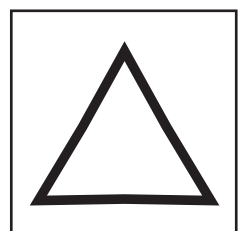
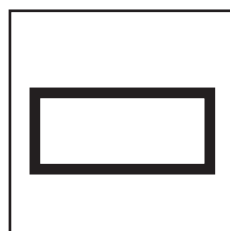
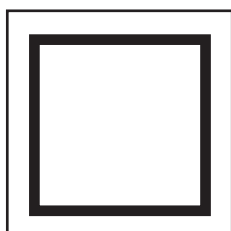
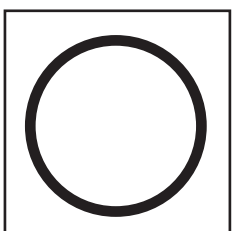


Mapping the town

6						
5						
4						
3						
2						
1						
	a	b	c	d	e	f



Go with a bang!

Practise printing techniques to create a colourful firework display

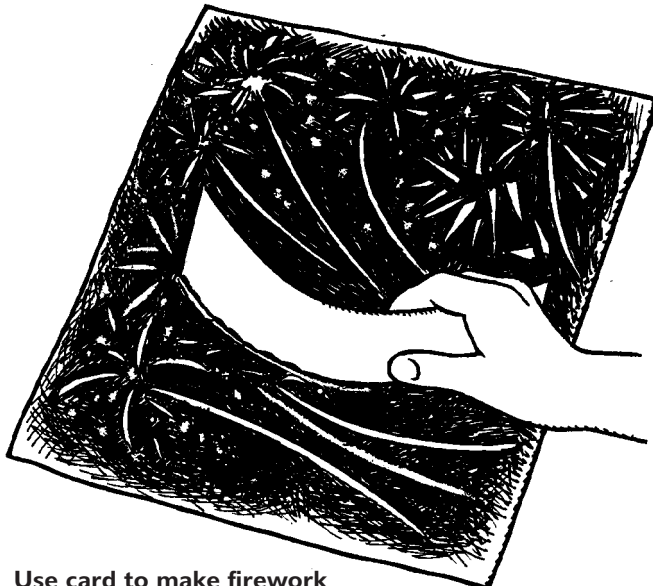
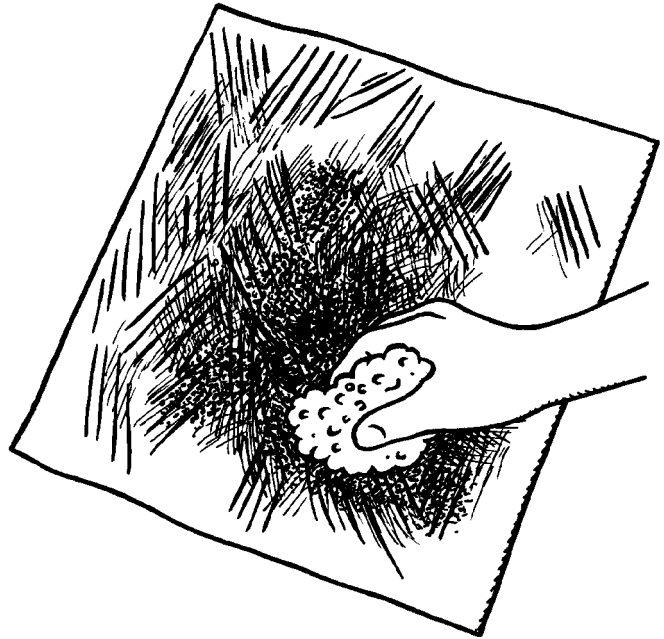
Look at the firework shown in the painting (*Bonfire Night* by Barry Watkin). It has been created out of lines and dots, and stands out from the rest of the image because the artist has used white, the lightest colour in the painting. In the following activity, children will be exploring a number of techniques to create their own bright firework display on a dark background.

The background

You will need: dark paper or neutral sugar paper; paints in blues, red and yellows; sponges.

- Begin by preparing the background. Get children to mix a range of dark colours (see photocopyable 1 for guidance) and then sponge these onto the paper to create a dark, smoky sky.
- Children can explore the different effects that can be achieved by printing/dabbing with the sponge and/or by dragging it across the paper to smear colours.

