

ART APPRECIATION

BSHM II-A

GARGAVITE, ROTESSA MAE T.

EVALUATION:

Answer the following:

1. Compare and contrast the Greek and Roman artworks.

-The Roman and the Greek both used lots of marble in their statues, specifically white marble. The Greek statues were usually of gods or goddesses and had enhanced features to make them look more beautiful. While the Roman statues were closer to the truth on the way they looked. The Romans also had mosaics and painting which were very similar because they would just put mosaics on the floor and in the wall was a painting which could look the same and usually images of events or important people. The Greeks on the other hand did not do painting or mosaics they had amphora which are basically big jugs on which they would paint images of myths or important events. The Greeks and Romans were very good engineers and mathematicians, so architecture was a very important part of life for them and had a bit common in architecture and art.

2. Discuss how Mannerism Art became an offshoot of works from the Renaissance.

-Artists are started directly copying subjects from existing works of art. And they imitate the greatest artists with no hope of creating something more beautiful and perfect.

3. Explain why Neoclassicism served as a response or reaction to the Baroque Period.

-The movement of manifested in its details is a reaction against the Rococo style of naturalistic ornament, and its architectural formulas as an outgrowth of some classicizing features of Late Baroque. In its purest form.

EVALUATION: *Answer the following questions.*

1. What do you think are the most important contributions of contemporary art as a period and the numerous movements under it in the lives of men today?

-The developments or contribution during this time was the turn from the traditional notions of what art is from paintings and sculptures to the more experimental formats. And contemporary art is the most socially aware and involved form of art. There were overlaps with the acceptance and practice of these movements.

2. Out of all the movements mentioned and discussed, what do you think are no longer relevant nowadays? Why?

-There are none of the movement that are no longer relevant nowadays because any art to which large numbers of people still respond is relevant. And many artists still use these art movement.

3. With the different art movements, across history, what do you think does the future hold for art and art production? Looking into the next 50 years, what do you think are the new trends that will emerge?

-The future production of art works will be much greater than in the past. With the aid of technology, huge masses of people are already in a position to create works of art with adequate PC software you can create fine pieces of music, you can make designs and paintings. A tablet allows you to make real good photos and films. New 3-dimension technology will soon open opportunities for would-be sculptors.

Evaluation: Answer the following:

1. What are the important things the viewer or audience must consider to derive meaning from the artwork?

-The important things that the viewer or audience must consider to derive meaning of artwork is if they understand the visual elements where art was the grounded on, especially the principle of design. And to note the audience of the said artwork must have a certain level of awareness to the style, artwork, form, and the content of the said work.

2. How can improvisation contribute to the distinctive quality of the artwork?

-It will contribute that using improvisation is will create uniqueness and new of the artwork and the artist would feel freedom from his artwork. It allows the artist to explore and think about how the audience can actually be a part of the work in itself.

3. What is the reason why artists appropriate art?

-They appropriate art because they are interested in how existing images or sounds can be used to create new works that refer back to the original work while producing a new cultural artifact.

4. Give and explain the two forms of forgery.

-The outright copies of existing works and pastiches. Outright copies of existing work are copying or using exactly the same artwork as the original artist without using quotation marks

or saying where the original came from and pastiches is imitating the style or character of the work of one or more other artists.

Activity # 3:

Think of a belief that you hold strongly to. In what ways you can represent that particular belief system?

- I believe in Karma because generally denotes the cycle of cause and effect each action a person takes will affect him or her at some time in the future. This karma also applies to a person's thoughts and words, and the actions other people take under that individual's instructions. With karma, like causes produce like effects that is, a good deed will lead to a future beneficial effect, while a bad deed will lead to a future harmful effect.

Evaluation:

Answer the following questions:

1. What are the central themes of Chinese artworks? Explain why the Chinese focused on these themes.

-The central themes of Chinese artworks is Nature because they believed that man is an integral part of nature ensuring that there is a certain balance in it and part of their culture is emphasizing a form of social life, giving importance to communities and interactions among people.

2. In what ways are Chinese and Japanese art similar? In what ways are they different?

-Chinese and Japanese artworks are concrete manifestations of their cultural identity as people. Chinese art is known for its paper and silk paintings made by the brush soaked in black or colored ink while Japanese art presents itself with a number of varieties, such as sculpture made by wood and bronze, ancient pottery, ink painting on silk and paper, oil painting, calligraphy etc.

3. What were some of the users or roles of art during the precolonial period?

-Ethnic minorities have used art not only for daily activities but also for religious rituals and practices. Most art forms used by ethnic communities include pottery, weaving, carving, and the use of metalwork and jewelry.

4. How did art become a reflection of Philippine society?

-Most artworks were reflections of the political, social, and economic situation of the Philippines during the Marcos administration. The works were reflections of the general feel of

the people based on the political situation during that time. Some of the works reflected issues like economic problems, land reforms, gender rights, worker's right, and cultural minorities plaguing the Filipino people brought about by the Martial Law.

5. Enumerate and discuss the contributions of different colonizers to the development of art in the Philippines.

-Spanish colonials introduced formal painting, sculpture and architecture which inspired by the byzantine, gothic, baroque and rococo art styles. American colonials contribute art illustration, advertising and commercial design gained popularity and incorporated in fine arts

Enrichment Activity:

Write an essay on:

To what extent can art help in the formation of a society's culture?

In general, art doesn't form culture, it reflects culture. However, in small ways, individual artmakers can be formative influences.

When an artist accomplishes something new and other artists become aware of it - whether that new thing is in visual art, or music or dance - other artists then tend to first copy and then subsequently expand on the new thing.

What we call culture is the aggregation of the arts and other sociological elements such as how people meet and greet and move with each other, their fashion, their housing, the implements they use in daily life, their work and their leisure. These are what constitute culture.

I believe that art has a much more far-reaching intersecting effect than is normally realized. Today, it is with us everywhere we go, and in everything we do except in our contact with nature, or in prayer and meditation. Otherwise, we are surrounded by art, by object and experiences that have been designed which means we are also surrounded, in some sense, by the artists who designed them. Every artist leaves something of him/herself imprinted in their work.

We therefore have many more of these tiny feedback loops all around us. Our level of stimulation, our impetus to continue expanding creatively is much higher than it has ever been before. So, in this small, subtle way, I believe that art does indeed help to form our present-day culture.

Art is a form of self-expression which itself is formed of quite a bit of the social culture as it interacts with the artist emotionally, intellectually and physically. I don't see art as a forming contributor of culture. Rather, I see it as an expression of culture, a yardstick, if you will, with which to measure culture's impact and structure.