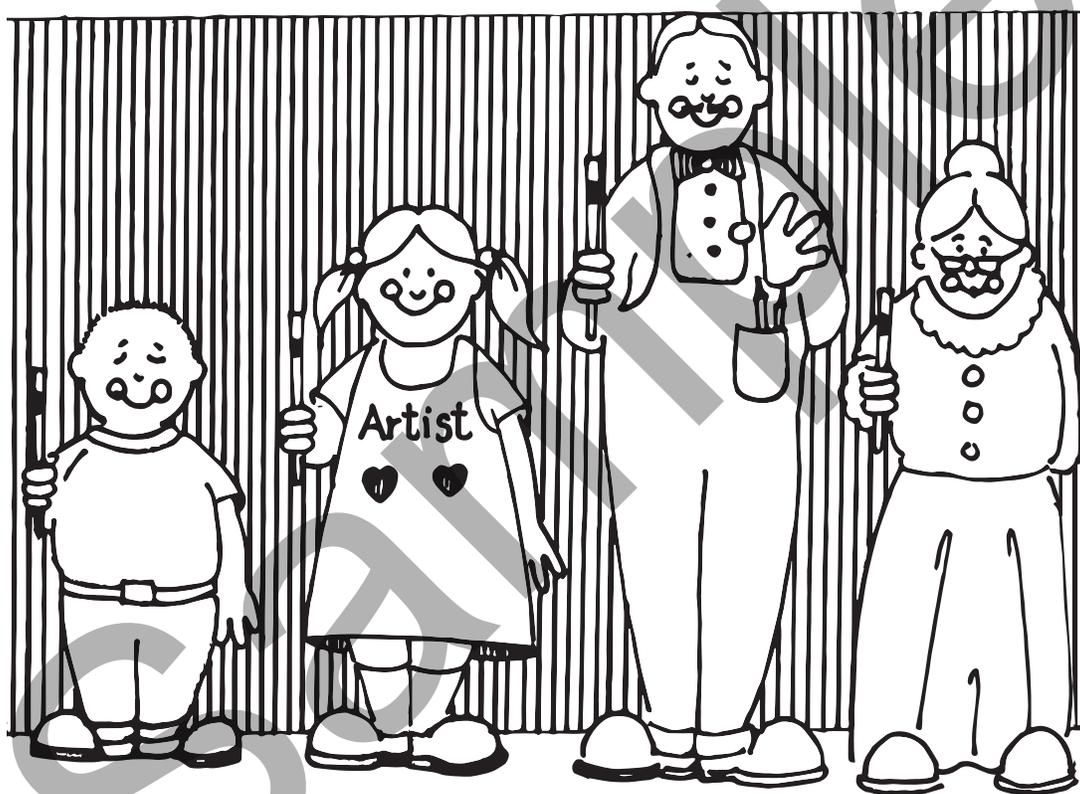


I CAN DO ALL THINGS

by Barry Stebbing



MY FATHER'S WORLD[®]

From the Author

Dear Boys and Girls, Moms and Dads, Grandpops and Grandmoms:

Welcome to our beginning book on drawing, color, and painting. This text is intended for 6 year olds all the way to 100 year olds! *I Can Do All Things* has been created for everyone who wants to learn how to draw and paint. We hope you enjoy this book!

Learning to draw and paint is a discipline. It is important to have a good attitude. Much of what you learn comes from determination. Take one step at a time. Build “precept upon precept.” And remember, “I can do all things through Christ who strengthens me” (Philippians 4:13).

