

My Creative Work

Essential Question

How can you give credit to your own creative work?

Lesson Overview

Students learn the basics – title, name, and date – for crediting creative work. In doing so, they discuss the importance of citing work, as well as recognizing that they should give themselves proper credit so that others can attribute their work when they use it.

Learning Objectives

Students will be able to ...

- define the Key Vocabulary term **credit**.
- list some reasons why credit is important for an artist.
- give themselves proper credit on their own work.

Materials and Preparation

- Prepare a fictitious time capsule with a container (e.g., a shoebox) containing a few doodles or simplistic sketches that do not have names associate with them. You may want to provide hints in the sketches showing that you are the artist.
- Copy the **Time Capsule Self-Portrait Student Handout**, one for every two students, and then cut the handouts in half.
- Optional: Preview the free online drawing tool [picassohead](http://www.picassohead.com) (www.picassohead.com).
- Optional: Print your template for crediting work on address labels.

Family Resources

- Send home the **Respecting Creative Work Family Tip Sheet (Elementary School)**.

Estimated time: 45 minutes

Standards Alignment –

Common Core:

grade K: RI.1, RI.4, RI.5, RI.6, RI.10, RF.4, W.1, W.2, SL.1a, SL.1b, SL.3, SL.5, SL.6, L.1a, L.1f, L.6

grade 1: RI.1, RI.4, RI.10, RF.4a, SL.1a, SL.1b, SL.1c, SL.3, SL.6, L.6

grade 2: RI.1, RI.4, RI.10, RF.4a, SL.1a, SL.1b, SL.1c, SL.5, SL.6, L.6

NETS:S: 1a, 1b, 2b, 3b, 3d, 4c, 5a-d, 6a-b

Key Vocabulary –

time capsule: a container filled with items intended to communicate information about the present time when discovered by people in the future

credit: public acknowledgment or praise given to a person

original: new, or one of a kind

self-portrait: a picture that you draw or take of yourself

publish: to present a finished piece of work to the public

copyright – It is a law that means only the person that created the materials is the rightful owner.

introduction

Warm-up (10 minutes)

TELL students that you recently found a time capsule.

DEFINE the Key Vocabulary term **time capsule**.

EXPLAIN that you are trying to figure out whose artwork is inside the time capsule. Then open the time capsule box and display one of the drawings.

ASK:

Who do you think drew this picture?

Answers will vary. Kids may guess, but emphasize that there is no way to know for sure who did the artwork because there is no name. The artist did not give himself/herself credit.

DEFINE the Key Vocabulary term **credit**.

SHOW the remaining artwork in the time capsule, and point out that none of the artwork has been credited.

ENCOURAGE students to guess who the artist may be. If they don't guess it is you, feel free to feign surprise, and then reveal you forgot that you created this time capsule a while ago and that you are the artist.

DEFINE the Key Vocabulary term **original**.

EXPLAIN that artists sign their original works to show pride in their creativity and to let people know who created it long after they are gone. (You may want to show examples of famous deceased artists and their signed work, such as Picasso, van Gogh, Monet, Warhol, and da Vinci.) After telling students that you are the artist, sign your name to each of the original sketches in front of your students.

teach 1

Time Capsule (20 minutes)

EXPLAIN to students that, as a class, they are going to create their own time capsule.

INVITE each student to create a self-portrait to be included in a class time capsule.

DISTRIBUTE the **Time Capsule Self-Portrait Student Handout**, one for every two students. Then ask students to draw a picture of themselves. Alternatively, they can use a free online drawing tool such as picassohead (www.picassohead.com).

teach 2

Publish Original Work (10 minutes)

DEFINE the Key Vocabulary term **publish**.

