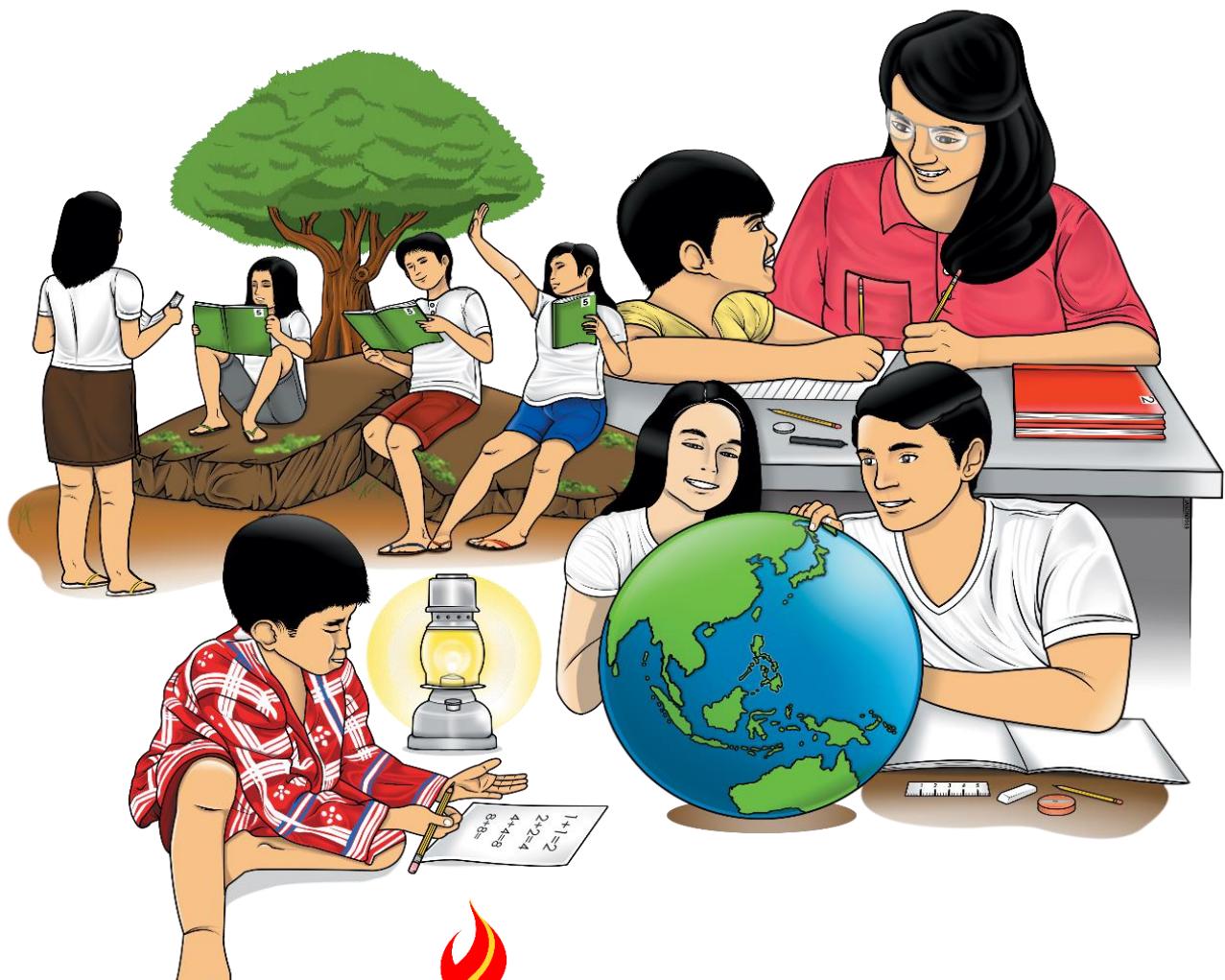


Arts

Quarter 2 – Module 3: Reflections and Appreciation of Artifacts and Art Objects of East Asia



Arts – Grade 8

Alternative Delivery Mode

Quarter 2 – Module 3: Reflections and Appreciation of the Artifacts and Art Objects of East Asia

First Edition, 2020

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Arts

**Quarter 2 – Module 3:
Reflections and Appreciation of the
Artifacts and Art Objects of East Asia**



Introductory Message

This Self-Learning Module (SLM) is prepared so that you, our dear learners, can continue your studies and learn while at home. Activities, questions, directions, exercises, and discussions are carefully stated for you to understand each lesson. Each SLM is composed of different parts. Each part shall guide you step-by-step as you discover and understand the lesson prepared for you.

