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STATE OF LOUISIANA

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FORREST DUNN
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JOHN JAMES AUDUBON

Education Program: Grades K-Middle School

Presented here are the materials that relate to the new program created for school aged children in conjunction with the John James Audubon exhibit. This packet contains materials created for teacher use, outlines for the docent led tours, activity explanations, as well as follow-up materials.

Below is a table of contents explaining the purpose of each document, as well as what is provided to teachers and what is for in-house use.

Materials to be handed out to teachers prior to visit:

2.....	Flyer for Teachers and other Groups (Initial information provided)
3.....	List of State Curriculum Standards Met by Audubon Program (For Teacher use in reporting to state)
4.....	Pre- Museum Visit Rules Study Guide (for teacher use in preparation for museum visit)
5.....	Pre-Museum Visit Rules Quiz (optional for teachers)
6.....	Observation Worksheet- K-2 (To be completed by students after tour, information retention aide)
7.....	Observation Worksheet- 3-5 (To be completed by students after tour, information retention aide)
9.....	Observation Worksheet- Middle School Art (To be completed by students after tour, information retention aide)
10.....	Observation Worksheet- Middle School Science (To be completed by students after tour, information retention aide)
11.....	Print Making Activity Instructions, Materials List (For teacher information & preparedness for assistance in administration of activity with children)
12.....	Scavenger Hunt- Grades 4 and Up (Optional post tour activity)
14.....	Post- Museum Visit Quiz (Optional post museum visit activity for teacher use in classroom)
15.....	Post-Museum Visit Quiz Answer Key (Optional post museum visit activity for teacher use in classroom)

In house materials:

16.....	Docent Led Tour Outline (For use by staff with grade levels K,1 & 2)
18.....	Docent Led Tour Outline (For use by staff with grade levels 3,4 & 5)
20.....	Docent led Tour Outline (For use by staff with grade levels 5 and up)
21.....	Print Making Activity Instructions, Materials List (For museum staff information & instruction)

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON

A Program for Grades K-5

Objectives:

Learn basic facts about Audubon, his work, and legacy.
Learn the process of print making by creating their own print.
Use observation skills to create a work of art.
Compare and analyze Audubon's works.



Lesson Overview:

Students will have the opportunity to view works of art by John James Audubon, a famous American artist and naturalist. Students will evaluate his art, methods, contributions, and conservation themes presented by his work. They will also create a print of their own, build a bird house or both.

Activity Choices:

- John James Audubon docent led walking tour
(K-2, 3-5, MS+)
- Audubon observation worksheet
(K-2, 3-5, MS+)
- Have children make a line drawing of animals including habitat (from Audubon's works, taxidermy animals, etc.) and from observations, create a print like Audubon's.
(K-2, 3-5)
- Create a birdhouse as a home for birds so that students may observe them at their homes.
(K-2, 3-5)
- Audubon Scavenger Hunt. Students will use observation skills to find answers within the works of Audubon based on provided clues.
(3-5, MS+)

Scheduling:

Please email us to schedule your visit and customize your experience for your class!

Email: EBroughton@sos.louisiana.gov

State Standards Met by this Program:

History

H-1A-E1, H-1D-E3

Life Science

LS-E-A2, LS-E-A4, LS-E-C2

Science /Environment

SE-E-A3, SE-E-A5

Visual Arts

VA-CE-E3

Vocabulary:

Ornithology
Engraving
Print
Taxidermy
Genus
Species
Scientific/Common Name
Brayer
Lithograph
Naturalist
Habitat



AUDUBON:

State Curriculum Standards & Benchmarks Met by This Program

K-4

History:

H-1A-E1: Demonstrating an understanding of the concepts of time and chronology (1, 3, 4);

H-1D-E3: Discussing the impact of significant contributions made by historic figures from different regions of the world (1, 3, 4);

Life Science

LS-E-A2: distinguishing between living and nonliving things (1, 2, 3, 4);

LS-E-A4: recognizing that there is great diversity among organisms (1)

LS-E-C2: describing how the features of some plants and animals enable them to live in specific habitats (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

Science and the Environment

SE-E-A3: identifying ways in which humans have altered their environment, both in positive and negative ways, either for themselves or for other living things (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

SE-E-A5: understanding that most plant and animal species are threatened or endangered today due to habitat loss or change (1, 2, 4).

