



"For Nation's Greater Heights"

SURIGAO STATE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

College of Arts and Sciences

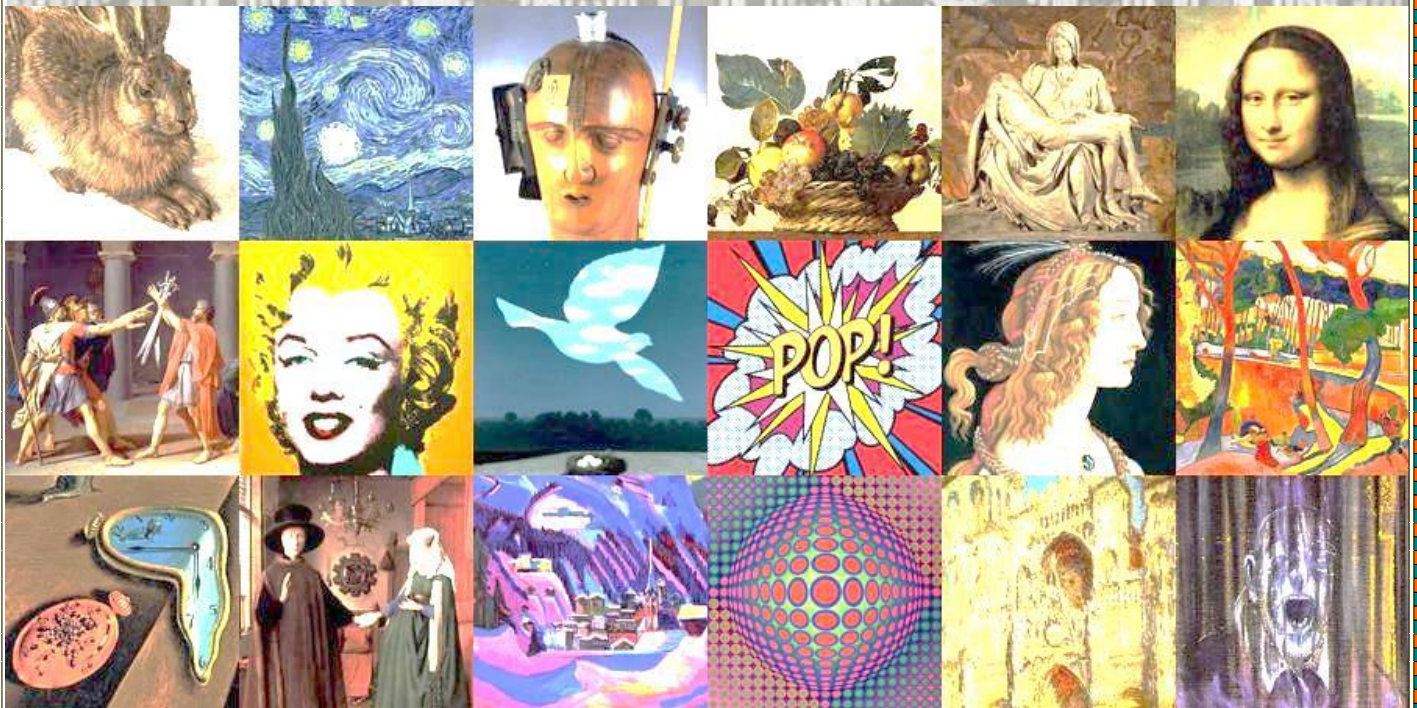
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LEARNING MODULE

ART APPRECIATION

FIRST SEMESTER A.Y. 2020 – 2021

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MODULE 1

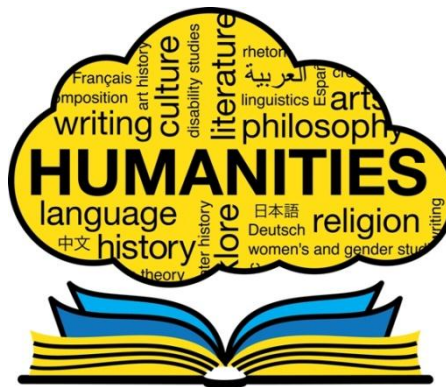
TOPIC - HUMANITIES AND ART APPRECIATION: AN INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Description of Art Appreciation
- 1.2 The Creation of Arts
- 1.3 Function of Arts
- 1.4 Purpose of Art
- 1.5 Classifications of Art

TIME FRAME: 6 hrs.

INTRODUCTION

As a branch of knowledge, Humanities explores the human conditions through the use of analytical, critical, or theoretical methods. This lesson will give you an introduction to what this whole course is all about. Art Appreciation is primarily intended for the Humanities course at the tertiary level. Nevertheless, this may also be used as a reference material for other courses in teaching the meaning and importance of art, its elements, and its development in the Philippines.



OBJECTIVES

At the end of this lesson, students are expected to:

- define Art Appreciation;
- demonstrate understanding on how art is created; and
- identify and discuss the various functions and purposes of art, as well as its classification.

LET'S GET STARTED!

As a preliminary activity for the topic, answer the following questions in just two sentences:

1. What is Art Appreciation?

2. How do you determine whether a particular art is an original work of an artist?

3. Does art always have a purpose and a function? If it ceased its function, would it still be considered as art?

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Assigned Reading/text

Description of Art Appreciation

Etymologically, the term “Humanities” is from a Latin word *humanus*, which means educated. It refers to the learning of arts such as architecture, dance, literature, music, painting, theatre, and sculpture. (Sanches, 2011). They are branches of knowledge that focuses on the human opinions, and relationships (Machlis, 2003). As a branch of learning, the artwork is considered as the material object while its creativity and appreciation is the formal object (Menoy, 2009 & Marcos, et al., 2010).

When we look around, we see a lot of things that relate to art. Art can come in the form of many items such as posters, paintings, portraits, covers, and more. People look at art through different ideas that they want to know more about or may be studying. Art can show ideas about the past, what is currently happening and what may happen in the future. It can also show meaning, love, boredom, and creativity (Ramos, 2012). Art can be meaningful because of the colors, shapes, and depictions it can create.

Art appreciation is a way to express ideas and allows individuals to illustrate their feelings when they view an artwork. It helps develops critical and innovative skills in thinking and teaches essential qualities in listening, observing, and responding to multiple viewpoints. It also requires an ability to differentiate what is apparent and what is not (Gargaro & Jilg, 2016 and Sanger, 2012).



Figure 1 GUHIT PINAS SURIGAO EXHIBIT at Luneta Park, S.C.

The Creation of Arts

In life, we experience so much fragmentation of our thoughts and feelings. But creating arts, it brings things back together. We make art because of so many reasons, and in the process we come to enjoy it.

The word “art” is from Latin word *arti*, which means craftsmanship, inventiveness, mastery of form, skill. It includes literature, music, paintings, photography, sculpture, etc. It serves as an original record of human needs and achievements. It usually refers to the so called “fine arts” (e.g., graphics, plastic, and building) to the so-called “minor arts” (everyday, useful, applied, and decorative arts). It is the process of using our senses and emotions in making creative activities (Marcos, 2010). It is a human capability to make things beautiful (e.g., buildings, illustration, designing, painting, sculpture, and photography) through the production of his/her imagination depending on the preparation, theme, medium, and values used.

Significantly, the word *artist* comes from the French word *artiste* and the Spanish word *artista*, which means “performer.” It is someone who creates art that is merely trades and professions by which different people make their livings (Goines, 2004).

Artist are usually referred to as those who create within a context of the fine arts such as acting, dancing, drawing, filmmaking, painting, sculpture, writing, photography, and music. They are those who use imagination and skill to construct works that may be judged to have aesthetic importance. Creativity is a characteristic of an artist that progressed in the extent of his/her life to express feelings. These are all processed in three significant phases namely: *Creation of Forms*; *Creation of Ideas*; and *Creation of the Materials* (Sanchez, 2011).

a. **The Creations of ideas.** Artists are usually impressionable persons. They used their experiences as their basis in the making of dance, picture, a poem, or a play or a song. For example, a composer may write a song on the developing romance of a man and a woman, or on the pants of a broken-hearted.

b. **The Creation of the Materials.** The artist uses different materials or mediums to give form to an idea. For example, a painter uses pigments; a sculptor uses wood, metal or stone; an author uses words; and a composer who uses musical sounds to determine the notes.

c. **The Creation of Forms.** There are diverse forms used by the artists in expressing their ideas. It is a medium of artistic expression recognize as fine art. This form is used to explain the physical nature of the artwork like in metal sculpture, an oil painting, etc.



