



# MARIANO MARCOS STATE UNIVERSITY





HUM 01: ART APPRECIATION

UNIT IX (*Final Unit*)

# Indigenous People's and Peace Studies



MMSU



# Learning Outcomes:

*At the end of the unit, the students must have:*

- 1) Appreciate and identify indigenous peoples' art;
- 2) Produce artistic outputs that promote peace.



MMSU



# INDIGENOUS

**in·dig·e·nous | \ in- 'di-jə-nəs\**

Produced, growing, living, or occurring natively or naturally in a particular region or environment

//*indigenous* plants  
//*indigenous* culture

**Indigenous or less commonly indigenous** : of or relating to the earliest known inhabitants of a place and especially of a place that was colonized by a now-dominant group

*Indigenous* peoples

INNATE, INBORN



MMSU



# The Indigenous Communities of the Philippines

- The indigenous people of the Philippines comprise around 10% to 20% of the country's population. They are scattered all over the country, and can be found in the mountainous and lowland areas.
- Those in the mountains of Luzon are referred to as the “*igorot*”, while those in the southern part of the country are often called the “*lumad*,” which is a Visayan term for ‘native’, referring to non-Muslim indigenous groups.



MMSU



# The Indigenous Communities of the Philippines



MMSU



# Indigenous Groups Northern Philippines)



**GA'DANG**



**IFUGAO**



**IBALOI**



**ISNAG**



**KALINGA**

# Indigenous Groups CENTRAL Philippines)



ATI

HANUNO  
(MAGYAN  
)



BATA  
K



ALANGAN  
(MAGYAN  
)



PANAY-  
BUKIDNON

# Indigenous Groups SOUTHERN Philippines)



TAOSUG

TBOLI

YAKAN

MANDAYA

BAGOBO-  
TAGABAW

# Philippine Indigenous Arts



MMSU



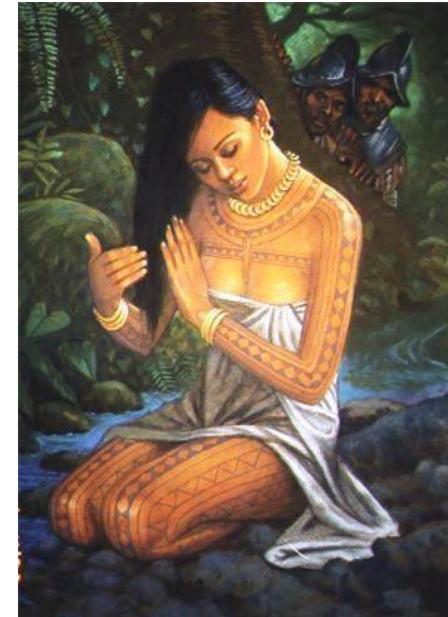
# **Philippine Indigenous Arts**

---

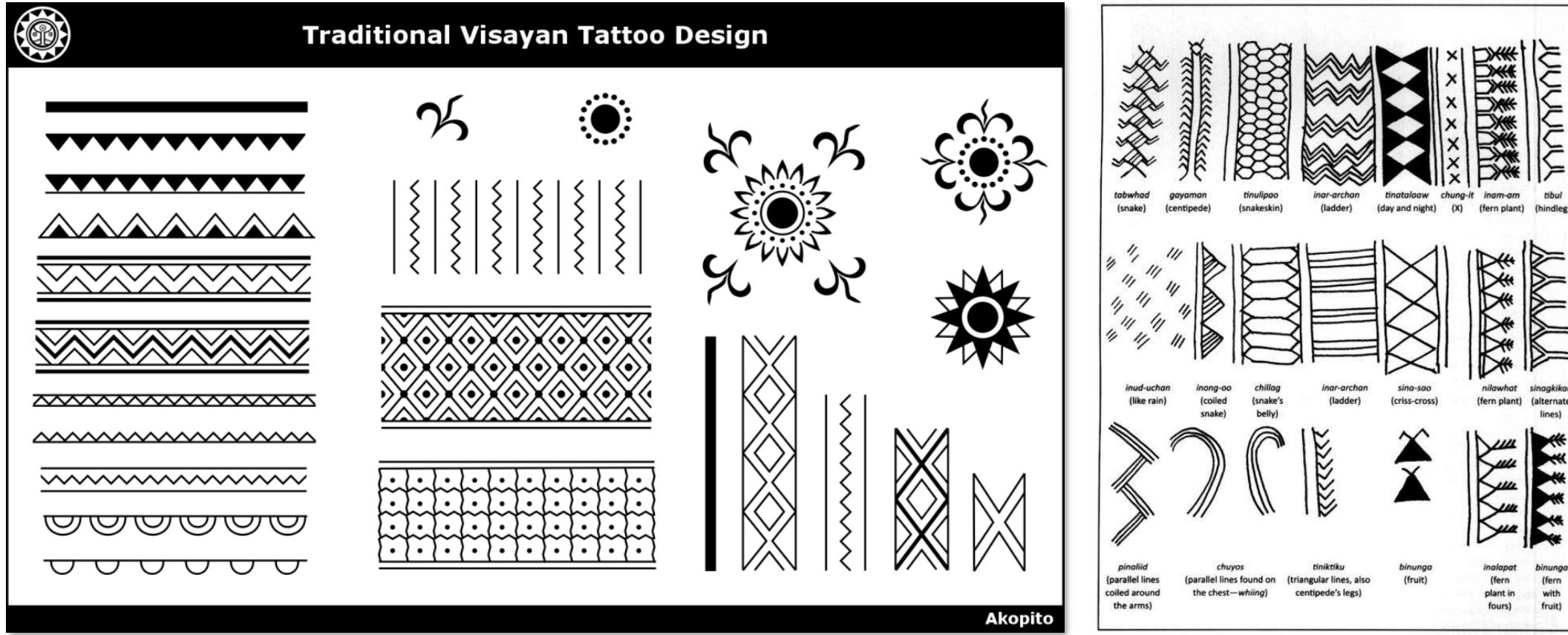
- Each of these indigenous peoples group has its own culture, producing their own arts and crafts. Representative arts of some of the indigenous groups will be presented in this section:
  - **PAINTING**
    - Body Painting
    - The Okir
  - **SCULPTURE/CARVING**
    - The Bulul
    - Hagabi
    - Sarimanok
  - **WEAVING**
    - T'nalak

