**COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

The Art Appreciation class is a reflective session carried out in an indoor or outdoor setting. It involves thoughtful conversations between students on their interpretation of different art forms based on their experiences, emotions and aspirations. These sessions will create a mindset that there is more than one perspective to everything which is essential to a cultured society. In this course, students will learn the personal and technical aspect of the art such as the background of the artists including history, motivations, influences, inspirations, techniques and mastery to be able to fully-appreciated the value of the art. Students from the different institutes who attend the art appreciation module, their requirements will defend on their specific fields of specialization. The IHTM students are required to suit their activities or requirements with their specialization such as the art of plating, table skirting, napkin folding or food photography. The IASTE students will focus on observing actual filmmaking, poetry writing, composing *polosa* or take a quick visit to museum (or virtual tour), and the ICS and IBE students may marvel in the architecture of modern buildings which made use of geometry, lines and proportion. Another mandatory requirement in this module is the unique traditional *kapampangan parul* (lantern) making that can be observed during the *Lubenas (Limbun)*. In this requirement, the students will experience hands-on lantern making to be taught by a community expert.

**PRE-REQUISITE:** None

**NUMBER OF UNITS:** 3 Units

**LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

At the end of this module, the students will be able to:

1. Demonstrate an understanding and appreciation of arts in general including their function, aesthetic value, and historical significance;
2. Analyze and appraise works of art based on aesthetic value, historical context, psychological meaning, cultural, and social relevance;
3. Produce their own works of art and organize their own art exhibit including concept development, production, marketing, documentation, and critiquing;
4. Improve their potentials and abilities in analyzing, critiquing, and appreciating the works of art; and
5. Appreciate the various works of arts particularly the local arts.

**BASIC INFORMATION AND POLICIES:**

ATTENDANCE and TARDINNESS

* Absence due to illness or confinement is excused provided it is attested to by a medical certificate. For non-medical related absence like family matter, work/company related absence, traffic issue and other similar cases; a student has to present a letter with primary ID of the guardian and/ or immediate supervisor from work.
* For an Absence due to practice or an organizational meeting, a letter from the adviser, ODS, or person in charge should be presented three days before the said absence. A student who incurs a maximum of three days’ absence for a one-and-a-half-hour class and two days for a three-hour class is required his/her parents to attend conference with the subject teacher/dean.
* For an absence incurred on a Quiz or Major exam, a student has three to five days to request for a make-up exam provided he/she presents a letter of explanation from the guardian or immediate supervisor addressed to the subject teacher and/or dean.

TARDINESS is failure to be in class at the start by the teacher. A student is given a grace period of fifteen (15) minutes for a one hour and a half class and a grace period of thirty minutes (30) for a three-hour class.

ACADEMIC DISHONESTY, INTEGRITY, PLAGIARISM

* Plagiarism in any and all academic requirements is not allowed, and any student caught plagiarizing gets a zero (0) score in the said academic requirement.
* Academic dishonesty, Integrity – refer to Student Manual (Note: Student caught in any act of academic dishonesty will get a zero (0) score in the said academic requirement).

SUBMISSION OF REQUIREMENTS

* All academic requirements must be submitted on or before the due date. Nonetheless, due to pandemic the students is given a grace period of two (2) weeks to complete all the necessary requirements before the end of the cycle. Likewise, another 3 days is given to student to complete his/her requirements at the end of the cycle. However, student who fails to comply to complete his/her requirements on the grace period, will obtain incomplete grade (INC). Note, for the completion of INC grade/ change of grade refers to Student Manual.

**MODULE 1**

**What is Art?**

**INTRODUCTION:** This Module explores the essence of art: its functions; media; subjects; elements and organizations; and the principles of design. Likewise, it broadens students’ understanding on the quiddity of art, “What makes an object, an Art?”. Moreover, the module familiarizes the students on the different ways in presenting the subject such as realism, abstraction, and distortion.

**LEARNING OUTCOMES:** By the end of this module, the students will be able to do the following:

* Explain and understand the quiddity of art and its functions; media; subjects; elements and organizations; and the principles of design;
* Compare and differentiate the different ways in presenting the subject like realism, abstraction, and distortion;
* Produce various visual arts by employing the different media and subjects of arts and apply the principles of design in presenting the subjects.

