

# Year 7 Art Textiles - Day of the Dead

## 1. History of The Day of the Dead

Spanish: Día de Muertos or Día de los Muertos) is a Mexican holiday celebrated in Mexico and elsewhere associated with the Catholic celebrations of All Saints' Day and All Souls' Day, and is held on November 1 and 2. The multi-day holiday involves family and friends gathering to pray for and to remember friends and family members who have died. It is commonly portrayed as a day of celebration rather than mourning.

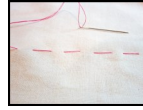


## 2. Keywords

Calaca	The skull depicted in the day of the dead celebrations
Calavera	The name used for sugar skulls
Catarina	The female skull shown in day of the dead celebrations
Dia de los Muertos	The Spanish for Day of the dead
Applique	The layering of fabric on top of each other to create
Tie dye	Using elastic bands to create pattern in fabric using a resist technique and placing in a dye bath
Block printing	Using a block pattern and fabric paint
Seam	two pieces of fabric are sewn together
Zip	a commonly used device for binding the edges of an opening of fabric
Tacking	To easily hold a seam or trim in place until it can be per-
Sewing Machine	a machine used to sew fabric and materials together

## 3. Pinning and Tacking

Watch the video



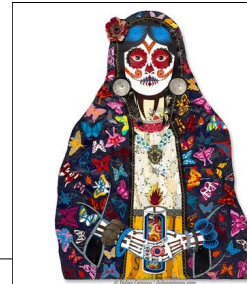
## 4. Using the sewing machine

Watch the videos



## 5. Artist—Dolan Geiman

Geiman uses salvaged, metals, papers, fabrics and materials to create a bold rich contemporary collage. His work is highly tactile and echoes the theme of fold art. He screen prints onto his backgrounds to create a 3 dimensional



## 6. Techniques

The three techniques you will focus on in year 7 is:

Applique

Block Printing

Tie Dye



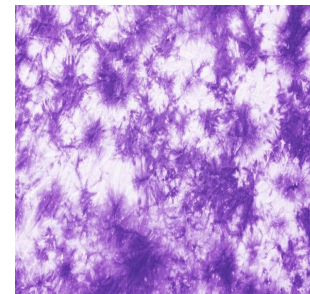
## 7. Applique

A technique of layering of fabric. Originally discovered in Egypt 980BC but is also seen in Siberia, Mongolia and later in Eu-



## 8. Block Printing

A method for printing on textiles originally using wooden blocks. The earliest examples date back to China 200AD.



9. Tie-dye is characterized by the use of bright, saturated primary colours and bold patterns. The earliest examples can be found in the 5th century China.



Follow this link to see the artists work first hand.