

# WEAVING

## PLATE WEAVING (Primary)



### WHAT YOU'LL NEED:

**Paper Plates ( no plastic coating)**

**Tempra Paint.** Crayola's Washable Paint

**A Loom Template.**

**Yarn and Beads.**

Over the course of 2-ish art classes, we painted these plates. On our first day, we chatted about Kandinsky's concentric circle paintings and created our own. The following art class was spent using the World's Smallest Paint Brushes to craft those patterns that you see. By the way, if these look a pinch familiar to you, I shared these plates [in a recent post](#) about (attempting) to teach good craftsmanship.



Once the kids have their plates (which we now call our looms) cut, they are to grab a small skein of warping string and meet me on the floor. For the correct amount of warping string, I wrap the yarn from my hand to my elbow five times.

These small bundles are available in a variety of colors for the kids to choose from.

First step: Put the tail end of the yarn in any notch. There should be a short tail about the length of your finger in the back while the rest of the yarn hangs loose and free in the front. Go. (I tell the kids that their "go" signal to me for the next step is to put their weavings on the floor in front of them. When I see that, I can proceed.)

Next: Bring the length of yarn down dividing the plate in half (see above photo). But, there's a catch. Be sure that there are 8 empty notches on the left side and 9 on the right.



Now: (see left photo) Take the long length of string and have it "go to the right neighbor's house" meaning have your string go in the next notch on the right hand side.



Next: Rotate the plate so that the length of string is at the bottom (left picture). Repeat pattern. String goes to the next notch on the right. Rotate plate. Repeat.



The following art class, we start to weave with that wee string.



The first day of actual weaving is usually the toughest.



At this point, I tell them that they might have to loosen their weaving a bit to see just what they did previously. This will put them back on over-and-under track. When their weft is as long as their hand, they are to double knot tie a new string to the end. It can be a tough first day...but I repeat over and again: Your first day of weaving is the hardest. But you'll get this. And you'll love it.

During our weaving sessions, some kids sit on the floor with me and we chat and get to know each other. We've taken weavings outside on sunny days and sat under trees. We lay on the floor or relocate to tables where our buddies sit. It makes for such a fun and relaxing environment.

Since the kids really caught on fast to weaving this year, I thought I'd throw out the option of adding pony beads. Some kids took to it right away, complimenting their designs with a beaded pattern.



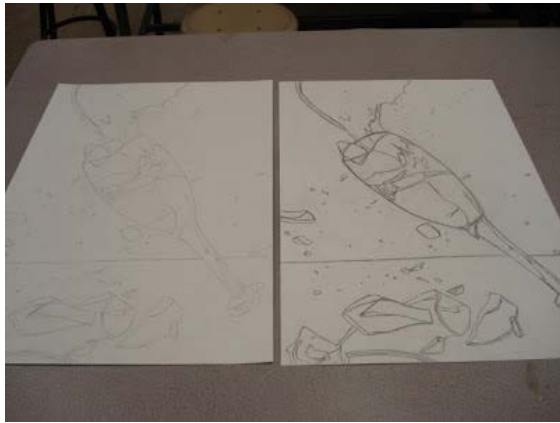
And others opted out, content to just weave until they reached their limit of a 4" diameter. Once weavings were complete, the last of the weft strings was double knot tied to a warp spoke.

The weaving portion of this project only took us 2-ish 30 minute art classes. Since I limited the diameter to 4" (because I hated the thought of their beautiful paintings being hidden)

To finish these guys off, the kids will tie a "hanger" of yarn at the top so these can be displayed for our upcoming art show!

<http://cassiestephens.blogspot.ie/2014/04/in-art-room-circle-loom-weaving-with.html>

