



60 subjects & ideas for printmaking

	Subject/Theme	Questions and possible uses
1.	A bird's view	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What does a bird see? Imagine the landscape as you are flying, looking straight ahead or looking down at the ground.
2.	An ant's view	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What does an ant see? Imagine how large things must look from the ground as you look up into the world.
3.	Appropriated imagery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take a portion of an image from a master artist (see <i>60 Artists</i>) and appropriate it into your own design Use a famous artwork or portion of the artwork to create a new context
4.	Architectural ornamentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Older buildings can have some extraordinary patterning. Look at the façade of a building. Notice the cornice, doors, doorways, columns, windows, tiles, window frames and other areas that have an interesting shape. How was the design made? Is it sculptural? Does it repeat? What makes it interesting? The patterns of metal, stone, brick, and tile can make interesting rubbings or they can be replicated through line drawings.
5.	Art Criticism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 60x60 print <i>The Critics</i> by Raymond Gloeckler features two moose deliberating on a child's artwork. What's happening in the print? What is a critic? What are they deliberating over? Why? Art criticism is one of the four areas of Discipline Based Art Education (the other three areas are aesthetics, art history, and art production). What is art criticism? You can incorporate art criticism into the class by discussing all the artwork in the 60x60 collection or by looking at specific works in depth. A sampling of questions to get you started: What is going on in the work? What is the subject matter? How did the artist make the work? How does the work make you feel? What does the work of art mean? Do you like it? Why or why not? How did the artist use line (or color, value, shape, space)?
6.	Artist influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study one of the suggested 60 artists and create a print in their style. Choose an artist from the 60 x 60 Historical Artists sheet and look at a number of their works, focusing on their style. Create a print in their style and make your own with a unique subject matter. Use two different artists (different time period or culture) to create a unified print. Pat Steir created prints, such as <i>First Wave after Hokusai</i> and <i>Self after Rembrandt</i>, that are inspired by a particular artist from history. Look at some of these prints. How did Steir incorporate that artist's work into hers? Also consider the 60x60 work <i>After Bouguereau</i> by Frances Myers in how Myers incorporated the work of the late 19th century artist's work.

7.	Bold and Graphic Text	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prints usually include imagery, but they don't often words and letters, let alone make text a focal point. What does it mean when artists incorporate text, letters, numbers into their work? Look at the works of Ed Ruscha and Jaune Quick-To-See Smith. Compare and contrast the way in which text is used. • Can words themselves be considered art? When are they art and when are they not?
8.	Cities and Urban Environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Romare Bearden, Edward Hopper and Maurice Prendergast all created prints that are set in a city. Compare the works by these artists. How did they capture the feeling of the city? How could you capture the feeling of a city near to where you live? • Buildings are great to look at for linear perspective renderings. • Focus on skyline and the shape the buildings make. • Focus on character of a building. Is it old or new? How many stories does it have? How long is it? Where is the entrance? What is the building made of? What does the roof look like? What textures do you see? Is the building dominated by color, line or shape?
9.	Color Abstraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study the works of abstract artists, such as Josef Albers and Helen Frankenthaler, whose bold color choices make their prints sing and vibrate. Look also at the abstract works of the 60x60 artists. Limit your color palette in making a monotype as these artists did to create bold statements of color. • Frank Stella created works with strong color and geometric shapes. Stencils and silkscreen would be a great way to explore the hard edge qualities of shape that Stella used.
10.	Comic Relief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roy Lichtenstein created bold imagery in the style of comics. What colors did he use? How did he apply the color? How did he create value? How is text incorporated into his work? Is Lichtenstein's work humorous? Why or why not?
11.	Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do people communicate with each other? How has communication changed in the last 300 (100, 50, 25, 10) years? What will be the new communication technology of the future? How is it beneficial (or detrimental) to have constant access to communication? • Use a variety of telephones in a still life.
