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**MADE**

**LESSON  
PLANS**

**Lesson Plans**

**Grades 5-8**

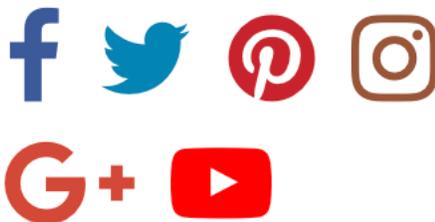


The Original Gel Printing Plate

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# Collaborative Circles

with Helen O'Hara

## OBJECTIVE

- Students Will Be Able To (SWBAT) demonstrate the ability to work with others and create a piece of art

## ESSENTIAL QUESTION

- Can students work together to create collaborative circles?
- What steps do students need to take to create a collaborative piece?

## SUPPLIES

- Thick Paper, such as cardstock (white)
- Gelli Arts® printing plates
- Paint
- Rollers
- Textures
- Compasses
- Scissors
- Glue

## STEP-BY-STEP

- **Step 1:** Each child needs to draw and cut out 4 or more circles onto thick paper; this is great for math! It doesn't matter how many different sized circles you use as long as everybody has the same (for the tiny ones you could have this ready prepared).
- **Step 2:** Next print your circles any way you like with your gel plates. We used credit cards, combs, bubble wrap and all sorts of packaging materials- great for recycling!
- **Step 3:** Once the children have printed their circles, they need to dry before being glued together into a "target" shape. Acrylic paint dries very fast so this shouldn't take long.
- **Step 4:** The children can then fold the target in half and in half again. This will make creases on the paper dividing it into 4 parts.
- **Step 5:** Now cut each target into 4 "pizza slices".
- The children keep one quarter and then trade the other 3 with their friends until everyone has 4 different slices.
- **Step 6:** Now glue the slices back into a circle onto some paper and you're ready to mount them on a wall altogether.



# Feather Printing

with Birgit Koopsen

## OBJECTIVE

- Students Will Be Able To (SWBAT) demonstrate the ability to turn feathers into art
- SWBAT master the art of printmaking on feathers

## ESSENTIAL QUESTION

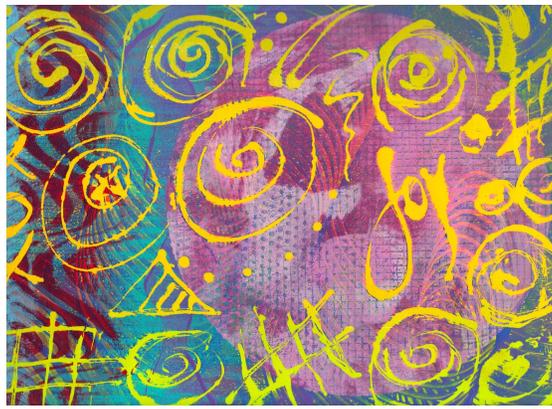
- How can feathers be used as printmaking tools
- Can feathers be art themselves?

## SUPPLIES

- Gelli Arts® gel printing plate
- Brayer
- Feathers
- Acrylic paint
- Stamps
- Stencils
- Stamping ink
- Paint markers

## STEP-BY-STEP

- **Step 1:** Start by rolling out a thin layer of paint on the plate and carefully place the feathers on top. Cover the feathers with a sheet of printing paper and rub carefully. Make sure to apply some extra pressure around the rachis, or the central shaft, of the feather. Remove the paper and lift the feathers from the paint.
- **Step 2:** Now add a new layer of paint to the plate and layer stencils on top. Use a sheet of printer paper to remove the paint from the open spaces. Then remove the stencils from the plate and place the painted feathers on top of the remaining paint.
- **Step 3:** If you want to add some bits of extra color to the feathers, just roll out some paint on the plate and lightly push parts of the feathers into the paint.
- **Step 4:** You can add more patterns and colors using stamps. You can either stamp with a permanent ink or use acrylic paint. Roll out some paint with your brayer and use the brayer to apply paint to your stamp. This way it's easier to spread the paint evenly and avoid getting a lot of paint in the lower parts of the stamp. Make sure to clean the stamp right after using it!
- **Step 5:** Finally, you can add some texture and color by creating little splatters. This is very easy with paint markers. Shake them to mix the pigments and then hit them with something a little bit heavier like a big brush.
- **Step 6:** Look at the beautiful feathers you have made! You can frame them as a piece of art, use them in your art journal, or as an embellishment on scrapbook pages. You could even use them to spice up a nicely wrapped gift!



