

# SOMALI CULTURE



## Module 1 - Session 4

## Art of Somalia

Coverle beads the small shells from sea snails are used widely in Africa so we see it in Somalia art as well, both as decoration on vessels/baskets as well as jewellery.

**Project idea:**  
• Draw henna art by coloring my hand.

**Art / Henna task:** This piece of art inspires me because it is very detailed and has a very calming background. They could improve it by adding more colour to the face because other than that it is very dull.



## Module 1 - Session 5

## Poetry in Somali culture

1. Somalia is often called "Nation of Poets".
2. Why is poetry so important traditionally? Somalia is a 'blessed of peace and stability in very turbulent region of Horn of Africa'.
3. What was the traditional way of teaching history? Somalia write down their history they would use the oral tradition to teach younger generations about the times before and poetry has a big role to play in this tradition. It is a very important part of Somali culture.

**Muska Shire** Chosen as the Young Poet Laureate in 2013 along with several other such awards.

In 2018 Beyoncé chose five of Muska's poems to feature on her album *Lemonade*. Muska writes beautiful, often pain filled poems that are quoted all over the internet. Here are 2 short choices.

**Faisal Saleh** a quote by Faisal Saleh - British Somali poet who was born in Somalia and is very influenced by his culture.



**K'naan** is a Somali poet/singer/actor who lives in Canada. He left Somalia when he was 13 after experiencing the horrors of the war. He is very involved with his homeland and his people and works on eradicating poverty. One of his songs that he wrote about Somalia's freedom was chosen and then adapted for the FIFA 2010 World Cup in an another one of his songs "Saxaab" where he sings about all the gunmen leaving Somalia and much needed peace coming.

**Project idea:**

## Somalia Henna Art

Somalia, along with several other cultures, uses henna stain to create body art used to celebrate cultural or religious events. While the form of body art dates back to 5500 years, it's generally used today to express happiness and luck and is often featured at special events like weddings and births. It's very common to have henna added to someone's hands, legs and torso. Henna body art is usually black or dark brown and uses bolder patterns. It was first discovered in the tombs of Ancient Egypt. South Asia really became popular with their extravagant wedding traditions. Now, the art is practiced all over the world-each region has unique traditions and styles.

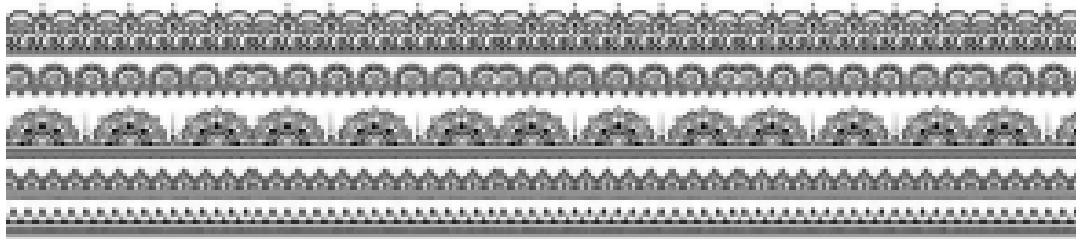


## Sport in Somalia

Sports in Somalia are regulated by the Ministry of Sports of Somalia. Football is the most popular sport amongst Somalis. The first football teams in Somalia were established in the 1930s by the Italian colonial authorities. The government ministry works closely with the Somali Olympic Committee and various sports governing bodies, including the Somali Football Federation.