Use a sponge to create the background



Use card to make firework patterns by printing

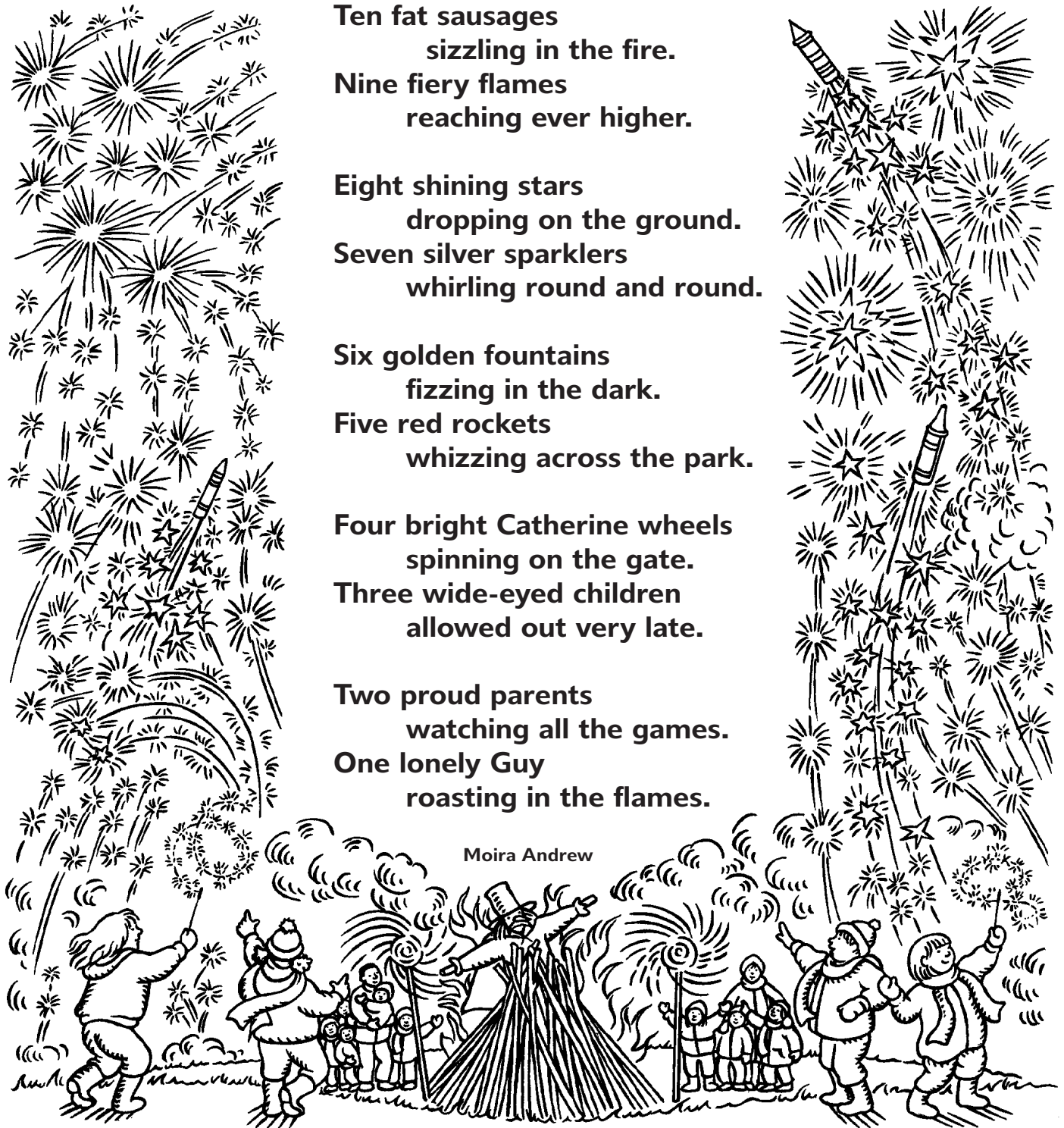
The fireworks

You will need: scrap paper; pieces of stiff card; pieces of thinner card; cotton buds; thin dowels or round-ended sticks; white/fluorescent/metallic paints.

- While the backgrounds are drying children can practise printing their firework designs onto scrap paper. The edge of a sheet of stiff card can be great for creating straight lines, shooting upwards. Thinner card can be used for curved lines. Use the cotton buds and sticks to make dots for the sparks.
- Once designs are perfected and the backgrounds are dry, children can print their fireworks onto the surface. The paler and brighter the colours, the better they will show up.



November night countdown



Ten fat sausages
sizzling in the fire.
Nine fiery flames
reaching ever higher.
Eight shining stars
dropping on the ground.
Seven silver sparklers
whirling round and round.
Six golden fountains
fizzing in the dark.
Five red rockets
whizzing across the park.
Four bright Catherine wheels
spinning on the gate.
Three wide-eyed children
allowed out very late.
Two proud parents
watching all the games.
One lonely Guy
roasting in the flames.

