JSS 1 CULTURAL AND CREATIVE ARTS LESSON NOTES

FIRST TERM

Week	Topic	Content
1	Introduction to Arts	Meaning and Definitions of Arts, History and Origin of Arts
2	Introduction to Arts (cont'd)	How Arts Started in Nigeria Schools, Branches/Types of Arts, Uses of Arts in Society
3	Crafts	Meaning of Crafts, Types, Materials, Tools/Equipment, Locations of Local Crafts
4	Crafts (cont'd)	Uses of Crafts in Nigeria
5	Midterm Exams	—
6	Tie and Dye	Meaning of Tie and Dye, Methods of Tying
7	Midterm Break	—
8	Paper Craft	Meaning of Paper Craft, Methods of Folding Paper
9	Paper Craft (cont'd)	Paper Craft Production, Uses of Paper Crafts
10	Revision	—
11–13	Revision, Examination & Closing	—

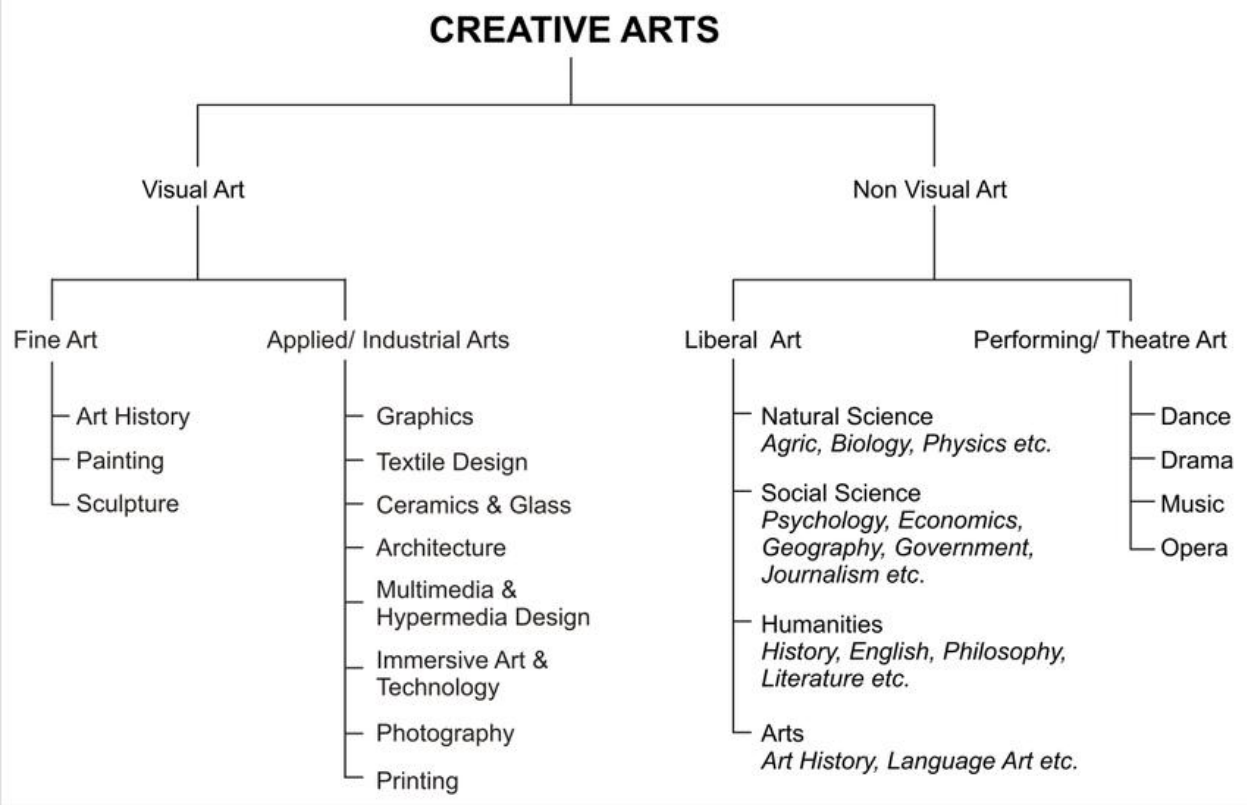
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WEEK 1: INTRODUCTION TO ARTS

Meaning of Arts

Arts can be defined as the expression of human creativity, imagination, and skill to produce works that are appreciated primarily for their beauty, emotional power, or intellectual content. It is a form of communication that conveys ideas, feelings, beliefs, and cultural values through various mediums such as visual forms, performance, music, literature, and craft.

Art is not limited to professional artists; it is a universal aspect of human life. From simple decorations and traditional crafts to sophisticated paintings, sculptures, and performances, art is a reflection of human experience and society.



Definitions of Arts

Different scholars and institutions have defined arts in various ways:

- **Traditional Definition:** Art is a human activity that produces aesthetically pleasing objects or performances.
- **Educational Perspective:** Art is a subject that develops creativity, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills in students.

- **Cultural Perspective:** Art is a means of preserving and transmitting cultural heritage and societal values.

History and Origin of Arts

The origin of art dates back to prehistoric times when early humans created cave paintings, carvings, and sculptures. These early artworks served multiple purposes:

- **Communication:** Conveying stories, events, and messages across generations.
- **Religious and Ritualistic Functions:** Some art was created to worship deities, honor ancestors, or perform rituals.
- **Decoration and Identity:** Art was used to beautify living spaces, objects, and the human body, reflecting social status and identity.

Over time, art evolved through different historical periods and civilizations:

1. **Prehistoric Art** – Examples include rock paintings, cave drawings, pottery, and sculptures.
2. **Ancient Civilizations** – Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans developed art forms like architecture, sculpture, and decorative crafts to reflect their religion, culture, and political systems.
3. **Medieval and Renaissance Art** – Art became more refined, emphasizing realism, perspective, and human emotion. Painting, sculpture, and architecture flourished.
4. **Modern and Contemporary Art** – Art expanded into new forms, including photography, digital art, cinema, and performance art, reflecting changes in technology and society.

Importance of Arts

Art plays a significant role in society:

- It **preserves cultural heritage** and teaches historical values.
- It **stimulates creativity and imagination**, fostering innovation in individuals.
- It **enhances emotional expression**, helping individuals communicate feelings and experiences.

- It **provides aesthetic pleasure**, enriching everyday life with beauty.
- It **promotes social cohesion** by bringing communities together through shared artistic practices.
- It **supports economic development**, as art-related industries generate employment and income.

Summary

Art is a universal form of human expression that has evolved over centuries, reflecting the creativity, culture, and values of societies. From prehistoric cave paintings to modern digital art, art continues to serve as a medium of communication, education, emotional expression, and cultural preservation. Understanding the history and significance of art equips students to appreciate its value and participate in creative activities responsibly.

EVALUATION

1. Define arts in your own words.
2. Mention two ways art was used in prehistoric times.
3. List three periods in the history of art and give one example of each.
4. Explain two reasons why art is important in society.
5. How does art help in preserving culture?

ASSIGNMENT

1. Research and write a short essay on the evolution of art from prehistoric times to modern society.
2. Identify three art forms in your community and explain their cultural significance.

WEEK 2: INTRODUCTION TO ARTS *(CONT'D)*

How Arts Started in Nigerian Schools, Branches/Types of Arts, Uses of Arts in Society

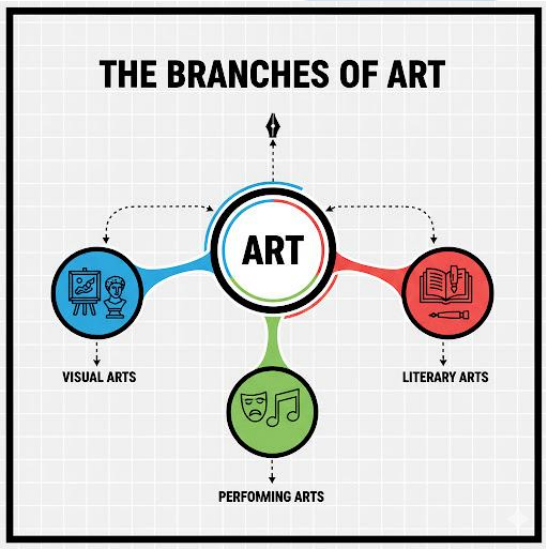
How Arts Started in Nigerian Schools

Art as a formal subject in Nigerian schools began during the colonial period, when Western education was first introduced. Before then, Nigerians had been practicing traditional forms of art such as pottery, weaving, body painting, wood carving, metal works, and sculpture. These traditional arts were taught informally from generation to generation through apprenticeship and cultural practices.

When missionaries and colonial administrators introduced formal Western education in the 19th and 20th centuries, art was gradually included as part of the school curriculum. The earliest focus was on drawing, painting, and handicrafts.

In the 1950s and 1960s, art education became more recognized in secondary schools, teacher training colleges, and universities. Notable Nigerian artists and educators such as Aina Onabolu (considered the father of modern Nigerian art) and Ben Enwonwu promoted art in schools and showed its importance in education and nation building.

Today, art has become an essential subject under the **Cultural and Creative Arts (CCA)** curriculum, as approved by the Nigerian Educational Research and Development Council (NERDC). Students are exposed not only to fine arts but also to performing arts (music, dance, drama) and applied arts (design, crafts, and technology).



Branches/Types of Arts

Arts is a broad field that is usually divided into three main branches:

1. **Visual Arts**

   These are arts that can be seen. They include drawing, painting, sculpture, ceramics, textiles, photography, printmaking, and crafts. Visual arts use materials such as clay, paint, charcoal, wood, fabric, and paper.

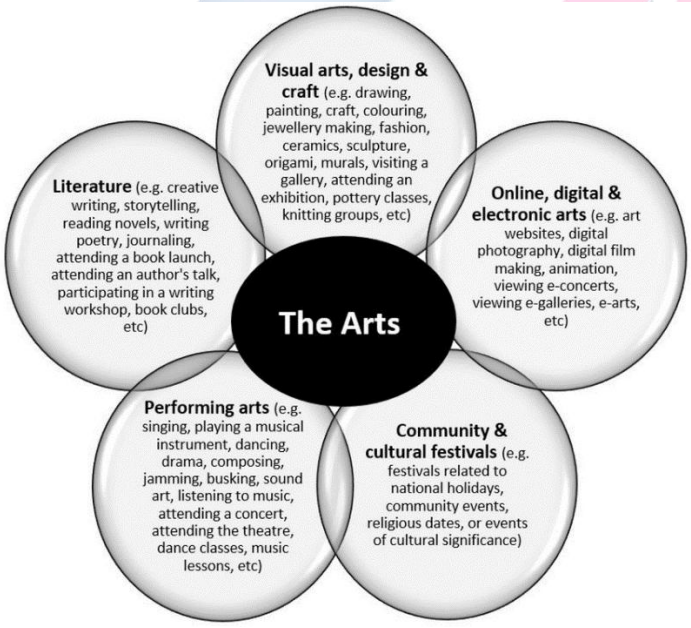
2. **Performing Arts**

   These are arts performed before an audience. They include music, dance, drama, film, and theatre. Performing arts use the human body, voice, musical instruments, and stage as media of expression.

3. **Literary Arts**

   These are arts expressed through written or spoken words. They include poetry, prose, and drama scripts. Literary arts rely on imagination, storytelling, and creative writing to pass across meaning and emotion.

In addition to these three main branches, art can also be grouped into **applied arts** (such as design, fashion, and architecture), which combine creativity with functionality.



Uses of Arts in Society

Art plays a vital role in the development and expression of human society. Some of its uses include:

- **Expression of Ideas and Emotions:** Art allows people to express their thoughts, feelings, beliefs, and cultural values.
- **Decoration and Beauty:** Works of art beautify our environment—such as paintings in homes, sculptures in public places, and designs on clothing.
- **Cultural Preservation:** Art preserves the traditions, history, and identity of a people. Traditional festivals, dances, masks, and crafts are ways of keeping culture alive.
- **Education:** Art helps in teaching, learning, and communication. Illustrations, diagrams, music, and drama make education easier and more interesting.
- **Entertainment:** Music, drama, dance, and visual arts provide joy, relaxation, and amusement for people.
- **Economic Value:** Art provides job opportunities for artists, designers, actors, musicians, and dancers, thereby contributing to the economy.
- **Religious and Spiritual Purposes:** Art is used in religious worship, rituals, and symbolism. Examples are church music, mosque calligraphy, and traditional masks.
- **Social Mobilization and Awareness:** Art can be used in campaigns, posters, and drama to pass messages about health, politics, or social issues.

