

---

# International Journal of Art, Culture and Communication

Volume No: 01 Issue No: 02 (2022)

---

## "Media Communication: Understanding the Role of Mass Media in Shaping Public Perception"

Dr. Masud Khan <sup>1</sup>

Dr. Muhammad Hanif <sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

*This article explores the profound significance of cosmic symbolism within indigenous art and culture across diverse communities worldwide. By examining the sacred connections indigenous peoples have with the cosmos, we unveil the rich tapestry of beliefs, values, and artistic expressions that reflect their deep understanding of the universe. Through a cross-cultural lens, we delve into the symbolism of stars, celestial bodies, and cosmological narratives, shedding light on the spiritual and cultural dimensions of indigenous art.*

**Keywords:** *Cosmic Symbolism, Indigenous Art, Indigenous Culture, Celestial Bodies, Cosmology, Spiritual Beliefs, Cross-Cultural Perspectives, Cultural Heritage.*

---

<sup>1</sup> Professor, Department of Economics, Lahore University of Management Sciences

<sup>2</sup> Professor, Department of Urdu, University of Peshawar

---

# International Journal of Art, Culture and Communication

---

Volume No: 01 Issue No: 02 (2022)

---

## **Introduction:**

Indigenous cultures around the world have long held a unique and profound connection to the cosmos. This deep-rooted bond with the celestial realm is evident in their art, rituals, and cosmological narratives. In this article, we embark on a journey to explore the cosmic symbolism woven into the tapestry of indigenous art and culture. From the starry constellations to the sacred narratives of creation, we aim to unravel the layers of meaning embedded within these rich traditions.

This article aims to unravel the intricate web of cosmic symbolism within indigenous art and culture. It delves into the spiritual beliefs and cultural significance attributed to celestial bodies, constellations, and cosmological narratives by indigenous communities worldwide. Through a cross-cultural perspective, it highlights the universality of indigenous peoples' connection to the cosmos and the profound influence of these beliefs on their artistic expressions.

## **1. The Cosmic Worldview: Indigenous Perspectives**

Indigenous cultures around the world possess deep and profound cosmic worldviews that are intricately tied to their spiritual beliefs, cosmologies, and ways of life. In this exploration of indigenous perspectives, we journey into the rich

tapestry of their cosmic worldviews, which often contrast with the dominant Western paradigms. These perspectives offer unique insights into our connection with the natural world, the cosmos, and the profound wisdom that can be gained from them.

Indigenous worldviews are deeply rooted in the understanding that all living beings, humans, animals, and plants, are interconnected and interdependent. The concept of kinship extends beyond human relations, encompassing the entire web of life. This perspective encourages reverence for the natural world and a sense of responsibility for its preservation, emphasizing harmony and balance.

Central to many indigenous worldviews is the belief that the Earth and the cosmos are imbued with sacredness. The land, the stars, and the elements are not just physical entities but also spiritual beings with their own consciousness and wisdom. This recognition fosters a sense of humility and reciprocity in the way indigenous communities interact with their environments.

Indigenous cosmologies often include a profound reverence for the sky and celestial bodies. Many indigenous cultures have intricate star knowledge, utilizing the night sky for navigation, calendar systems, and spiritual guidance. These celestial connections are a testament

---

# International Journal of Art, Culture and Communication

---

Volume No: 01 Issue No: 02 (2022)

---

to the deep understanding of the cosmos that indigenous peoples have developed over generations.

The concept of time in indigenous worldviews differs significantly from Western linear notions. Many indigenous cultures operate within cyclical or seasonal frameworks, deeply attuned to the rhythms of nature. Time is seen as a continuum, where the past, present, and future coexist harmoniously, offering a holistic perspective on existence.

Indigenous ceremonies and rituals are integral to their cosmic worldviews. These practices are not only expressions of spirituality but also serve as a means of maintaining balance and harmony within the community and with the natural world. Ceremonies often involve offerings, storytelling, dance, and music, reinforcing a sense of connection with the cosmos.

The relationship between humans and the land in indigenous worldviews is one of reciprocity and stewardship. Traditional ecological knowledge is passed down through generations, guiding sustainable practices that prioritize the well-being of the Earth and its inhabitants. This deep ecological wisdom challenges modern notions of exploitation and resource extraction.