In Christ,


Barry. F. Stebbing

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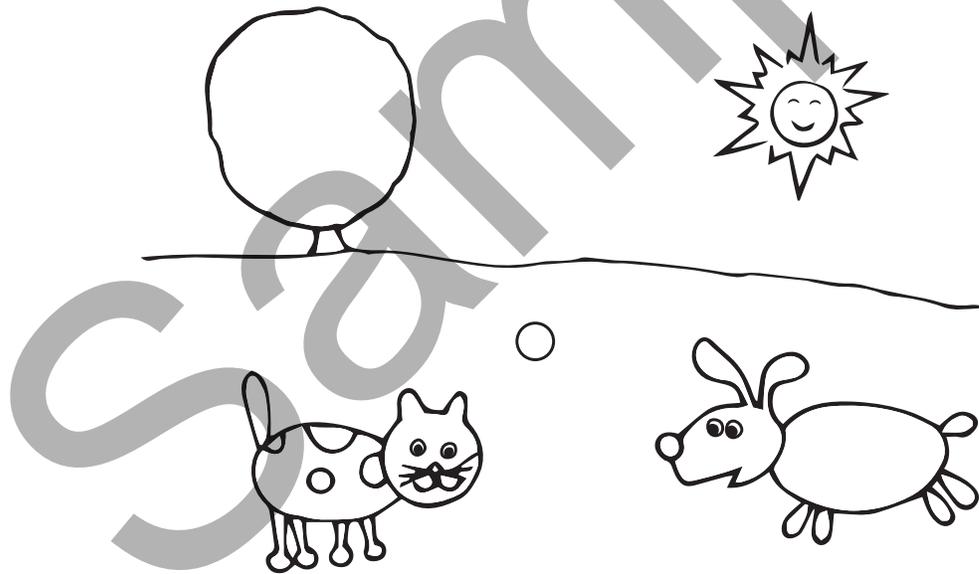
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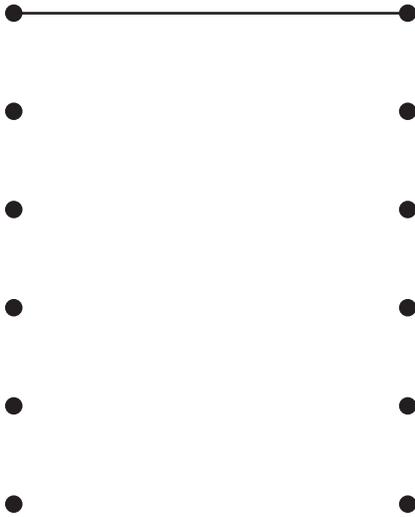


"I can do all things through Christ who strengthens me."

—Philippians 4:13 (NKJV)

Practice Exercise A: Drawing Straight Lines—Connecting the Dots

For your first exercise, let's practice drawing straight lines. Learning to draw a straight line without a ruler is one of the most important fundamentals in drawing.

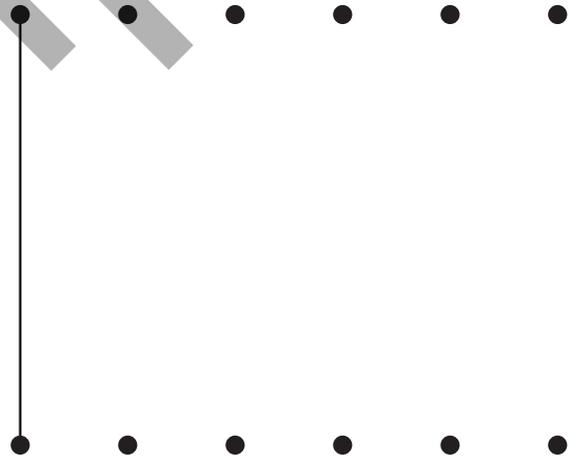


1. Horizontal Lines Go Across

Using your colored pencils, connect each pair of dots with *horizontal lines* (straight across from left to right). Draw each line as straight as you can, using a different color for each.

2. Vertical Lines Go Down

Connect these dots with *vertical lines* (straight down), using a different colored pencil for each.



3. Long Horizontal Lines

Finally, draw l-o-o-o-n-g horizontal lines that connect the dots.



Practice Exercise B: More L-o-o-o-n-g Straight Lines

Let's practice drawing some more straight lines.

