



Welcome to  
Art with  
Mrs. Sparks  
*COMICS*

Note: If you have internet, log on and check out all the videos for this project.

# Famous Comic Strips for Kids:

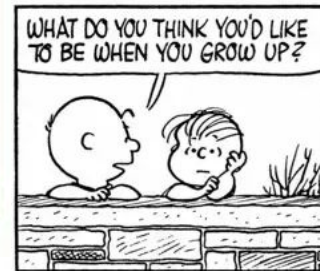
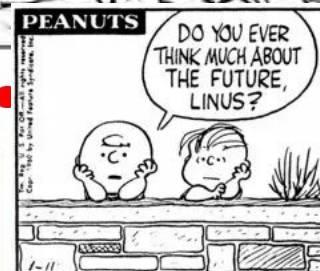
Calvin and Hobbes by Bill Watterson



Peanuts by Charles Schulz



Garfield By Jim Davis

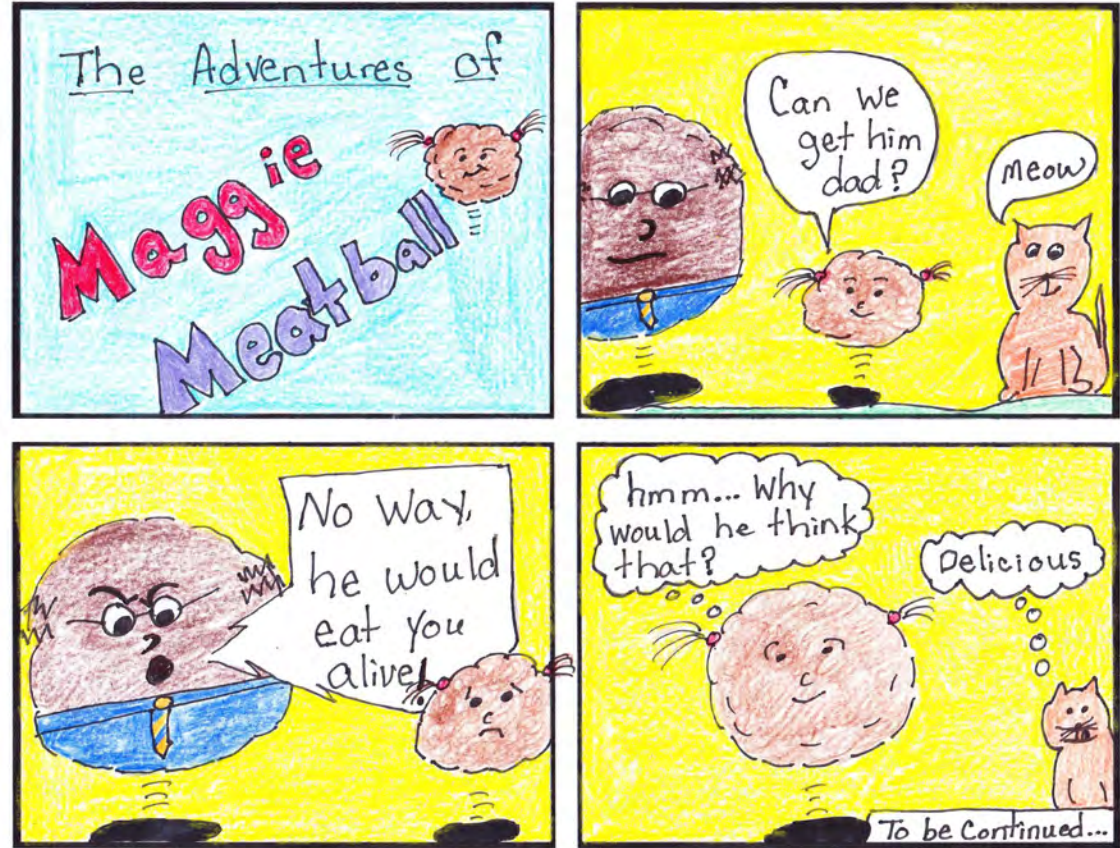




# Today's Goal:

Use your imagination and make a comic strip that you can share with your family.

