Big Idea: Structure in the Arts

Understanding of the various structural components of the arts is critical to the development of other larger concepts in the arts. Structures that artists use include elements and principles of each art form, tools, media and subject matter that impact artistic products and specific styles and genre that provide a context for creating works. It is the artist's choice of these structural components in the creative process that results in a distinctively expressive work. Students make choices about how to use structural organizers to create meaningful works of their own. The more students understand, the greater their ability to produce, interpret or critique artworks from other artists, cultures and historical periods.

Academic Expectations

- 1.12 Students speak using appropriate forms, conventions, and styles to communicate ideas and information to different audiences for different purposes.
- **1.13** Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with the visual arts.
- 1.14 Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with music.
- **1.15** Students make sense of and communicate ideas with movement.
- 2.23 Students analyze their own and others' artistic products and performances using accepted standards.

High School Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

- the elements of music, dance and drama are intentionally applied in creating and performing.
- the elements and principles of design of visual art are intentionally applied in creating works of art.
- responding to or critiquing works of art involves an understanding of elements, principles and structures appropriate to each area of the arts.
- existing and emerging technologies can inspire new applications of structural components.

Connections to Program of Studies	Core Content	Assessment	Suggested Activities/Resources	Vocabulary
High School Skills and Concepts –	AH-HS-1.1.1 DOK 3	Released Open-Response – River	Kentucky Arts Council	Rhythm
Music	Students will analyze or evaluate the	Music	DSO Kids	Melody
Students will	use of elements of music in musical		Cyber Playground	Form
AH-HS-SA-S-Mu1 use appropriate	compositions.	Released Open-Response –	ARTY	Rondo
terminology to analyze and evaluate	(Incorporates prior knowledge about	Technology and the Arts	KET Arts Toolkit	Theme and variations
the use of elements in a variety of	elements from primary through 8 th			Overture
musical compositions (rhythm,	grade)	Released Open-Response –		Aria
tempo, melody, harmony, form,	Elements of music:	Communication		Recitative
timbre, dynamics)	Rhythm, Melody, Form (rondo,			Minuet
	theme and variations, musical	MC Question		Scherzo
AH-HS-SA-S-Mu2 apply the	forms of opera - overture, aria,			Timbre
elements of music with technical	recitative, movements of the			Harmony
accuracy and expression while	classical symphony – four			Tempo
performing, singing, playing	movements in typical sequence:			Dynamics
instruments, moving, listening,	movement 1-fast dramatic			
reading music, writing music and	movement, movement 2-lyrical			

creating music independently and with others AH-HS-SA-S-Mu3 listen to and analyze how changing different elements results in different musical effects	slow movement, movement 3-a dance-like movement {e.g., minuet or scherzo}, movement 4- a brilliant or heroic fast movement), Timbre, Harmony, Tempo, Dynamics		
AH-HS-SA-S-Mu4 recognize, describe, and compare various musical forms (rondo, theme and variation, opera – overture, aria, recitative, movements of classical symphony)			

Big Idea: Humanity in the Arts

The arts reflect the beliefs, feelings and ideals of those who create them. Experiencing the arts allows one to experience time, place and/or personality. By experiencing the arts of various cultures, students can actually gain insight into the beliefs, feelings and ideas of those cultures. Students also have the opportunity to experience how the arts can influence society through analysis of arts in their own lives and the arts of other cultures and historical periods. Studying the historical and cultural stylistic periods in the arts offers students an opportunity to understand the world past and present and to learn to appreciate their own cultural heritage. Looking at the interrelationships of multiple arts disciplines across cultures and historical periods is the focus of humanities in the arts.

Academic Expectations

- 2.24 Students have knowledge of major works of art, music, and literature and appreciate creativity and the contributions of the arts and humanities.
- 2.25 In the products they make and the performances they present, students show that they understand how time, place, and society influence the arts and humanities such as languages, literature, and history.
- 2.26 Through the arts and humanities, students recognize that although people are different, they share some common experiences and attitudes.

High School Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

- the arts are powerful tools for understanding human experiences both past and present.
- the arts help us understand others' (often very different) ways of thinking, working and expressing ourselves.
- the arts play a major role in the creation and defining of cultures and building civilizations.

Connections to Program of Studies	Core Content	Assessment	Suggested Activities/Resources	Vocabulary
High School Skills and Concepts –	AH-HS-2.1.1 DOK 3	Released Open-Response DOK 3 -	Kentucky Arts Council	Palestrina
Music	Students will analyze or evaluate	Time Machine to the 60s	DSO Kids	Polyphony
Students will	how factors such as time, place, and		Cyber Playground	Counterpoint
AH-HS-HA-S-Mu1 describe, analyze	ideas are reflected in music.	Released Open-Response – River	ARTY	Fugue
and evaluate distinguishing	Historical Periods in European	Music	KET Arts Toolkit	Oratorio
characteristics of music representing a	<u>Music:</u> (in chronological order)			Renaissance
variety of world cultures and	(Basic understanding of society in	Released Item 2007 KCCT MC		Baroque
historical/style periods (European:	the time period, influence of	question # 3 DOK 1		Classical
Renaissance, Baroque, Neo-	geographical location and			Romantic
Classicism/"Classical," Romanticism,	philosophical beliefs of each	Impressionism in Music OR and MC		20 th Century
Impressionism/Post-Impressionism,	historical period is necessary to			Impressionism
Modern and Contemporary; American:	meet this standard)	Romantic Period in Music OR and MC		Post-Impressionism
Modern and Contemporary)	 Renaissance (Palestrina, 			Modern
	polyphony and counterpoint			Contemporary
AH-HS-HA-S-Mu2 listen to, perform	[multiple melodic lines			

and classify music representing a variety	played simultaneously] are
of world cultures and historical/style	prominent in music, the rise
periods	of instrumental and secular
	music)
AH-HS-HA-S-Mu3 examine music	 Baroque (Bach and the
from various world cultures and explain	fugue, Handel and oratorio)
how music reflects the culture, cultural	 Classical (Mozart & Haydn –
beliefs or blending of cultures; use	true classical style,
examples to illustrate how music has	Beethoven- transition from
directly influenced society or culture	classical to romantic)
	Romantic (Tchaikovsky -
AH-HS-HA-S-Mu4 examine music	influence on ballet, Wagner-
from various time periods and explain	influence on opera)
how the influence of time and place are	• 20 th Century
reflected in the music	(Impressionism/Post-
	Impressionism (Debussy,
	Ravel – symbolism in music)
	 Modern and Contemporary
	(Stravinsky – influence on
	Russian ballet)
	 Contemporary (this refers to
	music being composed
	today)
	Recent Styles in American Music:
	Modern American music consists of
	diverse musical styles (e.g., Latin
	and Caribbean influences in
	American music): many emerged
	from blending of distinct musical
	styles.
	Contributions of some prominent
	American composers:
	Gershwin - jazz in classical musical
	forms, Copland – integrated national
	American idioms into his music,
	Ellington – led and shaped jazz
	styles in American music, Other
	styles are rooted in American culture
	(e.g., folk. Popular, country, blues)

Big Idea: Purposes for Creating the Arts

The arts have played a major role throughout the history of humans. As the result of the power of the arts to communicate on a basic human level, they continue to serve a variety of purposes in society. The arts are used for artistic expression to portray specific emotions or feelings, to tell stories in a narrative manner, to imitate nature and to persuade others. The arts bring meaning to ceremonies, rituals, celebrations and commemorations. Additionally, they are used for recreation and to support recreational activities. Students experience the arts in a variety of roles through their own creations and performances and through those of others. Through their activities and observations, students learn to create arts and use them for a variety of purposes in society.

Academic Expectations

- 1.12 Students speak using appropriate forms, conventions, and styles to communicate ideas and information to different audiences for different purposes.
- **1.13** Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with the visual arts.
- 1.14 Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with music.
- 1.15 Students make sense of and communicate ideas with movement.
- **2.22** Students create works of art and make presentations to convey a point of view.
- 2.26 Through the arts and humanities, students recognize that although people are different, they share some common experiences and attitudes.