# Body Painting

- Philippines, before it got its name in honor of King Philip of Spain, was known to travellers as “La Isla de Los Pintados” (Island of the Painted Ones).
- The men are known for their tattoo art, which often covers most of their bodies. They apply the tattoos by pricking the skin with sharp pieces of iron and then applying black powder to the open wounds which is absorbed into the skin permanently.
- Tattoos are indicative of a man's bravery in capturing or killing enemies. The more tattoos a man has, the more is the success he has achieved in battle.



# Body Painting



# The Okir

---

- The okir or okkil or ukkil is an exclusive artistic cultural heritage of the Maranaos of Lanao. It is an artistic design of the Maranao native inhabitants of southern Philippines beginning from the early 6th Century C.E. before the Islamization of the area.
- Okir is a design or pattern often rendered or curved in hardwood, brass, silver and wall painting in curvilinear lines and Arabic geometric figures. It is a set of leaf, fern, or vine motif expressed in most of the Maranao's art.
- There are two classifications of okir design--**okir a dato**, the ornamental design for men and **okir a bay**, a kind of design for women.



# The Okir

---

- Okir designs include sarimanok (legendary bird), naga (snake) and pako rabong (fern), and it has the following elements



# The Bulul

---

- In the Cordilleras, art is part of everyday life and is intrinsically linked to community and spiritual wellbeing.
- The carving of ancestral and religious figures was a shared practice by all communities of the Central Cordilleran mountain range.
- The bulul are freestanding in-the-round images of granary gods or anito, ancestors, and nature deities.
- Bulul are very important in Ifugao society, where rice is the staple crop, and they are frequently placed in rice fields and granaries as guardians.



# Hagabi

---

- Hagabi, a prestige bench owned by the affluent and carved from a single piece of hardwood. Its center is usually higher than the sides, thus forming a low arch or a squat chevron shape. The ends of the bench are carved with stylized animal heads, like the pig or boar



# Sarimanok

---

- The figure represents a fowl with wings, feathered tail, and a head decorated with ornaments of scrolled and painted motif of leaves, spirals, and feather-like forms. It usually stands on a fish and another one hangs from its beak.
- The wooden figure, usually perched atop a bamboo pole, stands among decorative flags during weddings and other festive occasions.



# T'nalak

---

- T'nalak is a sacred cloth woven by the T'boli people in communities around Lake Sebu, Mindanao island. Traditionally made by women of royal blood, thousands of patterns that reference folklore and stories are known to the T'boli women by memory.
- T'nalak has a distinctive tri-color scheme—white, red and black or dark brown
- T'nalak is used for ritual purposes, as an offering to the spirits and during festival celebrations. It is also used to exchange food and supplies between families in T'boli barter economy



# Palayok

---

- This is used in old tradition of cooking of many Filipinos back then. Most foods being cooked on this kind pot are rice, fish with sour sauce, and vegetables.
- Clay pots or "palayok" is made of clay which is a porous material. When the pot is saturated with water and put into the oven, there is a slow evaporation of steam from within the pores of the clay itself. During the cooking process, the food forms its own juices. These juices cannot escape until the pot is completely dry.



# Manunggul Jar

- The journey of the soul to the afterlife was closely associated by early Filipinos to maritime culture as represented by the “ship-of-the-dead” burial container called Manunggul Jar.
- The jar dates from 890–710 B.C. and was excavated from a Neolithic burial site in the Manunggul cave of the Tabon Caves at Lipuun Point in Palawan.