Figure 2 Last Supper With The Street Children by Joey Velasco



Figure 3L-R) Jayson Cortez's Home Under the Same Sky; Elmer Borlongan's Hilot; Rodel Tapaya's Mr. Wolf

Functions of Arts

From the very beginning, arts have been part of human history. It described, defined, and deepened the human experience. In the Prehistoric period for example, peoples performed songs and dances to gratify their ancestors. Likewise, hunters brushed different figures on the walls of caves to depict their day to day experiences. Arts also serve several functions which are item outcome to its purpose (Menoy, 2009), namely:

1. *Individual Function-* The artists perform arts because of the passion of their respective art forms. A singer presents a concert for free because of his advocacy and the love of singing. For example, Regine Velazquez (Asia's Songbird) is well-known for possessing extensive vocal range.
2. *Social Function-* Man associates with others through his art performance that arouses social consciousness. Examples of this association are the choral singing, group dancing, public art exhibits and other practices.
3. *Economic Functions-* Arts are emerging as a potent force in the economic life of people assumes an essential role as a direct and indirect contributor to state economies. Example of this is by generating economic vitality in under-performing regions through crafts, tourism, and cultural attractions.
4. *Political Functions-* Art provides a forum for ideas that will lead to employment, prestige, status, and power. During election period, for example, the candidates created their artworks (poster) which expresses their propaganda, agendas and political views about making a stable society.
5. *Historical Functions-* Art is an essential technique for information to be recorded and preserved. It serves to document or reconstruct historical figure and events. Most arts that are in Museums, for example, are filled with amazing stories about the world most excellent and most creative people who brought us the treasures. By looking at a work of art's colors, materials, and symbolism, we can learn about the story and culture that produced it in the past.
6. *Cultural Functions-* Art is an articulation and transmission of new information and values. Example, when you think of Manila, you probably think of Fort Santiago, Luneta Park, and its world-renowned churches, or the famous Intramuros.
7. *Physical Functions-* Buildings are artistically designed and constructed to protect their occupants and make their life inside more meaningful. Architects, Industrial and Graphic Designers, and Interior Decorators share responsibility in building environment that balance forms and functions.
8. *Aesthetic Functions-* Any artwork means beauty. It is visual spice for gracefully adorned interiors and can bring out the most elegant features of different décor elements. It reasonably reproduced visual images which communicate through fantastic persuasions and meaningful words.

Purpose of Art

Creativity or imagination is the primary basis of art. Art is created when an artist produces a stimulating experience that is considered by his audience to have artistic merit. The artwork is the visual expression of an idea or experience of an artist, through the use of a medium (Frank, 2011). It allows expression of the individuality of the artist. Through artistic endeavors, we can share what is important to us with others and can learn about the values of feelings of those sharing art with us. Some purposes of art are the following (Marcos et al., 2011).

1. *Create Beauty*- Art is an expression of our thoughts, emotions, and intuitions. It is the communication of concepts that cannot be faithfully portrayed by words alone. The Artist has considered nature as the standard of beauty. The example of beauty can be in a snowy mountain scene, and the art is the photograph of it shown to the family.
2. *Provide Decoration*- Artworks are used to create a pleasing environment. It is intended to beautify things to please and amuse the viewers through its colors and patterns.
3. *Reveal Truth*- Artwork helped to pursue truth and attempted to reveal about how the world works. It is a kind of language that allows artists to send a message to the souls of the recipients that help change their attitudes, their sensibility, and their ethics.
4. *Express Values*- Arts can illuminate our inner lives and enrich our emotional world. Through arts, the artist will be encouraged to develop their creativity, challenge, and communication skills. It also promotes self- esteem and wellness.
5. *Commemorate Experience*- Art serves to convey the personal experiences of an artist and record his impression in his work.
6. *Create harmony* – An artist makes use of the composition to put an order in the diverse content of his work.

Classifications of Art

Many changes in the arts took place during the early modern period. Its classification can be on many characteristics, including form, shape, function, use, or social context. Works of art are classified in many different ways, namely:

1. **Visual Arts** – These arts are those forms that create works which are primarily visual (forms perceived by the eyes). The man can take the beauty of nature through a piece of paper so that other people may take time appreciating the image. Examples of these arts include:

a. **Painting** – This form of visual art aims to evoke an emotion from the viewers. It is practice by applying colors or other media to a surface with a brush or other objects.

b. **Sculpture** – This form of visual arts characterized as the art of representing an imagined or observed objects in hard materials such as glass, metals, or wood in three dimensions.



Figure 2 "Fish Vendors" by Sey Perez from Pampanga, Philippines

c. Architecture – This form of art provides us the physical structure we lived. It is a profound expression of human culture in a particular period, and it will endure and outlive us in forms of monuments that future generations will study and strive to understand.

d. Drawings - This form of art enhances the way we see the world around and conditions us to capture its details in a two-dimensional medium. This has been a critical element of art throughout history and in the contemporary art world.



Figure 3 Surigao del Norte Provincial Capitol Architecture

e. Photography – This form of art is a process of creating portraits by recording radiation on a radiation-sensitive medium, such as electronic image sensors or photographic films.

2. Performing Arts – These arts are those forms in which the artist used his/her own body, face, and presence as a medium. Examples of these arts are as follows:

a. Theatre (Drama) – This form of art uses performers to present experience of a real or imagined event before a live audience in a specific place and time.



Figure 4 SSCT Sajaw Surigao Dance Theatre

b. Music – This form of art helps to express our mood and feel the way through our emotions and

ideas. Based on a study, different types of music may be suitable to different types of music may be suitable to different moods though classical music is still recommended as the most calming music option.



Figure 5 Poster of 12:51 an entry for SSCT Short Film Contest

c. Dance – This form of art is expressed through body movement which entails social interaction, or presented in a spiritual or performance setting.

d. Film – This form of art allows us to explore the complexities of the human situation. This is used to work out our emotions, to make history comes alive, science is explained, and literary works are brought into life.

e. Installation Art – The fundamental nature of this form of art is the participation of the spectators. In this work of art, viewers become active and navigate the work in an environment that they can experience visually. It

also has the capacity of passing on particular information about any significant event around the world and interactively represents documentary issues.

f. Opera – This form of art helps to tell stories through music. This is also performed with a full orchestra composed of the various musical instrument sections. In this art form, singers and musicians perform a dramatic work by combining text (called a *libretto*) and musical score.

g. Stagecraft – This form of art is a technical aspect of theatrical production. This includes constructing and arranging scenery, hanging and focusing of lighting, design of costumes, makeup, and procurement of props, stage management and recording and mixing of sound.

3. Literary Arts – These arts centered on creative writing and other composition processes which intended to read. These include prose and poetry (e.g., novels, short stories, sonnet, ballad, epic, and essay).

LET'S DO IT...

Look around your house and identify a product of art. In the box below, paste a picture of art in your household. Trace the beginnings of this item and identify what purpose and functions it has played in history (e.g. a painting of the Last Supper in your dining room or a spoon).

REVIEW OF CONCEPTS

Humanities – the branch of learning that includes the arts, classics, philosophy and history etc., but not the sciences. (Wiktionary)

Art – the application of skill to the production of the beautiful by imitation or design, or an occupation in which skill is so employed, as in painting and sculpture; one of the fine arts; as, he prefers art to literature. (Webster)

Stage Craft – Stagecraft is the technical aspect of theatrical, film, and video production.

Creative arts - Refers to participation in a range of activities that allow for **creative** and imaginative expression, such as music, **art**, **creative** movement, and drama.

SELF EVALUATION

Match Column A with Column B. Write the letter of the correct answer on the box provided before each item.

