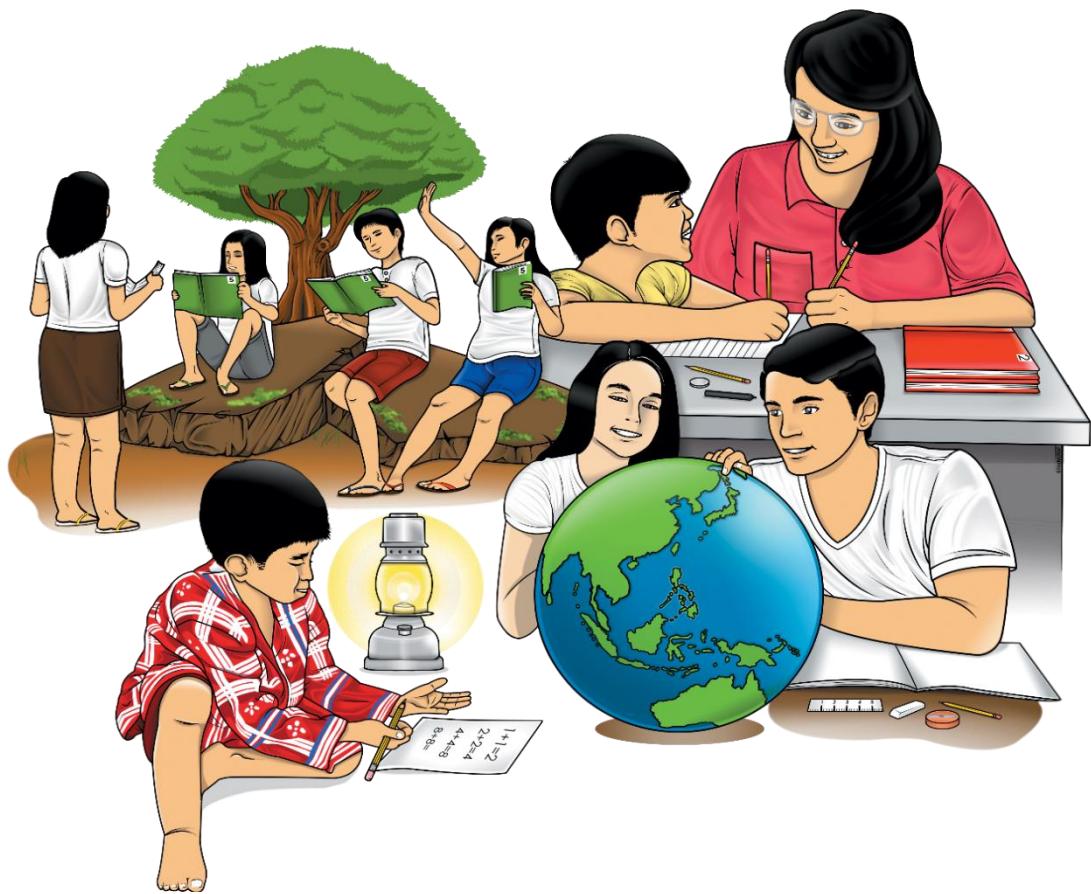


Arts

Quarter 4 – Module 1: Amazing Asian Festivities and Theatrical Forms



Arts – Grade 8

Alternative Delivery Mode

Quarter 4 – Module 1: Amazing Asian Festivities and Theatrical Forms

First Edition, 2020

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Arts

Quarter 4 – Module 1: Amazing Asian Festivities And Theatrical Forms

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.

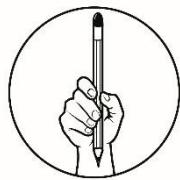


What I Need to Know

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:

Identify selected festivals and theatrical forms celebrated all over the Asian region. **(ABEL-IVa-1)**



What I Know

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

9. What Asian country is famous for celebrating Songkran during New Year's Day having the biggest water gunfight in the streets?

 - A. Cambodia
 - C. Thailand
 - B. Malaysia
 - D. Vietnam

10. What do you call the Sky Lantern Festival in Thailand?

 - A. Dragon festival
 - C. Loy Krathong
 - B. Lantern festival
 - D. Yi Peng

11. It refers to a narrative poem that is usually about heroic deeds.

 - A. Bodabil
 - C. Sarsuwela
 - B. Epic Poetry
 - D. Senakulo

12. How do you call the Taiko drummer in Japanese?

 - A. Tabi
 - C. Uchite
 - B. Odaiko
 - D. Hachimaki

13. Sinulog is referred to as "Mother of all festivals" in the Philippines. What do you think is the reason for having such a moniker?

