



FRANK
LLOYD
WRIGHT
TRUST

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT'S STAINED GLASS

GRADE: 3-5

TIME: Three 60-minute sessions

Students will begin by learning about the history of Frank Lloyd Wright's life. They will also learn about the various art forms such as furniture, textiles and stained glass that permeated every aspect of Frank Lloyd Wright's designs. Students will then be asked to create their own unique designs or trace a Wright original on transparency paper. Students will gain insight into Frank Lloyd Wright's style and design.

INTEGRATED SUBJECTS: Visual Arts, Social Studies

OBJECTIVES

MATERIALS | RESOURCES

Clear transparencies

Rulers

Black Sharpie marker

Colored Sharpie markers

Technology: Apple TV, computer & document camera

Images of Wright art glass prints

Resources found on Teaching By Design:

<https://www.teachingbydesign.org/>

"Why Frank Lloyd Wright is America's

Best Architect" video: [https://](https://youtu.be/cVZ5s7X7-Zo?si=AEinKWZ1teVXnwNd&t=111)

[youtu.be/cVZ5s7X7-](https://youtu.be/cVZ5s7X7-Zo?si=AEinKWZ1teVXnwNd&t=111)

[Zo?si=AEinKWZ1teVXnwNd&t=111](https://youtu.be/cVZ5s7X7-Zo?si=AEinKWZ1teVXnwNd&t=111)

"How Stained Glass is Made"

video: [https://youtu.be/](https://youtu.be/W5NOrG888CI?si=T-St4tPHEzMqb1-y)

[W5NOrG888CI?si=T-](https://youtu.be/W5NOrG888CI?si=T-St4tPHEzMqb1-y)

[St4tPHEzMqb1-y](https://youtu.be/W5NOrG888CI?si=T-St4tPHEzMqb1-y)

Frank Lloyd Wright Biography (Appendix A)

Step-by-step example sheet (Appendix B)

1. Participants will learn about Frank Lloyd Wright's life and architecture.
2. Students will learn about the process of stained glass creation.
3. Students will become familiar with the elements of design, including line, shape, color pattern and repetition.
4. Students will recognize and identify design elements in Frank Lloyd Wright's art forms, including textiles, furniture and glass.
5. Students will gain skills using a ruler or other template to create a balanced composition.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

1. Who was Frank Lloyd Wright?
2. What forms of artwork did Frank Lloyd Wright create?
3. Can a building be a work of art? Can furniture and windows be works of art?
4. How do artists use line, shape and color to create a balanced composition?
5. What types of lines and shapes are used in Frank Lloyd Wright's leaded glass?

LESSON PROCEDURE

ENGAGE

Session One

- Introduce Frank Lloyd Wright to your students. You can utilize the video [Why Frank Lloyd Wright is America's Best Architect](#) (1:50-9:35) as an introduction, utilize research resources from [Teaching By Design](#) or use the brief biography information included in Appendix A of this lesson.
- Give your students an opportunity to look at Wright's buildings, art glass, and furniture.
- Play video [How Stained Glass is Made](#) to give students an understanding of art glass. Then display or distribute images of Wright's art glass for students to observe.
- After students have viewed images of Wright's art glass, use a Kagan Mix-Pair-Share activity to lead a discussion of the following questions:
 - ◇ Who was Frank Lloyd Wright?
 - ◇ What kind of art did Frank Lloyd Wright create?
 - ◇ Can a building be a work of art?
 - ◇ Can a window be a work of art?
 - ◇ What types of lines and shapes are used in Frank Lloyd Wright's windows?
- Use the instructions below to lead the Kagan Mix-Pair-Share:
 - ◇ Ask the first question. Play upbeat music as students walk around the room.
 - ◇ When the music stops, instruct students to pair up with the student that is closest to them. Direct students to give that student a high five.
 - ◇ Set a timer for 30 seconds for the first student to answer the first question. After 30 seconds, the second student responds to the same question.
 - ◇ After both students have had their turns responding to the question, tell students to thank the other student for sharing. Continue until students have answered all five questions, or until you wish to conclude the activity.

DESIGN

Session Two

- Students can choose to create a Frank Lloyd Wright-inspired art glass design of their own creation, or educators can print off art glass designs on 8.5 x 11 in. paper for students to trace on tracing paper.
 - ◇ (Tip: Have students creating their own designs practice sketching them out on scratch paper first. From there, students can trace their own designs from paper to transparency.)
- Students will use rulers and Sharpie markers for tracing.
- For a step-by-step procedure and beautiful student-created examples, please refer to Appendix B of this lesson plan.

CRITIQUE AND INTERPRET

Session Two

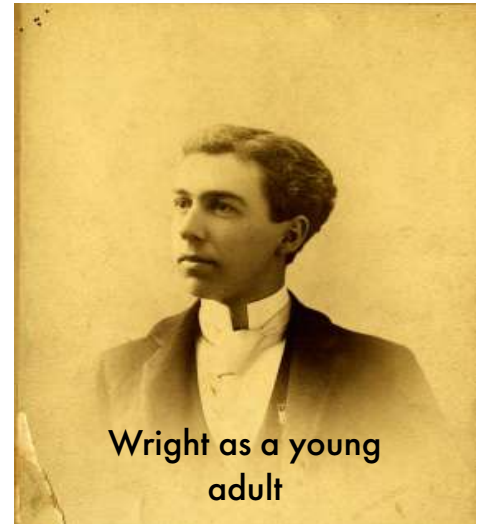
- Create a classroom display of window designs.
- Ask participants to reflect on what they learned from the Kagan Mix-Pair-Share activity.
- Ask students to reflect or comment on their design and to discuss any challenges they encountered.
- Ask participants if they would like to create an actual window using their own designs.