**TOPIC OUTLINE:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. The Essence and Subjects of Art 2. Ways of Presenting the Subjects 3. Functions of Art | 1. Medium of Art 2. The Elements and Organization of Arts 3. Principles of Design |

**COURSE REQUIREMENTS AND GRADING SYSTEM**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **STUDENT PERFORMANCE** | **Module 1 and 2** | **Module 3 and 4** | **Module 5 and 6** | **Module 7 and 8** |
| **Attendance (10%)** | Week 1 and 2 | Week 3 and 4 | Week 5 and 6 | Week 7 and 8 |
| **Classwork (30%)** | * Digital paper works: Reflection paper/ Reaction Paper/ Essay/ Worksheet (Minimum of two) * Quiz on every module at the Edmodo class | | | |
| **Class Participation (20%)** | * Recitation and participation in the discussion forum (online discussion) | | | |
| **Major Examination (40%)** | * Midterm Examination will be conducted on December 6 and 7 (week 5) at the Edmodo class before the discussion on module 5 * Final Examination will be conducted on January 17 and 18 (week 9) at the Edmodo class | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Midterm Grade Computation** | Attendance (10%) | Classwork (30%) | Class Participation (20%) | Major Exam (40%) |
| **Grade Equivalent (G.E) X Percentage (%)** | Total Attendance is 40 (10 points obtained every meeting), 40 has grade equivalent of 100  100 | Total Point of Worksheets + Total Score of Quizzes / 2 and then get the grade equivalent | Total Class Participation is 100 (10 points obtained every meeting, and the remaining 60 points can be obtained on class recitation/participation) | The minimum point for the major exam is 50 which has grade equivalent of 100 |
| **Sample Computation** | G.E is 100 (.10) = 10 | G.E. is 90 (.30) = 27 | G.E. is 90 (.20) = 18 | G.E. is 95 (.40) = 38 |
| Add all the points [Attendance (10) + Classwork (27) + Class Participation (18) + Major Exam (38)] = 93 (Midterm Grade) | | | |

***Note. Grade equivalent is computed as Total Obtained points or scores divided by the Total score, multiplied by 50 + 50. Midterm and Final Grade have the same computation.***

Midterm Grade + Final Grade

2

**Semestral Grade (Subject grade) =**



**Discussion**

Arts: Essence; Functions; Subjects; Media; Elements and Organizations; and Principles of Design

What is Art?

* Arts is derived from Latin word, Ars means skill and from Greek word, techne denotes craft.
* Art is the ultimate expression of human’s thoughts and feelings.
* Art is creativity (*avant garde*) means combining or re-ordering of existing material into new and unique object.
* Art is a reflection of experiences (records of human history and development).
* Art is beauty (aesthetic) that gives delightful experience or aesthetic pleasure.
* Economic function
* Political function
* Historical function
* Cultural function
* Religious function
* Aesthetic function
* **Personal Function:** It is a mean (vehicle) for the artists’ expression of their feelings and thoughts.
* **Social Function:** It seeks to influence the collective behavior. It is created to use primarily in public situation. It describes social or collective aspect of existence.
* **Physical Function:** It serves as tools that lighten works. It is used in architectural design and community planning

**Inspirational Reading**

**The Praying Hands**

(Excerpt from Og Mandino, “ A Better Way to Live”)

 (Story retrieved from https://truthbook.com/stories/service/praying-hands-painting)

Back in the 15th century, in a tiny village near Nuremberg, lived the Durer family with eighteen children. In order merely to keep food on the table, the father, a goldsmith by profession, worked almost 18 hours a day at his trade and did any other kind of paying chore he could find in the neighborhood. Two of the children, Albert and Albrecht, had a dream. They both wanted to pursue their talent for art, but they knew well that their father would never be financially able to send either of them to Nuremberg to study at the academy.

After many long discussions at night in their crowded bed, the two boys finally worked out a pact. They would toss a coin. The loser would go down into the nearby mines and, with his earnings, support his brother while he attended the academy. Then, when that brother who won the toss completed his studies, in four years, he would support the other brother at the academy, either with the sales of his artworks or, if necessary, also by laboring in the mines.

They tossed a coin on a Sunday morning after church. Albrecht Durer won the toss and went off to Nuremberg. Albert went down into the dangerous mines and, for the next four years, financed his brother, whose work at the academy became almost an immediate sensation. Albrecht’s etchings, his woodcuts, and his oils were far better than those of most of his professors, and by the time he graduated, he was beginning to earn considerable fess for his commissioned works.

When the young artist returned to his village, the Durer family held a festive dinner to celebrate Albrecht’s triumphant homecoming. After a long and memorable meal, Albrecht rose from his honored position at the head of the table to drink a toast to his beloved brother for the year of sacrifice that had enabled him to fulfill his ambition. His closing words were, “and now, Albert, blessed brother of mine, now it is your turn. Now you can go to Nuremberg to pursue your dream. And I will take care of you.