Pre-tests are provided to measure your prior knowledge on lessons in each SLM. This will tell you if you need to proceed on completing this module or if you need to ask your facilitator or your teacher's assistance for better understanding of the lesson. At the end of each module, you need to answer the post-test to self-check your learning. Answer keys are provided for each activity and test. We trust that you will be honest in using these.

In addition to the material in the main text, Notes to the Teacher are also provided to our facilitators and parents for strategies and reminders on how they can best help you on your home-based learning.

Please use this module with care. Do not put unnecessary marks on any part of this SLM. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises and tests. And read the instructions carefully before performing each task.

If you have any questions in using this SLM or any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator.

Thank you.

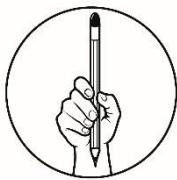


What I Need to Know

This module was designed and written for your benefit and convenience. It is here to help you to be more proficient in Arts. The scope of this module covers many different learning situations. The language used recognizes the diverse vocabulary level of students. The lessons are arranged following the standard sequence of the course. But the order in which you read them can be changed to correspond with the textbook you are now using.

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. Reflect on and derive the mood, idea or message from selected artifacts and art objects. **(A8PL-IIh-1)**



What I Know

Directions: Choose the letter of the correct answer. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

Lesson 1

Reflections and Appreciation of the Artifacts and Art Objects of East Asia

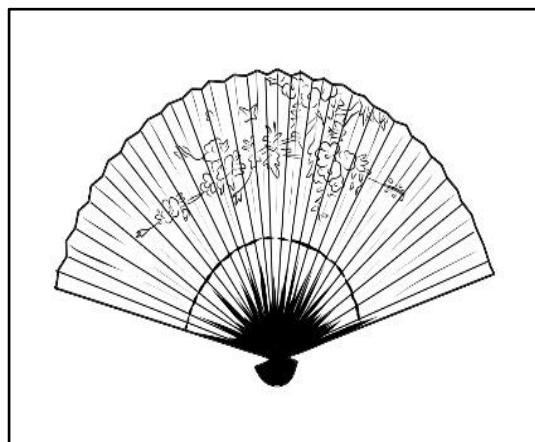
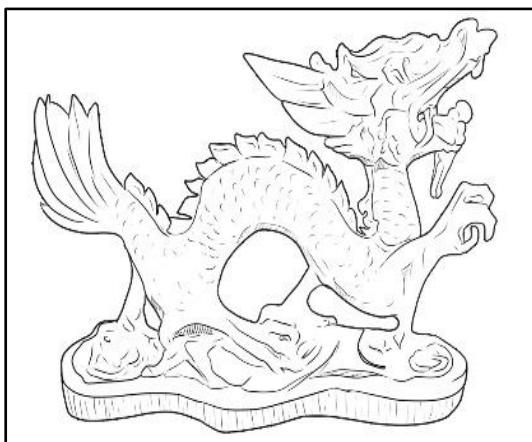
This lesson will teach you about Chinese, Japanese, and Korean arts and crafts such as painting, calligraphy, architecture, and woodblock printing. Learning the concepts of China, Japan, and Korea will assist you in completing tasks and projects through a variety of activities designed to improve your skills and deepen your understanding and appreciation of East Asian arts.



What's In

Let's tour around East Asia!

Directions: Name each picture after the country to which it belongs: **CHINA, JAPAN, or KOREA**. Do this on a separate sheet of paper.

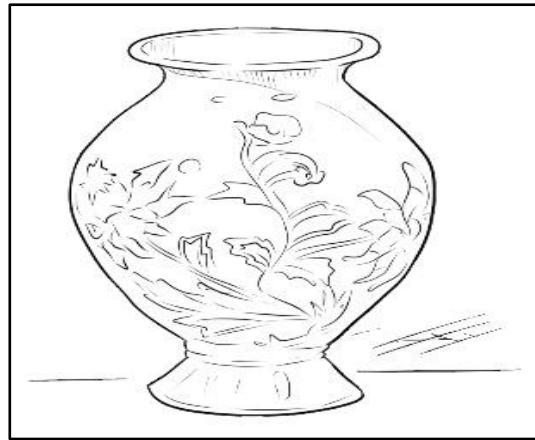


1. _____

2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____

Sources: closetart.wordpress.com, Pinterest



What's New

Activity 1: Loop Me!

