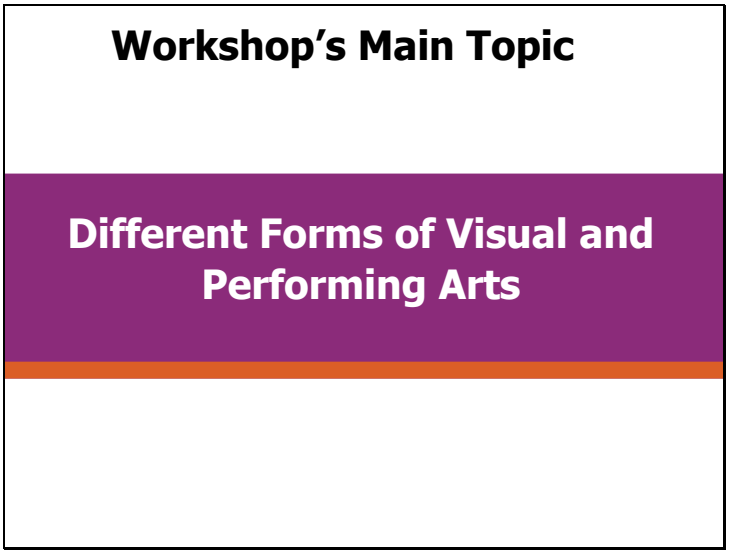
Slide 1

Welcome to the “Everyone Can Do Arts!” workshop.

Slide 2



The "Everyone Can Do Arts" workshop is dedicated to the different forms of visual and performing arts as tools for social inclusion.

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During this 8-hour workshop you will be introduced with the topics of: Performing Arts, Art and Storytelling, Visual Arts and Urban Art.

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Topic Nr. 1: Performing Arts

The first session of this workshop is dealing with the topic of Performing Arts and how they can be used as a tool for inclusion.

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For getting to know each other better let's implement the activity "Look what I've got". You were asked to bring one or two personal items like photographs, clothes, music, movies etc. Now it's time to talk about this items. What these items tell the other members of the group about yourself?

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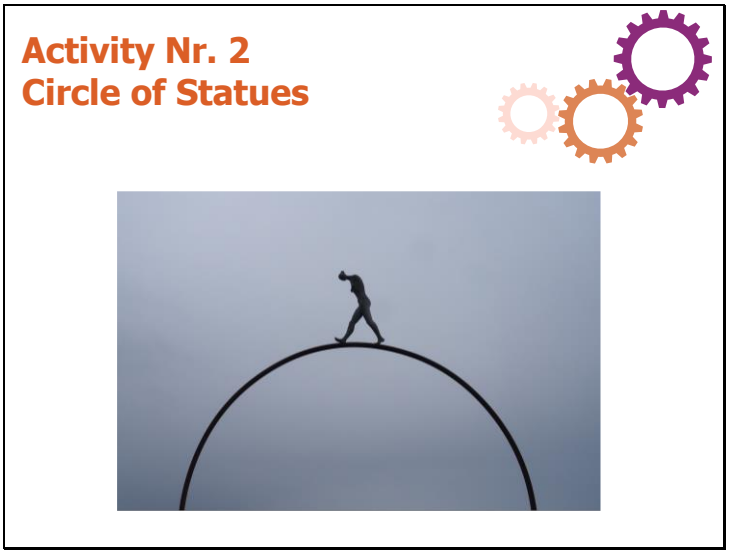

Now that we started knowing each other let's play a game called "Circles of Statues". The aim of this activity is to stimulate you to use your bodies to express various concepts, to expand your view and understanding towards different concepts and to define stereotypes and prejudices.

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What we mean by the term “Performing Arts”?

