have the shell of your lantern.
- Think of a problem in your community you think is important and needs attention. Develop a design idea that shows either what the problem is or a good solution to make it better.
- Take your strip of tracing paper and draw your design using crayons.
- When you are done, roll it to fit inside the center of the lantern and drop it in.
- Place your string of fairy lights inside your lantern (turned on) to see your lantern come to life! The lights can be turned off (via a switch found on the attached battery box) when not in use.



Image courtesy of the artist and Andrew Kreps Gallery, New York.

List of Materials

Soda Drink Lid

Film Transparency (cut to 5.5 x 11)

Tracing Paper (cut to 5.5 x 11)

5 Glue Dots

Crayons

String Fairy Lights

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Identity Pins

I Am The Greatest by Hank Willis-Thomas

- Find a meaningful quote written or spoken by someone that you connect with or that inspires you.
- Write down your quote-- this will be part of your design!
- If you are using a premade pin, open it up and trace the back part on a sheet of paper. If you are making your own, draw a circle, any size you would like, on the paper.
- Cut out your circle, this will be the inside of your pin.
- Take the quote you wrote down earlier and write it on the paper circle. You can experiment with colors, designing letters, or even include images along with the text.
- If you are using a premade pin, place your paper circle inside the pin and snap it closed. If you are making your own, take your safety pin and tape. Tape the back of the safety pin (with the opening facing towards you) to your paper circle. Be careful and make sure the pin is closed before you tape it.
- Wear your pin proudly!

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Image courtesy of the artist and Jack Shainman Gallery, New York.

List of Materials

Blank White Paper
Colored Pencils/Crayons
Empty Pin Shell
Scissors

DIY PIN OPTION

Safety Pin
Tape

Cuneiform Narratives

Cuneiform Tablet, circa 2350-2000 BCE

Use the alphabet and icons provided to develop a story in cuneiform- it can be a historical narrative, a record of objects in your house, or a story you create all your own. You can also develop your own cuneiform alphabet and system of symbols for words inspired by the ones provided.

Before you start marking your clay, write down your cuneiform story on a piece of paper since, once the clay is exposed to air, you will have to work quickly so it will not dry out. Make sure you have planned ahead and that the size of your story or record will fit onto the tablet you will be molding.

Take the clay and mold it into a round or squared shape pressing down firmly to flatten it in order to create a large enough writing surface.

Use both ends of your stylus to create the wedged shapes of your alphabet into the tablet.

Once you have filled your tablet, set it aside to air dry. It may take up to 24 hours to dry all the way through.



Cuneiform
Tablet

Iraq,
2350-2000 BCE

List of Materials

Nail Cuticle Stick (as stylus)

Air dry clay

Cuneiform alphabet print out

A Cuneiform "Alphabet"

A	→	N	→→
B	↗	O	▶
C	↖	P	↘
D	↘	Q	↖
E	↓	R	↗
F	↙	S	▼
G	↗	T	▼
H	↘	U	◻
I	↘	V	◻
J	▶	W	→
K	▼	X	✕
L	↘	Y	↘
M	↘	Z	↓

Fig. 3.

1	Y	11	<Y	100	Y Y-
2	YY	12	<YY	200	YY Y-
3	YYY	20	<<	300	YYY Y-
4	▼	30	<<<	400	▼ Y-
5	W	40	↖↖	500	W Y-
6	WY	50	Y	600	WY Y-
7	WY	60	Y<	700	WY Y-
8	WY	70	Y<<	800	WY Y-
9	WY	80	Y<<<	900	WY Y-
10	<	90	Y<<<	1000	Y< Y-

TABLE ILLUSTRATING THE SIMPLIFICATION OF CUNEIFORM SIGNS.

	LINE CHARACTER. (Vertical)	LINE CHARACTER. (Rotated)	OLD BABYLONIAN.	ASSYRIAN.	NEW BABYLONIAN.
FISH					
REED					
DRINKING POT					
HOUSE					
RAIN					
CIRCLE, SUN					
KING (with his crown)					
MAN					
EAR OF WHEAT					
HEAD OF A MAN					
STAR					

3000 BC	2800 BC	2500 BC	1800BC	600 BC	
					an (sky, heaven)
					ki (place; ground, earth, land, country)
					lu (who(m), which, man, ruler, person)
					munus (woman)
					kur (underworld, land, country, mountain(s), east, east wind)
					geme (female worker)
					saĝ (head, person, capital)
					kag (mouth)
					ninda (bread, food)

a	á	e	é	i	í	u	ú
ba	bá	bà	be	bé	bè	bi	bí
bì	bu	bú	bù	da	dá	de	dè
di	dí	du	dú	dù	du4	ga	gá
ge	gé	gè	gi	gí	gì	gi4	gi5
gu	gú	gù	gu4	gu5	gu6	gu7	ḡa

Phonogram Alphabet
(Symbols representing vocal sounds)