# Physical Ornaments

- **Bawisak Earrings** – Traditional Ifugao Tribe (Northern Philippines) bead and shell bawisak earrings. The bottom shell designs have been described as a representation of butterflies.
- **Ifugao Warrior's Silver Lingo Lingo**
- **Boaya**- A very rare, old necklace of the Ifugao, called 'Boaya'. In the past, only successful head hunters were allowed to wear these 'Boaya necklaces'. The chain is comprised of eleven pendants, cut and sharpened into pointed shapes and made of thick shell material (mother of pearl).



# Torogan

---

- The torogan was the traditional house of the Marano royalties. The sultan, along with his wives, children and servants lived on it. Torogan was also a communal house where affairs of the community was held.
- Parts of the torogan include the dorung, the multi-purpose ground space created under the wooden beams, and the poro, or the main house on the second floor, which is an open space partitioned only with clothes and chests. The wooden staircase, the stringer board as well as the panolong (extended beam) are decorated with okir designs.



# Philippine Mythology



MMSU

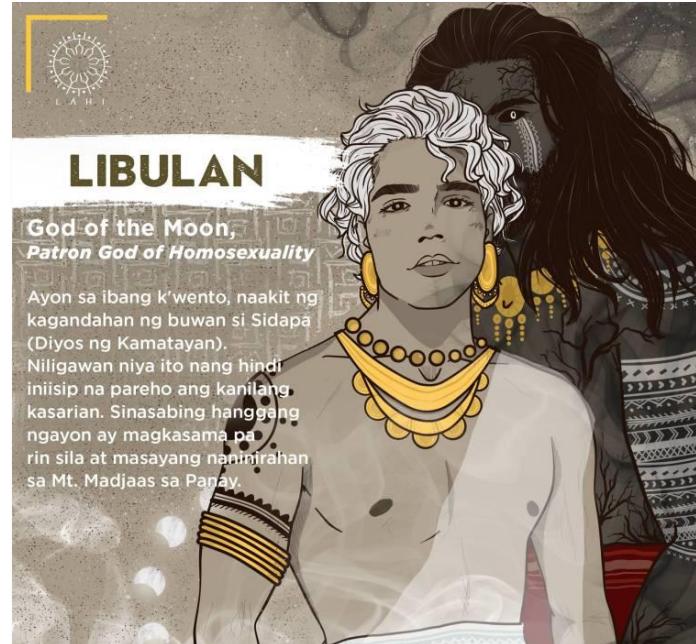
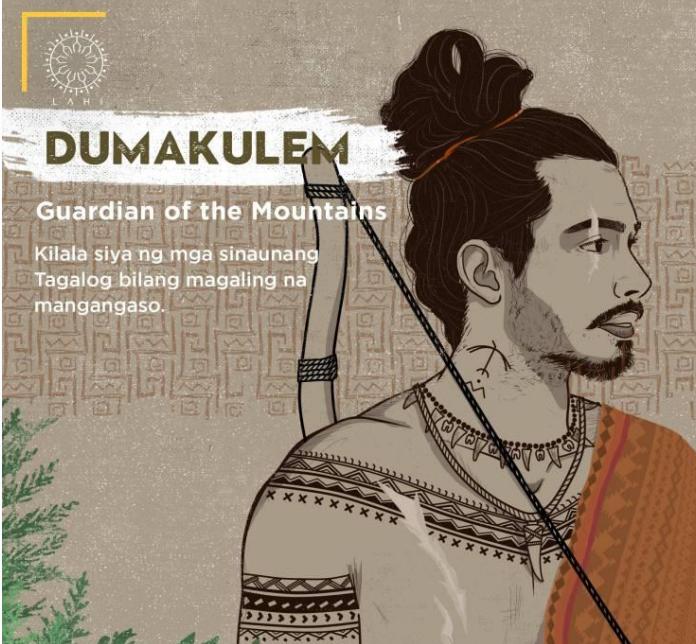
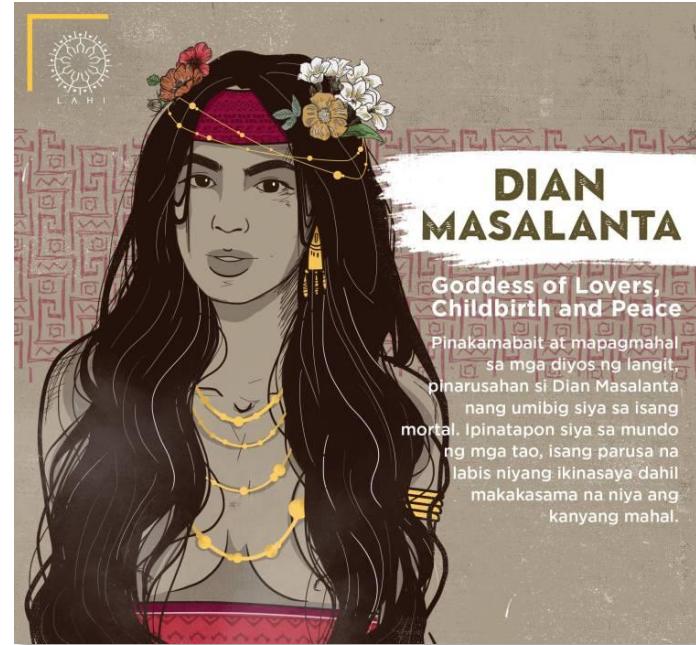
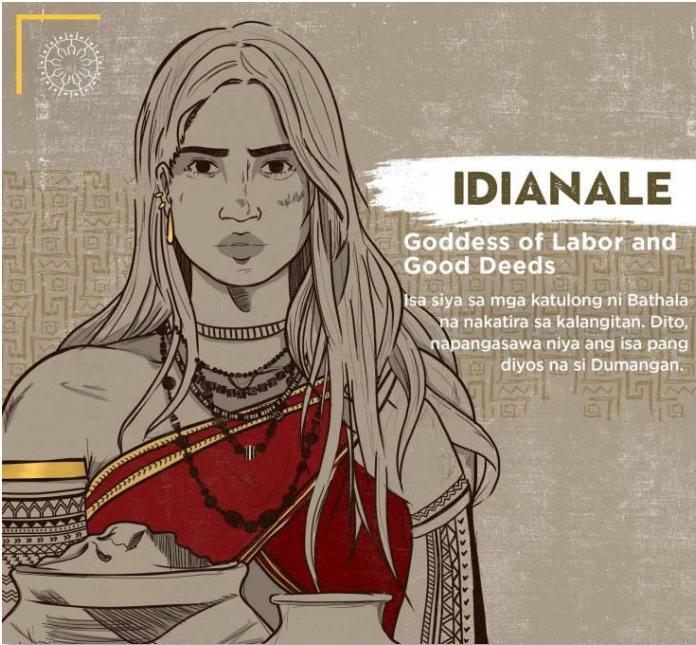
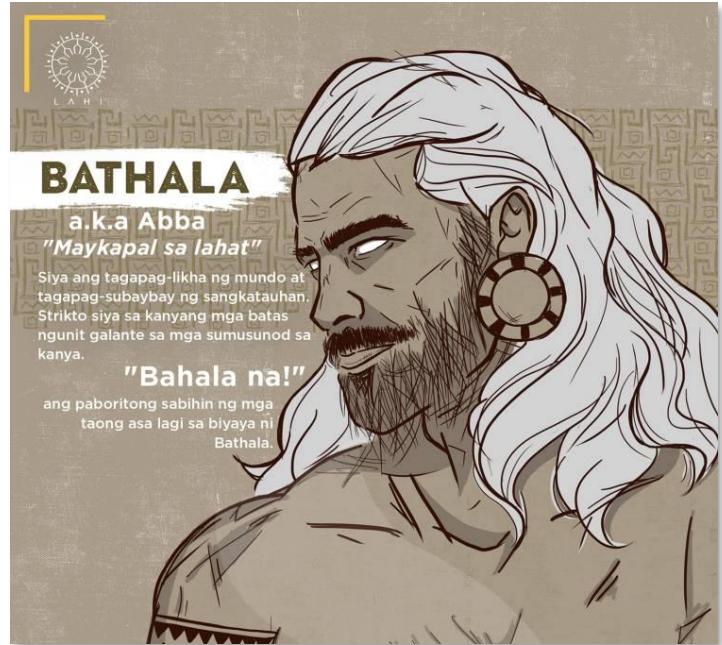