Evaluation

1. Explain how arts started in Nigerian schools.
2. Mention the contributions of Aina Onabolu and Ben Enwonwu to Nigerian art.
3. List and explain three main branches of art.
4. State four uses of arts in society.
5. Differentiate between visual arts and performing arts with examples.

Assignment

1. Write short notes on the following:
   a. Visual Arts
   b. Performing Arts
   c. Literary Arts
2. Mention five traditional Nigerian art practices before the introduction of Western education.

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WEEK 3: CRAFTS

Crafts are one of the oldest forms of human creativity. They are works made by hand using simple tools and locally available materials. Unlike industrial products that are produced by machines in large quantities, crafts are usually made in smaller quantities and carry the skill, imagination, and cultural identity of the maker. Crafts are an important aspect of **Cultural and Creative Arts (CCA)** because they help us to appreciate creativity, promote culture, and provide useful materials for everyday life.



Meaning of Crafts

Crafts can be defined as objects that are made skillfully by hand, often for decorative or functional purposes, using locally available materials. They involve the application of knowledge, patience, and artistic ability.

For example, basket weaving, pottery, blacksmithing, bead-making, carving, and textile designs are all crafts.

Types of Crafts

Crafts can be grouped into different categories based on the type of materials used or their functions.

1. **Textile Crafts** – These are crafts made from fabrics, threads, and dyes. Examples include tie-dye (adire), weaving, embroidery, knitting, and batik.
2. **Ceramic Crafts** – These involve shaping and firing clay to produce objects. Examples include pots, plates, and sculptures.
3. **Wood Crafts** – Produced by carving or shaping wood into items such as drums, masks, stools, and furniture.
4. **Metal Crafts** – Made from metals such as iron, bronze, and gold. Examples include cutlasses, hoes, jewelry, gongs, and swords.
5. **Bead and Jewelry Crafts** – Involving the use of beads, cowries, or precious stones to make necklaces, bracelets, and earrings.
6. **Leather Crafts** – Using animal skin to produce shoes, bags, belts, drums, and mats.
7. **Basketry and Weaving** – Using palm fronds, reeds, and grasses to make baskets, fans, mats, and hats.

Materials Used in Crafts

The materials used in craftwork usually come from the natural environment. Examples include:

- **Clay** – used for pottery.
- **Wood** – used for carving and furniture.
- **Metal** – iron, bronze, or gold for tools and ornaments.
- **Leather** – hides and skins for shoes and bags.
- **Palm fronds and grasses** – for weaving baskets and mats.
- **Beads, cowries, shells, and stones** – for decoration and jewelry.
- **Textiles and dyes** – for weaving, embroidery, and tie-dye.

Tools and Equipment for Crafts

Craft-making requires tools and equipment. Examples are:

- Knives, chisels, and saws for wood carving.
- Looms and needles for weaving and embroidery.
- Hammers, anvils, and tongs for blacksmithing.
- Pottery wheels and kilns for ceramics.
- Awls and cutters for leatherwork.
- Scissors and brushes for textile crafts.

The tools vary depending on the type of craft being produced.

Locations of Local Crafts in Nigeria

Nigeria is blessed with a rich culture of crafts spread across different regions. Some notable locations include:

- **Ile-Ife and Benin** – famous for bronze casting and metal works.
- **Abeokuta (Ogun State)** – known for adire (tie-dye) textile designs.
- **Oshogbo (Osun State)** – for batik, tie-dye, and bead-making.
- **Kano and Zaria (Northern Nigeria)** – leather works, weaving, and dyeing.
- **Lokoja and Bida (Niger State)** – known for glass and bead-making.
- **Awka (Anambra State)** – blacksmithing and iron works.
- **Calabar (Cross River State)** – wood carving and mask-making.

Importance of Crafts

- Crafts preserve cultural heritage and traditions.

- They provide functional objects such as clothes, shoes, and utensils.
- They create job opportunities and promote self-reliance.
- They serve as a source of income and export for the country.
- They encourage creativity and practical skills among students.
- Crafts promote unity and identity by showcasing Nigeria's rich cultural diversity.

Evaluation

1. What are crafts?
2. Mention and explain four types of crafts with examples.
3. List five materials used in craft-making.
4. Give three examples of tools used in wood and metal crafts.
5. Identify three towns in Nigeria where specific local crafts are practiced.

Assignment

Write an essay on:

"The Role of Crafts in Preserving Nigerian Culture."

In your essay, explain how crafts reflect the traditions, beliefs, and way of life of Nigerian people and why they must be promoted among the younger generation.

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WEEK 4: CRAFTS (CONT'D) – USES OF CRAFTS IN NIGERIA

Crafts are objects that are produced through skillful use of hands and simple tools. In Nigeria, crafts are very important because they serve many purposes in different areas of life. From domestic use to commercial, social, cultural, and religious purposes, crafts contribute to the survival, identity, and development of Nigerian society.



1. Domestic Uses of Crafts

Crafts are useful in homes and daily living. Traditional woven mats, for example, are used for sleeping, sitting, and relaxation. Pots are used for cooking, storing water, or preserving grains. Local baskets are used for carrying goods, while clay stoves and iron pots are used for preparing meals. These crafts make life easier and provide practical solutions to everyday needs.

2. Economic Uses of Crafts

Crafts serve as sources of income and employment for individuals and communities. For instance, blacksmiths produce hoes, cutlasses, knives, and farming tools, which are sold in local markets. Pottery makers, carvers, and weavers sell their works for money. Crafts also attract tourists who

buy them as souvenirs, thereby contributing to the nation's economy and promoting cultural exchange.

3. Social and Cultural Uses of Crafts

Crafts play important roles in social and cultural life. Masks, costumes, and carved figures are used during festivals, dances, and cultural ceremonies. Beads, ornaments, and traditional attire such as Aso-oke or Ankara fabrics are used to beautify individuals during naming ceremonies, marriages, and chieftaincy titles. These crafts help preserve and project Nigerian culture and identity.

4. Religious Uses of Crafts

In many traditional religious settings, crafts are used as symbols of worship. For instance, carved images, shrines, and ritual objects are created for spiritual purposes. In Christianity and Islam, crafts are used in forms such as church decorations, calligraphy, embroidery, and construction of places of worship. Crafts help to express devotion and religious values in physical forms.

5. Educational Uses of Crafts

Crafts are also used in schools to teach creativity, skill development, and cultural awareness. Students learn basket weaving, clay modeling, painting, and carving to develop their creative ability and to prepare them for possible career opportunities. Crafts, therefore, play a vital role in education and youth development.

6. Aesthetic Uses of Crafts

Crafts beautify our environment and make it attractive. Carvings, artworks, textiles, and pottery are used to decorate homes, offices, and public places. Paintings and sculptures found in galleries and museums not only make places more appealing but also preserve history and heritage for future generations.

EVALUATION

1. Mention and explain three domestic uses of crafts in Nigeria.
2. How do crafts contribute to the economic development of individuals and the nation?

3. State two cultural and religious uses of crafts in Nigeria.
4. Explain how crafts are used in education.

ASSIGNMENT

Write short notes on **five crafts you have seen in your community** and explain the uses of each.

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WEEK 6: TIE AND DYE

Tie and Dye is a traditional method of designing fabrics by tying parts of the cloth and then immersing it in dye to create beautiful patterns. It is one of the oldest textile decoration techniques, commonly practiced in many African cultures, including Nigeria, where it is known as "Adire" among the Yoruba people. Tie and Dye involves two main processes: **tying** and **dyeing**.

MEANING OF TIE AND DYE

Tie and Dye refers to a resist-dyeing process where certain sections of a fabric are tied tightly with strings or rubber bands to prevent dye from penetrating those parts. When the fabric is immersed in dye, only the untied parts absorb the color, leaving behind distinctive patterns once the ties are removed.

This technique is widely used to produce colorful fabrics for clothing, household items, and decorations. It allows creativity in combining colors and patterns to create unique designs.



MATERIALS NEEDED FOR TIE AND DYE

To carry out Tie and Dye successfully, the following materials are required:

- Plain cotton fabric (white or light-colored)
- Dyes (chemical or natural dyes)
- Buckets or bowls for dye preparation
- String, rubber bands, or raffia for tying
- Sticks or spoons for stirring the dye
- Gloves and apron for protection
- Water and soap for washing the fabric



METHODS OF TYING IN TIE AND DYE

The method of tying determines the pattern that will appear on the fabric after dyeing. Some common tying methods include:

1. **Spiral Method:**
    - Spread the fabric flat on a surface.
    - Pinch the center and twist it around into a spiral shape.
    - Bind the spiral tightly with strings or rubber bands at intervals to hold the shape.
    - When dyed, this method produces circular, spiral patterns.

2. **Marble or Pebble Method:**
    - Place small stones, pebbles, or seeds in different parts of the fabric.
    - Wrap each stone tightly with string or rubber band to create small round shapes.
    - This method produces circular or dot-like patterns.
3. **Folding Method (Accordion Pleat):**
    - Fold the fabric repeatedly like a fan, either vertically, horizontally, or diagonally.
    - Bind at intervals with string or rubber bands.
    - When dyed, the result is a series of parallel or crisscrossed lines.
4. **Stitching Method:**
    - Use needle and thread to stitch patterns into the fabric.
    - Pull the thread tightly to gather the cloth.
    - After dyeing and removing stitches, intricate patterns are revealed.
5. **Knotting Method:**
    - Simply tie parts of the fabric into knots without using external objects.
    - This creates random circular or oval patterns on the fabric.

PROCESS OF TIE AND DYE

1. **Preparation:** Wash and dry the fabric to remove dirt or finishing chemicals.
2. **Tying:** Use one or a combination of tying methods to design the cloth.
3. **Dyeing:** Dissolve dye in water according to instructions, then immerse the tied fabric in the dye. Leave it for a while to absorb the color.
4. **Rinsing:** Remove the fabric from the dye, rinse in clean water until water runs clear.

5. **Drying and Finishing:** Untie the strings and spread the cloth to dry. Iron to smoothen and set the design.

IMPORTANCE OF TIE AND DYE

- Promotes cultural heritage and traditional artistry.
- Provides self-employment opportunities through textile production.
- Enhances creativity and design skills.
- Adds beauty and uniqueness to fabrics used in fashion and home décor.

EVALUATION:

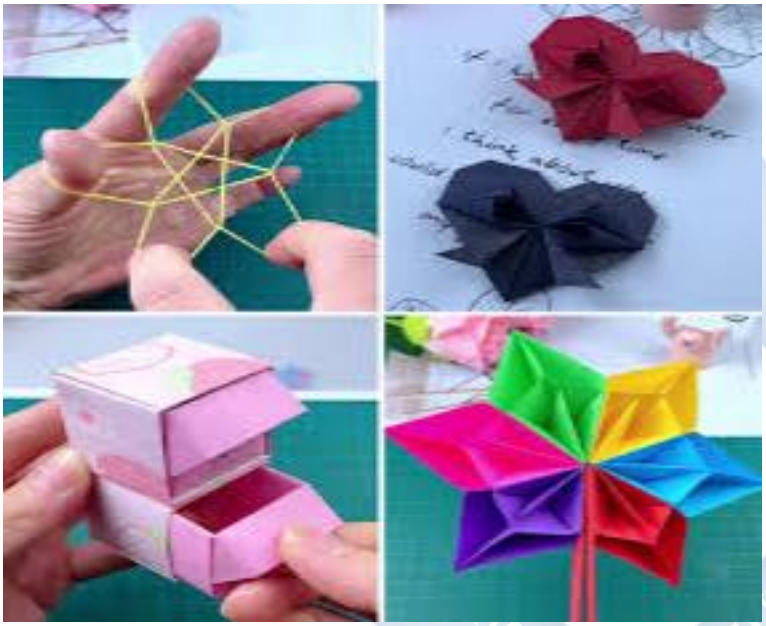
1. What is Tie and Dye?
2. Mention three materials needed for Tie and Dye.
3. Explain two methods of tying in Tie and Dye.
4. State two importance of Tie and Dye in society.
5. What is the purpose of tying parts of the fabric before dyeing?

ASSIGNMENT:

Prepare a short note describing **four different tying methods** in Tie and Dye. Use labeled diagrams to illustrate each method.

WEEK 8: PAPER CRAFT

Paper craft is the art of creating decorative or functional items using paper as the primary material. It is one of the earliest forms of creative expression and is widely used in schools, homes, and communities for both educational and recreational purposes. Paper craft encourages creativity, imagination, patience, and fine motor skills. It also provides an opportunity for students to produce aesthetically pleasing designs from simple materials.