High School Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

- the arts fulfill a variety of purposes in society (e.g., to present issues and ideas, to entertain, to teach or persuade, to design, plan and beautify).
- the arts have value and significance for daily life. They provide personal fulfillment, whether in career settings, avocational pursuits or leisure.
- the arts provide forms of nonverbal communication that can strengthen the presentation of ideas and emotions.

Connections to Program of Studies	Core Content	Assessment	Suggested Activities/Resources	Vocabulary
High School Skills and Concepts –	AH-HS-3.1.1 DOK 2		Kentucky Arts Council	Ceremonial music
Music	Students will explain how music		DSO Kids	Recreational music
Students will	fulfills a variety of purposes.		Cyber Playground	Artistic expression music
AH-HS-PCA-S-Mu1 compare,			ARTY	
interpret and explain purposes for which	Purposes of music:(different roles of		KET Arts Toolkit	
music is created to fulfill (ceremonial,	music)			
recreational, artistic expression)	Ceremonial -music created or			
	performed for rituals or celebrations,			
AH-HS-PCA-S-Mu2 create new, listen	(e.g., patriotic music, music for			
to, choose and perform music to fulfill a	worship)			
variety of specific purposes	Recreational - music for			
	entertainment, (e.g., music for play			
	such as game songs, music for			
	dances and social events, music for			
	physical activities, music as a			
	hobby)			

Artistic Expression - music created	
with the intent to express or	
communicate one's emotions,	
feelings, ideas, experience (e.g.,	
music created and performed in a	
concert setting for an audience)	

Big Idea: Processes in the Arts

There are three distinctive processes involved in the arts. These processes are creating new works, performing works for expressive purposes and responding to artworks. Each process is critical and relies on others for completion. Artists create works to express ideas, feelings or beliefs. The visual arts capture a moment in time while the performing arts (music, dance, drama/theatre) are performed for a live audience. The audience responds to the artistic expressions emotionally and intellectually based on the meaning of the work. Each process enhances understanding, abilities and appreciation of others. Students involved in these processes over time will gain a great appreciation for the arts, for artists past and present, and for the value of artistic expression.

Academic Expectations

- 1.12 Students speak using appropriate forms, conventions, and styles to communicate ideas and information to different audiences for different purposes.
- **1.13** Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with the visual arts.
- 1.14 Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with music.
- **1.15** Students make sense of and communicate ideas with movement.
- 2.22 Students create works of art and make presentations to convey a point of view.
- 2.25 In the products they make and the performances they present, students show that they understand how time, place, and society influence the arts and humanities such as languages, literature, and history.

High School Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

- there are three distinct processes for involvement in the arts; creating new artworks, performing works previously created and responding to artworks and performances.
- full understanding and appreciation of the arts requires some degree of involvement in all three processes.
- openness, respect for work and an understanding of how artists apply elements and principles of design in creating and performing are personal attitudes and skills that enhance enjoyment of the observer.
- existing and emerging technologies can extend the reach of the art form to new audiences.

Connections to Program of Studies	Core Content	Assessment	Suggested Activities/Resources	Vocabulary
High School Skills and Concepts –	AH-HS-4.1.1 Students will create and		Kentucky Arts Council	
Music	notate music.		DSO Kids	
Students will			Cyber Playground	
AH-HS-PA-S-Mu1 be actively			ARTY	
involved in creating, notating,			KET Arts Toolkit	
improvising and performing music				
(e.g., similar style answers to	AH-HS-4.1.2 Students will improvise		Kentucky Arts Council	
musical phrases, variations on	rhythmic and/or melodic		DSO Kids	
given melodies, demonstrating	embellishments and variations on given		Cyber Playground	
unity/variety, tension/release, and	melodies.		ARTY	
balance) alone and with others			KET Arts Toolkit	
AH-HS-A-S-Mu2 use knowledge	AH-HS-4.1.3 Students will sing or		Kentucky Arts Council	
of musical elements to create and	perform on instruments, alone or with		DSO Kids	

perform music in an expressive	others, by reading basic music notation	Cyber Playground	
manner	(with practice)	ARTY	
		KET Arts Toolkit	
AH-HS-PA-S-Mu3 sing or perform			
on instruments, alone or with	AH-HS-4.1.4 Students will identify	Kentucky Arts Council	
others, reading basic music notation	skills and training necessary for a	DSO Kids	
(with practice)	variety of careers related to music.	Cyber Playground	
	, ,	ARTY	
AH-HS-PA-S-Mu4 use knowledge		KET Arts Toolkit	
of the elements of music and music			
terminology to describe and critique			
their own performances and the			
performances of others			
AH-HS-PA-S-Mu5 identify and			
apply criteria for evaluating music			
(e.g., skill of performers, originality,			
emotional impact, variety, interest,			
technical accuracy)			
AH-HS-PA-S-Mu6 demonstrate			
behavior appropriate for observing			
the particular context and style of			
music being performed; discuss			
opinions with peers in a supportive			
and constructive way			
AH-HS-SA-S-Mu7 explore skills			
and training necessary for a variety			
of careers related to music			
טו למופבוס ובומובע נט ווועסול			

Big Idea: Interrelationships Among the Arts

The arts share commonalities in structures, purposes, creative processes, and their ability to express ideals, feelings and emotions. Studying interrelationships among the arts enables students to get a broad view of the expressiveness of the art forms as a whole, and helps to develop a full appreciation of the arts as a mirror of human kind.

Academic Expectations

- 1.12 Students speak using appropriate forms, conventions, and styles to communicate ideas and information to different audiences for different purposes.
- 1.13 Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with the visual arts.
- 1.14 Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with music.
- **1.15** Students make sense of and communicate ideas with movement.
- 2.22 Students create works of art and make presentations to convey a point of view.
- 2.25 In the products they make and the performances they present, students show that they understand how time, place, and society influence the arts and humanities such as languages, literature, and history.
- 2.26 Through the arts and humanities, students recognize that although people are different, they share some common experiences and attitudes.

High School Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

- the arts are basic forms of human communication.
- music, dance, drama and visual art created in common cultures and/or common historical periods tend to reflect common attitudes, ideas, beliefs and feelings.
- the arts provide forms of non-verbal communication that can strengthen the presentation of ideas and emotions.
- the modes of thinking and methods of the arts disciplines can be used to illuminate situations in other disciplines that require creative solutions.

Connections to Program of Studies	Core Content	Assessment	Suggested Activities/Resources	Vocabulary
High School Skills and Concepts	AH-HS-5.5.1		Kentucky Arts Council	
– Arts	Students will compare one art form (e.g.		DSO Kids	
Students will	music) to another (e.g. visual arts) from		Cyber Playground	
AH-HS-IAA-S-1	the same stylistic period in another arts		ARTY	
explain common terms and	discipline (e.g., Impressionism: Monet		KET Arts Toolkit	
concepts used in various arts (e.g.,	to Debussy).			
tempo in dance and music)	AH-HS-5.5.2		Kentucky Arts Council	
	Students will analyze and/or explain		DSO Kids	
AH-HS-IAA-S-2	how ideas and emotions expressed in		Cyber Playground	
analyze and explain how ideas and	one art form (e.g. theatre) are similar or		ARTY	
emotions expressed in one art form	different to ideas and emotions		KET Arts Toolkit	
(e.g. theatre) are similar or different	expressed another art form (e.g.			
to ideas and emotions expressed	dance).			
another art form (e.g. dance)	·			

		-	
AH-HS-IAA-S-3			
interpret and explain			
communication of common			
universal themes or ideas across			
different art forms; compare and			
explain connections between and			
among different art forms from the			
same culture, the same stylistic			
period or the same time period			
AH-HS-IAA-S-4			
explain commonalities between the			
arts and other subjects taught in the			
school (e.g., observation skills in			
visual arts and science, historical			
and cultural perspectives in the arts			
and social studies, shape in visual			
art and mathematics, dance and a			
healthy lifestyle, fractions in music			
notation and mathematics,			
composing music and writing)			
AH-HS-IAA-S-5			
communicate common meaning			
through creating and performing in			
the arts			

Big Idea: Structure in the Arts

Understanding of the various structural components of the arts is critical to the development of other larger concepts in the arts. Structures that artists use include elements and principles of each art form, tools, media and subject matter that impact artistic products and specific styles and genre that provide a context for creating works. It is the artist's choice of these structural components in the creative process that results in a distinctively expressive work. Students make choices about how to use structural organizers to create meaningful works of their own. The more students understand, the greater their ability to produce, interpret or critique artworks from other artists, cultures and historical periods.

