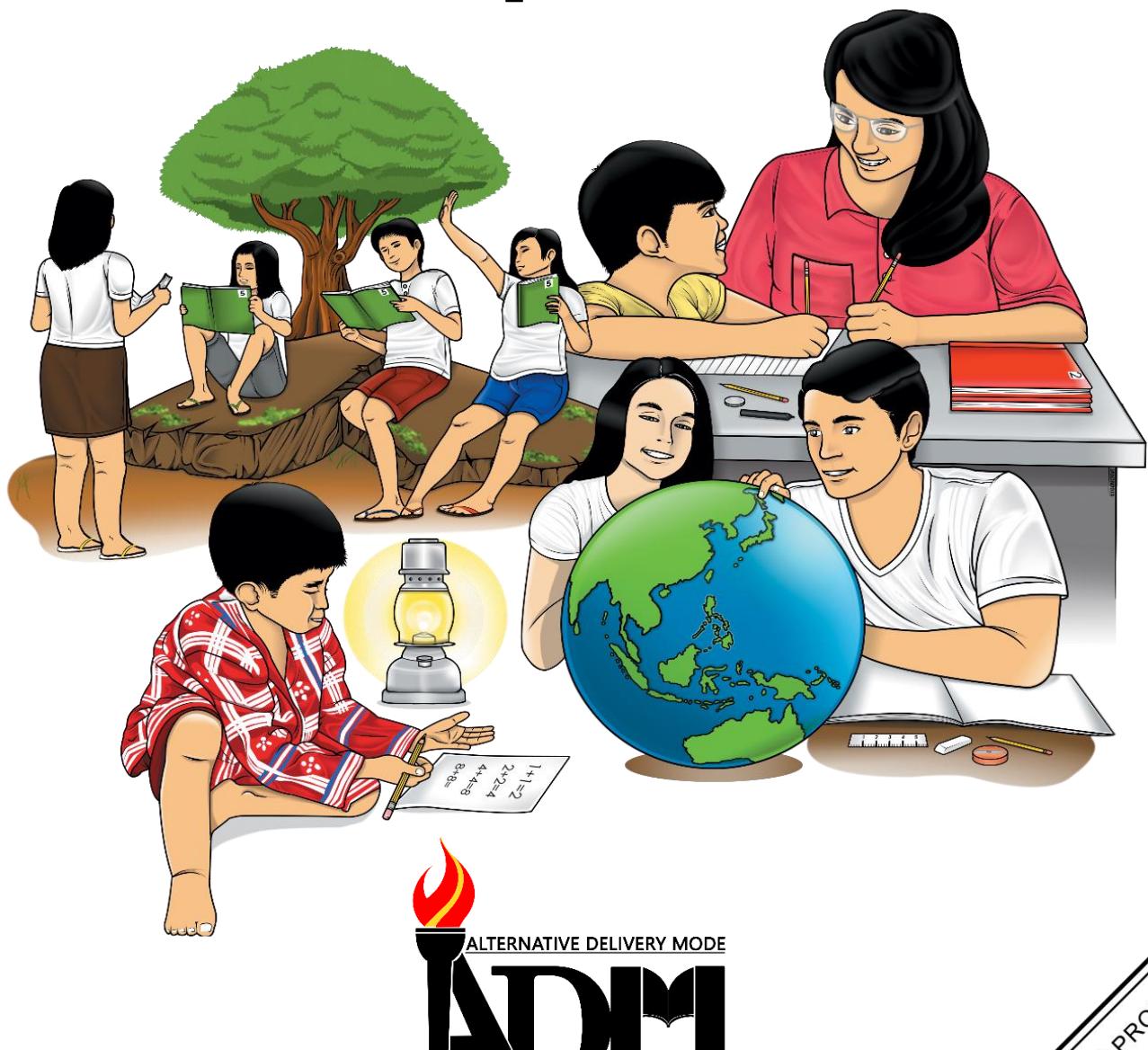


Arts

Quarter 2 – Module 7: The Relationship of the Development of Crafts in East Asia: China, Japan and Korea



Arts – Grade 8**Alternative Delivery Mode****Quarter 2 – Module 7: The Relationship of the Development of Crafts in East Asia:
China, Japan and Korea****First Edition, 2020**

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Arts

Quarter 2 – Module 7:

The Relationship of the

Development of Crafts in East Asia:

China, Japan and Korea



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.

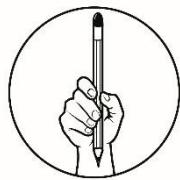


What I Need to Know

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. Show the relationship of the development of crafts in specific countries in East Asia according to functionality, traditional specialized expertise and availability of resources (e.g. pottery, weaving, jewelry, and basketry).
(A8PR-IIIf-3)



What I Know

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

- What type of fabric is the most luxurious and was first used as diplomatic gifts?
A. cotton C. satin
B. hemp D. silk
 - East Asia designs have specific meanings, which of the following design symbolizes power?
A. catfish C. goldfish
B. dragon D. phoenix
 - Which of the following clothes is combined with a Chinese-Western style?
A. changpao C. mao suit
B. cheongsam D. shenyi
 - Which of the following Korean traditional outfits is distinguished by vibrant colors and simple lines without pockets?
A. cheongsam C. hanbok
B. kimono D. hanfu
 - Traditional clothes of China have different features, which of the following suits symbolizes the unity of China?
A. cheongsam C. tangzhuang
B. hanfu D. zhongshan
 - It is a national dress of Japan which means “thing to wear”.
A. cheongsam C. hanbok
B. kimono D. hanfu
 - What country is popular in pottery used for the tea ceremony?
A. China C. Korea
B. Japan D. Philippines
 - What country has been known for silk weaving since around 3500 BCE?
A. China C. Korea
B. Japan D. Philippines