Meaning of Paper Craft

Paper craft refers to the art or skill of making objects, decorations, and artworks using paper. The process involves cutting, folding, shaping, and sometimes gluing or decorating paper to produce items such as cards, boxes, ornaments, flowers, and models. Paper craft can be both traditional and contemporary, and it often combines techniques from origami, quilling, and collage.

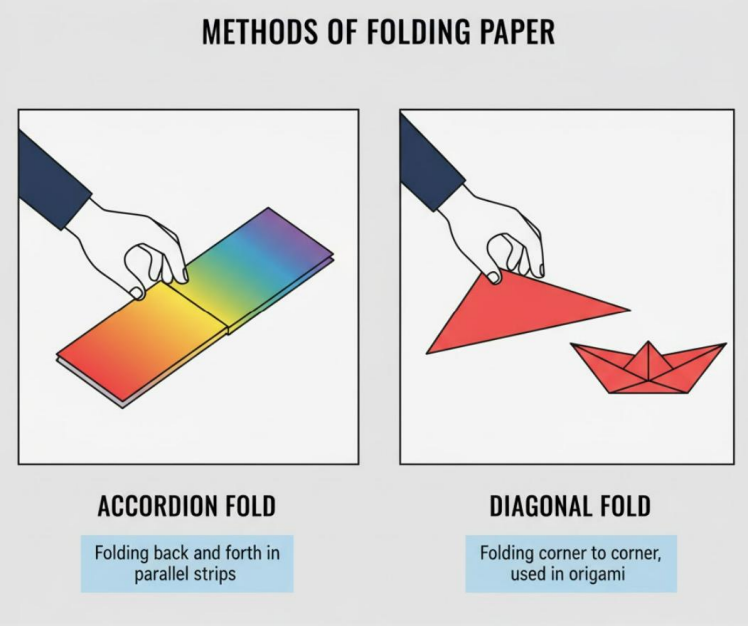
Methods of Folding Paper

Folding is a fundamental technique in paper craft that transforms a flat sheet of paper into three-dimensional forms. Various folding methods are used to achieve different designs and effects:

1. **Simple Fold:** This involves folding the paper in half or into sections to create cards, envelopes, or basic shapes. It is often the starting point for more complex designs.

2. **Accordion Fold:** The paper is folded back and forth in a zigzag manner, creating a fan-like effect. This method is used in making decorative fans, pop-up books, and layered designs.
3. **Diagonal Fold:** The paper is folded along a diagonal line to produce triangles or diamond shapes. It is commonly used in origami to create animals, geometric forms, and other designs.
4. **Valley and Mountain Folds:** These are basic origami folds where the paper is folded inward (valley) or outward (mountain). They are essential for creating intricate models such as flowers, birds, or boxes.
5. **Multiple or Layered Folds:** Several folds are combined to produce complex shapes and textures. This method is used in making paper flowers, stars, and decorative objects.

Folding paper correctly requires precision, patience, and careful alignment of edges and corners. The quality of the final paper craft object often depends on the accuracy of these folds.



Importance of Paper Craft

Paper craft has both educational and practical value:

- It develops creativity, problem-solving, and spatial awareness.

- It enhances fine motor skills through precise cutting, folding, and shaping.
- It can be used for decoration, gifts, teaching aids, and cultural displays.
- It promotes appreciation for art and design within students' environment.

Evaluation

1. Define paper craft in your own words.
2. Mention three uses of paper craft in daily life.
3. Explain what an accordion fold is and give an example of its use.
4. Differentiate between valley fold and mountain fold.
5. Why is accuracy important in folding paper?

Assignment

Create **three simple paper craft items** using different folding methods. Write a short note explaining the method used for each item and the purpose of the item. Include drawings or photos if possible.

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WEEK 9: PAPER CRAFT (CONT'D)

Paper Craft Production; Uses of Paper Crafts

Paper craft refers to the art of creating decorative or useful objects by folding, cutting, gluing, or assembling paper. It is one of the most common and affordable forms of creative art because paper is widely available and easy to use. In the previous lesson, we examined the meaning of paper craft and some basic examples. In this lesson, we shall go deeper into the process of producing paper crafts and their practical uses in daily life.



Paper Craft Production

Producing paper crafts requires creativity, neatness, patience, and proper handling of tools. The process usually involves the following steps:

1. **Selection of Materials**
    - Choose the type of paper suitable for the craft. Examples include cardboard, coloured paper, tissue paper, craft paper, and newsprint.
    - Other materials include glue, gum, scissors, staplers, rulers, markers, paints, and decorative items like beads, ribbons, or glitter.
2. **Designing the Craft**
    - The artist should first plan what to create: e.g., greeting cards, masks, flowers, boxes, wall decorations, lanterns, or fans.
    - A sketch or outline of the design is often made on paper before cutting or folding.

3. **Cutting and Folding**
    - Use scissors or craft knives to cut the paper carefully along the outline.
    - Folding must be done neatly to give the craft the right shape and balance.
4. **Assembling and Joining**
    - Pieces of paper can be glued, gummed, or stapled together to form the desired object.
    - For example, petals of a flower can be glued around a base to form a complete flower.
5. **Decoration and Finishing**
    - The final stage involves beautifying the craft with colours, paints, glitter, ribbons, or other materials.
    - Neat finishing is important because it makes the work attractive and valuable.

Examples of paper crafts students can try include:

- Greeting cards
- Paper flowers
- Origami figures (birds, boats, hats)
- Paper fans
- Decorative wall hangings
- Paper masks for drama and festivals

Uses of Paper Crafts

Paper crafts are not just for leisure or decoration; they have real applications in society. Some uses include:

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1. **Decoration** – Paper crafts such as flowers, garlands, and wall hangings are used to beautify homes, schools, halls, and places of worship.
2. **Education** – Teachers use paper charts, flash cards, diagrams, and models made from paper to teach different subjects.
3. **Entertainment** – Children and adults make paper toys, masks, and origami figures for play and fun.
4. **Cultural and Religious Festivals** – Paper lanterns, masks, and decorations are commonly used during traditional festivals, weddings, and ceremonies.
5. **Commercial Purposes** – Greeting cards, gift boxes, calendars, and paper bags are produced and sold as sources of income.
6. **Awareness and Information** – Posters, banners, and paper crafts are used to pass information in campaigns, advertisements, and social events.
7. **Personal Expression** – Artists use paper craft to showcase their creativity, ideas, and artistic talent.

Evaluation

1. Define paper craft in your own words.
2. List and explain the main stages in paper craft production.
3. Mention five materials needed in producing paper crafts.
4. State four uses of paper crafts in everyday life.
5. Give three examples of paper crafts that can be made in class.

Assignment

Create **one simple paper craft of your choice** (e.g., a paper flower, greeting card, or fan). Write a short note explaining the steps you took to produce it and the materials you used.

JSS 1 CULTURAL AND CREATIVE ARTS LESSON NOTES

SECOND TERM

Week	Topic	Content
1	Collage	Meaning of Collage, Materials/Tools for Collage
2	Collage (cont'd)	Production of Collage, Uses of Collage
3	Mosaic	Meaning of Mosaic, Materials/Tools, Production of Mosaic, Uses of Mosaic
4	Modelling with Papier-mâché	Meaning, Materials/Tools
5	Midterm Exams	—
6	Modelling with Papier-mâché (cont'd)	Preparation and Making, Modelling Techniques, Safety Measures
7	Midterm Break	—
8	Bead Work	Meaning of Bead Work, Production of Beads in Jewellery
9	Bead Work (cont'd)	Uses of Beads as Creative Objects
10	Revision	—
11–13	Revision, Examination & Closing	—

WEEK 1: COLLAGE

Meaning of Collage

A collage is an art technique that involves assembling different materials such as paper, fabric, photographs, or other objects onto a surface to create a new, unified composition. The word "collage" comes from the French word *coller*, which means "to glue." Collage allows artists to combine various textures, colors, shapes, and images to produce a visually interesting and expressive artwork.

Collage can be used for decoration, storytelling, creative expression, or educational purposes. It encourages creativity, imagination, and resourcefulness, as students learn to reuse materials and combine them in new ways. Collage is both a practical and experimental art form, making it an ideal activity for beginners and advanced artists alike.



Materials and Tools for Collage

To create a collage, a variety of materials and tools can be used. These include:

Materials:

- **Paper** – colored paper, newspapers, magazines, or cardboards.
- **Fabric** – pieces of cloth, lace, or textile scraps.
- **Photographs** – cut-outs from magazines, personal photographs, or printed images.
- **Natural Materials** – leaves, flowers, sand, or small pebbles.
- **Other Decorative Items** – beads, buttons, ribbons, and sequins.

Tools:

- **Scissors** – for cutting paper, fabric, or photographs.
- **Glue or Adhesives** – for sticking materials onto the base surface.
- **Brushes** – sometimes used to apply glue evenly.
- **Tweezers** – to handle small or delicate materials.
- **Base Surface** – such as cardboard, thick paper, or canvas to hold the collage.

Steps in Making a Collage

1. Select the theme or subject for the collage.
2. Collect the materials and tools needed.
3. Arrange the materials on the base surface without gluing first, experimenting with placement.
4. Once satisfied with the arrangement, stick the items using glue or other adhesives.
5. Allow the collage to dry completely before handling or displaying it.
6. Optionally, add details or embellishments using paint, markers, or other decorative elements.

Importance of Collage in Cultural and Creative Arts

- Collage promotes **creativity and imagination** by encouraging students to combine materials in unique ways.

- It helps develop **fine motor skills** through cutting, arranging, and gluing materials.
- Collage fosters **problem-solving and planning skills**, as students decide how to arrange elements for balance and effect.
- It allows for **recycling and resourcefulness**, using discarded materials to create art.
- Collage is a versatile medium for **storytelling, decoration, and cultural expression**, reflecting personal or communal ideas.

Summary

Collage is a creative art technique that combines various materials to form a cohesive artwork. By understanding the materials, tools, and methods used in collage, students can explore their creativity, develop practical skills, and express ideas visually. Collage not only enhances artistic skills but also promotes imagination, planning, and cultural awareness.

EVALUATION

1. Define collage in your own words.
2. List five materials that can be used to make a collage.
3. Mention three tools used in collage-making.
4. Explain two reasons why collage is important in art education.
5. Describe the steps involved in making a collage.

ASSIGNMENT

1. Create a simple collage using at least three different materials and present it to the class.
2. Write a short paragraph explaining the theme of your collage and why you chose the materials you used.

WEEK 2: COLLAGE (CONT'D): PRODUCTION OF COLLAGE, USES OF COLLAGE

Production of Collage

A **collage** is a work of art created by assembling different materials such as paper, cloth, photographs, wood shavings, leaves, sand, beads, or other found objects and pasting them on a flat surface, usually cardboard, paper, plywood, or canvas. The word *collage* comes from the French word *coller* which means "to glue."



The production of collage requires creativity, careful selection of materials, and neat arrangement. To produce a collage, the following steps are involved:

1. **Gather Materials:** Collect suitable materials such as newspapers, magazines, pieces of cloth, cardboard, beads, photographs, dried leaves, buttons, and other small objects. Also prepare tools such as scissors, glue, gum, and brushes.
2. **Select a Theme or Idea:** Decide on what you want your collage to represent. For example, a theme could be "nature," "family," "Nigeria," or "our environment."

3. **Prepare the Background:** Choose a flat surface such as cardboard, canvas, or hard paper. This will serve as the base for the collage.
4. **Cut and Arrange the Materials:** Cut or tear the chosen materials into desired shapes and sizes. Arrange them carefully on the background according to your theme or design.
5. **Paste the Materials:** Apply glue or gum to fix the materials firmly to the background. Make sure they are neatly and securely placed.
6. **Add Finishing Touches:** Fill in empty spaces, adjust overlapping objects, and allow the collage to dry properly.
7. **Presentation:** Display the finished collage for appreciation, discussion, or evaluation.

Uses of Collage

Collage has several important uses in art, education, and society. These include:

- **Artistic Expression:** Collage allows artists and students to express creativity by combining different textures, colors, and materials.
- **Decoration:** Finished collages can be used to beautify classrooms, homes, offices, and public spaces.
- **Education and Learning:** Teachers use collage to teach concepts, improve observation skills, and develop the creativity of learners.
- **Communication:** Collages can be used to pass messages about culture, environment, politics, or social issues. For example, a collage can be made to raise awareness about cleanliness or peace.
- **Preservation of Memories:** Photographs and old objects can be combined in a collage to preserve memories of events, family, or history.
- **Therapy and Relaxation:** Collage-making can be used in art therapy to help people relax, reduce stress, and express emotions.
- **Economic Value:** Collages can be sold as works of art, generating income for the artist.