# Liquid Masks

with Joan Bess

## OBJECTIVE

- Students Will Be Able To (SWBAT) apply liquid masks to make their own prints

## ESSENTIAL QUESTION

- What kind of techniques can be used to create masks?
- How do masking fluids work?
- What are the pros and cons of working with masking fluid?

## SUPPLIES

- Gelli Arts® printing plate
- Brayer
- Acrylic paint
- White paper
- Dr. Ph. Martin's Frisket Mask Liquid
- Mark making tools (stencils, combs, etc)

## STEP-BY-STEP

- **Step 1:** Apply a thin layer of paint to your plate
- **Step 2:** Use the brayer to roll out the paint (recommended: use
- **Step 3:** Finally, use a blank sheet of paper to press down and pull the print. This makes your base layer, or background.
- **Step 4:** Finally, once your print is dry, take the Mask Liquid and get to mark making. Draw with either the dropped that comes with the liquid or even a small brush to create an array of designs and patterns on your print.
- **Step 5:** One again making sure your print and now the liquid is dry, apply paint to your plate and roll it out.
  - You can even use mark making tools such as combs or stencils.
- **Step 6:** Once you do this press down your print with the dry liquid on it to pull a new print off the plate.
  - You can do this step at many times until you reach a print result you are satisfied with.
- **Step 7:** Once the print is dry once more, it's time to remove the liquid. By using your hands simply pick and peel the liquid off your print to reveal the base print under it.



# DIY Clay Ornaments

with Marsha Valk

## OBJECTIVE

- Students Will Be Able To (SWBAT) form egg shapes with the use of clay
- SWBAT master clay using it to create egg ornaments
- SWBAT comprehends color theory by using limited (pastel) colors
- SWBAT create ornaments

## ESSENTIAL QUESTION

- How can clay be used to create ornaments?
- What type of designs can be implemented into clay ornaments?

## SUPPLIES

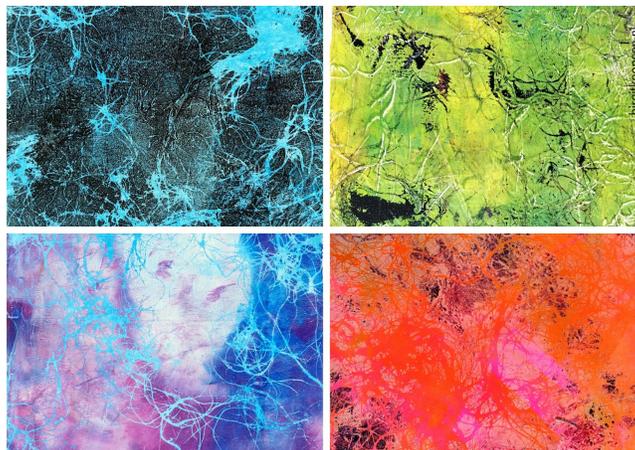
- 5"x7" Gelli Arts® Gel Printing Plate
- 4" Roller
- Air-drying Clay
- Clay Roller
- Cookie or Clay Cutter (3")
- Drinking Straw or Small Tube
- Acrylic Paint
- Stencils
- White Tissue Paper
- Matte Medium or Decoupage Glue
- Flat Brush
- Cosmetic Sponge
- Paint Markers-Ribbon (Sara's Saris by Sara Ferret)