Moira Andrew

Teachers' notes

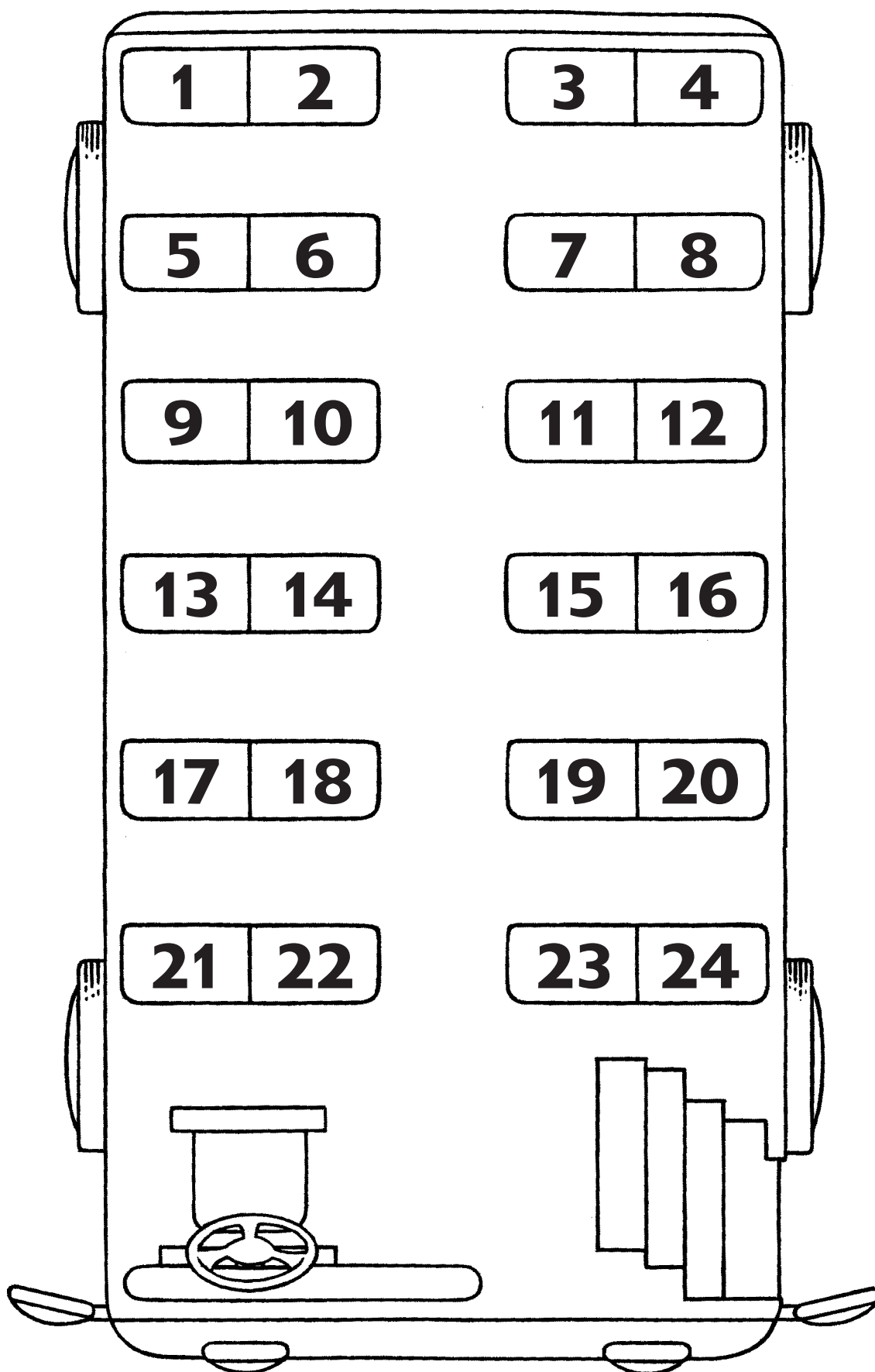
Read aloud the poem 'November Night countdown'. Ask the children if they know who 'One lonely Guy' refers to. Do they know what event is being celebrated? Read the poem aloud for a second time, encouraging the children to join in the countdown.