Directions: Loop the ten words related to East Asian arts and create a sentence with the words you found. Please use a separate piece of paper for this.

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

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____



What is It

East Asian Arts

In terms of paintings and architecture, East Asian countries have a diverse spectrum of inspirations. Landscape painting, calligraphy, wood block printing, face painting, paper folding/cutting, and knot tying are examples of these skills.

Paintings

In its arts and crafts, East Asian countries emphasize nature as a subject or motif. Did you know that painting dates back to the prehistoric period? Painting is regarded as one of Japan's oldest and most polished forms of art. Man chasing various animals such as horses, rhinoceros, lions, buffaloes, and mammoths was a common theme in early art. These prehistoric paintings were drawn on the walls of caves, blocks of stone, etc. and found all over the world.

Settings from ordinary life and narrative scenes filled with individuals and details are popular painting subjects in Japan.

Animals such as flowers and birds, landscapes, palaces and temples, human figures, bamboos, and stones are all popular painting topics in China.

Landscape and portrait paintings, Minhwa (traditional folk art), and four gracious plants are all popular painting subjects in Korea (plum blossoms, orchids, chrysanthemums; and bamboo).

Calligraphy

To the Chinese, calligraphy is the art of beautiful handwriting. It is done with a brush dipped in black or colored ink; oils are not used. Paper and silk are two common materials used in painting. Paintings can be hung on scrolls, hand scrolls, album sheets, walls, folding screens, and other media.

Architecture

The arching roofs of East Asian temples and buildings are believed to protect them from the elements of water, wind, and fire. It was thought by Buddhists to help fight off bad spirits.

There are three main types of roofs in traditional Chinese architecture that influenced other Asian architecture:

- Straight inclined – more economical for common Chinese architecture.
- Multi-inclined – roofs with two or more sections of incline. These roofs are used for residences of wealthy Chinese.
- Sweeping – has curves that rise at the corners of the roof. These are usually reserved for temples and palaces although it may also be found in the homes of the wealthy.

Woodblock Printing

Woodblock printing is a technique for printing text, images, or patterns widely used throughout East Asia. It began as a way of printing on textiles in China and later evolved into a method of printing on paper. During the Edo Period (1603-1867), this style was adopted in Japan, and the most prevalent theme for printmaking in Japan is scenes from ordinary life.

The best known and most popular style of Japanese art is Ukiyo-e, which is Japanese for "pictures of the floating world" and it is related to the style of woodblock print making that shows scenes of harmony and carefree everyday living. Ukiyo-e art was created in a variety of media, including painting, and was first the domain of the higher classes and royalty, but it was gradually adopted by the general public.

Painted Masks for Theatrical Forms of East Asia

Face Painting

Painting is not limited to paper, silk, or wood in East Asia. They paint on their faces as if they were a canvas. For theatrical and festival performances, Chinese and Japanese people also paint their faces, while Koreans paint masks.

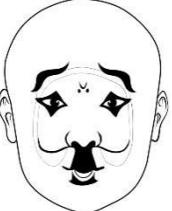
1. Peking Opera (China)
2. Kabuki Painting (Japan)
3. Mask Painting (Korea)

China

Peking Opera face painting or Jingju Lianpu is done with different colors in accordance with the performing character's personality and historical assessment. Hero type characters are normally painted in relatively simple colors. Enemies, bandits, rebels and others have more complicated designs on their faces. Originally, Lianpu is called the false mask.

Meaning of Colors for Face Painting

Hero Type Characters	Color	Meaning
Guan Ju	red	 This is a symbol of devotion, bravery, uprightness, and loyalty.
Huang Pang	yellow	 It indicates fierceness, ambition and cool-headedness
Zhu Wen	green	 It tells the audience that the character is not only impulsive and violent but also lacks self-restraint
Zhang Fei	black	 Roughness and ferocity are represented by this symbol. It also denotes either a tough and fearless mentality or an impartial and selfless one.
Lian Po	purple	 Stands for uprightness and cool-headedness. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reddish purple – it indicates a just and noble character.

Cao Cao	white 	It suggests treachery, suspiciousness and craftiness. This was common to see the white face of the powerful villain on stage.
Jiang Gan	clown 	Mean and secretive.

Japan

Kabuki Makeup or Kesho is an interpretation of the actor's own role through the medium of facial features.