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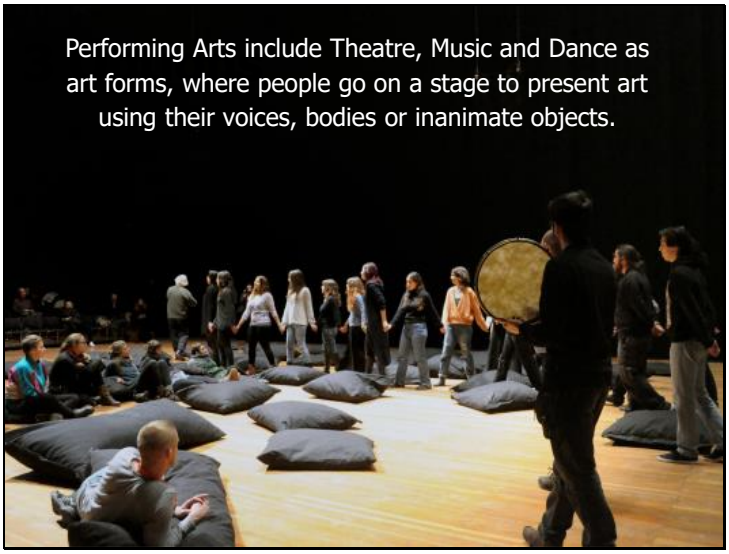
Performing Arts include Theatre, Music and Dance as art forms, where people go on a stage to present art using their voices, bodies or inanimate objects.

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Theatre is an art form that involves people very intimately. It creates a save space where participants can (re)enact any possible situation. Whether it is re-enacting a real situation or imagining a course of events. Theatre can act as a bridge between people of different origins, as language is not necessarily required. Through facial and gestural expressions communication can happen without words. Furthermore, drama fosters participation, collective action and social interaction. The variety of behaviours and thoughts that actors bring into the process, build the base for an open-minded debate.

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One method that emphasizes that aspect of theatre is “Forum Theatre”. It was developed by August Boal, in the 1970’s as a part of the “Theatre of the oppressed”. A scene, usually depicting a societal issue, is played twice. The second time, any person from the audience can intervene by taking on one of the characters roles and acting differently this time, trying to generate and alternative outcome. This method creates an open environment that enables all people in the room to participate actively, to engage in a discussion, to experience empathy and give a voice to the voiceless.

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The Theatre of the Oppressed (TO) describes theatrical forms that the Brazilian theatre practitioner Augusto Boal first elaborated in the 1970s, initially in Brazil and later in Europe. Boal's techniques use theatre as means of promoting social and political change. In the Theatre of the Oppressed, the audience becomes active, such that as "spect-actors" they explore, show, analyse and transform the reality in which they are living.

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Activity Nr. 3
Images of Oppression

Now let's see in practice how this art form is used. We are going to implement the activity named "Images of Oppression" aiming at narrowing down the potential situations that could be included in the Forum Theatre performance, at helping you to identify the key actors in a situation of oppression, and at understanding more deeply the most important types of oppression.

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The roles of Forum Theatre are:

- Oppressed: the main character, who suffers oppression;
- Oppressor: the one who oppresses the Protagonist;
- Allies of the protagonist and Allies of the oppressor: the ones who actively or passively are on one side or another;
- Neutral persons: passive observers of the situation, passers-by.

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This is what Forum Theatre is about: to actively question situations of oppression and to collectively come up with ways to act differently.

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Topic Nr. 2: Art & Storytelling

We will continue with the second topic that is “Storytelling” and we will see how it is connected with participatory art.

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Activity Nr. 4
Chair chasing with Stories

Half of the group sits on chairs in a circle, while the other half stands behind these chairs, with their hands behind their own backs. One chair is left empty, but with a participant behind it.

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What we mean by the term “Storytelling”?

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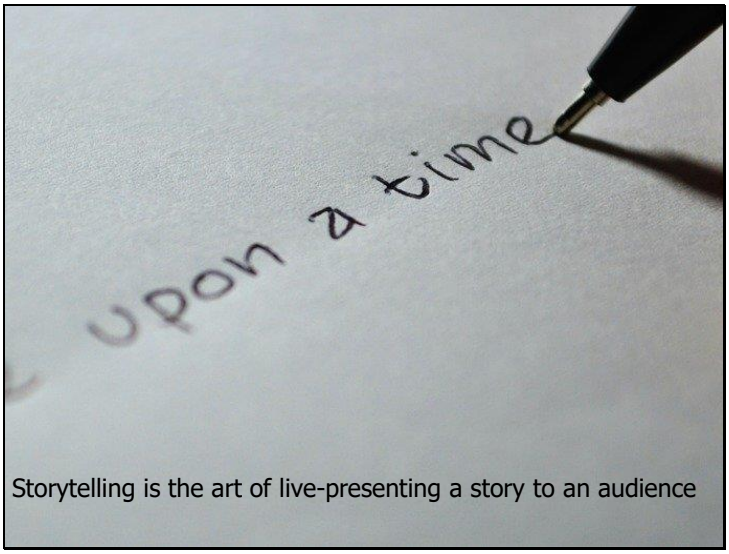

Storytelling is the art of live-presenting a story to an audience. It is an interactive process, where the teller will react to the verbal and mimic feedback from the audience. Oral or personal storytelling is also a co-creative process because the audience envisions the story in their own minds and, hence, give life to the described characters and scenes. Anyone who is able to share an experience is a storyteller.