## STEP BY STEP

- **Step 1:** Roll the air-drying clay out until it's about 1/8 inch thick. Move the clay to a non-stick surface like a sheet of baking parchment or a smooth ceramic tile.
- **Step 2:** Use a clay or cookie cutter to cut shapes. Please don't use the cookie cutter for edibles after you've used it on clay.
- **Step 3:** Smooth the edges of the clay shapes by running a wet finger along them.
- **Step 4:** Poke a hole at the top of each shape using a drinking straw or a small tube.
- **Step 5:** Leave the clay shapes to dry. Drying time can take several hours to several days depending on the climate.
  - Check regularly to ensure they dry as flat as possible. If the shapes do warp, you can easily flatten them by pushing them down with a flat hand or by placing something like a smooth ceramic tile on top.
- **Step 6:** As soon as the clay is dry, you can start printing!
  - You can use all of your favorite mark making tools and methods on the gel printing plate of your choice. The size of the plate depends on how many shapes you'd like to print on in one go.

*Clay Ornament Lesson continued:*

- You can print on both sides of the clay shape. I chose to work with the 5"x7" Gelli Arts® gel printing plate because I could fit my clay shape on there twice. So if I wanted I could print the front and the back of the shape with the same layer of paint from my plate.
- My clay shapes are only 3" tall, so I specifically looked for stencils that have patterns to fit that small scale.
- Use tissue paper to lift paint from the plate. You can carefully clean your brayer on the same paper too. Keep the tissue paper aside to use for collage later on.
- Keep layering the prints on the clay shapes until you are happy with the results.
- **Step 7:** Dab a drop of paint on a cosmetic sponge and run it along the edges of the clay shapes if you'd like to get rid of the white clay trim.
  - Use matte medium or decoupage glue to collage snippets of your tissue paper onto the clay shapes. The thin paper will add more layers to the clay shapes without adding any bulk. The adhesive will turn the white tissue almost transparent, and the collaged pieces will blend with the gel printed background.
  - Another way you can adorn your mixed media ornaments is with paint pen markers and doodles.
- **Step 8:** Finish your mixed media ornaments by threading a pretty coordinating ribbon through the holes!



# Faux Marbling

with Birgit Koopsen

## OBJECTIVE

- Students Will Be Able To (SWBAT) demonstrate the ability to use yarn and rope to create art

## ESSENTIAL QUESTION

- Can yarn be used in printmaking?
- How can rope or yarn be used to create art?

## SUPPLIES

- Gelli Arts® Gel Printing Plate
- Acrylic paints
- Brayer
- Card stock or watercolor paper
- Hemp rope or eyelash yarn

## STEP-BY-STEP

- **Step 1:** Start by taking a piece of hemp rope and pulling it apart until you have a bunch of fine threads.
- **Step 2:** Make some simple background prints in two colors, just to add some color to the paper.
- **Step 3:** For the second layer, roll out a thin layer of two or three colors on the plate. Then place the thin threads on top of the paint and pull a print on top of one of your Gelli Arts® printed backgrounds.
- **Step 4:** Rub firmly, lift up the paper, and remove the loose threads. That's it!
  - Sometimes when your layer of paint is thin enough and there are not too many threads left on the plate they get totally embedded in the print and you can just leave them on the paper. This is adding awesome texture to your print.
  - Vary with the amount and thickness of the threads to get different results.
  - Instead of adding threads to the plate, another thing you can try is to not clean your brayer and use the threads that stuck to your brayer from a previous print to create very fine texture.
  - Also try making prints on white paper to get little white highlights.
  - The less threads that are left on the plate, the more subtle the result will be. You can just carry on printing without adding new threads until your plate is clean. Or when the color of the threads is getting too dirty, you can just use a baby wipe to clean the plate.



# Paper Beads

with Regina Scott

## OBJECTIVE

- Students Will Be Able To (SWBAT) create paper beads using Gelli Arts® prints.
- SWBAT learn about the history of bead making.
- SWBAT improve their fine motor skills by through careful folding.

## ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- What is a bead?
- What shapes can beads be?
- What can beads be used for?

- What is a trade?
- Have you ever traded with anyone?