12.	Cultural Influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study cultures that are known for their prints, such as the Inuit relief prints made from stone, the Ghanaian Adinkra prints on cloth, and Japanese Ukiyo-E prints. • Enrique Chagoya merges a variety of cultural influences in his prints. According to the artist, his artwork "integrates diverse elements: from pre-Columbian mythology, western religious iconography and American popular culture." How does Chagoya accomplish that? How do other artists merge a variety of cultural influences together? • Paul Gauguin moved from France to Tahiti, and the change in landscape and the people greatly influenced his artwork, incorporating this new environment into his relief prints and monotypes. • Jaune Quick-To-See Smith incorporates her heritage into her work, often as images and text that is stereotypical. Discuss the work by this artist and discuss in depth. What is the relationship of text to images? How does she confront cultural stereotypes?

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Celebrate your own cultural heritage.
13.	Dance and Theatre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiroshige and Utamaro both depicted the theatre district in Edo (Tokyo today) in their Ukiyo-e prints. Utamaro also focused on close-ups of actors. What actor or actress would you focus on? • Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec and Edgar Degas both portrayed dancers from the late 19th century in Paris in their prints. Compare and contrast some of their images, then create a print of dancers from your area in the 21st century.
14.	Desserts and Sweets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is your favorite dessert? Is it chocolate? Does it have frosting? Is there fruit in it? Is it warm or cold? Is it creamy or cake-like? Does it have nuts in or on it? Is it small or large? Does it have frosting? • What would your ideal cupcake be decorated like? • Create the most fantastic looking popsicle.
15.	Domestic Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does your kitchen look like? Do you have a table with chairs? What color is your refrigerator? What kind of food is in your fridge or your pantry? Are there any appliances out on the counters? What color is your kitchen? What is the floor made of? • What do interior spaces reveal about the person who lives there?
16.	Environmental concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recently, environmental issues have come more into public focus, such as global warming, urban sprawl, and water pollution. What environmental issues concern you or your community?
17.	Family picture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camen Lomas Garza created a book of her works called <i>Family Pictures</i>, depicting scenes familiar to her as a Mexican-American growing up. What event, holiday, or tradition is important to you and your family? • Family photographs are cherished items that often get framed and displayed. Use a photograph of your to create a series of prints. How are the prints different than the photographs?
18.	Fantasy landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both Joan Miro and Paul Klee created child-like, abstract imagery set in an ambiguous landscape. Look at their prints and discuss how line and shape are used. • Max Ernst used the technique of frottage to create surreal landscapes. Create a landscape using rubbings of objects with texture.
19.	Favorite music	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is your favorite singer/group? Why? • Create a CD cover or poster reflecting the music's style. • Create monotypes in response to music.
20.	Feelings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are some emotions? How can an artist make a feeling or emotion visual? What does happy look like? What does frustrated look like? Scared? Excited? Elated? Deflated? Tired? Energetic? • Look at the works of artist Edvard Munch. His most recognizable work is <i>The Scream</i>, which is a painting expressing the anxieties of life. <i>The Scream</i> also has a print counterpart, <i>The Cry</i>. Compare the two. How does the print differ from the painting? Which one do you feel is more expressive?
21.	Fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are a host of interesting plants, fish, invertebrates, and other creatures in the sea and ocean. • Take a trip to a local aquarium. Sketch some underwater creature while there.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a class fish tank. • Look at 60x60 artist Walter Crump's intaglio print <i>Going Fishing</i> and discuss.
22.	Plants and flowers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prints from plant specimens were formed by sandwiching the specimens between lead and copper or steel and running it through a press. The detailed textures of the plants were pressed into the lead, which was then electrotyped for durability in using the lead as a printing plate. • Scientific illustrations were hand done or done by the nature printing technique described above. A number of plants with bulbs, root systems, intricate leaves and flowers could be brought into the classroom for inspiration of subject matter. • Compare native plants with exotic ones- what are the differences in appearance? What are the differences in environmental needs?