All heads turned in eager expectation to the far end of the table where Albert sat, tears streaming down his pale face, shaking his lowered head from side to side while he sobbed and repeated over and over, “no…no…no…no…”

Finally, Albert rose and wiped the tears from his cheeks. He glanced down the long table at the faces he loved, and then, holding his hands close to his right cheek, he said softly, “no brother. I cannot go to Nuremberg. It is too late for me. Look… look what four years in the mines has done to my hands! The bones in every finger have been smashed at least once, and lately I have been suffering from arthritis so badly in my right hand that I cannot even hold a glass to return your toast, much less make delicate line on parchment or canvas with pen or brush. No brother…for me it is too late.”

One day, to pay homage to Albert for all that he had sacrificed, Albrecht painstakingly drew his brother’s abused hands with palms together and thin fingers stretched skyward. He called his powerful drawing simply “Hands,” but the entire world almost immediately opened their hearts to his great masterpiece and renamed his tribute of love “The Praying Hands.”

The next time you see a copy of that touching creation, take a second look. Let it be your reminder, if you still need one, that no one – no one – ever makes it alone!

**Subjects of Art**



**Subject (Substance)**

* Dream and Fantasy
* Event (Everyday life, History and Legend)
* Nature (Animals, Plants, Mountains, Seas and Rivers, Forests)
* Object (Things, Gadgets, Entity, Figures, Still Life)
* Person (Portrait,
* Scene (Landscapes, Topography, Terrain, Panorama)





**Classification of Subject**

* Objective Art (Representational) represents description, stories, or references to identifiable objects or symbol
* Non-Objective Art (Non-Representational) does not represent any concrete object or symbol

These are examples of nature as subject of art and nature as art subject replicates reality (Realism). These are likewise classified as objective arts. These photos are personal collection of Mr. Arnel G. Perez and they are taken in Baguio City on April 25, 2016.



**Ways of Presenting the Subject**

* Realism refers to the movement or style of representing familiar things as they actually are. Subject appears naturally and it replicates reality.
* Abstraction refers to art that does not attempt to represent external reality, but seeks to achieve its effect using shapes, forms, colors, and textures. It refers to the process of simplifying or organizing the objects according to the demand of artistic expression
* Distortion refers to the art of twisting, stretching, or deforming the natural shape of the object.

This photo is an example of panorama (scene) and as subject of art, it replicates reality (Realism). This is likewise classified as objective art. This photo is taken by Mr. Arnel G. Perez in Tagaytay City on April 18, 2016.

Imaginationis suprema quam cognitio est (Albert Einstein)

**Medium of Art: Visual Art**

* **Acrylic** is a medium in painting which uses paints.
* **Drawing** refers to the initial or fundamental sketch of painting.
* **Encaustic** refers to the application of a mixture of hot bee wax, resin, and ground pigment to any porous surface followed by heat application.
* **Engraving** refers to process of decorating metal artwork with the use of burin.
* **Etching** is the process of using strong acid or mordant to cut into the unprotected parts of a metal surface to create a design in intaglio in the metal
* **Fresco** refers to the application of earth pigments mixing with water in a plaster wall.
* **Intaglio** refers to scratch, engrave, or etch into metal plate.
* **Mosaic** refers to a wall or floor decoration made of small cubes or irregular cut pieces of colored stone or glass.
* **Painting** refers to the process of applying pigments (colors) on the smooth surface (paper, cloth, canvas, wood or plaster.
* **Printmaking** refers to graphic image that results from duplicating process.
* **Stained glass** refers to window decoration made of irregular cut pieces of colored glass
* **Tempera** refers to the application of a mixture of egg yolk and white, and earth and mineral pigment.
* **Watercolor** refers to a tempered paint made of pure ground pigment with gum Arabic.

****

This non-objective abstract painting is one the masterpieces of Manuel Unidad. It uses oil paint and canvas as mediums of art.

****

This objective painting of Manuel Unidad employs distortion in presenting his subject. It uses oil and canvas as mediums of art.

****

****

These paintings represent “everyday life” as subject of art. However, the artist, Manuel Unidad employs different styles in presenting the subjects. On the left side, it employs distortion and realism on the right side. Both paintings use oil and canvas as mediums of art. All photos are taken by Arnel G. Perez during the Art Exhibit at Glorietta Ayala Mall, Makati City Philippines on May 26, 2012.

**Sculpture** is a three-dimensional form constructed to represent a natural or imaginary shape. It is the art of making two- or three-dimensional representative or abstract forms, especially by carving stone or wood or by casting metal or plaster.