## SUPPLIES

- Gelli Arts® Mini Stamps
- Ruler
- Pencil
- Scissors
- Glossy Mod Podge
- Paint brush or sponge brush
- Paper clips (a handful per student)
- Paper cups
- String

## STEP-BY-STEP:

- **Step 1:** First the students will decide which type of bead they'd like to make! There are many different designs that already exist or they could even create their own!
- Beads should be at least one inch wide and four inches long. Any smaller will be more difficult to fold.
- **Step 2:** The students will cut a ton of the paper beads out of finished Gelli Arts® prints into the shapes they desire.
- **Step 3:** Make sure the students have some paperclips. They will open them all up until they are flat or have a long "L" shape so the paperclip is easier to hold onto.
- **Step 4:** Create a very small fold on one end of the short sides to help start rolling the paper bead.
- **Step 5:** Apply a generous amount of Glossy Mod Podge to the back side of the cut paper for the bead.
- **Step 6:** Begin rolling the paper bead around the paperclip.
  - The students may need to apply more Mod Podge before finishing rolling the bead, since the glue dries rather quickly.
- **Step 7:** Roll all the way until the tip of your paper is wrapped around the bead or if the students prefer they can trim the tip of the paper off.
- **Step 8:** Apply the Glossy Mod Podge all around the outside of the bead to create the glossy finished look of beads.
- **Step 9:** Allow plenty of time for the beads to dry. The bead can stay wrapped around the paperclip while drying.
- **Step 10:** While waiting for the beads to finish drying, the students can lay the paperclips across the top of a paper cup or a container.
- **Step 11:** Once the students have finished making beads they may further embellish the beads with markers or paint if they choose in order to add a personal touch.



# STEAM Origami Cranes

with Regina Scott

## OBJECTIVE

- Students Will Be Able To (SWBAT) complete a hands-on activity that teach origami.
- SWBAT define the word origami.
- SWBAT improve motor skills through careful folding, necessary for origami.
- SWBAT develop multicultural awareness by exploring Japanese history.
- SWBAT improve their ability to follow directions through the creation of origami.

## ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- What is origami?
- Why is origami a unique style of sculpture?
- What is the significance of origami in the Japanese culture?

## STEP-BY-STEP

- **Step 1:** Start with a square piece of paper right side away from you. Fold in half diagonally to make a triangle.
- **Step 2:** Fold this triangle in half by bringing the left corner and folding it to the right corner.
- **Step 3:** Take the top flap and open it, creasing the left and right sides so you can fold the top/right corner to the bottom corner.
- **Step 4:** Now turn the paper over and repeat step three on this side. You now have a diamond shape.
- **Step 5:** Take both sides of the top layer and fold them in to meet at the middle, then unfold. This is preparation for the next step.
- **Step 6:** Open the flap upwards, creasing on the horizontal kite line, and fold the left and right sides inward.
- **Step 7:** Flip over your piece and repeat steps five and six on this side. You now have a long diamond shape.
- **Step 8:** Take the upper layer of both sides and fold the lower parts into the center line.
- **Step 9:** Turn the paper over and repeat step eight on this side. At this point, your piece will look like a longer, thin diamond with two “legs” at the bottom.
- **Step 10:** Take the right flap and fold it over to the left flap.
- **Step 11:** Flip the whole piece over and repeat step ten to this side.
- **Step 12:** Take the bottom flap and fold it up to the top of the piece.

## SUPPLIES

- 8×10 Gelli Arts® Student Plate
- Brayers
- Acrylic paint in multiple colors
- Mark making tools
- Stencils
- Thin paper to print on such as copy paper or rice paper: at least one 8×8 piece per student (teacher choice)
- Newsprint
- Masking tape (to tape newsprint to table)
- Pencils
- Baby wipes
- Aprons, wood craft stick (optional), and handout with origami directions.

