

Music, Arts, Physical Education, and Health

ARTS

First Quarter-Module 3
Southeast Asia- Arts and Crafts



Writer:

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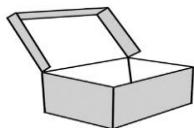
Cover Illustrator:

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What I Need to Know

Learning Competencies and Objectives

At the end of this module, you are expected to:

- creates crafts that can be locally assembled with local materials, guided by local traditional techniques (e.g., batik, silk weaving, etc.)
 - create and assemble Wayang Kulit puppet using available materials at home.
- derives elements from traditions/history of a community for one's artwork
 - choose from the provided patterns of characters from epic stories from India – the Mahabharata and Ramayana.



What I Know

PRE-TEST

Direction: Read the question carefully and choose the letter of the correct answer. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Flying lanterns are used during the year of festivals, the most popular being the Loy Krathong Festival. In which country is Loy Krathong celebrated?
A. Cambodia B. Indonesia C. Thailand D. Vietnam
2. Silk painting is one of the most popular forms of art in this country, which is highly influenced by French culture during the 19th and 20th centuries.
A. Cambodia B. Indonesia C. Thailand D. Vietnam
3. Sa paper is often used for calligraphy and for making festive temple decorations, umbrellas, fans and kites. Which country in the Southeast is famous for using paper for handicrafts?
A. Cambodia B. Indonesia C. Thailand D. Vietnam
4. What country in Southeast Asia is famous for their performance of shadow puppetry?
A. Cambodia B. Indonesia C. Thailand D. Vietnam
5. In what country do farmers use kites as scarecrows in the fields and as a means to lull their children to sleep?
A. Vietnam B. Malaysia C. Brunei D. Cambodia
6. In which country is Songkok known to be worn by males in formal occasions such as weddings, funerals, or festive occasions?
A. Vietnam B. Malaysia C. Brunei D. Cambodia



7. A type of headgear in Brunei Darussalam which is a piece of cloth tied around the head.
 A. Dastar B. Kopiah C. Tangkolok D. Keffiyeh
8. What headgear from Brunei Darussalam is a cap made from velvet?
 A. Dastar B. Kopiah C. Tangkolok D. Keffiyeh
9. This headgear from Brunei Darussalam resembles a turban which is a typical headdress in the Middle East.
 A. Dastar B. Kopiah C. Tangkolok D. Keffiyeh
10. What do you call the man orchestrating the character, sound effects, speech and movements of all figures in the Wayang Kulit?
 A. Puppet master C. Dalang
 B. Puppeteer D. Shadow Master

Lesson 3

Arts and Crafts



What's In

Write the answer to the question in the blank.
 Highlight the answer in the puzzle.

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

1. An Indonesian-Malay word, believed to be related to the Malay word titik, which means “point”, “dot”, or “drop”. _____
2. This batik motif includes combinations of points, lines and angles that creates shapes often with edges. _____



3. In Malaysia, there are two main types of batik. This specific type is produced by welding together strips of metal to form a metal block.
4. It is an all-natural lustrous silk hand-woven in southern Vietnam naturally dyed using ebony fruit pods. _____
5. Thais weavers raise this insect on a steady diet of mulberry leaves to produce silk. _____
6. A simple elegant ankle-length skirt worn by Lao and Thai women.
7. This substance can be obtained naturally from fruits, barks, and plants used to color fabrics. _____
8. One method of printing woven fabric by tie-dyeing the warp yarns, the weft yarns or both before weaving. _____
9. A worker in a skilled trade, especially one that involves making things by hand. _____
10. A type of silk plain weave fabric historically from the province of Shandong. _____

What's New

4 Pics 1 Word

Guess the word using the 4 pictures as clues.

1.



3.



2.



4.





What is It

Thailand

Flying lanterns are made out of rice paper with a bamboo frame, which contain a fuel cell or small candle. When the fuel cell is lit the flame heats the air inside the lantern causing the lantern to rise. Once airborne the sky lantern will rise until the fuel cell or candle stays alight, when the candle burns out the sky lantern floats back to ground.