* Sculpture can be produced in two process such as Subtractive process (carving in hard materials) and Additive process (molding in soft materials)
* **Carving** is a subtractive process that involves the removing of unwanted portions of the raw materials to reveal the form that the artist has visualized.
* **Modeling** is an additive sculptural process in which malleable material is molded into three-dimensional form.
* **Fabrication** is an additive process that employs the method of joining or fastening through nailing, stapling, soldering, and welding.

****

****

These three sculptures from the left side are carved in fabrication process. These sculptures are fully-three dimensionality or free-standing sculpture. All photos of these sculptures are taken by Arnel G. Perez during the Art Exhibit at Glorietta Ayala Mall, Makati City Philippines on May 26, 2012.

****

All subjects of the sculptures depict myths and legends. The two sculptures from the left are free-standing or fully-three dimensionality and from the right side is an example of carved in relief sculpture. All photos are taken by Arnel G. Perez at Grand Palazzo Royal on November 12, 2011.

****

****

This photo is taken by Arnel G. Perez at Xevera, Tabun, Mabalacat City on September 21, 2011. Sculptures in this photo are mostly free-standing and it depicts history and mythology.

**Elements and Organization of Visual Art**

* **Color** gives quality to the pictorial field and has the ability to elevate sensation of pleasure (system of tonality). It creates mood and symbolizes ideas as well as expression of personal emotion.
* **Lines** are used by the artist to imitate or to represent objects and figure on the flat surface. Likewise, line depicts the feelings and thoughts of the artist.
* **Shapes** are used by the artist to represent the subjects of the art. The subject can be represented through a natural, abstract, and non-objective shape.
* **Texture** defines the tactile quality of the surface of an object. It expresses a sensuous and decorative quality and creates a spatial depth.
* **Value** depicts the tonal relationship between light and dark areas of painting.

**Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio** (circa 1571-1610)

He was one of the prominent Italian painters who popularized the dramatic use of lighting, called Chiaroscuro (technique which concentrates on the effects of light and shade on object to create illusion of space and atmosphere). This technique became to be known as Tenebrism wherein his influence in visual art was associated with his technique which created the term, *tenebrosi* or tenebrists (shadowists).

Caravagio’s paintings can be described as a combined realistic observation of human state (both physical and emotional) which employed dramatic use of lighting and presumed had formative influence on Baroque school of painting.

****

**Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn** (circa 1606-1669)

He was Dutch painter and etcher who was considered as one the greatest painters and printmakers in European art history particularly in Dutch history. As a shadowist painter, he proved his skill in employing chiaroscuro in his work *The Night Watch* (1642), where he stressed the spiritual and introspective quality of his subject. Rembrandt was known for his self-portraits artworks and he painted more than sixty self-portraits from 1629 to 1669.

His work, *The Abduction of Europa* (1632) was considered to be the shining example of the golden age of baroque painting.

****



*The Night Watch* and The *Entombment of Christ* are classic examples of tenebrism styles which stress the effect of lighting and shade to reveal subject of the artworks (emphasis of the artwork). These two artworks are among the best paintings in the Baroque arts in the 15th century.

The **Portraits** above are retrieved from https://www.google.com.ph/search?sxsrf=ALeKk035xxlUPAJzm1X01iGFi886AdvGEA:1595556403310&source=univ&tbm=isch&q=portrait+of+rembrandt+and+caravaggio&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjuq43l5uTqAhWjzIsBHSBZCnMQsAR6BAgKEAE&biw=1423&bih=762



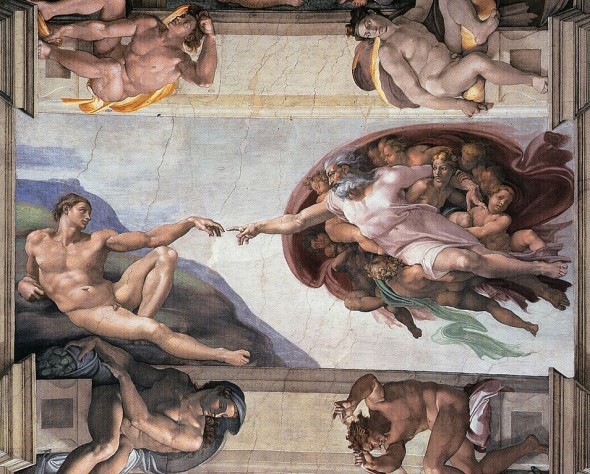
***The Night Watch*** by Rembrandt (1642) retrieved from https://www.rembrandthuis.nl/meet-rembrandt/rembrandt-the-artist/most-important-work/the-night-watch/?lang=en

***The Entombment of Chris*t** by Caravaggio (1601) Retrieved from http://www.visual-arts-cork.com/famous-paintings/entombment-of-christ.htm

**Principles of Design**



***The Last Supper*** by Leonardo da Vinci (1495-96) Retrieved from <https://news.artnet.com/art-world/leonardo-da-vinci-last-supper-copy-1247756>. This renaissance artwork depicts how Leonardo da Vinci employed the asymmetrical balance to express the feeling of equality. He place Jesus Christ in the center to show the degree of importance in the artwork. As observed from other subjects (the disciples), they are arranged in parallel to both side and they are equally divided (proportion). Leonardo’s Last Supper is a conventional example of artwork which religiously follows the six principles of design.