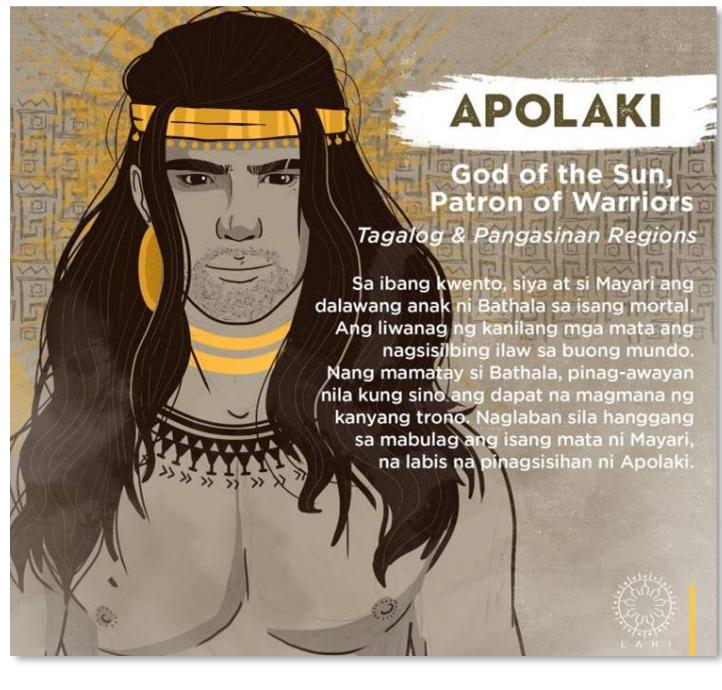
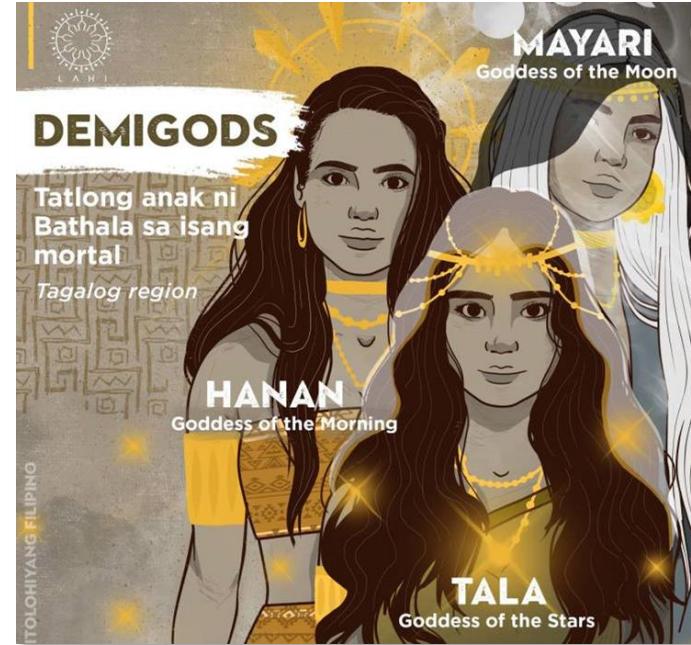
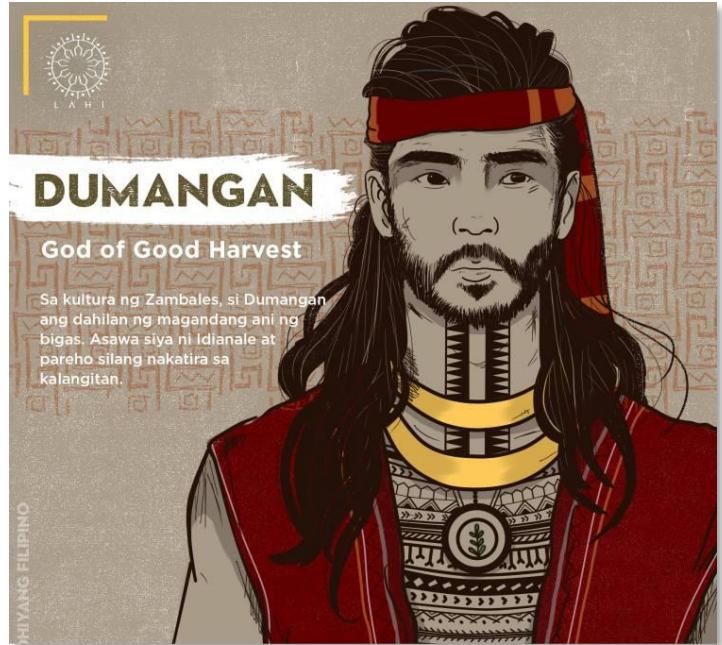
# Philippine Mythology