23.	Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food, like pizza or a layered cake, often has layers just like prints can have layers. What other food has layers? How can those foods be represented through printmaking? • Food in a still life as subject matter: fruit (apples, citrus fruit, exotic fruits), vegetables (green peppers, carrots, cabbage, ear of corn), bowl of candy, basket of eggs, container of pasta. Cut, slice, peel, group, arrange.
24.	Fun and games	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jose Guadalupe Posada created games and game boards using etching and stencil processes. • Create artist cards where each student prints a series of trading cards and students swap with each other. • Print the backs of playing cards. • Use game pieces or board games as subject matter.
25.	Happenstance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have five bags in the classroom, each labeled with a different part of speech, such as adjective, noun, verb, adverb, and prepositional phrase. Have each student write down a word on a slip of paper corresponding to that part of speech and place in the bag. Then have students take turns selecting a slip of paper from each bag to create a sentence. That will form the subject of their next print or drawing. • Create an Exquisite Corpse, a drawing and text game that the Surrealist played where the collaborative efforts of a small group produced a highly creative, subconscious product. Have students work in small groups of three or four. Each student has their own sheet of paper folded into equal sections of how many students are in their group. The top section is drawn on first, with the head of something. Continue lines down 1/4"-1/2" into the next section. Fold back top section so only those minimal lines are visible in the second section. Pass the paper to another member of the group where the body of something will be drawn. Continue lines down into the third section of the drawing, and fold the second section back. Pass to the third member of the group where the bottom of something will be drawn into the third section. Open and see the happenstance results. This drawing could be then adapted for printmaking.
26.	Harvest and Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thomas Hart Benton created beautiful prints with farming, agriculture, and crops as the focus.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit a farm or field and sketch. What do you see? Where do you see patterns? What can become a focal point? What crops are planted? What does the plant look like up close? How is it different from far away? • Create a still life of crops harvested in your area. Get objects from a farmer's market or farm stand.
27.	In and along the river	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What's in a river? Who depends on the water from a river? How do rivers get polluted? How have the functions of rivers changed over the last hundred years? What lives in a river? How can you indicate movement of water? • Take a look at a local river or stream and record the plants and animals you see. • Look closer inside the river at the insects and macro. invertebrates that live under rocks and in the muck- draw them over life size. • The study of rivers can be done in conjunction with a scientific unit on rivers and streams.
28.	Insects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insects can be beautiful, scary, creepy, and beneficial, and they are found everywhere. Collect samples of insects- find exoskeletons or dead bugs, make an insect specimen collection, or borrow samples from your local nature center. Or have live insects in your classroom, such as an ant farm or caterpillar habitat. Use magnifying glasses to look at the insects up close. How many sections do they have? Do they have wings? How big are they? What colors do you see? What patterns do you see on them?
29.	It was only a dream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you remember your dreams? What's the strangest dream you've had? What makes dreams so weird? • Study the work of the Surrealist artists. • Study dream interpretation, dream analysis, and/or Sigmund Freud.
30.	Know your Current Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honore Daumier created thousands of lithographs reacting to current events. We see these today in newspapers as political cartoons. Read a sampling of them from current newspapers and compare to the lithographs of Daumier. • Robert Rauschenberg incorporates popular culture and events into his lithographs. Discuss the origins of these images and the relationship of images within his prints.
31.	Landscape and Nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • James Abbott McNeill Whistler and Arthur Wesley Dow created prints of the landscape. Whistler's intaglio prints were more impressionistic in style, while Dow's relief prints were in the Arts and Crafts style. Compare the two printmakers' works. • John James Audubon created drawings, paintings and prints of birds. To get up-close to the birds, Audubon shot them and then wired them in place. The setting was designed as realistic as possible. How can accurate, detailed images of birds be done today? • Use postcards from far away places as inspiration. • Look at the landscape outside. What do you see? Trees? Buildings? Hills? Fields? Water? What happens to the landscape the further away it gets?