	Column A	Column B
	1. It is the process of arranging elements in a way for you to use your senses and emotions.	a. stone
	2. A science which is concerned of minerals and can be transformed into material types according to how they formed.	b. creation of ideas
	3. It is composed of minerals and can be transformed into material types according to how they formed.	c. cultural
	4. It is an artist's trait developed in the course of his life to express his feelings.	d. photography
	5. It means "craftsmanship."	e. creation of materials
	6. It refers to a person who engaged in one or more of any of a broad spectrum of activities related to creating art.	f. sculpture
	7. A process of art wherein a painter paints a picture from a scene where most people do not think beauty existed.	g. creation of forms
	8. A phase of creating art in which the artist uses materials to give form to his idea.	h. creativity
	9. It is a means of communication to the unknown being created and performed by the ancient people.	i. humanities
	10. It is where the artists have been developed different forms to express the ideas they have worked.	j. dance
	11. It is a type of art that marks a two-dimensional medium.	k. artiste
	12. It is a type of art that signifies a three-dimensional artwork.	l. drawing
	13. It is an artform of rhythmic movement of the body.	m. Arti

	14. A function of art which expresses ideas and values.	n. adoration
	15. It is an art of creating images by recording radiation on a radiation-sensitive medium.	o. art

POST TEST

In just 3-5 sentences, briefly answer the following questions:

1. What is the importance of Humanities as a science of art?

2. How is a work of art produced by an artist? Discuss the process of production.

3. Which of the following classification of art (Visual, Performing, Literary) do you think you belong? Why?

4. Why is art also called "High Culture"?

REFERENCES

Ramos, Arnulfo B. (2018). Art Appreciation for the New General Education Curriculum. First Edition. 65 Arellano St., Davao City: SMKC Printshoppe

Images' Sources:

Figure 1: Kent Fornis facebook

Figure 2: philstar.com

Figure 3: ABS-CBN News

Figure 4: thephilippines.com

Figure 5: scorpio-sojourn.blogspot.com

Figure 6: ItsmeNhanan Fence Facebook

Figure 7: SSCT-SSG Facebook page

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MODULE 2**TOPIC: AESTHETIC ARTS AND CRAFTS**

- 2.1 Aesthetic Arts and Crafts: Its Differences
- 2.2 Types of Aesthetic Arts and Crafts
- 2.3 Principles of Understanding Artistic Design and Composition
- 2.4 Motivated Functions of Art

TIME FRAME: 4hrs.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter will help us understand that "Art" and "craft" are two contrasting kinds of aesthetic, work organization, and work ideology, differing in their emphases on the standards of utility, virtuoso skill, and beauty. Activities organized as craft can become art when members of established art worlds take over their media, techniques, and organizations. Conversely, through increased academicism or subordination of traditional art concerns to exigencies that arise outside an art world, activities organized as art can become craft.



Figure 6 An unfinished colorful painting

OBJECTIVES

At the end of the lesson, students are expected to:

- compare and contrast aesthetic arts and crafts;
- identify the types of aesthetic arts and crafts; and
- develop understanding on artistic design and composition and its motivated functions.

LET'S GET STARTED!

Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What do you think is the relationship between Art and Crafts?

2. Is Art a reflection of our values? Support your answer.

3. Is artistic skill learned or natural?

4. What do you think are the needed materials in creating a functional work of art?

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Assigned Reading/text

The Difference between Aesthetic Arts and Crafts

Aesthetics is from the Greek word *eisthesis* which means “perception”. It is a branch of philosophy devoted to the study of art and beauty used during the 18th century by Alexander Baumgarten, a German philosopher. This term also refers to the principles governing the nature and appreciation of beauty, especially in visual art (Rader, 1979).

On the other hand, the term “craft” comes from a German word *Kraft* which means “power” or “ability”. It is usually employed in branches of the decorative arts or associated artistic practice. It also implies the application of human skills through the use of a hand. It tends to produce things for various human purposes, and tend to exhibit their prettiness around a goal external to the object itself (Dutton, 1990).

Arts and crafts started during the 19th century in Europe as a design reform and as a social movement initiated by William Morris. It involves activities related to making things which require a combination of skill, speed, and patience.

William Morris who was born on March 24, 1834, in Walthamstow, England was known for his pattern designs, particularly on fabrics, and wallpapers. As a proponent of socialist ideals, Morris believed that a designer should have the skill of any media in producing designs that intricate intertwining fruit, flower, and foliage pattern. He died on October 3, 1896, at the age of 62 years old in London, England.

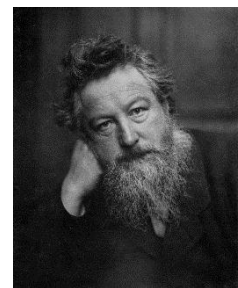


Figure 7. William Morris
(1834-1896)

Types of Arts and Crafts

Artists may have unique skills and perceptive abilities, but they are also people with needs and the motivation to meet those needs. Creating different works of art that are accepted by one's audience can lead to an artist's social acceptance and recognition. Their works of art have been used to create pleasing environments. Arts and crafts have different types, namely: *textile wood*,

metal, paper or canvass, and plant crafts.

Textile Crafts. The word textile is from the Latin phrase *texere* which means “to braid” or “to construct”. These also refer to any craft where you work with fabric, yarn or surface design. It uses plant or any synthetic fibers in creating practical or decorative objects. These include the following:

1. Cross-stitch – Stitching can also be a form of natural pain relief. It is a popular form of counted-thread embroidery in which X-shaped stitches in a tiled, raster-like pattern are used to form a picture.

2. Crochet – It is a process of creating fabric from yarn, thread, or other material strands using a crochet hook.

3. Sewing – It is the crafts of fastening or attaching objects using stitches made with needle and thread.

4. Weaving – It is a fabric production method in which yarns are interlaced at right angles to form a fabric or cloth.

5. Tatting – It is a technique for handcrafting particularly in making durable lace which is constructed by a series of knots and loops.

6. Shoemaking – It is the process of making footwear.

7. Lace – It is an openwork fabric, patterned with open holes in the work, made by machine or by hand.

8. Macrome – It is a form of textile-making which requires very few tools and just pure knowledge of basic knotting.

9. Millinery – It is designing and manufacture of hats.

10. String art- It is an arrangement of colored thread strung between points to form an abstract geometric design.

Wood Crafts. These refer to a skill that pertains to the woods, especially in making one’s way through the woods or in hunting, trapping, etc. It also relates to subsistence lifestyles with implications of hunting-gathering (Horace, 1906). These include the following:

1. Carpentry – It is a skilled trade in the cutting, shaping, and installation of building materials during the construction of buildings.

2. Marquetry – It is the art and craft of applying pieces of veneer (thin slices of wood) to



Figure 8 Traditional weaving defines the cultures and behaviors of the indigenous peoples



Figure 9 Marikina is dubbed as the "Shoemaking Capital of the Philippines"

a structure to form decorative designs.

3. Woodturning – It is a form of woodworking that is used to create wooden objects.

4. Wood carving – It is a form of woodworking that is used to create wooden objects.

5. Cabinetry – It is a skill in making a box-shaped piece of furniture with doors and drawers for keeping various objects.

6. Upholstery – It is the work of building cushion and cover furniture.



Figure 10 Laguna | Paete Woodcarving Capital and its Masters

Metal Crafts. These refer to the art of executing artistic designs in metal for both practical and aesthetic purposes. These arts are designed for decorative items or functional objects that are beneficial and useful to us all. These works are of bronze, silver, gold, tin, copper, lead, brass, and iron. These include the following:



Figure 11 Jewelry Making in the Philippines

1. Jewelry – It is a form of personal adornments, such as brooches, rings, necklaces, earrings, and bracelets.

2. Metal Casting – It is a process by which a liquid material (bronze, copper, glass, aluminum, and iron) is poured into a mold, which contains a hollow cavity of the desired shape, and then allowed to solidify.

3. Welded Sculpture – It is an art form in which statue is made using welding techniques.

Paper or Canvas Crafts. It refers to an extremely durable plain-woven fabric used for making backpacks, tents, marquees, and other sustainable items. These include the following:

1. Bookbinding – It is the process of physically assembling a book from some folded or unfolded sheets of paper or other material.

2. Card making – It is a hand-made technique for producing greeting cards.

3. Collage – It is a technique where the artwork is made from an assemblage of different forms, thus creating a new whole.

4. Origami – It is a Japanese cultural art of paper folding.



Figure 12 Sunflower Quilling by Kent Fornis an SSCT student

5. Paper-Mache – It is a composite material consisting of paper pieces or pulp, sometimes reinforced with textiles, bound with an adhesive.

6. Scrapbooking – It refers to a method of arranging, preserving, and presenting personal and family history in a book form.

7. Rubber Stamping – It is a craft in which some type of ink made of dye or pigment applied to an image or pattern that carved, molded, laser engraved or vulcanized, onto a sheet of rubber.

8. Quilling - Quilling or paper filigree is an art form that involves the use of strips of paper that are rolled, shaped, and glued together to create decorative designs.

Plants Crafts – These refer to skills using plant parts as the medium. These include the following:

1. Corn dolly making – It relates to the making of shapes and figures (known as 'dollies') from straw (such as barley, oats, and wheat).

2. Floral Design – It is the art of using plant materials and flowers to create a pleasing and balanced composition.

3. Pressed flower craft – consists of drying flower petals and leaves in a flower press to flatten and exclude light and moisture.