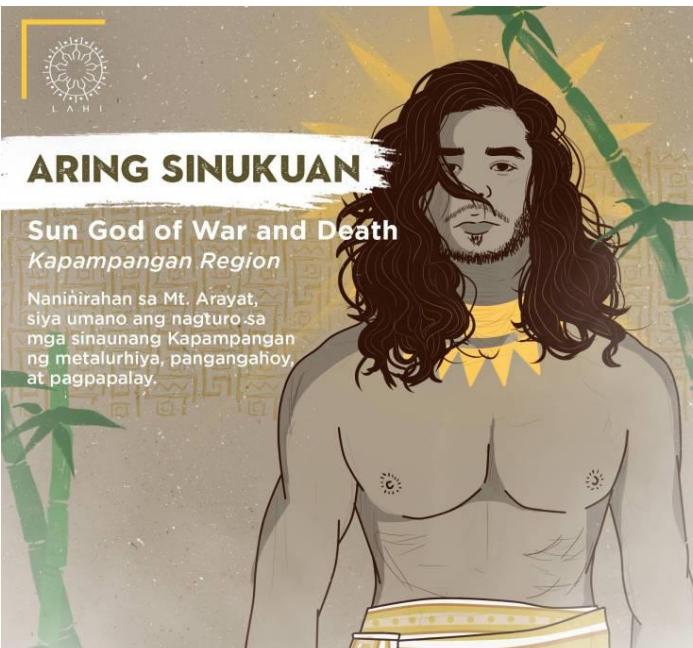
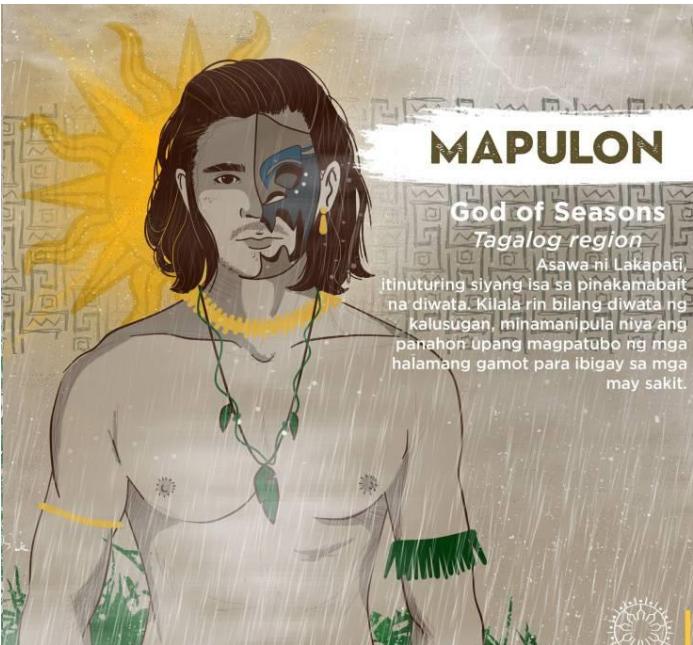
---