32.	Literary Prints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William Blake printed illustrations around the border of poems, such as <i>Tyger, Tyger Burning Bright</i>. Write a poem or select a poem to

		<p>use. What is the poem about? What is the mood of the work? Is there more than one interpretation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johannes Gutenberg is known for creating movable type, a pivotal point in history, allowing books to be printed at a quicker rate, thus increasing literacy by getting books into the hands of more people. • Alois Senefelder invented the process of lithography while finding a way to reproduce copies of his plays as cheap as possible. He discovered that writing on a limestone tablet with a crayon and used nitric acid to bite the written text into the tablet. Once he had found commercial viability for this process, he turned to creating lithographic printmaking full time. • Illustrate a favorite book or scene from a book. • Illustrate your own original story.
33.	Maps and cartography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps are a means of showing information for navigational purposes. Early maps were also full of drawings and were quite artistic. Take a look at some early maps, both hand drawn and printed ones. Compare maps with visual landmarks, maps with longitude and latitude lines, topographical maps, and geographical maps. What are the features of a map? What visual information do they contain? What are the easiest maps to read? What are the most interesting to look at? What maps are most like a work of art?
34.	Money	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient Roman coins were made by stamping metal disks with a die, similar to the way coins are made today. But the three-dimensional relief on coins began with a drawing. The recent series of state quarters and now the new presidential dollar coins have given coins a higher profile in the variety of designs. Explore the U.S. Mint site on the process of making coins http://www.usmint.gov/. Coins also have an interesting relief texture for rubbings and prints. • Paper money is made by engraving steel plates and printing using an intaglio process. Explore the features and designs of the new bills. Go to the U.S. Bureau of Printing and Engraving site http://www.moneyfactory.gov/ for information on printing money.
35.	Musical instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Musical instruments have interesting shapes, patterns, and linear qualities. Use real examples of instruments in the classroom, such as a clarinet, a violin, trumpet, drum, flute, tuba, or guitar.
36.	Mythology and Legends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study the myths of the gods and goddesses of ancient Greece and Rome. • Study the legends and tall tails of America. • Due to the huge success of the Harry Potter series by JK Rowling as well as recent movie adaptation of JRR Tolkien's <i>Lord of the Rings</i>, wizards and wizardry have gained in popularity. What is a wizard? What special skills do they have? Who was Merlin? Compare and contrast Merlin with Harry Potter and Gandalf. Also view the 60x60 print <i>Merlyn Says</i> by Joel Beckworth.
37. T	New Technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional forms of printmaking include relief, intaglio, lithography, and screen printing. What are some of the new technologies used in printmaking? Why do you think some of these new technologies are not as readily accepted as using traditional forms? • We are now currently in the information age, the digital age, and the

		wireless age. What kinds of new technologies and innovations have been created since you were born? Where do you think technology will go in the next 5 years? 10 years? 50 years?
38.	Night at the movies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a movie poster advertising a favorite movie. • Take an actor or actress, and assemble a montage of at least three different movies they've been in. • Imagine how a movie would look if it was a cartoon or computer animated instead of using actors. • Read a description for a movie not seen and create an image illustrating that movie.
39.	Optical Illusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optical illusions are something that trick the eye. Artists such as MC Escher with his tessellations and Bridget Riley with her works done in an Op Art style challenges our perceptions by working with shape and line. Look at examples of Escher's and Riley's work in addition to other optical illusions. How do they trick the eye?
40.	Pets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you have a pet? What kinds of pets do you have? What kinds of pets do you want to have? Is your pet (real or imagined) hairy or scaly? Does it run or swim? Do you keep it in a cage or container? What is the pet's name? How do you interact with your pet? • Have a class pet if possible, such as fish, turtle, hamster, guinea pig, or lizard.