In Thailand flying lanterns are used during the year and for festivals with the most popular being Loy Krathong Festival. This festival is held on the night of the 12th full moon, usually in November, with Chiang Mai believed to have the brightest and most spectacular celebrations.

All of Phuket's major west coast beaches take part in Loy Kratong festivities, with a mix of locals and tourists. Patong beach and Nai Harn around the lake usually have the most activity with locals visiting beaches like Karon and Kata. Sky lanterns or wish lanterns as they are also commonly known have become popular on the main tourist beaches of Phuket.

Wander down to the beach on most nights and you will find locals selling wish lanterns for a small cost. Light your candle, make your wish, and once your wish lantern is floating skyward sit back and enjoy.

Cambodia and Laos

Indigenous People represent 1.4 percent of the total population in Cambodia, and the majority of them are living in remote rural areas within the country. Often referred to as Highlanders, their ways of life are different from the lowlanders, both from the cultural and economic perspective.



Handicrafts are part of their traditional culture and their livelihood as they produce textiles, baskets, jars, pottery and other tools for their daily use.

Many indigenous groups have established small enterprises and produce traditional products to generate supplementary income in order to support their livelihoods.



The handicraft sector provides vital employment opportunities to most indigenous artisans and disadvantaged people, especially women who are struggling for survival.

In this country, they made paper by hand in the wider region for over 700 years using the bark of the local sa or mulberry tree. The bark is crushed and soaked in water until it has dissolved into a paste. The liquid is then scooped out, poured through a bamboo sieve and finally placed in a thin layer on a bamboo bed and dried in the sun.

Traditionally paper was used for calligraphy and for making festive temple decorations, umbrellas, fans and kites. In former times it was also used as a filter in the manufacture of lacquerware.

In recent years the art of paper handicraft has been revived, particularly in Luang Prabang, Northern Laos where it is now used to create lampshades, writing paper, greetings cards and bookmarks.

Vietnam



Vietnamese silk painting is one of the most popular forms of art in Vietnam, favored for the mystical atmosphere that can be achieved with the medium. During the 19th and 20th centuries, French influence was absorbed into Vietnamese art and the liberal and modern use of color especially began to differentiate Vietnamese silk paintings from their Chinese or Japanese counterparts.

Vietnamese silk paintings typically showcase the countryside, landscapes, pagodas, historical events or scenes of daily life.



Indonesia

Puppetry is famous in Indonesia. Wayang, in modern Indonesian language means "show" or "perform". Kulit means "skin", a reference to the leather material that the figures are carved out of. Others say that wayang is also attributed to the Indonesian word *bayang* which means "shadow".

Wayang Kulit is a type of puppet shadow play performed around the Indo-malayan archipelago, tracing its origins to India. It is derived from a Javanese HinduBuddhist tradition, where hand-crafted leather puppets depict epic stories of the gods in shadow play. A traditional Gamelan orchestra would accompany the story-telling.

The puppets come in all sizes, ranging from 25 cm to 75 cm. The puppets are usually made out of buffalo and goat hide and mounted on bamboo sticks. The characters are usually represented by several versions in a set. The best puppets are made from young female water buffalo parchment and the curing can take up to ten years.

The Performance of Wayang Kulit

The puppets are moved behind a cotton or linen screen by a Dalang, or a "Puppet master" in a shadow puppet play. The Dalang tells the story, interprets and voices for each character, producing sound effects with speech and movement and manipulates all the figures between the lamp and the screen to bring the shadows to life.

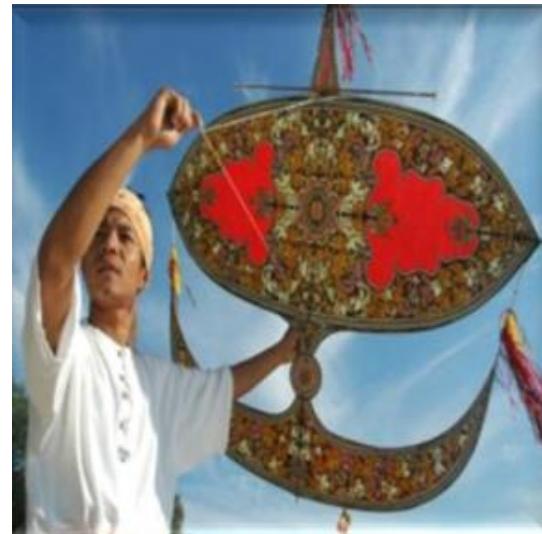
Most shadow play is based on two epic stories from India - the Mahabharata and its sister work, the Ramayana. The Balinese and Javanese have combined the Hindu stories with Buddhist and Muslim ideas mixed with their own folklore.



