Model
T-rriffic!

You may see Ford cars drive through your neighborhood every day, but probably not a Ford Model T! Although Henry Ford's Model T was built only between 1908 and 1927, it is still one of the most famous and important automobiles ever made. One of the special things about the Model T was that it was made on a moving assembly line. Mr. Ford's cars moved along a track from worker to worker, and each person along the line added a part to the car as it passed. This method saved a lot of time, energy and money!

TRUE OR FALSE

See how much you know about the Model T. Circle TRUE or FALSE for each statement. Check your answers below!

1. Henry Ford invented the first car. TRUE/FALSE
2. Before the Model T, Ford also designed models for other alphabet letters from A through S. TRUE/FALSE
3. In 1921, more than half of all new cars sold in the world were Model Ts. TRUE/FALSE
4. Only very rich people could afford to buy Model Ts. TRUE/FALSE

Model Ts had fewer, simpler parts than cars do today. That was a good thing, because there were few gas stations or garages where you could take your car to be fixed. Drivers had to be good at their own repairs, and luckily, Ford included a set of tools with each new car!

Speaking of parts, see how many words you can build out of the letters in FORD MODEL T. Start with simple, three letter words like DOT. What is the longest word you can find?

DOT

Draw something simple, like a house, a flower or a face.
Add interest to your drawing like this:
Try shading with dots or crisscrosses.
Draw some lines sharp and thin or thick and smudgy.
Use straight lines and wavy lines.

How does your drawing change when you use different pencils—soft, hard, or even color leads?

Don't forget Ingres' advice.
Keep practicing, and even if you're never as famous as Degas, you're sure to become a better artist than when you started!

Visit the Car and Carriage Museum to see a 1914 Model T up close!

TRUE OR FALSE

See how much you know about the Model T. Circle TRUE or FALSE for each statement. Check your answers below!

1. Henry Ford invented the first car. TRUE/FALSE
2. Before the Model T, Ford also designed models for other alphabet letters from A through S. TRUE/FALSE
3. In 1921, more than half of all new cards sold in the world were Model Ts. TRUE/FALSE
4. Only very rich people could afford to buy Model Ts. TRUE/FALSE

Many drawings begin with pencil lines, of course, to show what the artist sees. But a good artist uses more than just simple lines. He or she can create the feel of motion by making some lines long and wavy, others short and choppy. Adding shading with dots, smudges or crisscrossed lines can cause the drawing to have depth or fullness, looking almost 3D. Look at the drawing of a dancer by the stove created by Degas and a friend. Can you spot his use of these different kinds of lines?

Degas used all these tricks to bring great life to his artwork, creating images that people love to look at even after a hundred years!

In 1855, French artist Jean Ingres (pronounced Ahng) advised a young student to “Draw lines, young man, and still more lines, both from life and from memory, and you will become a good artist.” The student was Edgar Degas (pronounced Day-gah), who followed Ingres' advice and became famous for his drawings, paintings, and sculptures. Degas is probably best known for showing movement—especially dancers and race horses—and for portraits of people.


Model T-rriffic!

Visit the Car and Carriage Museum to see a 1914 Model T up close!

Draw Like Degas

In 1855, French artist Jean Ingres (pronounced Ahng) advised a young student to “Draw lines, young man, and still more lines, both from life and from memory, and you will become a good artist.” The student was Edgar Degas (pronounced Day-gah), who followed Ingres' advice and became famous for his drawings, paintings, and sculptures. Degas is probably best known for showing movement—especially dancers and race horses—and for portraits of people.

Many drawings begin with pencil lines, of course, to show what the artist sees. But a good artist uses more than just simple lines. He or she can create the feel of motion by making some lines long and wavy, others short and choppy. Adding shading with dots, smudges or crisscrossed lines can cause the drawing to have depth or fullness, looking almost 3D. Look at the drawing of a dancer by the stove created by Degas and a friend. Can you spot his use of these different kinds of lines?

Degas used all these tricks to bring great life to his artwork, creating images that people love to look at even after a hundred years!