* **Balance** is the gravitational equilibrium in visual arts which depicts the feeling of equality in weight, attention (attraction) of the various elements.
* Symmetrical (Formal Balance) means, identical (one half of a work mirror the image of the other half).
* Asymmetrical (Occult or Felt Balance) means no formal balance on either side of the artwork but the subjects are place in parallel position.
* **Emphasis and Subordination** reflects between the more important and less important in artworks. It is concerned in stressing the proper importance to the parts and to whole artworks.
* **Harmony** means that all parts of visual image are related and complement with each other. There is an agreement between the parts of a composition which result in unity.
* **Proportion** means the ratio of the one part to another and of the whole that can be expressed in size, number, and position. It is the comparative harmonious relationship between two or more elements in a composition with respect to size, color, quantity, degree, setting, etc.
* **Rhythm** in visual arts means repetition or continuance flow of regular visual units. This refers to the feeling of movement achieve through the repetition of the regular visual unit.
* **Variation** means, elements and subjects of artworks contrast with or slightly different from others which prevent monotony or uniformity.



Michelangelo Buonarotti is one of the most prominent painters during the high Renaissance period. His most notable work when he paints the whole ceiling of Sistine Chapel in Rome. His paintings in Sistine Chapel depicts the different stories in the Bible and *The Creation of Adam* is one of the highlights in the paintings. As observed, Michelangelo’s paintings in Sistine Chapel is consisting of different characters in the Bible which gives variation and prevents the dullness moment. The subject of al fresco is divided into three sections of paintings such as *The Creation of the Heavens and Earth; The Creation of Adam and Eve;* and the *Expulsion from the Garden of Eden* and the story of *Noah and the Great Flood.*



***Sistine Chapel***  by Michelangelo Buonarotti (1508-1512) Retrieved from http://www.italianrenaissance.org/a-closer-look-michelangelos-painting-of-the-sistine-chapel-ceiling/

Principles of Design

The overall structure of the art work is called the principles of design, which include the following components such as balance, emphasis and subordination, harmony, proportion, rhythm and variation. These components of the principles of design are utilized by the visual artists in their artworks to communicate or express their ideas or concepts, and to make their artworks more interesting, delightful, and vigorous.

The leading exponent of high Renaissance artists like Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo di Buonarotti are among of the well-known visual artists who thoroughly apply the principles of design in their respective artworks. Leonardo da Vinci’s “The Last Supper” depicts how he employed the asymmetrical balance to express the feeling of equality. He place Jesus Christ in the center to show the degree of importance in the artwork. As observed from other subjects (the disciples), they are arranged in parallel to both side and they are equally divided (proportion). Leonardo’s Last Supper is a conventional example of artwork which religiously follows the principles of design.

In the case of Michelangelo Buonarotti, who is one of the most prominent painters during the high Renaissance period. His most notable work is seen in the whole ceiling of Sistine Chapel in Rome, which depicts the different stories in the Bible such as The Creation of Adam (one of the highlights in the paintings), the exodus of Moises, the great flood in Noah’s time, and the other stories in the old testaments as well in the new testaments. As observed, Michelangelo’s paintings in Sistine Chapel is consisting of different characters in the Bible which depicts the principle of design, variation that makes his work more delightful and prevents the dullness moment. Michelangelo’s Sistine Chapel painting is created using the medium, al fresco. This magnificent al fresco painting is divided into three sections of paintings such as The Creation of the Heavens and Earth; The Creation of Adam and Eve; and the Expulsion from the Garden of Eden and the story of Noah and the Great Flood.

