

CONTEMPORARY ART FORMS AND PRACTICES FROM  
THE REGIONS (ARCHITECTURE and FILM)  
Week: 4

QUEST

- Researches on various contemporary art forms. (CAR11/12CAP-0c -e-4)
- a. Identify the development of architecture and films in the Philippines;
  - b. Summarize the development of architecture and film using a sequencing timeline;and
  - c. Grasp the significance of contemporary art forms.

EQUIP

**WORD SEARCH:** Find and encircle the words listed below.

1. ARCHITECTURE	A	R	C	H	I	E	U	I	Y	B	V	C
2. FILM	U	I	W	O	O	D	K	N	F	L	M	S
3. INDUSTRY	D	S	Q	P	F	N	L	D	K	Y	F	D
4. TSALET	I	K	W	E	J	T	S	U	H	R	I	F
5. STYLE	E	O	H	X	G	P	B	S	J	D	L	W
6. STAGE	N	H	T	S	A	L	E	T	S	M	M	I
7. MOVIE	C	J	G	T	R	M	S	R	T	F	D	K
8. WOOD	E	P	K	A	F	O	B	Y	Y	D	G	H
9. HOUSE	R	Q	T	G	D	V	K	Y	L	C	W	O
10. AUDIENCE	D	U	N	E	Z	I	T	R	E	H	I	U
	U	H	O	U	M	E	E	F	D	J	Y	S
	A	R	C	H	I	T	E	C	T	U	R	E

ARCHITECTURE

American Colonial and Contemporary Period

- ✓ Philippine architecture adopted the modern western architectural style while taking into consideration the physical and socio-cultural situation of the country.

Philippine architecture:

- Simple
- Rational
- Functional

Early 20<sup>th</sup> century

- The young Filipinos who studied in American universities and institutes went back to the country and brought changes in the Philippine architecture.
- Among them were Antonio Toledo, Carlos Barreto and Juan Arellano. They introduced the neoclassic style in building structures and tend to revive the classic architecture.

- Arellano – designed the Metropolitan Theater and experimented with romanticism. Decorative motifs incorporating native plants and variety of colors were employed in the building.
- Tsalet was developed. It is a type of house on stilts with a front porch made of wood and concrete.
- During this time, steel was used in buildings as protection for calamities like earthquakes.
- The succeeding generations of architects changed path and deviated from the traditional architectural style. They introduced new design.
- Different business emerged at the time, and there had been a growing demand for commercial buildings.

## **After World War II**

- The architecture in the country departed from the native tradition.
- Real estate development started to take place.
- Two-story houses were introduced. Filipino houses were Americanized.
- Due to the increasing population and decreasing land availability urban housing, multi-story tenements, and government housing projects emerged.
- Those houses owned by upper class were characterized as huge with large front garden.
- Condominiums also emerged.

## **Marcos Era**

- ❖ There had been construction of amusement centers, convention centers, expressways, high-rise buildings, hospitals, hotels, malls, etc. All of these comes with technological advancement like escalators, elevators, air-conditioning system, computers, etc.
- ❖ In the regional set up, residential houses, churches, public markets, business space tend to imitate the architectural styles in the urban.
- ❖ Eco-cultural tourism was introduced.
- ❖ Theme parks and resorts were developed in the tourist spots like Palawan, Davao, Bohol, Batangas, etc.
- ❖ Cultural heritage preservation, heritage towns like Vigan, Intramuros, Dapitan, etc. were given attention.

## **FILM**

- ✚ 1897- Film industry in the Philippines started through the initiatives of foreign businessmen. Swiss entrepreneurs were the first to feature film shows in Manila.
- ✚ 1912- The film became popular when foreigners Edward Gross and Harry Brown produced the film about the life of Dr. Jose Rizal.
- ✚ Jose Nepomuceno- The first Filipino who produced a film and is also tagged as the “Father of Philippine Movies.” His work was entitled “Dalagang Bukid.”
- ✚ 1942- Movie production stopped and the Filipinos went back to watching and producing stage shows.
- ✚ **After the war**
  - ♥ Movie production resumed
  - ♥ Films produced contained war stories and heroism like Garrison 13 and Dugo ng Bayan.

- + **1950s-** Philippine started to regain strength and flourished, four film studios became prominent and considered as the Big four. These are LVN, Sampaguita, Lebran, and Premiere.
- + Filipino movies, directors and producers started to be recognized not just locally but internationally like “Ifugao” of Gerardo De Leon, and “Anak Dalita” of Lamberto Avellana.
- + In the succeeding periods, there had been a decline of studios. Independent producers dominated film industry. Sex films, fan movies, slapstick comedies and action movies became popular.
- + **Marcos Regime**
  - ◇ The government regulated filmmaking.
  - ◇ Film scripts had to be submitted prior production to the Board of Censorship Motion Pictures (BCMP). In this way the content of the film was given attention.
  - ◇ New young directors rose and started the so-called new cinema. Three of these directors were Lino Brocka, Celso Ad, and Ishmael Bernal.
  - ◇ The movies under new cinema revolved around the theme nationhood, love in a hostile setting and social issues.
  - ◇ More filmmakers made a name in the film industry afterward like Marilou Diaz- Abaya, Mike de Leon, Laurice Guillen, Maria O'Hara, and Mel Chionglo.
- + Apart from the mainstream movie industry, there are other filmmakers producing alternative cinema or independent films. They produced movies through lightweight technologies. Their usual screening venues are schools, international film festivals, and outreach programs.
- + One of the known independent film directors is Kidlat Tahimik.
- + In the contemporary period, Philippine film revolved around a variety of subjects like action, comedies, martyr wife, melodramas, superhero, etc.
- + Among all the art forms, the film has the largest audience.

