



ARTS

Quarter 1 – Module 2

WESTERN AND CLASSICAL ARTS TRADITIONS: SCULPTURE



SCHOOLS DIVISION OF ANTIQUE

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Arts 9

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**Quarter 1 – Module 2: WESTERN AND CLASSICAL ARTS TRADITIONS: SCULPTURE
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ARTS

**Quarter 1 – Module 2:
WESTERN AND CLASSICAL ARTS
TRADITIONS: SCULPTURE**



Aiming at the Target

This module was designed for you to enjoy learning while staying at home. Each and every civilization of the world has its distinct art forms depending on its aesthetic and utilitarian needs.

Pre-historic art is classified into three periods such as; Paleolithic (Old Stone Age), Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age), and Neolithic (New Stone Age) Eras.

Egyptian Civilization was one of the early civilizations that have greatly contributed in the development of art, religion, science, and technology of the world. Egyptian art is primarily religious in nature.

Ancient Greek art depicts naturalism. Roman Art developed as new source of artistic creativity much more progressive than the conservative Greek Art. Byzantine art was purposely made to glorify the Christian religion and express its mystery. Romanesque art was characterized by its very vigorous style in painting and sculpture, lavishly decorated manuscripts, and retained many basic features of Roman architectural styles. The basic characteristics of Gothic art styles reinforce symbolic meanings

Different eras, different styles, characteristics, and functions of the arts occurred but all of those contributed in the development and establishing the importance of arts in our lives today.

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. analyze art elements and principles in the production of work following the style of a western and classical art (A9EL-Ib-1);
2. identify distinct characteristics of arts during the different periods (A9EL-Ia-2);
3. identify representative artists from various art period (A9EL-Ia-3).



Trying the Challenge

Look for the hidden word inside the box.

Clue: It is an art of making two- or three-dimensional representative or abstract forms especially by carving stone or wood or by casting metal or plaster.

Q	C	U	R	G	O	P	X	U
E	D	E	T	R	R	R	E	E
S	C	U	L	P	T	U	R	E
S	U	R	W	Y	O	U	Q	R
D	B	E	T	R	U	I	U	R

Answer:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Lesson

1

Western and Classical Arts Traditions: Sculpture

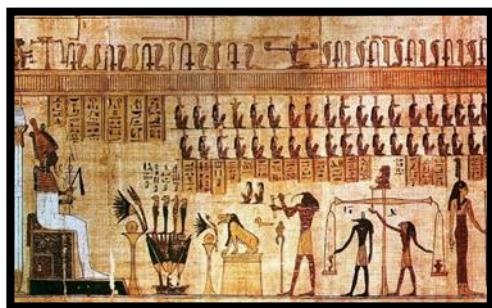


Connecting to the Past

Name the pictures of different western classical art and identify the era it belongs.



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



Gearing Up to Start

In this lesson, you will learn about the different characteristics, functions and types of art forms specifically sculpture from Pre-Historic (including ancient Egyptian art forms), Classical (Greek and Roman) up to Medieval era (Baroque and Romanesque art forms). Try to analyze each art form and discover how they develop in every period.



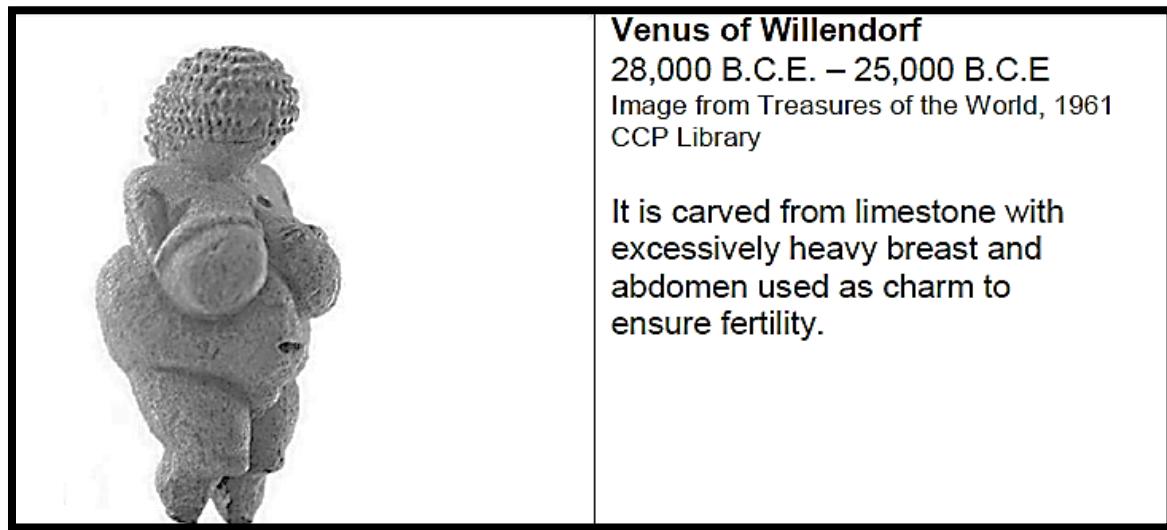
Hitting the Target

Let us read more about Western and Classical sculptures.

