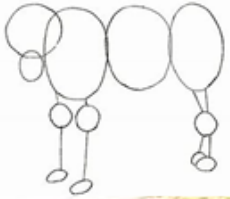


# Year 9 Africa



## Drawing

When drawing there are different ways to get the shape accurate. One way is to break the image down into shapes first. This helps you to focus on proportion and scale before detail.



## Clay Construction

Clay needs to be kneaded to become malleable. Built up in layers is called in relief. To join 2 surfaces together you need to score the clay and use water to bond the 2 surfaces. To add a design to the surface you need to impress in to the surface.



## African Masks

Generally used to represent the spirit of ancestors, deities and mythological creatures. Masks are worn during different ceremonies by dancers to represent these spirits and deities. People used to wear such masks on different occasions like crop harvesting, war preparations, weddings, initiations, etc



## Sketchbooks

A sketchbook is a creative collective of research, drawings, experimental techniques and annotation that is presented to inform the development of a topic. This can be presented in many ways - handmade, mood board or shop bought. A handmade book can develop your creativity as you are not restricted by the page. Artists throughout history have explored different ways to present this information.

**Concertina** - Extend, compress, or collapse in folds



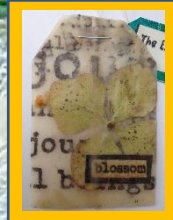
Linear Repetitive Shapes

## Textile Techniques

**Trappings** - using hot wax or heat to trap fibres and images. This can then be embellished with stitching

**Polyboard Printing** - using a thin layers of polystyrene to transfer a hand drawn image on to another surface.

**Batik** - A method (originally used in Indonesia) of producing coloured designs on textiles by dyeing them, having first applied wax to the parts to be left



## Carolyn Saxby

A British textile artist who uses recycled materials in her work. She is inspired by nature and uses traditional materials as well as found objects.