Visual Arts

VA-CE-E3 Use art vocabulary and the elements and principles of design to convey the language of art (create and discuss own artwork) (1, 2, 3)

MUSEUM RULES STUDY GUIDE

1. No Running in the Museum!
 - a. We have many special items here, and we do not want to break any of them.
 - b. Most of all we don't want you to get hurt!
2. No Loud talking in the Museum!
 - a. We have many people hard at work here at the museum and need you to please use your library voice.
 - b. We also want you to be able to hear all the neat things we have to teach you!
3. Stay with your chaperones!
 - a. The museum is a big place and we don't want you to get lost.
 - b. There are a lot of children in the museum and we want you all to be able to see everything.
4. Follow all directions!
 - a. All the museum staff wants you to be able to have a great time! If anyone asks you to do something, please be respectful and follow directions the first time!

MUSEUM RULES QUIZ

1. What is the first rule of the Museum?

2. Why do we use library voices in the museum?

3. What are 2 reasons you should stay with your chaperone?

4. Whose directions should you follow at the museum?

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON
Birds of America- Tour Worksheet

Choose a bird or animal that you find interesting and try to draw it with as much detail as possible in the space below:

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON

Birds of America- Tour Worksheet

Choose three (3) pieces that interest you the most. In the space below, write down three (3) questions that you have about the piece, or just 3 things you like about it.

Plate #: _____ Bird/Animal/Descriptive Name: _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Plate #: _____ Bird/Animal/Descriptive Name: _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Plate #: _____ Bird/Animal/Descriptive Name: _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Write down three (3) points that you learned today about John James Audubon and his work.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Choose a bird that you find interesting and try to draw it with as much detail as possible in the space below:

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON

Birds of America- Tour Worksheet

Choose three (3) pieces that interest you the most. Write down three (3) details that catch your eye, examples of types of lines, or characteristics that you like about the work.

Common Name: _____ Scientific Name: _____

- 4. _____

- 5. _____

- 6. _____

Common Name: _____ Scientific Name: _____

- 4. _____

- 5. _____

- 6. _____

Common Name: _____ Scientific Name: _____

- 4. _____

- 5. _____

- 6. _____

Questions/Notes:

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON

Birds of America- Tour Worksheet

Choose three (3) pieces that interest you the most. Write down 3 characteristics about the bird/animal that distinguishes it from others.

Common Name: _____ Scientific Name: _____

- 7. _____

- 8. _____

- 9. _____

Common Name: _____ Scientific Name: _____

- 7. _____

- 8. _____

- 9. _____

Common Name: _____ Scientific Name: _____

- 7. _____

- 8. _____

- 9. _____

Questions/Notes:

Audubon Print Making Instructions

1. Have children select an animal to draw.
 - a. From pictures or the taxidermy animals
2. Have children draw the animal (habitat and all!) on the piece of drawing paper
3. Then, using the engraving tool, engrave the picture onto the Styrofoam tray.
4. Spread a layer of paint/ink onto the tray, then, wipe away excess, taking care not to remove ink from the ridges.
5. Carefully place a piece of paper on the tray, taking care not to move it around.
6. Use **brayer** to roll the back of the picture so that it will pick up ink from the wells.
7. Have children repeat the process, making 2-3 prints of their creation.
8. Students can then color in the prints they have made for exhibit.
 - a. Mention that this was the process that Audubon used when creating his art.