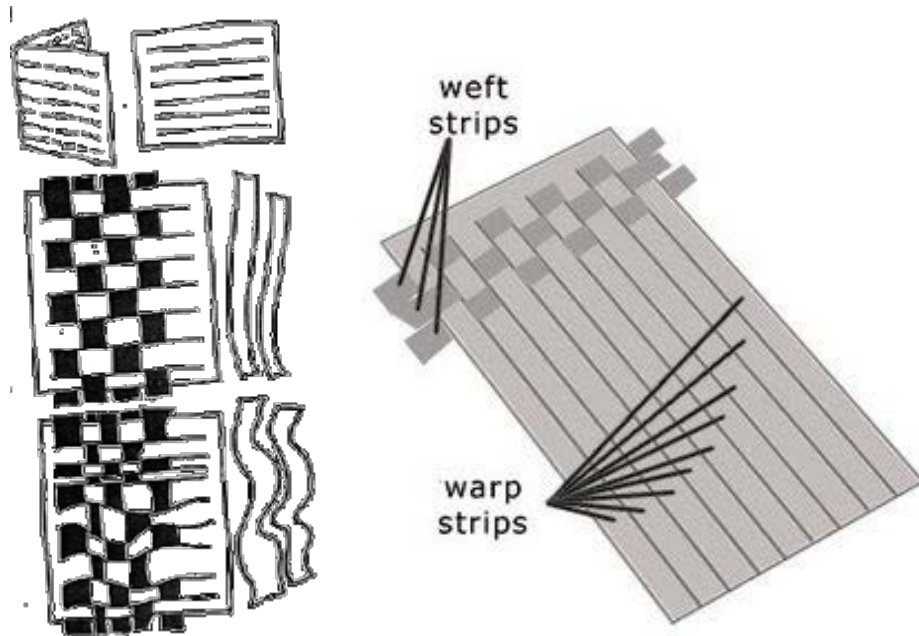




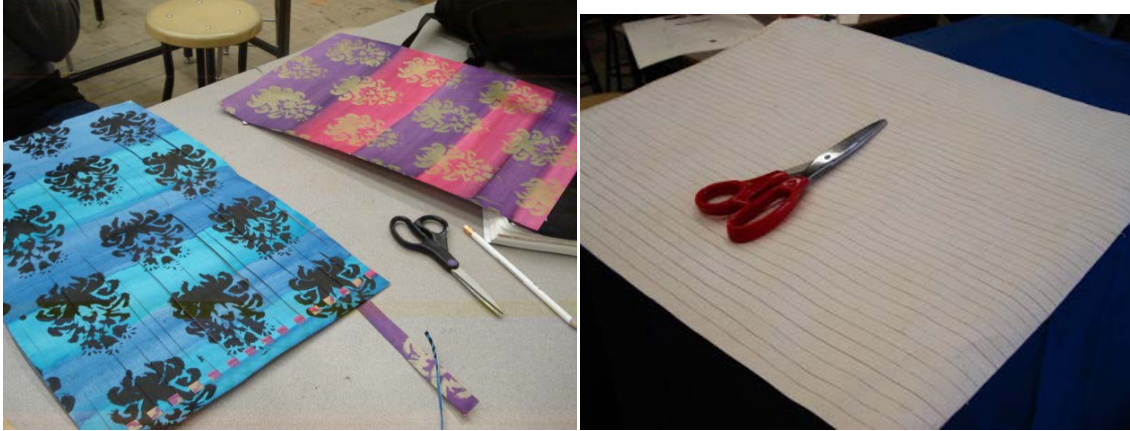
Then paint them both- we used acrylics and/or watercolours.  
This student below chose a subtle colour change for her Egyptian piece.

Once both paintings are dry, you need to fold one in half and draw a line about one inch from the open end of the folded paper. This is the limit of cutting. Students could measure their cutting lines with a ruler or free hand cut them. Most chose to measure. The thinner the strips, the longer the weaving will take to finish. These strips are known as the 'warp' strips. The strips don't need to be straight but all my students made theirs straight.

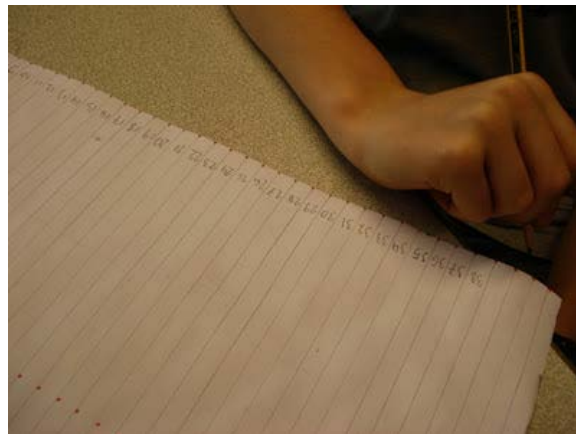
For the second sheet of paper, cut the strips all the way through. I suggest to students to measure and draw all the lines out first on the back, with a ruler, then number them, in case they fall down, or get mixed up.  
You won't use the first couple of strips on both the top and bottom.



So here's the weaving at the beginning stages. The blue painting below has been folded vertically and cut into the 'warp' strips. Then the pink/purple painting is being cut across- the 'weft' strips (1 cm) and those strips are being woven into the blue painting.

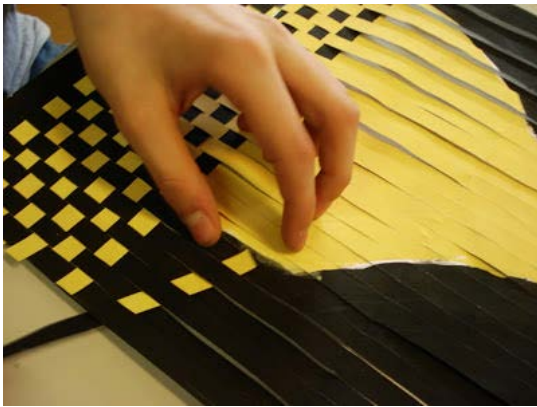


So here's the back of the painting that's going to be cut into the 'weft' strips. Number them on the back just in case. You need to weave them in order so that the painted image lines up more or less. It won't be perfectly the same and that's ok. Students stress over this part and try to get it all perfectly lined up and it just doesn't work. That's not the point of this project. So I found I had to *continually* emphasize that the drawings **do not** have to line up perfectly!!!



You can number the strips on the back to keep them in order.  
Especially useful if a gust of wind enters the classroom... yes, it's happened.





Over, under, over, under and so on.

Then start weaving- over, under, over, under- this takes time and patience. When you have a few strips in and it looks good, glue down the edges with dots of white glue to keep it all secure. Students will find they don't need to use all the strips- they may take out some half-way through that don't line up and that's fine.

Ta da!



# BASKET WEAVING (PRIMARY)



Weaving baskets has never been easier or more fun than this paper bowl version. In addition to looking great and being useful, these crafty baskets will help kids work on their fine motor skills and their use of patterns. Once they get the hang of it, they'll want to keep making baskets for everyone in the family. Dad can use his as a coin catcher and Mom can use hers to hold her keys!

## What You Need:

- Paper bowl
- Yarn (at least three different colors)
- Scissors
- 

## What You Do:

1. First, cut a slit from the rim of the bowl to the flat part of the bowl. Don't go too deep into the bowl, just to where the flat part starts.
2. Continue to make slits like the first all around the bowl, about two inches apart. For a six inch diameter bowl, it's about six slits.
3. Take a piece of yarn about three feet long, and tie it to one of the cut sections of the bowl.
4. Have your child start weaving the yarn in and out of the slits of the bowl until the yarn runs out.
5. Then tie another color of yarn where the first piece left off. Have your child continue to weave the yarn in and out of the slits. She'll be done when she's woven the yarn to the top of the bowl.
6. Ask your child what color comes next if you're doing a pattern (red, yellow, red for instance) and see if she wants to choose the pattern. Talk about how you know what color comes next based on repetition. Then keep on weaving!