Lesson 1

The Relationship of the Development of Crafts in East Asia

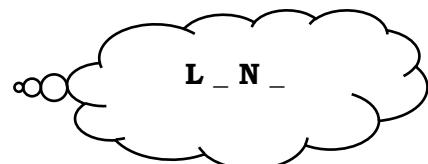
In this lesson, you will be introduced to the development of arts and crafts of East Asia and their relationship to each other. You will know how their crafts express message or idea. What do their crafts tell us? How are these crafts related to each other? These are the questions that you need to keep in mind as you undergo this lesson.



What's In

Let us check your knowledge of the previous lesson by doing this activity.

Directions: Identify the elements and principles of arts that are found on the given pictures. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.



1. A dot (point) that moves through space.

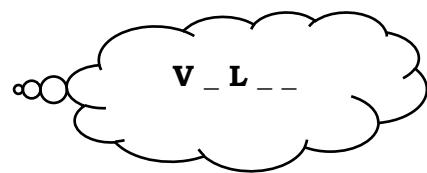
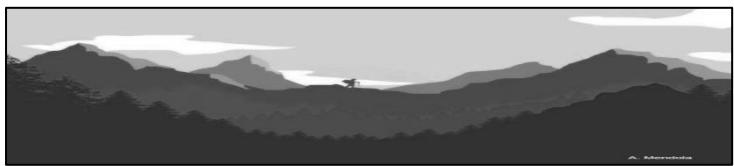


2. Comes in many types and sizes.

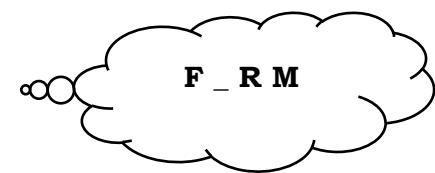
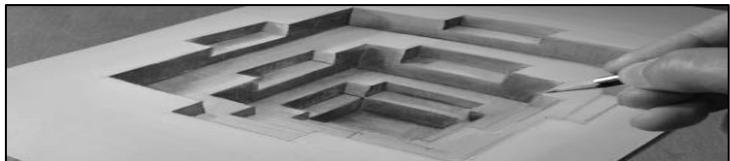


3. It can be bright, dull or light.

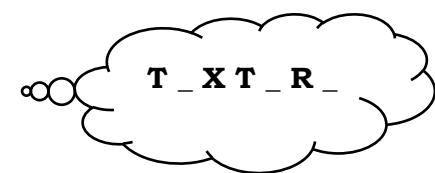
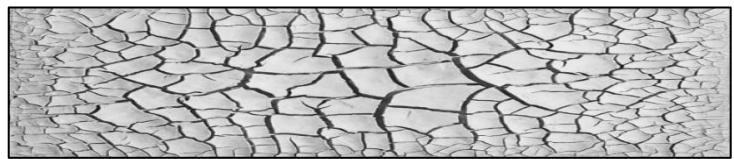
Sources: edupics.com, Pinterest, thoughtco.com, designmendola.com, learning.blogs.nytimes.com, ideelart.com, teresabernardart.com



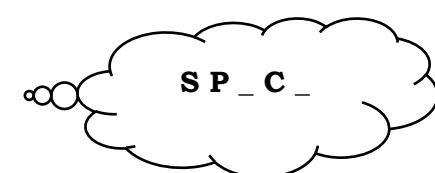
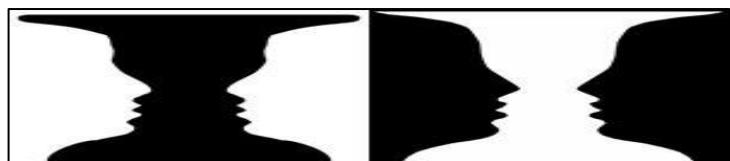
4. The lightness or darkness of an area or object.



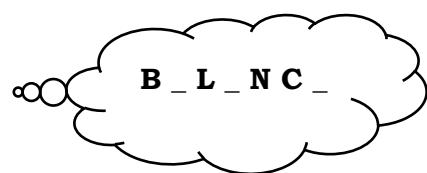
5. Three-dimensional and takes up space.



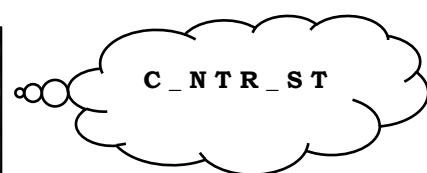
6. Surface quality – its smoothness, roughness, softness, etc.