***Brayer:** the heavy roller provided.

Materials:

Taxidermy Animals
Drawing paper
Pencils
Engraving Tools
Styrofoam trays
Paint/Ink
Brayer
Coloring Utensils

Expected Time to Complete:

30-45 minutes (depending on class size and number of chaperones)

AUDUBON SCAVENGER HUNT

1. Find a bird named after a famous French conqueror who sold us the Louisiana Territory.

Plate # _____ Scientific Name: _____

Common Name: _____

2. Our national bird, found on coins.

Plate #: _____ Scientific Name: _____

Common Name: _____

3. State bird of Louisiana.

Plate #: _____ Scientific Name: _____

Common Name: _____

4. A falcon that shares a name with a certain type of dog.

Plate #: _____ Scientific Name: _____

Common Name: _____

5. Given on the first day of Christmas.

Plate #: _____ Scientific Name: _____

Common Name: _____

6. How many portraits of Audubon are on display in our exhibit?

Answer: _____

7. A foreign goose.

Plate #: _____ Scientific Name: _____

Common Name: _____

8. How many kinds of hawks do we have in this collection?

Answer: _____

9. How many gulls do we have in this collection?

Answer: _____

10. Which portrait of a bird has a snake in the picture?

Plate #: _____ Scientific Name: _____

Common Name: _____

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON

Museum Visit Quiz

1. What country was John James Audubon From? _____

2. Name 3 types of Birds that were featured in the artwork:

3. Describe the process for creating a print:

4. Name the Museum Rules:

5. Why was Audubon's work so important?

6. How did Audubon go about getting the birds for his drawings?

7. What was the name of Audubon's book? _____

8. Vocabulary: Ornithology: _____

9. Vocabulary: Naturalist: _____

10. Vocabulary: Natural Habitat: _____

****Bonus**** : What was the name of the bird in the collection that is now extinct?

****Bonus****: How much did the original "Birds of America" book weigh?

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON

Museum Visit Quiz

1. What country was John James Audubon From? France
 2. Name 3 types of Birds that were featured in the artwork:
Answers will vary- Full list attached

 3. Describe the process for creating a print:
Answers will vary, full process attached

 4. Name the Museum Rules:
No Running
No Loud Talking- Library Voices
Stay with your chaperones
Follow all directions
 5. Why was Audubon's work so important?
Show people how birds really looked
For teaching purposes
Because some birds are now extinct
Additional answers*
 6. How did Audubon go about getting the birds for his drawings?
Would carefully hunt for birds, then stuff them, and pose them into lifelike positions

 7. What was the name of Audubon's book? Birds of America
 8. Vocabulary: Ornithology: A person who studies birds
 9. Vocabulary: Naturalist: A person who studies animals in their natural habitat
 10. Vocabulary: Natural Habitat: the area where a kind of animal naturally lives
- **Bonus**** : What was the name of the bird in the collection that is now extinct?
Passenger Pigeon
- **Bonus****: How much did the original "Birds of America" book weigh?
50 pounds