## STACK

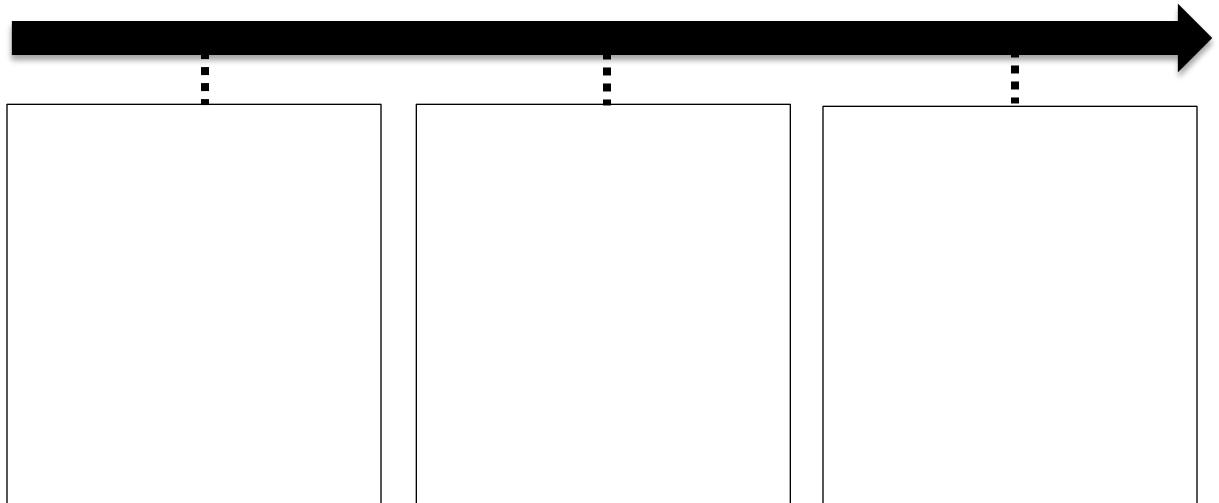
Read and answer the following statements. Write your answers on the space provided. (5 points each)

1. Give the big four film studios during the 1950s.
2. In your own opinion, what is the significance of learning the development of art forms in the Philippines?

## MISSION

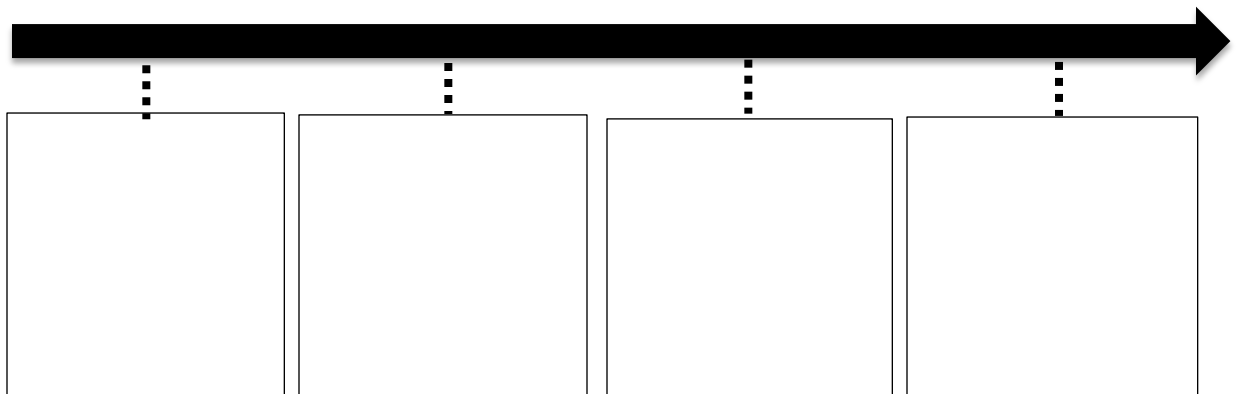
Using the sequencing timeline, summarize the development of architecture and film. (20 points)

### ARCHITECTURE



A sequencing timeline for Architecture. It features a horizontal black arrow pointing to the right at the top. Below the arrow, there are three empty rectangular boxes. Vertical dashed lines connect the arrow to each box, indicating a sequence of three stages.

### FILM



A sequencing timeline for Film. It features a horizontal black arrow pointing to the right at the top. Below the arrow, there are four empty rectangular boxes. Vertical dashed lines connect the arrow to each box, indicating a sequence of four stages.

## RESOURCES

- Ganzon, C.L. Journey: Contemporary Art of the Philippines
- Sandagan, L., Sayseng A. (2016). Contemporary Philippine Arts from the Regions, p.23-30
- <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/life-style/health-fitness/fitness/what-are-the-advantages-and-disadvantages-of-aerobic-dance/articleshow/70589302.cms>
- [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)
- <http://www.dancefacts.net/dance-types/types-of-ballet/>
- <https://www.brooklynmelodies.com/styles-ballet-methods-techniques-ballet/>
- <https://www.pbt.org/learn-and-engage/resources-audience-members/ballet-101/brief-history-ballet/>
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_street\\_and\\_vernacular\\_dances](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_street_and_vernacular_dances)
- <https://top10tale.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Ballet-Dance.jpg>
- <https://www.tekportal.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/aerobic-dancing-0118.jpg>