



PRESENTS

KIDSEUM AT HOME

*Creative fun and learning for the entire family,
all from the comfort of home!*

Introduction

to

EXPLORING
CHINA

INSPIRED BY

THE EXHIBIT
ANCIENT ARTS
OF CHINA



1

"JADE" JEWELRY

AGES

7 - 12 years old

SKILL LEVEL

Beginner

DESCRIPTION

For this project families will be making Jade-inspired jewelry using shaving cream, cereal boxes, food coloring and string.

MATERIALS

Empty Cereal Box	String / Yarn
Shaving Cream	Toothpick
Long Tray or container	Hole Puncher*
Scissors	Food coloring

Materials with an (*) are optional, use only if available.

Fun Facts

- Nephrite was the most valued stone throughout Chinese History.
- Nephrite was brought from Khotan (Xinjiang Province) in bulk.
- Jadeite was imported from Burma in the 18th century.
- Jade workers traditionally used bamboo drills, sand and water to carve these stones, which was very difficult because of its hardness.
- Many aristocrats were buried wearing jade suits and objects.
- Jade cicadas symbolize rebirth.
- Jade is widely available and popular today.

Background

China has a long history and rich **culture** full of tradition. This can be seen through the lives of people today and all the way back to **Neolithic** times. The use of **Jade** has been prevalent throughout China's history. Jade is a very hard **stone**, and it is often believed to have been **initially** used in weapons and tools. However, it is widely accepted that jade was also used to make **ritualistic** objects with **symbolic** purposes, such as bowls and jewelry. Jade objects are made using different stones, especially **Nephrite** and Jadeite. Jade is often thought to be green but it actually comes in various colors such as white, yellow, pink, red, black, pale green, grey and brown. Stones that look similar to Jade, like marble or serpentine, are also sometimes categorized as Jade. In ancient China, Jade was also believed to have special **protective** qualities. That is why it was often worn by the wealthy and placed in their tombs to **preserve** them in the afterlife. These **beliefs** continue in China today, which is why many people continue to wear and purchase jade objects.



Procedure

1. Flatten the cardboard box and cut it open.
 2. Take an object with a circular opening, like a cup, and use it to trace a circle onto the cardboard. Repeat this throughout your piece of cardboard.
 - Tip: Cut the cardboard into strips, then fold it like an accordion and draw a circle on top of the first cardboard flap. This will make more than one circle.
 3. Then on a separate piece of cardboard, you will cut out a teardrop-shaped piece. You only need one for the necklace's pendant.
 4. Spray shaving foam onto the tray until it is fully coated. Flatten it out using a fork to create a smooth surface.
 5. Add various drops of food coloring onto the shaving foam.
 6. Take your toothpick and use it to mix the foam and food coloring. Swirl it around to make marbled designs.
 7. Now take your cardboard circles and lay the plain side down on the painted area of the foam. Gently press down and leave them for a 2-3 minutes. You can also take entire strips of cardboard and paint them before cutting them into circle.
 8. Lift the circles and pendant off the foam and wipe them.
 9. Punch a hole in each of the circles.
 10. Cut your string to the length you'd like your necklace to be and begin stringing on your cardboard pieces. Start with the pendant first because it will be placed in the middle, then add circles evenly to either side.
11. Tie off the string around your neck to finish!.



Key Vocabulary

<p>Culture the language, customs, ideas, and art of a particular group of people. “Her culture was very different from mine, but it didn’t stop us from being friends.”</p>	<p>Neolithic designating the latter part of the Stone Age, from about 8,000 B.C. to about 3,500 B.C., characterized by the use of polished stone tools and the beginnings of farming. This Jade pendant was created in Neolithic times.”</p>	<p>Prevalent generally accepted; pervasive; widespread. “Wearing Jade jewelry is very prevalent in China.”</p>
<p>Jade a hard stone or the jewelry or works of art made from it. “There was a giant Jade statue in the temple.”</p>	<p>Stone hard matter formed from mineral and earth material; rock. “She found a very shiny and green stone by the riverbed.”</p>	<p>Initial of the beginning; first. “I initially came here for cookies but also got milk, eggs and bread.”</p>