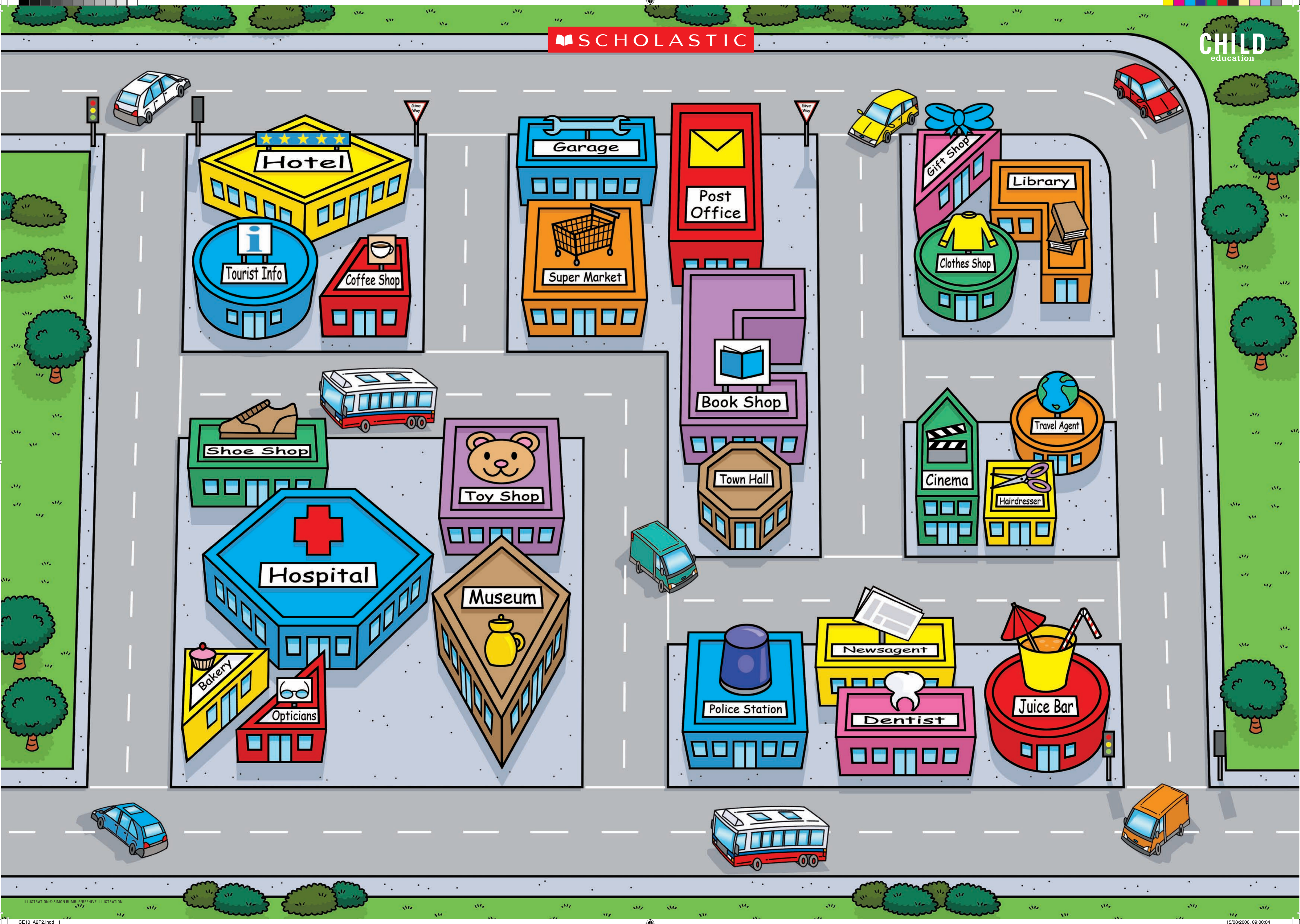
On the whiteboard, make a list of the things that the children most look forward to on Bonfire Night – sparklers, fireworks, rockets, Catherine wheels and so on. Talk about the different ways

that fireworks and bonfire flames move and light up the skies – *spinning, whirling, dancing, wizzing*. Encourage the children to choose six appropriate nouns and match these with a movement word. For example, *sparklers dancing, rockets zooming* and so on. Make a six-line poem from the pairings or draw a flaming bonfire with the noun/verb combination printed along a 'flame' to make a shape poem.