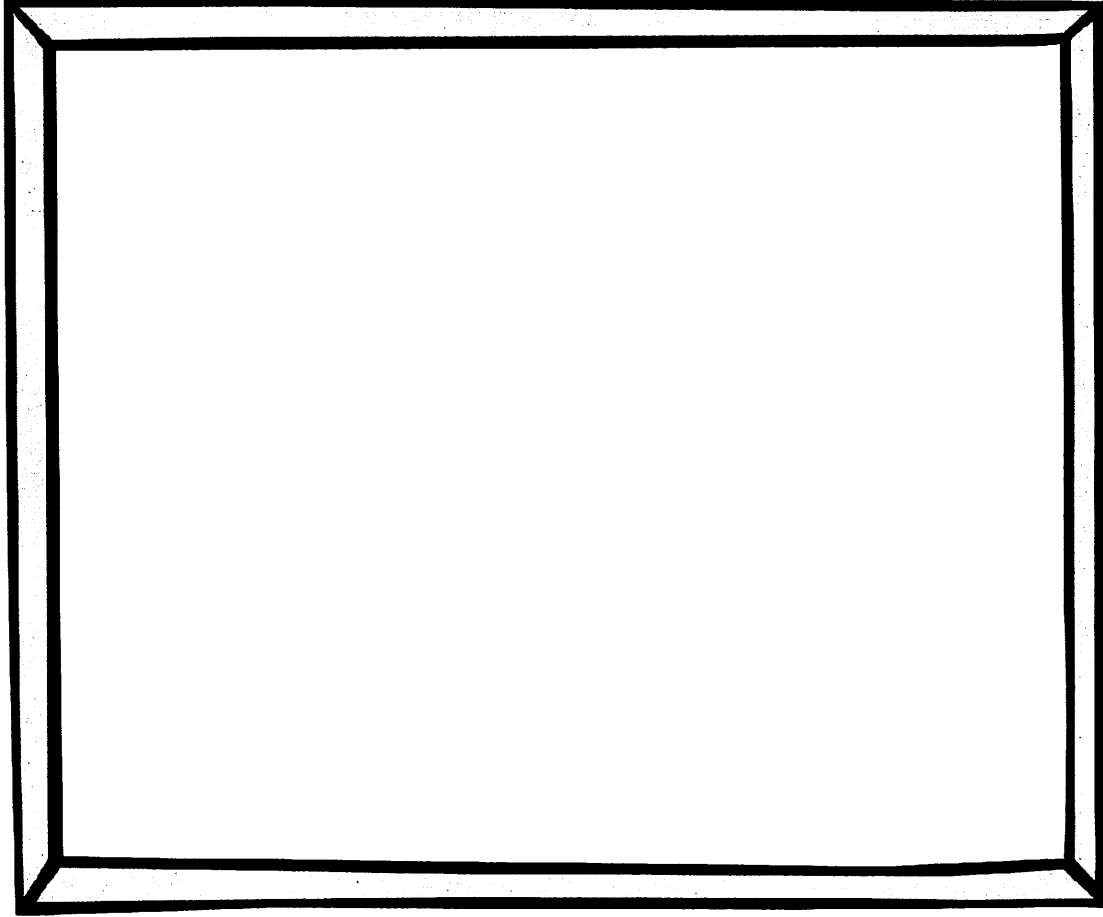
ASK students if they are proud of the artwork they created. If they say yes, emphasize that part of showing this sense of pride is giving themselves proper credit.

ENCOURAGE students to think about what information they should include on their artwork in anticipation of “publishing” their work.

