

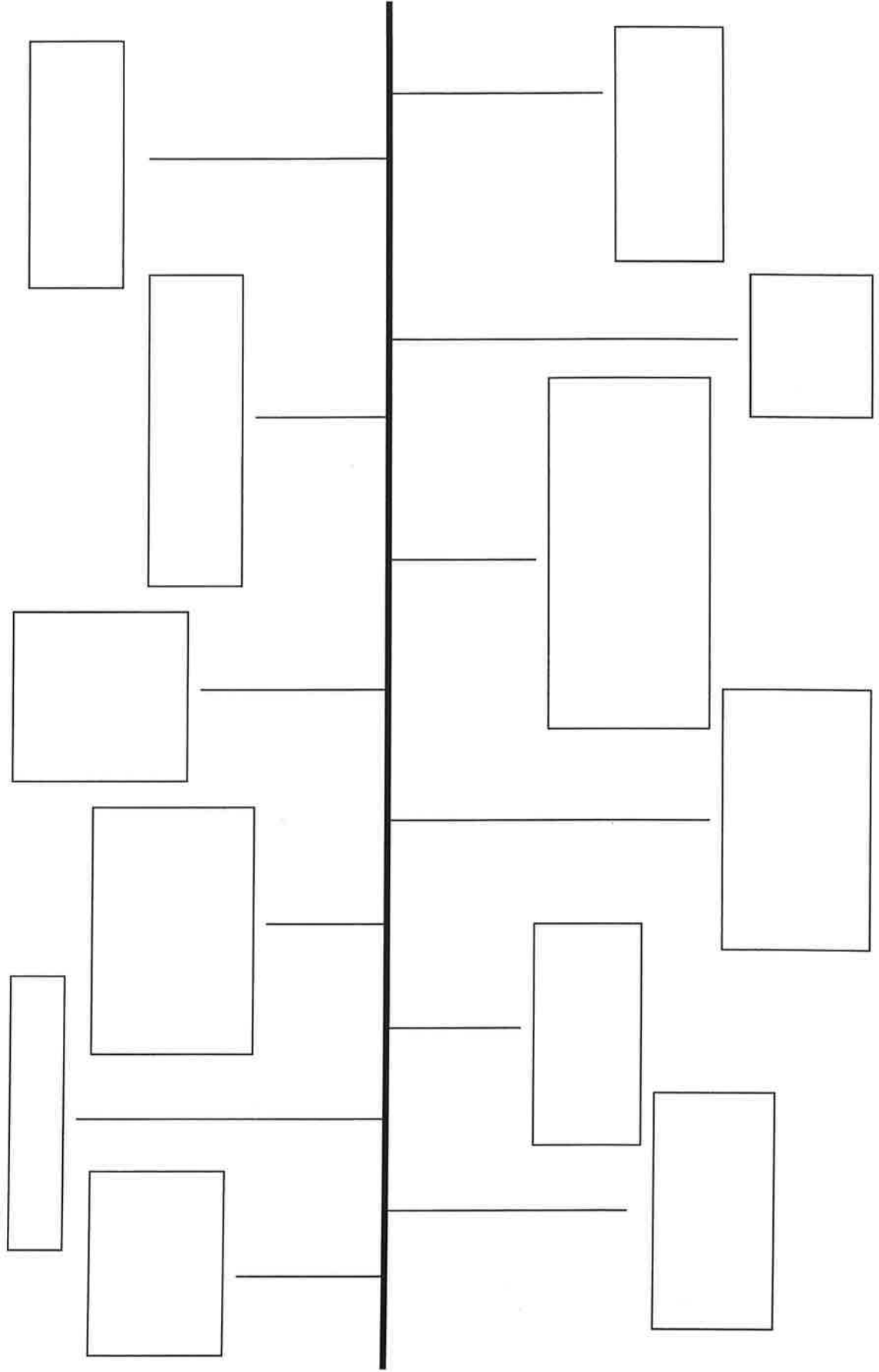
Research Key Events in History

As a way to review important events in history, have students research events or teach students about these events and place them on the handout "Historical Timeline." This will become the rough draft for the following activity "A Comic Scroll through Time." Following the basic instructions of this activity, have students create comic historical timelines. You can have students create their own timeline, or break up the events and have students create one event on the timeline and produce a group timeline. This will be a great display in the multipurpose room in general and especially for Family Night.