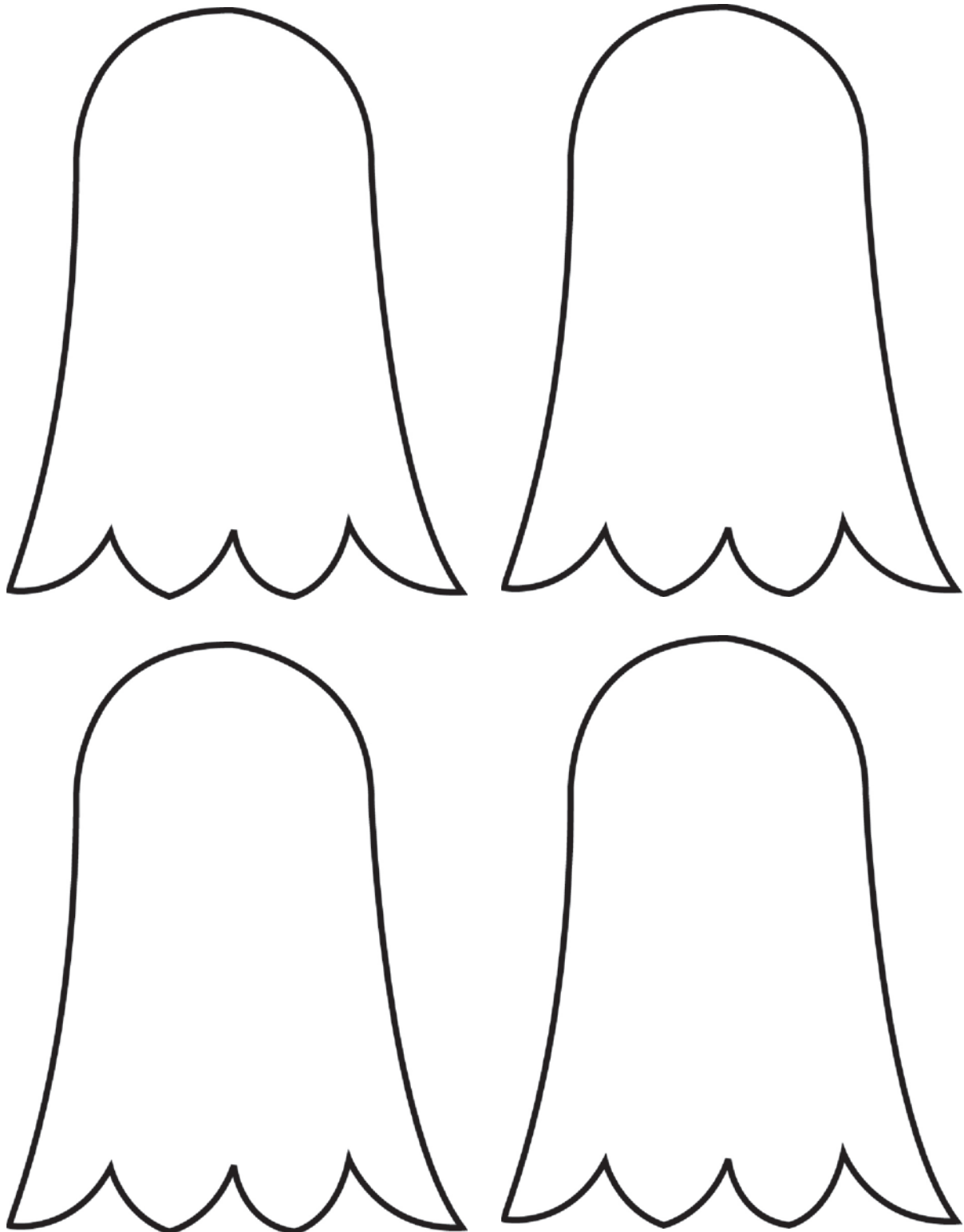
Seats on the bus



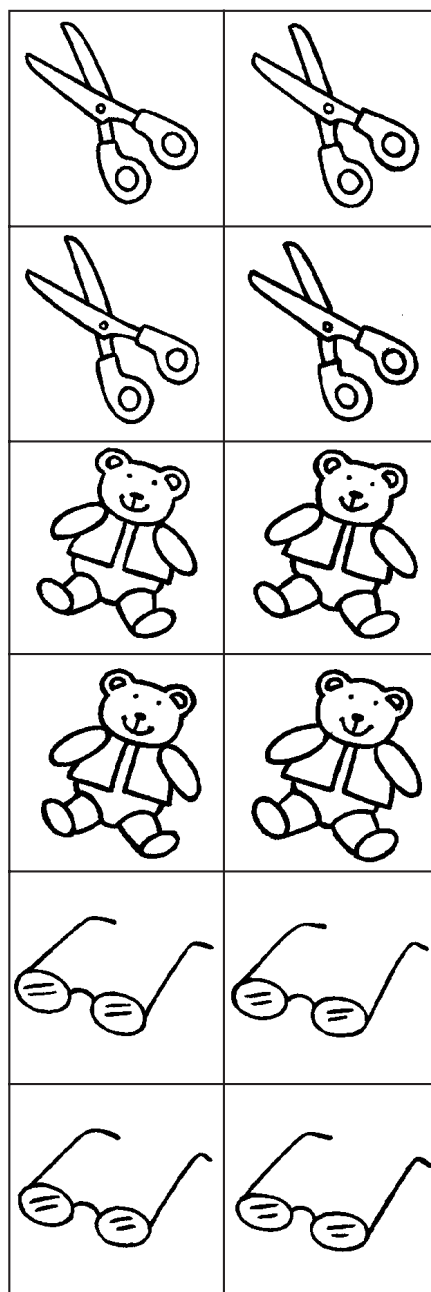