**Read and Review:**

* What is Art For? By John Armstrong (2013) retrieved from <https://www.city-journal.org/html/what-art-13616.html>
* 27 Responses to the Question “What is Art?” by Judith Herman (2014). Retrieved from <https://www.mentalfloss.com/article/57501/27-responses-question-what-art>
* The Subjects of Art by Ernest B. Gilman retrieved from <https://www.jstor.org/stable/378341?read-now=1&seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents>
* The Humanities: The Visual Arts Medium retrieved from http://scchumanities.blogspot.com/2010/06/lesson-three-visual-arts.html



**Watch the following on YouTube:**

* What is Art? At <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QZQyV9BB50E>
* Visual Arts Centre Oil Painting/ All Medium Art Course at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g2C36AlBca8>
* Visual art medium hunt by Vaugh Stephenson at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JTpzp27iwtw>
* Famous Paintings in the World at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6YSAMo6TmkE>
* 10 Most Expensive Paintings Ever Sold at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2tui7mmr0Cg>
* Inside Louvre Museum Paris, Mona Lisa (Part 1) at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6vuFh6NNa70>
* Principles of Design by Art Heroes at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZK86XQ1iFVs>
* 6 Design Principles by Simple Art Tips at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=axI_0bB5Nxw>
* Elements and Principles of Design by Judy’s Art Buzz Centre at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RV55srVwWMM>
* The 7 Elements of Art by Lyle’s World at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HZPIbqDFLI8>





**Element, Medium, Principle, Style and Subject of Art: Artwork Critiquing**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name: | Course/ Section: |
| Hub Location: | Date Submitted: |

Directions: Find the elements of visual art and the components of principles of design in the sea of letters. Use the HINTS below as your guide. Shade your answers on the sea of letter using highlighter and label it with its corresponding number. Two (2) points for every correct answer with labelling and one point for no label answer.



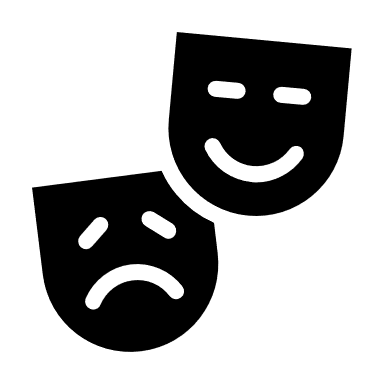
**Worksheet 1**

**Sea of Letters**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **J** | **O** | **H** | **N** | **P** | **A** | **U** | **L** | **O** | **A** | **R** | **N** | **E** | **L** | **H** | **A** | **I** | **N** | **E** | **M** | **E** |
| **L** | **Y** | **K** | **A** | **M** | **I** | **N** | **E** | **R** | **V** | **A** | **M** | **A** | **R** | **Y** | **O** | **U** | **V** | **I** | **N** | **E** |
| **F** | **L** | **A** | **S** | **H** | **I** | **E** | **R** | **T** | **H** | **R** | **E** | **E** | **B** | **P** | **S** | **U** | **A** | **I** | **M** | **S** |
| **T** | **I** | **E** | **J** | **P** | **E** | **R** | **E** | **Z** | **A** | **C** | **E** | **T** | **E** | **X** | **T** | **U** | **R** | **E** | **E** | **U** |
| **C** | **H** | **I** | **A** | **R** | **O** | **S** | **C** | **U** | **R** | **O** | **S** | **T** | **Y** | **L** | **E** | **T** | **I** | **M** | **E** | **N** |
| **Y** | **O** | **U** | **S** | **O** | **G** | **O** | **O** | **D** | **E** | **L** | **V** | **I** | **R** | **A** | **N** | **O** | **A** | **H** | **T** | **S** |
| **N** | **I** | **N** | **M** | **P** | **E** | **O** | **P** | **L** | **E** | **O** | **A** | **G** | **I** | **L** | **E** | **N** | **T** | **Y** | **I** | **H** |
| **T** | **H** | **E** | **I** | **O** | **R** | **T** | **E** | **G** | **A** | **R** | **L** | **O** | **V** | **E** | **B** | **R** | **I** | **T** | **N** | **I** |
| **H** | **E** | **R** | **N** | **R** | **L** | **A** | **S** | **T** |  | **S** | **U** | **P** | **P** | **E** | **R** | **O** | **O** | **T** | **G** | **N** |
| **I** | **N** | **C** | **E** | **T** | **I** | **S** | **Y** | **E** | **S** | **T** | **E** | **R** | **D** | **A** | **O** | **X** | **N** | **O** | **N** | **E** |
| **A** | **G** | **O** | **N** | **I** | **N** | **Y** | **M** | **N** | **E** | **W** | **Y** | **E** | **A** | **R** | **S** | **H** | **A** | **P** | **E** | **S** |
| **C** | **H** | **E** | **D** | **O** | **E** | **M** | **M** | **E** | **M** | **E** | **H** | **O** | **M** | **E** | **I** | **N** | **S** | **T** | **A** | **G** |
| **R** | **I** | **C** | **H** | **N** | **O** | **M** | **E** | **B** | **A** | **L** | **A** | **N** | **C** | **E** | **M** | **C** | **C** | **A** | **H** | **A** |
| **I** | **N** | **T** | **R** | **O** | **V** | **E** | **T** | **R** | **Y** | **O** | **R** | **H** | **Y** | **T** | **H** | **M** | **A** | **I** | **N** | **M** |
| **S** | **E** | **M** | **A** | **N** | **A** | **T** | **R** | **I** | **O** | **S** | **M** | **Y** | **R** | **N** | **A** | **I** | **R** | **I** | **T** | **E** |
| **T** | **E** | **R** | **E** | **S** | **A** | **R** | **I** | **S** | **H** | **C** | **O** | **R** | **P** | **U** | **S** | **U** | **R** | **E** | **E** | **N** |
| **I** | **N** | **F** | **O** | **R** | **M** | **I** | **C** | **M** | **A** | **I** | **N** | **B** | **A** | **T** | **A** | **A** | **N** | **E** | **W** | **A** |
| **N** | **A** | **T** | **I** | **O** | **N** | **C** | **A** | **M** | **P** | **U** | **Y** | **P** | **A** | **M** | **P** | **A** | **N** | **G** | **A** | **K** |
| **A** | **F** | **T** | **E** | **R** | **M** | **A** | **L** | **E** | **M** | **M** | **A** | **N** | **U** | **E** | **L** | **O** | **V** | **E** | **Y** | **U** |
| **J** | **E** | **N** | **N** | **Y** | **A** | **L** | **L** | **Y** | **N** | **A** | **P** | **P** | **R** | **E** | **C** | **I** | **A** | **T** | **E** | **S** |