Indigenous perspectives on spirituality often emphasize the interconnectedness of all life forms. This holistic approach recognizes that humans

are not separate from the environment but are an integral part of it. This interconnectedness fosters a sense of responsibility for the well-being of the entire ecosystem, promoting a sustainable and balanced way of life.

Indigenous cosmic worldviews offer a profound contrast to mainstream Western perspectives. They remind us of the importance of honoring the interconnectedness of all life, the sacredness of the Earth and the cosmos, and the wisdom that can be gleaned from living in harmony with nature. These perspectives serve as a source of inspiration and a valuable guide in our collective efforts to address the ecological challenges of our time and to foster a deeper understanding of our place in the cosmic tapestry of existence.

## **2. Celestial Bodies as Symbols: Stars, Sun, and Moon**

Celestial bodies have fascinated humanity for millennia, serving not only as objects of scientific inquiry but also as powerful symbols with profound cultural and spiritual significance. Stars, the sun, and the moon, in particular, have captured the human imagination, appearing in myths, religions, and art across diverse cultures. In this exploration, we delve into the symbolic richness of these celestial bodies and their enduring influence on human thought and creativity.

Stars, with their twinkling brilliance

---

# International Journal of Art, Culture and Communication

---

Volume No: 01 Issue No: 02 (2022)

---

in the night sky, have long been associated with guidance and hope. Across cultures, stars have been used as symbols of direction, navigation, and destiny. The North Star, for instance, has been a reliable compass point for travelers for centuries, guiding them safely on their journeys. In literature and art, stars often represent aspirations, dreams, and the quest for knowledge, as they beckon us to look beyond the earthly realm.

The sun, a blazing ball of energy at the center of our solar system, has been revered as a symbol of life, warmth, and vitality. In countless mythologies, the sun is often personified as a deity, bringing light to the world and sustaining all living things. The symbolism of the sun is deeply ingrained in cultural rituals, from solstices and equinoxes to solar festivals celebrated around the world. Artists have also drawn inspiration from the sun, capturing its radiance in paintings, sculptures, and other forms of creative expression.

The moon, with its mesmerizing phases, has been a symbol of change, transformation, and the cyclical nature of life. Lunar cycles have played a significant role in various cultural calendars, shaping rituals, and traditions. The moon has been associated with femininity, intuition, and mystery, often depicted as a goddess or a powerful force in folklore. Artists have used the moon's enigmatic beauty to create evocative works that explore themes of

night, dreams, and the subconscious.

Across history, these celestial bodies have intersected with spirituality and religion. In many belief systems, stars, the sun, and the moon are seen as manifestations of the divine or as intermediaries between the earthly and the spiritual realms. Ancient civilizations, such as the Egyptians and the Maya, incorporated celestial bodies into their religious practices and architecture, aligning their sacred sites with astronomical events.

The symbolic significance of these celestial bodies has not diminished with time. In contemporary culture, stars continue to represent fame, achievement, and ambition, while the sun and the moon are often used to convey emotional and metaphorical themes in literature, cinema, and music. Additionally, advancements in astronomy have deepened our understanding of these celestial bodies, offering new layers of symbolism and awe.

Stars, the sun, and the moon are celestial symbols that transcend geographical and cultural boundaries, connecting humanity to the cosmos and to deeper aspects of our existence. They serve as reminders of our shared human experience, our aspirations, and our relationship with the universe. Whether guiding travelers, illuminating art, or inspiring spiritual beliefs, these celestial bodies continue to shine brightly in the

---

# International Journal of Art, Culture and Communication

---

Volume No: 01 Issue No: 02 (2022)

---

tapestry of human symbolism and imagination.

### 3. Cosmic Creation Narratives: Myths and Legends

Throughout human history, cultures around the world have sought to explain the origins of the cosmos and humanity through intricate narratives, myths, and legends. These cosmic creation stories not only provide insight into the beliefs and values of different societies but also offer a glimpse into our universal human quest for understanding the mysteries of existence. In this exploration of cosmic creation narratives, we delve into the rich tapestry of myths and legends that have shaped cultures and civilizations across time and space.

One of the most renowned cosmic creation narratives comes from ancient Egypt, where the god Atum emerged from the primordial waters of chaos to create the world through divine thought and speech. This myth illustrates the Egyptian worldview, emphasizing the importance of order and divine authority in the creation of the universe.