EVALUATION

1. Define collage.
2. List and explain the main steps involved in the production of a collage.
3. Mention five materials that can be used in making a collage.
4. State four uses of collage in society.
5. Explain how collage can be used to communicate a message.

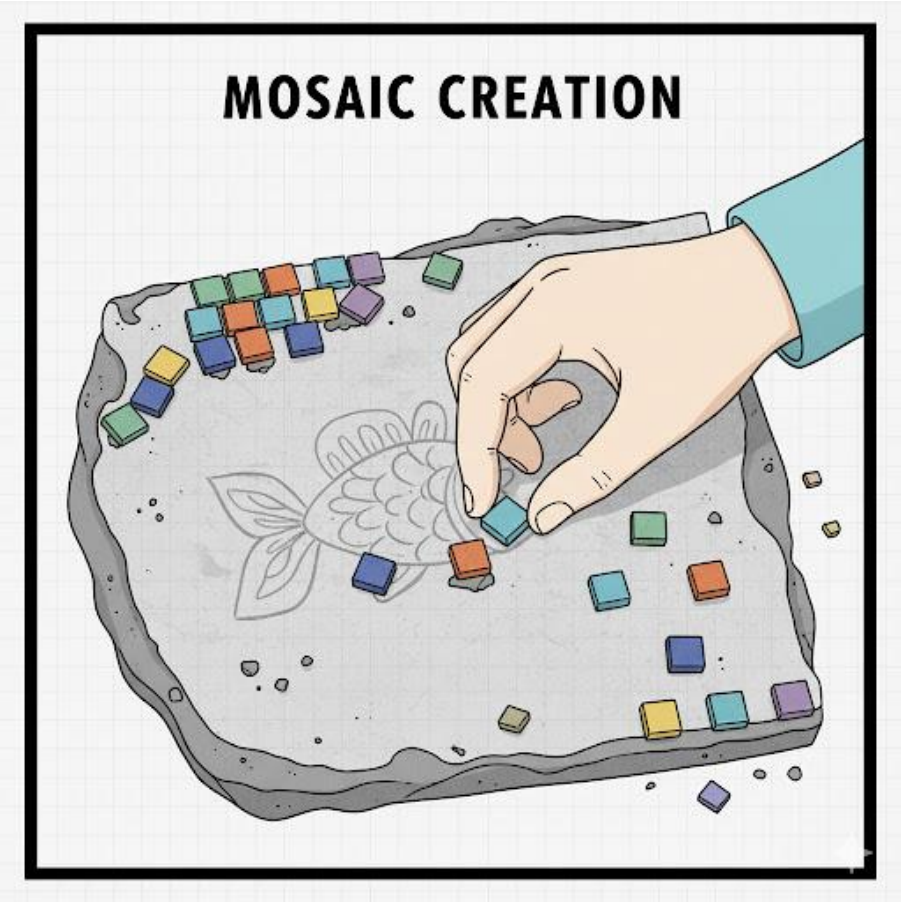
ASSIGNMENT

1. Collect different waste materials (e.g., newspapers, cloth pieces, bottle tops, dried leaves) and use them to produce a simple collage with the theme: *"Our Environment."*
2. Write out **five differences between a collage and a painting** in your notebook.

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WEEK 3: MOSAIC

Art is a broad field that makes use of different techniques, materials, and methods to create beauty, decoration, and functional objects. One of the important techniques in visual arts is **mosaic**. Mosaic has been practiced for thousands of years and is still relevant today because of its decorative value and durability.



Meaning of Mosaic

A **mosaic** is a form of artwork made by arranging small pieces of materials such as stones, glass, tiles, shells, or pebbles into a design or picture. These small pieces, called **tesserae**, are glued onto a surface to form a larger image or pattern.

The art of mosaic is both creative and practical. It allows the artist to design colourful images or patterns on floors, walls, tables, and other surfaces. Unlike painting, where colours are applied directly, mosaic uses actual materials of different colours to create the effect.

Materials and Tools for Mosaic

To produce mosaic works, artists make use of certain materials and tools.

Materials:

- Coloured stones, tiles, and pebbles
- Broken pieces of ceramics or glass
- Plastic or shells
- Cardboard or wooden board (as the base)
- Adhesive gum or cement
- Sandpaper (for smoothing surfaces)

Tools:

- Pencil and ruler (for sketching designs)
- Hammer (for breaking tiles into small pieces)
- Chisel or tile cutter (for shaping tesserae)
- Trowel or spatula (for applying adhesive)
- Brush (for cleaning and finishing)

Production of Mosaic

The process of producing mosaic involves careful planning and arrangement. The steps include:

1. **Design/Sketch:** The artist first draws a simple outline of the intended design or pattern on the surface to be decorated (e.g., cardboard, wall, or floor).
2. **Selection of materials:** Suitable materials such as coloured stones, glass, or tiles are chosen based on the design.
3. **Cutting and shaping:** The materials are broken or cut into smaller pieces (tesserae).

4. **Applying adhesive:** Gum, glue, or cement is spread on the surface where the mosaic will be placed.
5. **Placing tesserae:** The small pieces are carefully arranged and pressed onto the adhesive following the design.
6. **Filling and smoothing:** Spaces between tesserae may be filled with cement or grout to hold them firmly. Sandpaper may be used to smooth the edges.
7. **Finishing:** The completed mosaic is cleaned and polished to bring out its beauty.

Uses of Mosaic

Mosaic serves many practical and decorative purposes in society. These include:

- **Decoration of walls and floors** in homes, offices, and public buildings.
- **Designs on furniture** such as tables, stools, and cabinets.
- **Artistic expression** in schools, galleries, and cultural centres.
- **Beautification of religious buildings** such as churches and mosques.
- **Creating portraits, patterns, and logos** in modern art.
- **Durable floor coverings** in places that need long-lasting decoration.

Importance of Mosaic in Cultural and Creative Arts

- It encourages creativity, patience, and careful planning in students.
- It promotes recycling, as broken tiles and glass can be reused.
- It serves as a vocational skill that can provide income and employment.
- It enriches cultural heritage by preserving traditional art forms.
- It enhances the beauty of the environment with durable decorations.

Evaluation

1. What is a mosaic?
2. Mention four materials and three tools used in making mosaic.
3. List and explain three steps involved in the production of mosaic.
4. State four uses of mosaic in modern society.
5. Why is mosaic important in Cultural and Creative Arts?

Assignment

Write short notes on the following:

(a) The difference between painting and mosaic.

(b) Three reasons why mosaic is considered a durable form of decoration.

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WEEK 4: MODELLING WITH PAPIER-MÂCHÉ

Meaning, Materials/Tools

Meaning of Papier-mâché

Papier-mâché is a French term which means “chewed paper” or “mashed paper.” It is an art form that involves using paper mixed with glue, starch, or paste to create objects. This craft technique is simple, inexpensive, and widely practiced by students, artists, and craftsmen. Papier-mâché is used to produce decorative items, masks, toys, models, vases, bowls, and even sculptures.

The process involves tearing or cutting waste papers into small pieces, soaking them in water to soften, mixing them with glue or starch, and then molding them into different shapes on a frame or mold. When dried and painted, papier-mâché objects become firm, durable, and attractive.

Papier-mâché is important in Cultural and Creative Arts because it develops creativity, patience, and hand skills, while also promoting recycling by making use of waste paper.

Materials for Papier-mâché

To successfully make papier-mâché objects, certain materials are needed. These materials are mostly cheap and easily available. They include:

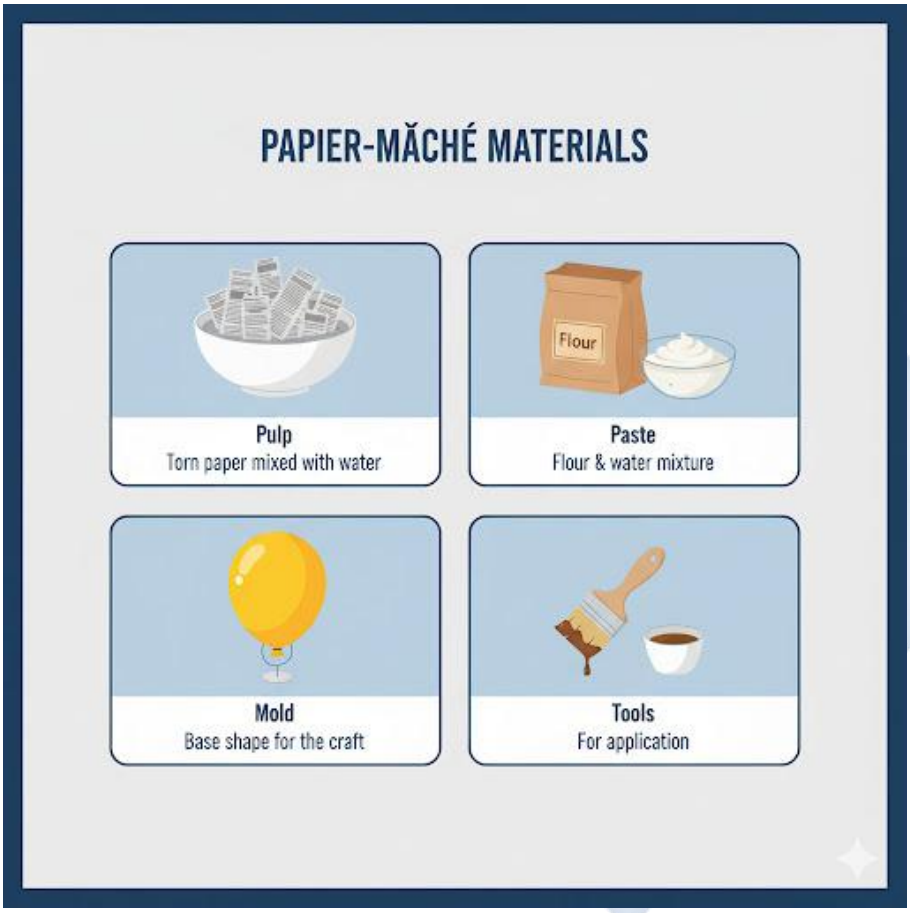
- Old newspapers, magazines, or exercise books (for tearing into pieces).
- Water (to soak and soften the papers).
- Starch, flour paste, gum, or glue (as binding agents).
- Paints, brushes, and colours (for decoration after drying).
- Varnish (for coating and polishing the final product to make it last longer).

Tools for Papier-mâché

Apart from materials, simple tools are required to help in the process of moulding and shaping. They include:

- Bowls or buckets (for soaking paper and mixing paste).

- Spoons or sticks (for stirring the mixture).
- Knife or scissors (for cutting papers into smaller pieces).
- Molds or frames (these can be balloons, cardboard, wood, or any object used to form the shape desired).
- Brushes (for applying glue and painting the final product).



Evaluation

1. What is papier-mâché?
2. List four materials used in papier-mâché.
3. Mention three tools required for papier-mâché.
4. Explain briefly the importance of papier-mâché in art and culture.

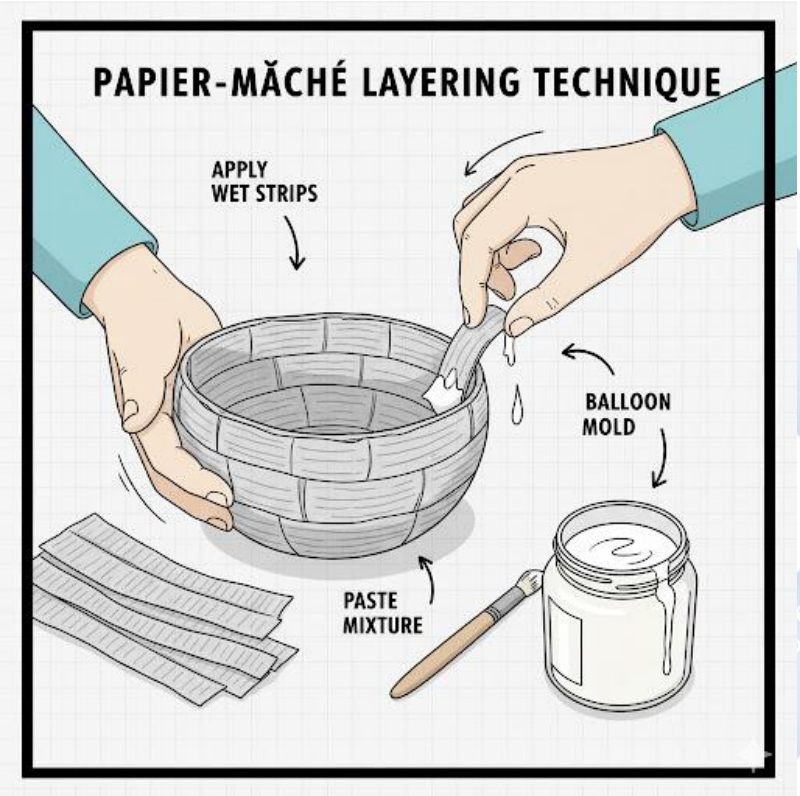
Assignment

Collect waste papers in your home or community, soak them in water, and describe step by step how you would prepare them for a papier-mâché project.