Figure 13 Floral designs in Dangwa Flower Market

Principles of Understanding Artistic Design and Composition

Art principles are created by combining art elements. Artists utilize organizing principles to develop forms that inform. Among the fundamental principle of art are *harmony, variety, balance, movement, emphasis, proportion, rhythm, pattern, and repetition*. Whether analyzing or composing artwork, one must have a complete understanding of how art principles are created (Elsen, 1981).

Harmony is the feeling of unity between all parts of the work of art, which creates a sense of completeness.

Variety is the use of several elements of design to hold the viewer's attention and to guide the viewer's eye through and around the work of art.

Balance is the distribution of the visual weight of objects, colors, texture, and space. If the design was a scale, these elements should be balanced to make a design feel stable. In symmetrical balance, the elements used on one side of the design are similar to those on the other side; in asymmetrical balance, the sides are different but still look balanced. In radial balance, the elements are arranged around a central point and may be similar.

Movement is the path the viewer's eye takes through the work of art, often to focal areas. Such movement can be directed along lines, edges, shape, and color within the work of art.



Figure 14 Movement Illusion in Art as seen in The Great Wave off Kanagawa by Katsushika Hokusai

Emphasis is the part of the design that catches the viewer's attention. Usually the artist will make one area stand out by contrasting it with other areas. The area could be different in size, color, texture, shape, etc.

Proportion is the feeling of unity created when all parts (sizes, amounts, or number) relate well with each other. When drawing the human figure, proportion can refer to the size of the head compared to the rest of the body.

Rhythm is created when one or more elements of design are used repeatedly to create a feeling of organized movement. Rhythm creates a mood like music or dancing. To keep rhythm exciting and active, variety is essential.

Pattern is the repeating of an object or symbol all over the work of art.

Repetition works with pattern to make the work of art seem active. The repetition of elements of design creates unity within the work of art.

Motivated Functions of Art

Motivated purposes of art refer to intentional, conscious actions on the part of the artists or creator. These may be to bring about political change, to comment on an aspect of society, to convey a specific emotion or mood, to address personal psychology, to illustrate another discipline, to (with commercial arts) to sell a product, or simply as a form of communication.

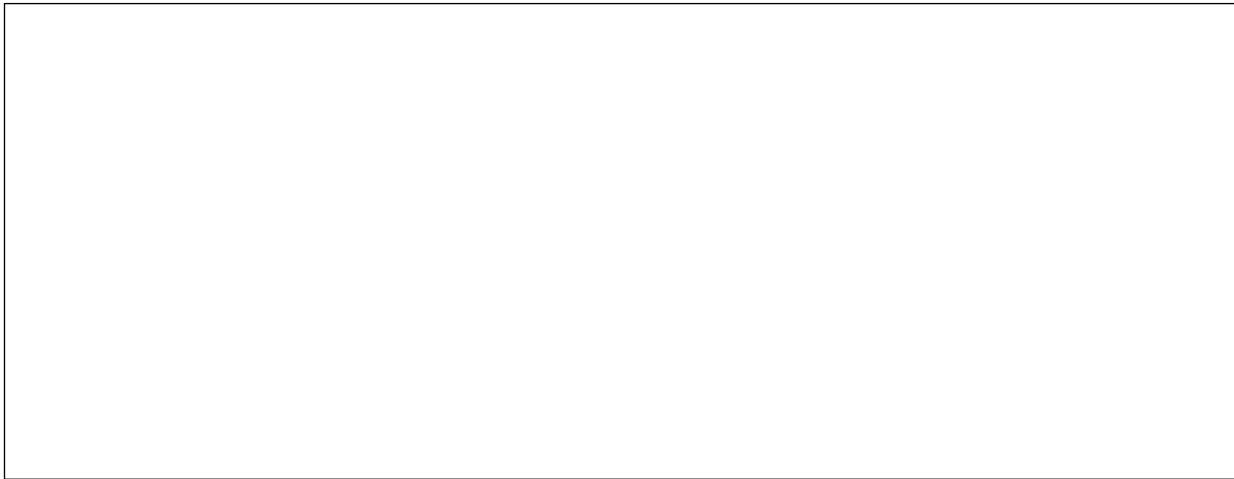
- Art for Acting. Art may pursue to bring about a certain emotion, to relax or to entertain the viewer.
- Art for healing. Art is utilized by art therapists, psychotherapists, and clinical psychologists as art therapy. The end product is a method of curing, through creative acts.
- Art for Political Change. One of the essential functions of the art of the early twentieth century has been to use visual images to bring about legislative modification.
- Art for propaganda (Commercialism). Art is utilized to influence popular ideas or moods

delicately.

e. Art for communication. Art has a goal, directed toward another individual. For example, graphic is a form of art for communication in which the artist expresses his/her emotions, feelings, and moods.

LET'S DO IT!

Take a picture of any painting done by a Filipino artist (you may copy from the internet). Explain what that art is all about. Discuss its artistic design and composition.

**REVIEW OF CONCEPTS**

Aesthetics – a branch of philosophy that is concerned with the nature of beauty and taste.

Craftsmanship. Skill at making things, or the skill with which something was made or done

Artist. An artist is a person engaged in an activity related to creating art, practicing the arts, or demonstrating an art.

Artisan. An artisan is a skilled craft worker who makes or creates material objects partly or entirely by hand.

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Ramos, Arnulfo B. (2018). Art Appreciation for the New General Education Curriculum. First Edition. 65 Arellano St., Davao City: SMKC Printshoppe

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Images' Sources:

Figure 8: kaleyhoggle pinterest

Figure 9: Manila Times

Figure 10: Manila Times

Figure 11: Ferdz Decena

Figure 12: jewelquestmktg.com

Figure 13: real living

NAME OF STUDENT:	
PROGRAM/YR/SECTION:	
INSTRUCTOR:	

MODULE 3

TOPIC: THE WESTERN ART HISTORY

- 3.1 The Prehistoric Civilization
- 3.2 Medieval Arts in Europe
- 3.3 Western Arts
- 3.4 Classical Greek Arts

TIME FRAME: 4hrs

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is an introduction to the artistic developments in Western Art from the cave paintings of the prehistoric period to the modern times of art in Europe. The focus is on monuments of architecture, sculpture and painting, which are analyzed in terms of their formal aspects, their stylistic associations, their symbolic content, and their historical and societal contexts.

OBJECTIVES:

At the end of this lesson, students are expected to:

- discuss how art was used by prehistoric people to depict everyday life;
- demonstrate understanding on the Medieval arts in Europe; and
- identify the famous artists in Western Europe and their works of art.

LET'S GET STARTED!

Imagine yourself as an archeologist in an excavation site. You come across a hole and upon further examination, the hole leads to a cave that has inscribed paintings on it. What images do you see?

- Think about the scenario and list down the images or figures that pop in your head. What does those figures tell about the way of living of those prehistoric people? Use the space provided on the right.

LEARNING ACTIVITY

Assigned Reading/text

Art in Prehistoric Civilization

The term “prehistoric” relates to the time before written history. Specifically, the writing developed in ancient Mesopotamia before 3000 B.C.E. This period includes visual culture (paintings, sculpture, and architecture) made before that date (Zucker, 2015). The oldest recognized decorative art forms come from Africa date back to 100,000 BC.E.

Prehistoric art has four main periods: Stone Age, Neolithic, Bronze Age, and Iron Age. The remaining artifacts of this period are small sculptures and cave paintings. During these early times, different forms of art were created and performed as a sign of communication or adoration to the deity. This practice shows how cultural and religious factors played little to the development of the art forms that made the ancient society so famous until now.

Ancient people often represented their worldviews and beliefs through visual images. Art emerged with the appearance and the dispersal of entirely modern people through Africa, Asia, Australia, America and Europe. Paintings, sculptures, engravings, and potteries are expressions for beauty and complex social and spiritual systems. Prehistoric art like animals are the favorite subjects of hunters, herdsman, and breeders.

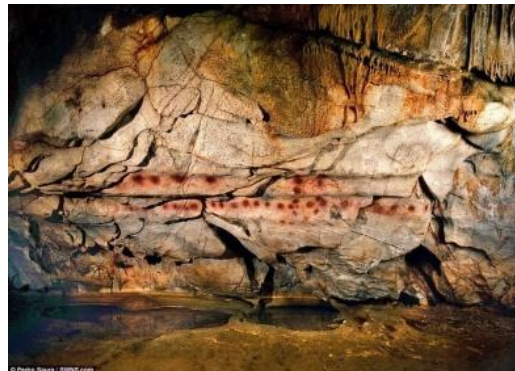


Figure 15 El Castillo Cave Painting, Spain

Prehistoric art is a symbolic system that is an integral part of the culture that creates it (Honour et al., 2005). Many archaeologists have identified Stone Age art, namely: *petroglyphs* (rock carvings and engravings); *pictographs* (graphic imagery, symbols); *ancient sculpture* (totemic statues, ivory carvings); and *megalithic arts* (performs or any other works associated with the formation of stones).