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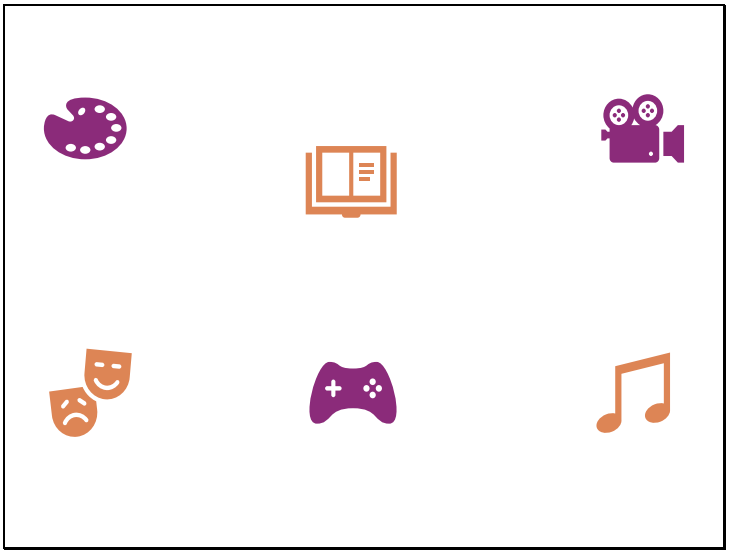

All the art forms can be used to tell a story. Whether it is a comic book, a song, a theatre piece, a film, a painting or a digital game.

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Storytelling is used to inform, engage, and entertain an audience. It's a compelling and provocative way of communicating a message. Storytelling helps in:

- Enhancing creative and critical thinking

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- Discovering the meaning of events

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- Encouraging active participation

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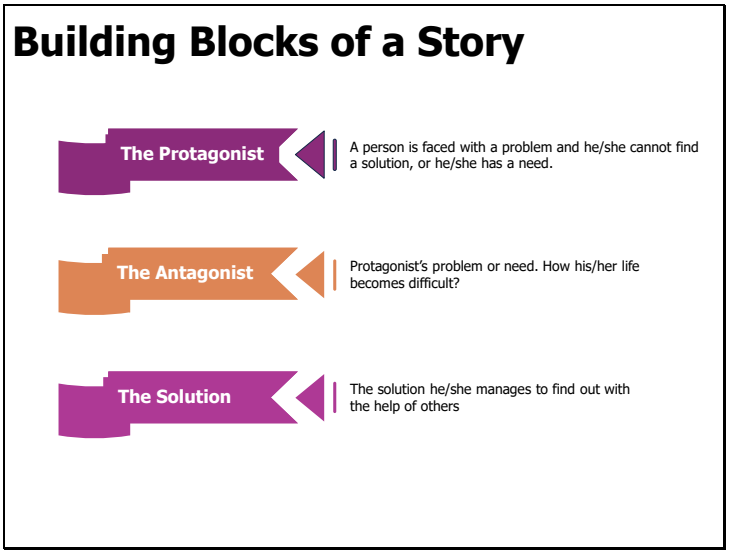
Gaining self-confidence

Slide 24



The building blocks of a story are the:

- Protagonist
- Antagonist
- Solution

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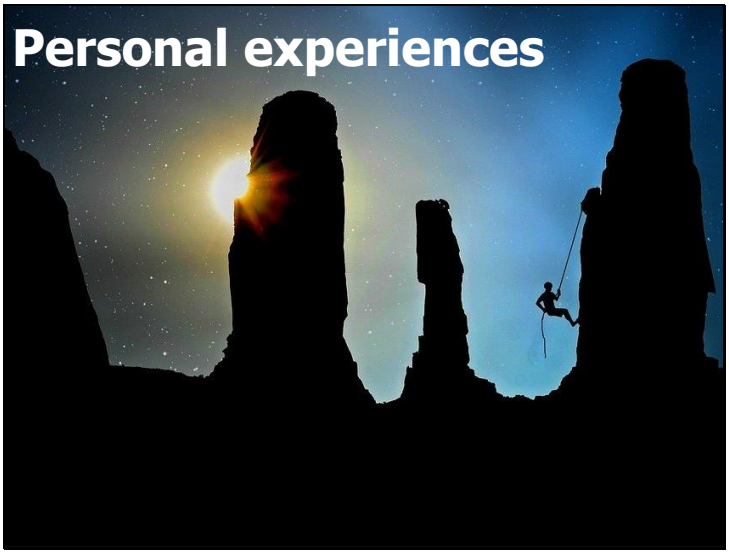
In order to tell a good story you have to have a powerful message

Slide 26



Share your personal experiences

Slide 27

Use emotions

Slide 28

Activity Nr. 5
Reduce the story

Now it’s time to try to reduce a story.

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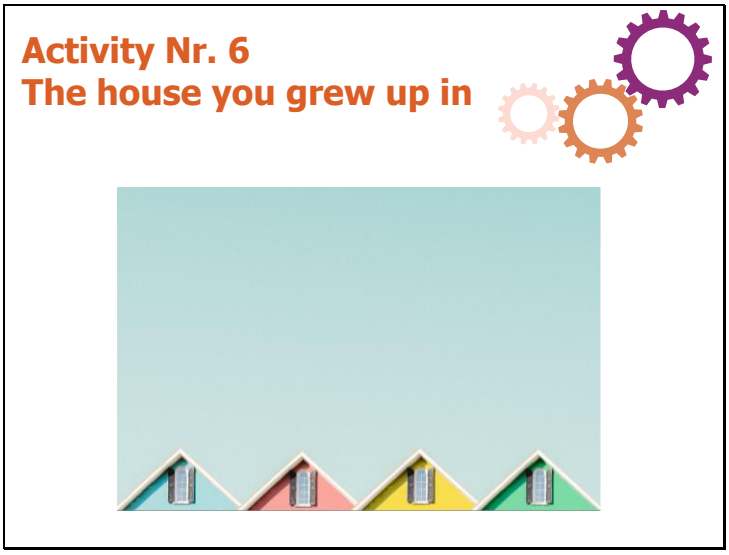

The next activity is about telling a story of yours which is closed connected to the house you grew up in. The stories you are going to tell will be used as an inspiration for the next workshop session where the stories will be developed into art.

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Topic Nr. 3: Visual Arts

The third topic of this workshop is about “Visual Arts”.

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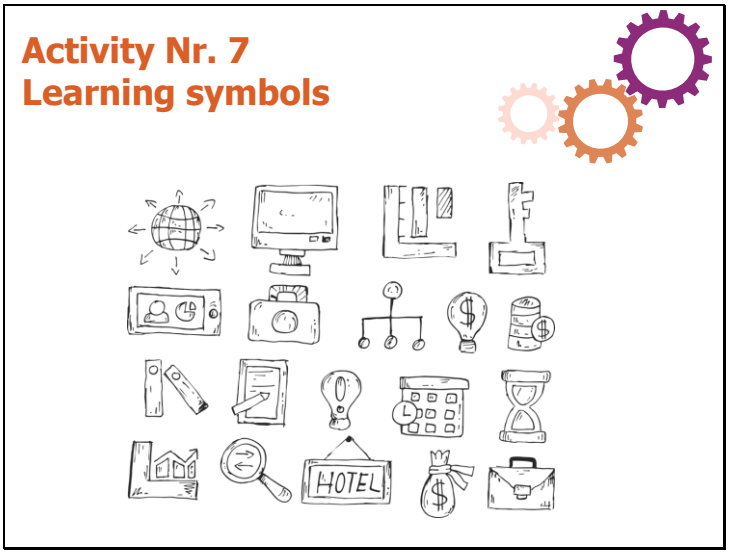

Please draw a symbol in two minutes, that represents a learning experience you had during the two previous sessions and share it with the group.