Source: Dell-Imagine, Helen, et al. “Ancient Arts of China Docent Education Guide.” [Http://Www.Bowersdocentguild.Org](http://www.bowersdocentguild.org), 2017, [http://www.bowersdocentguild.org/pdf/3a/China_Education_Materials_\(2017\).pdf](http://www.bowersdocentguild.org/pdf/3a/China_Education_Materials_(2017).pdf). Jade Section

2

DIY DRUM

AGES

8-12 years old

SKILL LEVEL

Beginner / Intermediate

DESCRIPTION

Families will learn to the art of making drums based on the Biangu drum, which is typically a small, flat drum that is played with sticks. It is typically painted red with small ornate designs.

MATERIALS

Cans or Wide Rolls	Clear Packing Tape	Scissors
Chopsticks	Paint Palette	Acrylic Paint
Paint Brushes	Water Cup	

Materials with an () are optional, use only if available.*

Background

Throughout various **cultures** the **drum** is a very common **instrument**. This is especially true for **China** in **ancient** times. Drums were primarily made using animal **hides** that were stretched over a barrel or cylinder. Drums varied in **sound**, size, design and purpose. Some drums require **sticks** to be played while others have different styles of playing. These drums can be played alone or with many other drums that give varying **itches**. Smaller drums can be carried by the musician, while larger drums require stands or multiple people to be played. Drums are used for **orchestras**, ensembles, festivals and ceremonies. Musicians in ancient China learned by ear without a **conductor** or musical **score**.

Types of Drums

- Bangu: A tall drum that is struck with bamboo sticks.
- Paigu: A set of 3 to 7 small drums stuck with sticks.
- Tanggu: A small barrel-shaped drum with two striking surfaces on either side.
- Zhangu: A large drum used for war, ritual music and traditional weddings.
- Bolang Gu: A small pellet drum often used as a toy.



Procedure

1. You will start by gathering all materials needed
2. The first item you will need is a wide cylinder container, we recommend a Clorox wipes container. Please clean it out before using it.
3. After your container has been cleaned, you will grab clear packaging tape and begin to wrap the opening of the container. Make sure to pull the tape tightly onto the opening.
4. Repeat this step until the opening is completely sealed.
5. You will now wrap the tape around the container to ensure the security of the tape placed on top.
6. Now you will begin to decorate your drum. Grab your paint and brushes and begin to paint. Remember you can paint different designs onto the drum like circles, zig zags, and perhaps a dragon.
7. Once you are done painting, allow the drum to dry for an hour.
8. Now grab some sticks and play your drum!



MUSIC
Now we have music that relates our lessons!
Check out the **Spotify Playlist:**
<https://open.spotify.com/playlist/1wkKPctftFszeaf4LUQQC2?si=fogmAWtpR3WNe6IdqpNTbw>

Key Vocabulary

<p>Culture the language, customs, ideas, and art of a particular group of people. “I love learning about other cultures.”</p>	<p>Drum a percussion instrument shaped like a cylinder. A drum has a hollow body covered at one or both ends by a tight material. It is played by beating with sticks or the hands. “They taught me how to play the drums at school.”</p>	<p>Hide the skin of one of the larger animals such as a buffalo or cow. “That drum was made using cow hide.”</p>
<p>Instrument any of various devices for making music, such as a trumpet or piano. “The tambourine was her favorite instrument.”</p>	<p>China a country in eastern Asia. China is also called the People's Republic of China. Beijing is the capital of China. “I wish to travel to China during their New Year festivities.”</p>	<p>Sound the range in which something may be heard “The drums created a deep but loud sound.”</p>
<p>Stick a long and thin piece of wood, such as a stem or branch, from a tree or bush. “Drum sticks are used to create sounds by striking a drum.”</p>	<p>Pitch the high or low quality of a sound or musical note. “The high pitch of the cat’s cries hurt my ears.”</p>	<p>Orchestra a group of musicians who play different kinds of instruments and perform together. “The orchestra played wonderfully during the opera.”</p>
<p>Conductor the leader of a musical group “The conductor led the orchestra during the concert.”</p>	<p>Score the printed or written form of a musical piece “A musical score shows all the parts that are played or sung.”</p>	<p>Sources: Dean, Matt. The Drum. Scarecrow Press, 2012. South Eastern Drums</p>

3

COFFEE WATERCOLOR LANDSCAPE PAINTING

AGES

10-17 years old

SKILL LEVEL

Intermediate / Advanced

DESCRIPTION

In this project you will learn to create a watercolor painting by using coffee. You will learn about creating various washes with water and then correcting or changing your painting once it has dried.