Types of Kabuki Makeup

Types of Japan's face painting	Uses
Standard make-up	Applied to most actors
Kumadori make-up	Applied to villains and heroes

Colors in Kabuki makeup are composed of very dramatic lines and shapes using colors that represent certain qualities.

1. Dark Red – passion or anger
2. Dark blue – depression or sadness
3. Pink – youth
4. Black – fear
5. Light Green – calm
6. Purple – nobility

Korea

Korean masks, known as tal or t'al, have religious antecedents, similar to masks from other countries having religious or aesthetic beginnings. Masks have a long history in Korea. They utilize it in burial services to ward off evil spirits, as well as in prehistoric theatre productions. Shamanic ceremonies also required the use of masks. Masks were used in elaborate dances and performances by the 12th century.

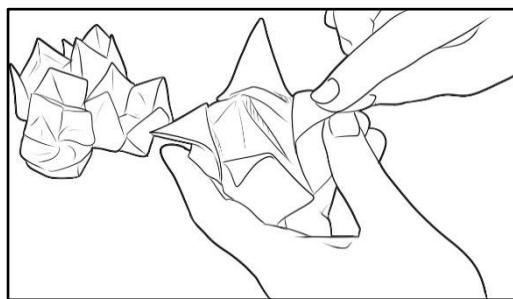
The roles of colors in Korean masks

Dramatic line, shapes and colors	Meaning
Dark red	Passion or anger
Dark blue	Depression or sadness
Pink	Youth
Light green	Calm
Black	Fear
Purple	Nobility

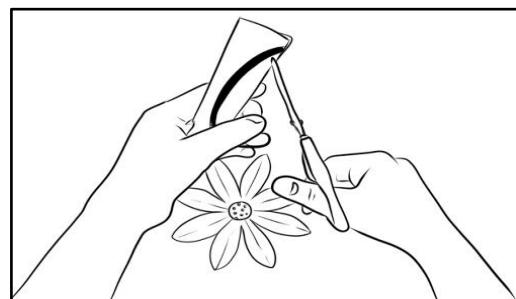
Paper Arts and Knot Tying of East Asia

Paper Arts

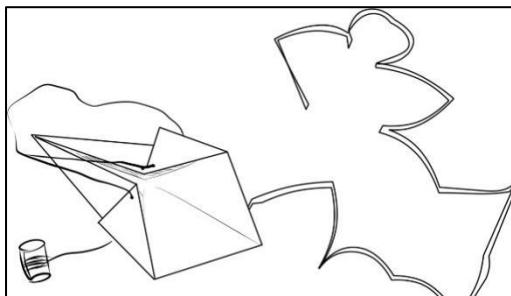
Not only in East Asia, but around the world, paper plays an important role in the development of the arts. Cai Lun of the Eastern Han Dynasty in China was the first to invent paper. It is without a doubt one of ancient China's most significant contributions to the development of the arts. Chinese folk art is created with materials that are naturally found within the locality. This demonstrates that the Chinese are naturalists.



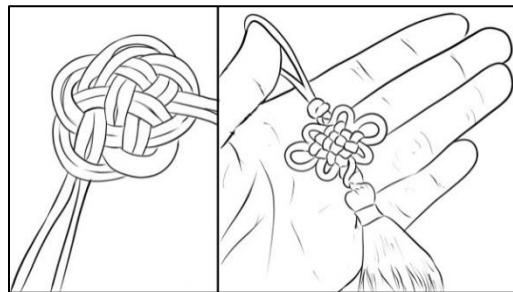
Paper folding



Paper cutting



Paper Kites



Knot-tying

In China, traditional funerals include burning yuanbao, which is a folded paper that looks like gold nuggets or ingots called Sycee. Sycee is a type of silver or gold ingot currency used in China until the 20th century.

Paper folding or Origami

Origami came from the words – ‘ori’ meaning folding, and ‘kami’ meaning paper. It is the traditional Japanese art of paper folding, which started in the 17th century AD and was popularized internationally in the mid-1900s. Flowers, animals, birds, fish, geometric shapes and dolls are the common models used in Japanese Origami. Paper crane is the best-known Japanese origami.

Paper cutting

Paper cutting is usually symmetrical in design when unfolded. It adapts the 12 animals of the Chinese Zodiac as themes and motifs and mostly chooses the red color. Chinese Buddhists believe that hanging “Window Flowers” or decorative paper cuttings attracts good luck and drives away evil spirits. Jianzi is the first type of paper cutting design, since paper was invented by the Chinese.

