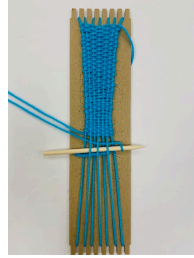


Lesson Series: Weaving/Tejido
Grades: 1st-12th



Authors:
National Museum of Mexican Art

Summary

This lesson series explores textile and weaving history and techniques. Discussion is centered on how artists capture identity through the use of symbols. Participants further engage and connect with the artwork by creating their own book mark decorative weaving piece.

Artmaking Techniques

- Patterns
- Basic sewing
- Repetition
- Following steps

Lesson Overview

Time needed

60 min

Background needed

Mexican weaving and textiles have a long history. It has existed in the country since at least 1400 BCE. It probably began with weaving grasses to form baskets. Fibers used for weaving fabric during the pre-Hispanic period included using native fibers, such as cotton, cactus, yucca, agave and maguey. After the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire, the Spanish introduced new fibers such as silk and wool as well as the European foot treadle loom. Handcrafted goods include pre-Hispanic clothing such as a huipil and sarapes, which are often embroidered. Clothing, rugs and more are made with natural and naturally dyed fibers. Two types of looms are employed in the making are handcrafted fabrics, the pre-Hispanic back strap loom and the introduced European foot pedal loom. Designs are woven into the cloth on this loom by changing thread colors. Unlike pieces done on back strap looms, pieces done on the European foot treadle loom advantage is that it allows for pieces of greater width than back strap looms and has been used to create sarapes, rugs, blankets and more.

Essential Questions

- What does weaving make?
- What is the process of making fabrics, cloth, rugs, clothing?
- How do you think we get cloths to use in our daily life?
- What are the elements of identity/ What makes your identity?
- How is color scheme used to represent a person's identity/personality?

Enduring Understandings

- A person's identity can be represented using symbols and colors in a work of art.
- Understanding your own identity and how to express and represent them in a weaving work of art.

Objectives

- Participants will think about what is going on in history of weaving and why our ancestors began to weave
- Participants will learn about what we get from weavers such as some of the clothes we wear, the fabric used, blankets, rugs, etc.
- Participants will learn to find identity symbols in works of art
- Participants will learn to mix colors and choose a color scheme for their decorative bookmark
- Participants will learn to change thread colors while weaving

Key Vocabulary

- Identity
- Symbols
- Culture
- proportion
- Weaving
- Loom
- History

Materials-In the classroom

- Paper
- Pencil
- Cardboard loom
- Needles & yarn
- Scissors
- Tape

Lesson Steps-

Guiding Questions for participants while talking about their artwork:

- What is your color scheme and why did you chose it?
- What are your symbols and what is the meaning behind them?
- Describe the steps of how your work was made.

STEPS

1.

Wrap the yarn around into the top fringes and tape the leftover yarn to the back.

Envuelva el hilo en las franjas y pegue el hilo sobrante a la parte posterior.

2.

Tie and tape the yarn onto a pencil, needle, stick or paper clip.

Amarre y pegue el hilo en un lápiz, aguja, palo o clip.

3.

Begin weaving across the first row leaving a long piece of string to the side to use at the end. Continue weaving over under onto the next rows.

Comience a tejer por encima y por debajo dejando un largo pedazo de hilo al lado de la primera fila para usar al final. Continúe tejiendo por debajo y por encima en las siguientes filas.

4.

When you are ready to switch yarn color, cut off the yarn from the pencil and tie on another colored yarn. Attach the pencil to the end of that new yarn.

Cuando esté listo para cambiar el color del hilo, corte la cuerda del lápiz y amarre otro color. Amarre el lápiz al Nuevo hilo.

5.

Continue weaving the next rows until you get to the end.

Continúa tejiendo las siguientes filas hasta llegar al final.

6.

Tie the loose ends from the long string left to the side in the beginning and the last string left at the end into a knot and hide through the yarn.

Amarre los hilos sueltos del comienzo y del hilo que quedo al final en un nudo y escóndelos al través del hilo.

7.

Turn the loom over and cut the yarn in the back from the middle horizontally and remove from the loom.

Voltee el telar y corto el hilo en la parte de atrás desde el medio horizontalmente y retírelo del telar.

8.

Tie the long yarn pieces in pairs.

Amarre las piezas largas de hilo en pares.

9.

Trim the long yarn pieces to make them even.

Recorta el hilo largo para que queden igual de tamaño.