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WEEK 6: MODELLING WITH PAPIER-MÂCHÉ (CONTINUED)

Papier-mâché is a craft technique that involves creating three-dimensional objects by molding layers of paper soaked in a glue-like substance over a surface or structure. It is a versatile art form that allows artists to produce decorative and functional items such as masks, bowls, toys, and sculptures. This lesson focuses on **the preparation and making of papier-mâché, modelling techniques, and safety measures**.



PREPARATION AND MAKING OF PAPIER-MÂCHÉ

To produce a papier-mâché object, certain materials must be prepared, and specific steps followed to ensure a good outcome.

Materials Needed:

- Old newspapers, cardboard, or tissue paper
- Adhesive (flour paste, starch paste, or white glue mixed with water)
- Water

- Mixing bowl or container
- Brush or spatula for application
- Base mold or structure (balloon, cardboard shape, clay form, etc.)
- Paints and brushes for finishing

Steps in Preparation and Making:

1. **Preparing the Adhesive (Paste):**
    - Mix flour with water to form a smooth paste, ensuring there are no lumps. Alternatively, dissolve white glue in a small amount of water.
    - Stir thoroughly until it becomes consistent.
2. **Tearing the Paper:**
    - Tear old newspapers or tissue paper into small strips. Do not cut with scissors, as rough edges stick better.
3. **Creating the Base Structure (Armature):**
    - Decide on the object to make and create a supporting structure if needed.
    - For example, blow up a balloon for a round object or build a shape from cardboard.
4. **Applying the Papier-Mâché:**
    - Dip the torn paper strips into the adhesive.
    - Place the strips layer by layer over the base structure, smoothing them down to remove air bubbles.
    - Repeat this process until the desired thickness is achieved.
5. **Drying:**
    - Leave the object to dry completely in a well-ventilated area. This may take 24–48 hours depending on the thickness.

6. **Finishing:**
    - Once dry, pop the balloon (if used as a mold) and remove it.
    - Smoothen rough surfaces by trimming or sanding gently.
    - Paint and decorate the object as desired.

MODELLING TECHNIQUES IN PAPIER-MÂCHÉ

1. **Layering Technique:** Applying several layers of paper strips over a mold or structure to build up strength and shape.
2. **Pulp Method:** Making a pulp from soaked paper blended with water and adhesive, then molding it by hand into shapes like clay.
3. **Combination Method:** Using both layering and pulp techniques in one project, such as layering for the base and pulp for details.
4. **Molding Technique:** Pressing paper pulp into molds to form specific patterns or designs.

SAFETY MEASURES IN WORKING WITH PAPIER-MÂCHÉ

- Work in a **clean, well-ventilated area** to avoid inhaling dust from dried paper or paste.
- Use **non-toxic adhesives** to prevent harmful reactions.
- Always **wash hands** thoroughly after working with glue and paint.
- Keep sharp objects like scissors or knives **out of reach when not in use** and handle with care when cutting.
- Ensure **proper disposal of waste materials** to maintain cleanliness and prevent accidents.
- Avoid leaving wet projects in damp places to prevent mold growth.

IMPORTANCE OF PAPIER-MÂCHÉ MODELLING

- Encourages creativity and self-expression.
- Provides a cost-effective way of making art objects.
- Preserves cultural traditions through mask-making and craftwork.
- Can serve as a source of income through sales of finished items.

EVALUATION:

1. What is papier-mâché?
2. List four materials needed for making papier-mâché.
3. State and explain two techniques used in papier-mâché modelling.
4. Mention three safety measures to observe when working with papier-mâché.
5. What is the purpose of using a base structure in papier-mâché?

ASSIGNMENT:

Create a step-by-step diagram showing **how to make a papier-mâché bowl**, labeling the materials used at each stage.

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WEEK 8: BEAD WORK

Bead work is an important aspect of cultural and creative arts that combines artistry, design, and craftsmanship. It involves the use of beads to create decorative, symbolic, or functional items such as jewelry, ornaments, ceremonial regalia, and even clothing embellishments. Bead work is highly valued in many cultures for its aesthetic appeal, social significance, and expression of identity. In addition to being decorative, bead work can communicate social status, cultural heritage, and artistic skill.



Meaning of Bead Work

Bead work refers to the art of designing and creating patterns using beads. Beads are small decorative objects made from materials such as glass, clay, wood, metal, or plastic. Bead work can be applied to jewelry items such as necklaces, bracelets, earrings, and anklets, or used to decorate clothing, bags, and ceremonial items. The art requires creativity, patience, and skill in arranging beads to form patterns or motifs.

Production of Beads in Jewellery

The production of beads and their incorporation into jewelry involves several steps:

1. **Selection of Beads:** Beads are chosen based on size, color, shape, and material. The selection process depends on the design concept, the type of jewelry, and cultural or personal preferences.
2. **Stringing and Threading:** Beads are threaded onto strings, wires, or cords in a sequence to form necklaces, bracelets, or other items. Patterns may be simple or intricate, depending on the skill of the designer.
3. **Knotting:** To secure beads in place and prevent them from slipping, knots are tied at intervals. Knotting also adds decorative spacing and structural strength to the jewelry.
4. **Weaving and Embroidery with Beads:** Beads can be woven into fabric or embroidery threads to create elaborate designs. This method is often used in traditional garments, ceremonial attire, and cultural accessories.
5. **Finishing:** The jewelry is finished by attaching clasps, hooks, or other fasteners. Final inspection ensures that the beads are secure, the patterns are consistent, and the item is aesthetically pleasing.

Bead work allows for endless creativity, as different colors, shapes, and sizes of beads can be combined to produce unique designs. The craftsmanship involved also reflects cultural traditions, personal style, and artistic expression.

Importance of Bead Work

- Bead work enhances aesthetic appeal and personal adornment.
- It preserves and promotes cultural heritage and identity.
- It provides opportunities for creative expression and design innovation.
- It can be a source of income through the sale of handmade jewelry and decorative items.
- It develops patience, attention to detail, and fine motor skills.

Evaluation

1. Define bead work in your own words.
2. List three materials from which beads can be made.

3. Explain the steps involved in producing beads in jewelry.
4. How does bead work preserve cultural heritage?
5. Why is knotting important in bead jewelry?

Assignment

Design and create a **simple beaded necklace or bracelet**. Write a short note explaining the choice of beads, the method used for stringing or weaving, and the cultural or aesthetic significance of your design. Include diagrams or pictures if possible.

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WEEK 9: BEAD WORK (CONT'D)

Uses of Beads as Creative Objects

Bead work is the art of stringing, threading, or weaving beads together to create useful and decorative objects. In earlier classes, we studied the meaning of bead work, the materials used, and how beads can be arranged into different patterns. In this lesson, we shall focus on the practical uses of beads as creative objects in society.



Uses of Beads as Creative Objects

Beads are not just ornamental; they are highly valued in many cultures and serve various functional, social, and aesthetic purposes. Their uses can be grouped into the following:

1. **Adornment and Fashion**

   Beads are widely used for personal beautification. They are strung into necklaces, bracelets, earrings, waist beads, and anklets worn by men and women. In fashion, bead accessories complement clothing, hairstyles, and footwear. In many African societies, beads enhance the appearance of brides and grooms during marriage ceremonies.

2. **Cultural and Traditional Purposes**

   Beads are part of the identity of different ethnic groups in Nigeria. They are used in traditional ceremonies, dances, festivals, and rites of passage. For example, Yoruba, Igbo, and Benin chiefs and elders wear special beads as marks of cultural pride and authority.

3. **Symbol of Royalty and Authority**

   Beads signify kingship and high status in traditional societies. In Benin Kingdom, the Oba's coral beads are symbols of power, prestige, and spiritual authority. Chiefs and titled men often wear beaded crowns, necklaces, and regalia as part of their royal attire.

4. **Religious Purposes**

   Beads are also used in religious worship and spiritual practices. Prayer beads, such as rosaries in Christianity or tasbih in Islam, are used to aid meditation and counting prayers. In African traditional religion, beads may also serve as protective charms or spiritual objects.

5. **Decoration and Interior Design**

   Beads are creatively used to make decorative objects like curtains, wall hangings, table mats, handbags, belts, caps, and even slippers. These bead crafts add beauty and uniqueness to homes and events.

6. **Economic and Commercial Value**

   Bead making and sales serve as a source of income. Many artisans make a living by producing bead jewellery and accessories for weddings, birthdays, cultural festivals, and markets. Bead work is therefore both an art form and a means of livelihood.

7. **Educational Purposes**

   Beads are used as teaching aids in schools, especially in counting and colour recognition activities for children. They are also employed in practical art lessons to develop creativity, patience, and hand coordination in students.

8. **Preservation of Heritage**

   Beads carry historical and cultural meanings. Museums and galleries keep bead works as part of cultural heritage, helping younger generations learn about their traditions and past.

Evaluation

1. Explain what bead work means.
2. Mention and discuss four ways beads are used in traditional society.
3. State three uses of beads in religious or spiritual practices.
4. Identify three bead objects that can be made for commercial purposes.
5. Why are beads considered a symbol of royalty in some Nigerian cultures?

Assignment

Prepare a short note (about half a page) on **"The Importance of Beads in Nigerian Culture"**, giving at least five examples of how beads are used by different ethnic groups.

PAWILLS CONSULTING

JSS 1 CULTURAL AND CREATIVE ARTS LESSON NOTES

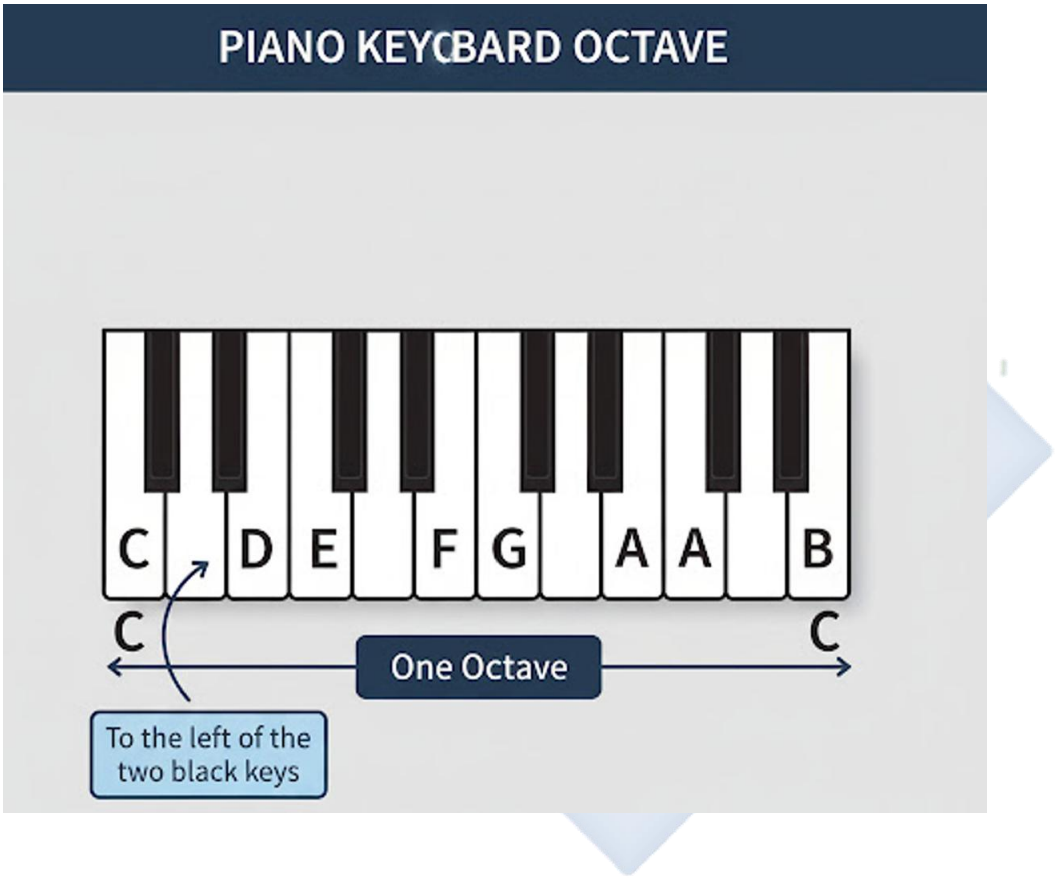
THIRD TERM

Week	Topic	Content
1	Music Theory	Fundamentals of Music, Notes on the Keyboard
2	Ear Training and Harmony	Rudiments of Harmony, Uses of Ear Training
3	Ear Training and Harmony (cont'd)	Benefits of Ear Training
4	Rudiments of Music & Playing Instruments	Musical Alphabets, Clef and Staves, Notes and Relative Values
5	Midterm Exams	—
6	Recorder & Uses of Music	Major Scales, Playing Recorder, Uses & Impact of Music in Society
7	Midterm Break	—
8	Drama & Theatre	Definition, Origin of Drama, People in Drama/Theatre, Functions
9	Elements & Playwriting	Elements and Forms of Drama, Playwriting and Dramatists
10	The Director	Meaning, Duties, and Functions of a Director
11–13	Revision, Examination & Closing	—

WEEK 1: MUSIC THEORY

Introduction to Music Theory

Music theory is the study of the fundamental elements of music and the principles that govern the creation, performance, and understanding of music. It helps learners understand how music is structured, enabling them to read, write, and interpret musical compositions effectively. Music theory forms the foundation for practical music-making, whether on the keyboard, percussion, or other instruments.



