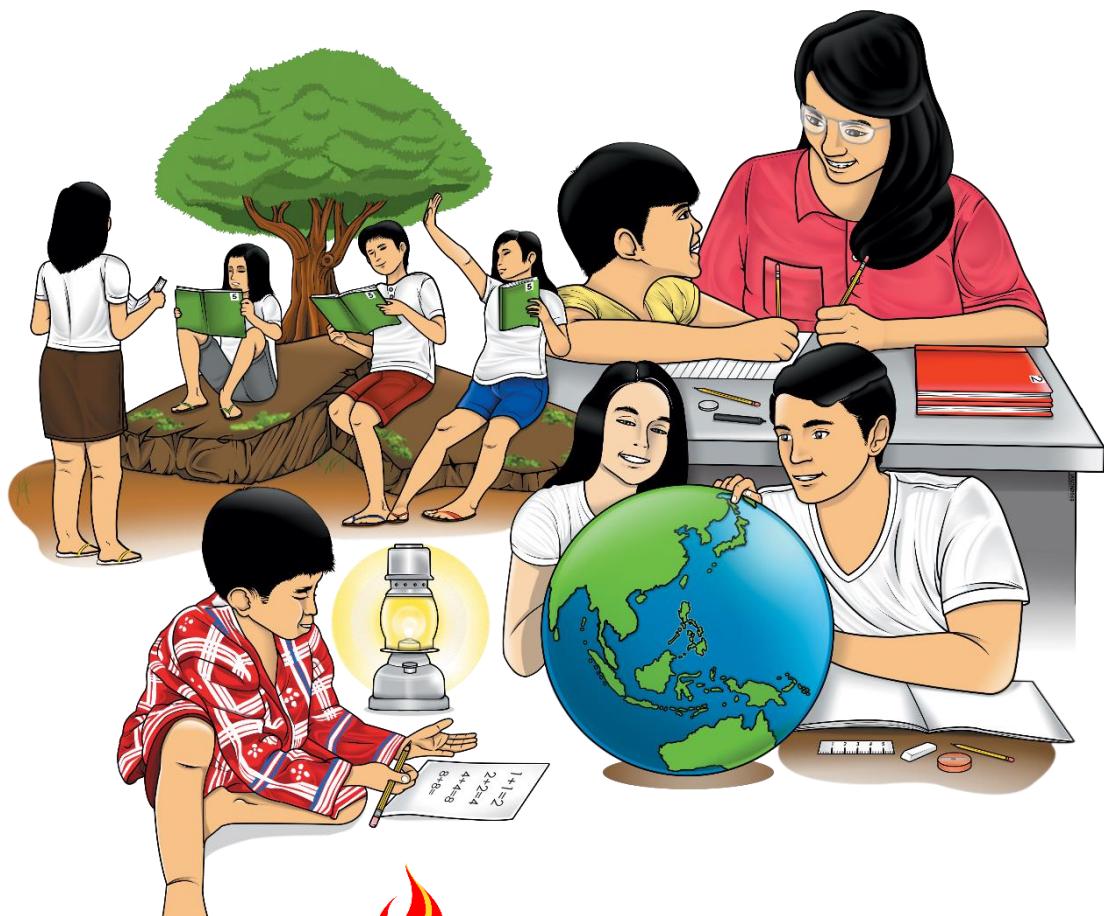


Arts

Quarter 3 – Module 6: External (Foreign) and Internal (Indigenous) Influences of South, Central, and West Asian Arts



Arts – Grade 8

Alternative Delivery Mode

Quarter 3 – Module 6: External (Foreign) and Internal (Indigenous) Influences of South, Central, and West Asian Arts

First Edition, 2020

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8

Arts

**Quarter 3 – Module 6:
External (Foreign) and Internal
(Indigenous) Influences of South,
Central, and West Asian Arts**

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.

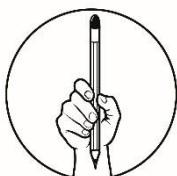
Thank you.



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 trace the external (foreign) and internal (indigenous) influences that are reflected in the design of an artwork and in the making of a craft. (**A8PL-IIIh-4**)



What I Know

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

- What form of art is classified into specific period, each reflecting certain religious, political and cultural developments?
A. Indian Art C. Islamic Art
B. Central Art D. Western Art
 - In the recent centuries, what art was mainly influenced by Islamic art, while varied earlier cultures were influenced by the art of China, Persia, and Greece?
A. South Asian Art C. Western Asian Art
B. Central Asian Art D. Southeast Asian Art
 - What 30 rock cut-cave monuments that date back from the 2nd century BCE to 600 CE are found in India?
A. Ellora Caves C. Carved Pillars of Ellora
B. Frescoes of Ajanta D. Ajanta Caves of Maharashtra
 - What form of art, which can be found throughout Kazakhstan, shows how nomads used to draw on rocks?
A. Harappa C. Rangoli
B. Petroglyphs D. Shyrdaks

5. Which of the following is influenced by Buddhism?

 - A. West Asian Art
 - B. South Asian Art
 - C. Central Asian Art
 - D. Southeast Asian Art

6. Which of the following is one of the most popular art forms in India?

 - A. Maharashtra
 - B. Petroglyphs
 - C. Rangoli
 - D. Shyrdaks

7. Kyrgyz women produce a wide range of textiles, mostly from the felt of their sheep. Nowadays, ancient patterns are adapted to the tourist and export market. What living tradition did Kyrgyz women develop which are found in their houses?

 - A. Maharashtra
 - B. Petroglyphs
 - C. Rangoli
 - D. Shyrdaks

8. Which of the following is characterized by an effort to master large open spaces and to create an effect of grandeur?

 - A. Buddhism
 - B. Hellenistic culture
 - C. Arabian Inscriptions
 - D. Art of Persia and Greece

9. Why did Tajik's carving gradually change to Arabian inscriptions using images of people and animals?

 - A. It was influenced by Islamic art.
 - B. It was influenced by Hellenistic culture.
 - C. It was influenced by Buddhism religion.
 - D. It was influenced by the art of China, Persia, and Greece.