The oldest European cave art is the El Castillo Cave (Cave of the Castle) in Spain. This cave was discovered in 1903 by Hermilio Alcalde del Rio, a Spanish archaeologist. Some Archaeologists argue that artwork inside this cave are probably a creation of *Homoneanderthalensis*. Hand stencils, claviforms (*club shapes*) and disks made by blowing paint onto the wall in El Castillo cave found that date back at least 40,800 years, making them older than those of the Chauvet Cave in central France, which dated to around 39,000 years (Kwong, 2012). Other old cave painting sites in France include Lascaux, Grotte de Cussac, Pech Merle, Cave of Niaux, and Fontde-Gaume.

Stone Tools for Art Making

Stone is formed based on the composition of minerals on it. It is classified as *Mineral growth*, *Sedimentary*, *Metamorphic*, and *Volcanic*. *Sedimentary* rocks shaped through the deposition and compression of particulate matter. On the other hand, *Metamorphic* rocks changed from the result of extreme temperature and pressure. *Volcanic* rocks are from molten igneous magma (Prindle, 1994).

The tools made of stone were the instruments by which early man developed and progressed. All human culture founded on the ingenuity and brainpower of our early ancestors in creating sophisticated tools that enable them to survive. The first stone tools (*eoliths* – which are now believed to be naturally produced by geological processes such as glaciation) and other types of organic materials (*wood, bone, ivory, and antler*) were about two million years ago. The oldest human tools were a simple stone chopper, such as those unearthed at Olduvai George in Tanzania. Many *Paleoanthropologists* (people who study origins and predecessors of the present human species) confirmed that the Palaeolithic Man produced four types of tools in creating an art namely: *pebble tools* (with a single sharpened edge for cutting or chopping); *Bifacial tools* (hand axes); *Flake tools*; and *Blade tools*.



Figure 16 Stone Age tools and weapons in a Museum

Pebble Tools (Pebble chopper). It is a first cutting device and considered as the oldest type of tool made by humans. The tool contains a rounded stone struck some blows with a similar stone used as a pounder, which created a serrated crest that served as a chopping blade.

Bifacial tools. It is a hand ax prehistoric stone tool flake with two faces or sides. These tools may be oval, triangular, or almond-shaped in form and characterized by axial symmetry. The cutting edge could be straight or jagged and is used as a knife, pick, scraper, or weapon. The technique was distinctive of the hand-ax tradition of the lower Palaeolithic period and the Acheulian culture.

Flake tools. These are hand tools used during Stone Age. They are usually formed by crushing off a small or large fragment then used as the tool. Both cores and flakes could be as stone tools. New flakes were very sharp, but quickly became blunt during use and had to be sharpened again by further flaking, a process called “retouch”.

Blade tools. These are a Stone tool created by striking a long narrow flake from a stone core. This procedure of cutting the stone and creating the blades is called *lithic reduction*. After chipping the blades, they integrated into larger tools, such as spears.

Medieval Arts in Europe

The primitive art of the Western world covers an extensive range of time and place of over 1000 years. Specifically, Medieval art in Europe grew out of the artistic culture of the Roman Empire and the iconographic practices in the church of the early Christian (Oliquiano, 2012). These sources were mixed with the influential “barbarian” artistic culture of Northern Europe to make an extraordinary creative legacy. Medieval art portrayed in Pietistic painting (religious art) displayed in *Ceramics, fresco and mosaic paintings, Goldsmith and Silversmith, Stained Glass, illuminated manuscripts, metalwork, Tapestry, and Heraldry* in churches.

a. *Illuminated Manuscripts* (Illumination) – They were colorful religious texts which often use of gold and silver as its main feature. It is the embellishment of a manuscript with bright colors. The artist who produced the impressive artwork on illuminated manuscripts was called *Illuminators*.

b. *Metalwork* – Metalworkers were very skilled in creating religious objects for church decorations. Experts in Bronze art produced beautiful jewels, sculptures, and even church doors.

c. *Silversmith and Goldsmith* – They were excellent artists who created new shapes of jewelry. The Medieval church demanded to employ silversmiths and goldsmiths in the church to produce religious items with precious materials that are worthy of the divine service.

d. *Mosaics* - It is the art of crafting figures with small pieces of colored glass, stone or other materials. The early Christians used ceiling and wall mosaics in their churches and cathedrals.



Figure 17 Apse c. 1200 Mosaic San Paolo fuori le Mura, Rome

e. *Paintings* – Artists who were skillful in Iconography uses Fresco and panel painting with a religious theme during the medieval period. *Fresco* is performed mostly on wall covers or ceilings. Likewise, *Panels* is a painting which showed on several pieces of wood that joined together.

f. *Bayeux Tapestry* – It is embroidery in colored wool. It consists of eight long strips of unbleached linen, sewn together to form a continuous panel of 230 feet long and 20 inches high.

g. *Ceramics* – They were hand shaped cooking pots, jars, and pitchers.

h. *Stained Glass* – It is usually applied exclusively to the windows of medieval churches, castles, and cathedrals. It creates the primary form of art where small pieces of glass are arranged to form pictures or patterns which are held together by strips of lead and supported by a hard frame.

i. *Heraldry* – It is the manner of designing coats of arms and insignia. Specimens of coats of arms were worked using embroidery, paper, painted wood, stonework and stained glass.

Famous Artists in Western Europe

Great artists introduced the advancement of arts during the middle periods. During this era, artists split away from the influences of the Byzantium art style and developed into the Gothic visual art. The Medieval painters and sculptures were founders of the movement towards greater realism which culminated in the Renaissance art style. Most famous artists during medieval period were Donatello, Giotto, Leon Battista Alberti, Cimabue, Filippo Brunelleschi, Fra Angelico and Lorenzo Ghiberti.

1. Donatello (also known as Donato di Niccolo di Betto Bardi). He was born in 1386 in Italy. He was the son of Nicolo di Betto Bardi, a wool merchant in Florence. He learned the fabrication of metals and other substances which known as *metallurgy*. His most famous work of art includes David, Mary Magdalene, Madonna, Salome, Zuccone, and St. Mark, St. John the Evangelist and St. George and the Dragon.

2. Giotto di Bondone (born 1266–67/1276, Vespignano, near Florence [Italy]—died January 8, 1337, Florence), the most important Italian painter of the 14th century, whose works point to the innovations of the Renaissance style that developed a century later.



Figure 18 Statue of Donatello

3. Leon Battista Alberti. An Italian Renaissance humanist author, artist, architect, poet, priest, linguist, philosopher and cryptographer; he epitomised the Renaissance Man.

4. Giovanni Cimabue, also known as Cenni di Pepo or Cenni di Pepi, was an Italian painter and designer of mosaics from Florence. Although heavily influenced by Byzantine models, Cimabue is generally regarded as one of the first great Italian painters to break from the Italo-Byzantine style.



Figure 19 Fra Angelico

5. Filippo Brunelleschi. Considered to be a founding father of Renaissance architecture, was an Italian architect and designer, and is now recognised to be the first modern engineer, planner, and sole construction supervisor.

6. Fra Angelico was an Italian painter of the Early Renaissance, described by Vasari in his Lives of the Artists as having "a rare and perfect talent". He earned his reputation primarily for with the series of frescoes he made for his own friary, San Marco, in Florence.

7. Lorenzo Ghiberti, born Lorenzo di Bartolo, was a Florentine Italian artist of the Early Renaissance best known as the creator of the bronze doors of the Florence Baptistery, called by

Michelangelo the Gates of Paradise. Trained as a goldsmith and sculptor, he established an important workshop for sculpture in metal.