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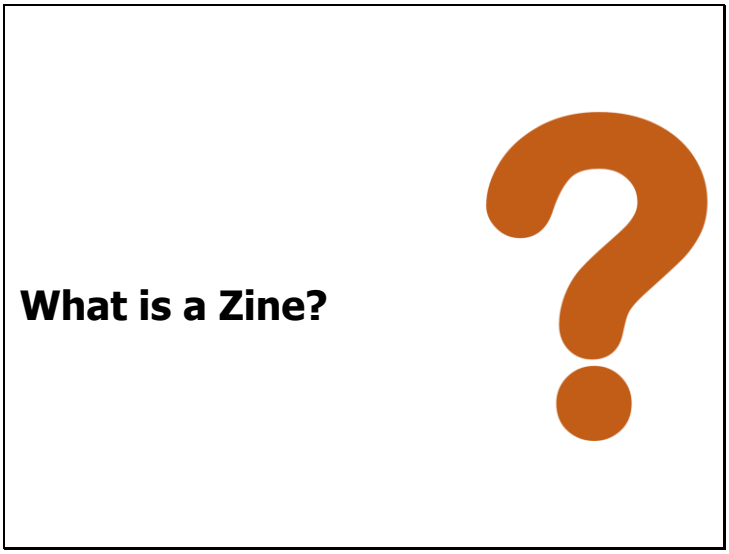

What is a zine?

Slide 33

A zine is a homemade and mostly self-published magazine-like art form used for expressing opinions, pointing out social issues or telling a personal story.

Flickre: Katie

One creative and rather new way to create visual pieces of art are zines: A zine (short for magazine), is a homemade and mostly self-published magazine-like art form. Often, they focus on a very specific topic and are used to express divergent ideas. The circulation is usually held small and targeted at a specific audience. Zines offer a creative way of expressing opinions, pointing out a social issue or telling a personal story within an art project

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In order a zine to be developed texts and images are used and the final product is usually reproduced via photocopier.

Slide 35

Burn the asylum (uploader, on 25 March 2005) - en:Image:UK and US zines.jpg

Dissidents and members of socially marginalized groups have published their own opinions in leaflet and pamphlet form for as long as such technology has been available. The term was coined in an October 1940 science fiction fanzine by Russ Chauvenet and popularized within science fiction fandom, entering the Oxford English Dictionary in 1949.

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Activity Nr. 8
Brainstorming ideas for a zine

You are going to develop a collective zine. In order to do so you have to brainstorm for ideas about your zine's topic. It should be a shared topic that everyone is comfortable with and everyone feels like he/she has something to say about.

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Activity Nr. 9
Developing a zine

In order to develop your zines you have to decide about:

- The size of the zine-Full size (8 1/2" x 11"), half size (5 1/2" x 8 1/2"), quarter size (4 1/4" x 5 1/2")
- The cover page and the title of the zine
- The number of pages the zine will have
- How the zine will look-overall color palette, font choices, and other design elements.
- How it will be edited together-it will be broken into different sections, or it will all flow together organically. It will have an introduction or table of contents.

You can make a collage, or draw something, or write something, or do all the above-mentioned. There are no boundaries in creativity!

After having the final product in your hands, if it's needed, bind it. Each team will present to the group its zine explaining the reasons for choosing the specific topic and shares their feelings regarding the procedure the members of the team followed in order to produce the zine.

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Topic Nr. 4: Urban Art

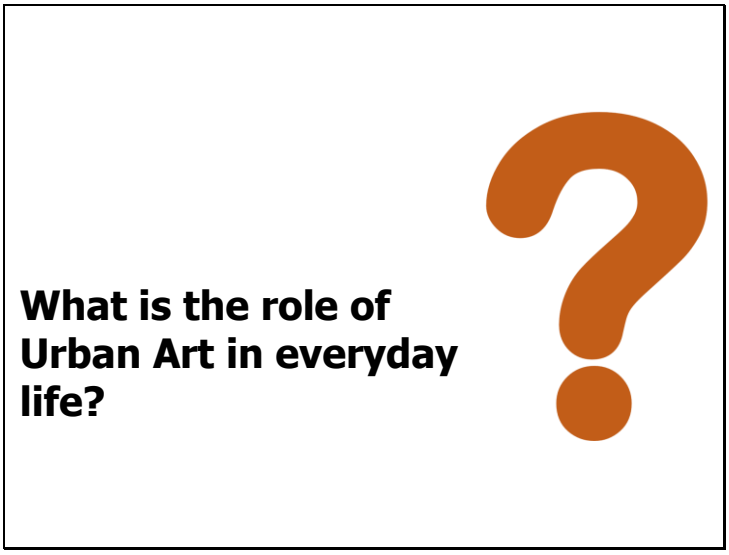
The last topic of this workshop is about “Urban Art”

Slide 39

Activity Nr. 10
Lost inside this mural

How it would be like if you were “lost” inside the murals you have in front of you?