MATERIALS

Watercolor Paper	Water Container
Plate or Tray (palette)	Napkins
Painter's Tape*	
Brushes	
Instant Coffee	

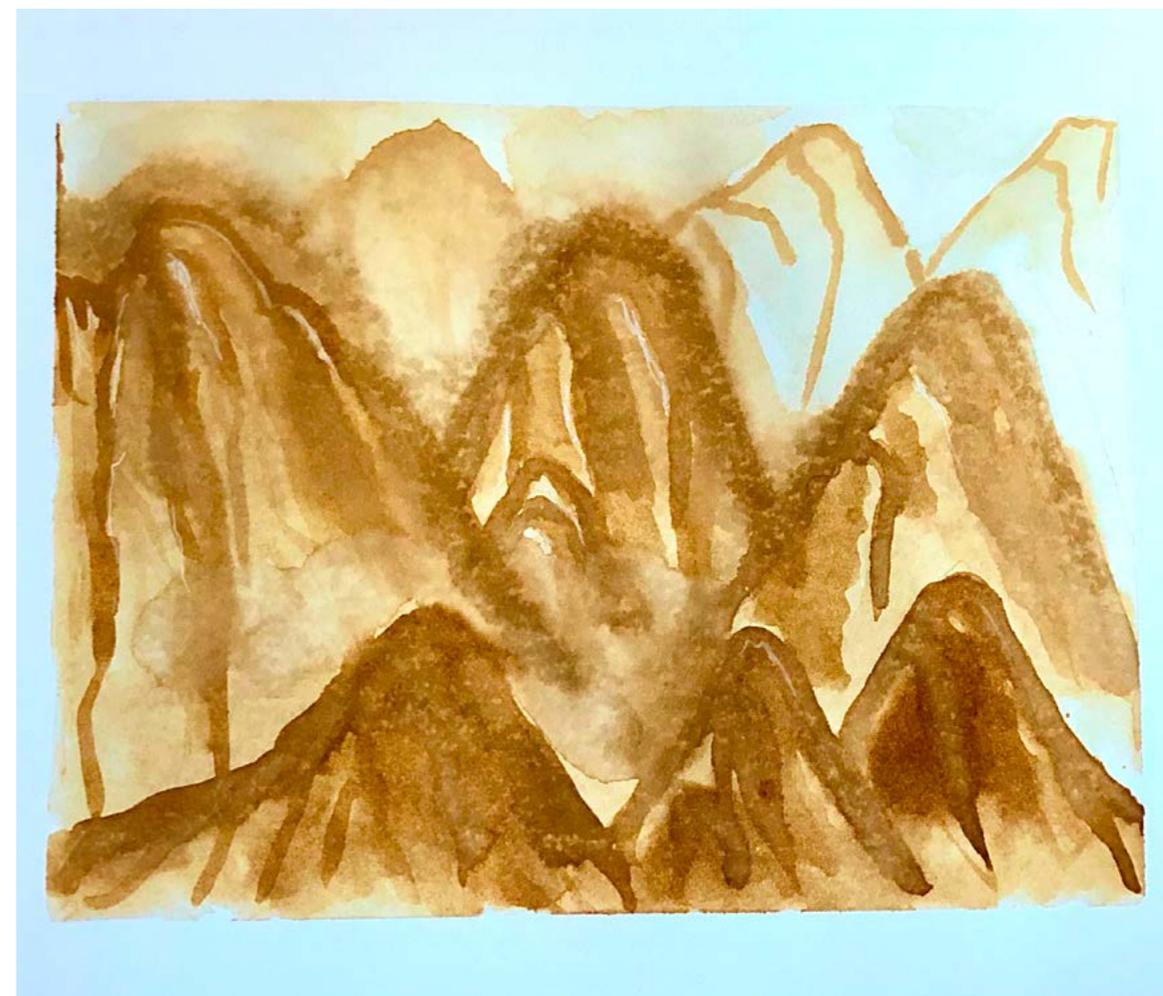
Materials with an () are optional, use only if available*