Most Common Paintings in Classical Greek

During the classical era, most paintings were discovered in panels, tomb, and vases. It portrays natural symbols with dynamic masterpieces about battle scenes, mythological figures, and everyday scenes. It also discloses a grasp of linear perspective and naturalist illustration (Rayos, 2018). Familiar paintings in classical Greek are as follows:

a. Kerch Vase Painting

Kerch Vase is red-figured pottery names after the place where it discovered. Most common motifs were scenes from the life of women, mythological beings or mythical story or event. This type of painting used a technique known as *polychromy* which combined different colors

especially the brilliant one in an artistic manner. The shapes commonly found are:

- a. *Krater* (it is a bowl used for mixing wine and water)
- b. *lebesgamikos* (a container with high handles and lid use to carry bridal bath)
- c. *lekanis* (a low bowl with two horizontal handles and a small, broad foot)
- d. *pelike* (a wine container)

b. Panel Painting

Panel painting was especially famous for making beautiful altar pieces. This type of paintings executed on flat panels of wood or metals which can be either a small, single piece or several boards that are together. The earliest known old painting is the *Pitsa Panel* (dated between 540 and 530 B.C.E.).

c. Tomb/Wall Painting

Popular Tomb or wall painting during classical period uses either *tempera* (water-based) or *encaustic* (wax) as a method of fresco. Colors in this type are made with grind powder stains in pure water, dry and set with plaster to become a lasting part of the wall.

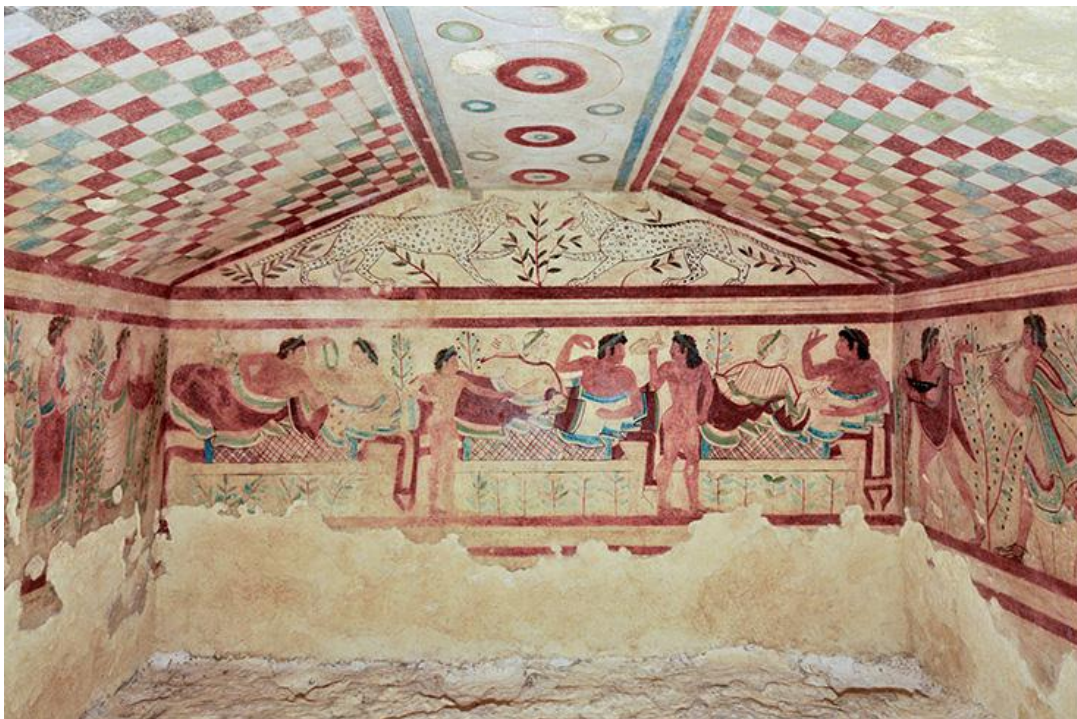


Figure 20 The Tomb of the Leopards, an Etruscan necropolis at Tarquinia, Italy, 480-450 B.C. Photograph

LET'S DO IT!

Imagine how the prehistoric people were able to make an artwork all over the caves. Make your style of cave art using a stone as your working canvas and another stone as your medium to create an artwork. Take a picture of your output and discuss your insights.

Materials:

- Flat rock (any shape)
- Stones (with sharp edges)
- White Glue

Procedure:

1. Using a sharp-edged rock, scratch the flat rock with your desired design.
2. After designing your stone, put varnish utilizing a mixture of white glue diluted with water to preserve your plan on it. Your design should imitate the character of a prehistoric artwork.

SELF EVALUATION

Match Column A to B. Write the letter of the correct answer on the box provided before each item.

	Column A	Column B
	1. It is a way to communicate beliefs and express ideas about the human experience.	a. artifacts
	2. It refers to the time before written history.	b. Pictographs
	3. It is an archaeological material of small sculptures and paintings found in caves.	c. Megalithic arts
	4. It refers to rock carvings and engravings.	d. Ceramics
	5. This applies to pictorial imagery or symbols.	e. Polychromy
	6. This refers to totemic statues and ivory carvings.	f. Pebble chopper
	7. This relates to petroforms or any other works associated with the formation of stones.	g. sculpture
	8. It is a club shape and disks made by blowing paint onto the wall in El Castillo cave.	h. Fresco
	9. They were hand shaped which produced cooking pots and jars.	i. Bifacial
	10. They were religious texts embellished with vibrant colors which often featured the use of gold and silver.	j. Pitsa
	11. It is a primordial cutting tool and considered as the oldest type of device made by humans.	k. Claviform
	12. This tool may be oval, triangular, or almond-shaped in form and characterized by axial symmetry.	l. Illuminated Manuscripts

	13. It is a method of painting water-based pigments on a freshly applied plaster usually on a wall surfaces.	m. prehistory
	14. It is known as the earliest panel painting during the Archaic period between 540 and 530 B.C.E.	n. Petroglyphs
	15. It is the combination of different colors especially the brilliant one in an artistic manner.	o. Art

REVIEW OF CONCEPTS

Cave art - generally, the numerous paintings and engravings found in caves and shelters dating back to the Ice Age (Upper Paleolithic), roughly between 40,000 and 14,000 years ago.

Classical - was an era of **classical** music between roughly 1730 and 1820. The **Classical period** falls between the Baroque and the Romantic periods. **Classical** music has a lighter, clearer texture than Baroque music and is less complex.

Medieval period – Middle Ages or **Medieval Period** lasted from the 5th to the 15th century. It began with the fall of the Western Roman Empire and merged into the Renaissance and the Age of Discovery.

Renaissance – The Renaissance was a fervent period of European cultural, artistic, political and economic “rebirth” following the *Middle Ages*. Generally described as taking place from the *14th century* to the *17th century*, the Renaissance promoted the rediscovery of classical philosophy, literature and art.

POST-TEST

Answer the following questions.

1. How do you describe art as a cultural document?

2. In your own opinion, what are the purposes of art during ancient time in Europe?

3. Why was ancient arts mostly found in caves? What are their significant values?

4. What is the importance of stone during Paleolithic period? Explain.

5. What art legacy do you like most during ancient Europe? Explain.

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Images' Sources:

Figure 15 - Wikipedia

Figure 16. Kidz Feed

Figure 17. WikiArt

Figure 18. WikiArt

Figure 19 wikiart

Figure 20 Alamy

NAME OF STUDENT:	
PROGRAM/YR/SECTION:	
INSTRUCTOR:	

MODULE 4**TOPIC: THE FILIPINO ART AND CRAFTS**

- 4.1 Pre-Colonial Art Forms in the Philippines
- 4.2 Common and Traditional Handiwork in the Philippines
- 4.3 GAMABA Awards, Awardees and Nominees

TIME FRAME: 5hrs**INTRODUCTION**

Figure 21 Old Jars in Luzon

Like in any other country, art influenced the life of the Filipinos and the things that surround them. This chapter will tell us why indigenous arts in the Philippines are considered to be labors of love and patience. The intricate carvings on wood, metal, stone or glass are products of skillful hands and imaginative minds of the different tribes of the archipelago. Indigenous musical instruments like the flute, drums, rainsticks, native guitars, and bells made of bamboo, animal skin, seeds, and seashells. The careful manipulation of these materials produces sounds and unique instruments used mostly in tribal

dances and rituals. Those are some of our local arts and crafts we should be proud of.

OBJECTIVES

At the end of this lesson, students are expected to:

- identify and understand the Pre-Colonial Art forms in the Archipelago;
- determine the common handicraft materials and the traditional handiwork in the Philippines; and
- discuss the role of the Philippine GAMABA Awards and the notable contributions of the awardees in the society.

LET'S GET STARTED!

As a preliminary activity for the topic, compose a four-verse poem or song honoring the great Philippine contemporary artists that were discussed in this lesson. You can write it in whatever language or dialect you prefer and will let you share your online.