Academic Expectations

- 1.12 Students speak using appropriate forms, conventions, and styles to communicate ideas and information to different audiences for different purposes.
- **1.13** Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with the visual arts.
- 1.14 Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with music.
- **1.15** Students make sense of and communicate ideas with movement.
- 2.23 Students analyze their own and others' artistic products and performances using accepted standards.

High School Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

- the elements of music, dance and drama are intentionally applied in creating and performing.
- the elements and principles of design of visual art are intentionally applied in creating works of art.
- responding to or critiquing works of art involves an understanding of elements, principles and structures appropriate to each area of the arts.
- existing and emerging technologies can inspire new applications of structural components.

Connections to Program of Studies	Core Content	Assessment	Suggested Activities/Resources	Vocabulary
 High School Skills and Concepts – Dance Students will AH-HS-SA-S-Da1 Use appropriate terminology to analyze and evaluate the use of elements in a variety of dance (space, time, force) AH-HS-SA-S- Da2 apply elements of dance and principles of movement (e.g., balance, initiation of movement, weight shift) to: expressively create and 	AH-HS-1.2.1 DOK 3 Students will analyze or evaluate how choreographers and dancers use the elements and choreographic forms, styles of dance to communicate ideas and feelings through creating and performing. (Incorporates prior knowledge about elements from primary through 8 th grade.) Elements: Space, Time, Force Choreographic Forms: Theme and Variation, Rondo, Narrative Styles:(characteristics of)	Released Open-Response – DOK 2 - Common Dance Elements Released Open-Response – Creating a Dance <u>MC Question</u>	International Dance Resources Explore Dance Kentucky Arts Council ARTY KET Arts Toolkit	Space Time Force Theme and variation\ Rondo Narrative Ballet Tap Jazz Modern Improvisation choreography

perform a range of patterns of	Ballet – standardized dance			
movement	movements, specialized leaps			
 analyze and evaluate the use of 	and lifts, French terminology to			
choreographic forms in dance	describe each standardized			
(theme and variation, rondo,	movement (actual terms not to be			
narrative)	assessed), pointe shoes for			
 analyze and describe how 	women, slippers for men,			
themes in dances and styles of	costumes – tights, tutu, root is			
dance communicate ideas and	court dances			
feelings	Tap – emphasis on rhythm, tap			
 identify and explain 	shoes, costumes – formal to			
characteristics of dance styles	street wear, improvisation, roots			
(ballet, tap, jazz, modern)	in recreational dance (e.g. Irish			
	step dance, jig and African steps)			
AH-HS-SA-S-Da3 describe and	Jazz – stylized movement,			
analyze the relationships between	accents in hands, head, hips,			
and among music, costumes,	feet, English/French terminology			
lighting, props/scenery and	to describe movements (actual			
choreography	terms not to be assessed), jazz			
onoroography	shoes or boots, costume related			
	to theme of dance, improvisation,			
	root in social dances and early			
	musical theatre dance			
	Modern – freedom in movement,			
	English/French/new words to			
	describe movements (actual terms			
	not to be assessed), usually			
	barefoot but can use shoes			
	based on theme, costume related			
	to dance theme, improvisation			
	used in the development of			
	choreography			
	AH-HS-1.2.2 DOK 3	Released OR 2007 KCCT – Elements	International Dance Resources	
	Students will describe or analyze the	of Dance Production DOK 3	Explore Dance	
	relationship among music,		Kentucky Arts Council	
	costumes, lighting, props/scenery		ARTY	
	and choreography.		KET Arts Toolkit	

Big Idea: Humanity in the Arts

The arts reflect the beliefs, feelings and ideals of those who create them. Experiencing the arts allows one to experience time, place and/or personality. By experiencing the arts of various cultures, students can actually gain insight into the beliefs, feelings and ideas of those cultures. Students also have the opportunity to experience how the arts can influence society through analysis of arts in their own lives and the arts of other cultures and historical periods. Studying the historical and cultural stylistic periods in the arts offers students an opportunity to understand the world past and present and to learn to appreciate their own cultural heritage. Looking at the interrelationships of multiple arts disciplines across cultures and historical periods is the focus of humanities in the arts.

Academic Expectations

- 2.24 Students have knowledge of major works of art, music, and literature and appreciate creativity and the contributions of the arts and humanities.
- 2.25 In the products they make and the performances they present, students show that they understand how time, place, and society influence the arts and humanities such as languages, literature, and history.
- 2.26 Through the arts and humanities, students recognize that although people are different, they share some common experiences and attitudes.

High School Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

- the arts are powerful tools for understanding human experiences both past and present.
- the arts help us understand others' (often very different) ways of thinking, working and expressing ourselves.
- the arts play a major role in the creation and defining of cultures and building civilizations.

Connections to Program of Studies	Core Content	Assessment	Suggested Activities/Resources	Vocabulary
High School Skills and Concepts –	AH-HS-2.2.1 DOK 3	Released item 2007 KCCT MC question	International Dance Resources	Renaissance
Dance	Students will analyze or evaluate	#4 DOK 2	Explore Dance	Court dances
Students will	how factors such as time, place, and		Kentucky Arts Council	Baroque
AH-HS-HA-S-DA1	ideas are reflected in dance.		ARTY	Square dance
 describe, analyze and evaluate distinguishing characteristics of dance representing a variety of world cultures and historical/style periods (European: Renaissance, Baroque, Modern and Contemporary Romantic; American: Realism, Modern and Contemporary) AH-HS-HA-S-Da2 observe, classify and perform dance representing a variety of 	European Culture and Periods: (in chronological order) Renaissance (court dances) Baroque (development of ballet. Louis XIV) Romantic (Golden Age of Ballet) Modern (Fokine – the revitalization and 20 th century prominence of Russian ballet, Balanchine, Baryshnikov)) Recent styles in American culture: Popular dance(includes early American dance, folk and social dance, (e.g., square dance,		KET Arts Toolkit	Swing waltz

 AH-HS-HA-S-Da3 examine dance from various world cultures and explain how dance reflects the culture, cultural beliefs or blending of cultures; use examples to illustrate how dance has directly influenced society or culture 	Martha Graham – abandoning traditional steps of ballet, portrayed characters in woman's viewpoint) Modern dance (important figures include: Alvin Ailey – acclaimed African American choreographer incorporation of traditional African roots, African-American themes		
 AH-HS-HA-S-Da4 <pre>examine dance from various time periods and explain how the influence of time and place are reflected in the dance</pre> 			

Big Idea: Purposes for Creating the Arts

The arts have played a major role throughout the history of humans. As the result of the power of the arts to communicate on a basic human level, they continue to serve a variety of purposes in society. The arts are used for artistic expression to portray specific emotions or feelings, to tell stories in a narrative manner, to imitate nature and to persuade others. The arts bring meaning to ceremonies, rituals, celebrations and commemorations. Additionally, they are used for recreation and to support recreational activities. Students experience the arts in a variety of roles through their own creations and performances and through those of others. Through their activities and observations, students learn to create arts and use them for a variety of purposes in society.

Academic Expectations

- 1.12 Students speak using appropriate forms, conventions, and styles to communicate ideas and information to different audiences for different purposes.
- **1.13** Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with the visual arts.
- 1.14 Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with music.
- **1.15** Students make sense of and communicate ideas with movement.
- 2.22 Students create works of art and make presentations to convey a point of view.
- 2.26 Through the arts and humanities, students recognize that although people are different, they share some common experiences and attitudes.

High School Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

- the arts fulfill a variety of purposes in society (e.g., to present issues and ideas, to entertain, to teach or persuade, to design, plan and beautify).
- the arts have value and significance for daily life. They provide personal fulfillment, whether in career settings, avocational pursuits or leisure.
- the arts provide forms of nonverbal communication that can strengthen the presentation of ideas and emotions.