Kite making

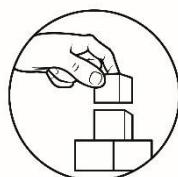
A kite is an assembled or joined aircraft that was traditionally made of silk or paper with a bowline and a resilient bamboo. But today, kites can be made out of plastic. Kites are flown for recreational purposes, display of one’s artistic skills. Chinese kites originated in Wei Fang, Sandong. According to Joseph Needham, kite is one of the important contributions of Chinese in science and technology.

Categories of Chinese Kites

1. Centipede kites
2. Hard-winged kites
3. Soft-winged kites
4. Flat kites

Knot Tying

In Korea, decorative knotwork is known as maedeup or called dora or double connection knot, often called Korean knot work or Korean knots. Zhongguo is the Chinese decorative handicraft art that began as a form of Chinese folk art in the Tang and Song Dynasty (960-1279 AD) in China. In Japan, knot tying is called Hanamusubi. It emphasizes on braids and focuses on individual knots.



What's More

Activity 1: Express your mood!

Directions: Name and describe the mood of the artworks below. Write your answers on separate sheet of paper.







Sources: amazon.in, favpng.com, storymaps.arcgis.com

Activity 2: What Type of Character Am I?

Directions: Make a face mask out of the materials listed below. Create your own face mask to represent your character. Ask assistance from your parents/guardians in using sharp objects.

Materials:

- 1 ¼ illustration board
- scissors
- small paint brush
- pencil/pen
- ruler
- paint/water color
- 2 pieces rubber band



Re-illustrated from: ae01.alicdn.com

Procedures:

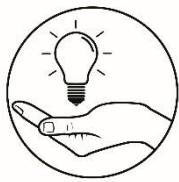
1. Prepare your materials. Draw and cut the shape you want. To make your mask symmetrical, first hold the mask in front of your face, then use your pencil to make a mark.
2. Now that you have the shape of your mask, start painting like you want it. Make your own face mask that describes your character. Remember to have a base color. You can use different colors it's up now to you. You can make it a solid color or add designs such as stripes, dots, scars, etc.
3. Once you've finished painting, set your mask aside so it can dry completely.
4. Attach the rubber bands. Get the two pieces of rubber band. Make two holes on each side of the mask where you can attach the two rubber bands. Make sure it is completely dry before you wear it so that it will not be ruined.

Rubric for Face Mask Painting

Criteria	15	10	5	3	Score
Quality of Craftsmanship	All instructions were followed correctly.	1-2 Instructions were not followed correctly.	3-4 Instructions were not followed correctly.	Most of the instructions were not followed correctly.	
Visual Impact (Colors, lines, and shapes, etc.)	Artwork has more than four colors.	Artwork has only three colors.	Artwork has only two color.	Artwork has only one color.	
Punctuality	Artwork was submitted on time.	Artwork was submitted one day late.	Artwork was submitted two days late.	Artwork was submitted three days late.	
Neatness	Artwork presentation was neat and orderly.	Artwork presentation was mostly neat and orderly.	Artwork presentation was somehow neat and orderly.	Artwork presentation was disorderly.	
Total Points (60 items)					

Answer the following in complete sentence and in paragraph form. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

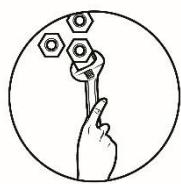
1. Does your homemade face mask suit your character? Explain.
2. How did the activity help you reflect on the mood of the face mask painting?



What I Have Learned

Directions: Read each statement below and fill in the blank(s) with the correct answer. Use a separate sheet of paper for your answers.