Sample:



I would love to see your masterpiece! Please take a picture and email it to me at [tsparks@fremont.net](mailto:tsparks@fremont.net).  
Office hours: Tues. & Thurs. 12:00-2:00 924-7226

# 1: Generating an Idea:

To find a funny idea, think of these things:

- A conflict
- Ironical situations
- Games you like to play
- Misunderstandings
- Experiences you've had
- Times you laughed
- Obsessions



Dave McDonald is the author/illustrator of a new graphic novel series for kids called Hamster S.A.M. He is great at teaching kids how to make comics. Click here for some ideas.



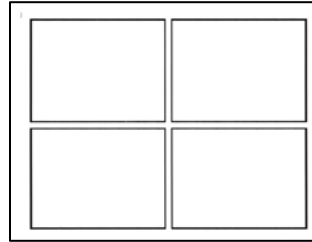
# 2: Setting Up Your Comic Strip:

Here are options for arranging your comic panels:

- Cut your paper in half horizontally. Fold each piece in half vertically and glue or tape it together to make 4 panels in a row.



- Make four panels on a page.



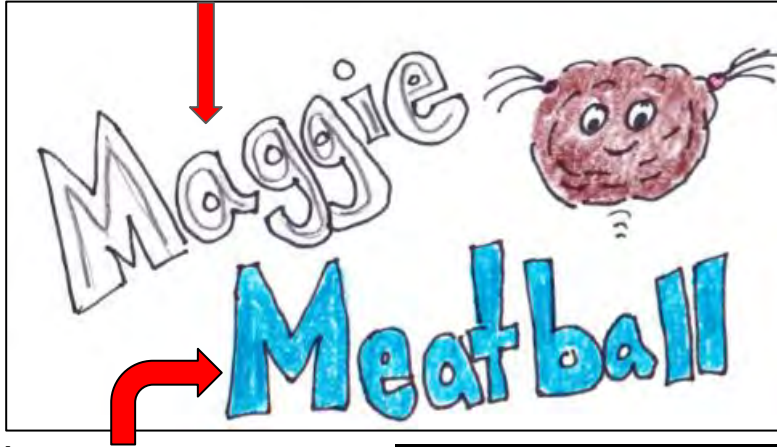
Check out these interesting arrangements from Dave McDonald.





### 3: Title Page

Make the title panel exciting with block lettering. First, draw the title with pencil. Then go around the letters wider to make them blocked.



You can erase your pencil and color in your words. You could also make designs in the words.

[Click here for more directions.](#)



### Pop Art Words

Since you cannot show actual movements in a comic, sometimes artists insert a word to show movement occurred.



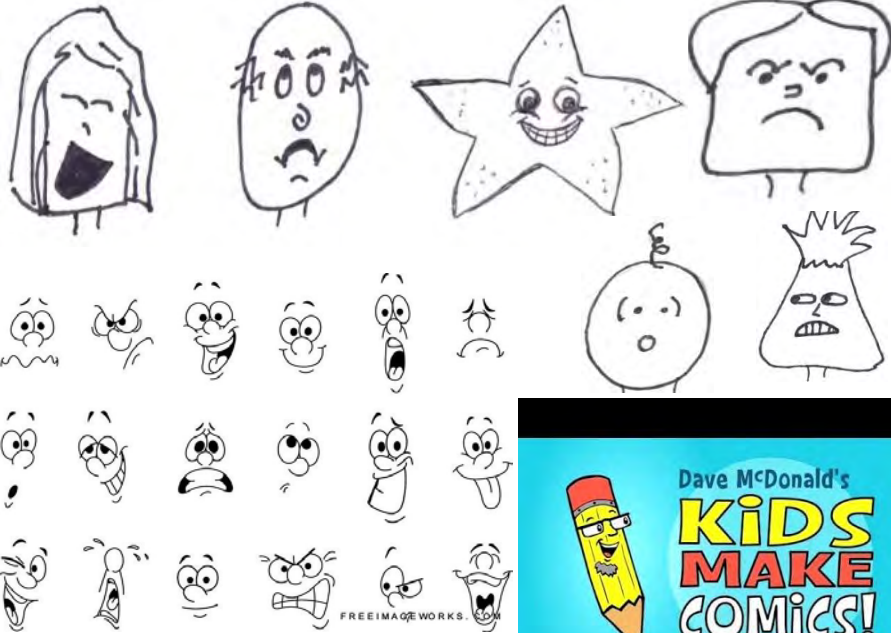
Fun fact: Sound words are called onomatopoeias.