Connections to Program of Studies	Core Content	Assessment	Suggested Activities/Resources	Vocabulary
High School Skills and Concepts –	AH-HS-3.2.1 DOK 2		International Dance Resources	Ceremonial
Dance	Students will explain how dance		Explore Dance	Ritual dance
Students will	fulfills a variety of purposes.		Kentucky Arts Council	Harvest dance
•			ARTY	Ballroom
AH-HS-PCA-S-Da1	Purposes of dance: (different roles of		KET Arts Toolkit	Line dancing
 compare, interpret and explain 	dance)			Aerobic dance
purposes for which dance is	Ceremonial - dances created			Recreational dance
created (ceremonial,	or performed for rituals or			Artistic expression dance
recreational, artistic expression)	celebrations (e.g., dances of Native			
•	Americans and West Africans to			
•	celebrate life events such as harvest,			
AH-HS-PCA-S-Da2	ritual dances associated with			
 cr eate new, observe, choose 	worship)			
and perform dance to fulfill a	Recreational - dancing for			
variety of specific purposes	entertainment, to support			
	recreational activities, (e.g.,			
	ballroom, line dancing, aerobic			

dance, dance as a hobby)	
Artistic Expression – dance created	
with the intent to express or	
communicate emotion, feelings,	
ideas, information, (e.g., ballet, tap	
dance, modern dance, dance created	
and performed in a concert and/or	
theatrical setting for an audience)	

Big Idea: Processes in the Arts

There are three distinctive processes involved in the arts. These processes are creating new works, performing works for expressive purposes and responding to artworks. Each process is critical and relies on others for completion. Artists create works to express ideas, feelings or beliefs. The visual arts capture a moment in time while the performing arts (music, dance, drama/theatre) are performed for a live audience. The audience responds to the artistic expressions emotionally and intellectually based on the meaning of the work. Each process enhances understanding, abilities and appreciation of others. Students involved in these processes over time will gain a great appreciation for the arts, for artists past and present, and for the value of artistic expression.

Academic Expectations

- 1.12 Students speak using appropriate forms, conventions, and styles to communicate ideas and information to different audiences for different purposes.
- **1.13** Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with the visual arts.
- 1.14 Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with music.
- **1.15** Students make sense of and communicate ideas with movement.
- 2.22 Students create works of art and make presentations to convey a point of view.
- 2.25 In the products they make and the performances they present, students show that they understand how time, place, and society influence the arts and humanities such as languages, literature, and history.

High School Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

- there are three distinct processes for involvement in the arts; creating new artworks, performing works previously created and responding to artworks and performances.
- full understanding and appreciation of the arts requires some degree of involvement in all three processes.
- openness, respect for work and an understanding of how artists apply elements and principles of design in creating and performing are personal attitudes and skills that enhance enjoyment of the observer.
- existing and emerging technologies can extend the reach of the art form to new audiences.

Connections to Program of Studies	Core Content	Assessment	Suggested Activities/Resources	Vocabulary
High School Skills and Concepts –	AH-HS-4.2.1		International Dance Resources	Dance elements –
Dance	Students will create an individual or a		Explore Dance	Space
Students will	group dance using dance elements		Kentucky Arts Council	Time
	(space, time and force) that		ARTY	Force
AH-HS-PA-S-Da1	communicates thoughts, ideas and/or		KET Arts Toolkit	
• be actively involved (individually	feelings.			
and in groups) in creating and	AH-HS-4.2.2		International Dance Resources	Alignment
performing dance (using the	Students will demonstrate appropriate		Explore Dance	Strength
elements of dance: space, time and	alignment, strength, and flexibility while		Kentucky Arts Council	Flexibility
force) in a variety of choreographic	performing dance movement.		ARTY	
forms (theme and variation, rondo,	-		KET Arts Toolkit	
narrative)	AH-HS-4.2.3		International Dance Resources	Dance forms
	Students will perform dances utilizing		Explore Dance	Theme and Variation

 AH-HS-PA-S-Da2 demonstrate appropriate alignment, strength and flexibility while performing dance movement AH-HS-PCA-S-Da3 apply knowledge of dance elements and dance terminology to: expressively create and perform dance to communicate thoughts, ideas and/or feelings describe and critique their own performances and the performances of others AH-HS-PCA-S-Da4 identify and apply criteria for evaluating dance (e.g., skill of performers, originality, emotional impact, variety, interest) AH-HS-PCA-S-Da5 demonstrate behavior appropriate for observing the particular context and style of dance being performed; discuss opinions with peers in a supportive and constructive way 	various forms. (Choreographic forms: theme and variation, rondo, narrative) AH-HS-4.2.4 Students will perform social, recreational, and artistic dances from various historical periods and cultures. AH-HS-4.2.5 Students will identify skills and training for a variety of careers related to dance.	Kentucky Arts Council ARTY KET Arts Toolkit International Dance Resources Explore Dance Kentucky Arts Council ARTY KET Arts Toolkit International Dance Resources Explore Dance Kentucky Arts Council ARTY KET Arts Toolkit International Dance Resources Explore Dance Kentucky Arts Council ARTY KET Arts Toolkit	Rondo narrative
particular context and style of dance being performed; discuss opinions with peers in a supportive and			

Big Idea: Interrelationships Among the Arts

The arts share commonalities in structures, purposes, creative processes, and their ability to express ideals, feelings and emotions. Studying interrelationships among the arts enables students to get a broad view of the expressiveness of the art forms as a whole, and helps to develop a full appreciation of the arts as a mirror of human kind.

Academic Expectations

- 1.12 Students speak using appropriate forms, conventions, and styles to communicate ideas and information to different audiences for different purposes.
- **1.13** Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with the visual arts.
- 1.14 Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with music.
- **1.15** Students make sense of and communicate ideas with movement.
- **2.22** Students create works of art and make presentations to convey a point of view.
- 2.25 In the products they make and the performances they present, students show that they understand how time, place, and society influence the arts and humanities such as languages, literature, and history.
- 2.26 Through the arts and humanities, students recognize that although people are different, they share some common experiences and attitudes.

High School Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

- the arts are basic forms of human communication.
- music, dance, drama and visual art created in common cultures and/or common historical periods tend to reflect common attitudes, ideas, beliefs and feelings.
- the arts provide forms of non-verbal communication that can strengthen the presentation of ideas and emotions.
- the modes of thinking and methods of the arts disciplines can be used to illuminate situations in other disciplines that require creative solutions.

Connections to Program of Studies	Core Content	Assessment	Suggested Activities/Resources	Vocabulary
High School Skills and Concepts	AH-HS-5.5.1		International Dance Resources	
– Arts	Students will compare one art form (e.g.		Explore Dance	
Students will	music) to another (e.g. visual arts) from		Kentucky Arts Council	
AH-HS-IAA-S-1	the same stylistic period in another arts		ARTY	
explain common terms and	discipline (e.g., Impressionism: Monet		KET Arts Toolkit	
concepts used in various arts (e.g.,	to Debussy).			
tempo in dance and music)	AH-HS-5.5.2		International Dance Resources	
•	Students will analyze and/or explain		Explore Dance	
• AH-HS-IAA-S-2	how ideas and emotions expressed in		Kentucky Arts Council	
analyze and explain how ideas	one art form (e.g. theatre) are similar or		ARTY	
and emotions expressed in one art	different to ideas and emotions		KET Arts Toolkit	

	form (e.g. theatre) are similar or	expressed another art form (e.g.		
	different to ideas and emotions	dance).		
	expressed another art form (e.g.			
	dance)			
	AH-HS-IAA-S-3			
•				
•	interpret and explain			
	communication of common			
	universal themes or ideas across			
	different art forms; compare and			
	explain connections between and			
	among different art forms from the			
	same culture, the same stylistic			
	period or the same time period			
•				
•	AH-HS-IAA-S-4			
•				
	composing music and writing)			
•	AH-HS-IAA-S-5			
	communicate common meaning			
	AH-HS-IAA-S-4 explain commonalities between the arts and other subjects taught in the school (e.g., observation skills in visual arts and science, historical and cultural perspectives in the arts and social studies, shape in visual art and mathematics, dance and a healthy lifestyle, fractions in music notation and mathematics, composing music and writing) AH-HS-IAA-S-5 communicate common meaning through creating and performing in the artsts			

Big Idea: Structure in the Arts

Understanding of the various structural components of the arts is critical to the development of other larger concepts in the arts. Structures that artists use include elements and principles of each art form, tools, media and subject matter that impact artistic products and specific styles and genre that provide a context for creating works. It is the artist's choice of these structural components in the creative process that results in a distinctively expressive work. Students make choices about how to use structural organizers to create meaningful works of their own. The more students understand, the greater their ability to produce, interpret or critique artworks from other artists, cultures and historical periods.