Malaysia

Wau Kite in Malay is a uniquely designed Malaysian kite called 'Wau'. Its wings are similar to an Arabic letter (pronounced "wow"). This kite making tradition comes naturally to Malaysian people, especially in the Eastern States of the Malayan Peninsula.

Farmers used kites as scarecrows in the fields and as a means to lull their children to sleep, so they could work with little interruption. Now, kite flying has become a popular sport not just in Malaysia but also internationally. Malaysia has been celebrating kite festivals annually like the Pasir Gudang International Kite Festival. These kite festivals encourage more tourists to visit their country.



Brunei

The songkok or peci or kopiah is a cap widely worn in Indonesia, Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore, the southern Philippines and southern Thailand, mostly among Muslim males in formal situations such as wedding feasts, funerals or festive occasions such as the Muslim Eid ul-Fitr and Eid al-Adha. Songkok came to be associated with Islam in Malaysia, while in Indonesia peci is also associated with nationalist secular movement.

In Brunei Darussalam, men's headgear is categorized into three:

- a) **dastar** which is a piece of cloth tied around the head;
- b) **songkok** or **kopiah**, a type of cap made from velvet;
- c) **tangkolok** or **serban**, which resembles a turban and is a typical headdress in the Middle East.

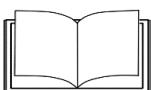
After a period of time the wearing of songkok became a tradition and synonymous with being a Malay. Gradually it replaced the dastar as part of the Malay's national dress on most formal occasions.

Today, like other gears, the songkok comes in many colorful variations to suit individual tastes and styles. Some men like to have their songkoks made to measure - even if it



means that they have to pay a little bit more - so that they can incorporate their own innovations as well as select the type and color of the velvet to mirror their individuality. Others, who are more economy minded, prefer to choose from the wide variety of ready-made songkoks available in many of the shops in town.

The value of songkok-wearing is manifested to the young both at home and at school. An adult may not want to put on the songkok at all times but he will certainly wear it on various important occasions. Naturally there are people who habitually wear the songkoks most of their waking hours. In former times such an act was usually associated with piety but nowadays people put the songkok on merely out of a desire to fulfill traditional religious requirements or both. Some government servants are given songkoks with the appropriate decorations as part of their uniforms.

