

LESSON PLAN: MOTION PICTURE FLIPBOOK

Author: Maple Ridge Museum

Subjects and Grade Level: Social Studies (Gr. 2)

Objectives: Make history and historical activities more relevant. Gain a better understanding of optical illusions.

Materials:

Paper

A Pen and/or pencil

A Binder clip

For detailed instructions:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Un-BdBSOGKY>

Additional Notes:

POSSIBLE OPENING QUESTIONS:

When do you think movies were first created? How do you think animated movies work? Do you know what an optical illusion is? What are some of your favourite movies?

PROCEDURE/STEPS:

1. Open with a discussion about animation and how optical illusions are used to create movies.
2. Explain how to make a flipbook (for detailed instructions on the craft see the link above).
3. Let the children make their flipbooks and help them when needed.
4. Finish with a closing discussion.

DISCUSSION AND REVIEW:

Discussion question ideas: How do you think this type of flipbook could have inspired animated movies? Why do you think people entertained themselves in this way?

ASSESSMENT:

ENRICHMENT:

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

- The process of animation is achieved by manipulating still images that are minimally different from each other so that they are shown in quick succession and appear to be moving.
- The optical illusion that makes this possible is called "persistence of vision". The human brain can only process about 10 separate images in the span of one second so when an image that the brain is trying to interpret is changed for another one that is minimally different, the brain interprets those changes as movement.
- The first evidence of a device that allowed people to view animated pictures is from 1832.
- The first instance of "traditional hand drawn animation" dates to 1908.
- Nowadays, most animation for large movies are done on a computer rather than drawn by hand.