Phonogram Alphabet
(Symbols representing
vocal sounds)

há	hà	ha4	he	hé	hi	hí	hu
ka	ká	kà	ke	ké	ki	kí	ku
kú	kù	ku4	la	lá	là	le	lé
lí	lí	lu	lú	ma	má	me	mé
mè	mi	mí	mì	mu	mú	na	
ná	nà	na4	ne	né	ni	ní	nu

Phonogram Alphabet
(Symbols representing
vocal sounds)

nú	pa	pá	pe	pé	pi	pí	pì
pu	pú	pù	ra	rá	re	ré	ri
rí	ru	rú	rù	sa	sá	sà	sa4
se	sé	si	sí	su	sú	sù	su4
ša	šá	šà	še	šè	ši	ší	šu
šú	šù	šu4	ta	tá	te	ti	tì

Phonogram Alphabet
(Symbols representing
vocal sounds)

ti4	tu	tú	tù	za	zá	ze	zé
zi	zí	zì	zu	zú			
ab	áb	eb	éb	ib	íb	ub	úb
ad	ád	ed	id	íd	ud	úd	ag
ág	eg	ég	ig	íg	ug	ah	áh
eh	ih	uh	úh	ak	ek	ik	uk

Phonogram Alphabet
(Symbols representing
vocal sounds)

al	ál	el	él	il	íl	ul	úl
am	ám	em	im	ím	um	úm	
an	en	èn	in	in4	in5	un	ún
ap	ép	ip	íp	up	úp	ar	ár
er	ir	ip	ur	úr	as	es	és
is	ís	ús	aš	aš	eš	éš	

Phonogram Alphabet
(Symbols representing
vocal sounds)



iř



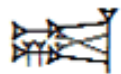
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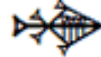
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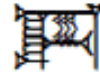
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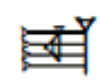
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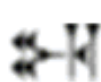
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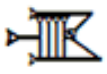
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Activist Sculptures

Protestors I - IV by Pedro Reyes

- Think about a person you consider a hero; someone that stands up for others or helps others without asking for anything in return.

Design a sculpture that represents that person. They can be in a powerful pose or one that tells us a bit about why they are a hero. What issue would they be defending? We will be writing this on a small piece of paper and have our heroic figure display it at the end.

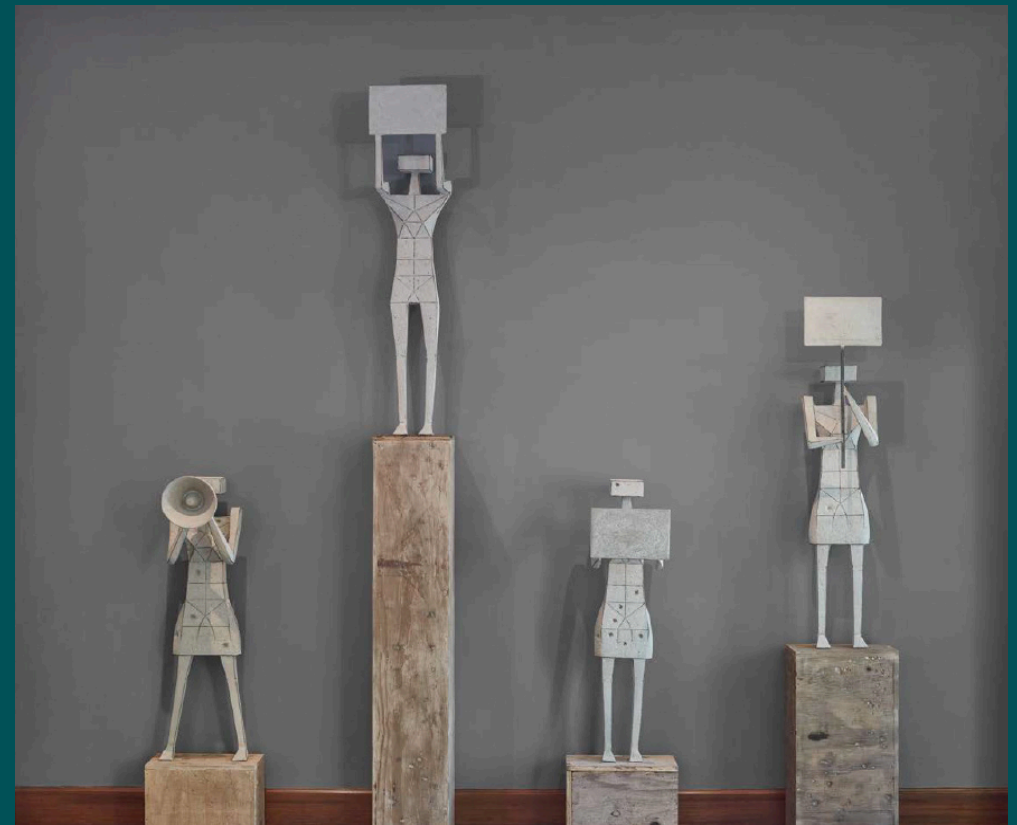
- Use the pipe cleaners to make the sculptures shape. Think of this as the sculpture's skeleton. You can bend and twist it for a thicker core or make outlines with it for a more flattened appearance.