LEARNING ACTIVITY

Assigned Reading/text**Pre-Colonial Art Forms in the Archipelago**

The arts in the Philippine archipelago had its past and continued to develop by numerous modern artists. With their different context regarding history, style, cultural symbols, and meanings, these artworks are portrayed (Estrella, 2017). The following are some known artforms in the Philippines:

Agung. It is a musical instrument of the *Kulintang* ensemble which played by one or two persons depending on its number. By using a rubber padded beater, this instrument is performed on both the boss/knob and the face of the gong.



Figure 22 Banog Banog Dance

Banog-banog. It is a dance that portrays hunters, shielding their chickens from the famishing hawk.

BlitB'laan. It is a courtship dance of the Bilaan of Davao del Sur mimicking birds during mating season. The females scurry to safety, burying their heads under their wings (using the malong), but the aggressive males

follow them wherever they go.

Cañao. It is a festival or a ceremony of the indigenous mountain people of Northern Luzon (Cordilleras). It is a socio-religious ritual where chickens, pigs and/or carabaos are butchered as a sacrifice and feasted on. This is usually a thanksgiving to their god Kabunyan.

Gangsa. It is an indigenous musical instrument of the Bontoc tribes of Kalinga, Ifugao in the mountain regions (the Cordillera) of the northern Philippines.

Inamong. It is an ethnic dance among Tigwahanon Manobos in the province of Bukidnon and performed during the harvest time. This type of dance shows a couple, with their bodies and arms slightly bent forward, mimicking the movement of a pair of flirting monkeys.

Kadal Iwas. It is a dance performed by the T-boli and Tausug tribes respectively which mimic a mealtime of monkeys in removing nits and lice from each other. A variation of this dance is to mimic a monkey who sits on an anthill by mistake and is attacked by angry ants all over his body.

Kashawing. It is a ritual among the Maranaos and is performed to ensure a good harvest.



Figure 23 Kadal Iwas Performers

Kinabua. It is a ritual dance among the Mandaya tribes in Northern Mindanao. This type of dance portrays the Hawks' use of sweet songs to lure out the hen and the chicks that are made into a meal.

Mamakar. It is a Bontoc War Dance performed during the planting season and a bountiful harvest.

Man-manok. It is a dance performed in Vigan, Ilocos Sur that dramatizes three roosters from the Bago Tribe who compete against one another to be able to get the attention of a hen, Lady Lien.

Mayvanuvaua. It refers to a sacrificial rite performed at the beginning of the summer fishing season by mataw fishers in Batanes. It is an act of attraction to successfully capture the fish dorado for a limited period of time.

Mumbaki. It is a local term which refers to the "sayer of prayers" among the Ifugaos in Northern Luzon. These prayers are performed during funerals, wedding, thanksgiving and other celebrations. This is offered to the supreme deity, *Maknonga*.

Ngilin. It is a cultural dance performed among the Kalinga tribe during Marriage rituals and other celebrations like the *budong* (peace pact). This type of dance is played to simulate the romantic or peaceful interactions of a rooster and a hen.

Pagdiwata. It refers to a ritual performed among the ethnic group in the north and central Palawan. The ceremony is held on various occasions including bountiful harvests and weddings.

Pangalay (also known as Sea Gypsies). It is a native dance of the Badjao

performed during weddings and other social gatherings. This type of dance emphasizes the agility of the upper body wherein the rhythmic bounce of the shoulder with the simultaneous alternating waving of arms is the essential movement.

Sampak. It is a war dance performed by the Mandaya tribe. This type of dance requires excellent skill in the handling of a shield, spear, and a sword.

Saut. It is a ritual dance performed by a male Talaanding tribe presenting their expertise in style and arts in fighting their opponent. This ritual dance is also an offering to their *magbabaya* (god).

Talip. It is a courtship dance among Ifugao. This is performed during the celebration of the *intaneg* (wedding). In this dance, the man traps a woman with an attractive blanket to place on her shapely shoulders.



Figure 24 Pagdiwata

Famous Indigenous Musical Instruments in the Philippines

Aerophones. It is any of a class of musical instruments in which a vibrating mass of air produces the initial sound. Examples of these are as follows:

- a. Baliing – Nose flutes of the Apayao
- b. Bansik – Bamboo flute of the Negrito
- c. Kaleleng – a long bamboo tube of the Bontoc
- d. Bulungdyung – Vertical & long flute of the B'laan
- e. Kalaleng – Bamboo flute of the Tinggian
- f. Lantoy – Nose flute of the Mangyan
- g. Palandag (Palendag) – Lip-valley flute of the Bagobo
- h. Paldong and Tongali – Lip-valley flutes of the Kalinga
- i. Pulalo – Lip-valley flute of the Mansaka
- j. Sahunay – pipe with reed (clarinet) of the Tausog



Figure 26 Kaleleng

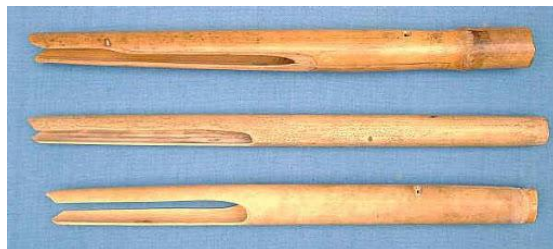


Figure 25 Pulalo

Chordophones. It refers to any musical instrument which makes sound way of trembling strings stretched between two points. Examples of these are as follows:

- a. Faglong – Two-stringed, lute-like instrument of the B'laan
- b. Kolutong – Bamboo guitar of the Kalinga
- c. Kudlong – Two stringed boat lute of the Bagobo
- d. Kudyapi – Two stringed boat lute of the Maranao
- e. Kulit-en – Guitar of the Tinggian
- f. Pas-ing – Guitar of the Igorot
- g. Serongagandi – a decorated bamboo tube of the Maranao
- h. Saludoy – bamboo guitar of the T'boli



Figure 27 Manobo playing Kudlong

Idiophone. It refers to any musical instrument which produced sound primarily by way of the instrument's vibrating, without the use of strings or membranes.

- a. Afiw – Jaw harp of the Bontoc
- b. Agung – Bossed gong of the Maranao
- c. Balingbing – Bamboo buzzer of the Kalingga
- d. Bangibang – Percussion bar of the Ifugao
- e. Gabbang – bamboo xylophone of the Tausog
- f. Kinaban – Jaw harp of the Hanunoo
- g. Kubing – Jaw harp of the Ata and Maranao
- h. Kulintang – Metal xylophone of the Maranao
- i. Kumbing – Jaw harp of the Manobo
- j. Palipal – Bamboo clapper of the Ifugao
- k. Tagutok – Decorated bamboo scraper of the Maranao
- l. Tanggunggu – Gong chime of the Kalagan, B'laan, Manuvu, Bagobo
- m. Tongkaling – Pellet bells or crotal bells of the B'laan.



Figure 28 Palipal of Ifugao

Membranophone. It refers to any musical instrument which produces sound by way of a vibrating stretched membrane. Most membranophones are drums, such as:

- a. Dabakan – glass shaped drum of the Maranao
- b. Gandang – Double headed cylindrical drum of the Maranao
- c. Libbit – Conical drum of the Ifugao
- d. Sulibao – Conical drum of the Ibaloy

Importance of Philippine Artistic Handicrafts

The Philippines is abundant in natural resources that scattered throughout its islands. Filipino artist used the parts of trees, plants, and other natural resources as the raw materials and turned them into simple, yet usual tools or instruments. This type of work is called *Artistic Handicrafts* (sometimes called *artisanry*). Although this type of art changes from time to time it is still imperative to continue and preserve it due to the following reasons:

1. It promotes our cultural legacy through the use of indigenous materials.
2. It shows an individual's creativity and superior ingenuity.
3. It encourages manufacturers to produce more raw materials.
4. It generates employment.
5. It develops values of perseverance and resiliency.

Common Handicraft Materials

Every Filipino family owns handicraft products like baskets, brooms, feather dusters, and other furniture. Likewise, accessories like earrings, bracelets, necklaces, and other clothing apparel made from native products such as beads, shells, and seeds. These are clear indications that our handicraft industry is enjoying the patronage of Filipinos.