7. The distance or area between, around, above, below or within things.



8. The way the elements are arranged to create a feeling of stability in a work.



9. A large difference between two things to create interest and tension.

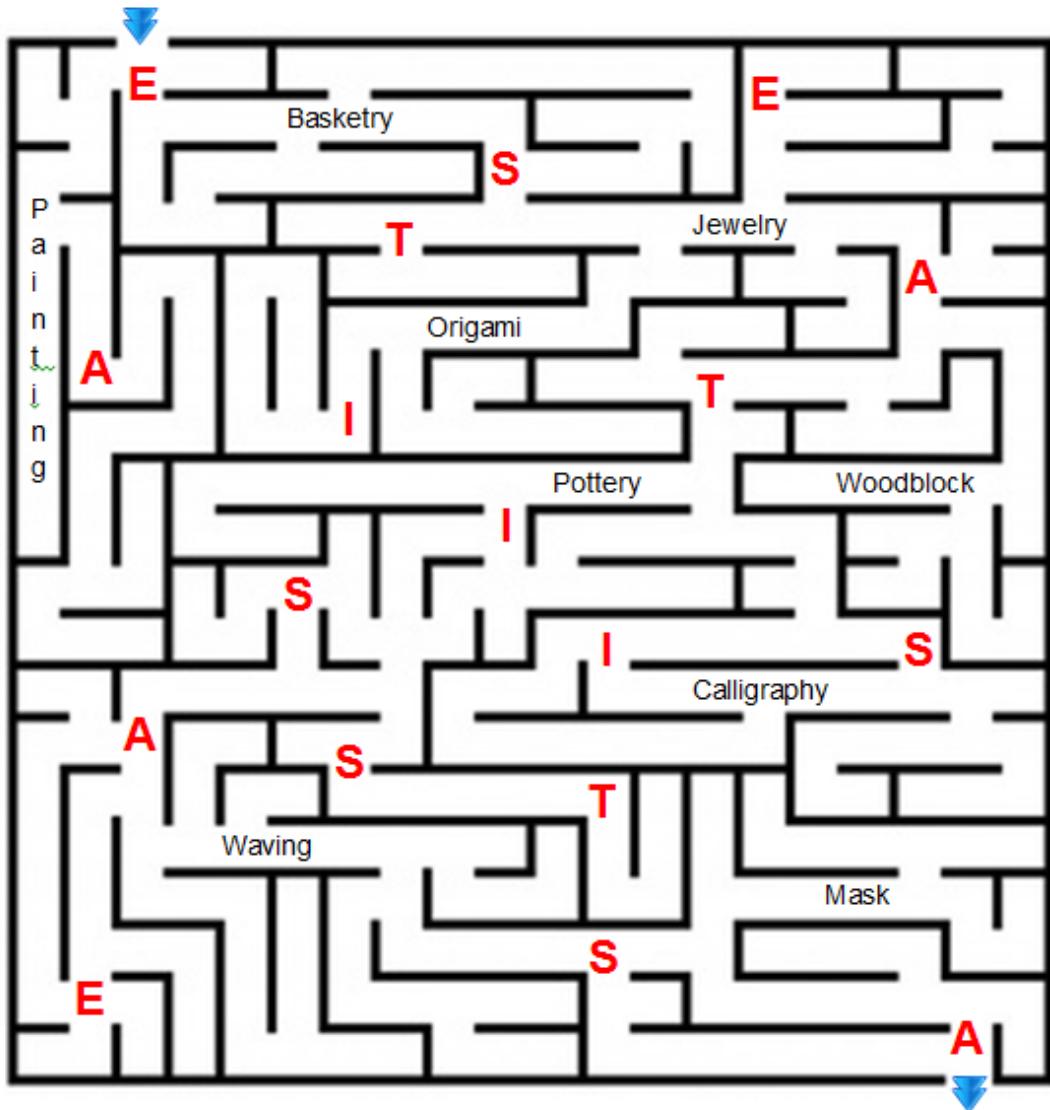


10. The focal point of an image.



What's New

Directions: Find the secret path and answer the questions below. These will lead you to your expedition in discovering arts and crafts of specific countries in East Asia.



1. How do you find the activity?
2. What letters have you found?
3. Arrange those letters to form two words.
4. Enumerate the words you have encountered inside the maze. Those words are the famous crafts found in East Asia.
5. Do you like making crafts?



What is It

For several periods China, Korea and Japan have been distinctively linked by a common written language, wide-ranging cultures and traditions, and the political connections. The logic of this special enclosure is based on the recognition of common bonds through the acceptance of Buddhism as well as the environmental characterization of their cultures and traditions.

The Gōngyì of China

Attire, Fabrics and Tapestries

A straight cut and were loose in shape are usually adopted in traditional Chinese clothes. Women's clothing had more ornaments, items and styles than to men's clothing. Emperor's clothes are one of the most expensive because they were decorated with precious stones.

Red is favorite for most Chinese people since it is considered as lucky, happy and auspicious. White clothing was normally worn at a funeral.

Chinese clothes are patterned with fantastic birds, animals, dragon and exotic plants and flowers. These are applied with embroidery and fabric painting. Fabrics used include cotton, satin, hemp and silk is a luxury fabric and was recognized early as diplomatic gifts. They were known in weaving of silk since 3500 BCE.

Types of Chinese Clothing



Hanfu

It was originated from the Han Dynasty (206 BC–220 AD). This is the oldest traditional costume and it has two main styles: skirt/trousers combo and a one-piece dress. It also has three layers – underwear, an inner layer and overcoat. The embroidery patterns reflect on the social standing of the person who wears the clothing. Sun, moon or animals like tigers, dragons and birds are often decorated. These are usually a luxury material like silk, brocade or yarn that carefully chosen.