Pre-Historic Sculptures

Materials used in sculptures vary according to region and locality. Archeologists believed that their sculpture is a result of natural erosion and not of human artistry.

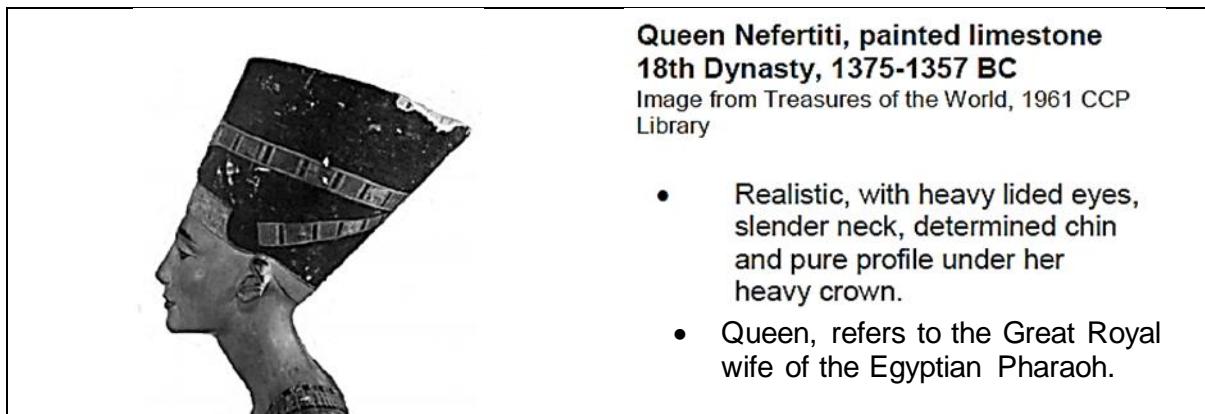
Example:



Sculptures from the Egyptian Era

Symbolic elements were widely used such as forms, hieroglyphics, relative size, location, materials, color, actions and gestures. Their tombs required the most extensive used of sculpture.

Example:



Queen Nefertiti, painted limestone
18th Dynasty, 1375-1357 BC
Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library

- Realistic, with heavy lidded eyes, slender neck, determined chin and pure profile under her heavy crown.
- Queen, refers to the Great Royal wife of the Egyptian Pharaoh.

Sculptures from the Classical Period Greek Sculptures

Early Greek sculptures were tense and stiff, their bodies were hidden within enfolding robes. One of the most popular styles of the Greek sculptures was the Hellenistic style which denotes a preference in sculpture for more elaborated patterns, mannered arrangement of figures and groups, and an emphasis on the representation of movement for dramatic effects.

Example:



Myron; The Discobolus, 450 BC

Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library

Shows an attitude of maximum tension, full of compressed energy, and about to explode an action.

Roman Sculptures

Most Roman sculptures are made of monumental terra-cotta. They did not attempt to compete with the free-standing Greek works of history or mythology but rather they produced reliefs in the Great Roman triumphal columns with continuous narrative reliefs around.



The Portonaccio Sarcophagus between 180-190 BCE Museu Nationale Romano
Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library

Byzantine Sculptures

The dominant themes in Byzantine sculptures are religious, everyday life scenes, and motifs from nature. Animals were used as symbols (dove, deer, peafowl) while some had acrostic signs (form of writing in which taking the first letter; syllable or word of different lines and putting them together; it can be read as a message) that contained a great theological significance.



The Barberini Diptych http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barberini_Ivory
-an early example of Byzantine Ivory work

Romanesque Sculptures

Some of the famous sculptural pieces are reliquaries, altar frontals, crucifixes, and devotional images. Small individual works of art were generally made of costly materials for royal and aristocratic patrons.



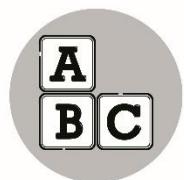
Last Judgement
Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library

Gothic Sculptures

Gothic sculptures have a greater freedom of style. They no longer lay closely against the wall but began to project outward. Figures were given their own particular attitudes instead of being set into particular patterns and are livelier and more realistic.



**Resurrection of
the Virgin, end of
the 12th century
Cathedral Amiens
Image from Treasures
of the World, 1981
CCP Library**



Checking the Target

Directions: Read each statement carefully. Write the letter of the correct answer. Write your answers on your answer sheet.



Finding the Score

Chekking the Target	
1. C	Challenging the Cave of Lascaux - Pre-historic era
2. B	Sarcophagus of Tutankhamen XVI dynasty - Egyptian era
3. A	Cave of Lascaux - Pre-classical Greek era
4. A	Tomb of the pharaohs - Classical Greek era
5. B	Pitsa Panel - Classical Greek era

Answers:
S C U L P T U R E

References

Teacher's material for Music and Arts Grade 9

Learner's material for Music and Arts Grade 9

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