Background

Watercolor is a style of painting that requires water and **pigments** to be mixed and brushed onto a surface. Depending on the **ratio** of water to pigment, watercolors will produce a variety of **tints** and **shades** of color. Colors will appear **translucent** and light if more water is added. If less water is added, the colors will appear **opaque** and dark. The color of your paper will also **dictate** the outcome of your painting. Watercolor is often seen as an **intimidating** medium because of its **unpredictability** and unforgiving nature. However, with **practice** anyone can master this **medium** just like the landscape scroll artists of ancient China. A skilled watercolorist uses watercolor painting techniques like **washes**, working wet on wet and wet on dry, lifting out and masking out for **highlights**, and dozens of other techniques to achieve **textural** effects. We will learn a few of these today.

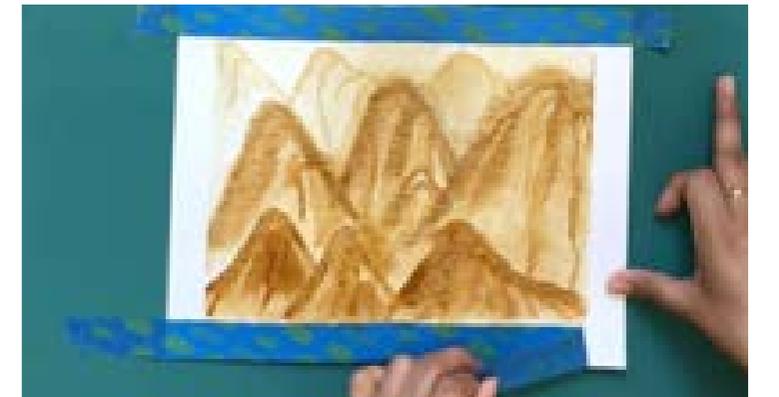
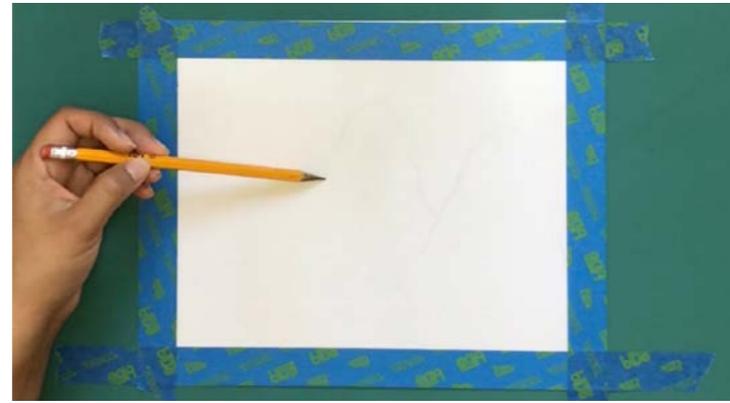
HELPFUL TIPS

- Use napkins to fix errors
- White paint can also be used for highlights.
- Use tape to line edges if available.
- Sketch your image lightly before painting.
- Use brushes made for watercolor since they pick up more water