# GOING GREEN PROJECTS

## HULA HOOP RUG WEAVING(Primary) (upcycled:t-shirts)



### Here's what you'll need:

A large hula hoop - the one we used here had a 32" diameter

8-10 large T-shirts - I found a size 16 womens t- shirt or a mans XL worked perfectly.

Scissors

### Here's how:

1. Begin by cutting your weaving materials. You'll need to cut your T's across their width. Cut off the hems and discard. Then cut your T's with 1 inch strips; each creating looped fabric, cutting horizontally across the T-shirt.
2. Now lets make the warp. The warp is the skeletal part of the weave, it's the frame which you then use your 'weft' to weave around. It's simple; take 11 of the loops cut from the fabric and stretch the first one across the hoop. Then take a second piece and stretch across perpendicular to the first, creating a cross shape. Continue until all 11 loops are stretched around the hoop.
3. Push together two of the loops to create a single warp. This is needed to create your odd number of warps. In order to create the weave you will need the odd number to alternate each row of your weft. over, under, over under.
4. Now lets get weaving. Take your first 'weft' (your fabric loop) and wrap it around the centre of one of the warps (fabric spokes), thread it through its end loop and pull through.
5. Weave over and under each warp spoke around in a circle making sure it fits quite snug. For the initial part of making this rug you'll need to use each warp loop as single warp spokes.
6. When you reach the end of your piece of weft loop through another piece: threading it through the last weft and then back through itself. Continue weaving over and under making each circle snug but not tight. If you weave the fabric too tight as you go it may cause lumps and curves when in fact you need it to sit flat once you've finished.
7. When the rug has roughly 14 circles around it or is 8-10 inches across you can start using each warp (the base spokes) as individual warps. When you get to the double warp (the two you pushed together at the beginning) separate them and use one warp as two individual warps like the others and keep the other of the

two as one single warp. This keeps the odd number you need to give the weave its alternate rows. To help you remember you can tie a coloured piece of fabric above the 'special' warp that is used as a single spoke.

8. When your rug reaches the size you want it to be but no closer to the hoop than 4 inches its time to tie off the final weave. To do this simply cut the end and tie them around their nearest warp spoke.

9. Then cut each warp off the hoop one at a time tying the ends in their pairs against rug.

10. You can trim them down closer to the rug to create a fringe or tuck them into the rug altogether. We left the ties quite long as we liked the tasseled look, but also because Sessi liked to use them to illustrate to everyone how she made the rug



If you wanted to make a larger rug you could of course try finding a larger hoop to use, though I can imagine, having made lots of these rugs, how beautiful they would be sewn together to create a larger piece. There would of course be gaps where the circles don't reach the whole way round but I think the effect would be beautiful.



They make such wonderful splashes of colour to add to a child's room/classroom, or used as mats for sitting and playing. As they're easily machine washable you can take them into the garden and off to the park for picnics too, easily carried in children's own little backpacks.



The fabric for these rugs can be found in daddy's drawers - do ask permission before taking any of his clothes! Alternatively - as we did, you can raid the charity shops, then, searching for your colours will be much more fun, plus your helping a good cause too! To make sure you find the right size take a fabric tape measure with you and stretch each one you find to make sure it will go over your hula hoop.

One T-shirt gave us more than the 11 hoops needed for the warp, and though we found all our t-shirts in the same size it doesn't matter too much how big each loop for weaving as long as you have the correct size for making the skeletal frame around the hoop.

<http://sistersguild.blogspot.ca/2011/08/monday-makery-hula-hoop-raq-rug.html>

# Magazine Art



What you'll need:

Another option:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=37fD6PXI8Kk>

## Materials:

- magazines
- canvas/wood/board/foam core sheet
- hot glue sticks
- [pattern](#)
- tape
- could use fruit skewers for a tighter roll of magazine (see video)

## Tools:

- hot glue gun
- scissors

## Instructions:

1. [Print](#) and cut out a silhouetted shape.
2. Tear out a bunch of magazine pages. Fold in half twice to get four small rectangles.
3. [Start](#) to roll! Try to keep the magazine rolls as tight as possible. Tape the end to avoid it from unraveling.
4. Hot glue your magazine roll-ups to your silhouette. Once the silhouette is covered, trim off the extra magazine pieces. This will reveal your silhouetted shape.
5. Glue magazine silhouette to your wood board.



Time to get started! Cut out your silhouette from scrap paper.



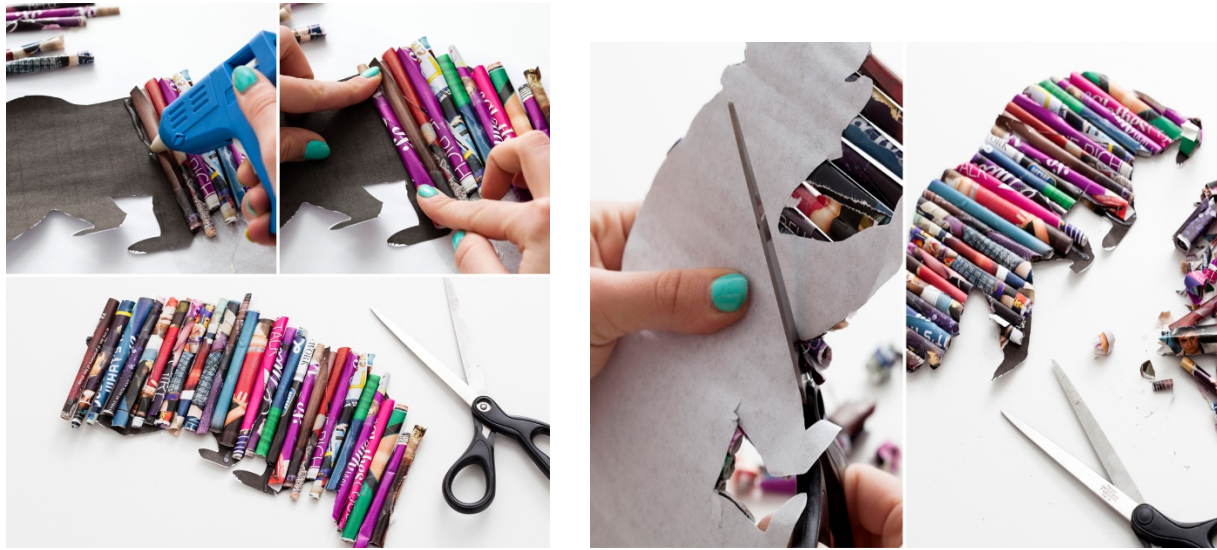
Next you want to tear up those pages. First fold the page in half and tear down the center, then fold in half again and tear.