Historical Timeline

for _____



Creatives

Children read and/or listen to stories and respond to the narrative text by retelling the sequence of events with appropriate references to setting and characters.

Students demonstrate their understanding of a favorite story by translating the events into a sequence of drawings on a scroll using speech bubbles to narrate it.

Multiple Intelligences

Interpersonal	Logical-mathematical
Linguistic	Spatial

National Standards

Visual Arts Standard #6

Making connections between visual arts and other disciplines

English Language Arts Standard #12

Students use spoken, written, and visual language to accomplish their own purposes (e.g., for learning, enjoyment, persuasion, and the exchange of information).

Background Information

Comic books are at least as old as movies. In search of new ways of graphic and visual communication and expression, Richard Fenton Outcalt's creation, *The Yellow Kid*, was credited with the start of comics in 1896. Outcalt introduced a new element: the dialogue balloon, a space where he wrote what the characters said, and that pointed to their mouths with a kind of tail.

In the first decades of this art form's life, comic books were funny. Some early creations are among the best stories in comic book history: *Little Nemo in Slumberland* by Winsor McCay, *Mutt & Jeff* by Bud Fisher, *Popeye* by E. Segar, and *Krazy Kat* by George Herriman.

Resources

20th Century Children's Book Treasury selected by Janet Schulman
More than 40 favorite children's stories for most elementary grades.

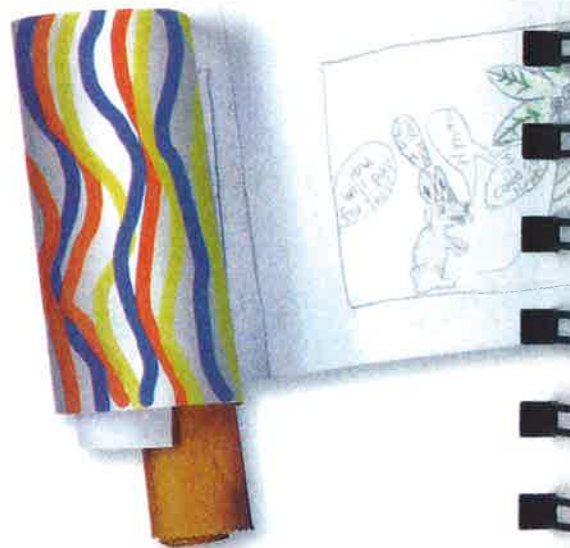
So, You Wanna be a Comic Book Artist? How to Create Your Own Superheroes, Sell Your Strip, and Become Famous! by Philip Amara and Pop Mhan
Practical introduction to creative and production aspects of work in the field of comic arts. Illustrated with line drawings and fun trivia. Includes interviews with several experts.

Walt Disney's Comics in Color illustrated by Carl Barks
A series that includes several classic Disney comic books reprinted in full. A classic collection from a classic era.