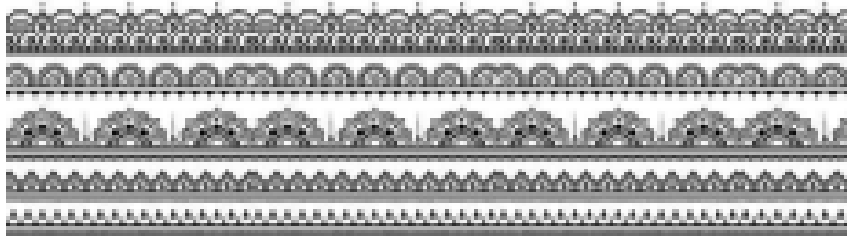


# Henna art



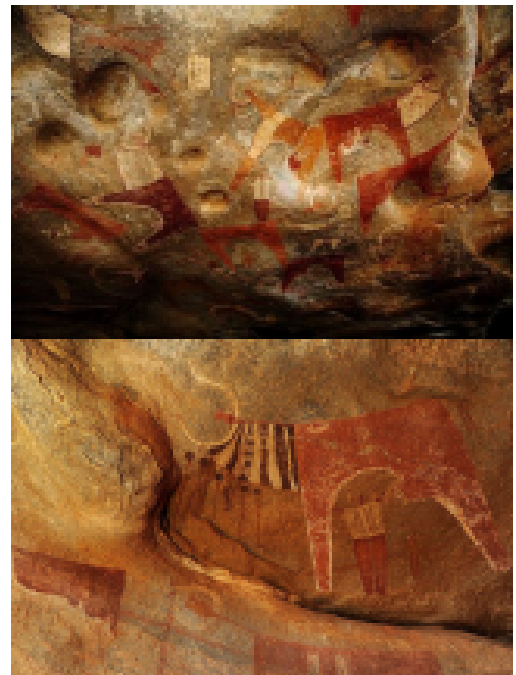
## Henna art history

The art of henna has been practised in many cultures such as Pakistan, India, Middle East and Africa for 5000 years. Often used for its natural cooling properties for the people living in hot desert climates. Henna has been used since antiquity in ancient Egypt to dye skin, hair and fingernails.



## Wall art:

- The cave paintings of animals were supposed to attract the attention and actual animals
- They were thought to make it easier for soaliens/humans hunt and eat
- Some people believe the cave paintings were also used to symbolise that humans once had a better life to live with better things to do.



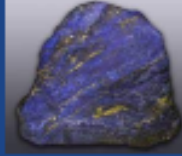
## henna:

- Henna is used in religious ceremonies
- It is also used as decoration and symbols which could also symbolise personal things
- It is used in many circumstances



# CULTURE OF AFGHANISTAN

## [lapis history in] [afghanistan]



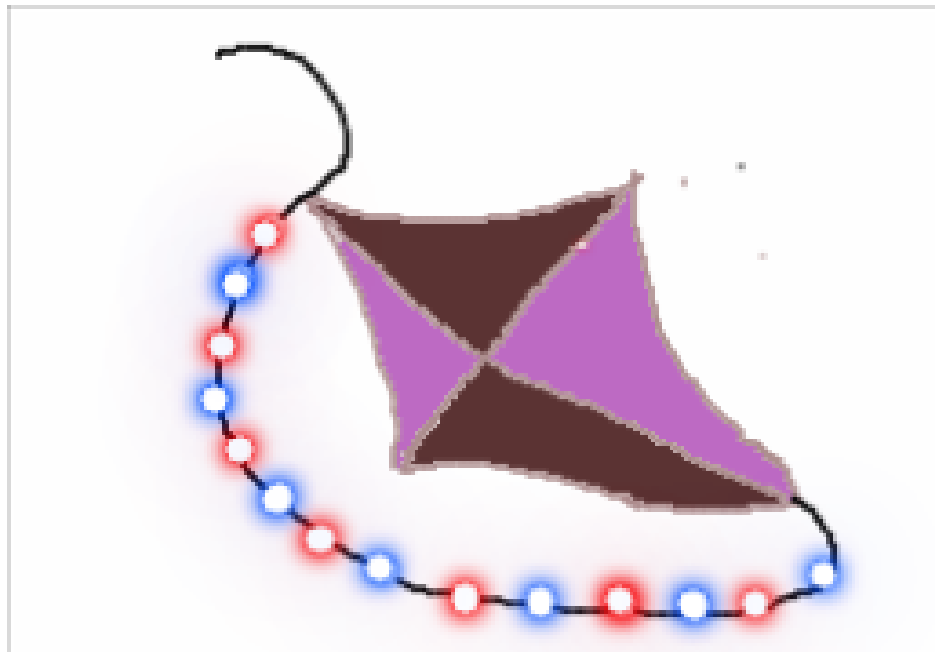
As early as the 7th millennium BC, lapis lazuli was mined in the Sar-i Sang mines, in Shortugai, and in other mines in Badakhshan province in northeast Afghanistan. Lapis lazuli artifacts, dated to 7570 BC, have been found at Bhirrana, which is the oldest site of Indus Valley Civilisation. The greatest reserves of this 'blue treasure' are in Afghanistan, where it has been mined from the same small area of a single river valley in the remote Afghan province of Badakhshan for more than 6,000 years.