Now you will have tons of small rectangles ready to roll.

Start at the edge and tightly roll the page into a cylinder. Secure the end with a piece of tape.



You're going to need a lot of roll-ups :) Try to pick magazine pages that have fun colors!



Using the hot glue gun, glue the roll ups onto your silhouette. Don't worry about covering the smaller sections. Once you trim off the excess roll up you will have smaller pieces that will fit into those tiny spaces quite perfectly!

Trim the excess magazine to reveal your silhouetted shape. Remember, don't throw away those tiny pieces.



Patch up those paws!

Time to mount your silhouette to a board. We used a thin wood board that we found at the art [store](#). You can use wood, cardboard, illustrator board, etc. You could even go directly on the wall.





This same idea could be done as a simpler project for grade school students using magazine strips not rolled pieces (see photo right)



This project could be made more complex for secondary students by creating landscape or portrait pieces (see below)



# Egg Carton Art



## Materials:

- \*tempura paint
- \*pipecleaners
- \*paintbrushes
- \*scissors
- \*tissue paper (for dragonfly)
- \*white card stock paper (for dragonfly)

Start by cutting up an egg carton so you have 6 cups connected (this is the dragonfly's body). Have the kids paint it whatever colors they want. We used a light [blue](#), darker blue, and purple.

Cut out some dragonfly wings with white card stock paper (I drew mine copying [this template](#) since it was too small to print). Cut up squares out of tissue paper and have them glue them all over the wings. Poke a knife or pen into the front and add small pipe cleaner antennae. Once the paint is all dry, glue the wings on top of the second "cup" of the egg carton. Note that the wings might curl up during drying so you might want to put some heavy objects on it.

# Reused Nylon Sculpture Art

## ABSTRACT ORGANIC SCULPTURE

1. Using heavy gauge coat hanger or hazy ball to wire, manipulate and twist to create an interesting form.

2. Attach ends with a staple gun to a wood block.

3. Use an old knee high, or cut the bottom toe portion off panty hose and stretch over wire and wood. Staple to bottom and trim.

4. Apply thick white paint or gesso for base layer. Might require two layers to fill fibers of hose.

5. Paint however the form moves you!



Not taking the credit on this lesson. From the 2005 North Hesse 10th/11th/12th conference. Please contact me if this is your original idea! All my photos though.

## MATERIALS:

- Wire Hangers
- Panty hose Socks (I found some at Value Village for cheap)
- Styrofoam Blocks or wood blocks
- staple gun if using wood blocks
- Gesso
- Tempura Paint
- Newspaper
- Water and Water Bowls

## Directions

Gather all the materials for the project! Have students collect wire hangers, parents even donate the styrofoam, but I purchased all the pantyhose socks. If using wood blocks for your base instead, get the shop teacher to cut some blocks for you ahead of time.

Day 1 is for the PowerPoint, construction and gesso. I shared images of DeBuffet's work, and explained how the students are to create their own sculptures using the provided materials. The styrofoam block is to be the base, the wire hangers can be formed any way they wish, and the pantyhose placed over the [entire](#) sculpture (starting from the top and ending under the base). There will be leftover of the pantyhose socks at the bottom, so trim off the leftovers, or staple the extra to the bottom of the wood block. Also make sure the students write their names on the bottom of the base, either with black marker or on a piece of [tape](#)! Once covered, have students paint gesso over the entire sculpture, leaving the bottom unpainted. Make sure you have newspaper for this step because it will get messy, especially if you're working on the students' desks.

Day 2 is for first step of painting. If students do not finish their gesso step, they need to complete the step and let it dry before proceeding to the colored paint. I instructed students to paint black lines around the sculpture to create sections for paint schemes and patterns.

Day 3 was for the addition of colored paint to the sculptures, creating patterns, color fills, and completion of project.

For storage containers (to store projects during the week), I use large flat plastic bins and store projects up high in the classroom. This project can be done on a cart if you communicate with the homeroom teacher and custodian for storage!

# PLASTIC BOTTLE ART



## **MATERIALS:**

**Plastic bottles, scissors, acrylic paint, 22 gauge wire, galvanized steel wire 2-3 foot flat steel rods with holes in them (home depot): these will be linked together to make a 5 foot rod, heat gun**

**First task:** collect bottles. I have been asking students to bring water bottles in since October. I would estimate to say we have about 500 bottles and we've just about cracked the surface for what I hope it will take to make 2 installations.

**Second task:** Prep the water bottles – as a collective assembly line, have students tear off labels, cut the bottoms off and secure the lids that we do have. This took a good 40 minute class period with both sections – but it was great. We got through about 300 of the bottles and I have 200 more on stand by.