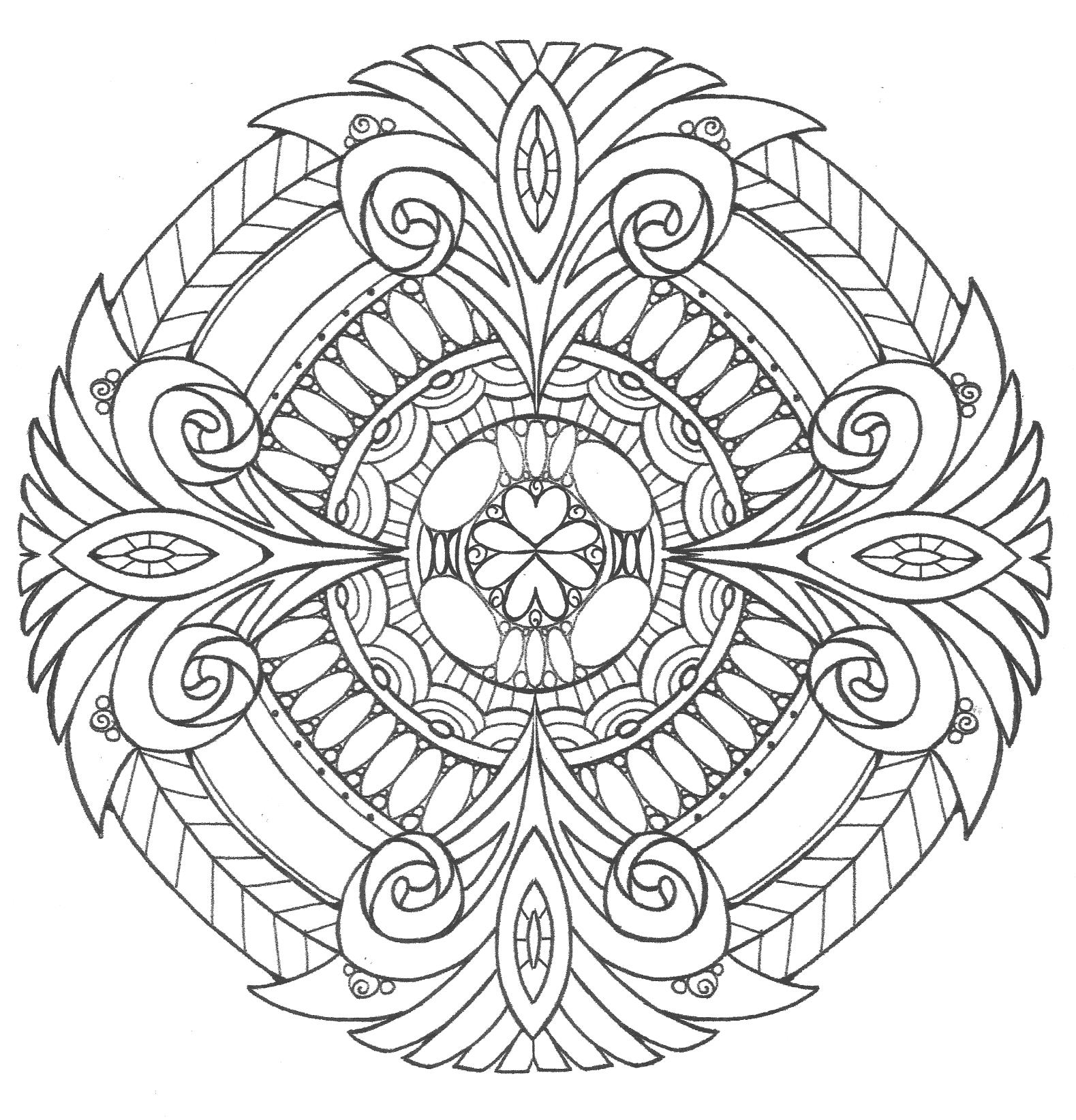
**HINTS**

1. It prevents the monotony or uniformity.
2. It refers to the repetition or continuance flow of regular visual units.
3. It means occult or felt balance.
4. It is the other term for tenebrism.
5. Leonardo’s painting that depicts both the formal and informal balance.
6. It depicts the artist’s feeling and thought.
7. It defines the tactile quality of the object.
8. It shows the tonal relationship between the light and dark area of the painting.
9. It gives quality to the pictorial field.
10. It represents the subject of art.
11. It refers to dramatic use of lighting.
12. It is the gravitational equilibrium in the visual art
13. It refers to the agreement between the parts of the composition.
14. It means formal balance or identical
15. It refers to the ration of the one part to another.



**My Aesthetic Ability: Basic Coloring**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name: | Course/ Section: |
| Hub Location: | Date Submitted: |



The term “Mandala” was introduced by Carl Jung to describe the different archetypes found in the human psyche. Mandala was a Sanskrit word which means circle. This “Pure Royalty Mandala” was edited by Kaylee Pope and it can be access from <https://www.favecrafts.com/Adult-Coloring-Pages/Adult-Coloring-Pages-PDF>

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **CRITERIA** | **Points** | **Actual Score** |
| Creativity | 15 |  |
| Complementary | 10 |  |
| Neatness | 5 |  |
| TOTAL SCORE | **30** |  |

**REFERENCES:**

**Textbook**

Tabotabo, Claudio V. (2010). *Art Appreciation: Introduction to the Humanities* (Revised Edition). Manila. Mindshapers Co., Inc.

Marcos, Lucivilla L. (2006). *Introduction to the Humanities Visual and Performing Arts*. Manila. Mindshapers Co., Inc.

Zulueta, Francisco (2003). *The Humanities (Revised Edition).* Mandaluyong City. National Book Store inc.