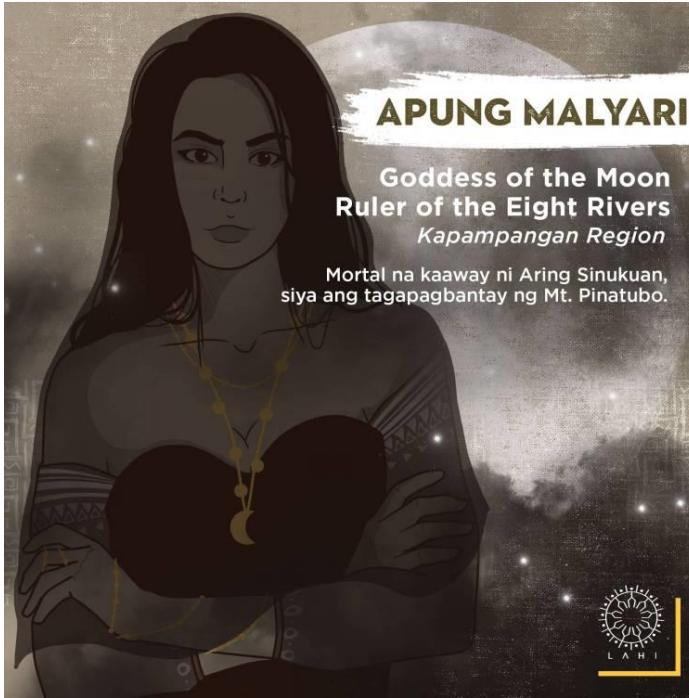
- Philippine mythology is derived from Philippine folk literature, which is the traditional oral literature of the Filipino people. This refers to a wide range of material due to the ethnic mix of the Philippines. Each unique ethnic group has its own stories and myths to tell.
- The stories of ancient Philippine mythology include deities, creation stories, mythical creatures, and beliefs. Ancient Philippine mythology varies among the many indigenous tribes of the Philippines. Some groups during the pre-Spanish conquest era believed in a single Supreme Being who created the world and everything in it, while others chose to worship a multitude of tree and forest deities (diwatas). Diwatas came from the Sanskrit word devata which means “deity”, one of the several significant Hindu influences in the Pre- Hispanic religion of the ancient Filipinos.











# Peace Studies



MMSU



# Peace Studies

---

Peace studies is an **interdisciplinary academic field** that draws on political science, sociology, history, anthropology, theology, psychology, philosophy, and other fields to:

1. Understand the causes of armed conflict;
1. Develop ways to prevent and resolve war, genocide, terrorism, gross violations of human rights; and
3. Build peaceful and just systems and societies.



# Promoting Peace Through Art

---

- A 2017 study published in *Frontiers of Human Neuroscience* reviewed numerous studies that point to the sociological value of art. Researchers noted that, in addition to affecting moods and attention, contemplating art also promoted better social knowledge and self-understanding.
- Art, they found, can help develop empathy, and allow viewers to take a new perspective and to understand others better. These qualities are crucial pillars of peace, which begins when we understand the effects that our own actions have on others.



