



**Subject: ONTEMPORARY PHILIPPINE ARTS FROM THE REGIONS**

**Topic: ARTS IN THE PHILIPPINES**

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**Grade: 12**

**Semester: 1st Semester**

**Week: 1**

### GENERAL INSTRUCTION:

A. Activities and Performance Task contained in this module are for Enhancement of Learning purposes only. Students may answer them for mastery learning but it is benchmarking of learning only. Assessment result will self-check if there is learning that took place. In extreme cases the student scores unsatisfactory, the student will be required to answer in school the activities and PT as a form of remedial measures.

B. You will only submit the assessment (detach the last page) to the class adviser as this will be checked by the teacher and will be recorded, scores will be used in the computation of grades.

### QUEST

Describes various contemporary art forms and their practices from the various regions.  
(CAR11/12IAC-0a-1)

- Describe art forms from different period;
- Distinguish the development of art in three major traditions using sequencing timeline; and
- Appreciate the development of art in the Philippines.

### EQUIP

**Processing questions:** Read and answer each questions. Write your answers on the space provided after each number.

- In your own idea, what is contemporary arts?
- Who is your favorite artist in the Philippines and give one example of his/her artworks?
- Do you know that the era in which an artwork was created has a big impact on the art styles and methods used to create it?

- **CONTEMPORARY ART** is defined as the art of the “now”. These are the artworks that are produced in the present.

- **INTEGRATIVE ART** – Different art categories can be put together to produce an integrative or combined art.
- **ART** is a tool for communication. Whether it is a painting or a performance, as long as it is a venue for one to convey or express thoughts, emotions, or aspiration, it is considered as art.
- Every art works reflects the artists and his/her society. Art offers us the chance to learn and understand the regions where they belong through their artworks.

### **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The development of the Philippine art comes in three major traditions such as:

- Ethnic Tradition
- Spanish Colonial Tradition
- American Colonial and Contemporary Traditions

#### **ETHNIC TRADITION**

The ethnic art forms are primarily influenced by the geographical location and the experiences of the Filipinos.

- In visual arts, metal crafting, pottery, weaving and wood carving were dominant during the pre-colonial period making use of available materials around them.
- In architecture, the early Filipinos used local materials such as anahaw, bamboo, cogon, cane, rattan, and other light materials in constructing structures.
- Our ancestors already have their folk literature that verbalized their experiences which came in the forms of folk speeches, narratives, and songs.
- In theater arts, the early theatrical performances depicting their beliefs were tribal presentations and rituals.
- In music, our ancestors also have their indigenous musical instruments like the bamboo flutes and brass gongs.

#### **SPANISH COLONIAL TRADITIOND**

When the Spaniards came they tend to replace indigenous arts with Western art forms.

- ❖ Religion and secularization greatly influenced the art in the Philippines
- ❖ The friars were the ones supervising the practice of arts in the country with their agenda of spreading Christianity and maintaining power of the colonizers.
- ❖ In visual arts, Spaniards introduced painting and sculpture which depicts religious subject matters.
- ❖ In architecture, bricks and stones were predominantly used in constructing buildings (churches, houses and government offices).
- ❖ In literature, the literary works could be classified into religious and secular prose and poetry.
- ❖ In theater arts, secular and religious plays like the “komedya” became popular.
- ❖ In choreography, religious dances commonly performed to worship patrons and saints. There were also secular dances performed in social functions like the fandango, minuet, polka, and valse.

- ❖ In music, the Spaniards introduced the piano and other Western instruments.

Despite the strong influence of the Spaniards, the arts in the country did not result in pure Western art but a mix of Western and indigenous art. Filipino artists still put Filipino touches on their art pieces.

## AMERICAN COLONIAL AND CONTEMPORARY TRADITIONS

After more than 300 years of Spanish colonization, the Americans took over the country that led to the declaration of the independence on June 12, 1898. They brought many changes in the politics, economy, education and culture of the Philippines.

In education, there are Filipinos who went abroad to study, some studied under the guidance of American educators, some learned through observation and personal experiences. Those who study abroad came back to the country with the concept of modern art.

**Modern art** refers to the practice of art in the 1860s-1960s. During these years the western world was significantly developing. The urbanization, consumerism, rise of middle class, change in political system, secularization, and the emergence of new technology affected the way of art making in that period.

**Modern art** continuously develops even after World War II, which led to the contemporary way of art making today.

**Contemporary art** refers to the recent and current practice of art ranging from the 1970s up to the present. It uses a combination of different methods, materials, and ideas that go beyond the traditional way of art making.