10. Which of the following best describes Persepolitan glyptic?

 - A. It is one of the most beautiful and most pleasing art forms of India.
 - B. It is distinguished by the complexity, richness and density of its imagery.
 - C. It is a term that is used chronologically to refer to the culture of the Hellenistic age.
 - D. It is characterized by an effort to master large open spaces and to create an effect of grandeur.

11. How did Islam influence the arts and crafts of Central Asia?

 - A. Figurative sculpture and ritual objects like bells were developed.
 - B. Islam culture is reflected in the designs, patterns and color of the textile.
 - C. Delicate carving in cave architecture with Hellenistic columns, pediments and proportions were made.
 - D. Islam influenced Tajik's carving that gradually changed to Arabian inscriptions using images of people and animals.

12. How did Moguls contribute to the enrichment of Indian culture, in painting and in architecture?

- I. They crafted the image of Shiva.
 - II. They built great Buddhist monuments like the Borobudur in Java.
 - III. Splendid architectural designs were developed like the Taj Mahal built in 1632 by Shah Jahan in memory of his wife.
 - IV. They developed bronze and copper statuettes which show vigor and concern for surface texture as constantly characterized in Indian art.
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| A. I and II | C. III and IV |
| B. III only | D. IV only |

13. Which of the following best illustrates the importance of silk road in South, Central, and Western Asian Art?

- A. It is a route served as a cultural bridge between Europe, China and India.
- B. It provides opportunity to showcase different arts and crafts of other countries.
- C. It presents an opportunity to trace patterns of trade, diplomacy and cross-cultural developments.
- D. It provides great international reach and cultural exchange that were significant to the diffusion of religions, artistic techniques, and styles.

14. How would you determine the Greek influence and culture in the arts and crafts of West Asia?

- A. Figurative sculpture and ritual objects like bells were developed.
- B. West Asian art was influenced by Greek culture through the interaction of local and traditional elements.
- C. Advanced urban culture was developed for the first time in the region with large buildings, some of which still survive to this day like Mohenjo Daro.
- D. The Care architecture in Petra shows Greek influence and culture through its delicate carving with Hellenistic columns, pediments, and Greek proportions.

15. How would you determine the significant influence of Buddhism in South Asia?

- A. Figurative sculpture and ritual objects like bells were developed.
- B. Sculpture and monuments were built and developed like the Borobudur in Java in the 8th century.
- C. Delicate carving in cave architecture with Hellenistic columns, pediments, and proportions were made.
- D. Advanced urban culture was developed for the first time in the region with large buildings, some of which still survive to this day like Mohenjo Daro.

Lesson 1

External (Foreign) and Internal (Indigenous) Influences of South, Central, and West Asian Arts

The arts and crafts of South, Central, and West Asia have different influences reflecting religious, political and cultural developments. The diffusion of religions, artistic techniques, and styles in crafting an artwork was a significant development during cultural exchange.



What's In

In the previous lesson, you learned the design, form and spirit of South, West, and Central Asian artifacts. This time, let us check your knowledge of the previous lesson by doing this activity.

Directions: Group together the items according to where they come from or where they are popular. Use the table below for your answer. Do this on a separate sheet of paper.

ketene	blue porcelain	multiheaded gods
finest rugs	calligraphy	hammered metalwork
lavish jewelry	tush kyiz	Uzbekistan ceramics
shyrdaks	yoga	blown glassworks
lusterware	religious images	oldest woolen knotted-pile carpet

South Asia	Central Asia	West Asia



Notes to the Teacher

Facilitate the review by checking their output. Let your students define their personal goals and targets to achieve at the end of this module. Ask them to write their goals/targets in their journal/ art notebook. Tell them to monitor the progress of their targets as you go on with the lesson.



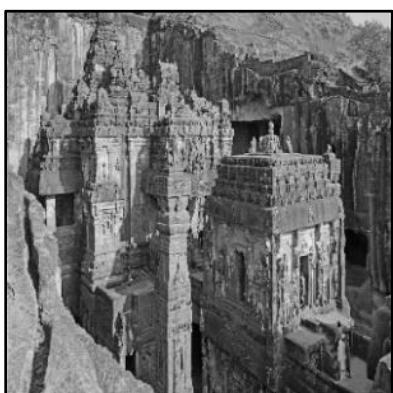
What's New

The arts and crafts of South, Central, and West Asia have external (foreign) and internal (indigenous) influences from various cultures and religions. To better understand the topic, do the following activity.

Directions: Identify the pictures below by choosing your answers inside the box. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

Petroglyphs	Carved Pillars of Ellora	Ellora Caves
Frescoes of Ajanta	Rangoli	Taj Mahal
Borobudur	Mohenjo Daro	Tajik's Carving
Cave architecture in Petra	Persepolitan glyptic	Sirdak

1.



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2.