41.	Portraits and the Figure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look at the portrait prints of Andy Warhol, Pablo Picasso, Rembrandt van Rijn, George Baselitz, Otto Dix, Max Beckman, Mary Cassatt, and Chuck Close. How is the figure depicted? What does the portrait reveal about the sitter? What clues you into the personality of the sitter? • What works of art are most famous for being portraits or self-portraits? • How are portraits typically done today? How does that differ from methods in the past?
42.	Skyscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vija Celmins portrayed not only the sea but the sky as well. How does she depict the sky in her prints? • What is included in a skyscape? • Look at the sky in different atmospheric conditions and different times of day. Record the sky with different types of clouds. Record the night sky with changes in the moon.
43.	Social concerns and commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Francisco Goya portrayed the horrors of war in <i>The Disasters of War</i> and the folly of life in <i>Los Caprichos</i>, both intaglio print series done in the late 18th/early 19th century. How do these prints relate to current events today? • Kathe Kollwitz also portrayed the horrors of war in her prints of the early 20th century. Prints, using lithography, intaglio, and relief techniques, portrayed peasants, war, mother and child (with the child often portrayed as dead), death, and self-portraits. • William Hogarth created a number of prints, often series of prints made after paintings. These prints were comments on the vanity of life, such as <i>Marriage a la Mode</i> which depicted a couple married for money and convenience and not for love. • Rockwell Kent was an author and artist of the early 20th century. He

		illustrated many books, including <i>Moby Dick</i> . He became increasingly more involved with the plight of the average worker, and became sympathetic with the Communist party. His <i>Worker's of the World Unite</i> , a wood engraving, is among his most recognized works.
44.	Street scene; my neighborhood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does your street look like? What do the buildings look like? Are there apartment buildings, single family homes, or businesses? Is there a sidewalk? How close are the buildings to one another? What are the buildings made of? What is the street made of? How many yards do you see? Is there grass growing on the properties? Where do children play outside? Are cars parked on the street? Is it a through street that gets a lot of traffic?
45.	Symbols and Symbol Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A symbol is a representation of something else, and it can be richly layered with meaning. What symbols do you know? What do they mean? Why do people use symbols? Where are symbols used? Look at some of the work in the 60x60 exhibition. What symbols do you see that are easy to recognize? Do the artists use symbols that are difficult to understand or interpret? • Jim Dine often uses hearts in his artwork. What does the heart represent? Jasper Johns often uses flags and numbers in his artwork. What do they represent? • What symbols are important to you? Do you have your own set of symbols? • Look up what some symbols mean, such as a circle, a spiral, a peacock, or a cup.
46.	Table setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elizabeth Murray often focused on domestic subjects, such as teacups. Why? What do they mean? Also look at the work <i>Teacups and Flying Saucers</i> by 60x60 artist Janet Ballweg and discuss. • Plates come in all sorts of patterns and shapes. Platters become even more decorative. Look at as many different plates and place settings as possible. (Also consider the work <i>The Dinner Party</i> by Judy Chicago.) What patterns do you see? How does the pattern compliment the shape of the plate or platter? Create your own plate by creating a relief plate in a circular format.
47.	The Alphabet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an alphabet book. • Brainstorm as many different things that begin with each letter of the alphabet. • Consider the work <i>Secrets' Box XIV</i> by Charles Massey, Jr. with the strong linear quality of the Z's, the objects contained within it, and the puzzling title.
48.	The circus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pablo Picasso, Paul Klee and other artists in the early 20th century incorporated circus performers into their work. Take a look at some of these prints, such as Klee's <i>Tightrope Walker</i>. • Who performs at a circus? What animals do you see? What events happen? What are the sounds of the circus? What colors and patterns do you see at the circus?
49.	The four seasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiroshige depicted the four seasons in his prints. • What are the four seasons? What changes occur in each of the seasons? Where is the change of seasons most visible? What colors mark the four seasons?