- Take the aluminum foil and wrap it around your pipe cleaner. Play around with the design shape by either keeping it slim or bulking it up with lots of aluminum foil.

- To create a more three dimensional shape, roll aluminum into balls and use it as stuffing, then cover the foil balls and mold the exterior.

- When your hero is ready, tape their feet to a piece of cardstock so they can stand.

- Remember that issue we thought about earlier? Write it on a small piece of paper now. Include the small piece of paper with your sculpture so they can communicate their cause to the world!



© Pedro Reyes. Image courtesy Lisson Gallery.

List of Materials

3 - 5 Pipe Cleaners

Piece of Cardstock

Aluminum Foil

Egyptian Papyrus Scrolls

Unknown Egyptian , Shabti figure, Wood and pigment

- Take your paper bag and cut it up into strips--about 1 inch wide and all the same length. This will serve as your papyrus sheets. Set aside.

***The amounts listed for the next two steps would be if you are using a standard large paper bag like you would get at a grocery store. The water-glue ratio is 1:1, so if you are using smaller bags, use less.

- Take a bowl and add 1/4 of water. You will be adding glue to the mixture, so if you want to protect your bowl, cover it in plastic cling wrap. Add 1/4 cup of glue to your water mixture and stir it.

The surface on which you will lay your "papyrus" matters. If you are only drawing on one side and want to reinforce it, lay down wax paper upon which to lay the paper bags.

- Depending on how coated your wax paper is, your bag will stick. If you want to be able to draw on both sides, add a coat of vaseline to the top of your wax paper. If you do not have vaseline, check on your paper every 15 minutes and, once it is partially dry and can hold its own shape, let it finish drying off of the wax paper.

- Take your strips of paper bag and dip them in the water-glue mixture one at a time. Make sure to remove excess glue with your fingers.

Lay each strip side by side, with the edges overlapping, until you get the width you want. Lay a second layer above the first layer, going in the opposite direction. So, if you started laying strips vertically, make the second layer horizontal, or vice versa. Pat off excess glue with a paper towel. Let dry for at least 4 hours.

- Use the Egyptian alphabet attached to write your name in hieroglyphs. Include a word that describes you and, if you want, a symbol too. Use as many colors as you can to decorate your papyrus.



List of Materials

Paper Bag(s)

Glue

1/4 cup Water









































Scissor

Bowl

Wax Paper

Crayons

EGYPTIAN ALPHABET

 1	 10	 100	 1000	 10000
 A	 B	 C	 D	 E
 F	 G	 H	 I	 J
 K	 L	 M	 N	 O
 P	 Q	 R	 S	 T
 U	 V	 W	 X	 Y
 Z	 To	 IN	 MAN	 WOMAN
 HOUSE	 SUN	 SKY	 TOWN	 SHINE(S)

Scratch Pottery

Fort Walton Pottery, ca 1200-1500 C.E.

- Take your piece of paper and draw an outline shape for your pottery piece.
- Take your crayons and color in your drawing. You can use a single color or many patches of color. These colors will be your lines when we paint in the pot later!
- Make sure you press down firmly as you color to avoid having any white gaps.
- Take your black paint and add a bit of liquid soap, about a tablespoon. Stir it together.
- Take a paintbrush or foam brush and paint in your pot. Make sure to get an even coating that is thick enough not to see through but thin enough to make scratching it off easy later.
- Let dry for 3-5 hours
- Once dry, take your stylus/cuticle stick and scratch over the black paint to create a colorful design. You can get as creative as you want with patterns or figures.

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List of Materials

Blank White Paper

Crayons

Foam Brush or Paint Brush

Black Paint (or any color)

Liquid Soap

Cuticle Stick (as a stylus)

Plein Air Drawing

Ironbound by Childe Hassam

- Head outside for some first hand nature views! Pick a scenic spot and set up a drawing board or easel.

- Take your scissors and cut your piece of sketch paper in half since we will be making two drawings.

Use crayons, paint, or pastels to capture the scene in front of you.

- Work quickly, creating your landscape with quick strokes and gestures before your light changes.

Make sure to record the time you start your drawing or painting.

- You will be recreating the same scene one hour apart in order to compare how sunlight affects the colors in the scene.

As you select your colors, look at the layers of different shades to see how a single color can be made of many others. For example, we usually think of shadows as gray, but shadows on grass can contain shades of dark green, brown, blue and even violet. See how the cliff shadows in the painting by Childe Hassam are made up of darker shades of the same yellows, pinks, blues and whites as the cliffs in full sun?

- Take your second half of paper and draw or paint your same landscape again an hour after the first one.

- Compare your two works of art. How are they different? What effects are present in one based on sunlight that are not in the other? How did this affect the colors you used?



List of Materials

1 Sheet of Drawing Paper Scissor Crayons/Paints/Pastels