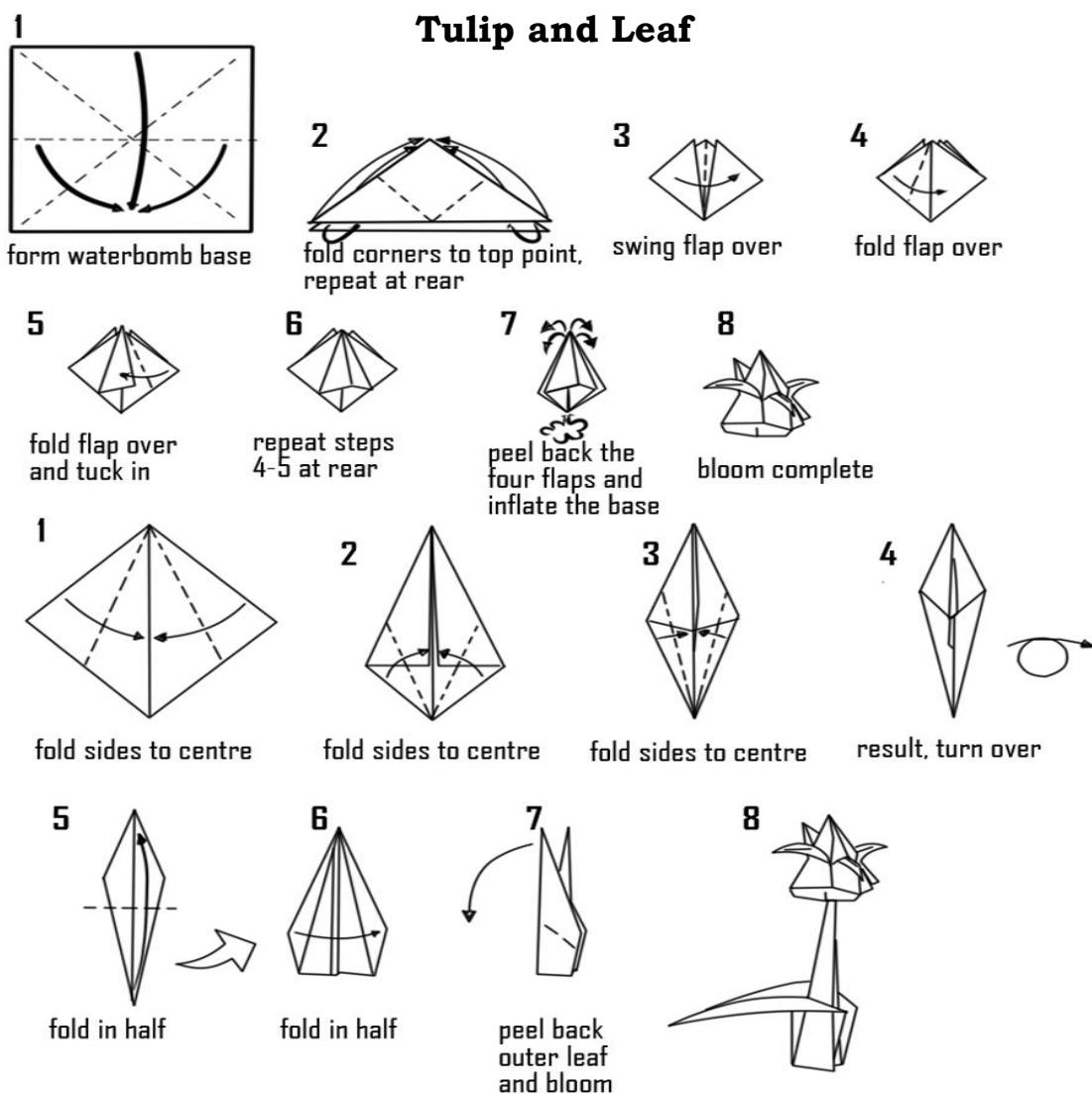
1. Calligraphy is the art of beautiful handwriting. It is done with a brush dipped in black or colored ink, _____ are not used.
2. Traditional Chinese architecture, which influenced other Asian architecture, has three main types of roofs: a) _____ - less expensive for typical Chinese architecture; b) _____ - roofs with two or more sections of incline; c) _____ has curves that rise at the roof's corners.
3. Woodblock _____ is a technique for printing text, images or patterns widely used throughout East Asia.
4. Ukiyo-e is best known and most popular style of _____.
5. Peking Opera face-painting or _____ is done with different colors in accordance with the performing character's personality and historical assessment.
6. Kabuki Makeup or _____ is an interpretation of the actor's own role through the medium of facial features.
7. Origami came from the words _____ meaning folding, and _____ "meaning paper".
8. Paper cutting is usually _____ in design when unfolded.
9. Jianzi is the first type of paper cutting design, since paper was invented by the _____.
10. A _____ is an assembled or joined aircraft that was traditionally made of silk or paper with a bowline and a resilient bamboo.



What I Can Do

Activity 1: Origami Tulip Making

Directions: Use any colored paper, recycled or discarded paper, such as newspapers and magazines. Make at least 5 tulips in various colors and place them in a recycled plastic pot.