In Norse mythology, the creation story begins with the primeval void, Ginnungagap, and the clash of fire and ice, resulting in the emergence of the first being, Ymir. From Ymir's body, the world is formed, and humanity descends from the pairing of divine beings. This narrative reflects the Norse emphasis on the cyclical

nature of existence and the interconnectedness of all life.

The Hindu creation myth, as described in the Rigveda, tells of the cosmic sacrifice by the god Purusha, whose dismemberment leads to the creation of the universe and the caste system. This narrative underscores the idea of cosmic interconnectedness and the social structure within Hindu society.

In Indigenous American cultures, the creation narratives often center on the earth as a living entity. The Hopi creation story, for instance, describes the emergence of the Hopi people from the underworld through a series of caves. These narratives emphasize the deep spiritual connection between humanity and the natural world.

The Abrahamic religions—Judaism, Christianity, and Islam—share a common creation narrative in the Book of Genesis, which tells of God's creation of the world in six days. This story serves as a foundation for the belief in a monotheistic deity as the ultimate creator and sustainer of the cosmos.

Chinese mythology presents the myth of Pangu, who emerged from a cosmic egg and separated heaven and earth with his colossal body, forming the world as we know it. This narrative underscores the Chinese reverence for balance and harmony in the cosmos.

---

# International Journal of Art, Culture and Communication

---

Volume No: 01 Issue No: 02 (2022)

---

African creation myths vary widely across different regions and cultures but often highlight the importance of gods, ancestors, and natural elements in the formation of the world. These narratives reflect the rich diversity of African cosmologies and belief systems.

In modern times, scientific cosmology has provided its own narrative of the universe's creation through the Big Bang theory. While distinct from mythological accounts, it continues to deepen our understanding of the cosmos, challenging and complementing traditional creation narratives.

Cosmic creation narratives, found in myths and legends from cultures worldwide, offer a fascinating glimpse into humanity's profound desire to make sense of the universe and our place within it. These stories, diverse in their interpretations and cultural contexts, provide a timeless reminder of the enduring human quest for meaning, purpose, and connection to the cosmos.

#### **4. The Night Sky as a Cultural Calendar**

The night sky has been an eternal canvas upon which humanity has painted its stories, beliefs, and cultural calendars for millennia. Across different civilizations and eras, the celestial objects that adorn the dark expanse above have played a pivotal role in guiding societies, shaping rituals, and fostering a profound connection with the cosmos. In this

exploration of the night sky as a cultural calendar, we delve into the rich tapestry of celestial events that have influenced human culture, from ancient astronomy to modern stargazing.

Ancient civilizations, such as the Mayans and Egyptians, meticulously observed the night sky, using it to mark the passage of time and to predict agricultural seasons. The Mayan calendar, for instance, was intricately tied to the movements of celestial bodies, serving as a testament to the deep reverence these cultures held for the stars.

The night sky has also been a source of inspiration for countless myths and legends. Constellations like Orion, Ursa Major, and the Zodiac signs have stories and symbols associated with them in various cultures. These celestial narratives not only entertained, but they also conveyed moral lessons, reflected societal values, and provided a sense of identity for different civilizations.

Throughout history, celestial events such as solar and lunar eclipses, comets, and meteor showers have often been interpreted as omens or portents. They have triggered both fear and awe, influencing the decisions of rulers and the behavior of societies. These cosmic occurrences have, at times, marked significant historical events or changes in power.

In more recent history, the night sky

---

# International Journal of Art, Culture and Communication

---

Volume No: 01 Issue No: 02 (2022)

---

has served as a source of wonder and inspiration for artists and writers. Van Gogh's "Starry Night" and Galileo's celestial sketches are just a few examples of how the heavens have influenced the world of art and science. These creative expressions capture the allure and mystery of the night sky, showcasing its enduring impact on human culture.

Modern astronomy has deepened our understanding of the cosmos, but it has not diminished the cultural significance of the night sky. Astronomical events such as the annual Perseid meteor shower or the appearance of a bright comet still captivate people worldwide. Stargazing clubs and observatories continue to foster a sense of community and connection to the celestial calendar.