John James Audubon: Birds of America

Tour Points

Grades K-2

1. At Portrait:
 - a. ** Spend time at each tour point conversing with the kids and asking them questions such as:
 - i. How many of you like birds?
 - ii. How many of you like to draw?
 - iii. How long would it take to draw pictures of 500 birds?
 - iv. ** Take care not to let them tell you their life stories!!**
 - b. John James Audubon was an artist who really loved birds and really loved to draw and paint.
 - c. He wanted everyone to be able to see all the different kinds of birds and what they looked like up close.
 - d. He did lots and lots of drawings of birds and put them all together in a great big book so that people could see them all.
2. At Snowy Owl Stuffed Bird
 - a. Ask: How many of you have ever seen a bird and tried to go over and look at it?
 - b. Ask: What did it do?
 - i. It flew away right?
 - c. Well when Audubon lived, there were no cameras to take pictures of the birds, so he had to hunt for the birds, then stuff them like this one and pose it like this owl here. This owl belonged to Audubon and he used it to do the painting of the owl you can see today. He made sure that all these birds looked just like the real ones so that we can see them up close.
3. Now all these paintings are so special to us because Mr. Audubon spent 4 months living in Louisiana on a big farm. While he was there he spent a lot of time in the woods looking at all the birds that we have here in Louisiana. Lots of the pictures that we can see in his book, and here on these big pictures, he painted while he was here. Louisiana has lots of interesting birds, which is really neat.
4. Spend some time going to the more recognizable birds, (especially the snowy owl and the stuffed owl) pointing out interesting things about them and the details. Some good ones would be:
 - a. Snowy Owl (Compare the stuffed owl to the painting and show how detailed the painting is compared to the stuffed bird)
 - b. American Robin
 - c. Wild Turkey
 - d. White Headed Bald Eagle
 - e. Gold Winged Woodpecker
5. Give the students a piece of drawing paper on a clipboard and a pencil. Instruct them to try to draw their favorite bird of all the pictures that they see. Encourage them to use as much detail as possible, counting talons, feathers, etc.

John James Audubon: Birds of America

Tour Points

Grades 3-5

5. At Portrait:
 - a. John James Audubon was an artist and a Naturalist.
 - i. Ask if anyone knows what a naturalist is.
 - ii. If no answer, continue:
 1. A naturalist is a person who specializes in natural history, specifically animals and plants in their natural habitat.
 2. Audubon was a student of birds in their natural habitat.
 - b. Audubon found it very important to show the world how birds looked in the wild. He published a very famous book called "Birds of America" that was very special. It was special because it was full of 506 different species of birds and it was the first book that was so detailed and gave such good information and so many pictures of different bird species.
 - i. Ask students what a species is.
 1. a species is a category of birds or animals that are similar to one another.
 - a. Such as a robin, a blue bird, a chicken or a turkey.
 - c. His book was so special because cameras were not common then, and he had to paint his pictures by hand. Since it was so important to show everything as natural as possible, he had to spend many hours studying the birds and how they looked.
6. At Snowy Owl Stuffed Bird
 - a. This is John James Audubon's own personal owl. He hunted this bird, then stuffed it and arranged it as you see it here.
 - i. Ask how many of them have watched birds in their yards, or tried to take a picture of a bird.
 - ii. Ask how hard it was to really get close to a wild bird or take a perfect picture.
 - iii. Point out how Audubon did not have a camera to take a picture and had to spend hours looking at the same bird.
 - b. To be able to get a good look at the birds and be able to see them close enough to make these wonderful drawings, he had to hunt the birds and then stuff them and pose them just like you see here. Then he would take it out side and pose them in the outdoors to paint them for his book. Sounds like a lot of work!
 - c. All the prints you see here today are life size of the birds as well. When prints are this large we call them "Double Elephant Size".
7. And the reason why these paintings are so special to us and why we have them here in the Louisiana Museum is because he spent 4 months here in Louisiana. While he was here he did 34 of his bird drawings. Louisiana is famous for its wildlife. Does anyone know what we call Louisiana because we have so many wild creatures?
 - a. Sportsman's Paradise.
 - b. This is due to the Mississippi Flyway, a bird migration route that passes through Louisiana. Birds follow this route because there are great supplies of food and water on their migration from the north to the south. Therefore during their migration many stop here and can be seen and hunted.
8. Audubon was able to see a lot of birds in their natural habitat here, just like we can today.
 - a. He spent those 4 months at Oakley Plantation which is south in West Feliciana Parish.
 - b. He came to Oakley Plantation as a drawing teacher for the owner's daughter Eliza and when he wasn't teaching her drawing and painting, he was wandering out in the woods looking for birds and working on his project.
 - c. We also have many of his personal belongings, works that show animals, and prints by people who lived around the same time and did similar work. We have portraits of

Audubon himself, people he knew, and places he lived. Make sure to tell the children to check the text boxes to see what the names of the birds are.

