

Year 8 Cultures from Around the World

A. Keywords:

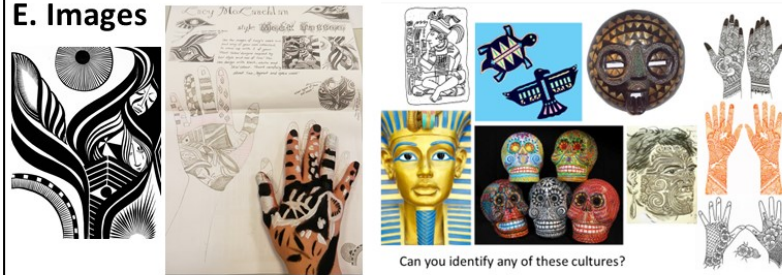
- Formal elements** Line, Tone, Colour, Pattern, Shape, Texture and Form.
- Line** Horizontal, diagonal, curved, thick, thin, wavy,
- Shape** A shape is an area enclosed by a line. Shapes can be **geometric** or **irregular**.
- Tone** The lightness or darkness of something.
- Moko** Traditional Maori tattoo, typically on the face. The patterns of moko signify status and life experiences.
- Maori** The Aboriginal people of New Zealand. They have their own unique culture, language and traditions.
- Mehndi** A form of body art originating in ancient India, in which decorative designs are created on a person's body, using a paste, created from the powdered dry leaves of the henna plant.
- Symmetry** When two or more parts are identical after a flip, slide or turn.

B. Key Knowledge 1: Creative use of line in different cultures

MOKO- Thick, bold, symmetrical use of black lines that show position and status in a tribe. The Moko is individual to each person.
MEHNDI- Delicate, swirling and intricate use of pattern. Lots of symbolism in the imagery relating to the important occasion that is being attended.



E. Images



F. EXPERT MODELLING:



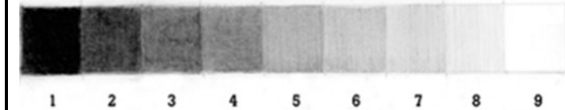
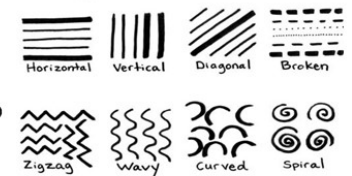
Moko facial tattoo

Mhendi hand tattoo

Lucy Mc Lauchlan

Types of Lines

Generate a range of line types and thicknesses to create the most effective results. Aim for variety. When creating your tattoo design, stick to 3 tones (white, mid and black)



D. Key Knowledge 3: Painting skills

Developing your painting skills to be the best they can be is key to this project. Master painting on a 2D surface before attempting to paint your design onto your hand. Use the correct size brush for the job.



G. Wider thinking / further reading:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V-5-1ffAe9w>

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Understanding what 'Culture' means, and the purpose of art within a particular culture.

The Maori are well known for their unique tattoos. Throughout Maori history tattooing, called ta moko by the Maori, has been an important part of their cultural heritage. They are always highly intricate and detailed and display the craftsmanship and artistry of not only the artist but of the Maori culture. Ta moko was used to signify status and rank; it also reflected the wearers' genealogy. The types and number of tattoos reflected a person's status. Receiving tattoos was an important step to maturity and there were many rites and rituals associated with the event. Up until the early 1900s a bone chisel, called a uhi, with an extremely sharp edge was used for tattooing. Getting tattooed was an extremely long and painful process involving the carving of deep grooves into the skin. During the tattooing process the Maori often played music and sang in an attempt to distract those being tattooed from the pain.

Mehndi, or henna in English, is best known as red hair dye. However, in the Middle East it is used as a skin colourant or temporary tattoo, and comes from the dried leaf of a plant.

Mehndi dates back 5000 years ago to the Egyptians who used it to colour the hair and nails of mummies. In the 12th Century, the Moghals introduced it in India and has been used for special occasions ever since. Over the centuries Mehndi has grown in cultural importance within the Middle East, Asia, and North Africa, each community making it'd own unique designs, inspired by local architecture, fabrics and environment.

The designs represent specific objects, dresses, floral designs, leaves, flowers and birds associated with the festival/ceremony they attend. The popular designs are scorpion (a symbol of love and romance in Rajasthan), peacock, the lotus flower and the fish.

As a symbol of prosperity and good fortune, Mehndi continues to play a major role in modern Indian society, particularly during important occasions like weddings.

Even today, a special day is allotted in an Indian marriage for the application of henna on the bride, as well as family members and friends.

Mehndi also used on numerous occasions, like Holi, Diwali, Rakshabandhan, Teej and Nagpanchami.

Lucy McLauchlan is a contemporary British artist from Birmingham. She works in marker pen, inks, and paint. Her designs are mainly in black and white, with splashes of colours. Her work is influenced by native American Indian culture, which we can see in her designs of birds and leaves. She paints directly onto objects, including murals on buildings. She uses line imaginatively to create her designs.