My Creative Work

Directions

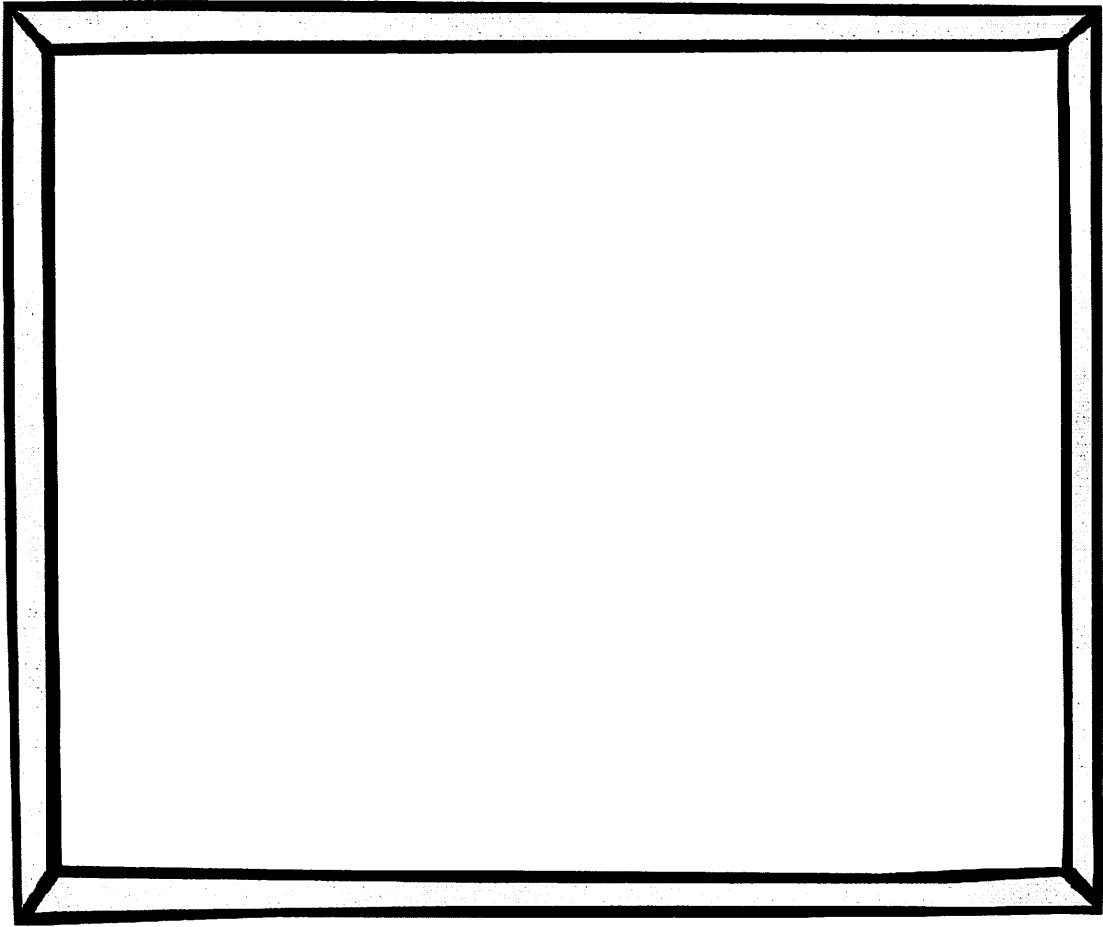
Draw a self-portrait. Put your name, title, and the © symbol on your picture.



My Creative Work

Directions

Draw a self-portrait. Put your name, title, and the © symbol on your picture.



cut along dotted lines 

INTRODUCE a classroom norm, or template, for crediting all creative work. Consider including:

- **Title** of work
- **Name** of author
- **Date** of completion
- **Copyright symbol** ©

Note: Sometimes classes will create a fictitious publishing company, and even include the publishing company name (e.g. Stephens's Publishing Company).

SHARE this template on the board, or you can create templates on address labels that students can attach to the front or back of each piece of creative work.

ASK students to credit their work. (For younger students, help them write the pertinent information.)

INVITE students to put all of their artwork in a container (you can reuse your time capsule box) and then store away, or bury, the time capsule for students to find in the future. (You may want to determine a future date to “unlock” the time capsule.) Emphasize that your students’ creative artwork will now live on for all to see, since they properly credited their work.

ENCOURAGE students to revisit their binders, portfolios, or work on classroom walls (or even work at home) and add credit (title, name, date) to previously created work.

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITY – Identify the copyright symbol activity pages

closing

Wrap-up (5 minutes)

You can use these questions to assess your students’ understanding of the lesson objectives.

ASK:

How can you tell who created a piece of artwork?

You can look for the title of the piece, the name of the artist, and/or the date of completion.

How did you give yourself credit on your self-portrait?

- **Title** of work
- **Name** of author
- **Date** of completion

Why is it important to give yourself credit on your artwork?

In giving themselves credit, artists can show that they are proud of their work. Also, others can learn more about the artist and share (cite) the work easily in the future.