Hanfu apparel

Source: technicalandtenders.co.nz/



The Zhongshan or Mao suit

Source: Pinterest

Zhongshan Suit

It is also known as Mao suit. It appeared during the time of Sun Yat-sen after the Republic of China was founded in the year of 1912. Chairman Mao was often seen wearing this style of garment that is why it became known as a Mao suit. These are a combination of a Western style suit and traditional Chinese clothing.

The four pockets represent loyalty, benevolence, decency and shame. The big buttons mean the five separated powers. These are administration, jurisdiction, legislation, supervision and examination. Smaller sleeve buttons signify the three social principles: nationalism, democracy and the nation's livelihood. The turned-down closed collar is a symbol of careful ruling. Altogether, these features symbolize the unity of China.



The Tangzhuang or Tang suit

Source: www.dhgate.com

Tangzhuang or Tang Suit

It is originated during Tang Dynasty which is represented only by one jacket. The design is often consisting of a pattern of Chinese characters, 福 (meaning happiness) and 寿 (meaning longevity). These Chinese characters were believed to attract fortune and happiness to the wearer.



The Cheongsam or Qipao

Source: Pinterest

Cheongsam or Qipao

It is a traditional clothing of the Qing Dynasty which is a one-piece garment extending from the shoulders all the way to the heels.

Accessories and Body Ornaments

Chinese jewelries and ornaments were made of jade, silver, gold, clay, stones and coins. However, jade was the most admired material as they believed that a jewelry made of jade will protect the owner and it was taken to represent human qualities of beauty and durability. Jade often has green in color but the rarest and luxurious one is the white jade.

The designs have specific meanings, for example, a catfish pendant symbolized wishes for happy marriage, the dragon symbolized power and good luck worn by the emperor, the goldfish for abundance of gold, the phoenix for good fortune, opportunity and luck worn by the empress and many others like bird, exotic plants and flowers.



Sources: (1) [pinterest.ph](#) (2) [ziseviolet.wordpress.com](#) (3) [aliexpress.com](#) (4) [pinterest.ph](#)

Jewelry includes amulets, pins, headbands, headdresses, rings, earrings, necklaces and “Yaopei” ornament which are worn on the waist.

Pottery



Chinese Pottery is also called as porcelain or china. This is because the finest clay which is one of the materials used in making the pot is mostly found in China. It was invented for the imperial court and for export as gifts or trading.

High-fired and Low-fired are the two primary categories of ceramics in Chinese tradition. Doing without stoneware is mostly grouped with (and translated as) porcelain.

Source: Wikipedia

The Kōgei of Japan

Attire, Fabrics and Tapestries

Kimono is the traditional and a national dress of Japan. It is from the verb “ki” – to wear and the noun “mono” – thing, which means “thing to wear”. It is a wrapped-front garment with square sleeves, a rectangular body and a T-shaped. It is usually worn with belt.

The first kimono was introduced via Chinese envoys during the Kofun period, and later on became more stylized.

There are two types of Kimono fabrics:

- Gofuku which indicates silk textiles in general
- Cotton/hemp futomono for everyday

The patterns and colors of the kimono can be worn by seasons.

- Butterflies or cherry blossoms worn in spring.
- Watery designs during summer.
- The russet leaf of the Japanese maple is a popular autumn motif.
- Designs may include bamboo, pine trees and plum blossoms (three friends of winter) for winter.

Accessories and Body Ornaments



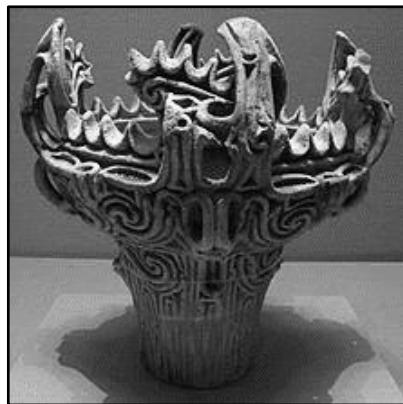
Source: geishaworld.fandom.com

Kanzashi

Kanzashi are used as hair ornaments in traditional Japanese hairstyles. It is considered to have mystical powers that could ward off evil spirits that is why people of Jomon period would wear them in their hair. The kind of hair ornament is worn according to its seasons. It is made of metal or a thin cloth shaped into flowers.

Pottery

Japanese Pottery is one of the oldest Japanese crafts and art forms dating back to the Neolithic period. Earthenwares were created as early as the Jōmon period (10,500–300BC), giving Japan one of the oldest ceramic traditions in the world. Japan is further well-known by the rare esteem that ceramics holds within its artistic tradition that is why they owe the enduring popularity of the tea ceremony.



Source: commons.wikimedia.org

The Gong-ye of Korea

Attire, Fabrics and Tapestries

The Hanbok (literally means “Korean clothing”) is a traditional outfit of the Korean people. This is characterized by vibrant colors and simple lines without pockets.

The bell-shaped skirt called “chima” is one of the main characteristics in women's hanbok. The small blouse or jacket is called “jeogori” and a loose pants “baji” for men.



Sources: [Hanbok D'Arte](https://hanbok-darte.com), inspiremekorea.com, christinathepolyglot.wordpress.com, [eBay](https://www.ebay.com)

Each pattern signified different role in the society which means longevity, good luck, wealth and honor.