<https://images.app.goo.gl/Xhun1QGDnr9niFu68>

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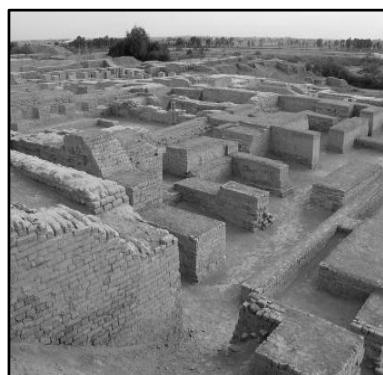
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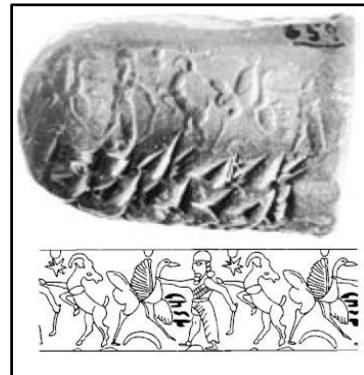
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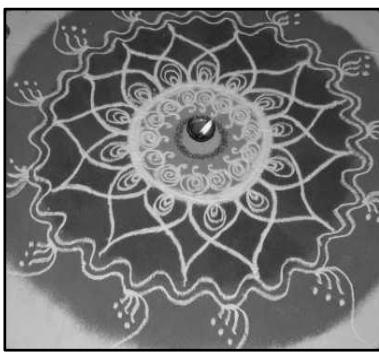
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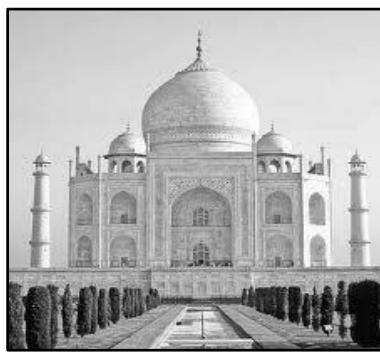
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7.



<https://images.app.goo.gl/LUqsypp4aPs2fSSGNA>

8.



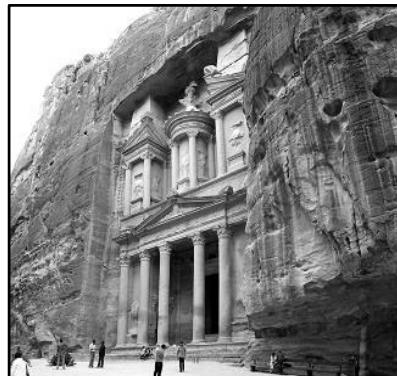
<https://images.app.goo.gl/FVaEQaz95gtzaPXNA>

9.



<https://images.app.goo.gl/XCcmF6aRPuQ4B9P2A>

10.



<https://images.app.goo.gl/xUyqcoRc5Eu6jnDg7>

Processing Questions:

1. How many pictures where you able to identify correctly?
2. Where can we find these arts and crafts?
3. What are popular features of arts that we can find in India, Tajikistan and Iran? What influences are reflected in the design of the artworks?

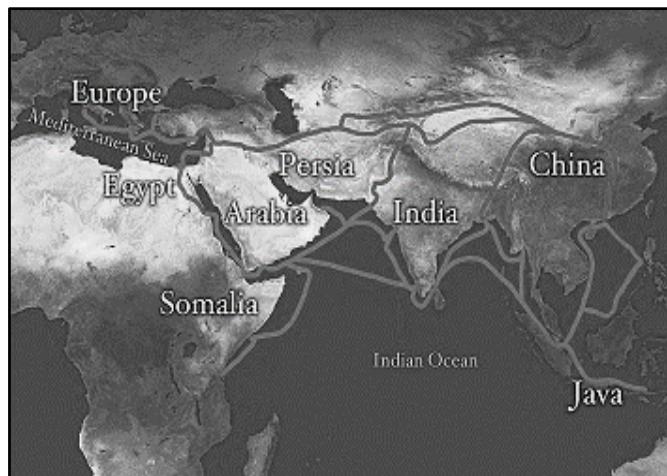


What is It

The history of Asian art includes a wide range of influences from different “**cultures**” and “**religions**”. Historically, developments in Asian art parallel those in western art, in general a few centuries earlier. Chinese art, Indian art, Japanese art, Korean art, each had a vital influence on western art, and, vice versa. Eastern art had a significant influence on western art as well.

South, West, and Central Asia had great international reach through trade on the **silk road**. The **cultural exchange** was significant and helped in the spread of **religions**, **artistic techniques**, and **styles**. The **Silk Road** was a series of major trade routes used to transport silk from China to Europe. Many other goods were also negotiated along the way and this route also served as a cultural bridge between Europe, China, and India.

The survival of several hundred Central Asian silks, which are dated between the seventh and the eleventh centuries, reveals patterns of trade, diplomacy, and cross-cultural developments at the heart of the Silk Road. Silks traded along this ancient route were precious, light, and easily transportable which made them ideal modes for cross-cultural exchange.



Land routes (red) and sea routes (blue) of the Silk Road.

SOUTH ASIAN ARTS

India

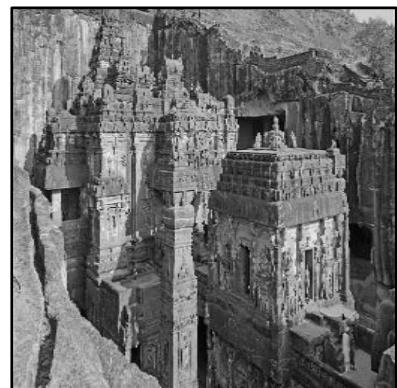
Indian art can be classified into specific periods, each reflecting particular religious influence and political and cultural developments. The earliest examples are the **petroglyphs** or **rock engravings** such as those found in Bhimbetka, some of which dating to before 5500 BC. Petroglyphs are pictogram and logogram images created by removing part of a rock surface by incising, picking, carving, and brading. The production of such works continued for several millenniums. Later examples are the carved pillars of Ellora, Maharashtra state. Other examples include frescoes of Ajanta and Ellora Caves.