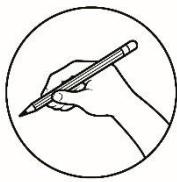


Rubric for Origami Tulip

Criteria	15	10	5	3	Score
Quality of Craftsmanship	All instructions were followed correctly.	1-2 Instructions were not followed correctly.	3-4 Instructions were not followed correctly.	Most of the instructions were not followed correctly.	
Visual Impact (Colors, lines, and shapes, etc.)	Artwork has more than four colors.	Artwork has only three colors.	Artwork has only two color.	Artwork has only one color.	
Punctuality	Artwork was submitted on time.	Artwork was submitted one day late.	Artwork was submitted two days late.	Artwork was submitted three days late.	
Neatness	Artwork presentation was neat and orderly.	Artwork presentation was mostly neat and orderly.	Artwork presentation was somehow neat and orderly.	Artwork presentation was disorderly.	
Total Points (60 items)					

Answer the following incomplete sentence and in paragraph form. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

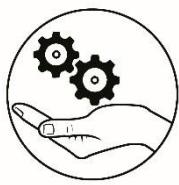
1. What are your feelings and experiences during the making of tulip origami?
2. Are you familiar with the most common boat origami? Which do you think is easy to make? Why?



Assessment

Directions: Choose the letter of the correct answer. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

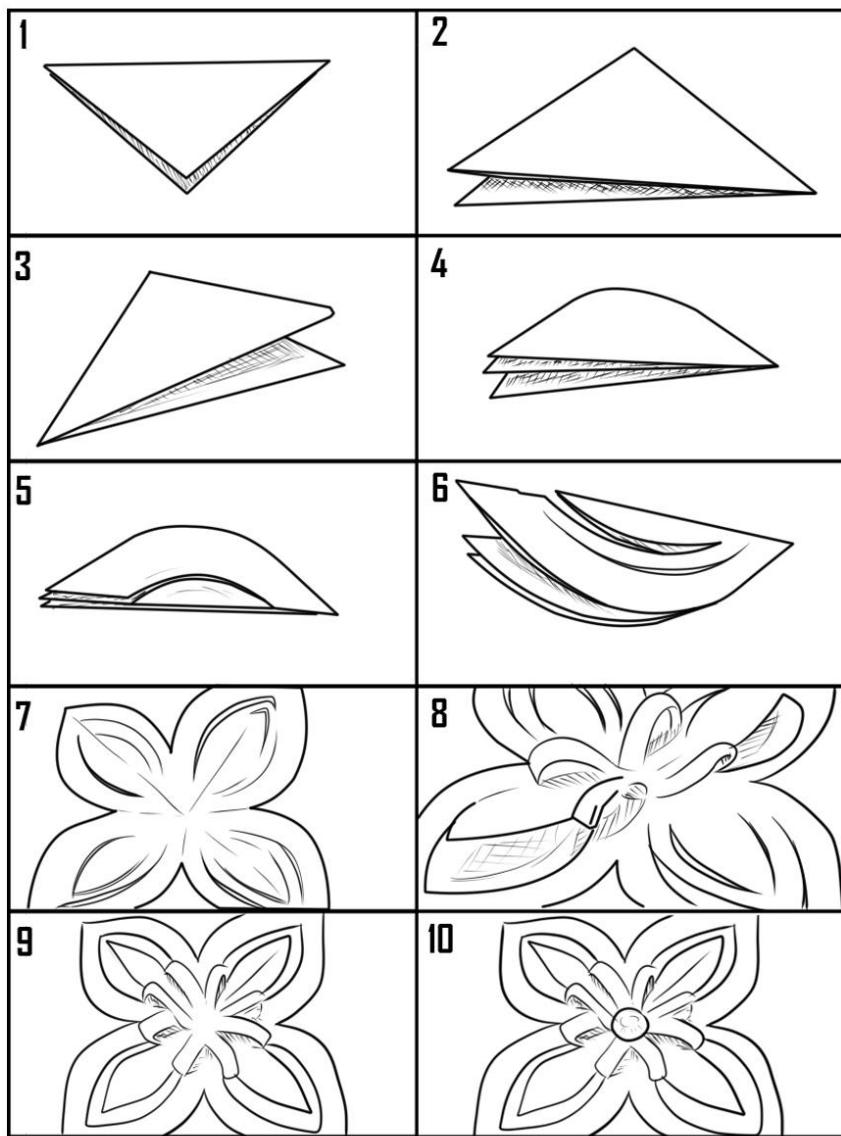
- It is a type of Chinese decorative handicraft that originated as a form of Chinese folk art.
 - calligraphy
 - origami
 - Ukiyo-e
 - Zhongguo
 - What do you call the technique for printing text, images or patterns used throughout East Asia?
 - knot-tying
 - landscape painting
 - paper arts
 - woodblock printing
 - Which type of roof has curves that rise at the corners and is usually reserved for temples and palaces?
 - horizontal inclined
 - multi-inclined
 - sweeping
 - vertical inclined
 - This type of roof is more economical for common Chinese architecture.
 - multi-inclined
 - straight inclined
 - sweeping
 - vertical inclined
 - The following are the hero type characters of Chinese face painting, EXCEPT;
 - Ghan Di
 - Huang Pang
 - Zhang Fei
 - Zhu Wen
 - It is the practice of applying pigment and color or other medium to a solid surface and one of the oldest and most highly refined among the arts of Japan.
 - cutting
 - painting
 - paper cutting
 - roof laying
 - It is also known as Jingju Lianpu that is done with different colors in accordance with the performing character's personality and historical assessment.
 - Kabuki face paint
 - Kumadori makeup
 - Peking face paint
 - Standard makeup
 - In Japan, which handicraft emphasizes on braids and focuses on individual knots?
 - Hanamusubi
 - Kumadori
 - Minhwae
 - Origami