- An emperor is represented by a dragon.
- A queen is represented by a phoenix.
- A princess and a king's daughter by a concubine are represented by floral patterns.
- High ranking court officials are represented by clouds and cranes.

White color is the most common which represents purity, integrity and chastity. The upper class and court figures wore red, yellow, blue and black in addition to white. These symbolize the five traditional elements in Oriental cosmology: fire, earth, water, metal and wood.

The fabrics were made from hemp, ramie, cotton, muslin, satin and silk. Koreans nowadays wear this outfit only on festive days or special occasions such as wedding, birthday and funeral.

Accessories and Body Ornaments

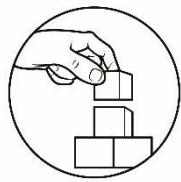
- **Norigae** –It is a decorative pendant tied to the outer “goreum” (a coat string) or the waist of a skirt and gives a luxurious look to the entire outfit. It is also a good-luck charm hoped to bring something such as eternal youth, wealth.
- **Binyeo** –An ornamental hairpin. It had a different-shaped tip depending on social status. It was also considered as a proof of marriage.
- **Daenggi** –A ribbon made of cloth to tie and to decorate braided hair.

Pottery

Korean ceramic history begins with the oldest earthenware dating to around 8000 BC. Influenced by Chinese ceramics, Korean pottery developed a distinct style of its own, with its own shapes, such as the moon jar or “maebyeong” version of the Chinese “meiping” vase and later styles of painted decoration. The decoration typically employs plants, flowers and wildlife and reflects the country's religious heritage with Buddhist motifs and minimalist Confucian designs taking precedence. Korean ceramic styles had an influence on Japanese pottery and porcelain.



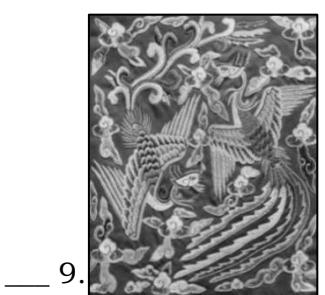
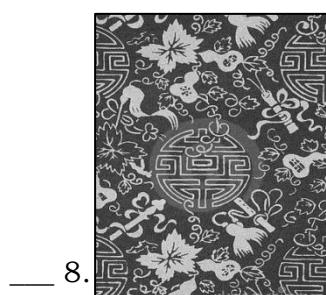
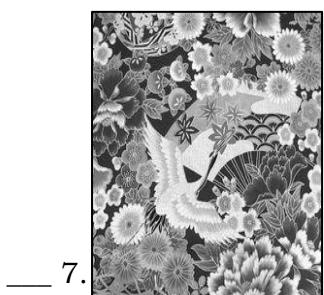
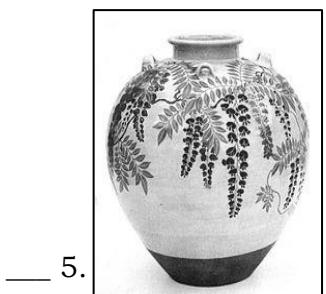
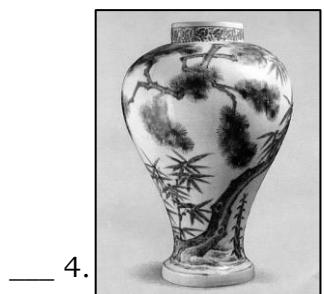
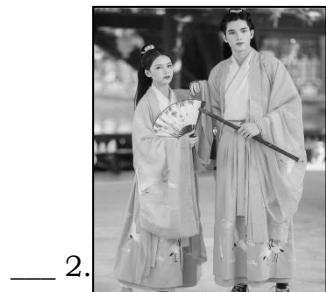
Source: Wikipedia



What's More

Spot the Difference!

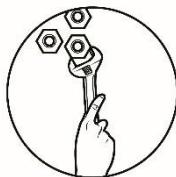
Directions: Identify the following arts and crafts from East Asian countries. On your answer sheet, write **C** for China, **J** for Japan, and **K** for Korea.



Sources: pinterest.ph, aliexpress.com, web-japan.org, wikiwand.com, Wikipedia, chinahighlights.com, antiquealive.com, japanesekimono.net

Processing Questions:

1. What are the elements and principles being used?
2. What do the pictures represent and what influences are reflected in the design of the artworks?
3. How do the arts and crafts of each country differ from each other?
4. How do traditional costumes/crafts affect the status of the people in a society?
5. If you were asked to make a craft, which country will you choose? Why?



What I Can Do

Activity 1: Paper Dress

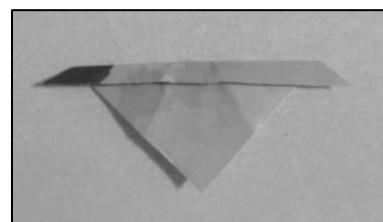
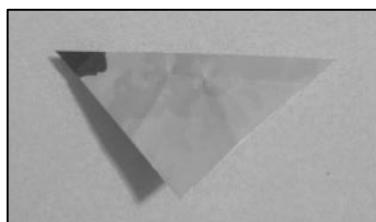
Directions: Create a bookmark inspired by the traditional clothing designs of East Asia. Follow the procedures or you can employ your own creativity and design. Ask assistance from your parents/guardians in using sharp objects. Be guided with the rubrics below.

