

## Developmental Children Art Academy

| Private Tutoring Painting Classes for 2 years old to 12 years old |
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| After School \& Weekend Programs |
| Special Interest Groups: Parents, young adults, expecting mothers |
| and senior citizen |

## Program

## FIVE STAGES

Developmental Children Art Academy is developed and designed on the five states of children art ability from the age of 2 years old to 10 years old. Developmental stage theory assumes that a stage occurs in sequential order but not necessarily by chronological age. Many factors contribute to movement through the stages, especially experience in drawing. We will customize a unique program for your child needs. Each child develops at different stages and our program will stimulate creativity, cultivate a desire to learn and explore art through the fundamentals of lines, colors, shapes and composition using different media and surfaces. Children will be able to take home a completed painting to share with the family.


MOM

$D A D$


Brother, Sister

## FOUNDATION PRINCIPLES OF DEVELOPMENTAL CHILDREN ART ACADEMY

Each of these stages refers to a combination of visual characteristics found in the art work of children. "Developmental-Stage" theory assumes that the stages occur in a sequential order. Little attempt has been made to relate these stages of growth in art directly to chronological age because so many factors contribute to the child's development in art. Many individuals never continue beyond the schematic or transitional mode of representation in the graphic arts. Just as children don't grow physically and at the same time as their peers, the same can be said for their creative and mental growth. It happens at different rates, which is normal.

## 1. The Scribble Stage

The first stage occurs when the child manipulates a drawing tool and makes random marks, dots, and lines on the drawing surface. He will scribble and manipulate the drawing tool with little or no concern for the appearance of the marks he makes. There are three discernible stages during this stage:

- random scribbling
- controlled scribbling
- naming of scribbling

By definition, a child in the scribbling stage, usually 2-4 years of age, is not drawing symbols for objects. Children like to scribble because it gives them a chance to move their arms around freely. The act of scribbling is purely kinesthetic and imaginative. Don't waste money on coloring books; they can actually inhibit children's creativity. They are much better off with a large sheet of paper and a fat, dark crayon.

## 2. The Pre-Schematic Stage

The second, or pre-schematic stage, is entered when the child produces his first representative symbols for objects in his environment. These symbols are formed with circles, squares, and lines. The symbols change frequently. The pictures have a "floating organization and the paper may be turned many times while drawing. Later, the symbols may be organized horizontally. The pre-schematic stage refers to that stage when the child is drawing his first symbols, but has not yet developed "schema". Generally from $\mathbf{3}$ to 7 years of age.

## 3. The Schematic Stage

The main characteristics of this stage are the repetition of symbols for familiar objects, and the use of the base-line. The term "schema" refers to the habitually repeated symbol for an object. Examples of such schema are the lollipop tree, the stiff scarecrow-type drawings of people, or a series of houses which are all drawn the same. The figures appear flat and stiff, and are changed only when there is strong motivation to do so. Later, multiple base-lines are the major organizational devices used by the child in this stage. X-ray or transparent views, top views, side views, or raised base-lines are used in increasing frequency as the subject depicted demands
variation from the single base-line. The pictures become more complex; yet they still use schema. Single base-lines, multiple base-lines, and fold-up views are used. The fused or continuous contour line is also used to further define figures. In general, children reach this stage between 6 and 11 years of age. Without further instruction and practice a few children will reach a plateau during the latter part of this stage.

## 3. The Transitional Stage

This is the stage in which the maturing child, usually $\mathbf{9}$ years or older, attempts to produce art work that meets adult standards; yet he still produces works which unintentionally contain many characteristics of the schematic stage. For instance, a picture may include a natural looking ground plane with trees of diminishing size going off into the distance. However, the child may include the top view of a swimming pool and place several stiff figures on the edge of the paper. The art work has visual contradictions. The base-line is replaced by a receding ground plane, and there is frequent use of intentional overlapping. Much attention is given to details, sex roles, and clothing differences. Some linear perspective may be used during this stage. A few children who enter this stage will reach a plateau and not enter the stage of realism.

## 5. The Realism Stage

The stage of realism is entered when the child is producing art work in the manner of adult artists. In general, the child is $\mathbf{1 2}$ or older. Considerable control over the medium, content, and organization is evident. The figures become natural in appearance, or are intentionally stylized. The consistent use of many organizational devices is also quite evident in the art work produced during this stage, such as overlapping, diminishing size, placement on the picture plane, and linear and aerial perspective. It is at this stage that the child becomes most critical and self conscious about their ability to produce realistic artwork.

## PHASE 1: SCRIBBLER

| Stage | Age | Activity |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Scribble | 2 years old to 4 years old | Random scribbling, <br> controlled scribbling, <br> naming scribbles. We will <br> use sketch pad, rocks and <br> wood surfaces with <br> crayons or markers, <br> depending on Child's <br> abilities and needs. |

## PHASE 2: PRE-SCHEMATIC

| Stage | Age | Activity |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pre-Schematic | 3 years old to 7 years old | Child begins making <br> representative symbols for <br> objects in the environment, <br> formed with circles, <br> squares, \& lines, symbols <br> change frequently, <br> floating organization -- <br> paper turned many times <br> while drawing <br> has not developed schema. <br> We will use sketch pad, <br> rocks and wood surfaces, <br> canvas cloth, or stretched <br> canvas, depending on <br> Child's abilities and needs. |

## PHASE 3: SCHEMATIC

| Stage | Age | Activity |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Schematic | 6 years old to 11 years old | Child begins making <br> representation of symbols for <br> familiar objects, and the use of <br> base line, schema is a habitually <br> repeated object (lollipop tree, <br> scarecrow people), figures flat <br> and stiff, multiple baselines <br> major organizational device, top <br> view, side view, raised base <br> lines, x-ray or transparent view, <br> single, multiple base lines, and <br> fold-up views .We will use <br> sketch pad, rocks and wood <br> surfaces, canvas cloth, or <br> stretched canvas, depending on <br> Child's abilities and needs. |

## PHASE 4: TRANSITIONAL

| Stage | Age | Activity |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Transitional | 9 years old | Child attempt to produce <br> works that meet adult <br> standards, still produces works <br> that contain schematic <br> characteristics, base line <br> replaced with receding ground <br> plane, intentional use of <br> overlapping, attention to <br> details, gender roles, and <br> clothing differences, some use <br> of linear perspective. We will <br> use sketch pad, rocks and <br> wood surfaces, canvas cloth, <br> or stretched canvas, depending <br> on Child's abilities and needs. |

## PHASE 5: REALISM

| Stage | Age | Activity |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Realism | 12 years old onward | Child produces art work in the <br> manner of adult artists. We <br> will use Acrylic paints to <br> create still life paintings, learn <br> about light \& shadow, depth <br> and composition. Figures are <br> naturalistic in appearance or <br> intentionally stylized and child <br> consistently use many <br> organizational devices .There <br> will be Overlapping, <br> diminished size, placement on <br> picture plane, linear and aerial <br> perspective. Stages 1 to Stage <br> 4 will provide the foundation <br> for stage 5.We will use sketch <br> pad, wood surfaces, canvas <br> cloth, or stretched canvas, <br> depending on Child's abilities <br> and needs. |