50.	The Supernatural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spooky Tales, Halloween, unexplained phenomena all make for interesting subject matter, especially monotypes. Even the second print taken from a monotype plate is called a “ghost print.”
51.	The zoo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What animals are in a zoo? Brainstorm a list. If possible, take a field trip to a zoo and draw from life. 60x60 artist Robin Kaneshiro turned an alligator vertically so it’s standing in <i>Standing Alligator</i>. Consider new ways animals can move, sit, or stand.
52.	Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The act of transformation is when one object or feeling changes into something else, such as a caterpillar turning into a butterfly or when an event or discovery changes someone’s life. List other examples of transformation. Artists Odilon Redon, Kiki Smith, and Melanie Yazzie address the concept of transformation in their work. Look at examples of the artists’ works. Create a diptych, or a two paneled work, that demonstrates the idea of transformation. Use opposite relationships, changes in matter, transformations in appearance, or a progression of conceptual changes.
53.	Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How do people get around? How has transportation changed in the last 300 (100, 50, 25, 10) years? What will the new transportation of the future look like? What are the benefits of public transit? What are low impact methods of transportation? Look at the Italian Futurists of the early 20th century for inspiration Study one or a variety of types of transportation, such as planes, cars, horses, carriages, wheelchairs, walking, bicycles, trains, or buses Use bicycles or bicycle wheels in a still life.
54.	Travelogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a poster encouraging others to visit a state park in the style of vintage posters from the 1920s-60s. Create a postcard or series of postcards depicting your town.
55.	Trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees have a very linear quality, perfect for subject matter in creating prints. Use the bark on a tree to create texture by placing paper on it and rubbing over it. Draw the many species of tree in your area, using the illustration to help identify the type of tree. Use leaves to create a frottage by doing a rubbing or create a print by rolling ink or paint to the raised areas of the leaf. Look at the negative/positive space relation between the branches of the tree.
56.	Tropical Rainforest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rainforests have different layers: the emergent layer, canopy, understory, and the forest floor. Represent each layer with a separate block for printmaking. What lives in a rainforest? Jaguars, boas, leopards, spider monkeys, toucans, poison-arrow frogs, birds of paradise are just a few. Rainforests contain a wealth of plants that are used in products and for

		<p>medicinal purposes. Research some of the millions of plants found only in the rainforest.</p>
57.	Oceans and Seas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is an ocean? How do oceans differ from rivers? Where are oceans? What lives in an ocean? How do the oceans affect our lives? What lives in an ocean? • Vija Celmins depicts water and waves in an abstract way. Record the movement of water. How would you show the water? • Japanese artists Hiroshige and Hokusai depicted scenes of water and waves. Hokusai's <i>The Great Wave</i> shows a giant wave from a tsunami suspended in mid-air, framing Mt. Fuji in the background. The water in Hokusai's and Hiroshige's prints suspends the law of physics, as it is frozen in time.
58.	Vanitas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vanitas is a type of still life that alludes to the vanity of life and that life is fleeting and transient. The most common symbols of vanitas are skulls, fruit (especially rotten fruit), and snuffed out candles. • Look at 17th century Dutch still lifes as well as contemporary ones by artists such as Audrey Flack and some of the art in the 60x60 show.
59.	Visual music	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can the auditory sensation of music be seen visually? Does music have color? How is the rhythm in music similar to the rhythm in art? • Look at artists such as Wasily Kandinsky for correlation to music • Play music in the classroom and have students draw/paint to capture the essence of the music (to be translated into linear prints or monotypes).
60.	Which came first? The title or the work?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It seems that most artists title their work of art after it's created, but not all! Come up with an imaginative, descriptive title then create your work. • Come up with three different titles for a work of art before it is even created and write each title on a different strip of paper. Assemble all these potential titles together in a container and mix. Pull out one of the strips. What does it say? What will your work of art be about?