You will need the following materials:

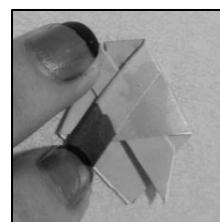
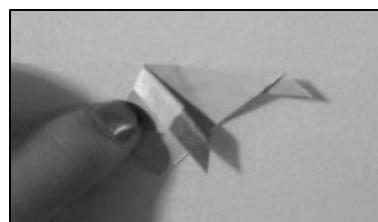
- yarn or thread
- scissors
- colored black and a white paper
- Use recycled/ local materials for your background design
- ruler
- glue
- construction paper

Follow the given instructions carefully:

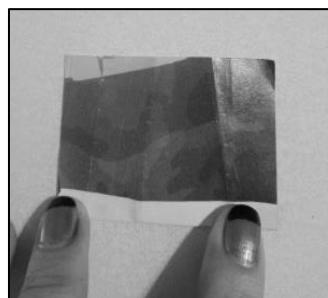
1. (Upper garment) 1 colored paper 5x5 cm in size. Fold diagonally.



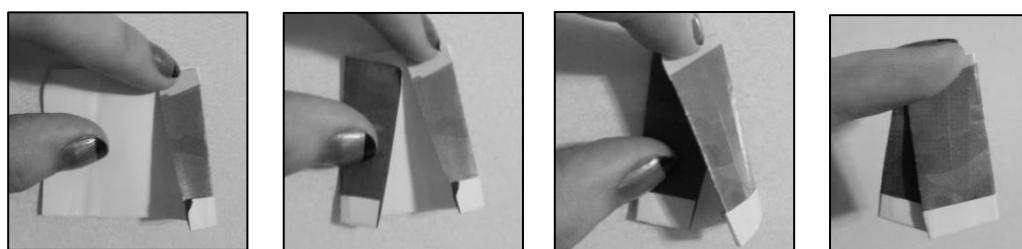
2. Flip the paper and fold diagonally the left side and overlap the right side for the neck.



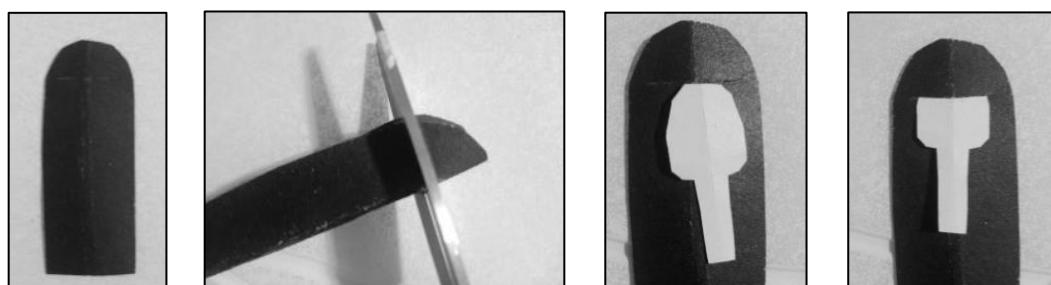
3. (Lower garment) Another 1 colored paper 5x6 cm in size. Fold the bottom part of the paper.



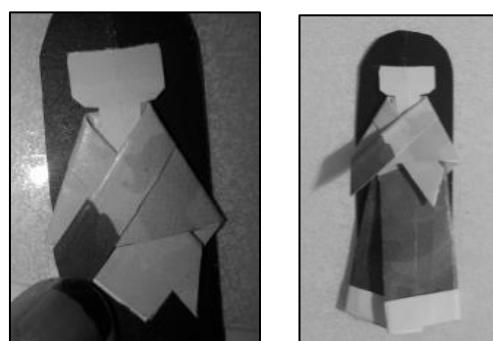
4. Flip the paper, and fold diagonally the right side and overlap the left side. Another fold on the right side, overlap to the left.



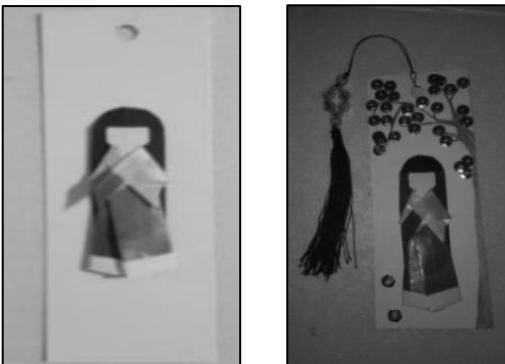
5. Cut the colored black paper to 1x2.5 inches, cut also the white paper to form the head and neck.



6. Put a small amount of glue and insert the upper garment to the neck and lower garment to the upper garment.



7. Paste the figure to a folder 2x6 inches in size. Put a ribbon or string above. Add designs for the background of the figure depending on your desired style (ex. dragon, butterfly, animals and flower/plants).



Sample figure designs:



Source: <http://make-handmade.com/2011/06/09/national-costumes-asian-countries-on-the-paper-doll/>

Your artwork will be evaluated using these criteria

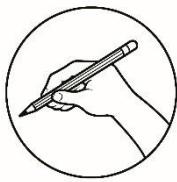
Criteria	Expert (30 pts.)	Competent (20 pts.)	Novice (10 pts.)	Needs Development (5 pts.)
Creativity	Shows original ideas and innovates on the materials used.	Shows original ideas but not innovate on the materials used.	It lacks of originality, does not innovate on the materials used.	Shows no evidence of original thought.
Craftsmanship	The artwork was beautiful and patiently done.	It could have been outstanding but lacks of finishing touches.	Showed average, a bit careless.	Showed below average of craftsmanship, evidence of laziness or lack of understanding.
Effort Perseverance	Beautifully and neatly finished and passed on time.	Passed on time but shows lack of effort.	Passed on time but needs many improvements.	Unfinished and was not able to pass on time.



