

No. 15297

Architecture Paper: Home Sweet Home

Design your dream home! Introduce students to types of houses from around the world and encourage them to discuss how geography, climate and natural elements influence the way homes are built. Use the Architecture Paper to introduce these concepts while cutting and pasting architectural elements onto craft homes.



Mix and match historical and international architecture elements like windows, doors, plants, lamps and lawn ornaments to make unique craft homes! To make cutting out the elements easier, we've used common shapes for windows, doors and decorative elements. Windows and doors are quadrilateral or four-sided shapes, which mean they are squares and rectangles. Other elements, such as clocks, topiaries and garden sundials all resemble circles. The pediments and flower pots are basic triangles. These shapes are easy to cut out!

Coordinate the basic shapes when pasting the pieces together. Think about their placement based on research. Ask students to sketch a diagram of their homes. Some students may live in an apartment building or a townhome. Observe the layouts of the windows, doors or balconies before pasting the pieces.

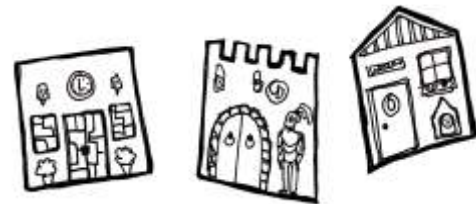
Develop scissor skills by cutting the simple, geometric shapes from the high quality paper. Tip: Trace around the shape with a pencil. Leave a thin border of white around the shapes. Younger students can cut along the drawn lines to help direct their cutting. Older students can cut the elements right to the edge of the image.

Draw a simple house onto a card sheet. For a basic home, the base of a house is usually square with a triangular roof. Apartment buildings are shaped like tall vertical rectangles. Cut out the simple houses or apartments from card. Plan the arrangement of the Architecture Paper elements, then glue the pieces onto the card house.

Alternatively, students can draw their houses onto a sheet of construction paper and paste on the elements. Illustrate scenery around the structure. You can use some of the elements, such as the flower pots, lawn decorations or street lamps as part of

the scenery.

Create your own unique residence! Encourage children to design realistic or fantastical homes! Experiment with different colors and styles. Draw interesting house shapes and paste the elements wherever you like. Explore new ways of constructing houses through simple paper designs. We've provided fun project ideas to try out with the Architecture Paper later in this guide!



For great craft ideas, visit LittleFingersBigArt.com!

CURRICULUM CONNECTIONS

- Design with multiple elements
- Discover homes around the world and across eras
- Develop fine motor skills
- Learn logical association
- Integrate group art
- Explore cultural geography

A home can be any size. A home can be small, large, wide or narrow, but if it is the place where people can sleep, eat and relax at the end of the day with their families, it is a home! Every home is made up of important things on the inside and outside.

Think about the elements that make up a home. Most homes have walls on all four sides to enclose it. The inside of the walls is called the interior while the outside is called the exterior. Above the walls, a roof is placed to keep rain, snow and other natural elements from damaging the interior.



In order to get into a home, you need to be able to step through a doorway. A doorway is a cutout through the walls that allows people to go in and out of the home. Windows are cut into walls to allow light and fresh air into the structure. Sometimes, windows are rectangular, round or square.

Take a look at some of the elements in the Architecture Paper and describe the differences between objects. How are

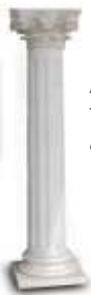


some doors and windows different? How are they similar? What colors are used?

Guide students' descriptions by encouraging them to use geometric vocabulary words, color vocabulary words and architectural terms (we've compiled a list of architectural terms below). Write lists of these words out on a whiteboard or onto flashcards. Display them so everyone can see the terms, and then ask a student to hold up an element of the Architecture Paper and describe it using the words on the list.

The exterior of the home can be decorated in a variety of different ways. We've included elements like doorbells, a doghouse, sundials, doorknobs, streetlamps, clocks, a mailbox, topiaries, flower pots, plants and animal sculptures to help you decorate the exterior of the home.

ARCHITECTURAL (BUILDING) TERMS:



Column:

A vertical pillar that has a base and a flat top to hold up roofs and beams.



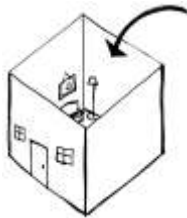
Exterior:

The outside walls or space surrounding a building.



Gable:

A triangular wall that exists between two sloping rooftops.



Interior:

The inside walls or area of a building.



Oriel:

A window that extends outward from an upper floor of a building.



Pediment:

A type of gable. Can be made into a variety of shapes, such as a trapezoid or a semi-circle.