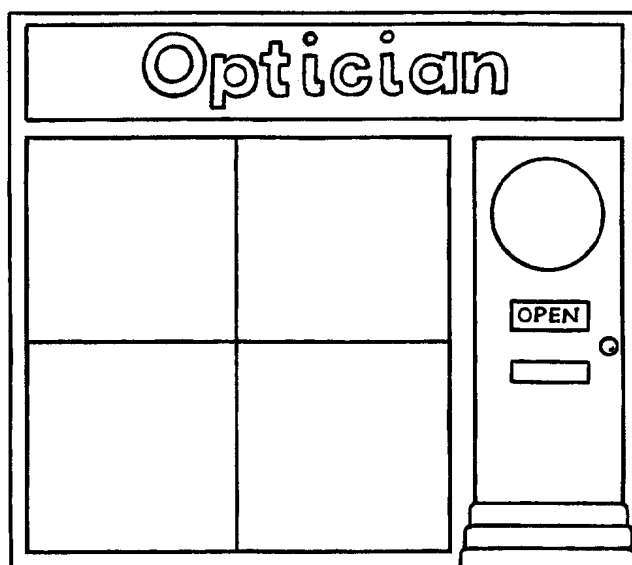
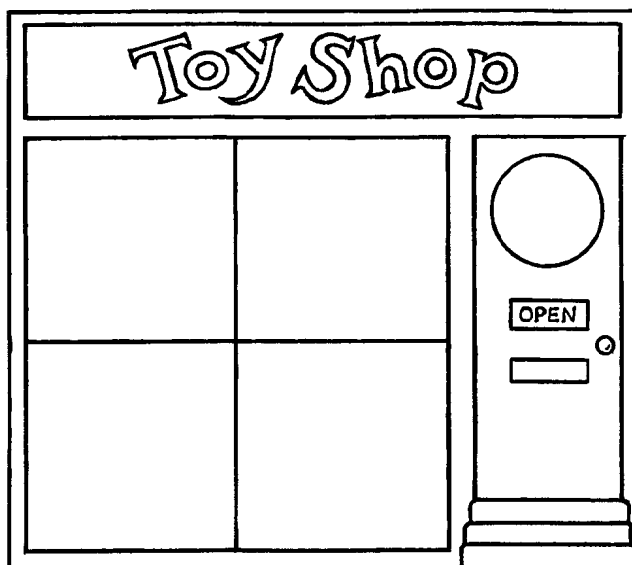
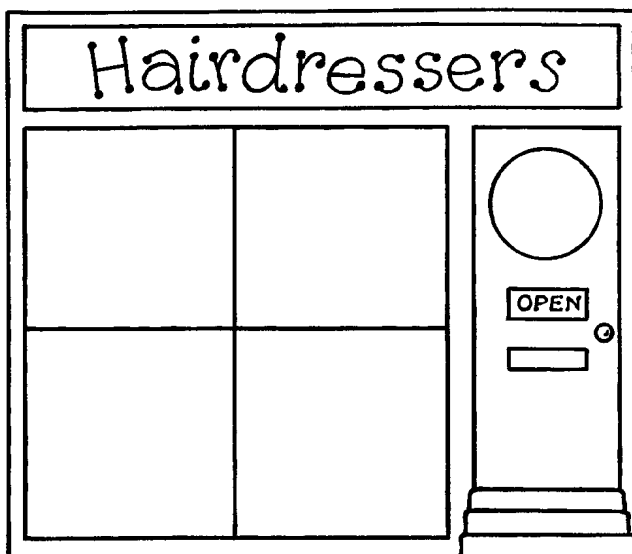


