


<p>April Week #4 Theme FIFTH / SIXTH DAY OF CREATION - INSECTS / SPIDERS</p>	<p><i>Consider and be wise...</i></p>	
<p>ART AND ACADEMIC TARGETS Lessons support and reinforce cognitive and academic skills and other academic areas. See the Scope and Sequence section in the Introduction for specific lessons.</p>		
<p>THEME OBJECTIVES STUDENTS WILL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • study and practice talking about art; • understand some of what God says about insects and our relationship to them; • appreciate the function, abundance, variety, and beauty of insects • learn to recognize basic structure of insects for drawing and sculpture. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. No one among them exists without a definite job in life to help meet the needs of the community 12. Fight to death to protect their own homes and young from enemies 13. Their social life compares with that of human beings in many respects 14. They are intelligent and wise (v.6) 15. They carry out life's work without being forced to do so by a guide, overseer, or ruler (v.7)
<p>THEME SCRIPTURES PROVERBS 6:6-8 and 30:25</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare to discuss the images (see Introduction page 17 "How to Analyze Artwork"). • Insects were made on the fifth/sixth day of creation (some on the same day God made man). They are not a lower form of creation as evolutionists believe. • The butterfly is a symbol of the resurrection because of its metamorphosis from cocoon (grave) to new life. • Give scientific information about insects: (see World Book Encyclopedia "Insects" for more information: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. insects have six legs, three body parts, wings, and antennae. 2. scientists list more than 800,000, but discover from 7,000 to 10,000 new ones each year; they believe there may be from 1 to 10 million kinds still undiscovered 3. have no lungs but breathe through holes in their sides 4. greatest variety of any species: size, shape, color, habitat, some have no eyes, others have five; some taste with their feet; some hear with hairs on their bodies, etc. 5. do some of the same things humans do: build bridges, apartments, raise crops, keep "cattle" for milk, do carpentry, make paper, have jobs, etc. 6. many have enormous strength: an ant can lift 50 times its body weight equivalent to a 175 pound man lifting 4 tons 7. bodies divided into 3 main parts: head, thorax, and abdomen 8. many insects have extra "eyes" for camouflage: spots that make other creatures think they have extra eyes.
<p>ART HISTORY/ recommended images from the library , internet, etc. (see pp 2-3) all gr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • insects in encyclopedias, natural science magazines, etc.; include images of spiders • Roses and Beetle by Vincent vanGogh • Great Peacock Moth by Vincent vanGogh • Flight of the Bumblebee by Rimski Korsakov (sound recording) • preserved butterfly and insect specimens if possible 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. insects have six legs, three body parts, wings, and antennae. 2. scientists list more than 800,000, but discover from 7,000 to 10,000 new ones each year; they believe there may be from 1 to 10 million kinds still undiscovered 3. have no lungs but breathe through holes in their sides 4. greatest variety of any species: size, shape, color, habitat, some have no eyes, others have five; some taste with their feet; some hear with hairs on their bodies, etc. 5. do some of the same things humans do: build bridges, apartments, raise crops, keep "cattle" for milk, do carpentry, make paper, have jobs, etc. 6. many have enormous strength: an ant can lift 50 times its body weight equivalent to a 175 pound man lifting 4 tons 7. bodies divided into 3 main parts: head, thorax, and abdomen 8. many insects have extra "eyes" for camouflage: spots that make other creatures think they have extra eyes. <p><u>Even though a spider has its own category, it is included in this study.</u></p>
<p>TEACHER INSPIRATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insects seem to straddle the fifth and sixth days of creation in that some have wings and some are wingless, therefore creeping along the ground. • Study the theme Scriptures. Point out why God instructs us to study ants. The following information is from Dake's Annotated Reference Bible: 15 ways of ants (6:6-8 and 30:25): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Most laborious insects in existence 2. Most highly industrialized 3. Collect food in proper seasons 4. Fondly attached to the young 5. Have keen foresight for others 6. Work quietly without show 7. Work unweariedly until work is done 8. Work together in astonishing systems of organization to the best good of the whole community 9. Are ingenious carpenters and masons, building their own system of homes and underground tunnels 10. Keep their homes scrupulously clean 		<p>Use at least one of the following evaluation tools with each lesson.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rubric - teacher's evaluation sheet in the Introduction • Student Evaluation - students self-assess to determine if lesson objectives were met • Class Critique - students choose artworks from a class line-up that meet the objectives • Written - students write about their art piece.