Petroglyphs
<https://images.app.goo.gl/afectKijf14Xy2Bq6>



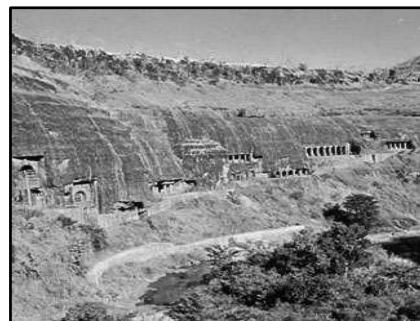
Carved Pillars of Ellora
<https://images.app.goo.gl/t7jSivpuftCe98ae7>



Ellora Caves
<https://images.app.goo.gl/DPPC8Nfy2fbp6bjj9>



Frescoes of Ajanta
<https://images.app.goo.gl/Xhun1QGDnr9niFu68>



Maharashtra State
<https://images.app.goo.gl/eyFcAGvrN7Fp9DaE7>

Periods of Indian Art

Ancient Period (3900 BCE-1200 CE)

Bronze and copper statuettes and steatite seals, which show vigor and concern for surface texture as constantly characterized in Indian art are some pieces of evidence of the early civilization.

The Ajanta Caves of Maharashtra, India are 30 rock-cut cave monuments that date back from the 2nd century BCE to 600 CE.



<https://images.app.goo.gl/8oGFPZEcQE6DkpEv6>

Classical Period (5th to 6th Centuries)

The image of Shiva (the destroyer) was developed during this period. It is a four-arm figure, where one hand holds the fire with which he destroys; another holds a drum, which is the first sound heard in the world at birth; the third arm points up in a reassuring gesture and the fourth arm points down to the figure of a dwarf.



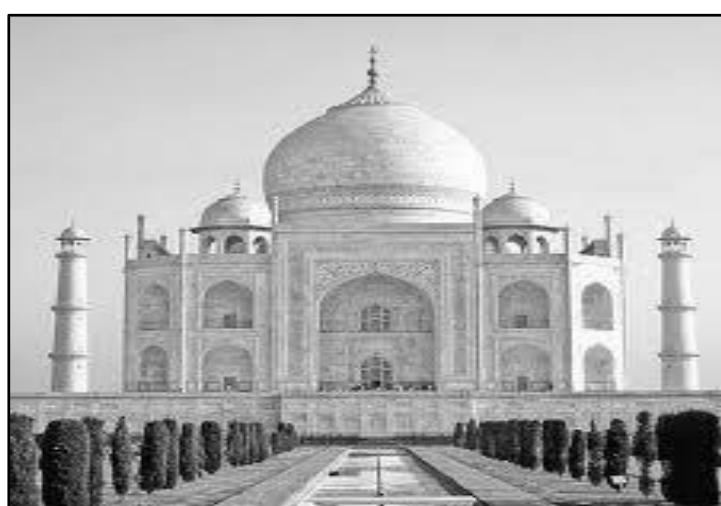
<https://images.app.goo.gl/kFvLDxCQ9SMX5Yia9>

Islamic Ascendancy (1192-1757) or Transitional Period

This was the period of evolution from Vedism into Hinduism or Brahmanism. The two great Indian epics, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, emerged in this period.

Mogul Period (16th Century)

Moguls contributed to the enrichment of Indian culture in painting and in architecture. The most splendid example is the Taj Mahal which was built in 1632 by Shah Jahan in memory of his wife. The Taj Mahal is a combination of both the traditional Islamic motif of the crescent moon and the Hindu symbol of the trident, associated with the god Shiva. **Mogul or Mughal architecture** is an Indo-Islamic architectural style that developed in India. It is both influenced by Islam and Hinduism.



Taj Mahal

<https://images.app.goo.gl/FVaEQaz95gtzaPXNA>

Buddhism

Buddhism is an example of cultural exchange. It started in India around the 6th century BCE and arrived in Tibet through the Silk Road.

Buddhist sculpture is believed to have developed some centuries later, after a period without figurative representations. Wood, stone, and metal were used. Metalwork included figurative sculptures and ritual objects like bells.



Buddhist sculpture

(c. 680 CE)

As part of Indian festivities, a colorful and traditional art makes its way with enthusiasm. Gracing the entrances to Indian households is the vibrant display of "*rangoli*". It is a form of sand painting decoration and one of the most popular art forms in India.

Rangoli is comprised of two words: '*rang*' meaning 'color' and '*aavalli*' meaning 'colored creepers' or 'row of colors'. It is the art of making designs or patterns on the walls or the floor of the house using finely ground white powder along with different colors.

The materials used in the Rangoli patterns of today give either a very flat appearance or a 3-D effect. Rangoli designs include geometric patterns, the swastika, lotus, trident, fish, conch, creepers, leaves, trees, flowers, animals, etc.

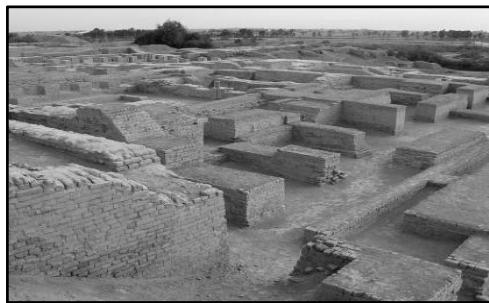


<https://images.app.goo.gl/LUqsyp4aPs2fSSGNA>

Pakistan

Pakistani architecture, which is greatly influenced by Islam, is divided into four recognized periods: Pre-Islamic, Islamic, Colonial and Post-Colonial.

Around the middle of the third millennium BCE, an advanced urban culture was developed for the first time in the region, with large buildings. Some of these buildings still survive to this day like Mohenjo Daro, Harappa, and Kot Diji which are among the pre-Islamic settlements that have now become tourist attractions.



Mohenjo Daro
<https://images.app.goo.gl/Jk9MGiekYqyAUrJA8>



Kot Diji
<https://images.app.goo.gl/vYZz3HqQ5jSsFpXJ8>

CENTRAL ASIAN ARTS

Central Asian art is a visual art created in Central Asia by the largely Turkic peoples of modern Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, and Afghanistan. The arts of recent centuries are mainly influenced by Islamic art, but the varied earlier cultures were influenced by the art of China, Persia and Greece, as well as the Animal style that developed among the nomadic peoples.

Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan

People who inhabited the region of present Uzbekistan were very popular for making printed cloth. Printed table-cloths, curtains, bed-spreads, shawls, and various coverlets were functional and served as a daily-round ornament. The small Uzbek factories which were developed in the 1920s produced textiles of such poor quality that they could not compete with imported fabrics from Russia. This is why relatively few printed textiles were produced between 1920 and 1940.



<https://images.app.goo.gl/zKdqQmVFdGW7YoUp9>

The art of Uzbekistan has established itself over many centuries, developing a tradition whereby masters of the arts passed on their skills and knowledge to students from generation to generation. The art of the pre-Islamic period is represented by wall sculpture, painting and different kinds of crafts. The art is reflective of the influence of ancient-Iranian, Hindu, Buddhist, local Central-Asian culture, and religious traditions.

Kazakhstan's visual arts are relatively young. In ancient times, nomads used to draw on rocks and, today, these petroglyphs can be found throughout the country. The art of Kazakhstan covers all forms of art created throughout history by the people living in the territory of modern-day Kazakhstan.

Majority of its art is applied art: the decoration of practical objects, like household utensils and patterned harnesses, through art forms such as carpet-weaving, pottery, and leatherwork. It includes architecture, fine arts, and sculpture.

Historically, Kazakh art had many artistic influences. It was influenced by Islamic art from the 8th century AD onwards and by Russian art in the 19th and 20th centuries. Modern Kazakhs, however, are keener in emphasizing their national character.

When Islam came, **Tajik's carving** gradually changed to Arabian inscriptions using images of people and animals while some carvers prefer "vegetative", geometrical patterns. In architecture, ornaments in the form of lotus, tulips, and other flowers are more common.



<https://images.app.goo.gl/XCcmF6aRPuQ4B9P2A>



<https://images.app.goo.gl/WphxazJjqZ12Qkd97>

Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan

The most unique and beautiful carpets in the world are produced by Turkmenistan and they have varied shapes and purposes. **Carpet weaving** is an ancient art, and each tribe developed its distinctive pattern.

Kyrgyz women produce a wide range of textiles, most of which are from the felt of their sheep. Nowadays, ancient patterns are adapted in the tourist and export market, but carpet weaving remains a tradition and that all yurts and most houses contain **shyrdaks** which are hand-made carpets or rugs.

Colors and designs symbolize Kyrgyz traditions and rural life. Flowers, plants, animals, stylized horns, national designs, and emblems of Kyrgyz life are usually found in these embroideries.



Turkmenistan Carpet
<https://images.app.goo.gl/XCcmF6aRPuQ4B9P2A>



Shyrdak
<https://images.app.goo.gl/qKDEp2J1JwetgXKy5>

WEST ASIAN ARTS

The **Hellenistic culture** was probably the first major foreign influence on West Asia. After the end of Alexander the Great's Empire, several Greek-influenced kingdoms developed in the region, combining elements of local cultures. An example is the cave architecture in Petra, an ancient city that is in present-day Jordan. These edifices were carved on the rock with Hellenistic pediments, columns, and Greek proportions.



Cave architecture with Hellenistic elements in Petra (1st Century BCE)
<https://images.app.goo.gl/xUyqcoRc5Eu6jnDg7>

Hellenistic Culture

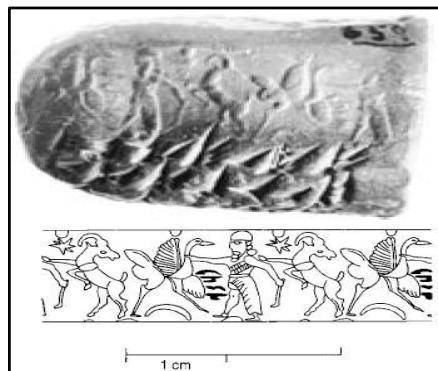
It is a term that is used chronologically to refer to the culture of the Hellenistic age and typologically to refer to the culture that resulted from the interaction of Greek (Hellenic) and local elements. It was a fusion of local, more permanent, traditional elements and the culture that was brought by conquerors and settlers, both Greek and non-Greek.

Hellenistic architecture is characterized by an effort to master large open spaces and to create an effect of grandeur; also evident is a desire to impress the viewer through the scale and boldness of the engineering, the logic of structural elements, the imposing quality of the architectural forms, and the precision and mastery with which structures were executed.

There are two types of Hellenistic mosaics: (1) done by a free, painterly manner of execution and (2) more severe and classical. Features common to all Hellenistic art may be traced in vase paintings, and glyptic, as well as in the fine crafted glass vessels.

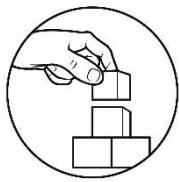


Hellenistic glass
<https://images.app.goo.gl/9WmYusrXtc6oDYuD7>



Persepolitan glyptic
<https://images.app.goo.gl/cSEs17nYBzAJc2AW7>

Persepolitan Glyptic represents the final, grand summation of the glyptic arts of ancient Western Asia. It is distinguished by the complexity of its imagery which richness and density are unparalleled by the surviving glyptic/ sculptural collection from ancient Western Asia.



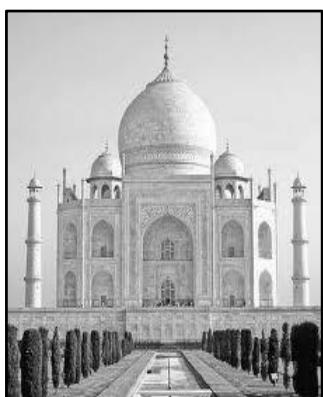
What's More

The external (foreign) and internal (indigenous) influences are reflected in the design of an artwork and in the making of a craft in South, Central, and West Asia.