**Third task:** Paint the water bottles. We are in the process of this now – first, we're starting with warm colors not only to present a chance to learn about warm colors...or rather relearn again and again but to also approach the blending of colors in the most successful way. We will have a day with cool colors and we will use that as a chance to explore how come colors do not successfully mix not matter how close they are on the color wheel. We will finish the 500 bottles with a day using all colors so students can use what they learned to challenge themselves with what colors will mix outside of the obvious.

So this brings us back to the next tasks,

**Fourth task:** After letting alllllll of the bottles dry (and there were a lot), we had to spiral cut them. This is pretty straight forward but is harder than it looks for some. Have the students angle a good pair of scissors into the open bottom of the bottle and begin cutting at an angle. Stay at an angle until you hit the neck of the bottle and it looks like a spiral. Careful not to make the spiral too thin because it makes the splaying of the water bottle difficult.



**Fifth Task:** Splay the bottles? Say what? Well, plastic holds its form incredibly well so even after you cut them, they don't really spread out well. While the class continues to spiral all the bottles, catch up on painting them (kind of stagger the work and everyone will always have something to do), etc – use a heat gun (depending on the grade, the teacher should be doing this) to splay them. It is a two person job because one person needs to hold the neck of the bottle while you pull the bottle spiral out and melt it. This is a quick process! I've found that aiming the heat gun into the curves of the spiral keep the best form but you can play around with it. If the heat gun has multiple settings, I would use the low settings so you don't cinch anything too fast. The splaying helps the bottles hold their form! This obviously goes much slower than spiraling because it's one on one, but have students rotate through this role so everyone gets a chance. (Clue: *Hair dryers are not an effective replacement for heat guns – have students go home and ask parents if they have any available to borrow; be sure to communicate with the parents so that it is clear what the heat gun is being used for.*)

**Sixth Task:** Bundle the bottles. Have students work in pairs to bundle 3-4 bottles of like colors and like sizes (or not like if you want to approach the color scheme differently) together. The teamwork aspect of this is great. I am having them use some strong twine to tie around one neck, tie around another and so fourth. Once you have enough hanging on the frame, the twine isn't seen. These bundles are easy to hang on the frame of the piece.

**Seventh Task:** Hang bottles on the frame. This bit was given to me by a colleague from King Elementary, Alyssa Harder, and what a life-saver she was because the idea of cardboard tubes and chicken wire just didn't seem like the best approach. She linked me to Home Depot and I purchased 2-3 foot flat steel rods with holes in them and wired them together to make a 5 1/2 long rod. I could've bought a 5-foot rod but they were out. I hung this from the ceiling and using "Galvanized Steel Wire, 22 Gauge" students helped me wire the bundles and tie them into the punched holes of the steel rod.



From here, we just begin to add more and more bundles in the same manner, by color choice of the students. You can let bottles begin to hang out farther to make the sculpture even bigger. It hangs from the ceiling with the same wire but will be installed by the district with strong hooks for a permanent display (pictures to come).

# POPSICLE STICK ART (primary/secondary)



## Materials:

:dye or paint, popsicle sticks, glue, and a backer board.

We suggest making your backer board as light as possible and although a piece of MDF would work great, why not Styrofoam

Just run a pretty colored ribbon around the edge when you're done to create a finished look and that way your piece will be super light instead of worrying who will go to the ER when it falls off the wall.

You could paint each stick (we suggest painting the front and back of half a stick at a go and then rotating and painting the other once dry) or use a liquid dye (natural or not), even food coloring will work (as evidence by the color popsicle sticks are when you're done eating off one). It seems like it would be a fun activity that even if it doesn't have the beautiful pixelated pattern like the works above, would be fun for the whole family to create.

# The Importance of Collaborative Projects

**1. Patience:** "Patience is a virtue." Do you remember your mother or grandmother telling you this? It is so true! When working on a collaborative art work students must learn how to be patient. They need to recognize that the work of art is not going to be completed in one day, let alone one class period. Sometimes it can take weeks for a large piece to come together. Also, if you rush the process the end result may not be a success.

**2. Learning:** Students learn from each other through the process of working collaboratively. They have to make choices, use their intuition, and rely on each other's strengths. One of the projects that I did with my students required the use of a drill. Many of the female students were intimidated by power tools but the boys were enthralled. This was definitely a time for them to shine. Surprisingly, the boys helped the girls overcome their fear by learning if you use tools correctly there is no reason to be afraid.

**3. Respect:** Students learn to respect each other for their skill level as well as their work ethic. If someone is not pulling their weight the overall project will suffer. When the work is too difficult they need to respect the skill set of each individual and adapt the process to make it less challenging. There is no room in collaboration for disrespect. All parties must work together to make the whole a success.

**4. Team Building:** Almost all students understand the nature of team playing. I have found through the years that if I equate the task of a large project to that of a team sport that my students embrace the project with more interest. They know the ground rules and realize that it takes all players to win for the team. There is no showmanship. They also realize that by working as a team the result is greater than if they worked alone.

**5. Community:** Although you may envision your collaborative project being a work that will enable the students to come together, it automatically becomes a community project governed by its basis. Students share with parents, grandparents, aunts and uncles the work that is being created. Word spreads and interest peaks, before you know it the community at large is curious to see what is happening at your school. Don't become intimidated by the community. This usually works out to the benefit of the educator for parents, grandparents, and the community to get involved.

Overall the benefits of collaborative work definitely outweigh the disadvantages. The work is both challenging and rewarding for both students and teachers. Students gain knowledge, personal reward, and create art work that is large in scale as well as having a huge impact upon the school and its neighborhood.