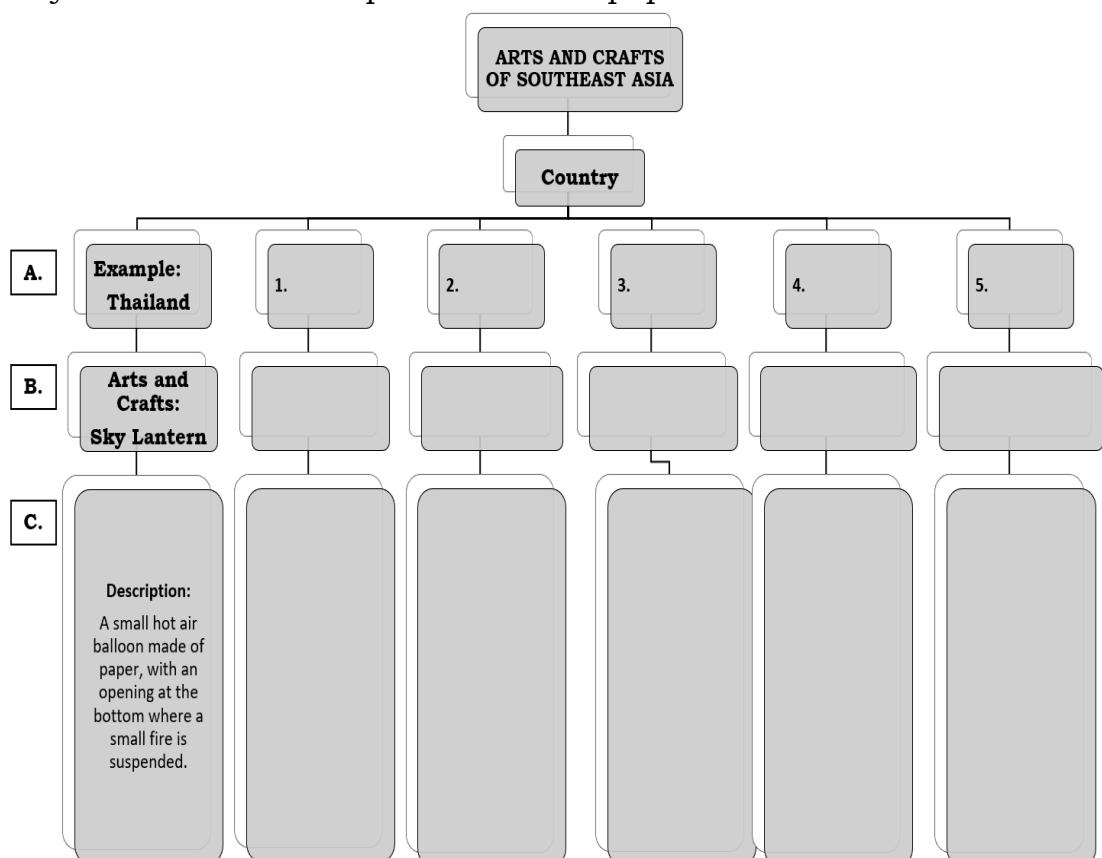


What's More

Fill in the information needed in each box.

- A. Countries in Southeast Asia
- B. Sample arts and crafts of the country in A
- C. Describe the arts and crafts in B

Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.





What I Have Learned

Answer the questions in the box.

What arts and crafts are famous in Southeast Asia?

What made these arts and crafts famous?

What is the importance of arts and crafts in Southeast Asian countries?

Among the arts and crafts in Southeast Asia, what are you willing to try? Explain your answer.



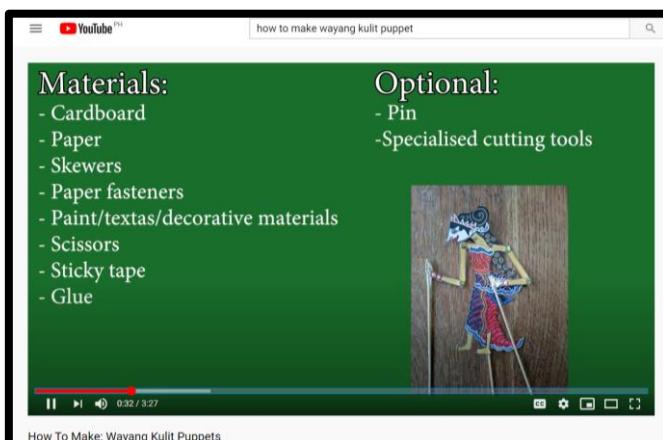
What I Can Do

Making a Wayang Kulit Puppet

Materials:

- Pattern or template
http://www.muzeumpedagogia.org/sites/default/files/pittshadow_puppets.pdf
- Cardboard/Illustration Board
- Coloring materials
- Cutter
- Single hole punch or press punch
- Paper fasteners
- Wooden sticks or wooden skewers
- String or nylon cord
- Clear gloss (optional)

Procedure:

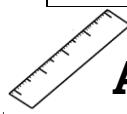


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M1PM9le-KTk>



Rubric

CRITERIA	4	3	2	1
DESIGN	Highly accurate representation of Southeast Asian influences. Shows excellent understanding of Southeast Asian cultures.	Generally accurate representation of Southeast Asian influences and culture.	Representation of Southeast Asian influence and culture not fully accurate, some confusion seen.	Inaccurate representation of Southeast Asian influence and culture.
CRAFTSMANSHIP	Innovative use of materials/methods that shows excellent planning, organization and hard work.	Shows some creativity in design. Use of materials/methods shows satisfactory planning and organization.	Little or no creativity seen in design. Problems with planning and organization. Poor use of materials.	Absence of creative design.
NEATNESS	Completed projects are exceptionally neat.	Completed artwork is neat.	Completed artwork is neat with some parts less neat.	Completed artwork is more messy than neat.



