

Folk-culture art

Impact of Environment
Himalayan Art

Folk Culture

- Folk culture is quite often inspired from a sense of place.
- The allocation of folk culture are inclined by a mixture of physical and cultural factors.
- Folk customs build up through years and years of separation from customs practiced from other cultural groups.

Himalayan Art

- The Himalaya Mountains was a study area of artistic customs that geographers P. Karen and Cotton Mather used to demonstrate that the physical views of the environment are based on the cultural groups.
- In this study area there are four religious groups that have different views of their environment.

Four Groups

- Tibetan Buddhists– painted idealized celestial figures, such as saints. These paintings would sometimes illustrate the unwelcoming environment.
- Hindus– paint scenes from everyday life. Commonly, their paintings are about the violence that occurs in their religion.
- Muslims– paint the flowers and plant. Unlike the others, these paintings portray things more on the beauty side.
- Animist– paint symbols that draw from from their religion.

Examples Of Himalayan Art



Same Place Different Customs

- People can live in the same area but practice different customs and traditions.
- People can also live in different areas but practice the same things.
- Food and Shelter are the daily necessities that are altered and changed reliant on on the people or environment.
- People adapt their foods to the setting of their environment.