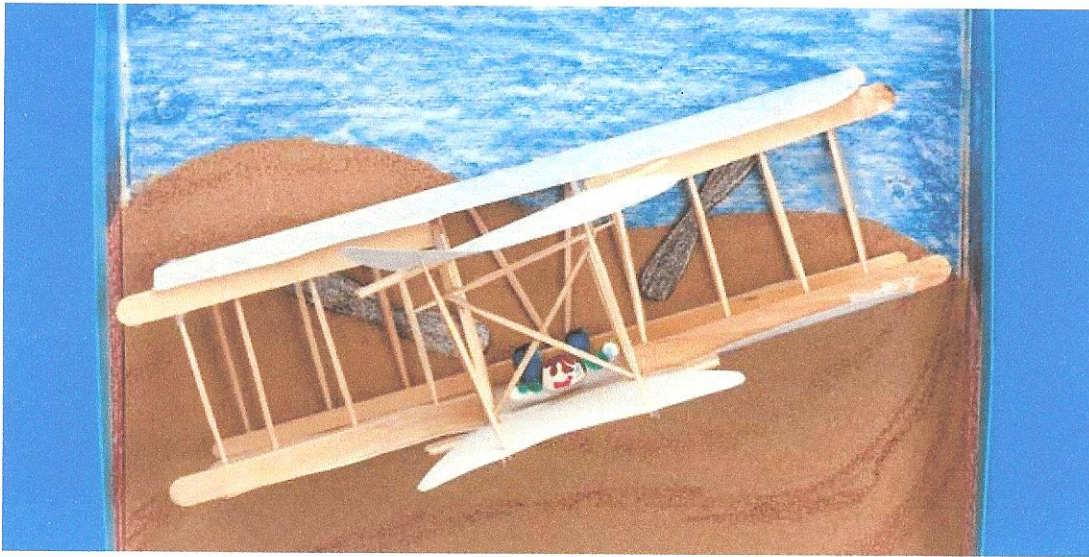


Flight on the Beach



Crayola Supplies

Colored Pencils
Markers
Model Magic®
Twistables®
No-Run School Glue
Pointed Tip Scissors
Construction Paper

Household Supplies

toothpicks - wooden
craft sticks
sandpaper
recycled box lid

Why?

In December 1903, the first controlled airplane flight took place over the dunes near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. Recreate the Wright brothers' *Flyer* and the moment that changed transportation.

Steps

1. How did the Wright Brothers move from a bicycle shop in Dayton, Ohio, to flying a plane over the dunes at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina? Through

their hard work and determination, these two brothers did what people dreamed of doing for thousands of years. They flew the first powered, controlled, and sustained airplane flights!

2. Read a book such as *The Wright Brothers: How They Invented the Airplane*. With Crayola® Colored Pencils, make a list of the successes and failures of these two amazing brothers. Find pictures of their *Flyer*. Then prepare to take off with an art project to document how the Wright brothers' dogged determination revolutionized travel.

3. To create the sky, color the inside of a recycled box lid using Crayola Twistables. With Crayola Scissors, cut sandpaper to fit inside the lid to resemble the sandy terrain at Kitty Hawk. Glue it in with Crayola School Glue. Air-dry the background.

4. Use your imagination to make the wings and body of the Wright brothers' plane. Here's one way. Lay two craft sticks parallel to each other. Place four toothpicks across to form a ladder-like piece. Glue together. Repeat this process five more times. Air-dry the frame sections.

5. Lay two frame sections flat and slightly overlapped to form the back wing. Glue together. Air-dry thoroughly.

6. Butt two frame sections against the back wing to form the plane's body. Glue them standing upright in the center with a parallel space between them. Glue them into place. Air-dry thoroughly.

7. Butt a frame section onto either side of the body. Remember to leave space between the front and back sections. Glue into place. Air-dry thoroughly.

8. On paper, draw two wings to cover the top and bottom frame sections. Cut them out. Glue the paper wings to the plane's frame.

9. Draw and cut out two small, paper wings for the front of the plane and two propellers for the back. Glue in place with toothpicks. Air-dry the plane.

10. Using Crayola Model Magic, mold a pilot and an engine if you like. Knead color the from Crayola Washable Markers into white Model Magic to create the Model Magic colors you want. Glue on your pilot lying on his belly. Glue the engine to the aircraft. Air-dry before displaying. Can you imagine the excitement when the Wright brothers' plane took off?

Adaptations

Research the history of flight. Draw pictures of the various contraptions that preceded the Wright brothers' inventions.

Find out how the *Wright Flyer* and the *Apollo II* spacecraft are linked. What did astronaut Neil Armstrong carry with him the first time he stepped onto the moon's surface?

Learn why the invention of the airplane has been called the earliest great invention to be fully documented in photographs.

Benefits

Students learn about the lives of Orville and Wilbur Wright, and identify the challenges and problems they faced while trying to build a powered airplane.

Students realize the importance of the Wright brothers, who documented their historical event by taking pictures.

Students join in the celebration of 100 years of aviation history by reproducing a replica of the *Flyer*, which achieved the first powered, controlled, and sustained airplane flight.

Grades

Grades 4 to 6

Grades 7 to 12

Special Needs

Subjects

Science

Social Studies

Visual Arts

Time

Multiple Sessions

Curriculum Standards Links

US: [Research U.S. Standards](#)

UK: [Research UK Standards](#)

Canada: [Research Canada Standards](#)

Safety Guidelines

Crayola Modeling Materials including Crayola Model Magic®, Model Magic Fusion™, Crayola Air-Dry Clay, and Crayola Dough With Small Parts—⚠️ WARNING: CHOKING HAZARD—

Keep away from open flames. Do not use to make candleholders, hot plates, trivets, or other similar objects that will be used or placed near fire and other heat sources.

Do not put in an oven, microwave, or kiln.

Do not make into vessels/containers that will hold unpackaged food.

If the arts & crafts project involves making small objects, follow the small parts/choking hazards standards: **⚠️ WARNING: CHOKING HAZARD—Small parts. Not for children under 3 years."**

The use of modeling material to make items that look like food is discouraged for children younger than age 5 to avoid their confusion with real food.

Unless sealed with a water-resistant glaze, do not make projects exposed to or immersed in water, such as boats or outdoor bird feeders. They would disintegrate when exposed to moisture.

Crayola Dough—contains gluten (wheat flour) as an ingredient. Crayola Air-Dry Clay, Crayola Model Magic, and Model Magic Fusion are gluten-free. However, they are produced on the same machinery as Crayola Dough which does contain gluten. Although the machines are cleaned prior to the start of each production run, there is a slight possibility that trace amounts of gluten from Crayola Dough may be present in the other modeling compound products. For information regarding specific ingredients or allergic concerns, please call our Consumer Affairs department at 1-800-272-9652 weekdays between 9 AM and 4 PM Eastern Standard Time.

Small Parts—⚠️ WARNING: CHOKING HAZARD—Small parts. Not for children under 3 years.

Scissors—ATTENTION: The cutting edges of scissors are sharp and care should be taken whenever cutting or handling. Blunt-tip scissors should be used only by children 4 years and older. Pointed-tip scissors should be used only by children 6 years and older.

Wood—By its nature, wood is rough and may contain splinters or sharp points