Assessment

POST TEST

Direction: Read the question carefully and choose the letter of the correct answer. Write your answer on a sheet of paper.

1. What festival is celebrated in Thailand that features sky lanterns lighting the sky?

A. Songkran	C. Thaipusam
B. Loy Krathong	D. Pasir Gudang World Kite Festival
2. A prestigious annual event held in Malaysia that showcases colorful kites roaming the sky.

A. Songkran	C. Thaipusam
B. Loy Krathong	D. Pasir Gudang World Kite Festival
3. It is a small hot air balloon made of paper, with an opening at the bottom where a small fire is suspended.

A. Songkok	C. Sky lantern
B. Wau Kite	D. Wayang Kulit
4. An intricately designed Malaysian moon-kite that is traditionally flown in the Malaysian state of Kelantan.

A. Songkok	C. Sky lantern
B. Wau Kite	D. Wayang Kulit
5. A cap widely worn in Indonesia, Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore, the southern Philippines and southern Thailand, most commonly among Muslim males.

A. Songkok	C. Sky lantern
B. Silk painting	D. Wayang Kulit



6. A type of puppet shadow play performed around the Indo-Malayan archipelago, tracing its origins to India.
A. Songkok C. Sky lantern
B. Silk painting D. Wayang Kulit

7. One of the most popular art forms in Vietnam showcasing the countryside, landscapes, pagodas, historical events or scenes of daily life.
A. Songkok C. Sky lantern
B. Silk painting D. Wayang Kulit

8. A type of headgear in Brunei Darussalam which is a piece of cloth tied around the head.
A. Dastar C. Tangkolok
B. Kopiah D. Keffiyeh

9. What headgear from Brunei Darussalam is a cap made from velvet?
A. Dastar C. Tangkolok
B. Kopiah D. Keffiyeh

10. This headgear from Brunei Darussalam resembles a turban which is a typical headdress in the Middle East.
A. Dastar C. Tangkolok
B. Kopiah D. Keffiyeh

11. What is the common material used to create a Wayang Kulit puppet?
A. Chicken and pig skin C. Cow and horse hide
B. Buffalo and goat hide D. Alligator and snake skin

12. What epic story is commonly used in Wayang Kulit of Indonesia?
A. Mahabharata and Ramayana
B. Biag ni Lam Ang
C. Epic of Gilgamesh
D. The Shahnameh

13. What do you call the man orchestrating the character, sound effects, speech and movements of all figures in the Wayang Kulit?
A. Puppeteer C. Dalang
B. Artisan D. Shadow Master

14. Referred as a worker in a skilled trade, especially one that involves making things by hand.
A. Puppeteer C. Dalang
B. Artisan D. Shadow Master

15. All are Laos handicrafts made from sa paper except:
A. Umbrellas C. Jars
B. Fans D. Kites





Additional Activities

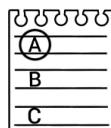
Watch the video in the provided link and answer the following questions.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pfydro4X2t0>

Questions:

1. How is the puppet manipulated to move in the show?
2. Other than the Wayang Kulit puppet, what other materials did you see in the performance?
3. How many people are involved in the performance of Wayang Kulit? What are their roles?



Answer Key

B	S	ihu	C D A B 6 A B C
A	S	ilk worm	
B	E	bony satin	
D	B	lock printed	
A	G	ometric	
B	B	atik	
C		What's in	
D			
B			
B			





References

Books

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Videos

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p443TQqJT6c>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cxe5mVGnqAs>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pfydro4X2t0>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M1PM9le-KTk>

Pictures

<https://shopee.co.id/Songkok-Recca-Pamiring-i.24717509.589798545>
<https://www.pexels.com/photo/man-wearing-red-turban-2385044/>
https://bo.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ethnic_Hani_Headgear_China.jpg
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<https://www.pickpik.com/painting-man-painting-painter-paint-professional-painter-happy-man-painting-59540>



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