MEXICAN METAPEC SUN

This lesson plan works well if you are teaching art on a cart. Customize the procedures to fit your own situation.

Mrs. Steltenpohl Grade 5

OBJECTIVES

Students will make a Mexican Metapec Sun that can hang on a wall.

This project can be done simply with younger students using air-dry clay and paints or with older students who have some previous ceramic experience using clay that will be fired in a kiln and glazed.

- Students will make a slab without a rolling pin
- Students will attach two pieces of clay together by scoring and slipping.
- Students will glaze or paint pottery
- Students will know the difference between a form and a shape.
- Students will know how to create a form in clay.
- Students will be able to convey ideas and mood in their sculpture.
- Students will be skilled at constructing a 3-dimensional piece of art.
- Students will be skilled at using art vocabulary to describe 3-dimensional pieces of art.

Elements of Art

Form

Students will be able to independently use their learning to recognize and appreciate the element of form in art and their environment.

A form is a 3-dimensional representation of a 2-dimensional shape. A form can be created or represented with a variety of mediums. Form can convey ideas and mood.

Skill Focus

Ceramics

PROCEDURE

Prep

 Clay can be cut into cubes or spheres about the size of an apple, one for each student. Or clay can be sliced into thick one inch slabs.

Day 1 (Introduction, demonstration and practice)

- Introduce the project with a brief history of the traditional pottery of Mexico. Show Prezi presentation. (Presentations can be found online, Google Metapec pottery, look at the list under resources in this lesson plan.)
- Demonstrate how to throw down the clay on the table to make a slab.
- Pass out a small ball of clay for students to practice doing the same
- Demonstrate use of circle template
- Demonstrate manipulating the clay into a sun face.
- Demonstrate scoring and slipping to attach clay pieces.
- Send home practice clay in small plastic bag.
- As an alternative older students could sketch out their ideas for the Metapec Sun. What mood will the sun convey?

Day 2

Students will make their Metapec sun.

- Pass out clay supplies
- Flatten ball of clay using the throw down method.
- Slab must be a bit larger than the circle template and about ½ inch thick.
- Place template on the clay and cut around the circumference.
- Mark the clay with holes or depressions for eyes, nose and mouth.
- Build up the eyes, nose, and mouth.
 Remember to score and slip when

NCAS Standards

Creating:

VA: Cr1.15a Combine ideas to generate an innovative idea for art-making.

VA: Cr2.2.5a Demonstrate quality craftsmanship through care for and use of materials, tools and equipment.

Responding: VA: Re8.1.5a Interpret art by analyzing characteristics of form and structure, contextual information, subject matter, visual elements, and use of media to identify mood conveyed.

Connecting: VA: Cn10.1.5a Apply formal and conceptual vocabularies of art and design to view surroundings in new ways through art-making.

Guest Artists:

The most famous artist of Metepec, Mexico is Timoteo Gonzales Degodalla. He was the grandson of native potters. He is famous for his pink suns. He likes to make suns because the sun makes people happy. This type of art is considered folk art.

Vocabulary:

- Clay terracotta
- Slab and coil
- Score and slip (water or vinegar can substitute for slip)
- Modeling
- Glazing
- Firing
- Three-dimensional
- Sculpture
- Pottery

- attaching. The eyes, and mouth can also be cut out.
- Make clay rays to go around the sun's face and attach by scoring and slipping.
- Use fingers or modeling tools to add details and smooth edges.
- Use a pencil to make a hole at the top of the circle for the string or twine to hang the sun.
- Put your name or initials on the sun.
- Lay flat to dry or store in a plastic bag to work on another day.

Day 3

- Continue work on the sun face.
- When dry paint or fire and glaze.

History

Metepec sun faces are ceramic sculptures. They are forms of folk art originally from Mexico. They are mostly made of clay. They include features of suns and rays. Sun faces reflect people's heritage from Pre- Columbian civilizations. Natural pink clay is found in Mexico where sun faces were originally made, so many sun faces are made of this native pink clay called terracotta.



RESOURCES

Materials:

- Clay plan accordingly for air dry clay or clay that will be fired in a kiln.
- Circle template
- Cutting tool, variety of clay tools
- Bright color glazes or Acrylic paints
- Paint brushes
- String or twine
- Small and/or large plastic bags

ASSESSMENT

Formative and summative assessments:

Walk Around 321 Thumbs Up Gallery Walk Kahoot

- Alphabet stampers for stamping name or initials on project.
- Canvass mats

Warm/Cool color suns in this

Prezi: https://prezi.com/4iwlv8wduqnp/mexican-sun-art/

Metepec Sun Prezi by Cassie Stephens: https://prezi.com/ucjrg4tqcrn7/metepecmexico/

https://prezi.com/p58cluxo2vkm/mexicocultural-theme-unit/

Children's Story Book: Musicians of the Sun, by Gerald McDermott

Music: YouTube traditional Mexican music

Art Rubric Student Self-assessment Seesaw online portfolio Artist Statement



- * Objectives/Standards Common Core, Illinois Learning Standards, WIDA (as applicable)
- ** Procedure/Agenda methods, routines, course of action
- *** Resources Introduction/bellringer, technology, vocabulary, grouping, differentiation,
 Balanced literacy, enrichment, intervention, conclusion/exit slip
- **** <u>Assessment</u> practice, homework, formative (measures used to assess student understanding throughout a lesson and aid the teacher in differentiation), summative (measure given to student to assess acquisition of knowledge typically at the end of a unit)