TMSE-Overview

Third Graders

Twelve Sessions

Lesson: Body Art

Materials:

* Washable, non-toxic paint
* Stickers
* Temporary Tattoos

Review:

* What is bipedal locomotion?
* What is cultural anthropology?
* What is ethnocentrism?

Focus:

* What are different forms of body art and modification?
* Why do we study this?

Objectives:

* This week students will learn the difference between body art and body modification
* How to avoid ethnocentrism when studying body modifications in different cultures.
* Come up with their own clan body art
* Body art: using your body as a medium for art
* Body modification: any permanent change to the body

Guided Practice:

* Help studnts come up with examples of body art in their own culture, and body modifications. Identify if anyone in the room is using body art or modification
	+ Ie: jewelry, piercings, tattoos, hair color, clothing.
* Activity:
	+ Usually, the activities are independent but this one is a little more messy!
	+ Students will be applying temporary tattoos and body paint.
	+ Use clan symbols, colors, beliefs to inform their decisions.
	+ The teachers will help apply them.

Review:

* Body art and modification are an example of culture-they help people express their beliefs, rites of passage, and are a form of expression.
* Anthropologists try not to be ethnocentric when they study other cultures’ body modifications because they can be extremely different from their own.
* By studying other cultures this way, we can become more kind and understanding of other cultures that we might normally not relate to.

Summary:

* What designs did the groups come up with? Did they relate to their clans? Are any of the symbols the same?

Powerpoint script

INTRODUCTION

* yantra tattoo of Thailand
	+ DONE by monks

REVIEW

* Osteology
	+ Locomotion
		- What is bipedal locomotion
		- What is the difference between that and knuckle walking
			* Someone come show me how to knuckle walk and move by bipedal locomotion
* Primates
	+ We are apes in the same way that we are mammals: it’s just a classification system
		- Human evolution is explaining why there are changes in our bodies, not that god didn’t have this form intended for us.
			* You can believe in both
* CLAP
	+ Cultural anthropology
		- Why might body art and modification fall under cultural

WHAT CAN WE LEARN

* Rites of passage
	+ Can anyone tell me a rite of passage is?
	+ Graduation: wear special clothing to signal that we’re moving on and celebrating the young people getting their education.
* Spiritual beliefs
	+ Tattoos of Christian symbols
* Beauty standards
	+ All our beauty rituals like wearing makeup, brushing hair, or even dyeing hair are ways of modifying.
	+ What do these things say about us?
* Ceremonial practices
	+ They are things we collectively do together that create a community identity and bring us together.
		- Painting up for football games.
		- Or wearing jerseys, anything Alabama.

TEMPORARY BODY ART

* Definition of body art: using your body as a medium for the art
* Definition of body modification: any permanent change.
	+ Body mod CAN be art.
* Any other definitions we can think of besides these?

PERMANENT BODY MODIFICATION

* Any other ways of perm body mods we can think of?

REMEMBER

* Today we’re going to see some stuff that is different than our culture in the USA.
	+ It is different, but not bad.
	+ Anthropologists try to be open-minded and nice.
* Remember your ethnographer’s glasses?
	+ We are scientists studying something new
	+ Remember to be kind
* Define ethnocentrism
	+ Looking at another culture and judging it by our rules
	+ They have different rules, so don’t be judgmental or mean.

TEMPORARY BODY ART IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

* the Mehndi tradition of using henna to tattoo before weddings.
	+ It is a good luck charm and enhances beauty.
* Teeth blackening in Laos, Vietnam.
* Demons and wild animals have white teeth
	+ They blacken their teeth so that they don’t look like the evil creatures
* Also served as a sealing purpose to help guard the teeth and gums against disease
* Use a resin from tree and dilute it with alcohol and then let it sit out.
	+ It takes multiple applications.
* Thai women: pride themselves on their physical beauty. Keep their hair immaculate.
* In Indonesia they use ink to mark their fingers instead of the little “I voted” stickers.
	+ A big deal for women because they have just recently been able to vote.
* Balinese dancing:
	+ Remember that clothing can be a form of modification.
	+ It is highly detailed, because it is very spiritual.

TRADITIONAL TATTOOS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

* Philippines
	+ They act as messengers from the gods to protect against evil spirits.
	+ Whang-Od is the 90 year old tattoo artist who has been tattooing for over 80 years.
	+ A revival of old tattooing in Filipino immigrants.
* Dayak people in Borneo:
	+ Second row: ibanese tattoo.
		- They have the really cool flower tattoos.
		- They’re also religious. They want to have many tattoos.
		- Related to head hunting.
	+ Third row: kenyah women hand tattoos
		- They are royalty. The way they get into the afterlife
* Just a reminder: we’re going to be very nice.

PERMANNT BODY MODIFICATION: STRETCHING

* Ear stretching
	+ The Dayak women in Borneo also stretch their ears.
		- This is the same purpose as the hand tattoos.
		- It’s a huge sign of beauty.
* Neck stretching
	+ The women of Myanmar.
	+ The rings weigh down their clavicle and shoulders
	+ It’s for beauty purposes.
	+ It’s very painful
		- That’s why this is a controversial method of body modification
		- They are very poor and they make a lot of their money from people coming to their village to take pictures of the women.
		- The women are forced to wear the rings, or they’re shunned from the village.
	+ Need to make sure when we study these cultures, we’re not making spectacles of them or using them for entertainment.
		- When it starts to go against the will of the people it is no longer body art.

REVIEW

* What did you guys learn today?
* Read a word and define.
* Any questions?