What I Have Learned

Directions: Read and analyze the following statements and arrange the scrambled words that are written in capital letters to form a sensible sentence. On a separate sheet of paper, write only the word formed in each item.

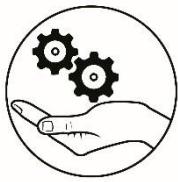
1. Bamboo is the prime material for making all sorts of baskets, since it is the main material that is available and suitable for BAKSRETY.
2. The weaving of silk from silkworm cocoons has been known in CHANI since 3500BCE.
3. Chinese clothes are PATRETNED with fantastic birds, animals, dragon and exotic plants and flowers.
4. SIKL is a luxury fabric and was recognized early as diplomatic gifts.
5. Types of Chinese traditional clothes: HAFUN, ZHONSGHAN Suit, TNAG Suit, and QIAPO.
6. The most rare and luxurious one is the white JDAE.
7. Yaopei is a Chinese OANMENRTS worn on waist.
8. Chinese Pottery is also called as POCRLAINE or china.
9. KIONMO is the traditional and a national dress of Japan which means thing to wear.
10. The pattern of the kimono can be worn by seasons: Butterflies or cherry blossoms worn in SPIRNG, Watery designs during SUMEMR, The russet leaf of the Japanese maple is a popular AUTMUN motif.
11. DEGISNS may include bamboo, pine trees and plum blossoms(three friends of winter) for winter.
12. Kanzashi is a hair ornament used in traditional Japanese HISRATLESY.
13. Japanese Pottery is one of the OLEDST Japanese crafts and art forms, dating back to the Neolithic period.
14. The HABNOK is a traditional outfit of the Korean people. It is characterized by vibrant colours and simple lines without pockets.
15. It consists of a blouse shirt or a JKCETA called “jeogori” and a KRITS “chima” for women or loose PNATS “baji” for men.
16. The special feature about hanbok is the SAHPE, having a slim top and wide bottom, similar to a bell.
17. Norigae is a Korean decorative PEDNANT tied to the outer coat or waist of a skirt.
18. Binyeo is an ornamental HARIPIN and it had a different-shaped tip depending on social status. It was a proof of marriage.
19. DANEGGI is a ribbon made of cloth to tie and to decorate braided hair.
20. Korean pottery developed a distinct SYTLE of its own, with its own shapes, such as the moon jar o rmaebeyong version of the Chinese meiping vase. The DECROATION typically employs plants, flowers, and wildlife, and reflects the country's religious heritage with Buddhist motifs and Confucian designs.



Assessment

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

- What type of fabric is the most luxurious and was recognized early as diplomatic gifts?
A. Cotton C. Satin
B. Hemp D. Silk
 - East Asia designs have specific meanings, which of the following designs symbolized power?
A. Catfish C. Goldfish
B. Dragon D. Phoenix
 - Which of the following clothes is combined with a Chinese-Western style?
A. Changpao C. Mao suit
B. Cheongsam D. Shenyi
 - Which of the following traditional outfits are characterized by vibrant colors and simple lines without pockets from Korea?
A. Filipiniana C. Hanbok
B. Kimono D. Hanfu
 - Traditional clothes of China have different features, which of the following suits symbolizes the unity of China?
A. Cheongsam C. Tangzhuang
B. Hanfu D. Zhongshan
 - It is a national dress of Japan which means “thing to wear”.
A. Filipiniana C. Hanbok
B. Kimono D. Hanfu
 - What country is popular in pottery for the tea ceremony?
A. China C. Korea
B. Japan D. Philippines
 - What country has been known in weaving of silk since about 3500 BCE?
A. China C. Korea
B. Japan D. Philippines



Additional Activities

Activity 1: Mug Painting

Directions: Secure a plain mug and paint it with the patterns or motifs you have learned from the arts and crafts of East Asia. Be guided with the materials to be used and the steps to undertake to come up with a masterpiece. You will be rated according to the rubrics below.

Materials:

- plain mug
- color paint, acrylic paint or nail polish (use yellow, red, blue, and white only)
- water color brush

Note: Make sure that the mug is clean and dry before painting. Mix the primary colors to create secondary and tertiary color. You can also use pencils to trace your design.

Sample designs:

- dragon
- animals
- tree blossoms
- flowers/plants



Rubrics

Criteria	Expert (30 pts.)	Competent (20 pts.)	Novice (10pts.)	Needs Development (5 pts.)
Creativity	Shows original ideas and innovates on the materials used.	Shows original ideas but not innovate on the materials used.	It lacks of originality, does not innovate on the materials used.	Shows no evidence of original thought.
Craftsmanship	The artwork was beautiful and patiently done.	It could have been outstanding but lacks of finishing touches.	Showed average, a bit careless.	Showed below average of craftsmanship, evidence of laziness or lack of understanding.
Effort Perseverance	Beautifully and neatly finished and passed on time.	Passed on time but shows lack of effort.	Passed on time but needs many improvements.	Unfinished and was not able to pass on time.