- d. We are going to give you a sheet of paper and clipboard with instructions on it to walk around and look at the birds and choose some of the things you see that are the most interesting to you. (Groups of 2-4 possibly)

John James Audubon: Birds of America

Tour Points

Middle School

9. At Portrait:
 - a. John James Audubon was an artist and a Naturalist.
 - b. Audubon was not only a Naturalist, but an Ornithologist.
 - i. Ask if anyone knows what an ornithologist is.
 1. A person who is proficient in their study of birds.
 - c. Audubon found it very important to show the world how birds looked in the wild. He published a very famous book called "Birds of America" that was revolutionary in its time. It was important because it was full of 506 different species of birds, a project that was so large that it had not really been attempted prior to Audubon. It was the first book that was so detailed, had so many species and showed them accurately and in their natural habitat, not to mention life sized.
 - d. This collection that we are going to look at today is a collection of prints and plates of his work, as well as our own Museum habitat of birds.
10. At Snowy Owl Stuffed Bird
 - a. This is John James Audubon's own personal owl. He hunted this bird, then stuffed it and arranged it as you see it here. Audubon's book was published in 1833, which was before the widespread use of photography.
 - b. To be able to get a good look at the birds and be able to see them close enough to make these wonderful drawings, he had to hunt the birds and then stuff them and pose them just like you see here. He had to become a great hunter in order to shoot the birds in a way that would not mangle them, or be visibly seen.
 - c. Then he would take his creation out side and pose them in the outdoors to sketch or paint them for his book. He posed them in the most lifelike position possible, and in paintings where you see multiple birds, he would paint one bird, then rearrange his stuffed bird and paint a second bird. He often even went so far as to count the feathers in order to capture his subject in as much detail as possible.
 - d. All the prints you see here today are life size of the birds as well. When prints are this large we call them "Double Elephant Size".
11. What makes this exhibit even more fascinating is that many of these portraits were painted or drawn here in Louisiana. Audubon spent 4 months at Oakley Plantation which is south in West Feliciana Parish.
 - a. He came to Oakley Plantation as a drawing teacher for the owner's daughter Eliza and when he wasn't teaching her drawing and painting, he was wandering out in the woods looking for birds and working on his project.
 - b. We also have many of his personal belongings, works that show animals, and prints by people who lived around the same time and did similar work. We have portraits of Audubon himself, people he knew, and places he lived. Make sure to check the text boxes to see what the pictures are of. Make sure to ask lots of questions!
 - c. Audubon's legacy still lives today as part of the Audubon Society that focuses on conservation of nature. A magazine was published in his name starting in 1887 and continues today. It focuses on the news of the natural world and remains true to observing nature as it is.
 - d. We are going to give you a sheet of paper with instructions on it to walk around and look at the birds and choose some of the things you see that are the most interesting to you. (Groups of 2- 4 possibly)

Audubon Print Making Instructions

9. Have children select an animal to draw.
 - a. From pictures or the taxidermy animals
10. Have children draw the animal (habitat and all!) on the piece of drawing paper
11. Then, using the engraving tool, engrave the picture onto the Styrofoam tray.
12. Spread a layer of paint/ink onto the tray, then, wipe away excess, taking care not to remove ink from the ridges.
13. Carefully place a piece of paper on the tray, taking care not to move it around.
14. Use **brayer** to roll the back of the picture so that it will pick up ink from the wells.
15. Have children repeat the process, making 2-3 prints of their creation.
16. Students can then color in the prints they have made for exhibit.
 - a. Mention that this was the process that Audubon used when creating his art.

***Brayer:** the heavy roller provided.

Materials:

Taxidermy Animals
Drawing paper
Pencils
Engraving Tools
Styrofoam trays
Paint/Ink
Brayer
Coloring Utensils

Expected Time to Complete:

30-45 minutes (depending on class size and number of chaperones)