My Creative Work

1. Circle the name of the person who created this artwork:



2. Why should you sign your creative work? Circle the best response.

- a) To show that you are proud of your work and that people should give you credit
- b) To make sure you don't forget your name
- c) To practice your handwriting

3. Look at the painting below. What did the artist NOT write on the back?

- a) her name
- b) the date
- c) the title of the painting



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2. Why should you sign your creative work? Circle the best response.

- a) To show that you are proud of your work and that people should give you credit
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Answer feedback

The correct answer is **a**. If a piece of creative work doesn't have a name on it, how will anyone know who made it? Signing your name on something you make shows others that you want to be known for creating it.

3. Look at the painting below. What did the artist NOT write on the back?

- a) her name
- b) the date**
- c) the title of the painting

Answer feedback

The correct answer is **b**. This piece of work only shows a title and an artist's name.

Ideally, the artist would also have written the date she finished the painting.



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teach 2

Publish Original Work (10 minutes)

DEFINE the Key Vocabulary term **publish**.

ASK students if they are proud of the artwork they created. If they say yes, emphasize that part of showing this sense of pride is giving themselves proper credit.

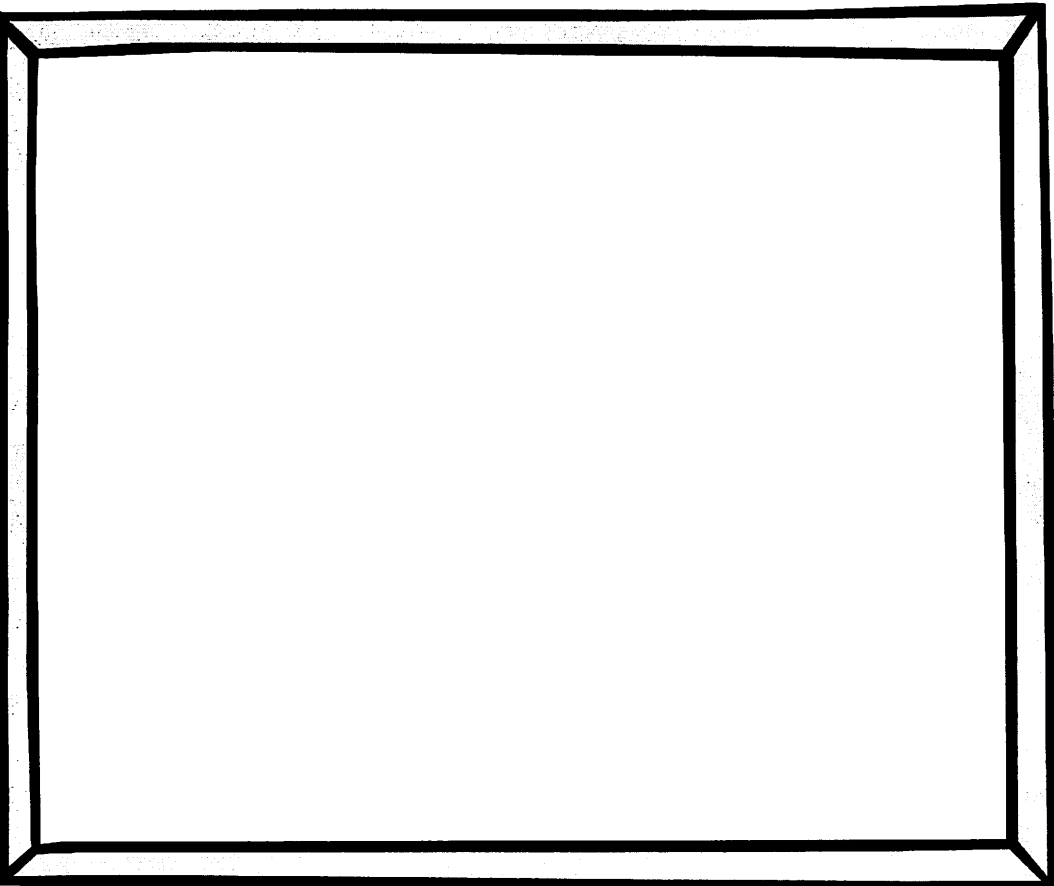
ENCOURAGE students to think about what information they should include on their artwork in anticipation of "publishing" their work.

