THE EXHIBITION, **WALLS: DEFEND, DIVIDE, AND THE DIVINE**

**WALLS**
DEFEND
DIVIDE
and the
DIVINE

**WELCOME TO**

**DELINEATION**

**DELINEATION**

**DELINEATION IS THE ACT OF MARKING THE EXACT POSITION OF A BORDER OR BOUNDARY.**

**THIS SECTION FOCUSES ON SPECIFIC OUTLINES OF LOCATIONS AND TERRITORIES LIKE CITIES, COUNTIES, AND COUNTRIES.**

**ACTIVITY:**

**IMAGINE A MAP OF THE UNITED STATES. EACH OF THE 50 STATES IS CLEARLY DELINEATED. THIS MEANS THERE ARE ABOUT 50 UNIQUE STORIES THAT EXPLAIN HOW EACH STATE GOT ITS SHAPE. SOME STORIES INCLUDE THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROADS, WHILE OTHERS INCLUDE NATURAL GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES, SUCH AS RIVERS AND MOUNTAINS. CAN YOU THINK OF A KEY NATURAL BOUNDARY THAT OUTLINES A CITY, COUNTY, OR COUNTRY?**

**TAKE A LOOK AT THIS MAP AND THE STATES IDENTIFIED BELOW IT. DO YOUR BEST TO OUTLINE OR DELINEATE EACH STATE ON THE MAP. GOOD LUCK!**
In 1066, the first-known castles were built in England by invaders from Normandy, France to protect their new kingdom. Since then, thousands of castles have been built all over the world. They have sturdy defense systems to protect the people living inside from an outside attack.

Activity:
What does it mean to be protected? Why do people want to protect themselves?

Below are a few types of barriers that have been used to deter “outsiders” and defend those that live “inside.” What are some other forms of defense that you can imagine? Try drawing them on the castle!

Curtain Wall – the stone wall that is wrapped around the outside of a castle.

Moats - man-made ditches filled with water that encircle the castle.

Towers - designed to give a better viewpoint of their surrounding space and spot oncoming attackers.

Drawbridges – bridges that could be pulled up to prevent access across moats.

A cave painting of an animal was recently discovered in Indonesia. It is over 40,000 years old!

Since then, painting on walls has taken many different forms. Street art took off in the 1970s and became a common part of everyday city landscapes. Many graffiti and mural artists use their art as a tool for expressing and communicating their views, which has caught the interest of art lovers around the world.

Activity:
Street art is so important because it appears in public spaces and everyone has access to experience it. As a result, so much of the street art we see is often in conversation with other work on the walls, or with the landscape that is surrounding the wall.

Draw your own graffiti on this L.A. wall and start your own conversation!
DIVINE

“DIVINE” is a word used to describe something (or someone) that has the qualities of a god or goddess, a supreme being, or universal power. The word can also be used to describe a sacred place in nature, an energy that someone feels, or a personal experience.

ACTIVITY:
Look through this section and think about the different meanings these walls represent to the communities around them. Is there a place you find sacred or divine?

The walls in this section are used as spiritual symbols or as places for reflection and ritual practices, such as prayer or meditation.

What are some rituals you have in your own life?

What is the space you have created to practice these rituals?

Find the following photographs in this section of the exhibition. Draw a line to match the HINTS with the PHOTO. Fill in the missing location.

HINT: MEENA WOMEN CREATING A MANDANA PAINTING
LOCATION: 

HINT: A FAMILY PRAYING IN A BANGLADESH AIRPORT
LOCATION: 

HINT: THE ARTIST USES COLOR TO REMEMBER VICTIMS
LOCATION: 

INVISIBLE

When people think of walls we usually think of a physical structure, but this section of the exhibition shows us how some walls are invisible. These walls can often be a representation of an emotion or idea that creates boundaries between people.

ACTIVITY:
Look at the descriptions below, imagine what the invisible walls around you would look like, and draw them around the characters!

If you need personal space

If you were confused

If you were sad

If you were scared