Lapis lazuli is found in limestone in the Kokcha River valley of Badakhshan province in north-eastern Afghanistan, where the Sar-e-Sang mine deposits have been worked for more than 6,000 years.

### Lapis jewelry from afghanistan

Lapis is used as a talisman and is thought to have many healing properties. Valued by ancient civilizations for stimulating insight and spiritual awakening, this gemstone inspires wisdom and enriches the inner self.



## Module 2 - PROJECT

### Afghanistan culture

Kite flying has been in Afghan culture since 1992

Nowruz is the first day of the Iranian year.

Eid is the ceremony of the end of Ramadan.

Ramadan is when Muslims don't eat or drink.

The Kite Runner was a book inspired by Afghan kite flying.

It is about young boys who fly elegant kites in the 1970s.

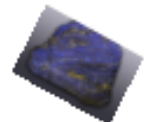


## Afghanistan Project



### Afghanistan's Mines

Afghanistan has a lot of different famous resources in their mines, one of them is lapis lazuli, which is a bright blue gem that can be used to dye things and can be used in different types of jewelry for example, bracelets, necklaces, earrings and a lot of other things. This piece of gemstone is quite expensive and it also looks very fancy and futuristic. The mines in Afghanistan are big and they are full of different resources that could be sold for a lot.



### Random Facts About Afghanistan

In Afghanistan it takes about 6 months to make a carpet. There is a plant called the Opium Poppy and it makes about 90% of the entire world's heroin. Poetry is very important in Afghanistan and is very famous if anyone is a poet. It has one of the most busiest airlines and the airlines work for a very very long time each day, there are always planes taking off and coming back. New year is celebrated on March 21st. Aman Shah Durrani made Afghanistan one kingdom. It is very rich in natural resources, like petroleum, gemstones, sulphur, lead, iron, gold and a lot more natural resources. Around 400 BC the Greek people built a city including a theatre and gym. Afghans greet each other by putting their hand on someone's head and tapping their head. The UNESCO heritage site is a minaret and is very tall.

### Afghanistan's Culture

The official name of Afghanistan is "Islamic Republic of Afghanistan". The languages spoken in Afghanistan are Pashto and Dari. The currency that is used is called Afghani. There are mountains in a lot of places and there is a mountain range called "The Hindu Kush" which reaches over 800 miles long and is a very large area filled with mountains. The entire country is approximately 250 thousand square miles long which means that the country is massive and has a lot of area people live in.

# INDIGENOUS CANADIAN CULTURES

## Dene Culture

### Who are the Dene Tribe ?

The Dene tribe (which means 'the people' in their language) are a variety of First Nations, some of which are :

Denesoline, Ticho and Dinjii Zuh.

The Dene are also known as Athabascan, Athabaskan, Athapaskan or Athabaskan peoples



### What did they wear ?

Dene men wore a breechcloth with leggings. In colder weather they would also wear a belted caribou-skin tunic with pointed flaps.

In some communities, women would wear similar outfits to the men. In others they would wear long dresses.

All Dene's would wear moccasins on their feet.