TIME CAPSULE SELF-PORTRAIT

My Creative Work

Directions

Draw a self-portrait. Make sure to give credit to your work.



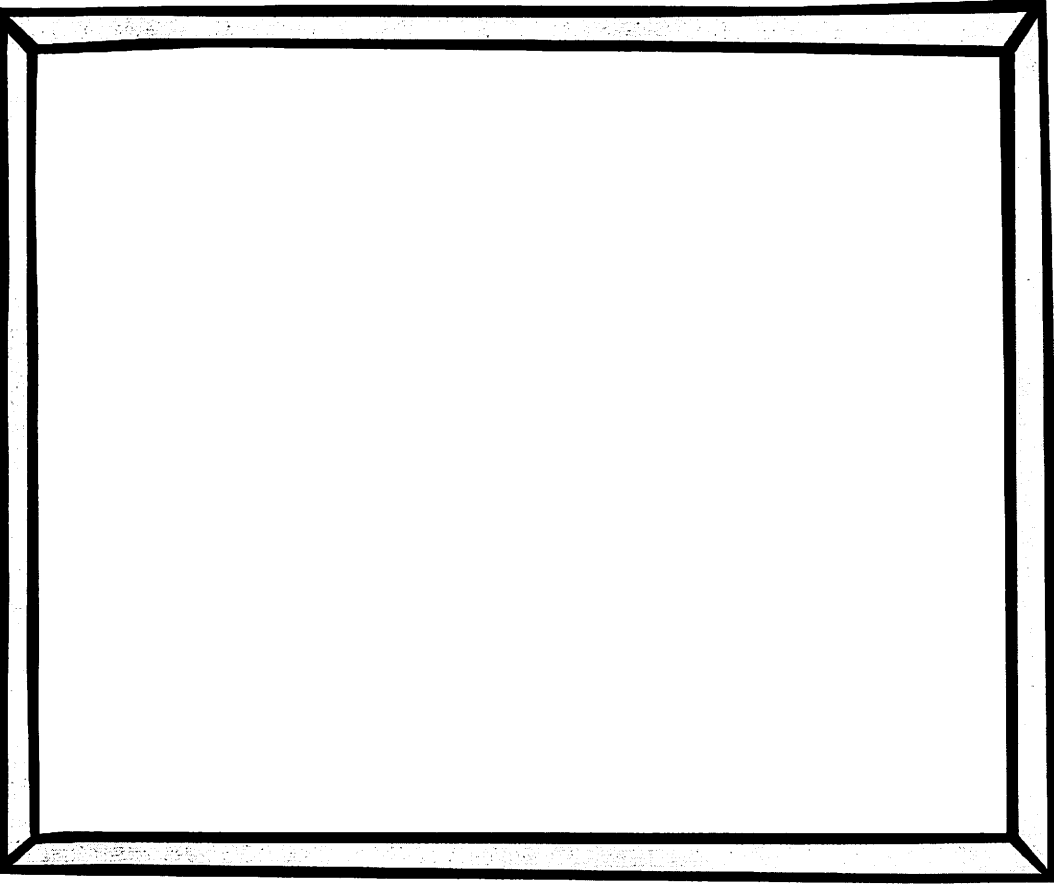
TIME CAPSULE SELF-PORTRAIT

My Creative Work

Directions

Draw a self-portrait. Make sure to give credit to your work.

Put your name + title of work w/ copyright symbol



✂ cut along dotted lines



My Creative Work

1. Circle the name of the person who created this artwork:



2. Why should you sign your creative work? Circle the best response.

- a) To show that you are proud of your work and that people should give you credit
- b) To make sure you don't forget your name
- c) To practice your handwriting

3. Look at the painting below. What did the artist NOT write on the back?

- a) her name
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The correct answer is **a**. If a piece of creative work doesn't have a name on it, how will anyone know who made it? Signing your name on something you make shows others that you want to be known for creating it.

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Answer feedback

The correct answer is **b**. This piece of work only shows a title and an artist's name. Ideally, the artist would also have written the date she finished the painting.



