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Geometric patterns on traditional Romanian blouses

Geometry



- Geometry (geo = earth, meter = measure) was born as the branch of study of mathematics dealing with spatial relationships.
- Geometry is in existence since the year 3000 i.Hr., in the ancient civilizations of Babylon and Egypt, but it was an unnamed mathematical system. It can be concluded that the inventor of geometry came from any of these civilizations. The beginnings of geometry were marked by a collection of empirical principles related to length, angle, area and volume, which were developed to be put into practice in construction, astronomy, and other sciences.

In the year 300 i.Hr. the heavy mathematician Euclid gathered the most common concepts in geometry during his time and also added his own original theorems. He organized all this into a single book called Elements of Geometry. So, Euclid is considered the "father of geometry," We have several types of geometries:

- -- Plane geometry
- -- Geometry in space
- -- Analytical geometry
- -- Differential geometry
- -- Euclidean geometry

Plane geometry is the branch of geometry that studies plane geometric figures: Point, Right hand, Semi-right, Semiplane, Plan, Segment, Angle, Polygon, Circle.



	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°
$\sin \theta$	0	<u>1</u> 2	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
$\cos \theta$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	<u>1</u> 2	0
$\tan \theta$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	√3	±∞

The word **dot** (from latin, punctum, "prick ") can have several connotations, these are related to its original meaning in general something very small, without dimension and that can limit or limit. In mathematics, a line is a geometric figure that has only one dimension, the length. In Euclidean geometry, for two fixed points there is a line and only one that passes through both, the straight line being the shortest path between two points.





Sacred Geometry??? What do you think it could be?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nt2OIMAJj6o English





The Fibonacci sequence

The geometry used in the design and construction of religious structures such as churches, temples, mosques, religious monuments, shrines and tabernacle was sometimes considered sacred.

Sacred geometry can be identified at both the macro and micro levels, starting with our cells and reaching the stars.

Geometric figures on the traditional shirt



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o IJW5B0MgFI







We can see that when women sew them they use the square as a base. We note that at the seam they use the point, the right and the intersection of the lines to make complex geometric figures, flowers and leaves.



PLANȘA 26. Compoziție geometrică și florală lucrată în cruci, și punctul "peste un fir" cu diverse culori, aflat la căpătiiul unei perne de zestre din Moldova de nord



PLANSA 29. Cămașă femeiască de la sfirșitul secolului XIX din comuna Budieni județul Gorj. Este cusută pe pinză grosaă de în, folosindu-se punctul bătrinesc -- românesc lar ața folosită este un bumbac negru mai gros, mărgele colorate și fluturi -- paiete. Are un guler îngust care fixează și susține mulțimea creturilor de la cei doi piepți, spate și mineci. 19. Modelul pe guleras, 20 broderie lată de 11 cm pe piept, de o parte și alta a deschizăturii cămășii. 3) Manțeta, numită în această zonă gulerul cămășii". 4) Broderia de la spate, foarte aproape de mînecă, nu spre mijlocul spatelui care este acoperit de vestă. Pe mineci se alfă aceeași broderie geomerică în diagonală, lată de 30 cm care începe aproximativ la 8 cm de la guler și se termină chiar la manșetă. Apare pe o tăbile compată, bogat ornamentată și cu ocromatică vie datorită mărgelelor de diferite culori și a paistelor care îi da us strălucire și o notă de bogăție.

Traditional Romanian motifs speak about the life of the Romanian peasant communion with nature and the objects around him. Specialists in the Romanian folk tradition talked about those carefully sewn magical insignia, which were meant to protect the wearer from evil spirits.





A symbol found quite often when it comes to the meaning of traditional Romanian motifs is the **Cross**. After the propagation of Christianity in Romanized Dacia, the Cross becomes a protective symbol used against evil spirits, evil eye and spells.





Then we have the **Spiral** - which means energy, the universal movement found in man (one of the cultures in which the Spiral was found is Cucuteni). Next comes the Circle - the symbol of regeneration, of movement without beginning and end. Especially in the PreCucuteni culture were used many circles, concentric circles, as a sign of regeneration, associated with the solar image. Last but not least, the **Rhombus** has its symbolistic value. It is the form that Constantin Brâncuşi chose for the "beads" of the Infinity Column. The rhombus is that primordial symbol of ours, very powerful.It's also the geometric representation of the egg, it takes over its vital functions, its sublime gift.





Thank you

and I am waiting for you at the workshop to draw or for the brave ones to sew some geometric shapes.