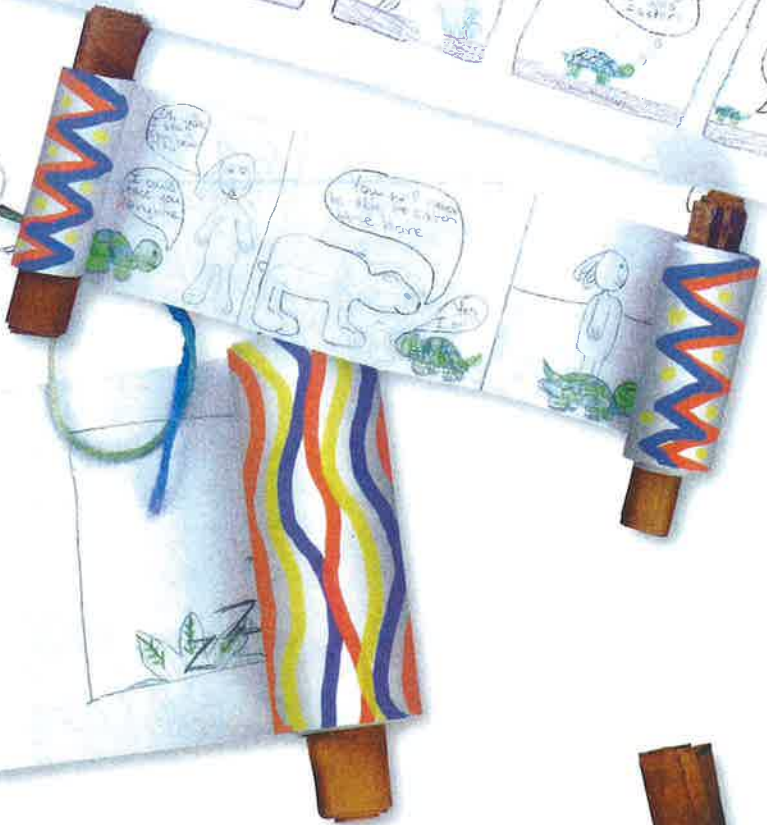
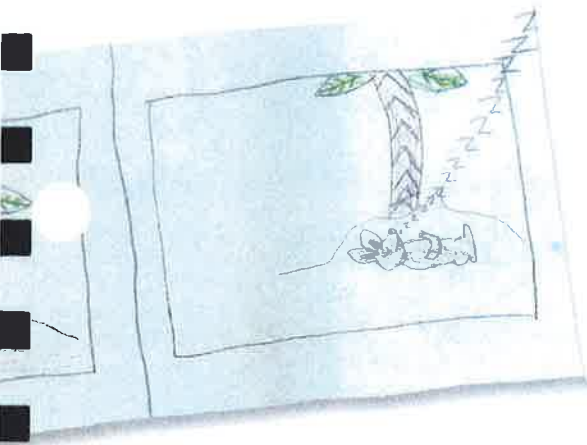
Vocabulary List

Use this list to explore new vocabulary, create idea webs, or brainstorm related subjects.

- Action
- Animate
- Animation
- Author
- Beginning
- Character
- Comic book
- Comics
- Design
- Details
- Dialogue
- Drawing
- Ending
- Expression
- Frame
- Graphic
- Illustration
- Illustrator
- Middle
- Narration
- Patterns
- Perspective
- Plot
- Point of view
- Scenes
- Scroll
- Sequence
- Setting
- Speech bubble
- Storyboard
- Storyline
- Visual



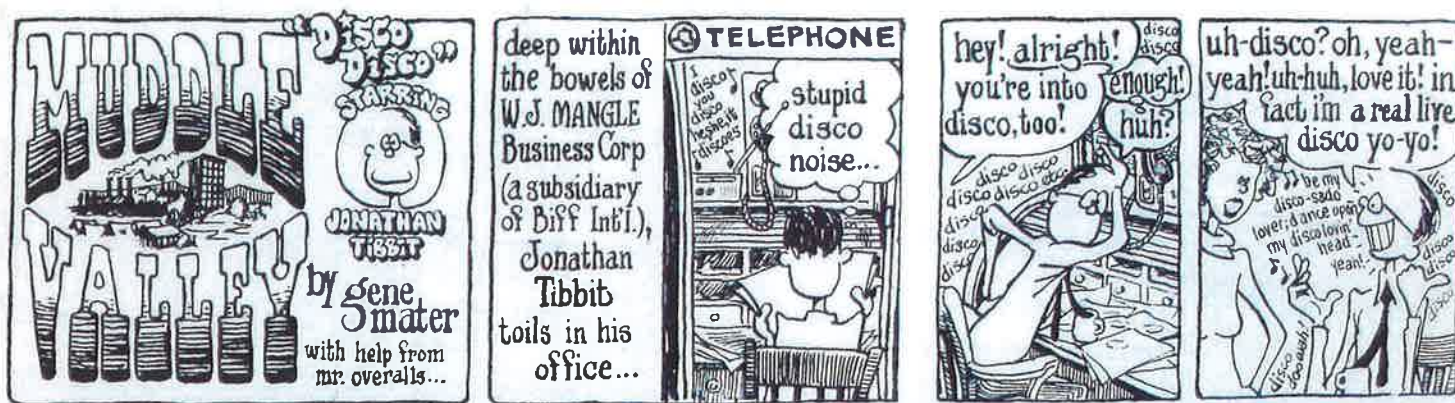
Artwork created by students from Olde Sawmill Elementary School Dublin, Ohio.
Abrakadoodle Director: Jeff Houck
Program leader/teacher: Jan Hall