Activity 1

Directions: Below are pictures of different artworks of South, Central and West Asia. Identify each by writing its name and the external (foreign) and internal (indigenous) influences reflected in the design and in the making of these art forms. Make a research on the various influences that these art forms reflect and cite your sources properly. Do this on a separate sheet of paper.

A.



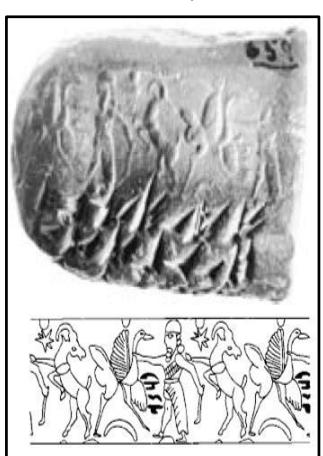
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C.



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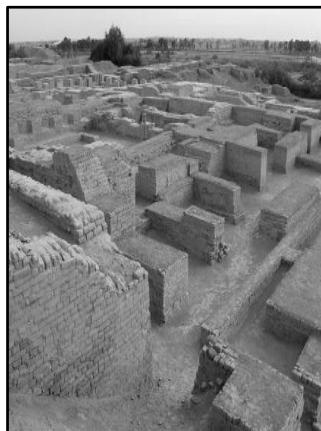
E.



F.



G.

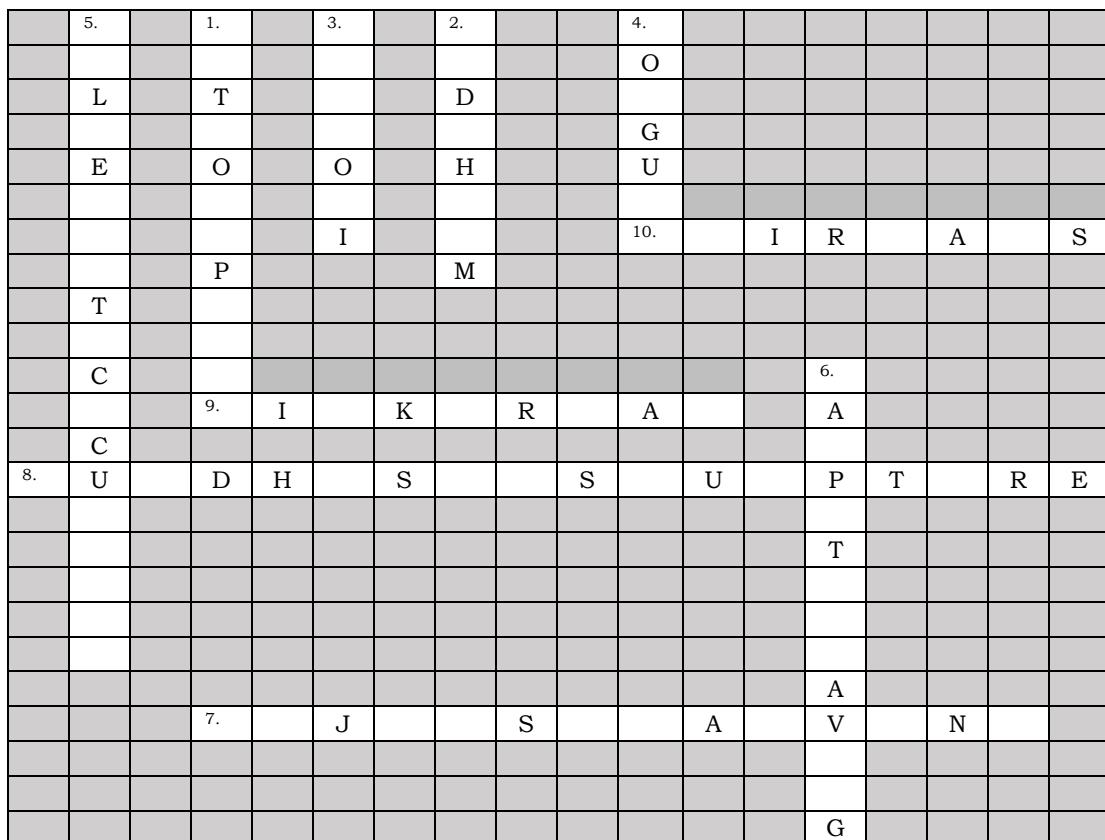


H.



Activity 2

Directions: Complete the crossword puzzle. Use the clues to help you unlock the correct word. Do this on a separate sheet of paper.



Down

1. It is also called rocks engravings.
 2. It is an example of cultural exchange.

3. It is one of the most popular art forms in India
4. They contributed to the enrichment of Indian culture
5. It is probably the first major foreign influence on West Asia
6. It is an ancient art produced by Turkmenistan.

Across

7. When Islam came, it gradually changed to Arabian inscription.
8. It is believed to have developed some centuries later, after a period without figurative representations.
9. It was a major trade routes used to transport silk from China to Europe. It is a route served as a cultural bridge between Europe and distant China and India.
10. These are hand made carpets or rugs.

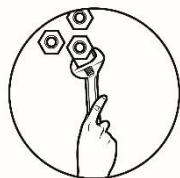


What I Have Learned

Directions: Fill in the blanks with correct word/s. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. The history of Asian art includes a vast range of influences from various _____ and _____.
2. South, West and Central Asia had great international reach through trade on the _____.
3. The cultural exchange was significant and helped in the diffusion of religions, _____, and _____.
4. Buddhism is an example of cultural exchange. It started in India around the 6th century BCE and arrived in Tibet through the _____.
5. Moguls contributed to the enrichment of _____ culture.
6. Mogul or *Mughal* architecture is an Indo-Islamic architectural style that developed in India. It is both influenced by _____ and _____.
7. Pakistani architecture is greatly influenced by _____.
8. When Islam came, _____ gradually changed to Arabian inscriptions using images of people and animals while some carvers prefer “vegetative”, geometrical patterns.
9. The most unique and beautiful carpets in the world are produced by _____ and depends upon its shape and purpose.
10. Kyrgyz women produce a wide range of textiles, mostly from the felt of their sheep. Nowadays ancient patterns are adapted to the tourist and export market, but it is still a living tradition and that all yurts and most houses contain hand-made carpets or rugs called _____.
11. Probably the first major foreign influence on West Asia is the _____ culture.