Academic Expectations

- 1.12 Students speak using appropriate forms, conventions, and styles to communicate ideas and information to different audiences for different purposes.
- **1.13** Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with the visual arts.
- 1.14 Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with music.
- **1.15** Students make sense of and communicate ideas with movement.
- 2.23 Students analyze their own and others' artistic products and performances using accepted standards.

High School Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

- the elements of music, dance and drama are intentionally applied in creating and performing.
- the elements and principles of design of visual art are intentionally applied in creating works of art.
- responding to or critiquing works of art involves an understanding of elements, principles and structures appropriate to each area of the arts.
- existing and emerging technologies can inspire new applications of structural components.

Connections to Program of Studies	Core Content	Assessment	Suggested Activities/Resources	Vocabulary
 High School Skills and Concepts – Drama/Theatre Students will AH-HS-SA-S-DT1 use appropriate terminology to analyze and evaluate the use of elements of drama (literary, technical, performance) in a variety of dramatic works AH-HS-SA-S-DT2 use the elements of drama to: expressively create and perform dramatic works 	AH-HS-1.3.1 DOK 3 Students will analyze or evaluate the use of technical elements, literary elements, and performance elements in a variety of dramatic works. (Incorporates prior knowledge about elements from primary through 8 th grade.) Elements of drama: <u>Literary elements</u> – Script, Plot structures (exposition, rising action, climax or turning point, falling action, resolution), Suspense, Theme, Setting, Language (word	Released Open-Response – Antagonist/Protagonist Released Open-Response – Stage Directions Released Open-Response – Props Released Open-Response – Technology and the Arts Released Open-Response –	Theatre Links Kentucky Arts Council ARTY Arts Toolkit	Literary Elements: Script Exposition Rising action Climax or turning point Falling Action Resolution Suspense Theme Setting Dialect Point of view Monologue

 AH-HS-SA-S-DT3 use print and non-print sources to explore and evaluate a variety of dramatic works (e.g., theater and dramatic media – film, television, electronic media) facial expression, character blocking and movement, stage directions – stage left, stage right, center stage, upstage, downstage) 	Empathy <u>Technical Elements:</u> Scenery Sound Lights Make-up Props Costume Design <u>Performance Elements:</u> Projection Diction Gestures Character blocking Stage left Stage right Center stage Upstage downstage
--	--

Big Idea: Humanity in the Arts The arts reflect the beliefs, feelings and ideals of those who create them. Experiencing the arts allows one to experience time, place and/or personality. By experiencing the arts of various cultures, students can

actually gain insight into the beliefs, feelings and ideas of those cultures. Students also have the opportunity to experience how the arts can influence society through analysis of arts in their own lives and the arts of other cultures and historical periods. Studying the historical and cultural stylistic periods in the arts offers students an opportunity to understand the world past and present and to learn to appreciate their own cultural heritage. Looking at the interrelationships of multiple arts disciplines across cultures and historical periods is the focus of humanities in the arts.

Academic Expectations

- 2.24 Students have knowledge of major works of art, music, and literature and appreciate creativity and the contributions of the arts and humanities.
- 2.25 In the products they make and the performances they present, students show that they understand how time, place, and society influence the arts and humanities such as languages, literature, and history.
- 2.26 Through the arts and humanities, students recognize that although people are different, they share some common experiences and attitudes.

High School Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

- the arts are powerful tools for understanding human experiences both past and present.
- the arts help us understand others' (often very different) ways of thinking, working and expressing ourselves.
- the arts play a major role in the creation and defining of cultures and building civilizations.

Connections to Program of Studies	Core Content	Assessment	Suggested Activities/Resources	Vocabulary
High School Skills and Concepts – Drama/Theatre Students will AH-HS-HA-S-DT1 describe, analyze and evaluate distinguishing characteristics of dramatic work representing a variety of world cultures (Japanese, American Modern and Contemporary) and historical/style periods (European: Renaissance, Neo- Classicism/"Classical, Romanticism, Realism) AH-HS-SA-S-DT2 observe, classify, and perform dramatic works representing a	 AH-HS-2.3.1 DOK 3 Students will analyze or evaluate how factors such as time, place, and ideas are reflected in drama. Japanese Culture (history and characteristics of Kabuki theatre) Historical Periods in chronological order) (Basic understanding of society in the time period, influence of geographic location and philosophical beliefs of each historical period is necessary to meet this standard) Renaissance (Commedia Dell'arte, Shakespeare and Elizabethan Theatre) Neo-Classicism/"Classical" 	Greek Drama and Shakespeare OR	Theatre Links Kentucky Arts Council ARTY Arts Toolkit	Kabuki theatre Commedia Dell"arte Elizabethan Theatre Satire melodrama

Big Idea: Purposes for Creating the Arts

The arts have played a major role throughout the history of humans. As the result of the power of the arts to communicate on a basic human level, they continue to serve a variety of purposes in society. The arts are used for artistic expression to portray specific emotions or feelings, to tell stories in a narrative manner, to imitate nature and to persuade others. The arts bring meaning to ceremonies, rituals, celebrations and commemorations. Additionally, they are used for recreation and to support recreational activities. Students experience the arts in a variety of roles through their own creations and performances and through those of others. Through their activities and observations, students learn to create arts and use them for a variety of purposes in society.

Academic Expectations

- 1.12 Students speak using appropriate forms, conventions, and styles to communicate ideas and information to different audiences for different purposes.
- 1.13 Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with the visual arts.
- 1.14 Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with music.
- **1.15** Students make sense of and communicate ideas with movement.
- 2.22 Students create works of art and make presentations to convey a point of view.
- 2.26 Through the arts and humanities, students recognize that although people are different, they share some common experiences and attitudes.

High School Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

- the arts fulfill a variety of purposes in society (e.g., to present issues and ideas, to entertain, to teach or persuade, to design, plan and beautify).
- the arts have value and significance for daily life. They provide personal fulfillment, whether in career settings, avocational pursuits or leisure.
- the arts provide forms of nonverbal communication that can strengthen the presentation of ideas and emotions.

Connections to Program of	Core Content	Assessment	Suggested Activities/Resources	Vocabulary
Studies				
High School Skills and Concepts –	AH-HS-3.3.1 DOK 2		Theatre Links	
Drama/Theatre	Students will explain how		Kentucky Arts Council	
Students will	drama/theatre fulfills a variety of		ARTY	
AH-HS-PCA-S-DT1	purposes.		Arts Toolkit	
compare, interpret and explain	Purposes of Drama/Theatre:(different			
purposes for which	roles for drama)			
drama/theatre is created	Sharing the human experience -			
(sharing the human experience,	to express or communicate			
passing on tradition and culture,	emotion, feelings, ideas,			
recreational, artistic expression)	information through dramatic			
•	works (e.g., social change,			
AH-HS-PCA-S-DT2	express or communicate			
• create or write new, observe,	universal themes, to interpret			

theatrical setting for an audience)

Big Idea: Processes in the Arts

There are three distinctive processes involved in the arts. These processes are creating new works, performing works for expressive purposes and responding to artworks. Each process is critical and relies on others for completion. Artists create works to express ideas, feelings or beliefs. The visual arts capture a moment in time while the performing arts (music, dance, drama/theatre) are performed for a live audience. The audience responds to the artistic expressions emotionally and intellectually based on the meaning of the work. Each process enhances understanding, abilities and appreciation of others. Students involved in these processes over time will gain a great appreciation for the arts, for artists past and present, and for the value of artistic expression.

Academic Expectations

- 1.12 Students speak using appropriate forms, conventions, and styles to communicate ideas and information to different audiences for different purposes.
- **1.13** Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with the visual arts.
- 1.14 Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with music.
- **1.15** Students make sense of and communicate ideas with movement.
- 2.22 Students create works of art and make presentations to convey a point of view.
- 2.25 In the products they make and the performances they present, students show that they understand how time, place, and society influence the arts and humanities such as languages, literature, and history.

