

Turkey

“Tile Art: Cultural Historical Arts Workshop”

The “Let's Teach Each Other Project”, which we participate with Slovakia, Czech Republic and Greece within the scope of Erasmus, aims to recognize historical and cultural heritage by using technology.

In parallel with this purpose, we, as the students of Maltepe High School of Science, organised a workshop about one of our most important cultural heritage: Tile Art.

Tile, which has a centuries-old and deep-rooted past, takes its place on the top of traditional Turkish handicrafts as a cultural heritage. Mosques, palace walls and madrasas have gained a different aesthetic with the touch of fine lines. It has continued to give a magic touch as a rare part of the art journey that has lasted for centuries from the 12th century to the present. The most colorful world and miraculous harmony of the earth, assimilated with effort and patience, is made with the enthusiasm of art with love and the colorful motifs it gives have written its name in golden letters in Turkish culture.

The Karakhanids (955), who first accepted Islam and founded the Turkish State, began to decorate the place where they lived. In the Seljuk Period, tile processing gained an important value. When looking at the structures of that period in general, it is clearly seen that geometric shapes were taken as basis. It is stated that it is the art of concealing the most precious stone colors under solid and that the works made in the form of mosaics by mixing colors with glazes and processing them are essential. It is emerald green, coral red, and turquoise.



This important art of Turkish culture took its place at the top in the 16th century. Kütahya and Iznik tiles are the most important ones for the rise of the tiles. Tile workshops were generally located inside madrasas. Today, it is possible to find these excellent art works in mosques and palaces, bus-subway stops, exhibitions and in many places.

For this important art, we decided to organise a workshop with our school students and teachers. We unveiled the Turkish cultural heritage that entered UNESCO by combining it with tile art.

We held this workshop in 4 stages. We started by printing the works we determined on carbon paper. Then we prepared special tile plates and completed the required materials. While special paint is normally used for tile art, we preferred acrylic paint and varnish the top so that students can paint easily. We passed the works we printed on carbon paper with charcoal on our plates and painted the works we passed. After the paint dried, we carried out the varnishing process. We combined our cultural heritage with the art of tile.

We combined the videos and photos we took during this workshop and created a short clip and made it accessible to culture lovers in line with our project.