Fundamentals of Music

The fundamentals of music include several essential concepts:

1. **Sound and Tone**
    - Sound is produced by vibrations and is perceived by the ear.
    - Tone refers to the quality of a musical sound, which can be high or low (pitch), loud or soft (dynamics), and long or short in duration.

2. **Pitch**
    - Pitch is the perceived highness or lowness of a sound.
    - Notes are assigned different pitches, allowing musicians to create melodies and harmonies.
3. **Rhythm**
    - Rhythm refers to the pattern of beats or timing in music.
    - It organizes music in terms of duration, tempo, and meter, making it possible to perform compositions consistently.
4. **Melody**
    - Melody is a sequence of notes that are perceived as a single, coherent musical idea.
    - It is often the most memorable part of a piece of music.
5. **Harmony**
    - Harmony occurs when two or more notes are played simultaneously to produce a pleasing sound.
    - It adds depth and richness to music, supporting the melody.
6. **Dynamics and Expression**
    - Dynamics indicate the volume of music, such as soft (piano) or loud (forte).
    - Expression involves articulation, phrasing, and emotion conveyed through performance.

Notes on the Keyboard

The keyboard, such as a piano or electronic keyboard, is a common instrument used to apply music theory in practice. Understanding the notes on the keyboard is crucial for playing melodies, harmonies, and chords.

1. **Keys**
    - A keyboard consists of **white keys** and **black keys** arranged in a repeating pattern.
    - White keys represent the natural notes: C, D, E, F, G, A, B.
    - Black keys represent the sharps (#) and flats (b) between certain white keys.
2. **Octaves**
    - An octave is the interval between one note and another with double or half its frequency.
    - The keyboard is divided into multiple octaves, allowing for a wide range of pitches.
3. **Identifying Notes**
    - The white key immediately to the left of a group of two black keys is C.
    - Moving right from C in sequence, the notes are D, E, F, G, A, B, then C again in the next octave.
    - Black keys are named according to the white keys they are closest to, either as sharps or flats. For example, the black key between C and D is C# (sharp) or Db (flat).
4. **Using Notes to Play Music**
    - Combining knowledge of notes, rhythm, and melody, students can play simple tunes and practice scales.
    - This lays the foundation for reading musical notation, understanding chords, and composing music.

Importance of Music Theory

- Music theory provides the **knowledge and tools** to understand, read, and create music accurately.

- It enhances **practical performance skills** on instruments such as the keyboard.
- It promotes **creativity and musical expression**, allowing learners to compose and interpret music.
- It aids in **ear training**, enabling students to identify pitches, intervals, and harmonies.
- Music theory also fosters **discipline and focus**, as understanding theory requires careful practice and study.

EVALUATION

1. Define music theory in your own words.
2. List the fundamental elements of music.
3. Identify the natural notes on the keyboard.
4. Explain what an octave is.
5. How does understanding music theory help a student play instruments effectively?

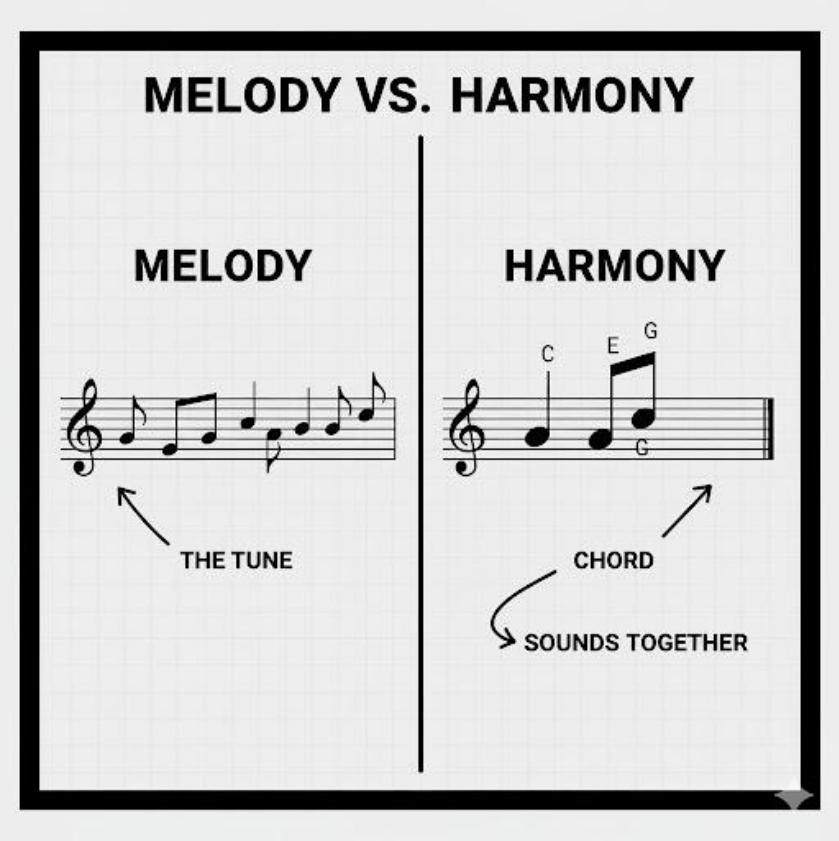
ASSIGNMENT

1. Draw a keyboard diagram and label all the white keys and a few black keys.
2. Practice playing the C major scale on the keyboard and write down the sequence of notes.
3. Write a short paragraph on the importance of rhythm and melody in music.

WEEK 2: EAR TRAINING AND HARMONY: RUDIMENTS OF HARMONY, USES OF EAR TRAINING

Rudiments of Harmony

Harmony in music refers to the simultaneous combination of two or more musical notes or tones that are sung or played together to produce a pleasant sound. While melody is the tune we sing or hear, harmony supports the melody and makes the music richer and fuller.



The **rudiments of harmony** are the basic principles or foundations upon which harmonious music is built. They include:

1. **Scales and Keys:** Understanding scales (major and minor) is important because harmony is created by combining notes that belong to the same scale.
2. **Chords:** A chord is the simultaneous sounding of three or more notes. For example, the C major chord consists of C–E–G. Chords are the building blocks of harmony.

3. **Intervals:** An interval is the distance between two notes. Consonant intervals (like a third, fifth, or octave) produce pleasant sounds, while dissonant intervals create tension that requires resolution.
4. **Chord Progressions:** Harmony progresses when one chord moves to another in an orderly manner. For example, a common progression is I–IV–V–I.
5. **Consonance and Dissonance:** Harmony is created by balancing consonance (pleasant sounds) with dissonance (clashing sounds) to create musical interest.
6. **Voice Leading:** This refers to the smooth movement of individual musical lines or voices from one note to the next in a chord progression.

In simple terms, harmony is what makes a song more colorful and emotional by blending different notes and voices together.

Uses of Ear Training

Ear training is the practice of developing the ability to recognize, identify, and reproduce different musical sounds, notes, chords, rhythms, and melodies by listening carefully. It sharpens a musician's sense of hearing and improves overall musical ability.

The uses of ear training include:

- **Recognition of Musical Notes:** Ear training helps students identify notes by listening, even without looking at a musical instrument or score.
- **Improved Singing Accuracy:** It enables singers to sing on key, match pitches, and maintain correct intonation.
- **Better Instrument Playing:** Instrumentalists can play by ear, improvise, and accompany others more effectively.
- **Understanding Harmony:** Ear training helps musicians hear and identify chords, chord progressions, and harmonic structures.

- **Improvisation Skills:** Musicians can create music spontaneously when they have trained ears.
- **Aural Dictation:** In music education, students with ear training can listen to a melody or rhythm and write it down correctly in musical notation.
- **Ensemble Performance:** In choirs, bands, or orchestras, ear training helps members blend their parts with others to produce balanced harmony.
- **Creativity in Composition:** Composers use ear training to imagine sounds, experiment with harmonies, and create new music.

Evaluation

1. Define harmony in music.
2. List and explain three rudiments of harmony.
3. What is ear training?
4. State four uses of ear training in music.
5. Differentiate between melody and harmony.

Assignment

1. Write out the chords of the C major scale (I, ii, iii, IV, V, vi, vii°) and explain how they can be used to form harmony.
2. Practice listening to a simple song and identify the different pitches or notes you can hear. Write down your observation in your notebook.

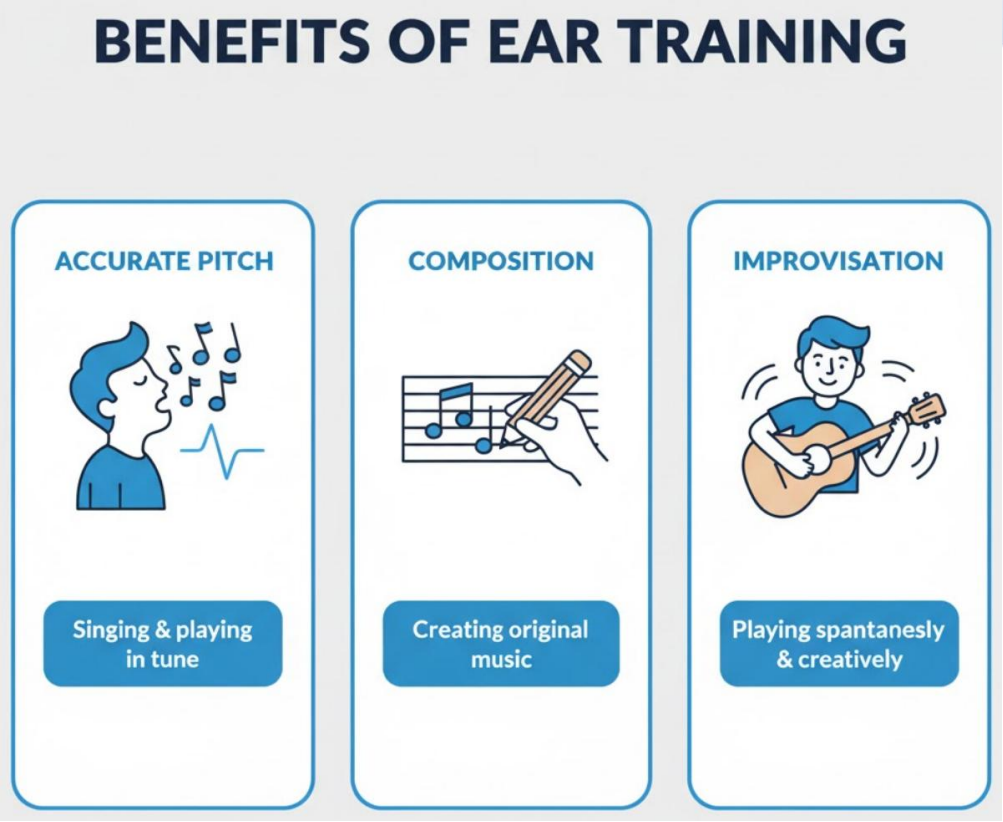
WEEK 3: EAR TRAINING AND HARMONY (CONT'D)

Music is not only about singing or playing instruments; it is also about the ability to recognize, understand, and reproduce sounds correctly. This is why **ear training** is very important. Ear training helps students develop their listening skills so that they can identify musical sounds, pitches, rhythms, intervals, chords, and melodies. In harmony, ear training allows learners to hear how different musical notes blend together and to produce music that is sweet and organized.