High School Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

- there are three distinct processes for involvement in the arts; creating new artworks, performing works previously created and responding to artworks and performances.
- full understanding and appreciation of the arts requires some degree of involvement in all three processes.
- openness, respect for work and an understanding of how artists apply elements and principles of design in creating and performing are personal attitudes and skills that enhance enjoyment of the observer.
- existing and emerging technologies can extend the reach of the art form to new audiences.

Connections to Program of Studies	Core Content	Assessment	Suggested Activities/Resources	Vocabulary
 High School Skills and Concepts – Drama/Theatre Students will AH-HS-PA-S-DT1 be actively involved in creating, improvising and performing dramatic works alone and with others, using elements of drama (Literary, Technical, Production) AH-HS-SA-S-DT2 use knowledge of elements of 	AH-HS-4.3.1Students will create and perform using elements of drama. (Literary-script writing, Technical- designing and directing, Production- acting)AH-HS-4.3.2Students will identify skills and training necessary for a variety of careers related to drama.		Theatre Links Kentucky Arts Council ARTY Arts Toolkit Theatre Links Kentucky Arts Council ARTY Arts Toolkit	

		1	
C	Irama to:		
с С	reate and perform dramatic		
C			
	works in an expressive		
	manner		
~	lescribe and critique their own		
U U			
	performances and the		
	performances of others		
• 4	AH-HS-SA-S-DT3		
• L	se a variety of resources (e.g.,		
	esearch, peers, technology) to:		
v	vrite, refine, and record		
	dialogue, monologues, and		
	action		
_			
e	explore jobs/careers (e.g.,		
	playwright, director, actor)		
	and skills associated with		
	dramatic arts (theater,		
	dramatic media)		
• 4	AH-HS-SA-S-DT4		
	dentify and apply criteria for		
e	evaluating dramatic works (e.g.,		
S	kill of performers, originality,		
	motional impact, variety,		
e	motional impact, variety,		
	nterest, technical requirements:		
li	ghting, sound, scenery,		
	ostumes, make-up)		
Ľ	σ_{σ}		
•			
• A	AH-HS-SA-S-DT5		
p	particular context and style of		
V	vith peers in a supportive and		
•			
• 4	AH-HS-SA-S-DT6		
c s c v v c	AH-HS-SA-S-DT5 lemonstrate behavior appropriate for observing the particular context and style of lramatic works being performed; discuss opinions with peers in a supportive and constructive way		

explore skills and training necessary for a variety of correct related to dramatic arts								
	careers related to dramatic arts							
Big Idea: Interrelationships								
	es, purposes, creative processes, and their a ns as a whole, and helps to develop a full ap			arts enables students to get a broad				
Academic Expectations								
	e forms, conventions, and styles to commun	icate ideas and information to different aud	diences for different purposes.					
	nd communicate ideas with the visual arts.							
1.14 Students make sense of ideas at 1.15 Students make sense of and con	nd communicate ideas with music.							
	make presentations to convey a point of vie	W/						
	ne performances they present, students show		nd society influence the arts and humanities	such as languages, literature, and				
	, students recognize that although people ar	e different, they share some common expe	eriences and attitudes.					
the arts provide forms of non-ver	-	presentation of ideas and emotions.						
Connections to Program of Studies	Core Content	Assessment	Suggested Activities/Resources	Vocabulary				
High School Skills and Concepts –	AH-HS-5.5.1		Theatre Links					
Arts	Students will compare one art form (e.g.		Kentucky Arts Council					
Students will	music) to another (e.g. visual arts) from		ARTY					
AH-HS-IAA-S-1 the same stylistic period in another arts								
 explain common terms and discipline (e.g., Impressionism: Monet concepts used in various arts to Debussy). 								
	concepts used in various arts to Debussy). (e.g., tempo in dance and AH-HS-5.5.2							
music)	Students will analyze and/or explain		Kentucky Arts Council					
AH-HS-IAA-S-2								
analyze and explain how ideas	one art form (e.g. theatre) are similar or		Arts Toolkit					
and emotions expressed in one	different to ideas and emotions							
art form (e.g. theatre) are	expressed another art form (e.g.							

similar or different to ideas and	dance).		
	dance).		
emotions expressed another art			
form (e.g. dance)			
•			
AH-HS-IAA-S-3			
 interpret and explain 			
communication of common			
universal themes or ideas			
across different art forms;			
compare and explain			
connections between and			
among different art forms from			
the same culture, the same			
stylistic period or the same time			
period			
ponou			
AH-HS-IAA-S-4			
the arts and other subjects			
taught in the school (e.g.,			
observation skills in visual arts			
and science, historical and			
and writing)			
•			
AH-HS-IAA-S-5			
communicate common meaning			
•			

Big Idea: Structure in the Arts

Understanding of the various structural components of the arts is critical to the development of other larger concepts in the arts. Structures that artists use include elements and principles of each art form, tools, media and subject matter that impact artistic products and specific styles and genre that provide a context for creating works. It is the artist's choice of these structural components in the creative process that results in a distinctively expressive work. Students make choices about how to use structural organizers to create meaningful works of their own. The more students understand, the greater their ability to produce, interpret or critique artworks from other artists, cultures and historical periods.

Academic Expectations

- 1.12 Students speak using appropriate forms, conventions, and styles to communicate ideas and information to different audiences for different purposes.
- 1.13 Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with the visual arts.
- 1.14 Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with music.
- 1.15 Students make sense of and communicate ideas with movement.
- 2.23 Students analyze their own and others' artistic products and performances using accepted standards.

High School Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

- the elements of music, dance and drama are intentionally applied in creating and performing.
- the elements and principles of design of visual art are intentionally applied in creating works of art.
- responding to or critiquing works of art involves an understanding of elements, principles and structures appropriate to each area of the arts.
- existing and emerging technologies can inspire new applications of structural components.

Connections to Program of Studies	Core Content	Assessment	Suggested Activities/Resources	Vocabulary
High School Skills and Concepts –	AH-HS-1.4.1 DOK 3	Released Open-Response -	Kentucky Arts Council	Line
Visual Arts	Students will analyze or evaluate the	Technology and the Arts	Visual Arts Directory	Shape
Students will	use of the elements of art and		ARTY	Form
AH-HS-SA-S-VA1	principles of design in a variety of	Released Open-Response	KET Arts Toolkit	Texture
Use appropriate terminology to analyze	artworks.	Communication	Kentucky Virtual Art Museum	Space
and evaluate the use of elements of art	(Incorporates knowledge about			Perspective
(line, shape, form, texture, color) and	elements and principles of design	Released Open-Response - Pablo		Aerial
principles of design (e.g., emphasis,	from primary through 8 th grade.)	Picasso		Atmospheric
pattern, balance, contrast) in a variety	Elements of art:			Two-point linear
of visual artworks	 Line, Shape, Form, Texture, 	Released Item 2007 KCCT MC		Value
	Space (perspective: aerial or	question # 2 DOK 2		Tints
AH-HS-SA-S-VA2	atmospheric, two-point linear			Shades
expressively use the elements of art,	perspective), Value (lightness	Line OR		Primary color
principles of design and a variety of	and darkness, tints and shades),			Secondary color
processes in creating artworks	Color (color theory - primary,	Elements of Art OR		Intermediate hues
	secondary, intermediate hues,			Intensity
	intensity - brightness and	Shading OR		Triadic