Additional Activity

Identify the Copyright Symbol

(5 pages)

Learning Objective

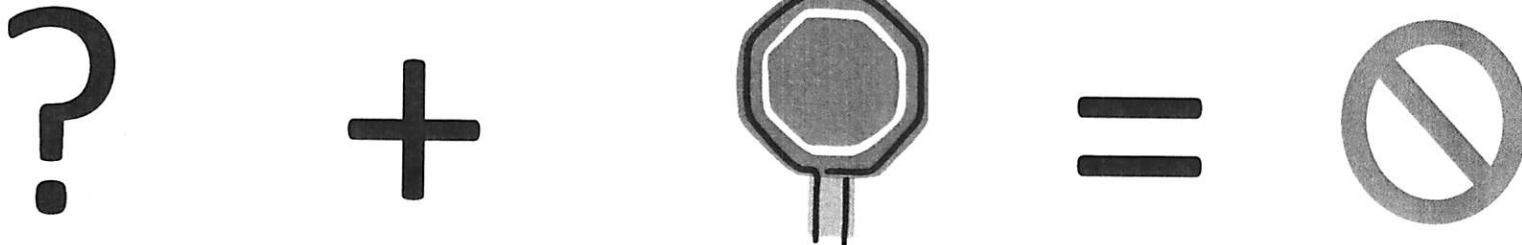
Today we will identify the copyright symbol.

CFU:

What are we going to do today? Pair share then report out.

Today we will identify _____.

Activate Prior Knowledge



We have already seen and worked with symbols in our math and reading.
Look at these symbols.

CFU:

Tell your partner the names of these symbols. (question mark, plus sign, stop sign, equals, do not...)

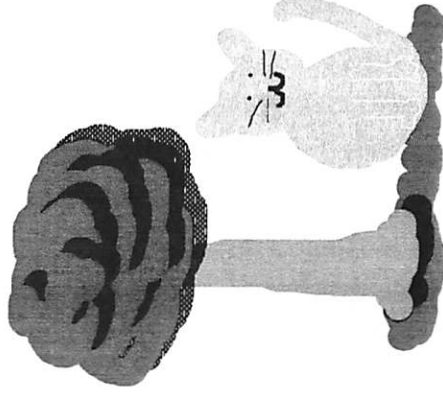
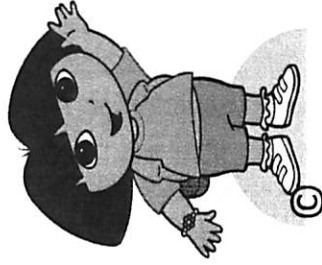
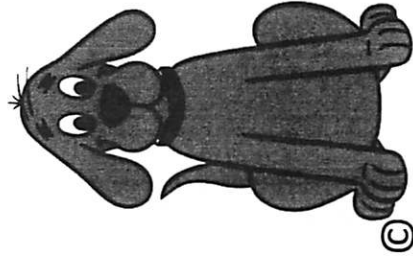
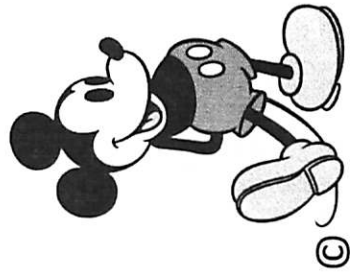
Concept Development :

This is the copyright symbol. ©

It is a circle with a c (for copyright) in the middle.

CFU: Draw this copyright symbol on your whiteboard.

Notice that this symbol is on some of the pictures below. You can also find the copyright symbol in books, CDs and DVDs.


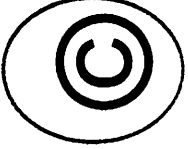


















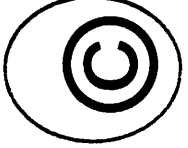


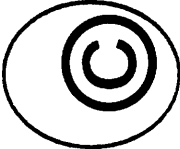




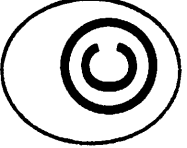
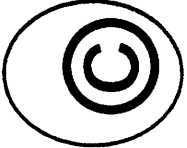












We all have drawn pictures and written stories which makes us the rightful owners.