In this lesson, we will focus on the **benefits of ear training** to the learner and to musical performance in general.

Meaning of Ear Training

Ear training is the process of developing the musical ear to recognize and differentiate sounds accurately. It helps the learner to hear and identify musical elements such as pitch, tone, melody, rhythm, and harmony. In other words, it is a form of musical exercise that sharpens the ear and trains the mind to understand what is being heard.



Benefits of Ear Training

1. **Improves Listening Skills:**
   Ear training develops the ability to listen carefully and identify musical elements. This makes a student attentive and accurate in musical practice.

2. **Accurate Pitch Recognition:**
   Students who undergo ear training can recognize whether a note is high, low, sharp, or flat. This prevents singing or playing off-key.

3. **Enhances Sight Singing and Playing:**
   With ear training, students can look at a musical score and easily connect the written notes to the sounds they represent. This makes reading and performing music easier.

4. **Improves Musical Memory:**
   It strengthens the ability to remember melodies, chords, and rhythms after hearing them once. This is useful in learning songs quickly.

5. **Encourages Creativity and Composition:**
   Ear training enables students to imagine and create new melodies and harmonies because they can clearly hear musical ideas in their minds.

6. **Helps in Harmonizing Songs:**
   Harmony requires knowing how different notes blend together. Ear training makes it possible to recognize consonant and dissonant sounds and to choose the right combinations.

7. **Builds Confidence in Performance:**
   A well-trained ear helps singers and instrumentalists perform without fear of going off-key. This leads to confident stage presentations.

8. **Aids Instrumental Mastery:**
   Instrumentalists (keyboardists, drummers, guitarists, etc.) benefit from ear training because it helps them to play by ear, follow chord progressions, and accompany singers smoothly.

9. **Encourages Group Performance:**
   In choirs and ensembles, ear training allows members to listen to one another and blend their voices or instruments in harmony, producing a balanced sound.
10. **Supports Academic Success in Music:**
    Since music as a subject requires both theory and practice, ear training makes students perform better in listening tests, dictations, and practical examinations.

Link Between Ear Training and Harmony

Harmony involves the combination of different notes sung or played at the same time to produce a pleasing sound. Without ear training, harmony would be difficult because the performer would not be able to recognize correct intervals and chord progressions. Ear training sharpens the sense of hearing so that when different voices or instruments perform together, the sound is coordinated, melodious, and not confusing.

Evaluation

1. Define ear training in your own words.
2. List and explain four benefits of ear training to a singer.
3. How does ear training help in harmonizing songs?
4. Mention three ways ear training improves group performance.
5. Why is ear training important for instrumentalists?

Assignment

Write a one-page essay on: **"The importance of ear training in becoming a successful musician."**

WEEK 4: RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC & PLAYING INSTRUMENTS

Musical Alphabets, Clef and Staves, Notes and Relative Values

Musical Alphabets

Music, like language, has its own alphabet. The musical alphabet consists of seven letters arranged in sequence: **A, B, C, D, E, F, G**. After G, the sequence repeats itself again from A. These alphabets are the foundation of musical sounds and are used to name notes on instruments and in written music. For example, the white keys on a piano are named after these alphabets. The order of the alphabets helps musicians identify and perform melodies and harmonies correctly.



The Staff (Stave)

The staff, also called the stave, is the set of five parallel horizontal lines and four spaces upon which musical notes and symbols are written. Each line and space represents a definite musical pitch or sound. Notes are placed on the staff to show how high or low they should be sung or played. The staff is the basic framework of music writing.

There are two types of staff:

1. **The Single Staff** – which contains five lines and four spaces.
2. **The Grand Staff** – which combines two staves, usually connected by a brace, often used in piano music (treble and bass staves).

The Clefs

A clef is a musical sign placed at the beginning of the staff to indicate the pitch of the notes written on it. It acts as a guide for reading music. The two most common clefs are:

1. **The Treble Clef (G-Clef):** It is used for higher-pitched sounds and instruments such as the violin, trumpet, flute, and the right hand of the piano. The symbol circles around the second line of the staff, which is designated as G.
2. **The Bass Clef (F-Clef):** It is used for lower-pitched sounds and instruments such as the bass guitar, tuba, trombone, and the left hand of the piano. The two dots of the clef surround the fourth line of the staff, which is designated as F.

The use of clefs ensures that notes are properly read and interpreted, preventing confusion in pitch.

Notes and Their Relative Values

Notes are symbols written on the staff to represent musical sounds and their duration (length of time). Each note has a specific value that determines how long it is to be held.

The common notes and their relative values include:

- **Semibreve (Whole Note):** An open oval note without a stem. It lasts for 4 beats.
- **Minim (Half Note):** An open oval note with a stem. It lasts for 2 beats.
- **Crotchet (Quarter Note):** A filled-in oval note with a stem. It lasts for 1 beat.
- **Quaver (Eighth Note):** A filled-in oval note with a stem and one tail (or flag). It lasts for half a beat.

- **Semiquaver (Sixteenth Note):** A filled-in oval note with a stem and two tails. It lasts for a quarter of a beat.

These notes can be combined to make rhythms and melodies. Their arrangement is what gives music its timing and flow.

Evaluation

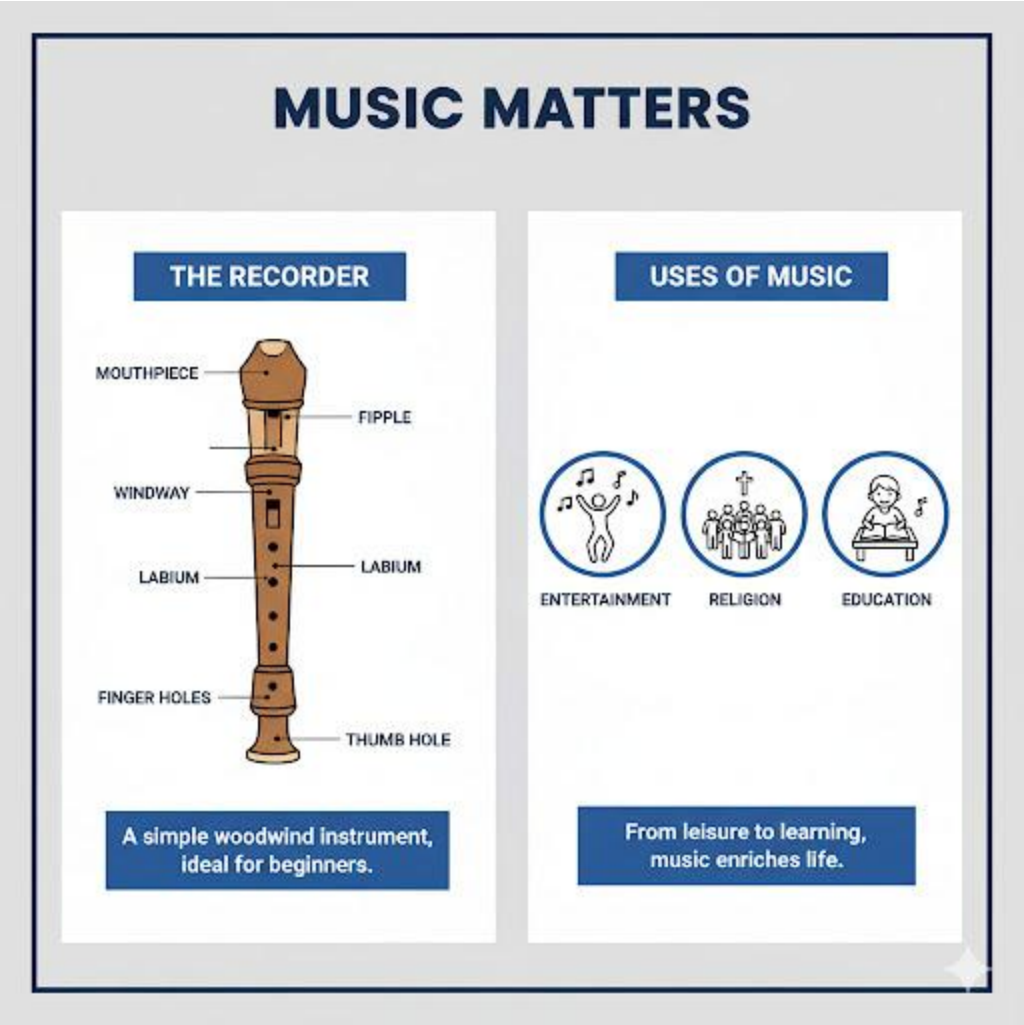
1. What is the musical alphabet? List the letters.
2. Define a staff and state how many lines and spaces it has.
3. Mention the two main clefs and explain what each represents.
4. State the relative time values of the following notes: semibreve, minim, crotchet, quaver.
5. Why are clefs important in reading and writing music?

Assignment

Draw a staff on your exercise book. Insert the treble clef sign on it and write the musical alphabets (A–G) on the lines and spaces. Label them accordingly.

WEEK 6: RECORDER AND USES OF MUSIC

Music is an essential part of human life and culture. It is expressed in various forms, including vocal music, instrumental music, and dance. In this lesson, we will examine **major scales in music, how to play the recorder, and the uses and impact of music in society**.



MAJOR SCALES IN MUSIC

A **scale** in music is a series of notes arranged in ascending or descending order of pitch. The **major scale** is one of the most important and widely used scales in music. It is made up of **eight notes** that follow a specific pattern of tones (whole steps) and semitones (half steps):

Pattern of a Major Scale:

- Tone – Tone – Semitone – Tone – Tone – Tone – Semitone

For example, the **C major scale** consists of the notes: **C – D – E – F – G – A – B – C**.
Each note is called a **degree of the scale**, and they are often sung using **solfa syllables**: **Do – Re – Mi – Fa – So – La – Ti – Do**.

Major scales are the foundation of most Western and African music, as they provide the basis for melodies and harmonies.

PLAYING THE RECORDER

The **recorder** is a simple woodwind musical instrument played by blowing air into a mouthpiece while covering and uncovering finger holes to produce different notes. It is commonly used in schools to teach music because it is easy to learn and inexpensive.

Parts of the Recorder:

- **Mouthpiece:** Where the player blows air into the instrument.
- **Body:** Contains finger holes that are covered to produce different notes.
- **Foot Joint:** The lower end of the recorder.

Steps in Playing the Recorder:

1. **Holding the Recorder Properly:**
    - Sit or stand upright.
    - Use the **left hand** for the upper holes and the **right hand** for the lower holes.
2. **Blowing Technique:**
    - Blow gently into the mouthpiece. Blowing too hard produces harsh sounds.
3. **Finger Placement:**
    - Cover the holes completely with fingertips to avoid air leakage.
4. **Playing Notes:**

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- Start with simple notes like **B, A, and G**, then progress to full scales such as the **C major scale**.

5. **Practice Regularly:**
    - Consistent practice improves tone quality, speed, and accuracy.

USES AND IMPACT OF MUSIC IN SOCIETY

Music plays an important role in individual lives and the community as a whole. Its uses and impacts include:

1. **Entertainment:** Music is a major source of enjoyment and relaxation at parties, festivals, and other events.
2. **Education:** Music is used to teach values, history, language, and culture through songs and chants.
3. **Communication:** Traditional societies use music to send messages, announce events, or tell stories.
4. **Religious Worship:** Music forms an integral part of religious practices, praise, and meditation.
5. **Cultural Identity:** It reflects the traditions and heritage of a people, preserving customs for future generations.
6. **Healing and Therapy:** Music is used in hospitals and therapy sessions to calm patients and improve emotional well-being.
7. **Nationalism and Unity:** National anthems and patriotic songs foster pride and unity among citizens.

EVALUATION:

1. What is a major scale, and what is its pattern?

2. Write the notes of the C major scale.
3. Name the parts of a recorder.
4. Explain three steps to follow when playing the recorder.
5. Mention four uses of music in society.