Sanchez, Custodiosa A., Abad, Paz F., & Jao, Loreto V. (2002). *Introduction to the Humanities* (Revised Edition). Q.C. Rex Printing Company Inc.

**WEBSITE RESOURCES:**

Birth of Venus. Retrieved from http://www.italianrenaissance.org/botticelli-birth-of-venus/

Armstrong, John. (2013). What is Art For? Retrieved from <https://www.city-journal.org/html/what-art-13616.html>

Herman, Judith (2014). 27 Responses to the Question “What is Art?” Retrieved from <https://www.mentalfloss.com/article/57501/27-responses-question-what-art>

Gilman, Ernest B. (n.d.). The Subjects of Art. Retrieved from <https://www.jstor.org/stable/378341?read-now=1&seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents>

The Humanities: The Visual Arts Medium. Retrieved from <http://scchumanities.blogspot.com/2010/06/lesson-three-visual-arts.html>

Mesopotamia, 8000-2000 B.C. Heilbrunn Timeline of Art History retrieved from <https://www.metmuseum.org/toah/ht/02/wam.html>

Ancient Chinese Art. Ancient History Encyclopedia retrieved from <https://www.ancient.eu/Chinese_Art/>

Art in Ancient India.Cultural India: History of India: India Timeline retrieved from <https://www.culturalindia.net/indian-history/timeline.html>

Ancient Greek Arts. History. Com Editors retrieved from <https://www.history.com/topics/ancient-history/ancient-greek-art>

Famous Ancient Greek Sculptors retrieved from <https://www.thoughtco.com/6-ancient-greek-sculptors-116915#phidias-of-athens>

Ancient Roman Arts retrieved from <https://www.artic.edu/highlights/19/ancient-roman-art>

Malbon, Elizabeth S. (1990).The Iconography of the Sarcophagus of Junius Bassus: Neotifus lit Ad Deum. Princeton University Press retrieved from <https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt7ztnkm>

Leonardo da Vinci: Paintings, Drawings, Quotes, and Biography. Retrieved from https://www.leonardodavinci.net