### Other facts :

- Their language is known as Dene or Na-Dené (also called Athabascan).
- The Dene have always called their homeland Denendeh which means The Land Of The People.
- The Dene's are one of the largest Athabascan language groups.

In the cultural inuit tradition they follow strict religious practices that include animism and shamanism. However, many inuit people today follow christian practices and are part of the christian community.



In ancient inuit culture, they used to believe that everything had a soul/spirit. They believed that all living things were to be treated with respect and to respect all things, even inanimate objects.



The ancient inuits society was a contribution to most modern societies, It will go down as a small but important tribe that lived before the society of today.



## **[Facts]**

The indigenous settlements were all over Canada for 10,000-12,000 years but when settlers came to Canada they kept pushing them back to the outskirts of Canada.

The indigenous Canadian women mostly wore shirts, skirts and leggings, but the design, material and decorations were different from tribe to tribe. Men used to wear traditional fur-covered clothes that were made either by tanned deerskin or moose hide but it did change from tribes.



## Nature is what we see

Nature is what we see

The hill the afternoon, squirrel, eclipse the bumblebee, nay, nature is heaven

Nature is what you hear the bobolink, the sea, thunder, the cricket, nay, Nature is harmony

Nature is what we know yet have no art to say so impotent our wisdom is to her simplicity

# MAORI CULTURE

The Haka dance was originally created in the early 19th century in New Zealand. It was composed by the Maori tribe Ngati Toa's warrior chief Te Rauparaha. New Zealand's rugby team (All Blacks) famously performed the Haka before one of their rugby games. It was made to scare the opponents on the battlefield as is now used to intimidate the rugby teams. It is traditionally performed at ceremonies like weddings and gatherings.



## Maori culture



The Maoris are people that live in new zealand. The Maoris are best known for their art and Tattoos. the maoris most traditional food is root vegetables and lots of other vegetables.



Maori art is one of they many traditions and is very important to them. these art pieces represent lots of things and can come in all shapes and sizes.





## Module 5 - Session 4

## Ta Moko

Following some patterns and their meaning, create a tattoo design with your personal touch and describe it.



**PAKATI**  
Meaning: warriors/ courage and strength.



**HIKIDALA**  
Meaning: prosperity



**AHU AHU MATARDA**  
Meaning: talent and achievement in athletics

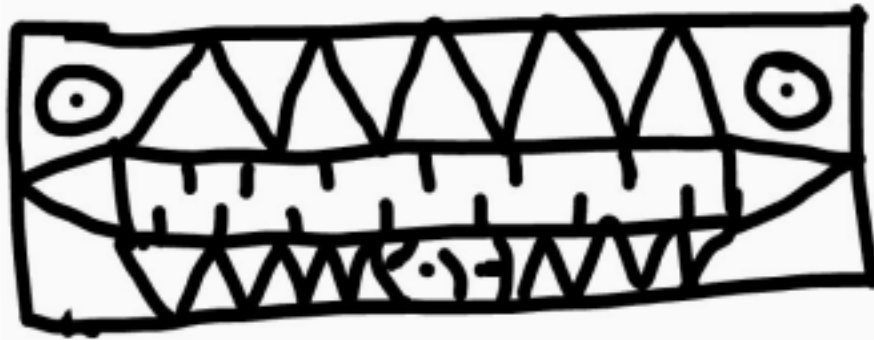


**UNAINAIHI**  
Meaning: abundance and health



**TARATAREKAE**  
Meaning: whale teeth

You can do this electronically on the next slide, however it is much better to do it **by hand on paper**. Ask your tutor for some paper and pens and create some amazing designs and what they mean to you.



This represents fun and laughter also happiness.

### : Maori Art :

#### Tattoos:

In the Maori culture they use a variety of tattoos these tattoos usually symbolise something, such as courage, bravery and power. These tattoos are symbols and are usually pasted on the face for importance.

#### Artwork:

Some pieces of Maori artwork use spirals and those spirals are portraying waves, plants and snakes. They are very colorful and include a lot of detail. Some of the art is statues and they are carved very carefully.