Connect the top and bottom of the arrow by drawing two long lines with your brown colored pencil. Can you add parallel lines in the feathers, as in the example? Then draw the entire arrow yourself using straight lines.

Connect the eraser to the point of the pencil with two long, straight lines. Then draw your own pencil. The two lines that go around the top of the pencil are curved because pencils are round.

Arrow

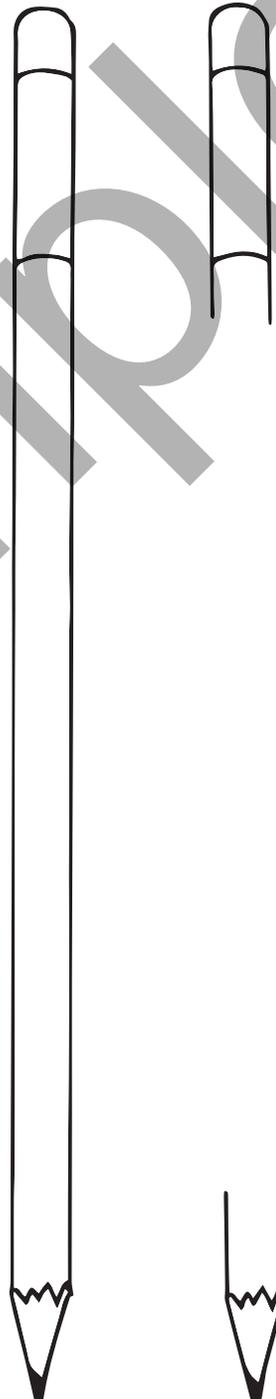
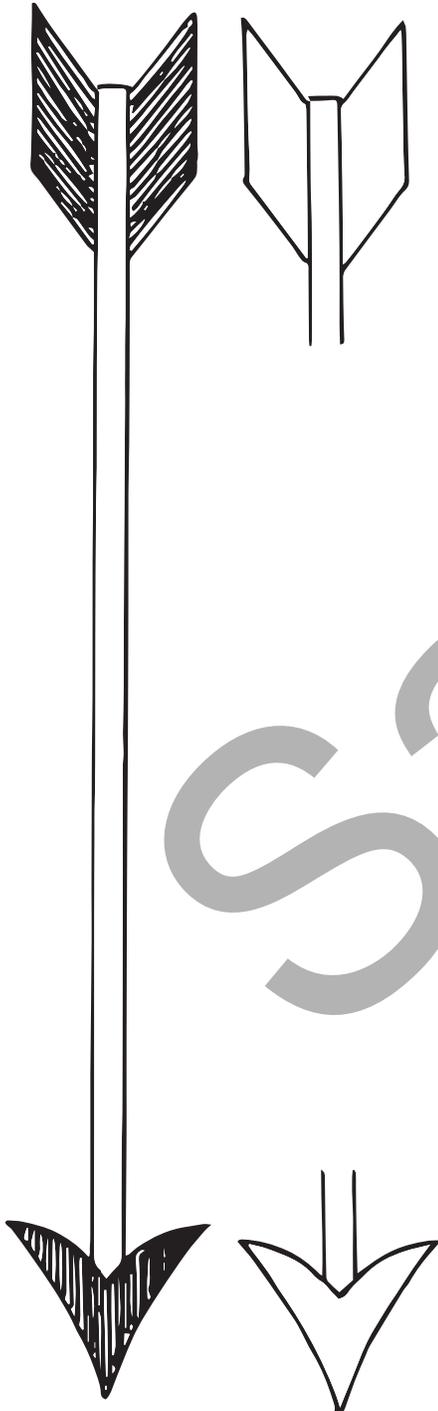
Connect top and bottom.

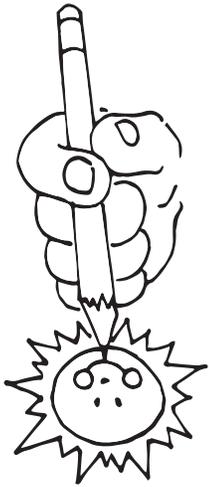
Draw your arrow here.

