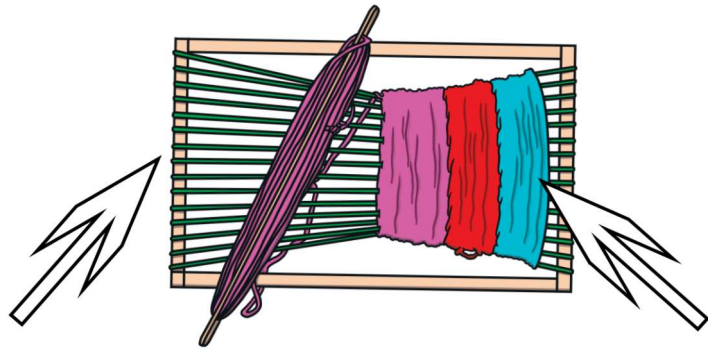


Get to know your

❖ WEAVING ❖

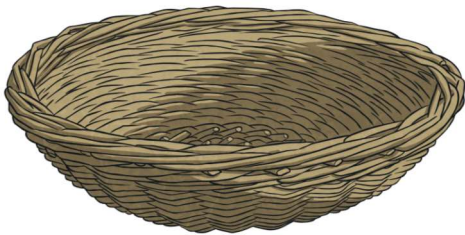


Loom: It has a frame, and thread is stretched tightly on it to create a fabric.



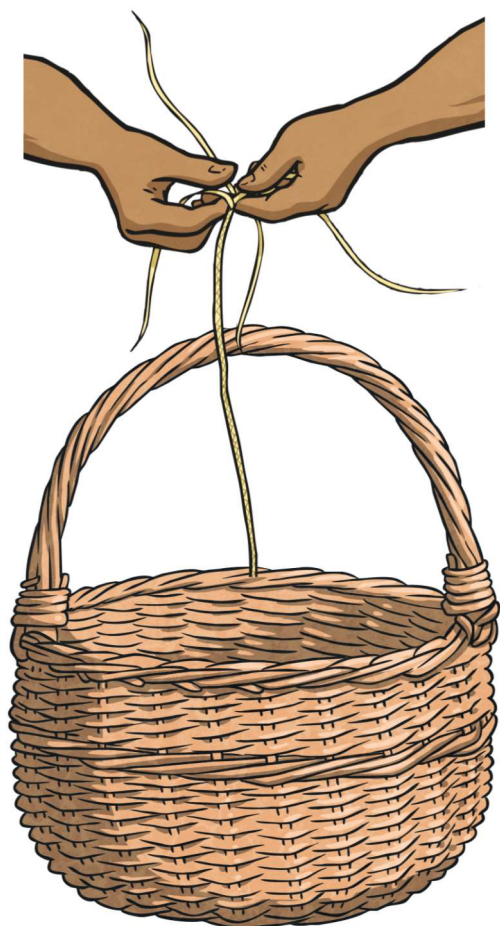
Warp: The threads tied to the loom. They run vertically and are the foundation of the fabric.

Weft: The threads woven over and under the warp threads. They create the pattern or design of the fabric.



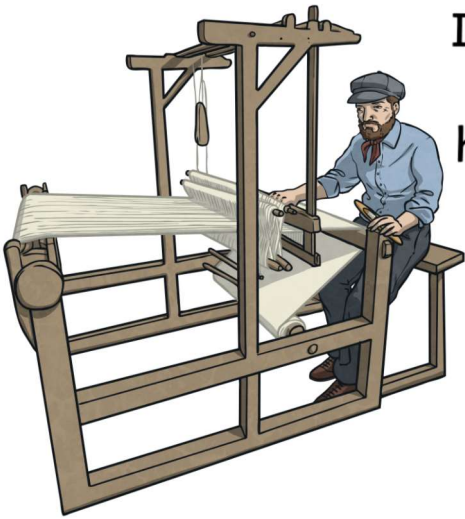
Wicker: A type of weaving that uses thin, flexible materials like twigs or reeds to create baskets.

Rim: The top edge of a basket that provides structure and shape to the basket, and is usually made of thicker or stiffer materials than the weaving itself.



During the Middle Ages, weaving was an essential skill that was widely practiced by people throughout Europe. Weaving is the process of interlacing two sets of threads, the warp and the weft, to create a fabric. The warp threads are the vertical threads that are stretched on a loom, while the weft threads are the horizontal threads that are woven over and under the warp threads.

Weaving was an important industry during the Middle Ages, and many people were employed as weavers. Women, in particular, were skilled weavers and would often work from home to create textiles for their families and for sale at local markets. However, professional weavers were also hired by wealthy individuals and nobles to create elaborate textiles for clothing, tapestries, and other decorative purposes.



In the Middle Ages, weaving was done on a handloom, which was a simple frame made of wood or metal. The warp threads were wound onto the loom and then separated by small pegs to create an even tension.

The weft thread was then woven over and under the warp threads, using a shuttle to move the thread back and forth. This process was repeated until the fabric was the desired length. During the Middle Ages wool was the most common material used for weaving, but linen and cotton were also used. The fabric could be dyed using natural dyes made from plants, minerals, and insects, which produced a range of colors, from earthy browns to bright blues and reds. The skills and techniques of weaving were passed down through generations, and many traditional weaving methods are still used today.

Basket weaving was an important skill in the Middle Ages, as baskets were used for many purposes such as carrying food, collecting crops, and storing goods. Basket weaving was a necessary trade and was often passed down from generation to generation.

In the Middle Ages, baskets were made using natural materials such as reeds, straw, and rushes. The process of making a basket involved first gathering the materials and then weaving them together to create the desired shape and size. The baskets were often decorated with colorful designs or left plain, depending on their intended use.

Basket weaving was an essential skill for many people in the Middle Ages, including farmers, merchants, and craftsmen. Baskets were used to transport goods to market, store food, and even as a form of currency.

Basket weaving was also an art form, and skilled weavers were highly respected. In some cultures, basket weaving was a form of storytelling, with designs and patterns representing different stories or beliefs.





With Isabel, you will:

- go fetch the natural material
you need in nature
- Create your own basket
- observe and experience
weaving on a loom