



Year 4, Autumn 1  
Whole School Topic: Who is the Bravest?

## Vocabulary

**Adire** is a resist-dyed cloth produced and worn by the Yoruba people of southwestern Nigeria in West Africa.

**Block printing**- is the process of printing patterns by means of engraved wooden blocks.

**Detail**-a detail is an isolated element within a work of art, especially in the visual arts.

**Dye**- a natural or synthetic substance used to add a colour to or change the colour of something.

**Heritage**-the traditions, achievements, and beliefs that are **Textile printing**- the process of applying colour to fabric in definite patterns or designs. part of the history of a group of people

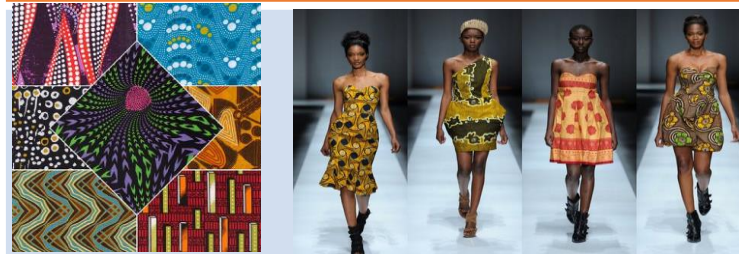
**Pattern**-a repeated decorative design.

**Resist printing**-a method of printing textiles by roller printing a pattern in resist paste on a white fabric.

## What will I know about Adire Aleko resist dyeing by the end of this topic?

- I will know the history and significance of the prints.
- I will investigate colours and repeated pattern used within the prints.
- I will explore some of the techniques of dyeing fabric.
- I will design and make my own pattern.
- I will learn how to replicate patterns observed in natural or built environments.
- I will be able to explain the process and steps that I needed to follow in order to complete my final project.

## Fashion inspired by African prints



Though the technique dates to the 1800s, the term àdìrẹ, meaning 'tie and dye' in Yoruba, was first used in the early 20th century.



The painting was done by women using chicken feathers, the mid rib of a palm leaf, and matchsticks to create different thicknesses of line.

Tying small stones or seeds into the cloth would create small circles, or larger circles could be made by lifting a point of fabric and binding the fabric beneath it tightly.

Today, àdìrẹ textiles continue to be a popular fashion choice, in Nigeria and more globally. The techniques have evolved to include hot wax as the resist agents, in place of the traditional starch methods, and block-printing in place of stencilling. Yet tie-dyeing, folding and crumpling by hand are still universally popular methods of decorating textiles.

## Class project



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VJfEHFYCKo>