Progressive Artists
Exercise 1
• 5 to 20 players
• *Eight to twelve years old*
• Paper; pencils

Players are given a large sheet of paper and a pencil. Each player begins by drawing a head (any age, either sex) at the top of his paper. He then folds over the sheet so that the head is hidden, but a bit of the neck still shows. At the leader's signal, all the players pass their folded papers to the next person on the right. Each player then draws the torso, including the arms, down to the waist and folds the paper over so that only the belt is showing. They pass the papers to the right again, and the next players draw from the belt to the knees. These players fold the drawings for the last time and pass them to the players on the right, who finish the drawings. The completed drawings are unfolded and put on display. Usually, the results are hilarious, partly because of the different drawing styles and varied items of clothing, and partly because a man's body may be attached to a girl's head, and so on. If the group is large, several circles of players can be formed—each circle doing its own series of drawings.
Exercise 2: Drawing together (45 minutes) Goal of the exercise: The children have experienced nonverbal cooperation and they understand why it is important. This exercise is built up out of three parts, each part can take about 15 minutes: • Drawing in a group • Drawing in pairs • Group drawing

Drawing in a group
Step 1. Divide the children into groups of 4 or 5. Give each child an A4 paper and 4 or 5 different colours. Each child picks 1 colour.
Step 2. Ask every child to start a drawing. They can draw anything they wish.
Step 3. After a minute, ask the children to stop drawing. The drawings will not be finished yet, that’s OK, that is the whole purpose of this exercise.
Step 4. Let the children pass their drawings to their neighbour on the right-hand side. Everyone continues with the drawing they just received. Make sure that they continue the drawing they have received, not make their own separate drawing on the paper.

Step 5. Repeat these steps until every child gets his/her own drawing back.
Step 6. Ask the children to have a good look at their drawing. Ask them if they like it and if it is what they had in mind when they started?

Drawing in pairs
Step 1. Split the groups up into pairs. Give each pair one piece of paper and some pens/crayons. Step 2. The children take turns to draw on 1 piece of paper without speaking. It can be a free drawing, with each child adding something to the drawing. The children can also draw at the same time, but make sure that the paper is big enough and that they do not only stay on their part of the paper: it has to be one drawing, not 2 or more separate ones.
Group drawing
Step 1. Let 4 pairs join each other so you have groups of 8 children. Give each group a large piece of paper (e.g. 2 flipchart pages together).
Step 2. Let the children work together on that large piece of paper. Ask them to make ONE drawing, together, about friendship. The children are not allowed to speak during the drawing process. It is quite important that they don’t speak. They can only make one drawing, and can therefore not work individually on the piece of paper. They have to work at the same time, not taking turns. And every child has to participate. You can go around as facilitator and remind them of this as they work.
Group talk:
Ask the group:
Have a discussion with the group about the exercise using these questions:
What was it like to make a drawing together?
Was it hard not to speak?
How did you communicate?
What was your role in working together?
Some of you took the lead, others followed.
Did others always follow your ideas?
Did you look at and adapt to what the others were drawing? Both are important to make a nice drawing. Did you see people adapting to your ideas? Did you change your ideas according to someone else’s input? How did you feel during the game: what made you happy, what frustrated you?
Were there any conflicts?
How does this relate to your friendships?
Tell the group:
In friendships you also have to accept another person’s idea sometimes, and if it works well, you can create beautiful things together. If on the other hand you do not accept or appreciate the other person’s input (to a drawing, but also in a friendship) it can cause frustration or conflict. The next exercise is about other elements of friendship