



Name of National Artist	Contribution to Contemporary Arts	Description of their Works
<p>1. Guillermo Tolentino</p>	 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Bonifacio Monument (1933)</b>, which won first prize in a contest sponsored by the National Museum in 1930, is a group sculpture of numerous figures massed around a central obelisk. The principal figure is Andres Bonifacio, leader of the 1896 Philippine Revolution. Behind him and beneath the flag stands Emilio Jacinto.</li> <li>2. The "Oblation" is a statue of a naked man with outstretched arms and legs, symbolizing selfless service and dedication to the nation. It stands as a central monument at the University of the Philippines, representing the institution's commitment to academic freedom and public service. The figure is depicted in a dynamic, almost heroic pose, emphasizing the values of sacrifice and patriotism.</li> </ol>

2. Fernando  
Amorsolo



1. **The First Mass at Limasawa (1947)**, This painting depicts the historical event of the first Catholic Mass celebrated in the Philippines on the island of Limasawa. Amorsolo's work is known for its lush, romanticized depiction of Filipino landscapes and historical events, using vibrant colors and light to evoke a sense of national pride and cultural heritage.
2. **The Palay Maiden (1920)**, Palay is Tagalog for grain, which is symbolic of the Philippines' most staple crop. Maiden bears significance to Amorsolo's preference for beauty. Throughout his pieces showing women, Amorsolo does not conform to a Western standard of beauty; rather, he portrayed them to have:  
[A] rounded face, not of the oval type often presented to us in newspapers and magazine illustrations. The eyes should be exceptionally lively, not the dreamy, sleepy type that characterizes the Mongolian. The nose should be of the blunt form but firm and strongly marked. ... So the ideal Filipina beauty should not necessarily be white complexioned, nor of the dark brown color of the typical Malayan, but of the clear skin or fresh colored type which we often witness when we met a blushing girl.

3. Jose Tanig Joya



1. **Granadean Arabesque (1958)**, This abstract painting features a dynamic interplay of colors and shapes, reflecting Joya's abstract expressionist style. The work is characterized by its vibrant color palette and textured brushstrokes, capturing a sense of movement and energy.
2. **Ligawan (1948)**, The piece features an alluringly distinguished scene that evokes the charms and quirks of the Philippine's colonial past. The piece features what appears to be a group of individuals enjoying their evening. A couple is seen sitting adjacent to one another, while the mirror next to them reveals the presence of another group, lounging about in the house's sala or living room area. This unique perspective lends a sense of dynamism to the piece, effectively showcasing Joya's command of space. Another noteworthy aspect of the work is its use of lighting.

4. Napoleon Abueva



1. **Kaganapan(1953),** *Kaganapan* literally interprets the female reproductive function as woman's fulfillment. Thus the artist reduces the female form into its most elemental. Frontally, the figure is a simple, vertically elongated oblong, softly widening in girth at the center. Heaviness and stability are emphasized by the enlarged arms and hands cuddling the abdomen. The monotony of verticality is broken by the horizontal lines gently suggesting the facial features, the sleeve line, and the blouse line. The woman's head is rendered too small in proportion to the figure, with her slit eyes, high cheekbones, neat hair, and flat nose devoid of individualized characterization. The artist's stylistic concern is to show the pensive, reflective form of an expectant mother in its simplest physicality.
2. **Kiss of Judas (1955),** also known as The Betrayal of Jesus. In the canonical gospels, Judas is portrayed as a betrayer who delivered Jesus to the authorities in exchange for thirty pieces of silver. (In the Coptic gospels, however, Judas is regarded as a co-perpetrator of Jesus's destiny on earth, "a divinely appointed instrument of a grand and predetermined purpose.")

5. Vicente Manansala



1. **Ang Magbabayo (Pounding Rice)** is a very famous artworks created by Vicente Manansala in 1979. There. are different versions of this artworks and the picture above is one of them. As looking at the picture. above, we can depict that it is the way of living of people in rural community, the scene was probably in.



2. This present work of 1973 depicts children engaging in the familiar Filipino game of 'luksong tinik' where the youthful participants use their hands to form a spine of thorns over which another child has to leap.