Name _____

Student Worksheet. Find and circle the copyright symbol.

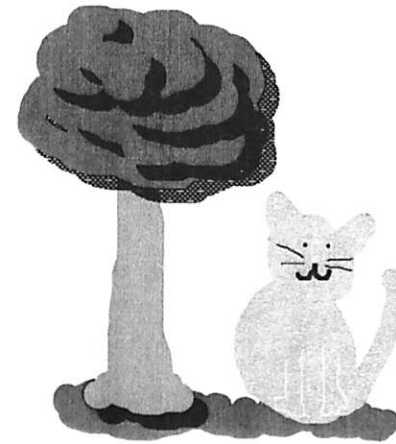
After students complete the worksheet, tap the mouse for each correct answer.

Copyright is a law. It means that only the person who created¹ the music, drew the picture or wrote something is the rightful owner². A person has to ask for permission from the rightful owner in order to use the created material.

¹Created means to make something new, using your imagination

²The person who made it first



These are examples of pictures that are copyrighted.

- Someone has created each one of these characters or drawing. That person is the rightful owner.¹
- Everything we create (write or draw) is copyrighted because we are the rightful owners!

¹As of 1989, everything is copyrighted and protected under law.

Common Sense on Respecting Creative Work



What's the Issue?

Our kids are used to having all types of creative work available at their fingertips. People's writing, artwork, videos, and images can be inspiring. We often forget about copyright law, which protects people's creative work. Even though kids may feel they have the right to use anything they find online, the internet is not a free-for-all. Kids are responsible for following copyright law and respecting creative work online. There are exceptions such as fair use, which allows kids to use a small amount of copyrighted material without permission in certain situations, such as for schoolwork.

Why Does It Matter?

Younger children may not realize that copying and pasting material they find online is plagiarism. They may not understand that the illegal downloading and sharing of music and movies is piracy, which is like stealing. Kids need to be educated about how they can use work they find online, and how to properly cite the work they use.

It's important to teach kids about the hard work that goes into creating something like a book, movie, song, video game, or website. They should also think about how they would want to protect their own creative work.

common sense says

Help your kid make a habit of using the following process to be a responsible and respectful user and creator.

1. ASK. Who is the author? How does the author say I can use the work? Do I have to get the creator's permission first?

Identifying the author or artist of a work will help kids remember that behind every work is a person who made it. Help your child look more closely to see how the author says their work can be shared.

2. ACKNOWLEDGE. Did I give credit to the work I used?

Teach kids early that they can show respect by giving credit. Just as they would want to receive credit for things they make - like artwork, pieces of writing, or photographs - they should give credit to people's work they draw from. See if your child's teacher has a policy about giving credit or citations, and encourage your child to use it.

3. ADD VALUE. Did I rework the material to make new meaning and add something original?

Help kids share their independent voice by encouraging them not to just copy and paste information from others, but to use it in a way that helps them say what they want to say - in their own words.



My Creative Work

*** DID YOU KNOW ...**

A "signature" is one way to tell who created a work. A signature is a special way of writing your name.

Unjumble to find the hidden words

1. onnie _____

2. eamil _____

3. dnrotaiocy _____

4. cridet _____

5. oigrnial _____

6. plbsuih _____

*** WHAT DO YOU THINK?**

Why is it important to give yourself credit on your artwork?

1. Family Activity

Find a favorite book in your house and work together with a family member to find out how it's credited. Can you identify:

1). the title, 2). the author, and 3). the illustrator of the cover?

Hunt together for the copyright date, which always appears on the title page with the symbol ©.

*** DO YOU REMEMBER ...**
How you can give credit to your creative work?

2. Tech It Up!

See if you can find the book online and locate the same information in the digital version! (Sites such as Amazon.com or BarnesandNoble.com often allow you to see the first pages of the books they sell.)

3. Common Sense Says ...

Take credit for your own work (by signing it with your name) and make sure to give others credit for their work! In giving themselves credit, artists can show that they're proud of their work. Also, others can learn more about the artist (by searching online!), share their work, or cite the work later on.