## *Origami Crane Lesson Continued:*

- **Step 13:** Flip the paper over and repeat step twelve to this side.
- **Step 14:** Take the top layer of the right flap and fold it over to the left side.
- **Step 15:** Flip it over and repeat step fourteen on this side.
- **Step 16:** Take the left and right pieces underneath the top flap and pull them out from the main piece. Crease the bottom of those pieces so they will stay spread out.
- **Step 17:** Take one of those pieces that you pulled out and slightly open the top corner so that you can bend a portion of it down to form the head. After bending a portion down, crease the sides of the head so the piece will stay bent.
- **Step 18:** Bend the wings down at a 90-degree angle and voila! You have made a beautiful origami crane!

### **VOCABULARY**

- Origami – the art or process, originally Japanese, of paper folding.
- Japan – An island nation in between the Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Japan, consisting of the main islands of Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, and over 3000 smaller islands.
- Crane – any long-necked long-legged wading bird, inhabiting marshes and plains in most parts of the world except South America, New Zealand, and Indonesia. A symbol of peace.
- Migration – A crane's flight from a colder to a warmer climate.
- Echelon – The V-formation in which cranes fly.



# Gel Printed Badges

with Lucy Brydon

## OBJECTIVE

- Students Will Be Able To (SWBAT) demonstrate the ability to create their own gel printed badges
- SWBAT illustrate ability to think on a specific size skill

## ESSENTIAL QUESTION

- How can you make badges and jewelry out of paper and other art materials?
- What makes something a badge?
- What are the possible end results from making printed badges? What are their uses?

## SUPPLIES

- Mini Gelli Arts® gel plate (any size will do, mini ones are good small prints)
- Cardstock or paper
- Acrylic paints (I used DecoArt acrylic but any will do)
- Brayer
- Leaves or other stencils/textures
- Wooden shapes (I got mine on Ebay)
- Dimensional medium – I used Sepia Accents but you can also use Diamond Glaze)
- Glue or gel medium
- Brooch pins
- E6000 glue

## STEP BY STEP

- **Step 1:** Start off with making some prints. I used the hexagon shaped plate, but any will do. I used leaves as that is always my go to for printing, but again, any prints will do, so use your personal preference!
- **Step 2:** I layered up several layers of bright colours using the DecoArt paints.  
**Step 3:** Once your prints are dry, draw around the shapes you are going to use for your badges and cut out the shapes. I used a roll of washi tape just so I could see what the prints would look like when cut out before I committed to cutting them.
- **Step 3:** Using gel medium or pva glue, attach your prints to the wooden shapes. Let them dry completely, then trim them with scissors. You can also use some sandpaper to neaten up the edges.
- **Step 4:** I am using Sepia Accents to add a dimensional shiny surface to my badges, but you can also use Diamond Glaze, or just do a layer of varnish if you do not have those products. If you are adding a dimensional medium, apply it carefully and use a pin to get rid of any air bubbles. Let this layer dry completely! It may take a while so be patient!
- **Step 5:** Finally, once this is dry, attach a brooch pin to the back using some E6000 glue.
  - Let this dry for several hours (12-24) before using.



# Printing with Styrofoam

with Joan Bess

## OBJECTIVE

- Students Will Be Able To (SWBAT) make their own unique reusable texture plates for printmaking.
- SWBAT create monoprints using a textured Styrofoam plate.

## ESSENTIAL QUESTION

- What is texture?

- Why is it important to repurpose or reuse items?

## SUPPLIES

- Gelli Arts® printing plate
- Brayer
- Paint
- Paper
- Styrofoam plates or trays
- X-acto knife or other sharp tools

## STEP-BY-STEP

- Creating the Styrofoam Plates
  - **Step 1:** Place a Styrofoam plate on a cutting surface and using an X-acto knife, cut some slivers or shapes from the plate. Remove them to create a few holes or empty spaces. The plate works essentially like a stencil.
  - **Step 2:** You can also inscribe marks into it that will show in your print. To inscribe marks, turn the plate upside-down. With a ballpoint pen or sharp pencil, draw marks into the bottom of the cut plate to create additional design elements. Make small holes by pushing the tip into the Styrofoam.
- Printing with the Styrofoam Plate
  - **Step 3:** Apply paint to the Gelli Arts® plate and place your Styrofoam plate on the wet paint. Gently press the foam plate into the wet paint. Cover with your printing paper, rub to transfer the paint, and pull your print.
  - **Step 4:** While the Styrofoam plate still has wet paint on it, apply different color paint to the Gelli Arts® plate, then press the foam plate into the gel plate. This will give you a multi-colored print.