AH-HS-SA-S-VA3 apply organizational structures and evaluate what makes them effective or not effective in communicating ideas AH-HS-SA-S-VA4 analyze and evaluate the use of	 dullness, color schemes/groups - triadic, complementary, analogous) Principles of Design: Repetition, Pattern, Rhythm, Movement, Contrast, Proportion, 	Still Life OR Sculpting Methods OR Picasso's Principles of Design OR		Complementary color scheme Analogous color scheme Repetition Pattern Rhythm Movement Contrast
analyze and evaluate the use of elements of art (e.g., line, shape, color properties, color schemes/groups, form, texture, space, value) and principles of design (e.g., repetition, emphasis, pattern, balance, contrast, rhythm, proportion, movement) in a variety of two and three dimensional artworks AH-HS-SA-S-VA5 identify and use a variety of subject matter in viewing and creating visual artworks (representational – e.g., landscape, portrait, still life, nonrepresentational – e.g., abstract, non-objective)	Balance (symmetrical, asymmetrical, radial), Emphasis (focal point), Variety, Unity	MC Question		Proportion Symmetrical Asymmetrical Radial Focal point Variety unity
	AH-HS-1.4.2 DOK3 Students will analyze or evaluate the use of media and art processes in creating artworks. <u>Media (plural)/Medium (singular)</u> (Properties of media need to be known in order to respond to artworks) <u>Two-dimensional:</u> paint (watercolor, tempera, oil, and acrylic), fabric, yarn, paper, ink, pastel (oil and chalk), fiber, photography, and computer generated design/art <u>Three-dimensional:</u> clay, wood, glass, metal, stone, and plaster	Art Media OR Picasso's Principles of Design OR	Kentucky Arts Council Visual Arts Directory <u>ARTY</u> <u>KET Arts Toolkit</u> Kentucky Virtual Art Museum	Media (medium) Batik Landscape Portrait Still life Abstract Non-objective
	Art processes: <u>Two-dimensional</u> : drawing, painting, fiber art (e.g. fabric printing, stamping, batik, tie dye), photography <u>Three-dimensional</u> : textiles, fiber art (e.g. constructing with fiber, weaving, rugs, crocheting, knitting, quilting), ceramics, sculpture,			

architecture Subject mattery representational (a g	
Subject matter: representational (e.g. landscape, portrait, still life)	
nonrepresentational (e.g. abstract,	
non-objective)	

The arts reflect the beliefs, feelings and ideals of those who create them. Experiencing the arts allows one to experience time, place and/or personality. By experiencing the arts of various cultures, students can actually gain insight into the beliefs, feelings and ideas of those cultures. Students also have the opportunity to experience how the arts can influence society through analysis of arts in their own lives and the arts of other cultures and historical periods. Studying the historical and cultural stylistic periods in the arts offers students an opportunity to understand the world past and present and to learn to appreciate their own cultural heritage. Looking at the interrelationships of multiple arts disciplines across cultures and historical periods is the focus of humanities in the arts.

Academic Expectations

2.24 Students have knowledge of major works of art, music, and literature and appreciate creativity and the contributions of the arts and humanities.

2.25 In the products they make and the performances they present, students show that they understand how time, place, and society influence the arts and humanities such as languages, literature, and history.

2.26 Through the arts and humanities, students recognize that although people are different, they share some common experiences and attitudes.

High School Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

- the arts are powerful tools for understanding human experiences both past and present.
- the arts help us understand others' (often very different) ways of thinking, working and expressing ourselves.
- the arts play a major role in the creation and defining of cultures and building civilizations.

Connections to Program of Studies	Core Content	Assessment	Suggested Activities/Resources	Vocabulary
High School Skills and Concepts –	AH-HS-2.4.1 DOK 3	Art as Propaganda OR	Kentucky Arts Council	Arabesques
Visual Arts	Students will analyze or evaluate		Visual Arts Directory	Minaret tower
Students will	how factors such as time, place, and		ARTY	Pagoda
	ideas are reflected in visual art.		KET Arts Toolkit	Stupa
AH-HS-HA-S-VA1			Kentucky Virtual Art Museum	
desc ribe, analyze and evaluate distinguishing characteristics of visual art representing a variety of world cultures (Middle Eastern, Asian, Modern and Contemporary European and American) and historical/style periods (Renaissance, Baroque, Neo- Classicism, Romanticism, Realism, Impressionism/Post-Impressionism) AH-HS-SA-S-VA2 Observe, classify and create visual art according to styles and processes used in a variety of world cultures and bistorical/style periods	Middle Eastern and Asian temple architecture, characteristics of temples (Islamic – e.g. Dome of the Rock- geometric patterns for decoration such as arabesques, minaret tower to call Muslims to prayer, Hindu – e.g. Pampapati Temple– temple city complex with towers, Buddhist – e.g. Liurong Temple/pagoda or called a stupa in India, part of a temple city complex)			
historical/style periods	Unique visual arts in Asian Cultures			

 AH-HS-SA-S-VA3 examine visual artworks from various world cultures and explain how artworks reflect the culture, cultural beliefs or blending of cultures; use examples to illustrate how artworks have directly influenced society or culture AH-HS-SA-S-VA4 examine visual artworks from various time periods and explain the influence of time and place are reflected in them AH-HS-SA-S-VA5 use print and non-print sources to explore, describe and interpret universal themes, characterization and situations in artworks from different cultures or time periods 	(Japanese printmaking, Chinese and Japanese ink and brush paintings, calligraphy) Historical Periods and Styles: <u>Renaissance</u> (Leonardo Da Vinci - painting, Michelangelo – sculpture, painting, architecture – build on the innovative architectural techniques of Ancient Greece and Rome ({e.g., the arch, vault, dome, principles of stress and counter stress, atrium-style houses, etc.}) <u>Baroque</u> (Rembrandt – Dutch Baroque, use of chiaroscuro, a bold contrast of light and dark, Caravaggio – Italian Baroque painter, painted harsh realities, used		Calligraphy Renaissance Arch Vault Dome Stress Counter stress Atrium Baroque Chiaroscuro
	chiaroscuro) <u>Neo-Classicism</u> (Jacques- Louis David – distinctive Neo-Classical style associated with French revolution, Jefferson – neo- classical architecture with Ancient Greek and Roman architectural influences, reflects ideas of newly independent United States)		Neoclassicism
	<u>Romanticism</u> (John Constable – British landscapes, Francisco Goya – Spanish Court painter		Romanticism Landscapes

examined violence, greed, and foolishness of society)	
<u>Realism</u> - (Gustave Courbet –	
attention on the common	Realism
man, Edouard Monet –	
focused on industrial age city	
and people, bridged the gap	
between realism and	
impressionism)	
	Impressionism
Impressionism/Post-	Post-Impressionism
Impressionism (Claude Monet - tried to capture light	
as a moment of time, Vincent	
Van Gogh – used bright	
colors and line to express	
emotion, Mary Cassatt –	
domestic social scenes of	
women and children,	
Auguste Rodin – sculptor	
who used impressionistic	
style in his work)	Modern and Contemporary European
Modern and Contemporary	
<u>European</u> (Salvador Dali –	
surrealism, Pablo Picasso –	Modern and Contemporary American
multiple style periods	Pop art
including cubism)	i op art
Modern & Contemporary American	
(Andy Warhol – Pop art, focused on	
celebrities and everyday objects of	
mass production, Georgia O'Keefe –	
large scale abstraction of natural	
form, Frank Lloyd Wright – American	
architecture, Dorothea Lange – photography of the Depression era,	
Jacob Lawrence – reflects the	

African American experience)			
------------------------------	--	--	--

Big Idea: Purposes for Creating the Arts

The arts have played a major role throughout the history of humans. As the result of the power of the arts to communicate on a basic human level, they continue to serve a variety of purposes in society. The arts are used for artistic expression to portray specific emotions or feelings, to tell stories in a narrative manner, to imitate nature and to persuade others. The arts bring meaning to ceremonies, rituals, celebrations

and commemorations. Additionally, they are used for recreation and to support recreational activities. Students experience the arts in a variety of roles through their own creations and performances and through those of others. Through their activities and observations, students learn to create arts and use them for a variety of purposes in society.

Academic Expectations

- 1.12 Students speak using appropriate forms, conventions, and styles to communicate ideas and information to different audiences for different purposes.
- 1.13 Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with the visual arts.
- 1.14 Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with music.
- 1.15 Students make sense of and communicate ideas with movement.
- 2.22 Students create works of art and make presentations to convey a point of view.
- 2.26 Through the arts and humanities, students recognize that although people are different, they share some common experiences and attitudes.