Spooky shape template

Celebrate a thrilling Hallowe'en with these spooky sandwich templates



Shopping spree



Seeing silhouettes

Learn to stand out from the crowd with this simple yet effective art activity

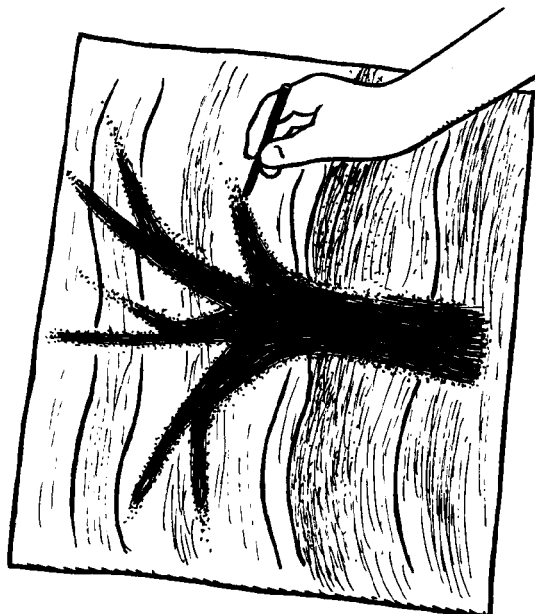
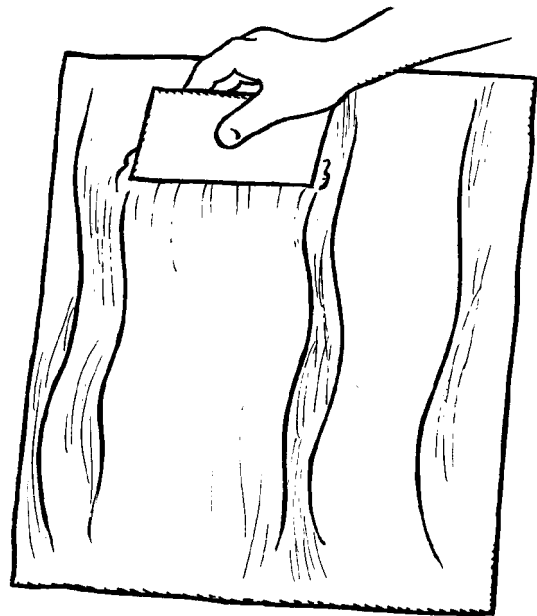
As a starting point for this task, look together at some paintings by Wright of Derby such as *Vesuvius from Posillipo*, *A Moonlit Lake by a Castle* and *Firework Display at the Castel Sant'Angelo*. He loved to paint dark objects against bright, lit-up backgrounds. These examples, along with the poster painting (*Bonfire Night* by Barry Watkin) should ideally be displayed as reference for the following activity.

The background

You will need: neutral coloured sugar paper; paints in white, yellows and reds; tray or plate; brushes/sponges/pieces of very stiff card.

- First, choose a light source. This will be the bright background of the picture. It could be a fire or a sunset.
- Mix bright, fiery colours and cover the paper with them. Children could use a big brush, a sponge or their fingers. Alternatively, they can be shown how to scoop paint onto a piece of stiff card and then drag it across the paper to make sunset stripes.

Drag paint using card strips to make a sunset



Use charcoal for trees

The silhouette

You will need: charcoal or dark paper/magazine photos; scissors; glue sticks. Alternative: paints in blues, reds and yellows; trays; small brushes.

- While the background is drying, get the children to decide what their silhouette will show. Will it be a forest fire? Bare winter trees or a church against the sunset? A bonfire of sticks with a guy on top? Houses burning in the Great Fire of London?
- The choice of silhouette will affect how it is made. If it is trees or a forest fire then charcoal can be very effective. If it is houses or other similar, easy shapes, then these can be cut out of dark paper or magazines and stuck onto the background.
- More confident children can have a go at mixing their own colours to paint on the silhouettes.

Top tip

Make sure that backgrounds are completely dry before children start adding their silhouettes.



