**Studio in Art**

2016 - 17 Course Syllabus

Instructor: Mrs. Jennings

**Important:** We will be using Google Classroom as our class website to start the school year with until the district makes the switch to our new learning platform, Schoology. To join our google classroom page please use the following code:

1. PERIOD 5: **dotv9uo**
2. PERIOD 9: **h1wf7vb**

If you are unsure how to join google classroom, please see Mrs. Jennings or Mrs. Stalder (OHS librarian) for help. Please join your google classroom by MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th.

**Course Description**

 Studio in Art is one of two visual arts courses that may be taken to fulfill the Regents graduation requirement of one year (credit) of art/music. The other visual arts course that may be used to fulfill this requirement is Digital Media. Students must successfully complete Studio in Art or Digital Media before any other art courses can be taken.

Studio in Art is designed to provide students with a traditional art practice. Students will work with traditional medias; such as clay, printmaking, charcoal, pastel, watercolor, and acrylic paint. The Studio in Art course creates student artists who understand the basic language and concepts of the visual arts, are capable of working successfully in multimedia, and are creative problem solvers. The Studio in Art course introduces students to the experience of art and prepares them for more advanced art courses.

**Course Goals**

* 1. Teach basic skills (vocabulary, concepts, & techniques) in a variety of media, both 2D and 3D.
	2. Teach the elements and principles of design (vocabulary and concepts) so that students can use them effectively to create and evaluate artwork.
	3. Teach students how to brainstorm and think creatively.
	4. Teach art history through introduction of different art styles/movements, artists, and artwork. Students will create artwork connected to this new knowledge.

**Student Requirements**

1. Complete all projects successfully: Each project will introduce an “art problem” to solve, along with corresponding material from the goals listed above. Students will use the information to solve the art problem, producing a design or creating piece of artwork that demonstrates their mastery of the specific goals outlined for each project.
2. Complete all homework & written assignments: Each project has corresponding written work that helps students understand the new information being presented. Written work that accompanies projects may be in the form of worksheets, sketches, plans, quizzes, short descriptions, creative writing, and self-evaluations.
3. Keep an organized, three sectioned binder:
	* **Key Concepts, Design Elements & Principles –** includes information & worksheets related to the elements & principles and basic art concepts
	* **Assignments** – includes project information, technique sheets, and rubrics
	* **Sketchbook –** blank computer paper to be used as their sketchbook

 The binder will be collected and graded at least once every five weeks for the first 20 weeks of school. I will be checking to make sure it is organized and that all handouts are in the correct section.

1. Take a midterm & final exam: There will be a midterm exam project and a final exam project. The exams are designed to evaluate the goals, as listed above. The exams include both the creation of an art project and a written evaluation of it. The exams count as 1/6 of the overall average for the entire course

**Required Materials:** Each student will need:

* A hard-cover binder: 1 inch
* Three binder dividers
* A pencil in class each day (or leave one in their shelf).

\*\*Please see your teacher if you will not be able to supply any of these materials and other arrangements will be made.\*\*

**Classroom Grading Policies:**

1. Projects: Worth 70% of each quarter’s grade.
* Projects are worth 100 points each. All projects are graded using a rubric specific to that project.
1. Homework & Classwork: Worth 20% of each quarter’s grade.
2. Participation: Worth 10% of each quarter’s grade. Students will be graded on the following each day:
	1. Coming to class on time or with late pass
	2. Coming to class prepared (pencil, sketches, reference images, etc…)
	3. Using class time in a responsible manner
	4. Taking care of classroom materials and work area
	5. Creating an atmosphere where all can work comfortably

Please Note: Late work will be accepted for one week after the original due date, HOWEVER, up to two points could be deducted from the late work’s grade for each day it is late. After one week, late work will be graded as is. Students who are absent from school for a length of time due to sickness, travel, or family obligations should discuss an alternative due date with their teacher as soon as possible.