This style of art became famous in the 1960's with the artists Roy Lichtenstein. Below is some of his artwork.



## 4: Characters

Your characters can be simple. Here are some examples of simple shapes and faces for characters.

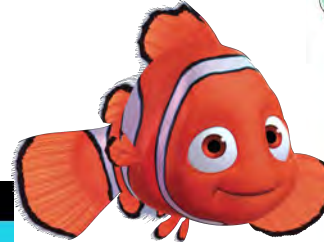


Click here for more ideas. 



## Personification:

Not all your characters have to be people. Personification is the act of giving a non-human object human characteristics. Here are some examples.





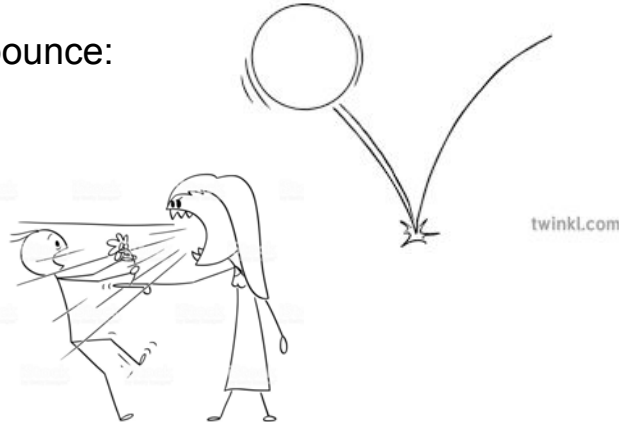
## 5: Motion Lines

Motion lines show moving in a comic. If objects are moving, add extra emphasis to your comics with these simple motion lines.

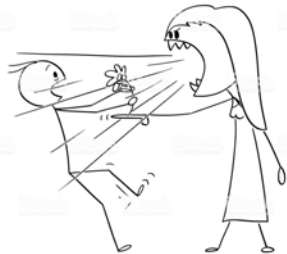
Running:



Jump/bounce:



Yell:



Click the link to get some great ideas. These are more in-depth if you love making comics and want to bring yours to the next level!

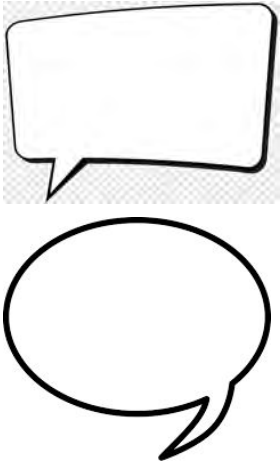


## 6: Text bubbles

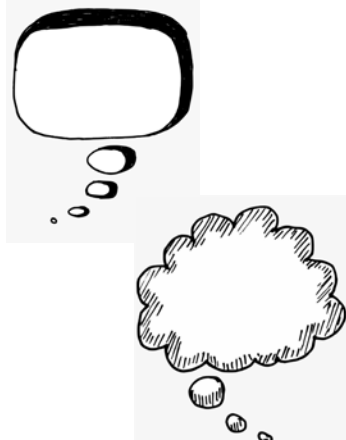
**There are two types of text bubbles- talking and thinking.**

Comics are always read from left to right. So make sure the first words you want the reader to read are farthest to the left.

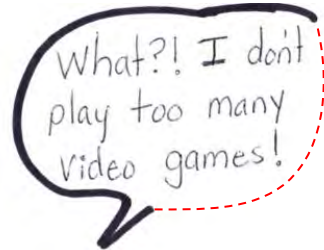
Solid “straight” lines mean someone is talking.



Cloud shaped or broken lines mean someone is thinking.



**Hint: Make the words first! Then put the box around them.**



Often times kids make the text bubbles first and the words do not fit inside it. Don't make that mistake! Make the words then put the box around them.



Here you can see, Jon is talking and Garfield is thinking.





5th grade sample



2nd grade sample



6th Grade Sample