Around the town

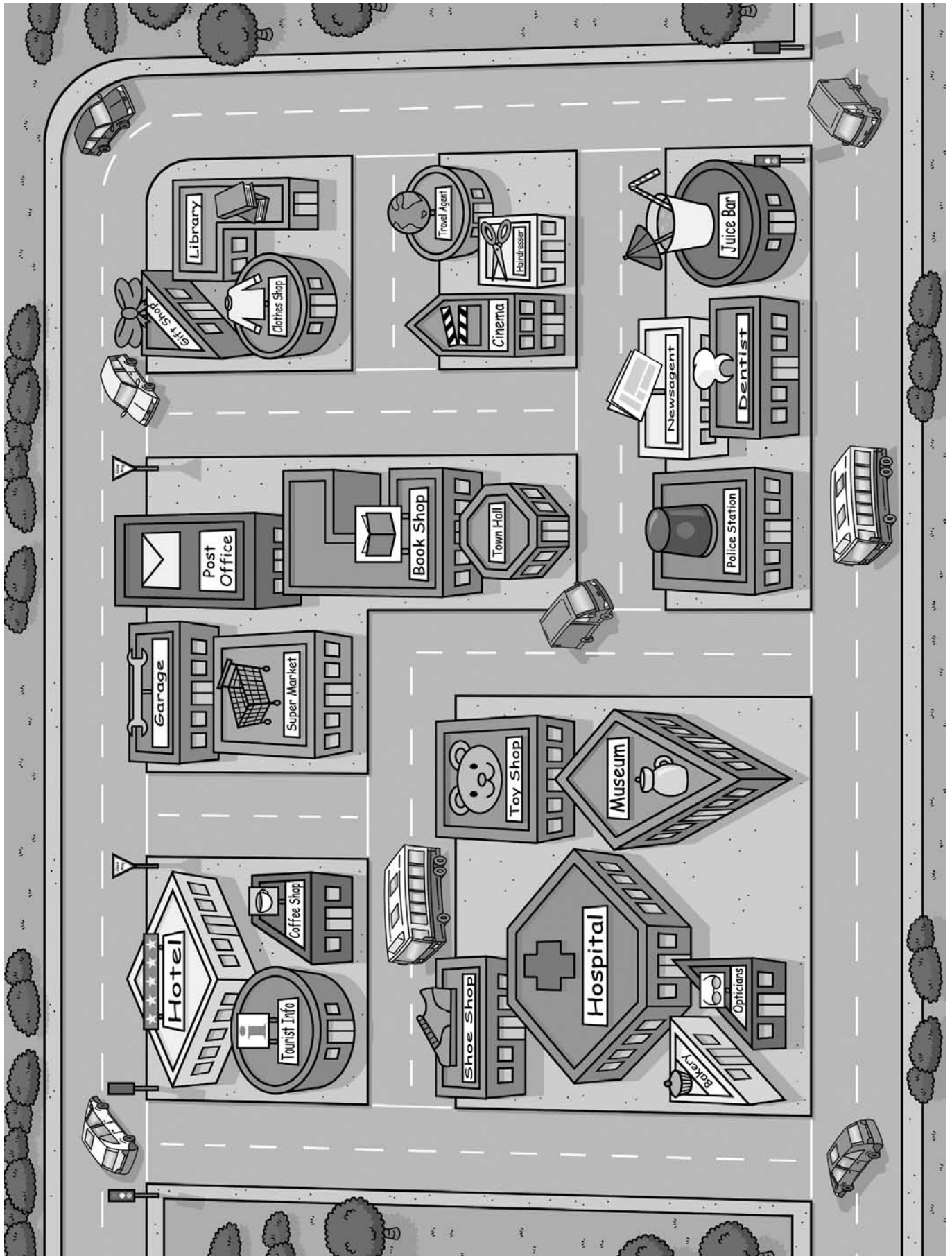


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Introducing the poster

Use the following talking points and art activity to encourage children to explore the painting



Gather the children on the carpet and show them the poster, *Bonfire Night* by Barry Watkin. The following are suggested talking points:

- Why are all these people standing here? What kind of weather is it? (Note the bulky clothes, hats and the way the wind is blowing the flames.)
- Have they just arrived or have they been here for a while? (Notice their static, relaxed stance.) Has the fire just been lit?
- Why do the figures in the middle seem clearer than the ones at the edges? (This is a result of the background colour – the paler it is, the clearer the figures appear.)
- Are the figures actually black? Are they painted with clear edges? Why do you think the artist has not painted them absolutely black or clear? (Shadows and dark colours vary; smoke and heat would blur edges.)
- Why has the artist painted little bits of white on the figures on the left? (To show the fire lighting up their faces.)
- How does the artist draw our attention to the firework? (He uses white, the lightest colour in the painting, to pick out the firework. Also the figures on the left are slightly bent inwards, leading our eye in towards the firework. The boy on the left is pointing, so our eye naturally follows the direction of his arm.) Notice that he has not put the firework right in the middle – a painting often looks better if the main thing in it is slightly to one side.

- What colours has the artist chosen for the sky? (There is only a slight amount of blue in the colour – the rest is black or brown, because of the smoke.)

Introductory activity

Get the children to try painting their own versions of the picture.

- Provide only reds, blues, yellows and white to encourage experimental mixing. Trays or plates are better than palettes as colours can be dragged freely into one another. Show children how to mix in small blobs so that lots of colours can be fitted on the tray.
- Always mix a tiny amount of the darker colour into the edge of a pale colour, pulling in as much of the paler shade as you need. For the flames, start with a blob of white, and add tiny amounts of yellow to vary the colour. Then add tiny amounts of red to a blob of yellow to make a range of oranges. For the dark areas, experiment with mixing browns from yellow, red and blue. A dark (Prussian) blue paint is more effective and natural for darkening colours than black for this picture.
- When appropriate colours have been mixed and the children are ready to paint, begin with the palest area of the fire, then work into the darker fire colours, then paint the sky around it, perhaps using the fingers to smear further flames over the edges when the sky has dried. Paint in the ground and the people, and finally add the firework with pure white paint when the picture is completely dry.