A Comic Scroll Through Time

3-46

	K-2	3-4	5-6
Suggested Preparation and Discussion	<p>Invite children to share their favorite comic book drawings depicting a sequence of events. Ask questions such as: Why is a comic strip different from other drawings? How is a comic strip similar to a written story? How is it different?</p> <p>Identify children's favorite books. Choose one to use as an example. Work together, on in small groups, to determine what parts of the story to place in separate boxes in a comic book. Complete a sample project to inspire children.</p>		
	<p>Practice listening skills through storytelling. Encourage children to "picture" the stories in their minds. Share details.</p>	<p>Encourage children to read award-winning books on their grade level such as <i>A Finnish Immigrant</i> by William Durbin, <i>Esperanza Rising</i> by Pam Muñoz Ryan, <i>The Negro Leagues, Birmingham, Alabama, 1948</i> by Walter Dean Myers, or others.</p>	
Crayola® Supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glue • Markers • Scissors 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colored Pencils 	
Other Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brown paper grocery bags • Paper • Paper clips • Ribbon or yarn • Rulers • White drawing paper 		
Process: Session 1 20-30 min.	<p>Make the scroll</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cut open a brown paper grocery bag. Lay it flat. Cut out two 6- x 24-inch rectangles. Roll each rectangle to create two tight 6-inch-long cylinders. Glue the edges. Use paper clips to keep the paper rolled. Air-dry the glue. 2. Cut two sheets of drawing paper in half lengthwise. Glue the four pieces together to create a long strip. On one side, add designs to decorate the back of the scroll. Use interesting colors, lines, shapes, and patterns. Turn the paper over. 3. Glue one cylinder to each of the short ends of the paper strip. Hold with paper clips until the scroll air-dries. 		



Middle Valley Comic
 Artist: Gene Mater
 Ink on paper
 2" x 12"
 Collection of the Artist

	K-2	3-4	5-6
Process: Session 2 20-30 min.	Illustrate the story <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Choose 5 or 6 major events from a story, including something from the beginning and the end. Cut paper into 4- x 7-inch pieces. Draw pictures of major events. Show action and setting details! Arrange pictures in sequence. Glue them to the scroll. Add speech bubbles to help tell the story. Roll both ends of scroll toward the center. Tie with ribbon or yarn. 	Illustrate the story <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Choose 7 or 8 major events from the story, including something from the beginning, middle, and end. Roll out the entire scroll. Measure and mark the number of spaces needed to show these scenes. Illustrate events and characters sequentially. Include setting details. Outline story boxes and figures to make them stand out. Add captions and/or speech bubbles to help tell the story. Roll both ends of scroll toward the center. Tie closed with ribbon or yarn. 	
Process: Session 3 15-20 min.	Share the stories <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange scrolls. In small groups, children read the stories aloud and summarize the illustrations. Check that the scrolls match the plots of the stories. 		
Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Story illustrations cover all major events and are arranged in proper sequence on the scrolls. The scrolls include characters and settings. Older and more skilled children's comics are increasingly elaborate and detailed. Cartoon-style drawings are simple, bold, and colorful. Children stretch their illustrating skills to draw in increasingly sophisticated ways. Students use both visual and written language to retell their stories. The captions and dialogue suit the illustrations. Scrolls are well constructed and roll easily to reveal the cartoon sequences. Students engage in their group discussions and offer constructive comments about the scrolls they review. Ask students to reflect on this lesson and write a DREAM statement to summarize the most important things they learned. 		
Extensions	<p>Follow up this project with similar ones based on historic timelines, events in the students' own lives, life cycles of animals, and other suitable material.</p> <p>When working with groups of young children or students with special needs, create a group scroll based on a story shared by the whole class. Discuss the story events. Each child illustrates one of them. Children work together to arrange the illustrations in order and glue them to the scroll.</p> <p>Encourage children with a gift for cartooning to create original story scrolls or comic books. Provide opportunities for them to share their work with classmates.</p> <p>Visit a television studio to see how storyboards are used. Write a play, design storyboards, sets, and costumes, and produce it for an audience.</p> <p>Recycled cardboard rolls can be used for the ends of the scrolls. Ask families to save paper towel and gift-wrap rolls. Encourage children who are interested in cartooning careers to research the topic and report back to the group. Invite a local cartoonist to talk with the group.</p>		