# Promoting Peace Through Art

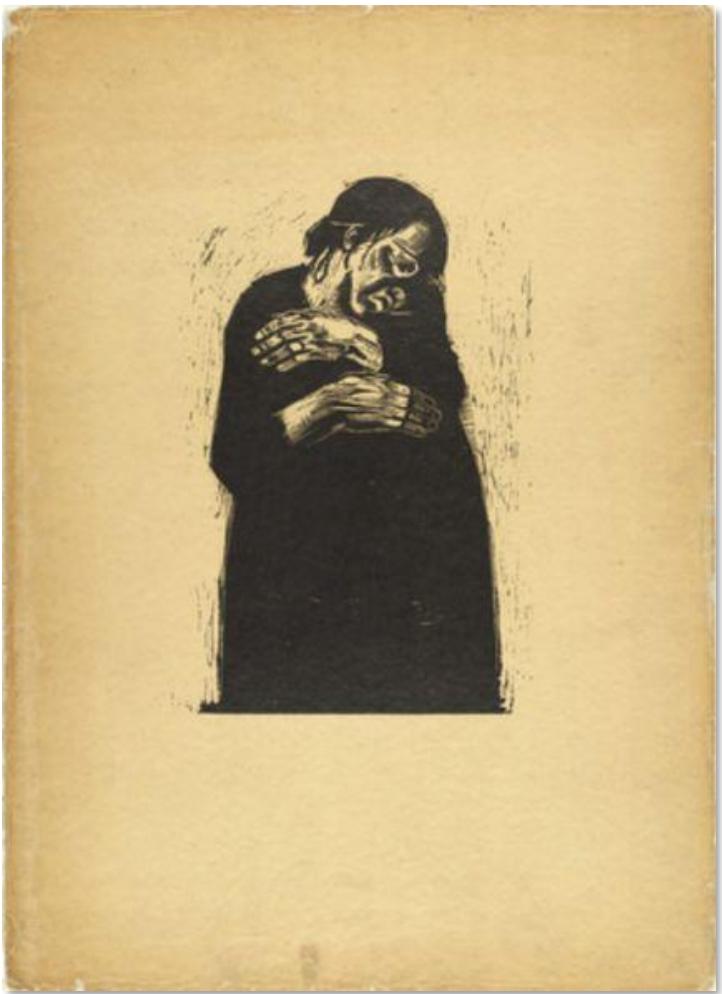
---

- Art helps people deal with their inner turmoil. There is a reason why, today, art creation is used as therapy with many groups – including refugees, war victims, veterans, and war survivors with PTSD. The value of art therapy goes way beyond the perceived aesthetics of the works themselves.
- Even those who have never created art before can learn to draw simple human shapes, symbols of peace, and even abstract work that can serve as a basis for self-discovery, expression of emotion, and a basis for discussion of events and feelings that are sometimes too difficult to express through words.