Filipino handicraft makers fashion them into accessories, bags, bamboo sofa sets, baskets, cabinets, clothes, lamp shades, wall décor, and others. The following are the typical materials needed in the making of Filipino handicrafts:

- a. Abaca (*Musa Textilis*) – It is a tree-like herb resembling the banana plant. It is durable and dyed in different colors.
- b. Bamboo (*Bambusa Spinosa*) – It is for the furniture industry because of its strength and durability. It is also valuable material for basket and hat making.
- c. Buri (*CoyphaElata*) – It is a palm which three kinds of fibers, namely *buri*, *raffa*, and *until*, are taken.
- d. Caragumoy (*Pandanus Simplex*) – It is greenish grey as it dries and is used traditionally in making bags, baskets, hats, and mats.
- e. Coconut (*Cocos Nucifera*) – It is the most utilized palm in the Philippines. Its cocomidrib is used primarily as handicraft material for the production of a lot of crafts.
- f. Kalas – It is a by-product of the buri palm. It creates an unusual, rustic pattern with distinct characteristics from its original material when artistically woven.
- g. leather – it is a material created through the tanning of skins of animals like carabaos, horses, snakes, alligators, goats, lizards, and others.
- h. Pandan-Dagat (*PandanusTectorius*) – It is a variety of screw pine abundantly distributed along sandy beaches and coastal brushes in the Philippines.
- i. Rattan – It is the most flexible material used in the manufacturing industry and been known to extend up to hundreds of meters long.
- j. seagrass (*rhynohospora corymbosa*) – It is a type of grass in shallow salty and brackish waters. The stems are distinctly triangular, and the leaves are broad and long.



Figure 29 Abacca handicrafts



Figure 30 Hand bag made of rattan

Traditional Handwork in the Philippines

The following are some handicrafts in the different regions of the Philippines:

1. **Jewelry** (Central Luzon, Southern Luzon, and Mindanao Regions). This handicraft is mostly in Central Luzon region, mainly from the province of Bulacan. You can also find related of this from Mindanao regions, but down south, you can even get powerful brass amulets and other accessories.
2. **Metal Craft** (Southern Luzon and Mindanao Regions). This type of handicraft is in Southern Luzon region, particularly in the province of Btangas. A very popular metal craft which is locally and internationally as an excellent source for a portable knife is called *Balisong*. Traditional weapons made from brass, bronze, and gold, are also abundant in the island of Mindanao.
3. **Pots and Jars** (Ilocos Region). The pots and jars known as *burnay* can found explicitly in the province of Ilocos Sur. These creations are made from Grade A clay.
4. **Woven Fabrics** (Mindanao Regions). These fabrics are woven traditionally, by interlacing threads using a manual machine called a *loom*. One of the common materials in this region is called *malong* which historically used as a skirt and sometimes as a blanket.
5. **Wood Carvings** (Cordillera and Southern Luzon Regions). Fantastic wood carvings produced by the Ifugao in the northern region of the Cordilleras. Often, these wood carvings are depicting their indigenous gods. Excellent kitchenware like wooden bowls and utensils are in this region.



Figure 31 woven fabrics



Figure 32 Pot/Jar making

Philippine GAMABA Awards

In April 1992, the Gawad sa Manlilikha ng Bayan or the National Living Treasures Award was institutionalized through Republic Act No. 7355. Tasked with the administration and implementation of the Award is the National Commission for Culture and the Arts, the highest policy-making and coordinating body for culture and the arts of the State. The NCCA, through the Gawad sa Manlilikha ng Bayan Executive Council, conducts the search for the finest traditional artists of the land, adopts a program that will ensure the transfer of their skills to others, and undertakes measures to promote a genuine appreciation of and instill pride among our people about the genius of the Manlilikha ng Bayan.



To become a National Living Treasure, the candidate must possess the following qualifications:

1. is an inhabitant of an indigenous/traditional cultural community anywhere in the Philippines that has preserved indigenous customs, beliefs, rituals and traditions and/or has syncretized whatever external elements that have influenced it.
2. must have engaged in a folk art tradition that has been in existence and documented for at least 50 years.
3. must have consistently performed or produced over a significant period, works of superior and distinctive quality.
4. must possess a mastery of tools and materials needed by the art, and must have an established reputation in the art as master and maker of works of extraordinary technical

quality.

5. must have passed on and/or will pass on to other members of the community their skills in the folk art for which the community is traditionally known.

A traditional artist who possesses all the qualities of a *Manlilikha ng Bayan* candidate, but due to age or infirmity has left them incapable of teaching further their craft, may still be recognized if:

1. had created a significant body of works and/or has consistently displayed excellence in the practice of their art, thus achieving important contributions for its development.
2. has been instrumental in the revitalization of their community's artistic tradition.
3. has passed on to the other members of the community skills in the folk art for which the community is traditionally known.
4. community has recognized them as master and teacher of their craft.

GAMABA Awardees and Nominees

- [Ginaw Bilog](#) (d. 2003), artist and poet, [Mansalay, Oriental Mindoro](#) Poetry (Ambahan), 1993
- [Masino Intaray](#) (d. 2013), musician and epic chanter, [Brooke's Point, Palawan](#), Poetry (Kulilal and Bagit) Music (Basal / Gong), 1993
- [Samaon Sulaiman](#) (d. 2011), musician, [Mamasapano, Maguindanao](#) Music (Kutyapi), 1993
- [Lang Dulay](#), (d. 2015) textile weaver, [Lake Sebu, South Cotabato](#), Weaving ([T'nalak](#)), 1998
- [Salinta Monon](#) (d. 2009), weaver, [Bansalan, Davao del Sur](#), Weaving (Abaca – ikat / Inabal), 1998
- [Alonzo Saclag](#), musician and dancer, [Lubuagan, Kalinga](#), Music and Dance (Kalinga), 2000
- [Federico Caballero](#), epic chanter, Sulud- Bukidnon, [Iloilo](#), Poetry and Epic Chant (Sugidanon), 2000
- [Uwang Ahadas](#), musician, [Lamitan, Basilan](#), Music (Yakan specifically Kulintang, kwitangan kayu, gabbang, agung, and tuntungan), 2000
- [Darhata Sawabi](#), (d. 2005), weaver, [Parang, Sulu](#), Weaving (Pis Syabit), 2004
- [Eduardo Mutuc](#), metalsmith / metal sculptor, [Apalit, Pampanga](#), Metalwork (Bronze and Silver), 2004
- [Haja Amina Appi](#) (d. 2013), weaver, [Tandubas, Tawi-Tawi](#), Weaving (Mat), 2004
- [Teofilo Garcia](#), casque maker, [San Quintin, Abra](#), Casque Making (Tabungaw), 2012
- [Magdalena Gamayo](#), master weaver, [Pinili, Ilocos Norte](#), Weaving ([Inabel](#)), 2012
- [Ambalang Ausalin](#), master weaver, [Lamitan, Basilan](#), Weaving (Yakan tennun), 2016
- [Estelita Tumandan Bantilan](#), master weaver, [Malapatan, Sarangani](#), Weaving (B'laan igem), 2016
- [Yabing Masalon Dulo](#), master weaver, [Polomolok, South Cotabato](#), Weaving (Ikat), 2016
- [Whang-od](#), traditional tattoo artist (mambabatok), Buscalan, Tinglayan, Kalinga, Tattoo, 2017

Here are some photos of the GAMABA awardees:



LET'S DO IT!

- Create a masterpiece (drawing or song) which shows nationalism or promotion of a Filipino traditional art.
- Name at least three festivals celebrated in your region/municipality/city. Enumerate the different activities that are being showcased in these festivals and their importance.

SELF EVALUATION

What are the arts/crafts found in Caraga Region particularly in Surigao del Norte?
What will be your contributions to keep it alive?

REVIEW OF CONCEPTS

Pre-colonial period - broadly refers to the span of time prior to the introduction of European colonialism in areas across the world including the Philippines.

GAMABA - The National Living Treasures Award, alternatively known as the Gawad sa Manlilikha ng Bayan is conferred to a person or group of artists recognized by the Government of the Philippines for their contributions to the country's intangible cultural heritage.

POST TEST

1. How do you describe the Indigenous arts in the Philippines?

2. What makes Filipino arts distinct from other arts in the world?

3. If you are a Filipino artist, what kind of arts would you like to develop?

4. What is GAMABA Awards?

5. Do you think "tattooing" as a form of art should be promoted? Why or why not?

REFERENCES

Ramos, Arnulfo B. (2018). Art Appreciation for the New General Education Curriculum. First Edition. 65 Arellano St., Davao City: SMKC Printshoppe

Images' Sources:

Figure 21 Leah Villalobos Photography

Figure 22 ECD Dance Company

Figure 23 HipPostcard

Figure 25 calendarios.com

Figure 26 The Cordillera

Figure 27 Philippine Star

Figure 30. Manila Bulletin

Figure 31 Shopee