 - A. Because it is famous.
 - B. Because it is held in Cebu City.
 - C. Because of its colorful costumes.
 - D. Because of its grand celebration and influence in the country.

14. How would you describe Nang Yai?

 - A. An old tradition of Thailand puppet show.
 - B. The most dominant form of Chinese opera.
 - C. It is a broad range of Japanese percussion instruments.
 - D. An ancient dance tradition that is part of the religious and artistic expression.

15. How important is Taiko in Japanese culture?

 - A. No reason at all.
 - B. It is important to maintain their old traditions.
 - C. It is important to preserve the quality of the drums.
 - D. It is needed to show their skills in drumming.

Lesson 1

Amazing Asian Festivities And Theatrical Forms

The lesson in this module will let you discover Asian festivities focusing on selected Asian festivals and theatrical forms. The festivals presented in this module will provide cultural contexts and history on the practice of some of the Asian amazing traditions.



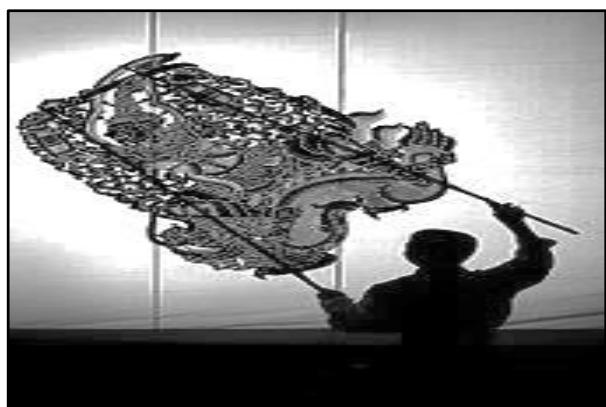
Sky Lantern Festival
Source: www.mandarinoriental.com



Spring Festival, also known as the Chinese New Year.
Source: <https://moneyinc.com/guide-to-spring-festival-in-china/>



Kabuki Theatre
Source: <https://japandeluxetours.com/experiences/people-kabuki>



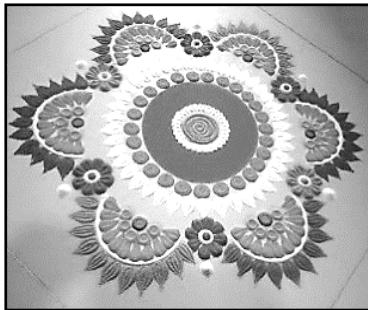
Shadow Puppetry
Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nang_yai



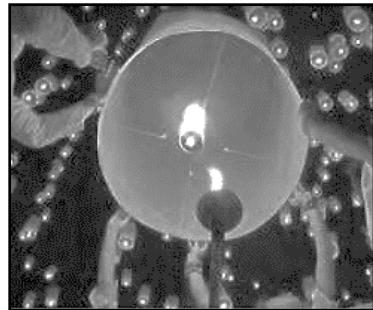
What's In

In the previous lesson, you learned about the South-West-Central Asian arts and crafts. The previous lesson will be interrelated in this another meaningful lesson that you will learn, which is about the Amazing Asian Festivities focuses on identifying the selected Asian festivals and theatrical forms.

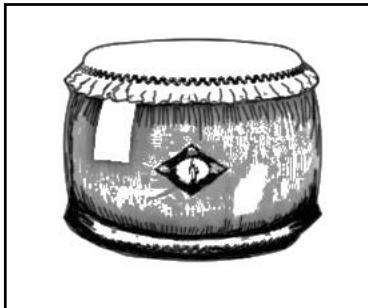
Directions: Identify the pictures below. Correct the scramble letters in the blank space provided.