## VAN GOGH FLOWER POTS ( primary)



### Materials:

- oil pastels
- construction paper
- scissors
- flower templates
- premade paper vase





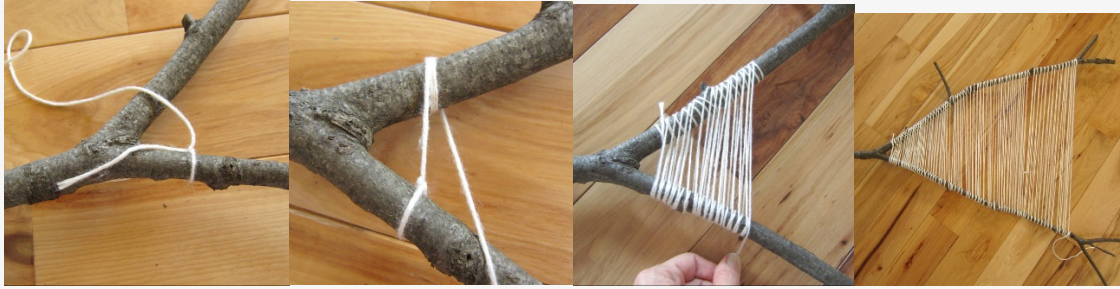
# BRINGING THE OUTDOORS INDOORS

## TREE WEAVING (Secondary)



branch  
yarn  
scissors  
large plastic needle  
crochet hook





Once you have chosen a branch you can wind it with yarn, string or thread. What ever you choose is fine. I chose to use yarn for my [entire](#) piece.

Tie the end of the yarn on the closed end of 'V' of the bottom branch. Stretch it up to the top branch and wrap it around once before stretching it to the opposite (top) branch making sure to keep the yarn taunt.

Continue all the way along the branches until you reach the end or where you want to stop.

Tie off the yarn in a knot and trim the extra length with scissors.

#### **Step 4: Weaving Pattern**



# FUN WITH STICKS

- Materials:**
- yarn
  - Paint
  - Masking tape
  - Scissors
  - Glue
  - Magazine
  - tape



Painted sticks



Yarn wrapped sticks



Magazine wrapped sticks

# PAPER MACHE LEAVES



The materials:  
scissors  
cardboard (cereal [box cardboard](#) works well)  
paint brush  
glue  
silk or real leaf  
paper towel  
twine or thick thread (not pictured)  
red, yellow, orange, brown paint



trace and cut out your leaves

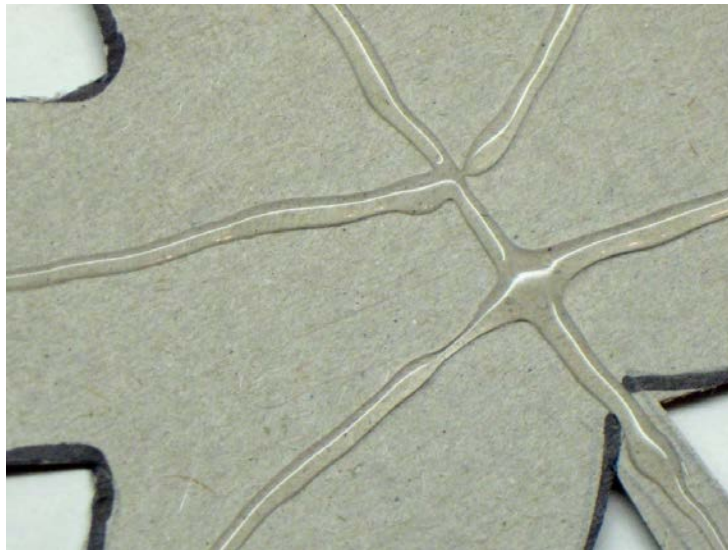


Rip paper towel into little pieces (I found that the 'quicker picker upper' sucked up too much glue and also the little dimples of the paper towel remained so I would suggest using a less expensive brand...BONUS!!)

Mix 2 parts glue and 1 part water



Use the twine to make the veins of the leaf



I also tried just using the lines of the glue as the veins (note: the glue is a lot less subtle than the twine, I personally preferred the end result with the twine)



Dip the strips of paper in glue/water mixture and glue onto leaf (two layers is sufficient for this project)

Do both the top and the underside of the leaf

Place plastic wrap on bowl and place the leaf on top (this will give the leaf a concave appearance)

Let it dry for 24 hours or more



Paint your leaf with beautiful warm colours

AND....



Here you have your beautiful Paper Mache leaves...



I added a coat of gloss to each leaf to give it a porcelain effect but matte looks just as beautiful

# BIRCHBARK WEAVING (Secondary)



1.

First you need to collect your Birch bark. The bark needs to be quite strong but doesn't need to be that thick. Dead bark like I am using is great for this project, you shouldn't go stripping live trees of their bark! It is a good idea to collect bark with short Lenticells otherwise the bark maybe prone to splitting. (Lenticells are the lines in the bark that show horizontally on birch bark)

To collect long strips of bark from wood with a small diameter you can cut around the wood in a spiral fashion



2.

If you have a paper trimmer you can use it to cut even strips of bark but if you want to be old fashioned like me you can draw lines on your bark with a pencil and straight edge, then cut along these lines with a pair scissors or knife



3.



These are the cut strips which sometimes have the tendency to curl up which can make life a little more tricky.

4.



I start off by weaving six strips of the bark and then weave more to make the desired base size

5.



Once you are happy with the size of the base you can move onto the walls of the basket. Some of the strips tend to move out of their place, some clothes pegs can be helpful to keep everything in its correct position.

6.



Fold up the strips at the edge of the woven area.

7.



To make a start on the walls weave strips upright around the sides. More pegs will be very useful at this stage.