Additional Activities

Activity: Paper Cutting Design

Directions: Create a paper flower from 8 different colored papers. Follow the procedures illustrated below. Be guided with the rubrics.



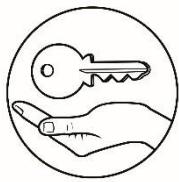
Re-illustrated from: pinterest.ph

Rubric for Paper Cutting

Criteria	15	10	5	3	Score
Quality of Craftsmanship	All instructions were followed correctly.	1-2 Instructions were not followed correctly.	3-4 Instructions were not followed correctly.	Most of the instructions were not followed correctly.	
Visual Impact (Colors, lines, and shapes, etc.)	Artwork has more than four colors.	Artwork has only three colors.	Artwork has only two color.	Artwork has only one color.	
Punctuality	Artwork was submitted on time.	Artwork was submitted one day late.	Artwork was submitted two days late.	Artwork was submitted three days late.	
Neatness	Artwork presentation was neat and orderly.	Artwork presentation was mostly neat and orderly.	Artwork presentation was somehow neat and orderly.	Artwork presentation was disorderly.	
Total Points (60 items)					

Answer the following in complete sentence and in paragraph form. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which type of paper arts do you prefer, paper folding or paper cutting? Please explain.
2. What is the value of paper arts?



Answer Key

WHAT I KNOW		WHAT'S IN		WHAT'S MORE		WHAT I HAVE LEARNED		ASSESSMENT	
1. CHINA	D	2. JAPAN	C	3. KOREA	B	4. ROOFING	A	5. PEKING	A
2. Asia	D	3. Roofing	C	4. Korea	B	5. Beijing	B	6. Woodblock	C
1. Standard	D	2. Arts	C	3. Roofing	A	4. Korea	A	5. Japan	A
1. CHINA	D	2. JAPAN	C	3. KOREA	B	4. ROOFING	A	5. PEKING	A
1. Standard	D	2. Arts	C	3. Roofing	B	4. Korea	B	5. Beijing	B
10. Painting	A	11. A	C	12. B	D	13. D	A	14. A	C
9. China	C	10. C	B	11. C	D	12. D	B	13. D	A
8. Arts	B	9. A	A	10. A	C	11. A	B	12. B	D
7. Arts	B	8. A	A	9. A	C	10. C	B	11. A	D
6. Arts	A	7. C	C	8. Japan	B	9. China	A	10. Kite	D
5. Woodblock	C	6. Arts	B	7. Kami	A	8. Chinese	C	9. Chinese	B
4. Beijing	B	5. Japanese art	A	6. Kesho	A	7. Oiti	A	8. Assymetrical	D
3. Roofing	A	4. Printmaking	B	5. Jimaguiliani	B	6. Oiti	B	7. Oiti	C
2. Arts	D	1. Oils	D	2. Straight inclined, multi-	C	3. Incilined, sweeping	B	4. Japanese art	A
1. Arts	D								

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