**Student Responsibilities** (additional to those in the OHS handbook)

1. Attendance – Be on time – Important information will be missed if you are tardy. Students who want to succeed in this course will need to attend every class. Students should see the teacher immediately after a missed class to make-up any missed work.
2. Respect all art work found in the art room. Individuals cherish their work!
3. Keep the classroom clean and take care of art supplies. The sink area must be kept clean. Tables should be washed daily if you make a mess. Art supplies must be returned at the end of class or signed out if you are borrowing them.
4. You will receive a 5-10 minute warning to clean up. Watch the clock and allow yourself enough time to clean up. Put your artwork away to keep it safe. Do not clean up early unless you are given permission to do so.
5. Be responsible with the art supplies – do not waste them!
6. NO food or drink in class – it could spill onto work and damage a masterpiece!
7. Phones are a privilege and are to be used for **research** and **music only**. You will be told when it is ok to use your phones during class (generally on workdays). Please wear headphones when listening to music. Students who cannot follow this rule will not be allowed to use phones in class.

**MAKING ART AND PLAGIARISM**

For centuries, artists have incorporated the work of others as part of their creative practice. Today, many artists occasionally or routinely reference and incorporate artworks and other cultural productions in their own creations. Such quotation is part of the construction of new culture, which necessarily builds on existing culture. It often provides a new interpretation of existing works, and may (or may not) be deliberately confrontational. Increasingly, artists employ digital tools to incorporate existing (including digital) works into their own, making uses that range from pastiche and collage (remix), to the creation of new soundscapes and lightscapes. Sometimes this copying is of a kind that might infringe copyright, and sometimes not. But whatever the technique, and whatever may be used (from motifs or themes to specific images, text, or sounds), new art can be generated.

**PRINCIPLE**

Artists may invoke fair use to incorporate copyrighted material into new artworks in any medium, subject to certain limitations:

* Artists should avoid uses of existing copyrighted material that do not generate

new artistic meaning, being aware that a change of medium, without more, may not meet this standard.

* The use of a preexisting work, whether in part or in whole, should be justified

by the artistic objective, and artists who deliberately repurpose copyrighted works should be prepared to explain their rationales both for doing so and for the extent of their uses.

* Artists should avoid suggesting that incorporated elements are original to them, unless that suggestion is integral to the meaning of the new work.
* When copying another’s work, an artist should cite the source, whether in the new work or elsewhere (by means such as labeling or embedding), unless there is an articulable aesthetic basis for not doing so

Borrowed from: p. 11, <http://www.collegeart.org/pdf/fair-use/best-practices-fair-use-visual-arts.pdf>

**OCSD policy for PLAGIARISM/CHEATING**

Definition: The *Modern Language Association Manual* commonly used in academia throughout this country defines plagiarism as, “The use of another person’s ideas or expressions in your writing without acknowledging the source.” Although plagiarism is easily defined, it is an act of academic misconduct that generally falls into one of the two categories listed below. As such, the Oneonta High School distinguishes between these two different forms and degrees of plagiarism. They are as follows:

Intentional Plagiarism is defined as, but not limited to:

* The submission of others’ work while claiming it as the students’ own. This can apply to uncited paraphrasing of someone else’s ideas as well as using others’ words verbatim. The term *others’* may refer to either scholarly sources, online essays (commonly known as “cribbed”), as well as the work of other students. The term *work* may refer to any of the following: ideas, theories, strategies, statistics, graphs, diagrams, data, charts, speeches, plays, poems, pictures, films, and computer programs.
* The obvious, substantial, and/or verbatim reproduction of others information/work.
* The fabrication of sources, deliberate mis-documentation, and the falsification of page numbers. The term *sources* may refer to websites, online journals, books, printed journals and articles, newspapers (print or online) plays, other students’ work. These sources may be published or unpublished.

Technical Plagiarism is defined as, but not limited to:

* The improper use of citations or documentation that misrepresents a source.
* The poor use of direct quotations with the student’s own writing.
* Poor paraphrasing of others’ work.
* Insufficient citation of factual information not deemed to be common knowledge.

Determination of Plagiarism

The student and the student’s parent/guardian must be informed when a student is suspected of plagiarism. The teacher will have to provide the source(s) that the student plagiarized from.

Consequences

It is the contention of this high school administration that a consequence without education is simply not effective discipline. As such, we also recognize the difference between intentional and technical plagiarism.

* Evidence of *intentional plagiarism* may result in the student receiving a grade of zero for the assignment in which the plagiarism occurs. The teacher does have the right to reassign the plagiarized assignment as a deducted rate upon completion.
* Evidence of *technical plagiarism* may result in a deduction of points as determined by the teacher based on the severity and number of occurrences for the assignment in which the plagiarism has occurred.
* Evidence of plagiarism may result in additional consequences for students participating in extracurricular activities such as National Honor Society, Link Crew, other clubs or sports.