

# THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF ART IN NIGERIA

The historical development of art in Nigeria refers to the story about Nigerian art from the beginning, that is, the earliest time to the present time. Nigerian art itself means art works that are indigenous to Nigeria. This will be discussed under the following heading.

1. Pre-historic: refers to the art activities in Nigeria particularly when there were no records of them kept.
2. Traditional Art means locally produced art works, they are purely indigenous and show our culture we acquired this art form from our fore fathers.

The traditional Nigerian art works were produced mainly in wood, clay stones, bronze and ivory for sculpture other forms of traditional art include body and wall decoration and crafts. Among the Igbos the uli design explains or refers to body and wall decoration.

The traditional Nigerian art works are the Nok-terracotta heads, Igbo-Ukwu art culture, the Ife terracotta and bronze head, the Benin bronze and ivory works and Mbari art culture.

<u>ART CULTURE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Nok Culture	Nok is in Jos
Igbo Ukwu	Igbo ukwu in Anambra
Benin Art	Benin (Kings palace)
Ife Art	Ile – ife
Esie stone	Ilorin
Mbari Art culture	Owerri

## Functions of Nigeria Traditional Art Religion

Historical / Recording

Tourism

Employment

Economic

Utility

3. **CONTEMPORARY ART**

The word contemporary means existing at one and at the same time. Therefore contemporary Art means art works that are presently produced in Nigeria. They are also called art of the moment. Contemporary Nigerian art works are produced by contemporary artist who are trained in art as professionals.

Contemporary art of Nigeria means that kind of art which ruin through three different channels and these channels are

Traditional

Transition

Modernity

<b><u>CONTEMPORARY ARTIST</u></b>	<b><u>AREAS OF SPECIARIZED</u></b>
Aina Onabolu	Educator / Painter
Akinola Iasekan	Painter / Cartoonist
Ben Enwonwu	Sculptor / Painter
Bruce Onabrakpaye	
Yusurf Grillo	
Kolade Osinowo	
Ladi Kwali	Potter
Uche Okeke	

4. **MODERN ART**

This is a new art style which are learn from the coming of the Europeans to Nigeria. The new method of learning this art is by going the school and it was introduced by Aina Onabolu in 1923 when he came back from London.

## WEEK 3

### COLLAGE

**DEFINITION :** Collage is a picture or design built up wholly or partly from pieces of paper, cloth or other soft materials stuck onto a canvas or other ground.

Collage is derived from the word collier which means to glue.

#### Materials for collage

**Ground:** board, cardboard, thick paper

**Adhesive:** glue, starch, evostick

**Materials :** pieces of cloth, paper cotton wool, threads, photograph.

#### PROCESS INVOLVES IN COLLAGE WORK

1. Sketch the desired image of the things to be produced on the appropriate surface.
2. Cut the pieces of materials to be pasted in smaller pieces
3. Clean the surface where the collage is to be made to make it smooth
4. Apply adhesive to the background
5. Paste the pieces of paper on the drawing then, an interesting picture is made.

#### USES OF COLLAGE

1. It is used for decoration at homes, shops, hotels etc
2. it is used as a gift item during celebration
3. It is used to make money when sold
4. It develop the students accuracy and sense of harmony in producing an art work.

### ASSIGNMENT

#### WRITE THE HISTORY OF MOSAIC

#### MOSAIC

Mosaic is the building of a picture from pieces of coloured glass, shell etc embedded in cement, plaster or other adhesive. Mosaic works have a rough texture.

## History of Mosaic

Mosaic floor decoration first appeared in the late Greek and Roman empires. They used precious marble, slabs cut into circles and beads to form geometric patterns.

The earliest glass mosaic so far recorded found 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries were small in sizes.

## Materials for Mosaic Production

**Ground:** plywood, cardboard or thick paper

**Adhesive:** glue, starch, evostick

**Materials:** knife, pair of scissors stones , pebbles, glass, beads etc.

## Production of Mosaic

1. Source for different mosaic objects
2. Sketch or draw the desire image on a flat surface.
3. Cut / break the materials sourced into pieces for usage
4. Apply strong glue, then place the materials on your drawing according to plan, continue this process until the desired image or form is obtained.

## Uses of Mosaic

1. They are used in producing wall decoration
2. Mosaic replace the use of colour in painting
3. It is a method of creating forms such as mask
4. It is less expensive since most of the materials can be found readily
5. Use in making jewelries
6. Flower vase.

## Assignment

Write the difference between collage and mosaic.

## Team Work

**Definition** – is the work done by several people each doing a part.

### **Importance of Team Work**

1. Problem solving
2. It makes the work to be faster
3. It help to achieve a particular goal
4. It lead to better decision

### **Ways to Improve Team Work**

1. By rewarding group for good performance
2. Identify existing problem
3. Encourage social activities

### **Sense of Belonging**

Definition: sense of belonging is the feeling of being connected

### **Ways to achieve sense of belonging**

1. Avoid discrimination
2. Respect
3. Honesty
4. Love for other and for Go

### **Fake and Adulterated Goods**

**Definition:** Fake and adulterated goods are those good that are not genuine or when a good is not original.

Adulterated goods are goods that are made poorer in quality by adding substance that are not suitable.

### **Consequence of Using Fake Goods**

1. They easily spoil.
2. It can break and disappoint user.
3. They can cause accident.
4. In case of fabrics the colours fade away.

### **Why People Sell and Distribute Fake Goods**

1. They want to get rich over night.
2. Competition.
3. Lack of patriotism.

### **How to stop fake and adulterated goods**

1. Use of mobile cinema
2. Use of television
3. Use of government agencies e.g SON, NDLEA, NAFDAC and P.C.N.