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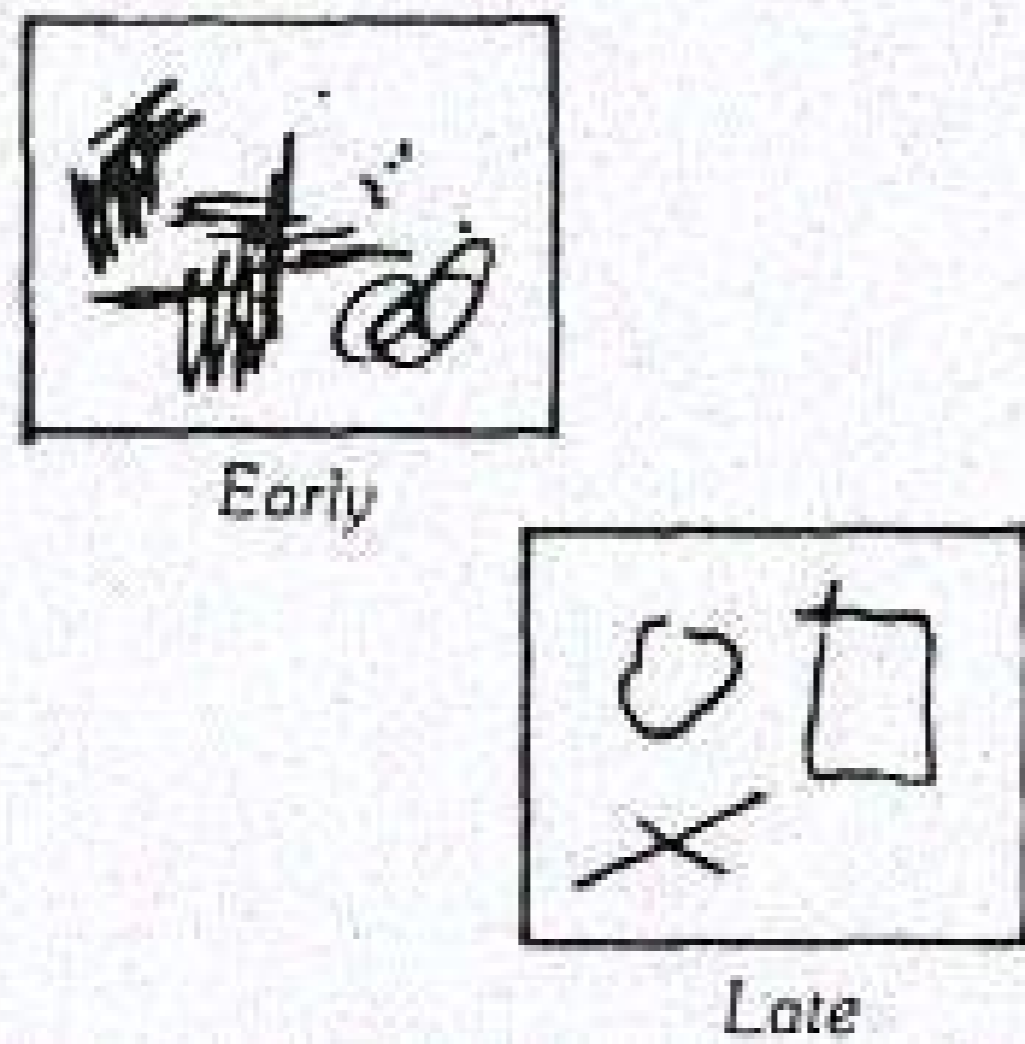
Kellogg's stages of artistic development. Kellogg drawing stages. Kellogg's developmental stages of art.

Understanding artistic development can improve your art-making abilities and teaching effectiveness. Like other skills, such as speaking and walking, artistic skills emerge in stages. Dr. Viktor Lowenfeld's "Creative and Mental Growth" (1947) is a seminal textbook for art educators. He posits that there are six distinct stages of artistic development, observable in children's artworks. The stages are: Stage 1: Scribble Stage (1-3 years old): Children engage in physical drawing activities without connecting marks to representations. Towards the end, they may assign names to scribbles. Stage 2: Preschematic Stage (3-4 years old): Children start seeing connections between shapes and the physical world. They describe shapes as people or objects, recognizing art as a means of communication. Stage 3: Schematic Stage (5-6 years old): Kids assign shapes to objects, developing a schema for drawing. Drawings have defined orders, clear separations between sky and ground, and object sizes based on importance. Stage 4: The Naturalistic Stage (7-9 years old): Children become more critical of their work, recognizing the need for complexity in drawing. Spatial relationships emerge, and drawings show evidence of value and light manipulation. Stage 5: Pseudo-Naturalistic Stage (10-13 years old): Drawings are very realistic, and children are highly self-critical. Frustration is common, but encouragement can help them progress. Stage 6: Decision Stage (13-16 years old): Children decide whether to continue drawing or view it as a skill they lack. Some may stop due to self-doubt, while others will persist in developing their skills. Encouragement and support are crucial at this stage. The Rhoda Kellogg Child Art Collection contains approximately 8,000 drawings and paintings of children aged 24-40 months. The archive is primarily designed to illustrate a classification system developed by Kellogg, which categorizes early graphic expressions based on specific picture attributes. The collection includes reproductions in full color of around 250 outstanding examples of children's artwork. According to Kellogg, the development of children's drawings begins with basic shapes and forms, gradually evolving into more complex patterns, diagrams, and combinations. This sequence is believed to be a manifestation of Gestalt theory. The archive also presents an extensive classification system related to early graphic expressions, along with empirical evidence supporting its attributes and their role in drawing and painting development. The Rhoda Kellogg Child Art Collection has been digitized into a comprehensive archive comprising 7900 reproductions of drawings and written indications.

The stages

Approximate Age ⁽¹⁾	Values	Psycho Social Crisis ⁽²⁾	Significant Relationships ⁽³⁾	Existential Question ⁽⁴⁾
0-2 years	Hopes	Basic Trust vs. Mistrust	Mother	Can I Trust the World?
2-4 years	Will	Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt	Parents	Is It Okay To Be Me?
4-5 years	Purpose	Initiative vs. Guilt	Family	Is It Okay For Me To Do, Move and Act?
5-12 years	Competence	Industry vs. Inferiority	Neighbors, School	Can I Make It In The World Of People And Things?
12-18 years	Fidelity	Identity vs. Role Confusion	Peers, Role Model	Who Am I? What Can I Be?
20-24 years	Love	Intimacy vs. Isolation	Friends, Partners	Can I Love?
25-44 years	Care	Generativity vs. Stagnation	Household, Workmates	Can I Make My Life Count?
50-death	Wisdom	Self-Integrity vs. Despair	Mankind, My Kind	Is It Okay To Have Been Me?

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