

Why I chose Ethiopia

I chose Ethiopia because both of my parents were born and raised there. Although my younger brother and I were born in the US, the majority of my extended family lives in Ethiopia. As a child, my family and I used to spend our entire summers there with our family. It's a place that I truly love and want to share the beauty of it with everyone.

Image Correction





Before After

For my image correction
assignment, I selected a damaged
picture of a young Ethiopian boy. I
repaired the dark spots using
tools such as the healing brush
tool, I also increased the contrast
to make him stand out more.

After



Before

Image Colorization

For my Image colorization assignment, using Photoshop I recolored a photo of Ethiopia's local cuisine. I first removed the color of the photo and repainted it using vibrant colors.



Text Masking



For my text masking assignment,
I chose a font that I thought
represented Ethiopia. Using
masking techniques on
Photoshop, I filled each letter
using chosen photos and added
a background of the beautiful
Simien Mountains to finish it.

Raster Drawing

For this raster drawing assignment, I used tools and drawing techniques on Photoshop to recreate a historical landmark from Ethiopia, The Obelisk of the Axum Empire. Using these techniques I also added a gradient and some foliage to the background to finish.



Indesign Flyer

For this assignment, I chose the Ethiopian landmark, the Danakil Depression, one of the hottest places in the world. I found images and text about the landmark. I chose texts and photos relating to the topic. Using Adobe InDesign, I rearranged the images and text aesthetically in a 2-column format and added a background image with a low opacity to finish it.



DANIKIL DEPRESSION

AROUND 125 METERS (410 FEET) BELOW SEA LEVEL AND IS PART OF THE EAST TONIC PLATES ARE PULL-APART, THIS CAUSES



ORANGE LANDSCAPES THAT

125 METERS (410 FEET) BELOW SEA LEVEL AND IS PART OF THE EAST AFRICAN RIFT. WHERE TECTONIC PLATES ARE PULLING APART. THIS CAUSES CONSTANT VOLCANIC PEARANCE, WITH BRIGHTLY COLORED SULFUR SPRINGS ACIDIC HOT SPRINGS, AND LAVA LAKES.

TEMPERATURES IN THE DANAKIL DEPRESSION REGIL AR GREEN, VELLOW, AND ORANGE LANDSCAPES THAT SEEN

THE AFAR PEOPLE HAVE LIVED THERE FOR CENTURIES WORKING AS SALT MINERS. THEY HARVEST SLABS OF

HAND AND TRANS-PORT THE BY CAMEL



CONSTANT VOLCANIC

PEARANCE WITH BRIGHTLY COLORED SULFUR

LY REACH OVER 120'F (49'C), MAKING IT ONE OF THE AND GEOLOGY CREATE VIBRANT SALT FLATS. HYDRO-

AFAR PEOPLE HAVE LIVED THERE FOR CENTURIES. WORKING AS SALT MINERS, THEY HARVEST SLARS OF SALT BY HAND AND TRANSPORT THEM BY CAMEL CARA-

THIS CAUSES CONSTANT VOLCANIC ACTIVITY, WHICH GIVES THE REGION ITS SURREAL APPEARANCE, WITH BRIGHTLY COLORED SULFUR SPRINGS, ACIDIC HOT SPRINGS, AND LAVA LAKES.

HOTTEST PLACES IN THE WORLD, THE UNIQUE CLIMATE AND GEOLOGY CREATE VIBRANT SALT FLATS, HYDRO-THERMAL FIELDS, AND MINERAL DEPOSITS, RESULTING



What is Lalibela?



Introduction to Lalibela

In the rugged highlands of Ethiopia, the town of Lalibela is home to one of the world's most remarkable architectural achievements: eleven medieval rock hewn churches, collectively known as the Lalibela rock churches. These monolithic structures, carved out of solid volcanic rock, stand as a testament to the skill, dedication, and faith of the craftsmen who created them during the reign of King Lalibela in the 12th and 13th centuries. This article explores the historical context, architectural features, religious significance, and cultural impact of the Lalibela rock churches, offering a comprehensive and engaging look at this URESCO World Heritages tiet form a historian's perspective.

The Lalibela rock churches are a stunning example of medieval Ethiopian architecture and engineering. Each of the eleven churches was carved out of a single block of volcanic tuff, a soft, porous rock that is relatively easy to work with but hardens when exposed to air. The craftsmen used simple tools, such as chisels, hammers, and picks, to carefully excavate the interiors of the churches, creating intricate designs, pillars, vaulted ceilings, and decorative elements (Genvers, 1970).

The most famous of the Lalibela churches is Bete Giyorgis (Church of Saint Georgel, a cross-shaped structure carved 15 meters deep into the rock. Its roof, at ground level, is decorated with a relief of the Saint George cross, a symbol of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church. The church's interior is equally impressive, with finely carved pillars, arches, and windows that allow natural light to illuminate the space (Buxton, 1970).

History of Lalibela

HTML Web Design

Using Adobe Dreamweaver, I created 2
HTML pages relating to the historical
Ethiopian landmark, Lalibela. I chose
images and text relating to one the
oldest churches. I linked these web
pages together.



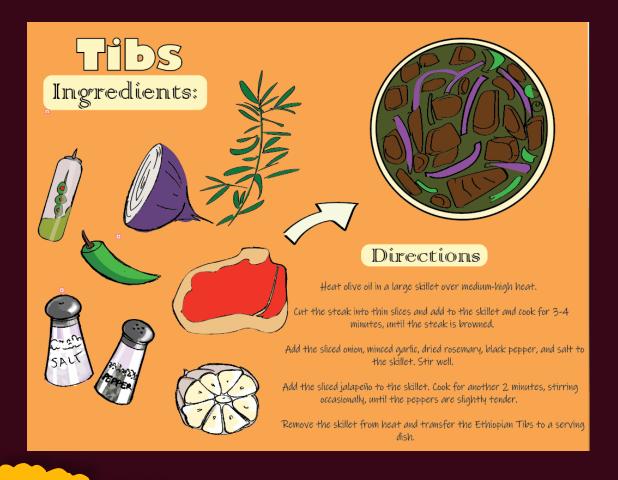
Illustrator Logo

For this assignment, I used Adobe Illustrator to design and draw a logo for a possible Ethiopian café. I named my café after Kaldi, the farmer who discovered coffee beans because they were growing in his farm.









Illustrator Recipe

I chose to illustrate one of the most popular, delicious dishes from Ethiopia, Tibs. Using tools on Adobe Illustrator, I drew out all the key ingredients for this recipe and drew the finished product. To finish it off I added directions on how to make the dish.