Pencil

Connect top and bottom.

Draw your pencil here.





Beginning Drawing

Drawing is commanding your pencil to do what you want it to do. This is not as easy as it sounds! Remember:

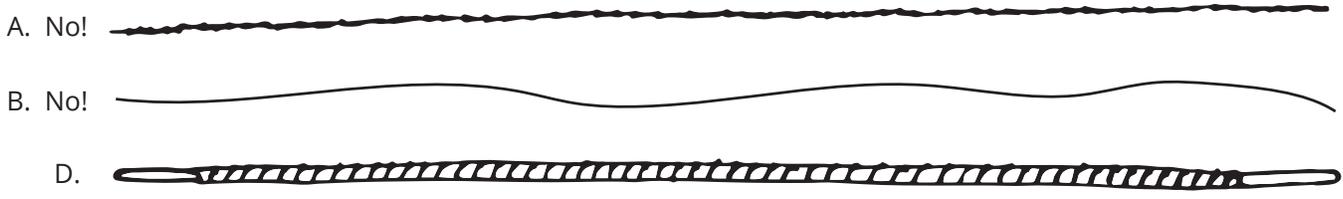
- The more **patient** you are, the more your hand and pencil will do what you want them to do.
- The more you practice the better you will become.

Rules for beginning drawing

- 1. Sharpen Your Pencils:** Always have a sharp pencil point. This is very important in drawing. Use an electric or hand-held pencil sharpener.
- 2. Store your Art Pencils Properly:** It is important to take care of your art materials. The best way to store your pencils is in a jar or cup with all the points facing up.
- 3. Do Not Use Regular Pencils with Colored Pencils:** Do your drawings either with only a regular pencil or with all colored pencils. The lead of a regular pencil is too shiny and doesn't mix well with colored pencil lead. We recommend that you use your brown or black colored pencil as your drawing pencil, or purchase special drawing pencils.
- 4. Hold your Pencil Away from the Point:** Some students hold their pencils tightly, close to the point. Learn how to draw in a relaxed manner. Holding your pencil farther from the point will help you relax.
- 5. Draw Lightly:** Many beginning students draw with a heavy hand and make dark lines. We will teach you to begin your picture by drawing lightly. After everything is drawn correctly you can go over your light drawing with a darker pencil.
- 6. Don't Use a Ruler:** Learn how to draw lines freehand, without the use of a ruler. This will teach you control, being able to make the pencil do what you want it to do.
- 7. Don't Use an Eraser:** One of the first things I would hear in my beginning drawing classes was the sound of erasers! As you learn to draw lightly you will build confidence in your drawing skills.
- 8. Listen to Classical Music:** Classical music can be very inspiring, especially during art time.