Procedure

1. Gather all the necessary materials. Then take your watercolor paper and tape it onto your surface. Tape along the edges to create a neat border.
2. Start lightly sketching several mountains, some in the background, middle and front. This will give the illusion of space.
3. Then take your painting palette and add coffee grounds to each section. Begin with a small amount and increase the coffee grounds as you move towards the right. Add the same amount of water to each tray from left to right.
4. You will then mix the coffee and water thoroughly in each tray from left to right. This should give you various shades of brown.
5. Now by taking the lightest brown (1st from the left), paint in the furthest area of your sketch. Leave it to dry. Once dry, use the second lightest shade, fill in the mountains in the middle space. Leave to dry. (For 2 minutes)
6. After it has dried, take the third shade and add shadows to the mountains, taking into account the direction of light. Utilize the same shade to add lines and detail to your mountains. You can fix any mistakes or pooling while still wet by tapping the area with a napkin.
7. Continue to add more layers as your areas dry, this will give your image depth.
8. Now you will take the 4th shade and fill in the mountains in the front. Add water to blend.
 - Optional: Taking an even lighter shade (adding more water) you can add blurry mountains in the furthest regions to allude to atmospheric perspective.
9. You will continue to add more layers of coffee with remaining shades to add depth through shadows and defined lines.
10. Lastly, if you have white paint or a white pen, you may fix any mistakes or add highlights to your mountains. Now leave your watercolor to dry for an hour depending on how wet your painting is.
11. Remove tape once dry and you can frame your work of art.



Key Vocabulary

<p>Watercolor paint made of pigment mixed with water. “She got a new watercolor set for her birthday.”</p>	<p>Pigment anything that is used to or serves to provide color. “Those paints are highly pigmented.”</p>
<p>Tint a pale or light color, often made by adding white to paint or using a weak dye. When she added white to red she made a new tint of color called pink.”</p>	<p>Shade the degree of darkness of a color. “My set of watercolors has three shades of blue.”</p>
<p>Opaque not able to be seen through; not transparent. “She preferred using opaque colors because they were easy to see”</p>	<p>Dictate a rule or requirement that guides or controls what one does. "Completing your chores or not will dictate if you get ice cream today.”</p>
<p>Ratio a relation or comparison between numbers or things based on amount or degree. “She remembered the ratio of water to flour for the cookie recipe.”</p>	<p>Translucent allowing light, but not detailed shapes, to pass through; semitransparent. “The paint was so translucent that it was very hard to see once it was dry.”</p>

Key Vocabulary Continued

<p>Unpredictable something that cannot be foretold “Watercolor can be very unpredictable to a beginner.”</p>	<p>Practice the doing of some activity many times to become skilled at it. “She practiced day and night to become a great artist.”</p>
<p>Medium a way or method of communicating or expressing, such as painting, music, or language. “Her favorite medium is painting with watercolor.”</p>	<p>Wash a layer of paint or pigment spread thinly to cover a surface. “She added many washes of color to give it depth.”</p>
<p>Highlight to provide (a painting, photograph, or the like) with an especially bright area. “Don’t forget to include the highlight to your object.”</p>	<p>Texture the feel or look of a surface. That paint brush gave the painting a different texture than this smaller one.”</p>
<p>Intimidate to discourage, deter, or inhibit, as with an overwhelming display of wealth, power, ability, or perceived superiority. “She was intimidated by the artwork of Frida Khalo because of its beauty and subject matter.”</p>	

Source: “All About Watercolor Painting for Beginners - Artists Network.” Artists Network, 5 June 2015, <https://www.artistsnetwork.com/art-mediums/watercolor/watercolor-painting>.

State and National Standards

Jade Jewelry

California Content Standards:

HSS-1.4.3

Students compare and contrast everyday life in different times and places around the world and recognize that some aspects of people, places, and things change over time while others stay the same.

Visual and Performing Arts Standards

VA.K.3.1

Describe functional and non utilitarian art seen in daily life; that is, works of art that are used versus those that are only viewed.

VA.1.2.1

Use texture in two-dimensional and three-dimensional works of art.

DIY Drum

State Content Standards:

HSS.6.6

Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the early civilizations of China.

Visual and Performing Art Standards.

MU.K.3.3

Use a personal vocabulary to describe voices and instruments from diverse cultures.

VA.5.2.5

Assemble a found object sculpture (as assemblage) or a mixed media two-dimensional composition that reflects unity and harmony and communicates a theme.

Coffee Watercolor Landscape Painting

State Content Standards:

ELA.SL.2.2

Recount or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media.

Visual and Performing Arts Standards:

VA.PK.2.3

Experiment with colors through the use of a variety of drawing materials and paints.

VA.2.2.2

Demonstrate beginning skill in the use of art media, such as oil pastels, watercolors, and tempera.

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