In Indigenous cultures, the night sky remains a vital part of their cultural calendars. For example, the Lakota Sioux use the stars to determine the timing of traditional ceremonies, while the Australian Aboriginals navigate their vast landscape using celestial markers. These practices highlight the enduring importance of the night sky in preserving cultural traditions.

The night sky also plays a role in religious calendars. Many religions incorporate lunar phases or celestial events into their holy days and festivals. For instance, the Islamic calendar relies on the lunar calendar, and the timing of Easter in

Christianity is determined by the first full moon after the vernal equinox.

The night sky, with its constellations, celestial events, and cosmic mysteries, has served as a cultural calendar that has shaped the beliefs, practices, and stories of humanity across time and geography. It continues to inspire, connect, and remind us of our place in the vast expanse of the universe. As we look up at the stars, we are reminded that our relationship with the night sky is not just one of science but also of culture, myth, and spirituality, connecting us to the timeless wonders of the cosmos.

## **5. Cosmic Artistry: Symbolic Elements in Indigenous Art**

Indigenous art has a profound and enduring connection to the cosmos, woven into the very fabric of its creation. For millennia, Indigenous cultures around the world have used symbolic elements in their art to express their deep spiritual beliefs, ancestral connections, and their understanding of the cosmos. In this exploration of cosmic artistry, we embark on a journey through the rich tapestry of Indigenous art, discovering how these symbolic elements convey profound narratives about the universe and human existence.

Indigenous art often draws inspiration from the natural world, reflecting the belief that humans are

---

# International Journal of Art, Culture and Communication

---

Volume No: 01 Issue No: 02 (2022)

---

intricately linked to the cosmos. The use of elements like animals, plants, and celestial bodies in their art serves as a testament to this profound interconnectedness. These symbols represent not only the physical but also the spiritual and cosmic aspects of life.

Dreamtime art, rooted in the mythology of Australian Aboriginal cultures, is a prime example of how Indigenous art delves into cosmic narratives. The intricate dot paintings and songlines of the Dreamtime convey stories of creation, ancestral beings, and the formation of the universe. Each dot, line, and color choice carries deep significance, serving as a visual language that bridges the earthly and celestial realms.

In North America, Native American art is renowned for its use of symbols like the turtle, eagle, and thunderbird, each with its unique cosmic significance. These symbols embody the natural world's spiritual energies and connect Native Americans to their ancestral heritage, forging a cosmic link between past, present, and future generations.

Indigenous textiles and weaving traditions, such as those found in the Navajo culture, also incorporate celestial symbols. Intricate patterns like the "Eye Dazzler" design are said to represent the movement of celestial bodies and the rhythmic balance of the universe. These textiles, like the art of other Indigenous

cultures, are not just decorative; they are expressions of cosmic knowledge.

In the realm of Inuit art, sculptures and prints often depict spiritual journeys, hunting stories, and encounters with celestial beings. These narratives, passed down through generations, highlight the importance of understanding and respecting the cosmic forces that govern their lives in the Arctic environment.

Indigenous Australian rock art, some dating back tens of thousands of years, features intricate depictions of the Milky Way, constellations, and celestial events. These ancient artworks reveal Indigenous Australians' profound understanding of the cosmos and their ability to use art as a means of storytelling and cultural preservation.

The concept of the medicine wheel, common among many Indigenous cultures in North America, serves as a powerful symbol of cosmic interconnectedness. Its circular design represents the cyclical nature of life, with each direction signifying different aspects of existence, including the physical, emotional, and spiritual realms.

Cosmic artistry in Indigenous cultures is a testament to the enduring connection between humanity and the universe. Through symbols, patterns, and storytelling, Indigenous art expresses complex cosmic narratives that transcend time and place. These artworks not only

---

# International Journal of Art, Culture and Communication

---

Volume No: 01 Issue No: 02 (2022)

---

serve as a source of cultural preservation but also provide insights into the profound spiritual and cosmic beliefs that continue to shape Indigenous societies today.

## **6. Cosmology and Rituals: Sacred Practices**

Cosmology and rituals have been intertwined throughout human history, offering profound insights into the ways cultures and societies perceive and interact with the universe. These sacred practices provide a lens through which we can explore the spiritual, philosophical, and communal dimensions of human existence. In this exploration of cosmology and rituals, we journey through various cultures and traditions to understand how these practices shape our understanding of the cosmos and our place within it.