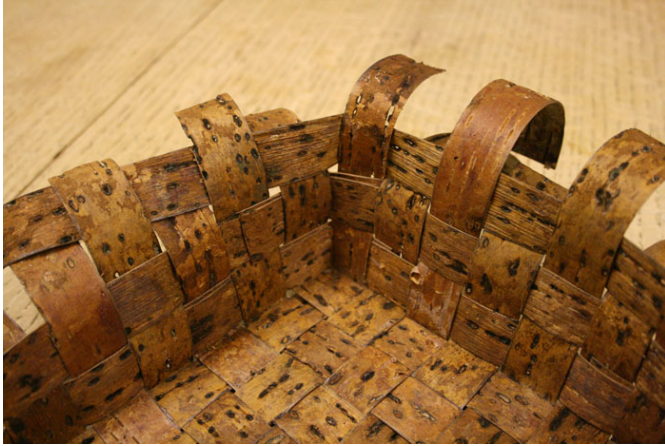
If a strip of bark is too short and runs out, simply take another strip and put it over the top overlapping them by a few inches and then continue weaving.

If the vertical strips are too short you can shove new strips down through the weave.

8.



When you have woven another row the basket will hold itself together better and less pegs will be needed to temporarily keep things in place.



9.

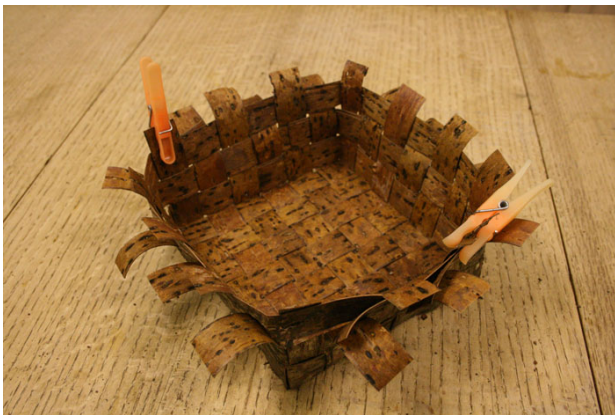
Continue weaving rows of bark around the basket until the walls are the desired height. When the walls of the basket are three strips high the basket will be holding its self together well.



10.

When you have woven your basket to the desired height it is time to finish off the top edge.

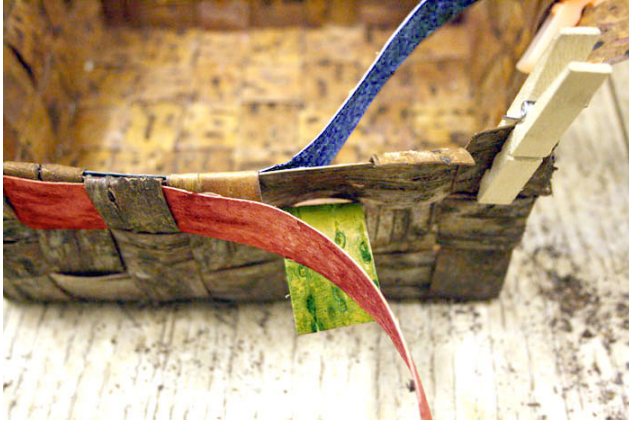
Pull upwards on the vertical strips to eliminate any slack in the basket and to tighten the weave. Now cut the verticals shorter so that only a small section of bark is left above the top of the woven area. A piece of bark as long as the width of a single strip is a perfect length to trim them to.



11.

You need two more strips of bark to finish off the rim, one runs along the outside of the rim and the other on the inside. I have highlighted the strips with different colours in the next stage so that it is easier to understand.

(The red and blue strips are the two extra strips needed in this stage.)



12.

Take the end of the vertical strip (green) and bend it around the outside of the red strip, then over the top of the basket and trap it between the blue strip and the rim.



13.

This is what it should look like when the end of the vertical strip is tucked between the blue strip and the basket.

Now move onto the next vertical strip and do the same again but obviously from the other direction.

Continue around the whole of the top of the basket until the rim is finished off.



14.

Basket is complete!

A big thanks to Fenlaner (<http://fenlaners.blogspot.com/>) who taught me the how to finish the rim off properly.

# INSPIRE

## Wab Kinew



Wab (Wabanakwut) Kinew is a Canadian musician, broadcaster, and university administrator, best known as a host of programming on CBC Radio and CBC Television. In 2014, Wab successfully defended Joseph Boyden's "The Orenda" on CBC's Canada Reads literary competition. Kinew has earned acclaim and awards in the many fields he's active in, from print journalism and broadcasting to academia to hip-hop.

A member of the Midewin, Kinew is originally from the Onigaming First Nation in Northwestern Ontario. He is deeply invested in improving the lives of the indigenous people of Canada. In 2012, the University of Winnipeg named Kinew its first director of indigenous inclusion. In 2014, Kinew was appointed acting associate vice-president of Indigenous Affairs at the university. He was recently named an honorary witness for Canada's Truth and Reconciliation Commission. He is a correspondent with Al Jazeera America.

CBC audiences will already be familiar with his work hosting the acclaimed CBC-TV national documentary series *8th Fire* in 2012. Before that, he was a reporter and host with CBC Radio and CBC-TV programs in Winnipeg, including the weekly arts magazine show *The 204*.

He has written extensively about issues affecting indigenous people in newspapers across Canada. For his journalism, he has been nominated for a Gemini Award, and won both an Adrienne Clarkson RTNDA Award (from the Association of Electronic Journalists) and a Gabriel Award.

For his hop-hop debut CD, *Live by the Drum* (2009), he won an Aboriginal Peoples Choice Music Award for Best Rap/Hip-Hop CD.

## Tara Campbell (T-Rhyme)



T-Rhyme\* is a Canadian First Nations, female MC, who always dreamed of making an influence through her music.