## VOCABULARY

- Repurpose – adapt for use in a different purpose.
- Texture – The feel, appearance, or consistency of a surface. The way something feels or the way it looks like it feels.



# BOOMarks (Halloween Bookmarks)

with Sara Ferret

## OBJECTIVE

- Students Will Be Able To (SWBAT) assemble Halloween themed bookmarks
- SWBAT comprehend the use of typography with selecting and apply text through stickers or handwritten text

## ESSENTIAL QUESTION

- How do you make a bookmark with art materials?

## SUPPLIES

- 8×10" Jane Davenport x Gelli Arts® Plate

- Foam lunch box or foam arts foam
- Cutter
- Pencil
- Black acrylic paint
- Brayer
- White cardstock & a contrasting color
- Dina Wakley scribble sticks
- Posca markers
- Liquid pearls
- Crop-a-dile
- Black eyelet
- Sari Ribbon
- Tim holtz stickers (Occasions)
- Studio Light washi tape with words
- Halloween wood embellishment
- Glue gun

## STEP BY STEP

- **Step 1:** Cut the foam lunch box until you have a plain surface without edges.
- **Step 2:** Use a pencil to draw your design in the foam lunch box.
- **Step 3:** Load black paint on half of your Jane Davenport x Gelli Arts® plate.
- **Step 4:** Stamp your foam plate design on the painted side of the gel plate, then stamp it on the blank side of the plate.
- **Step 5:** Pull your print with white paper. Make 2 or 3 prints to find your favorite prints.
- **Step 6:** Cut your favorite prints to the size of a bookmark.
- **Step 7:** Draw three circles on top of each skull with different colors.
- **Step 8:** Add a pearl shape in each flower with Perfect Pearls.
- **Step 9:** Cut cardstock in a contrasting color that is a little bit bigger than your bookmark.
- **Step 10:** Make a hole in the top part of the bookmark with the crop-a-dile.
- **Step 11:** Add some sentiments to your work with Tim holtz stickers (Occasions) and Studio Light washi tape. I add some sari ribbon to make the words pop.
- **Step 12:** Stitch around the bookmark with stitching machine.
- **Step 13:** Now you need to decide if you want to add black tulle or not! If you add it, you need to stitch around the bookmark again.
- **Step 14:** Next, make another hole on the top of the bookmark and add an eyelet. Then knot a sari ribbon on top.
- **Step 15:** Glue a Halloween wood embellishment on top of it with glue gu



# Texture Blocks

with Birgit Koopsen

## OBJECTIVE

- Students Will Be Able To (SWBAT) create a block of textures.
- SWBAT develop their planning skills.
- SWBAT use the block that they have created to create Gelli Arts® prints.
- SWBAT define the word texture and how it is important in their artwork.

## ESSENTIAL QUESTION

- What is texture?
- Where do you see texture in your everyday life?
- List five different types of texture.
- Is it important to use texture in art?

## SUPPLIES

- Gelli Arts® plate
- Brayer
- Acrylic paint in multiple bright colors
- Paper & Newsprint
- Masking tape (to tape newsprint to table)
- Pencils
- Wood block (2×4 cut into 4” pieces)
- Glue, double-sided adhesive
- Embossing tool, and various textured objects and fabrics (ex. Designs cut into craft foam, anti-slip mat, legos, push pins, straws, toothpicks, cardboard, rubber bands, paperclips, coins, buttons, etc.)

## STEP-BY-STEP

### Texture Blocks for Gelli Arts® Printing

- First, make sure that your wood block has been sanded and is smooth so that there are no splinters while using.
- Decide if you want to a theme for your block and plan it out. Then, gather your textures.
- Adhere your textures to the block by using glue or double-sided tape.
- Use your texture block as a mark making tool to create Gelli Arts® prints.