High School Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

- the arts fulfill a variety of purposes in society (e.g., to present issues and ideas, to entertain, to teach or persuade, to design, plan and beautify).
- the arts have value and significance for daily life. They provide personal fulfillment, whether in career settings, avocational pursuits or leisure.
- the arts provide forms of nonverbal communication that can strengthen the presentation of ideas and emotions.

Connections to Program of Studies	Core Content	Assessment	Suggested Activities/Resources	Vocabulary
High School Skills and Concepts –	AH-HS-3.4.1 DOK 2	Purpose for Visual Art OR	Kentucky Arts Council	Ceremonial art
Visual Arts	Students will explain how art fulfills a		Visual Arts Directory	Artistic expression artwork
Students will	variety of purposes.		ARTY	Narrative art
AH-HS-PCA-S-VA1	Purposes of Visual Arts: (different		KET Arts Toolkit	Functional art
compare, interpret and explain	roles of art)		Kentucky Virtual Art Museum	Persuasive art
purposes for which visual art is created	Ceremonial - ritual, celebration,			
(ceremonial, artistic expression,	artworks created to support worship			
narrative, functional, persuasive)	ceremonies			
	Artistic Expression - artwork to			
AH-HS-PCA-S-VA2	express or communicate emotions,			
create new, choose and experience	ideas, feelings (e.g., for self			
artworks created to fulfill a variety of	expression, to decorate or beautify			
specific purposes	objects)			
	Narrative - artworks that tell stories,			
	describe and illustrate experiences,			
	or communicate information, art to			
	document important or historical			
	events (e.g., Lange's photography of			
	the depression era)			
	Functional - artistic objects used in			

everyday life, (e.g., pottery, quilts,	
baskets, etc.)	
Persuasive – artworks that promote	
ideas, philosophies, or products (e.g.	
advertising, marketing, propaganda,	
ideology, etc.)	

Big Idea: Processes in the Arts There are three distinctive processes involved in the arts. These processes are creating new works, performing works for expressive purposes and responding to artworks. Each process is critical and relies on

others for completion. Artists create works to express ideas, feelings or beliefs. The visual arts capture a moment in time while the performing arts (music, dance, drama/theatre) are performed for a live audience. The audience responds to the artistic expressions emotionally and intellectually based on the meaning of the work. Each process enhances understanding, abilities and appreciation of others. Students involved in these processes over time will gain a great appreciation for the arts, for artists past and present, and for the value of artistic expression.

Academic Expectations

- 1.12 Students speak using appropriate forms, conventions, and styles to communicate ideas and information to different audiences for different purposes.
- 1.13 Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with the visual arts.
- 1.14 Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with music.
- 1.15 Students make sense of and communicate ideas with movement.
- 2.22 Students create works of art and make presentations to convey a point of view.

2.25 In the products they make and the performances they present, students show that they understand how time, place, and society influence the arts and humanities such as languages, literature, and history.

High School Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

- There are three distinct processes for involvement in the arts; creating new artworks, performing works previously created and responding to artworks and performances.
- full understanding and appreciation of the arts requires some degree of involvement in all three processes.
- openness, respect for work and an understanding of how artists apply elements and principles of design in creating and performing are personal attitudes and skills that enhance enjoyment of the observer.
- existing and emerging technologies can extend the reach of the art form to new audiences.

Connections to Program of Studies	Core Content	Assessment	Suggested Activities/Resources	Vocabulary
High School Skills and Concepts –	AH-HS-4.4.1 Students will		Kentucky Arts Council	
Visual Arts	incorporate the elements of art and		Visual Arts Directory	
Students will	principles of design to generate several		ARTY	
AH-HS-PA-S-VA1	solutions to a variety of visual art		KET Arts Toolkit	
be actively involved in selecting media,	situations.		Kentucky Virtual Art Museum	
techniques, subject matter and	AH-HS-4.4.2 Students will use media		Kentucky Arts Council	
processes for creating artworks for	and processes, subject matter,		Visual Arts Directory	
specific purposes, applying the	symbols, ideas, and themes to		ARTY	
elements of art and principles of design	communicate cultural and aesthetic		KET Arts Toolkit	
	values.		Kentucky Virtual Art Museum	
AH-HS-SA-S-VA2	AH-HS-4.4.3 Students will identify		Kentucky Arts Council	
use knowledge of the elements and	skills and training necessary for a		Visual Arts Directory	
principles of art and art terminology to:	variety of careers in visual arts.		ARTY	
 create expressive artworks 			KET Arts Toolkit	
 describe and critique their own 			Kentucky Virtual Art Museum	
work creations and the				

creations of others (e.g., how the communication of ideas relates to media, techniques, or processes used)		
AH-HS-PA-S-VA3 Identify and apply criteria for evaluating visual arts (e.g., skill of artist, originality, emotional impact, variety, interest, technical quality)		
AH-HS-PA-S-VA4 demonstrate behavior appropriate for observing the particular context and style of the artwork being viewed; discuss opinions with peers in a supportive and constructive way		
AH-HS-PA-S-VA5 describe personal responses to artwork; explain why there might be different responses to specific works of art (e.g., personal experience, interest, medium used, effectiveness of message)		
AH-HS-PA-S-VA6 explore skills and training necessary for a variety of careers in visual arts		

Big Idea: Interrelationships Among the Arts

The arts share commonalities in structures, purposes, creative processes, and their ability to express ideals, feelings and emotions. Studying interrelationships among the arts enables students to get a broad view of the expressiveness of the art forms as a whole, and helps to develop a full appreciation of the arts as a mirror of human kind.

Academic Expectations

- 1.12 Students speak using appropriate forms, conventions, and styles to communicate ideas and information to different audiences for different purposes.
- 1.13 Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with the visual arts.
- 1.14 Students make sense of ideas and communicate ideas with music.
- 1.15 Students make sense of and communicate ideas with movement.
- 2.22 Students create works of art and make presentations to convey a point of view.
- 2.25 In the products they make and the performances they present, students show that they understand how time, place, and society influence the arts and humanities such as languages, literature, and history.
- 2.26 Through the arts and humanities, students recognize that although people are different, they share some common experiences and attitudes.

High School Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

- the arts are basic forms of human communication.
- music, dance, drama and visual art created in common cultures and/or common historical periods tend to reflect common attitudes, ideas, beliefs and feelings.
- the arts provide forms of non-verbal communication that can strengthen the presentation of ideas and emotions.
- the modes of thinking and methods of the arts disciplines can be used to illuminate situations in other disciplines that require creative solutions.

Connections to Program of Studies	Core Content	Assessment	Suggested Activities/Resources	Vocabulary
High School Skills and Concepts –	AH-HS-5.5.1		Kentucky Arts Council	
Arts	Students will compare one art form (e.g.		Visual Arts Directory	
Students will	music) to another (e.g. visual arts) from		ARTY	
AH-HS-IAA-S-1	the same stylistic period in another arts		KET Arts Toolkit	
explain common terms and concepts	discipline (e.g., Impressionism: Monet		Kentucky Virtual Art Museum	
used in various arts (e	to Debussy).			
 .g., tempo in dance and music) 	AH-HS-5.5.2		Kentucky Arts Council	
•	Students will analyze and/or explain		Visual Arts Directory	
AH-HS-IAA-S-2	how ideas and emotions expressed in		ARTY	
 analyze and explain how ideas 	one art form (e.g. theatre) are similar or		KET Arts Toolkit	
and emotions expressed in one	different to ideas and emotions		Kentucky Virtual Art Museum	
art form (e.g. theatre) are	expressed another art form (e.g.			
similar or different to ideas and	dance).			
emotions expressed another art				
form (e.g. dance)				

	T		
• AH-HS-IAA-S-3			
 interpret and explain 			
communication of common universal themes or ideas			
across different art forms;			
compare and explain			
connections between and			
among different art forms from			
the same culture, the same			
stylistic period or the same time			
period			
● AH-HS-IAA-S-4			
explain commonalities between			
the arts and other subjects			
taught in the school (e.g.,			
observation skills in visual arts			
and science, historical and			
cultural perspectives in the arts			
and social studies, shape in			
visual art and mathematics, dance and a healthy lifestyle,			
fractions in music notation and			
mathematics, composing music			
and writing)			
•			
AH-HS-IAA-S-5			
communicate common meaning			
through creating and performing in the arts			
ano			