Activity 2: Lotus-Shaped Lantern

According to Buddhist belief, the lighting of a lotus-shaped lantern symbolizes wisdom and brings light to the world that is filled with agony, and illuminates the devotion to performing good deeds. That is why they are celebrating Lotus Lantern Festival to honor of Buddha's birthday.

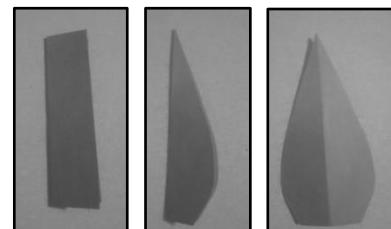
Directions: Secure a paper cup to create a beautiful lotus lantern emanating those from China, Japan, and Korea. Be guided with the materials to be used and procedures to be followed to come up with a masterpiece. You will be rated according to the rubrics below.

Materials:

- glue
- colored/construction paper
- paper cup
- scissor
- small tie-wire

Procedures:

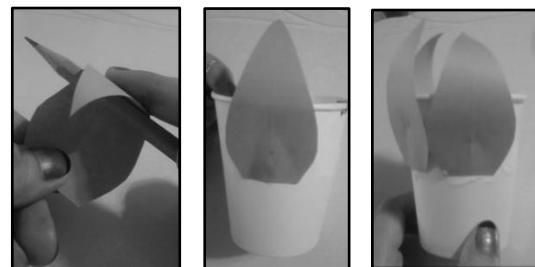
1. Cut the colored paper to 7x5cm size, fold horizontally and form into petals.



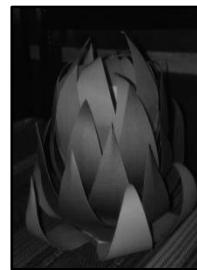
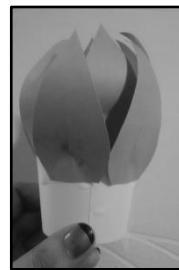
2. Make two small holes above the paper cup opposite on both sides for the wire to hang the lotus lantern.



3. Slightly curl the tips on each petal, apply glue on the paper cup and paste each petal carefully around the paper cup until the row is complete. Make sure that the first row of petals is high enough to hide the top of the paper cup.



4. Start the second row of petals below the first, and make sure that the tips of the second-row petals cover the bottom of the row above. Add more rows but leave the last row on the bottom for green petals.

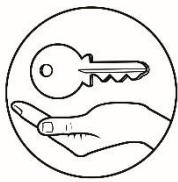


5. (Optional) You can place a small flashlight from the old lighter inside the paper cup.



Your artwork will be evaluated using these criteria

Criteria	Expert (30 pts.)	Competent (20 pts.)	Novice (10pts.)	Needs Development (5 pts.)
Creativity	Shows original ideas and innovates on the materials used.	Shows original ideas but not innovate on the materials used.	It lacks of originality, does not innovate on the materials used.	Shows no evidence of original thought.
Craftsmanship	The artwork was beautiful and patiently done.	It could have been outstanding but lacks of finishing touches.	Showed average, a bit careless.	Showed below average of craftsmanship, evidence of laziness or lack of understanding.
Effort Perseverance	Beautifully and neatly finished and passed on time.	Passed on time but shows lack of effort.	Passed on time but needs many improvements.	Unfinished and was not able to pass on time.



Answer Key

WHAT I HAVE LEARNED		WHAT'S MORE		WHAT'S NEW		WHAT'S IN	
1.	K	1.	K	1.	K	1.	LINE
2.	B	2.	C	2.	J	2.	SPACE
3.	C	3.	C	3.	J	3.	FORM
4.	D	4.	Silk	4.	K	4.	VALUE
5.	C	5.	Hanfu, Zhongshan, Tang, Qipao	5.	K	5.	COLOUR
6.	B	6.	Jade	6.	C	6.	SHAPe
7.	B	7.	Ornaments	7.	J	7.	LINE
8.	A	8.	Porcelain	8.	J	8.	EMPHASIS
9.	C	9.	Kimono	9.	K	9.	CONTRAST
10.	D	10.	Spring, Summer	10.	K	10.	BALANCE
11.	A	11.	Designs	11.	U	11.	TEXTURE
12.	B	12.	Hairyles	12.	C	12.	SPACE
13.	D	13.	Oldest	13.	D	13.	VALUE
14.	D	14.	Handbook	14.	B	14.	COLOUR
15.	D	15.	Jacket, Skirt, Pants	15.	D	15.	SHAPe
16.	A	16.	Shape	16.	D	16.	LINE
17.	A	17.	Pendant	17.	C	17.	EMPHASIS
18.	B	18.	Hairpin	18.	J	18.	CONTRAST
19.	B	19.	Decoratiion	19.	K	19.	BALANCE
20.	C	20.	Style, Decoration	20.	K	20.	TEXTURE

EAST ASIA

- Basketry
- Jewellery
- Pottery
- Waving

WHAT I KNOW

- D
- C
- B
- C
- D
- B
- B
- A
- C
- D
- A
- B
- D
- D
- C
- B
- A
- C
- D
- D

WHAT'S NEW

WHAT'S IN

- LINE
- SPACE
- FORM
- VALUE
- COLOUR
- SHAPe
- SPACE
- BALANCE
- TEXTURE
- EMPHASIS

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