**GUERNICA, PABLO PICASSO  
(1937)**



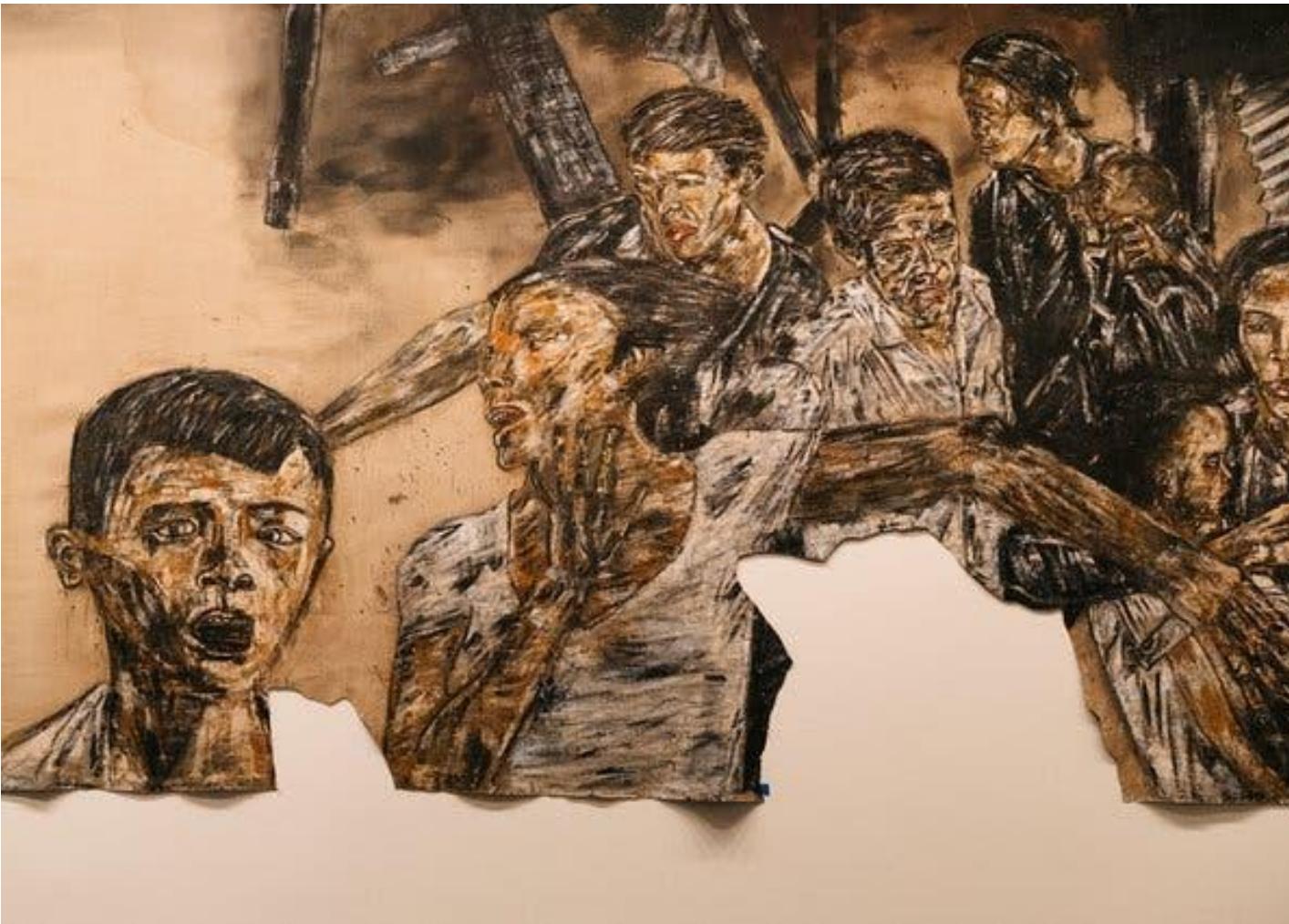
KÄTHE KOLLWITZ, WAR (KRIEG), 1923



NORMAN ROCKWELL,  
FREEDOM FROM WANT, 1943



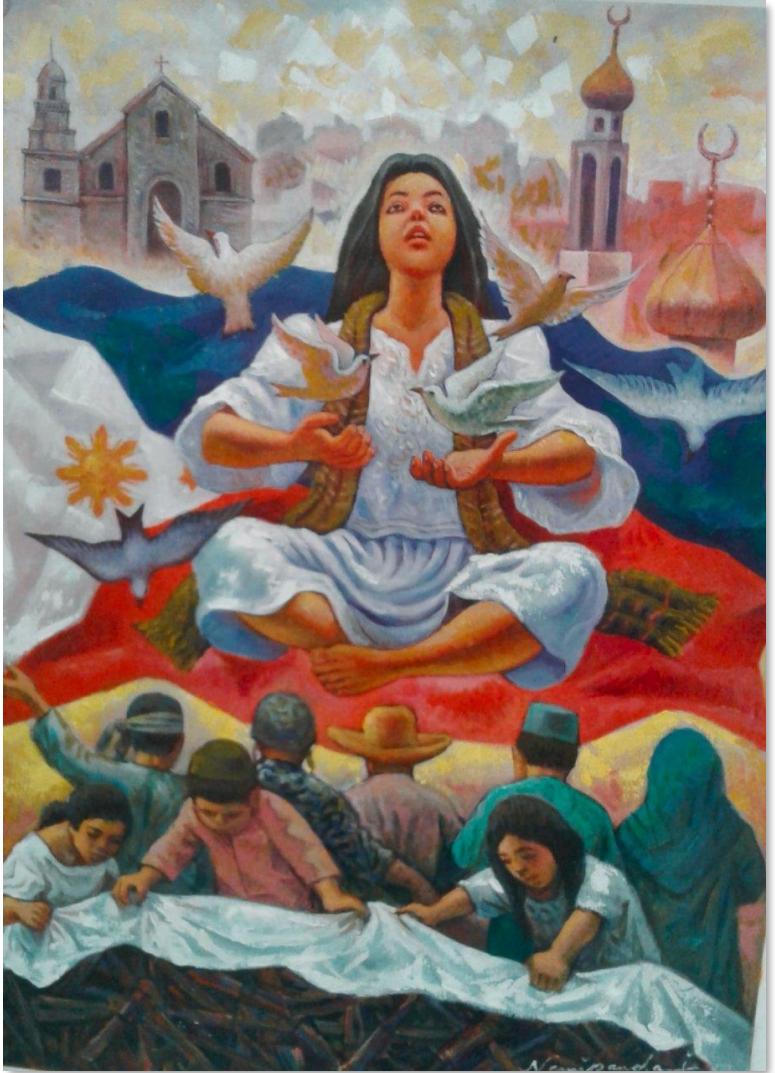
Émile Betsellère's moving *L'Oublié* (Forgotten) from 1872 shows the appalling conditions facing the wounded after a winter battle.



**LEON GOLUB'S "VIETNAM II" (1973)**



**MODERN DAY WAR, XAVIER PICK/ ARTIST  
XAVIER PICK SPENT SIX WEEKS WITH BRITISH,  
AMERICAN AND IRAQI TROOPS IN BASRA.**



**THE ART OF NEMI R. MIRANDA JR.**



**THE ART OF NEMI R. MIRANDA JR.**

# Image Sources:

- All Indigenous Photos (Used for Indigenous Communities in the Philippines <North, Central and South>) are all the courtesy of: Jme Foronda. Accessed last May 09, 2022 via URL: <https://www.facebook.com/JmePaints>
- Creative Manila. Mitholohiyang Filipino. Accessed last May 09, 2022 via URL: <http://creativemanila.com/mitolohiyang-filipino-by-lahi-ph/>
- Milani, C. (2019). Renowned Artist Nemi Miranda's Art Masterpieces At Conrad Manila. Out of Town Blog. Accessed last May 09, 2022 via URL: <https://outoftownblog.com/renowned-artist-nemi-mirandas-art-masterpieces-at-conrad-manila/>



MMSU



# THASE



MMSU