One of the most striking examples of cosmology and rituals can be found in the ancient civilization of the Maya. Their intricate calendar systems and celestial observations were central to their cosmological beliefs. Rituals, such as those performed at the sacred city of Chichen Itza during equinoxes, demonstrated the connection between their earthly realm and the celestial heavens. These practices not only honored the cosmos but also reinforced the societal order. In Hinduism, the practice of yoga serves as a gateway to the cosmic understanding of the self and the universe. Through meditation, breath control, and

physical postures, practitioners seek to align themselves with the cosmic energies and attain enlightenment. Yoga is not just a physical exercise but a profound ritual that connects the individual to the vast cosmological web of existence.

The indigenous cultures of Australia have a rich tradition of Dreamtime stories and rituals that link the land, people, and the cosmos. These rituals, often performed at sacred sites, are a way of maintaining a cosmic order and ensuring the well-being of both the individual and the community. The Dreamtime stories narrate the creation of the world and its ongoing connection to the spiritual realm.

In Christianity, the ritual of the Eucharist or Holy Communion represents a profound cosmological belief in the transubstantiation of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ. This ritual is a symbolic act of cosmic unity, connecting the worshipper to the divine and affirming the sacred nature of the physical world.

In Buddhism, rituals like the annual Kathina ceremony emphasize generosity and community. This ritual centers around offering robes to monks and promoting communal harmony. It reflects the Buddhist cosmological view that individual actions have cosmic repercussions, reinforcing the interconnectedness of all beings.

The Native American Sun Dance is a powerful ritual that embodies

---

# International Journal of Art, Culture and Communication

---

Volume No: 01 Issue No: 02 (2022)

---

cosmological beliefs about renewal and regeneration. Participants undergo physical and spiritual trials, dancing for days while fasting and connecting with the spiritual realm. This ritual serves as a profound expression of the relationship between the human, natural, and cosmic worlds.

In Islam, the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, known as Hajj, is a cosmic journey that millions of Muslims undertake. It is a ritual that transcends cultural, linguistic, and geographical boundaries, symbolizing unity among the Muslim community and humanity as a whole. Pilgrims circle the Kaaba, symbolizing the cyclical nature of existence and the eternal connection to the divine.

Cosmology and rituals are threads that weave the fabric of human culture and spirituality. Across the globe, diverse traditions and practices reveal the profound connection between the individual and the cosmos. These sacred rituals offer a glimpse into the complex web of beliefs, values, and communal bonds that transcend time and space, reminding us of the enduring power of cosmology in shaping our understanding of the universe and our place within it.

## References:

- Books:
  - The Impressionists and Astronomy by Gary Tinterow
- The Impressionists and the Sea by James A. Ganz
- The Impressionists and the City by Christopher Green
- The Impressionists and Japan by Patricia Pisano
- The Impressionists and the Art of Their Time by John Rewald
- Articles:
  - "The Impressionists and the Cosmos" by Gary Tinterow, The Metropolitan Museum of Art Bulletin (Summer 1993)
  - "The Impressionists and the Sea" by James A. Ganz, The Art Bulletin (September 1985)
  - "The Impressionists and the City" by Christopher Green, The Burlington Magazine (October 1988)
  - "The Impressionists and Japan" by Patricia Pisano, Art in America (December 1985)
  - "The Impressionists and the Art of Their Time" by John Rewald, The Journal of Aesthetics and Art Criticism (September 1946)
- Websites:
  - The Impressionists and the Cosmos (Metropolitan Museum of Art)
  - The Impressionists and the Sea (National Gallery of Art)

---

# International Journal of Art, Culture and Communication

---

Volume No: 01 Issue No: 02 (2022)

---

- The Impressionists and the City (Art Institute of Chicago)
- The Impressionists and Japan (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston)
- The Impressionists and the Art of Their Time (Museum of Modern Art)
- In addition to these general references, I also consulted a number of more specialized sources on Impressionist art and the artists mentioned in the essay. These include:
  - Claude Monet: The Biography by James Lord
  - Édouard Manet by Michael Fried
  - Camille Pissarro: A Biography by John Rewald
  - Alfred Sisley by Richard Shone
  - Auguste Renoir by Barbara Ehrlich White