The value of music and art as emotional support in the Foundation Phase

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What is Emotional Wellbeing?

Quality of emotions and experiences

Emotional

wellbeing

General feelings about life happiness, selfesteem, balanced emotions

Making a contribution to the community (Adults)

Being able to cope with stress (Adults)

Working productively and fruitfully





Benefits of Emotional Wellbeing

Children able to understand emotion in others are regarded as more socially competent. Secure attachments in childhood, related to positive social and emotional competence, cognitive development and physical and mental health.



Emotional wellbeing is dynamic in nature where "skills-begetsskills"

Socially and emotionally competent children: confident, good relationships, communicate well, do better at school, take on and persist with challenging tasks, have sense of mastery and self-worth and develop the peer and adult relationships necessary to succeed in life.

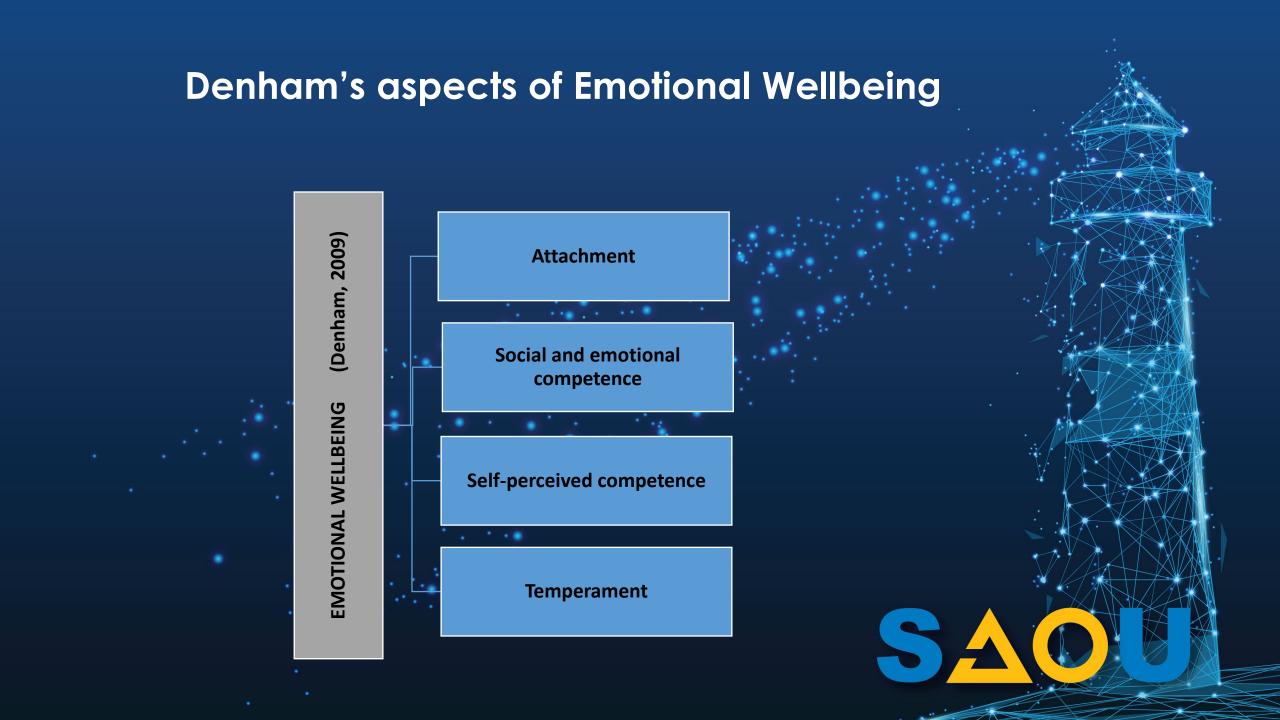
Benefits of emotional well-being



Bigger chance to be happy, confident adults

Socially competent children demonstrate more positive school behaviours and fewer mental health problems than children who lack social competence







Social and emotional competency through music and art:

Studies

- Art and music: Children who played with their parents at least "a few times a week" in more than one family routine (such as singing and playing with toys for building things, doing craft or art activities) had more sophisticated social-emotional skills than children who did those activities less frequently (Muniz et al., 2014).
- Music: Infants who participated in a six-month active music group had better outcomes for emotion regulation behaviours than did infants in a six-month passive music group. (Gerry et.al., 2012).
- Art: When children aged six-to-eight and ten-to-12 who were included in the same study were instructed to engage in drawing a house to distract them after being asked to think of a past event that made them feel upset or disappointed, they were better able to improve their mood—compared with other children who were instructed to draw the negative event, or children who were instructed to copy another drawing (Drake & Winner, 2013).

FOCUS ON SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL SUPPORT How do you learn to collaborate and do teamwork? Music Reading a story to children where they have to emulate sounds Free music improvisation – with teacher using own instrumental playing or

The use of instrumental ensembles.

recording as foundation for the musicking

Art

Doing a group art project, e.g., planning a garden outlay on a large sheet and then designing the background, deciding where to draw the plants, who will be drawing what, how it should be done, e.g., size, etc.

Doing seascape murals on large paper in small groups – decision-making, collaboration and teamwork

Building a box town – who is going to do what? Houses, police station, school, shops, etc.









Cardboard cities







Process focused – aesthetics not as important

Art: Process art is developmentally appropriate for preschoolers who have yet to acquire the fine motor skills and self-awareness to represent objects accurately. At this stage, children enjoy experimenting with art media and found objects to better understand what they are and what they can do.

Music: Representing something else, e.g., animals, birds.

Not about being aesthetically pleasing, about "doing"!



How do you teach communication – verbal and nonverbal Music:

Reading a story and learners have to produce the sound effects

Choosing instruments to depict different emotions- let children decide

Communicating a storm through the use of different instruments, instead of words.

Singing a song in a happy manner, singing a song in a sad manner, discussing the lyrics. Singing one song depicting different moods, e.g., happy, sad, angry, sleepy.

Art:

Drawing/painting an abstract storm and then explaining to the class how the storm elements are depicted.

Drawing your family



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Facilitating self-expression

Expressing feelings through the use of paint and other objects develops sense of self and confidence, embrace individuality of self and others

Music can improve mood, decrease pain and anxiety, and facilitate opportunities for emotional expression. While simply listening to music can reduce stress, creating music has the added benefit of expression and involvement, which focuses attention. Active participation in playing music and music appreciation has been shown to increase self-esteem.







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Social and emotional competency through music and art:

Empathy

See and hear the world through the eyes of others by looking at their creations and listening to their musical expressions. Provide them with a scenario and ask how they think music will sound or what drawings will look like.



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Social and emotional competency through music and art:

Problem-solving

Music: Thinking of the thunderstorm activity – which instrument or sound can represent which natural sound?

Creative thinking in planning the group projects in the arts – how can we do the sea background? What colour must it be? Can we use hands, or do we need brushes, sponges? Big brushes or small brushes?





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