12. One of the most popular art forms in India is called _____.
13. Persepolitan Glyptic represents the final, grand summation of the glyptic arts of ancient _____.
14. Kazakhstan's visual arts are relatively young. In ancient times, nomads used to draw on rocks and, today, these _____ can be found throughout Kazakhstan.
15. Central Asian art is visual art created in Central Asia by the largely Turkic peoples of modern Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, and Afghanistan. The arts of recent centuries are mainly influenced by _____.

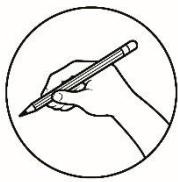


What I Can Do

Activity 1

Directions: Some artworks of South Asia, West Asia, and Central Asia were already presented and discussed. Make a further research on the different artworks that South Asia, West Asia and Central Asia have. List the external and internal influences reflected in each artwork and cite properly the sources. Do this on a separate sheet of paper.

South Asia	West Asia	Central Asia



Assessment

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

1. What 30 rock cut-cave monuments that date back from the 2nd century BCE to 600 CE are found in India?
A. Ellora caves
B. Frescoes of Ajanta
C. Carved Pillars of Ellora
D. Ajanta Caves of Maharashtra

2. What form of art, which can be found throughout Kazakhstan, shows how nomads used to draw on rocks?
A. Harappa
B. Petroglyphs
C. Rangoli
D. Shyrdaks

3. What form of art is classified into specific periods, each reflecting certain religious, political, and cultural developments?
A. Indian Art
B. Central Art
C. Islamic Art
D. Western Art

4. In the recent centuries, what art was mainly influenced by Islamic art, while varied earlier cultures were influenced by the art of China, Persia, and Greece?
A. South Asian Art
B. Central Asian Art
C. Western Asian Art
D. Southeast Asian Art

5. Which of the following is one of the most popular art forms in India?
A. Maharashtra
B. Petroglyphs
C. Rangoli
D. Shyrdaks

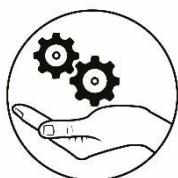
6. Which of the following is influenced by Buddhism?
A. West Asian Art
B. South Asian Art
C. Central Asian Art
D. Southeast Asian Art

7. Which of the following is characterized by an effort to master large open spaces and to create an effect of grandeur?
A. Buddhism
B. Hellenistic culture
C. Arabian inscriptions
D. Art of Persia and Greece

8. Kyrgyz women produce a wide range of textiles, mostly from the felt of their sheep. Nowadays, ancient patterns are adapted to the tourist and export market. What living tradition did Kyrgyz women develop which are found in their houses?
A. Maharashtra
B. Petroglyphs
C. Rangoli
D. Shyrdaks

9. Why did Tajik's carving gradually change to Arabian inscriptions using images of people and animals?
- A. It was influenced by Islamic art.
 - B. It was influenced by Hellenistic culture.
 - C. It was influenced by Buddhism religion.
 - D. It was influenced by the art of China, Persia and Greece.
10. Which of the following best describes Persepolitan glyptic?
- A. It is one of the most beautiful and most pleasing art forms of India.
 - B. It is distinguished by the complexity, richness and density of its imagery.
 - C. It is a term that is used chronologically to refer to the culture of the Hellenistic age.
 - D. It is characterized by an effort to master large open spaces and to create an effect of grandeur.
11. How did Moguls contribute to the enrichment of Indian culture, in painting and in architecture?
- I. They crafted the image of Shiva.
 - II. They built great Buddhist monuments like the Borobudur in Java.
 - III. Splendid architectural designs were developed like the Taj Mahal built in 1632 by Shah Jahan in memory of his wife.
 - IV. They developed bronze and copper statuettes which show vigor and concern for surface texture as constantly characterized in Indian art.
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| A. I and II | C. III and IV |
| B. III only | D. IV only |
12. How did Islam influence the arts and crafts of Central Asia?
- A. Figurative sculpture and ritual objects like bells were developed.
 - B. Islam culture is reflected in the designs, patterns and color of the textile.
 - C. Delicate carving in cave architecture with Hellenistic columns, pediments and proportions were made.
 - D. Islam influenced Tajik's carving that gradually changed to Arabian inscriptions using images of people and animals.
13. How would you determine the Greek influence and culture in the arts and crafts of West Asia?
- A. Figurative sculpture and ritual objects like bells were developed.
 - B. West Asian art was influenced by Greek culture through the interaction of local and traditional elements.
 - C. Advanced urban culture was developed for the first time in the region with large buildings, some of which still survive to this day like Mohenjo Daro.

- D. The cave architecture in Petra shows Greek influence and culture through its delicate carving with Hellenistic columns, pediments, and Greek proportions.
14. Which of the following best illustrates the importance of silk road in South, Central, and Western Asian Art?
- It is a route served as a cultural bridge between Europe, China, and India.
 - It provides opportunity to showcase different arts and crafts of other countries.
 - It presents an opportunity to trace patterns of trade, diplomacy, and cross-cultural developments.
 - It provides great international reach and cultural exchange that were significant to the diffusion of religions, artistic techniques, and styles.
15. How would you determine the significant influence of Buddhism in South Asia?
- Figurative sculpture and ritual objects like bells were developed.
 - Sculptures and monuments were built and developed like the Borobudur in Java in the 8th Century.
 - Delicate carving in cave architecture with Hellenistic columns, pediments, and proportions were made.
 - Advanced urban culture was developed for the first time in the region with large buildings, some of which survive to this day like Mohenjo Daro.



Additional Activities

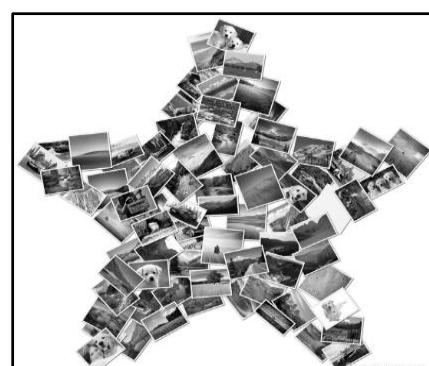
Activity 1: Collage Making

Materials:

- ¼ illustration board
- Scissors
- Glue
- Pictures (taken from magazines, newspapers, books and internet)
- Ruler
- Pencil

Procedures:

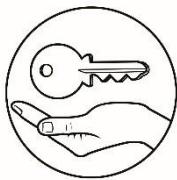
1. Look for pictures in any printed materials (magazine, newspapers, books and etc.) and in the internet of different artworks from South, Western and Central Asia that have external (foreign) and internal (indigenous) influences reflected in them. Cite properly the sources of the photos taken from the internet on another sheet of paper.
2. Using a $\frac{1}{4}$ illustration board, show your creativity and make a collage out of the pictures you gathered. You can form any shape that you like using these photos.
3. List the different artworks you found in a separate sheet of paper. Describe the various influences that these art forms reflect.
4. Answer the following questions:
 - Why is it important to recognize that these artworks are a combination of many influences?
 - How do you think these influences enrich the value of these artworks?

Sample Collage:**Rubric**

Criteria	10	8	6	4
Quality	All the pictures taken from the internet were properly cited.	Some pictures taken from the internet were not properly cited.	Most of the pictures taken from the internet were not properly cited.	All pictures taken from the internet were not cited.
Relevance	All the pictures used in the collage are artworks in south, central and west asia. The internal and external influences of the artworks were reflected in the pictures presented.	Some of the pictures used in the collage are not artworks in south, central and west asia. The internal and external influences of the artworks were reflected in the pictures presented.	Most of the pictures used in the collage are not artworks in south, central and west asia. The internal and external influences of the artworks were not reflected in the pictures presented.	All pictures used in the collage are not artworks in south, central and west asia. The internal and external influences of the artworks were not reflected in the pictures presented.

Creativity	The collage was exceptionally attractive based on the design, layout, and variety of colors of the pictures presented.	The collage was attractive based on the design, layout, and variety of colors of the pictures presented.	The collage was fairly attractive. The design, layout, and colors did not compliment with each other.	The collage did not show creativeness and is poorly designed.
Neatness and presentation	The collage was very neat and not crumpled	The collage was neat and not crumpled	The collage was somehow neat and a bit crumpled	The collage was very untidy
Total				

Descriptive Rating	Total Points
Excellent	40
Very Good	33-39
Good	25-32
Fair	17-24
Poor	1-16



Answer Key

ASSESSMENT					
1. D	4. B	7. B	10. B	13. D	2. B
5. C	8. D	11. B	14. D	3. A	6. B
9. A	12. D	15. A			

ASSESSMENT

WHAT I HAVE LEARNED	
(Suggested answers)	1. Cultures and religions
SOUTH ASIA	2. Silk Road
• Influenced by Buddhism	3. Artistic techniques and styles
• Influenced by Islam and Hinduism.	4. Silk Road
• Designs include geometric patterns, the swastika, lotus, tigress, fish, conch, creepers, leaves, trees, flowers, animals, etc.	5. Indian
• Influenced by Islam and Hinduism.	6. Islam and Hinduism
• Designs include geometric patterns, the swastika, lotus, tigress, fish, conch, creepers, leaves, trees, flowers, animals, etc.	7. Islam
CENTRAL ASIA	8. Tjukis' crafting
• Influenced by the art of China, Persia and Greece	9. Turkmenistan
• Influenced by Islam and Hinduism.	10. Shyrdaks
• Animal style	11. Hellenistic
• Used images of people and animals	12. Rangoli
• Used decorative and geometric patterns in making a craft	13. Western Asia
• Embroidery of Kyrgyz life were found in the craft	14. Petroglyphs
• Hellenistic Culture	15. Islamic Arts
• Combined elements of local cultures and Greek influence	West Asia

WHAT'S MORE	Activity 1	A.Taj Mahal	-It is widely regarded as the greatest achievement in Mughal or Mughal architecture combining traditional Islamic Motif and Hindu symbol.
Down	Activity 2	B.Cave architecture in Petra	-Influenced by Islam religion and Hinduism.
Across		C.Presscoes of Ajanta	-Combining elements of local cultures and Greek influence.
		D.Persopolitan gLyptic	-Influenced by Buddhism wherein figurative representations were developed.
		E.Shyrdak	-Influenced by Kyrgyz traditions and rural life. Flowers, plants, animals, embroideries.
		F.Tajik's carving	-Influenced by Islam used vegetative, geometric patterns.
		G.Mohenjodaro	-Influenced by Sumerian advanced urban culture was developed for the first time in the region, with large buildings.
		H.Hellenistic glass	-Influenced by hellenistic culture

1. A	WHAT I KNOW	15. A
2. B	WHAT'S IN	14. D
3. C	SOUTH	13. D
4. D	WEST	12. B
5. B	WEST	11. D
6. C	WEST	10. B
7. D	CENTRAL	9. A
8. B	CENTRAL	8. B
9. A	CENTRAL	7. D
10. B	CENTRAL	6. C
11. D	CENTRAL	5. B
12. B	CENTRAL	4. B
13. D	CENTRAL	3. D
14. D	CENTRAL	2. B
15. A	CENTRAL	1. A

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