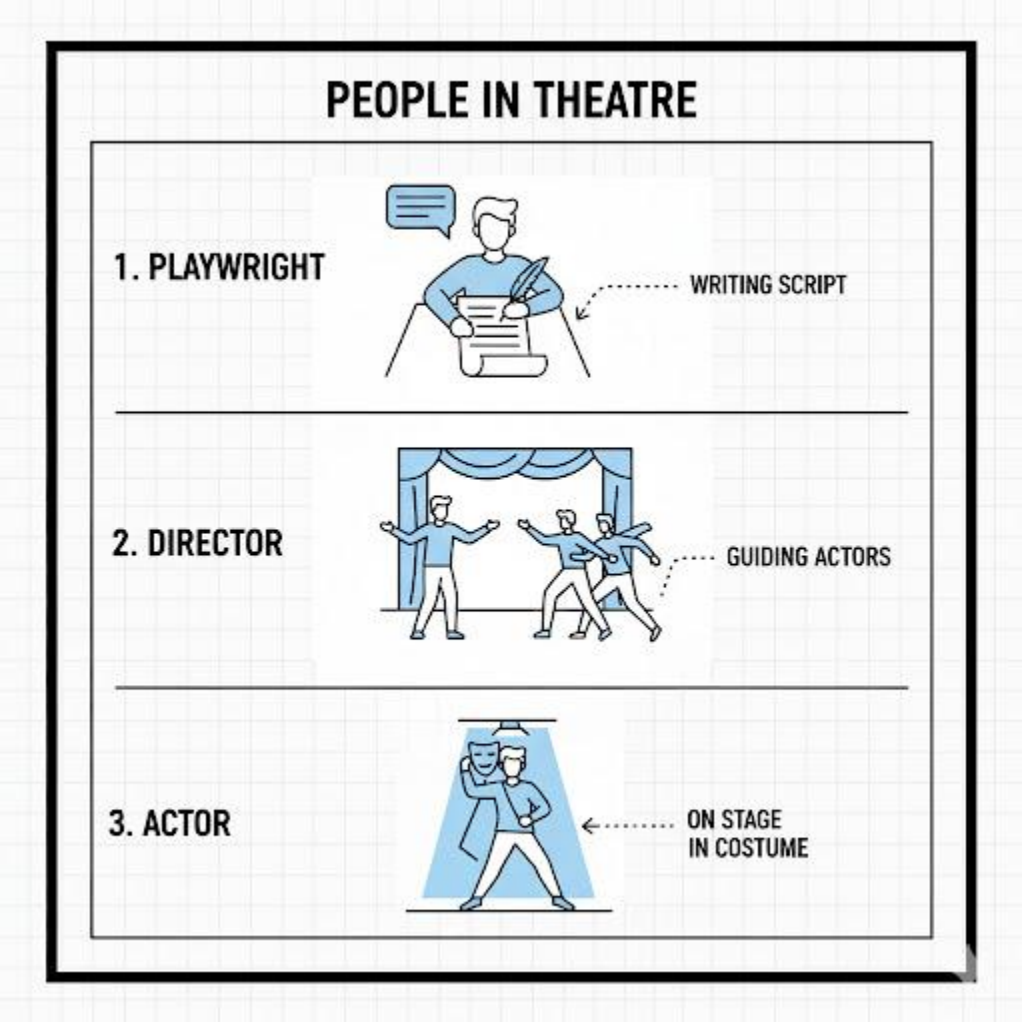
ASSIGNMENT:

Draw and label a recorder, and write a short note on **five ways music impacts society positively**.

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WEEK 8: DRAMA & THEATRE

Drama and theatre are significant components of cultural and creative arts, reflecting human experiences, emotions, and social values through performance. They serve as a medium for storytelling, education, entertainment, and cultural preservation. Understanding drama and theatre equips students with knowledge of their historical development, key participants, and functional roles in society.



Definition of Drama and Theatre

Drama refers to a literary form written for performance, where characters enact a story through dialogue and action. It explores themes such as conflict, morality, human behavior, and societal issues. Theatre, on the other hand, is the art of performing drama before an audience. It combines

elements of performance, stagecraft, costume, music, and speech to bring the story to life. Together, drama and theatre provide both creative expression and communal engagement.

Origin of Drama

Drama has its origins in ancient civilizations. Early forms of drama were closely linked to religious ceremonies and rituals, where performances were used to honor gods, tell myths, or celebrate cultural traditions. In ancient Greece, drama developed as a structured form of storytelling performed in amphitheatres, leading to the creation of tragedy, comedy, and satirical plays. Drama evolved over centuries to incorporate diverse cultural narratives, styles, and theatrical techniques around the world.

People in Drama and Theatre

Several key participants contribute to the creation and performance of drama and theatre:

- **Playwright:** The person who writes the script or story for the performance.
- **Director:** The individual responsible for guiding actors, interpreting the script, and coordinating all aspects of the production.
- **Actors/Performers:** Individuals who portray characters in the drama, bringing life to the story through speech, movement, and expression.
- **Stage Manager:** Oversees the organization of the performance, manages props, and ensures smooth execution.
- **Costume and Set Designers:** Create appropriate costumes, scenery, and props to support the theme and setting of the drama.
- **Audience:** Although not performers, the audience plays a critical role, as their reactions and engagement shape the impact of the performance.

Functions of Drama and Theatre

Drama and theatre serve multiple social, educational, and cultural functions:

- **Entertainment:** Provides amusement and enjoyment through storytelling, humor, and spectacle.
- **Education:** Teaches moral lessons, social values, historical events, and cultural practices.

- **Cultural Preservation:** Reflects and sustains traditions, languages, and customs through performance.
- **Social Commentary:** Critiques societal issues, politics, and human behavior, prompting reflection and dialogue.
- **Emotional Expression:** Offers actors and audiences a platform to explore and express emotions, empathy, and human experiences.

In summary, drama and theatre are both artistic and educational tools that combine literature, performance, and cultural knowledge to enrich society. They encourage creativity, collaboration, critical thinking, and appreciation of cultural heritage.

Evaluation

1. Define drama and theatre, highlighting the difference between the two.
2. Explain the origin of drama and its connection to ancient cultures.
3. List five key people involved in drama and theatre and describe their roles.
4. Mention three functions of drama and theatre in society.
5. How does theatre help in cultural preservation?

Assignment

Write a short essay titled: **"The Importance of Drama and Theatre in Society."** Include discussions on its origin, key participants, and multiple functions. Provide examples from traditional or modern performances in your community or country.

WEEK 9: ELEMENTS AND PLAYWRITING

Elements and Forms of Drama; Playwriting and Dramatists

Drama is one of the major branches of Creative Arts that deals with acting, dialogue, and performance before an audience. It tells a story through the actions and speeches of characters. Drama has been part of human life for centuries, beginning from simple rituals, folk performances, and storytelling, to modern stage plays and films. To understand drama, we must first examine its elements and forms, then consider the process of playwriting and the role of dramatists.

Elements of Drama

The elements of drama are the basic components that make a play or performance complete and meaningful. They include:

1. **Plot** – This is the storyline or sequence of events in the drama. It shows how the story begins, develops, and ends. A good plot usually has a beginning, a middle, and an end.
2. **Character** – Characters are the people or figures in the drama who carry out the actions and deliver the dialogues. They may be main characters (protagonists), supporting characters, or antagonists (those opposing the main character).
3. **Dialogue** – Drama is expressed through speech. Dialogue refers to the spoken words between characters, which reveal their thoughts, emotions, and intentions.
4. **Theme** – The theme is the central idea or message that the play conveys. For example, themes can be love, honesty, corruption, justice, greed, or sacrifice.
5. **Setting** – This refers to the time and place where the play is set. It could be a palace, a village square, a school, or any environment. Setting also includes the period (past, present, or future).
6. **Conflict** – Conflict is the struggle or problem that arises between characters in the play. It drives the plot and keeps the audience interested. Conflict may be internal (within a character) or external (between characters, groups, or forces).

7. **Music, Sound, and Dance** – These enrich drama, making it lively and expressive. Traditional plays often use drums, songs, or dances to convey emotion and cultural identity.
8. **Spectacle** – This refers to the visual elements of a performance, such as costumes, props, lighting, and stage design. It is what the audience sees and experiences during the performance.

Forms of Drama

Drama comes in different forms, depending on its content, purpose, and mood. Some major forms are:

1. **Tragedy** – A serious play that usually ends sadly, often with the downfall or death of the main character. Example: Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.
2. **Comedy** – A humorous play that entertains the audience and often ends happily. It focuses on human weaknesses in a light-hearted way.
3. **Tragicomedy** – A blend of tragedy and comedy, where serious issues are treated with humour, and the play may end on a mixed note.
4. **Farce** – A play full of exaggerated actions, foolishness, and absurd situations, mainly to provoke laughter.
5. **Historical Drama** – Plays that are based on true historical events and figures, teaching lessons from the past.
6. **Satire** – A play that ridicules human vices, corruption, or societal problems, aiming to correct and reform society.
7. **Ritual or Traditional Drama** – Found in African societies, these are performances linked with festivals, rituals, and community celebrations.



Playwriting

Playwriting is the process of writing scripts for drama. A script is the written text of a play that contains the dialogue, stage directions, and actions of characters.

The process of playwriting involves:

- **Choosing a theme or central idea** that the play will be built around.
- **Creating characters** with distinct roles, personalities, and relationships.
- **Developing a plot** with clear introduction, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.
- **Writing dialogue** that sounds natural, reveals emotions, and fits the character.
- **Adding stage directions** to guide actors and directors on how the play should be performed.

- **Revising and editing** the script to make it smooth, engaging, and effective for performance.

A good play must be clear, relevant, and interesting to its audience.

Dramatists

A dramatist is a person who writes plays. Dramatists are also called playwrights. They are the creative minds behind stage plays, scripts for films, or traditional performances.

Examples of famous dramatists include:

- **William Shakespeare (England)** – wrote plays such as *Romeo and Juliet*, *Othello*, and *Hamlet*.
- **Wole Soyinka (Nigeria)** – a Nobel Prize-winning playwright who wrote *The Lion and the Jewel* and *Death and the King's Horseman*.
- **Ola Rotimi (Nigeria)** – wrote *The Gods Are Not to Blame*, a powerful play based on Yoruba culture.
- **Sophocles (Greece)** – wrote *Oedipus Rex*, a classic tragic play.

Dramatists play an important role in shaping culture, preserving traditions, and educating society through drama.

Evaluation

1. Define drama in your own words.
2. List and explain four elements of drama.
3. State three forms of drama with examples.
4. What is playwriting and what are the steps involved?
5. Who is a dramatist? Give two examples of Nigerian dramatists and their works.

Assignment

Write a **short play (1–2 pages)** on the theme of honesty or friendship. Your play should include at least three characters, dialogue, and a simple plot with a beginning, middle, and end.

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WEEK 10: THE DIRECTOR

Meaning, Duties, and Functions of a Director

The **Director** is one of the most important figures in the production of drama, film, or any form of stage performance. The director is the person responsible for overseeing, guiding, and controlling all aspects of a production to ensure that the writer's ideas are properly interpreted and communicated to the audience. In drama and theatre, the director works as the leader who unites the actors, designers, stage managers, and technical crew to achieve a successful performance. The director interprets the script, decides on the mood and style of the play, supervises rehearsals, and ensures that the production is well-coordinated. Without a director, a performance may lack organization, artistic direction, and clarity.



Duties of a Director

The duties of a director involve the responsibilities that he or she performs to ensure a successful production. These include:

- Selecting or approving the play or script to be produced.
- Interpreting the script to bring out its intended meaning.
- Casting the right actors and assigning them suitable roles.
- Guiding and instructing actors on how to act their roles.
- Organizing rehearsals and ensuring punctuality and discipline.
- Supervising the work of the costume, makeup, props, sound, and lighting crew.
- Coordinating all the different aspects of the production into one harmonious performance.
- Motivating the cast and crew to give their best during rehearsals and performance.

Functions of a Director

The functions of a director are the general roles that define the importance of the director in a performance. They include:

- **Artistic Function:** Ensuring the performance is entertaining, creative, and of high artistic quality.
- **Educational Function:** Helping the audience to learn lessons, morals, and values from the performance.
- **Social Function:** Using drama and performance to address societal problems and promote positive behaviour.
- **Managerial Function:** Overseeing the whole production process, from rehearsals to final performance.
- **Unifying Function:** Bringing together all the elements of the play – actors, stage, costumes, music, and lighting – into a single well-organized production.

In summary, the director is both a leader and a teacher who ensures that a play or performance is meaningful, entertaining, educative, and properly delivered to the audience.

Evaluation

1. Who is a director in drama or theatre?
2. List five duties of a director.
3. State three functions of a director.
4. Explain why the director is important in a drama production.

Assignment

Write a short note on how a director prepares actors during rehearsals for a stage play.

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