APPENDIX A- WHO IS FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT?



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Frank Lloyd Wright was born in 1867 in Richland Center, Wisconsin. When he was a child, his mother gave him a special set of toys called Froebel Blocks. Wright loved learning about shapes and geometry as he played with the blocks. When Wright was a teenager, he worked on his uncle's farm. He discovered that he loved plants, animals, and nature. He was inspired by the long, flat landscapes of the prairies near his family's home.



Wright as a young adult



Froebel Blocks, Sets 3 & 4

When Wright grew up, he decided to become an architect. An architect is someone who designs buildings. He was inspired by his love of shapes and nature to design a new style of buildings. Wright moved to Chicago, where he designed hundreds of homes, including one for himself and his family. During his time in Chicago, Wright created the Prairie style, which is a type of architecture inspired by the long lines of the American prairie and focuses on the connection between a building and its nearby environment.



After living in Chicago, Wright moved back to Wisconsin, and eventually Arizona. He designed buildings all over the United States, including homes, offices, and even a museum. Some of Wright's most notable buildings are his Home and Studio in Oak Park and the Frederick C. Robie House in Chicago. They use natural colors and materials to blend in with the environment.

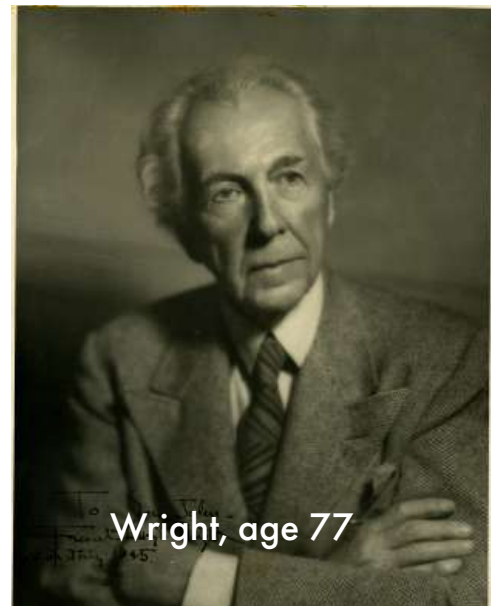


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Wright passed away in 1959 in Phoenix, Arizona. Wright's career lasted nearly seventy years. He became famous for his new style of design and is still known as one of the most famous architects in the United States.



Frederick C. Robie House, Chicago, IL



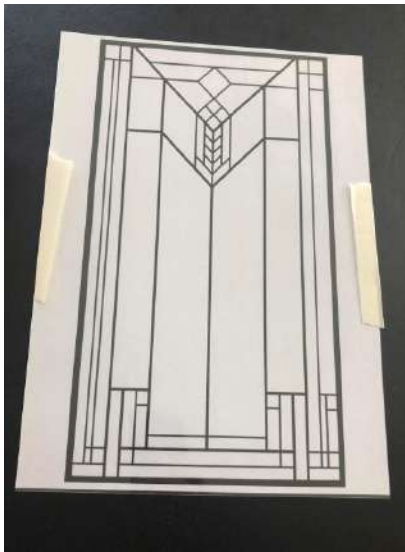
Wright, age 77



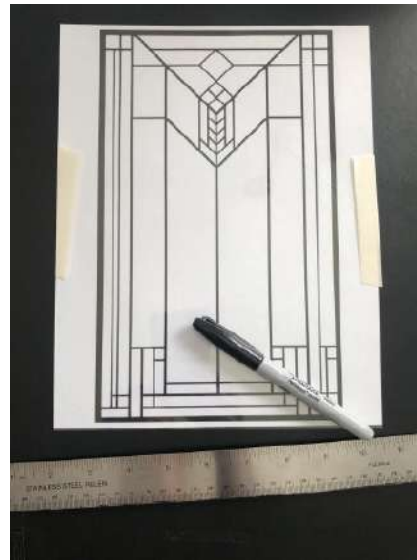
Frank Lloyd Wright Home and Studio, Oak Park, IL

APPENDIX B- WRIGHT'S STAINED GLASS

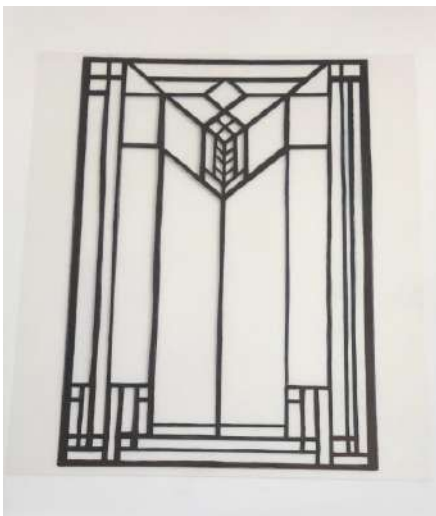
Step 1: Create your own design or choose a Frank Lloyd Wright design & tape the transparency on top of image.



Step 2: Use a ruler and a black Sharpie marker to trace all shapes and lines.



Step 3: Remove the tape and image.



Step 4: Use colored Sharpie markers to create a colorful, balanced composition.



APPENDIX B- WRIGHT'S STAINED GLASS

Step 5: Add a black border to the sides

- Cut 1" strips of black paper & fold in half.
- Open the folded paper & use a glue stick to glue the inside of the paper.
- Slide the transparency into the folded paper.
- Hold down the black border for 10 seconds to make sure it is glued down.
- Repeat these steps for the second side.
- Use scissors to trim any extra paper.

STUDENT EXAMPLES:

