

How Aboriginal Art is Displayed Today

Aboriginal art is displayed in many regions of Canada in museums and galleries, including the AANDC Art Gallery in Gatineau, Quebec, and the National Gallery of Canada in Ottawa, Ontario. There are also programs and online galleries to help to further understand the First Nations People and their art, such as the Beyond Recognition: Aboriginal Abstracts, an online art gallery and The Aboriginal Art Acquisition Program.



How Did The First Nations' Peoples' Art Contribute To Canadian Art Today?

Art in Canada refers to the visual as well as plastic arts originating from the geographical area of contemporary Canada. Some of the art in Canada is marked by thousands of years of habitation by the First Nations Peoples.

One thing that distinguishes Indigenous art from European traditions is that their art tends to be portable and made for the body, rather than architecture, although this is just a tendency and not an absolute rule.



Random Facts

- Aboriginal art also stands as a written language.
- Aboriginal art is a major part of the post-war renaissance of being an Aboriginal person and as such it has many forms of meaning.
- Artists need permission to paint a particular story. An artist must have permission to paint the story they want to paint that is not from their family story.
- The highest priced Aboriginal artwork on art was painted by Clifford Possum for the work 'Wurrgudang' which sold in 2007 to the National Gallery of Australia for 12.4 million dollars.
- Gifts were used to hide secret information that painting began when the Aboriginal People became concerned that the artists were to be able to use and understand their sacred and private knowledge.



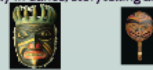
The First Nation Peoples' Art

The First Nations were producing art for thousands of years before European colonists arrived and the establishment of Canada as a nation state.

Indigenous art traditions are organized by art historians according to cultural, linguistic, or regional groups: Northwest Coast, Plateau, Plains, Eastern Woodlands, Arctic, and Subarctic. Art traditions varied enormously within and amongst these groups.

Indigenous visual art may be used conjunction with other arts. Shamans' masks and rattles are used ceremoniously in dance, storytelling and music.

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The First Nations' Peoples' Music

The First Nations peoples of Canada comprised diverse ethnic groups, each with their own musical traditions. There are general similarities in the music, but it is usually social (public) or ceremonial (private). Public, social music may be dance music accompanied by rattles and drums. Private ceremonial music includes vocal songs with accompaniment on percussion, used to mark occasions like Midewich ceremonies and Sun Dances. Traditionally, Aboriginal peoples used live materials at hand to make their instruments for centuries before Europeans immigrated to Canada. First Nations people made gourds and animal horns into rattles, which were elaborately carved and beautifully painted.



Indigenous:
originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native.

Linguistic:
of or relating to language or linguistics.



Reference

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aboriginal_peoples_in_Canada
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_art
- <https://www.aandc-aandc.gc.ca/eng>
- <http://www.kateozengallery.com/page/10-Facts-About-Aboriginal-Art.aspx>



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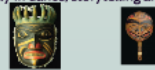
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- artist must have permission to paint the story they want to paint that is not from their family story.
- The highest priced Aboriginal Artworks so far was painted by Clifford Possum for the work 'Warlugulong' which sold in 2007 to the National Gallery of Australia for \$2.4 million dollars.
- Dots were used to hide secret information: dot-painting began when the Aboriginal People became concerned that the settlers would be able to see and understand their sacred and private knowledge.



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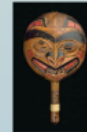
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- <http://AboriginalArt.com>
- <http://CanadianArt.com>
- <https://www.IndigenousArt.com>
- <http://www.IndigenousArt.com/page/1>

During the 19th and the first half of the 20th century, the Canadian government pursued an active policy of forced and cultural assimilation toward indigenous peoples. The Indian Act banned manifestations of the Sun Dance, the Potlatch, and works of art depicting them. It was not until the 1950s and 1960s that indigenous artists such as Mungo Martin, Bill Reid and Norval Morrisseau began to publicly renew and re-invent indigenous art traditions.

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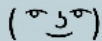
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- <http://Aborig...>
- <http://Canadi...>
- <https://...>
- <http://page/1...>
- <Art.asp...>