Pointed Arch:

A tall window, usually made of stained glass. The top of the window slopes inward and meets at a point.



Portico:

A porch or walkway leading up to the entrance of a house. The rooftop covers the walkway with supporting columns on the sides.



Rose Window:

A circular stained glass window.

Homes have existed for as long as humans have needed shelter.



Long ago, humans were able to find shelter in caves. These tribes of humans, known as nomads, were always on the move and needed to find convenient shelter. The natural stone walls of caves and grottos kept out rain, wind and snow and provided shade from heat, cold, natural predators and insects.

Over time, as tribes settled and built communities, humans learned to build their own shelters using natural objects. The first shelters were teepee-like dwellings that consisted of a series of upright logs angled together and wrapped in dried animal skins.

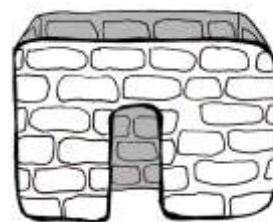
3000 years ago, in Ancient Egypt, the houses were made from dried mud bricks.

The houses had flat roofs, which allowed the dwellers to sleep outside on a warm summer night. The royals' houses were called villas, and were usually built right on the edge of the Nile River. These houses were made of white limestone that glittered in the sunlight.



About 2000 years ago during the Roman times, homes were built from bricks and clay tiles. The buildings looked a lot like the Egyptian flat houses, except they were larger. Peasants

and poorer families lived in simple "flats" while wealthier families lived in larger mansion-like homes. These houses were built around a center room called an "atrium." The atrium had an open roof so that whenever it rained, the droplets would collect on the floor where a basin trapped the water, allowing the owners to use it for indoor plumbing!





In Europe during the Middle Ages, houses were built from wooden stilts and had thatched roofs. These roofs were meshes of straw, mud, animal manure and horsehair. The floors were packed dirt and a single stone hearth in the center of the house provided the only warmth for the peasant dwellers.

Meanwhile, royals lived in enormous stone castles that were clean and spacious. If the royals were wealthy enough, they could afford to hang up large woven tapestries that provided decoration for the stone walls and warmth.



These days, houses are built either with wood, brick or concrete. Most houses nowadays have a concrete foundation. The foundation supports all of the floors of the building. The concrete is reinforced with grids of steel rods. The rest of the floors are built above the concrete with wood slabs or concrete blocks and the walls are filled in with drywall sheets. The interiors of modern day homes can be painted and decorated to suit peoples' tastes.

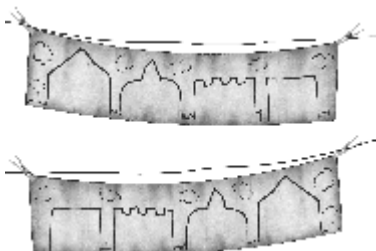
Cut out houses from cardstock or grab a cardboard box from the recycling bin! Decorate the sides of the box house with the Architecture Paper elements.

USE ARCHITECTURE PAPER WITH THESE PRODUCTS:

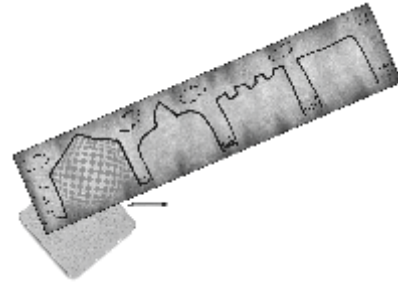
Use the Architecture Paper to decorate a whole block of paper houses! Use our R15406 Rolly Scrolly Paper to make a whole neighborhood. Lay out the Rolly Scrolly Paper horizontally onto a flat surface. You can have each child work on his or her own 'neighborhood' Rolly Scrolly or organize groups of three students with one Rolly Scrolly. Students can draw outlines for houses and buildings. Set the buildings and houses side by side in a row. Tip: Draw the houses as large as possible so that the rooftops nearly touch the top edge of the Rolly Scrolly paper. Illustrate grass, clouds, fences and trees around the houses.



Once the outlines are finished, cut out the shapes from the Architecture Paper. Mix and match the different architecture elements onto the various houses. Paste some of the lawn decorations in front of the houses.



Hang the finished 'neighborhoods' up on a wall. Hang them up together side by side to look like the houses are all part of the same street.



Place a rubbing plate beneath the house drawings and rub a crayon across the top. Tip: Peel off the crayon sleeve and rub the crayon horizontally across the paper to fully achieve the rubbed effect. This will make an interesting print for the house siding. Use R5870 Linear Rubbing Plates for a uniform look.

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