Slide 40

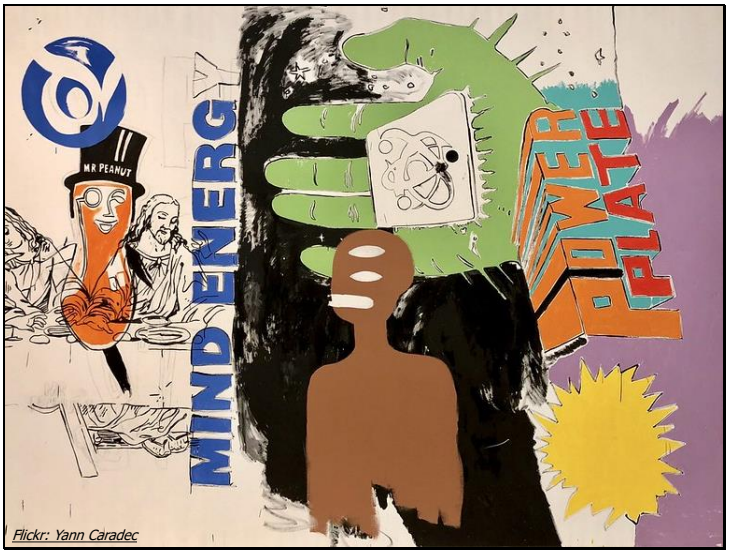


What is the role of Urban Art in everyday life?

Slide 41

Banksy

Slide 42



Mind Energy, 1985, Jean-Michel Basquiat & Andy Warhol

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"We The Youth“. Keith Haring, 1987

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Are these murals art?

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Street art is an artwork that is created in a public space, typically without official permission. Street art, commonly associated with graffiti, is actually expressed in different ways with a variety of tools and methods. It ranges from simple graffiti tags, through intricate graffiti art, stencils, street posters and video projections to yarn bombing. Street art is always free of charge because the streets and public spaces act as galleries. That makes it the most inclusive art form since it can be accessed by every single person.

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Street art is often used to express protest or the need for social change. Hence, the issue of inclusion or lack thereof can be directly addressed. Other values that are inherent in street art are freedom of expression, tolerance and solidarity

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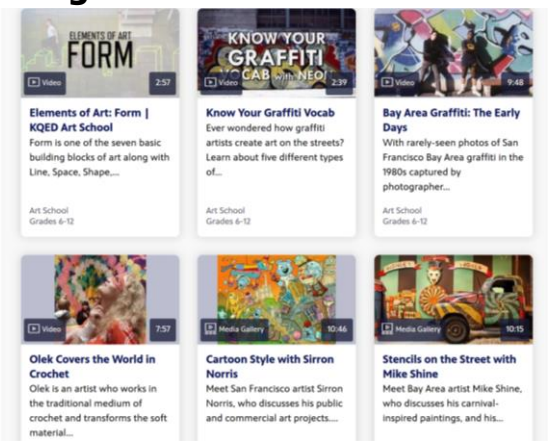
Learning about Street Art



https://www.pbslearningmedia.org/collection/street-art/

Let's watch some short videos presenting various artists that discuss their practices in an interview, and many demonstrate hands-on art-making techniques.

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Activity Nr. 11
Developing a self-portrait

You are going to create a self-portrait by using a DSLR camera. You should take a picture of yourselves, and then, by using a software like Paint net, you are going to edit the picture by using high contrast (posterize, threshold, blur, posterize). Additionally, you have to create a one-word slogan, that represents you, and to place it underneath your portrait.

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Activity Nr. 12
Making spray paint stencils

Take a piece of stencil paper, tape it on the computer screen and trace those parts of your finished picture that represents your faces and the slogan in the best way with a black pen. Then, you have to cut out the areas of the image where you want the paint to appear and attach the stencil to the painting surface, making sure that you tape the work well. Apply the spray paint, by choosing the colour you want and then remove the stencil and inspect your work. Now you have in your hands a street art poster.

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Please list 3 key words about what you have learned during the workshop and then share them with the other participants explaining why you found these 3 key lessons learned important.

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