She is slowly making a name for herself, through word of mouth & a few live shows & and debut mixtape release titled 'From Scratch' <http://t-rhyme.bandcamp.com>

With influences ranging from Lauryn Hill to Salt n' Pepa; AZ to Elzhi; ATCQ to Jean Grae; & Nitty Scott MC to Kendrick Lamar (to name a few), you will surely collect a diagnosis of her style with the melody of healthy beats and real feelings in her words!

With a few tracks currently under her wing, & a steady stream of collaborative interest, you will DEFINITELY be hearing much more from T-Rhyme\* in the near future!

# Devon Fiddler



SheNative is an exciting startup company that will empower Native women and girls through sales of our beautifully made handbags! Join us on our journey!

I'm Devon Fiddler, a Cree woman from the Waterhen Lake First Nation in Saskatoon.

I'm the owner and Chief Changemaker of SheNative Goods Inc., a handbag and accessories brand that gives back to empower Indigenous Women and Girls.

SheNative is more than just another handbag line. We are about empowering Native women in Canada through the design, production and fabrication of our goods, and our community cause fund for Native women and girls.

Our bags are beautiful, classic, and timeless, with a native flair. We showcase the beauty of our cultures, with clean lines, luxurious ethical materials, and we are locally made in Canada.

Devon Fiddler is a proud alumni of the Praxis School of Entrepreneurship. Praxis School of Entrepreneurship has given SheNative Goods Inc. a better chance for success.

# Heather Abbey



Heather Abbey is a Saskatoon, Saskatchewan based entrepreneur who is launching ShopIndigenous.ca, which is an e-commerce site for Indigenous artisans. Yes, like Etsy for Native artists. Forget swimming that “Native American” tag to only be aghast.

There will be 24 categories and sub-categories for artisans to post in including regalia, beadwork, music, literature, designs, carvings, and accessories. This is going to be a site that'll be easy to use for both sellers and buyers.

But before the big launch date of September 7, 2013 they need artisans to get their goods online. Email [artisans@ShopIndigenous.ca](mailto:artisans@ShopIndigenous.ca) for further inquiries, or to sign up for the newsletter. Not an artisan, but excited for the launch? Sign up for the newsletter at [artisans@ShopIndigenous.ca](mailto:artisans@ShopIndigenous.ca) or like them on Facebook here - <https://www.facebook.com/ShopIndigenous.ca>.

I, for one, am very excited for the launch of this new site as I've seen so many great artists who have amazing talent and product but haven't started up their own online site yet. This is a fantastic way to create a hub for Native artists and those looking for authentic made Native artwork and items. Hahah!



# Winnipeg Boyz



Winnipeg Boyz are a pair of central Canada's most prominent rappers. Holding down the frozen prairie capital city of Winnipeg for over a decade now, Charlie Fettah and Jon C are taking their rugged brand of unfiltered inner city poetry to new heights.

Their style is an aesthetically pleasing mix of street poetry, lyrical skill and melodic hooks. They possess the unique ability to stay true to their underground hip hop roots while at the same time bringing the type of beat selection and melodies to the table that ensure mainstream success.

A source of inspiration for fellow aboriginals and inner city youth, Winnipeg Boyz have risen from one of Canada's most notorious hoods in Canada's North End of Winnipeg, Manitoba to become a voice for their peers. Their popularity at home is unrivaled and has reached cult status. They rap about what they have truly lived from being hustlers out of necessity to maturing and championing the rights of their people in a quest for better times, all the while never forgetting their roots or the neighborhood they still call home. After one listen to their debut album you will absorb the essence of who the Winnipeg Boyz truly are; gritty and unapologetic.

At the most recent Aboriginal Peoples Choice Awards, they opened the night up with a breathtaking performance dedicated to the enormous number of missing aboriginal women that was aired live on APTN. The duo sported t-shirts stating "Where Are Our Women" and urged fans to push for an inquiry into the alarming number of missing aboriginal women in Canada. Later that night they were honored with awards for "Best CD" as well as "Best Group or Duo".

Cleared and able to tour once again, Winnipeg Boyz are planning to reach out to fans old and new, from coast to coast in 2015 as they continue to break barriers and record new material. Keep your eyes open for a tour date near you and expect a new album supported by new music videos representing their best work to date.

## RESOURCES:

### Ways of approaching culture through art:

- <http://www.theartofed.com/2014/04/10/how-to-teach-culture-with-integrity-in-the-art-room/>  
( includes lesson plans for k-12)
- <http://www.theartofed.com/2014/04/07/3-easy-ways-to-add-more-arts-and-culture-to-your-classroom/>
- <https://www.goshen.edu/art/ed/multiculturalart.html>
- [http://www.earlychildhoodnews.com/earlychildhood/article\\_view.aspx?ArticleID=350](http://www.earlychildhoodnews.com/earlychildhood/article_view.aspx?ArticleID=350)
- <http://artcuratorforkids.com/art-books-videos-and-resources/>
- <http://artcuratorforkids.com/five-great-youtube-channels-for-art-and-culture/>
- <http://www.studentartguide.com/resources/best-art-teacher-blogs>

### Around the world links:

- [http://www.ehow.com/how\\_10071574\\_make-passports-preschool-lesson.html](http://www.ehow.com/how_10071574_make-passports-preschool-lesson.html)
- [http://www.ehow.com/how\\_8432868\\_create-mock-passport.html](http://www.ehow.com/how_8432868_create-mock-passport.html)
- [http://www.mobileresources.net/mobi/Passport\\_Worksheet/](http://www.mobileresources.net/mobi/Passport_Worksheet/)

### Introducing art to the classroom:

- [www.theartsmartteacher.com](http://www.theartsmartteacher.com) ( go to EXCHANGE heading from menu bar)

### Going Green:

- <http://handsonaswegrow.com/recycled-art-projects-for-kids-green/>

### Art through Story

- <http://www.amommysadventures.com/p/start.html>
- <http://mrsjacksonartbd.weebly.com/>