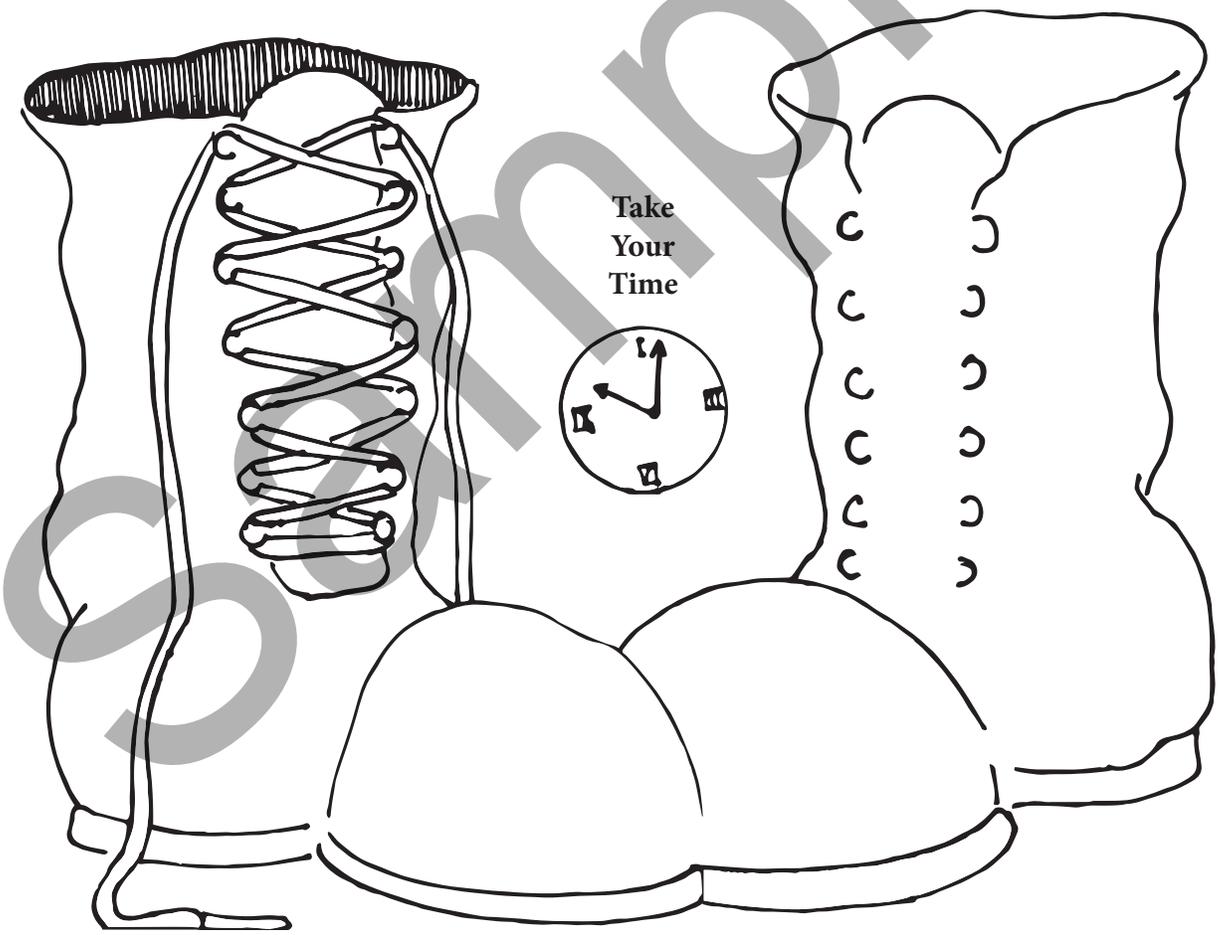
Teacher's Note: Younger children whose motor skills are not yet developed may struggle with these drawing lessons, especially from Lesson 12 onward. There may also be difficulty because we are teaching a structured program based on *fundamentals* (such as shading with lines), which can be somewhat tedious for younger children. Consider breaking these lessons into shorter segments, beginning with only a few minutes, gradually increasing the length of the lessons.

Lesson #1: Long Lines and Shoestrings



C.

Learning to draw is practicing *control*, or teaching your pencil to do what you want it to do. Let's practice control by drawing shoestrings. The best way to draw long lines is to patiently guide your pencil along with control. Take your time. **There is no rush!** However, do not inch your pencil across the paper like an ant walking through the desert (A). And don't be in such a hurry that your lines look sloppy (B). Draw a shoestring with stripes in the long figure box on the left (C) going down the side of the page. Make sure to use two lines to draw a shoestring to show its thickness. Draw stripes going **around** the shoestring just like the one above (D). Finally, draw a shoestring in the boot below just like the one on the left. Remember, take your time and practice control.



Lesson #2: Draw Your Shoe

On a plain sheet of paper draw one of your shoes. Make sure to draw the shoestring with controlled lines. Start your drawing lightly with your yellow colored pencil and then go over it with your brown pencil. If you have problems drawing this have your mother or teacher draw it for you and then you can draw the shoestring.