### STACK

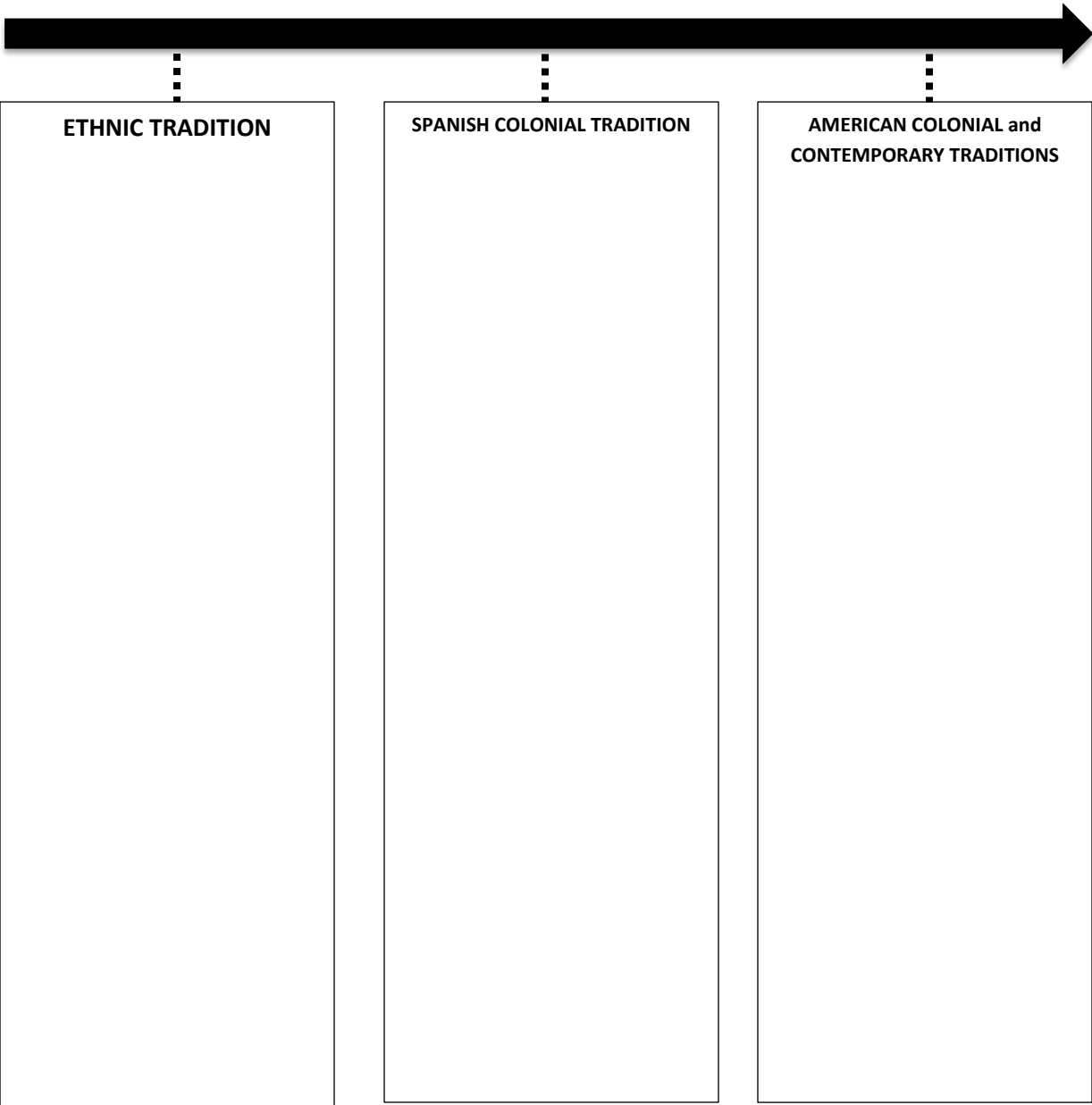
Read and answer each question. Write your answers on the space provided after each number. (5 points each)

1. What is the importance of learning the development of art in the Philippines?

2. How can you show your appreciation to contemporary arts?

### MISSION

Using the sequencing timeline, write the developments that occurred within the three major traditions in the Philippine arts.



**RESOURCES**

- Ganzon, C.L., Journey:Contemporary Art of the Philippines
- Sandagan, L., Sayseng A. (2016). Contemporary Philippine Arts from the Regions,p.2-6
- Perez,A.B.Philippine Contemporary Arts Expressions and Experimentations, p.2-5
- [https://www.deped.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/SHS-Core\\_Contemporary-Philippine-Arts-from-the-Regions-CG.pdf](https://www.deped.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/SHS-Core_Contemporary-Philippine-Arts-from-the-Regions-CG.pdf)