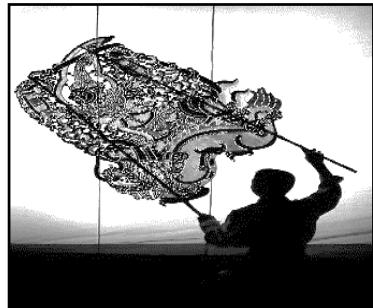
1. OLANRG - _____



2. ELNATRN - _____



3. IATKO - _____



4. DAHSOW TPEPPU –



5. AWIDIL MSPAL –

Guide Questions:

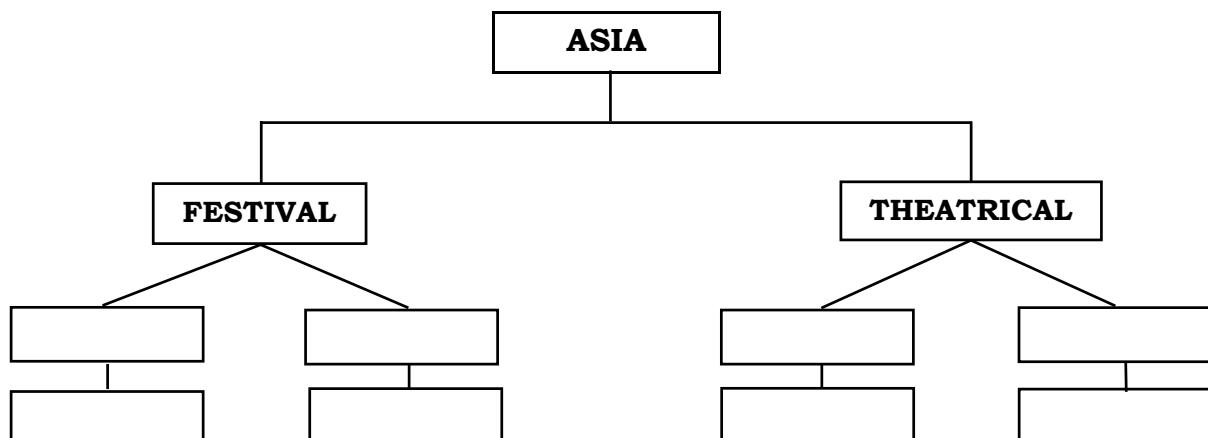
1. How do you identify the arts and crafts of the Asian country?
2. Why arts and crafts are relevant in celebrating festivals?



What's New

Hello learners! This lesson will help you to identify the selected festivals and theatrical forms celebrated all over the Asian region. It provides you a better understanding of its different cultures and traditions through festivals and theatrical forms.

Directions: Do the concept mapping activity. Write your ideas about Asian festivals and theatrical forms.



Guide Questions:

1. Why do festivals play an important role in Asia?
2. Give ideas about theatrical forms in Asia.



What is It

Asian festivals celebrate different religions and traditions that will give you insights into their rich cultures and identities. These festivals celebrated across Asia will guarantee you a rich learning experience.

Now let us know more about the selected festivals and theatrical forms celebrated all over the Asian region.

China

Spring Festival

The Spring Festival is the beginning of the Chinese Lunar New Year. It is one of the most important festivals in China ~~is the time~~ for a family gathering, visiting relatives and friends. People eat jiaozi or dumplings shaped like a crescent moon on that special day. Dragon Dance and Lion Dance are traditionally performed during spring festivals.



Source: <https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202102/1215738.shtml>



Dragon Boat Festival

It is an old tradition in China usually celebrated in June. The festival now occurs on the 5th day of the 5th month of the traditional Chinese calendar, which is the source of the festival's alternative name, the Double Fifth Festival.

Source: <https://www.chinahighlights.com/festivals/dragon-boat-festival.htm>

Theatrical Forms

Peking Opera



Source: <https://www.viator.com/en-PH/tours/Beijing/Peking-Opera-Experience-at-Liyuan-Theater/d321-6139P11>

Peking Opera or Beijing Opera is the most significant form of Chinese opera which combines music, vocal performance, mime, dance, and acrobatics. It started in the late 18th century and became fully developed and recognized by the mid-19th century. It was originally staged for the court and was only made available to the public later. Peking Opera is a traditional form of entertainment in China where most of its stories come from Chinese history and legends.

Four major roles of Peking Opera:

1. Sheng – the main role in Peking Opera
2. Dan – refers to any female role in Peking Opera
3. Jing – is a painted face male role. He will play either primary or secondary roles, a forceful character that must have a strong voice in able to exaggerate gestures.
4. Chou – is a male clown role.

Indonesia

Bali Dance Festival

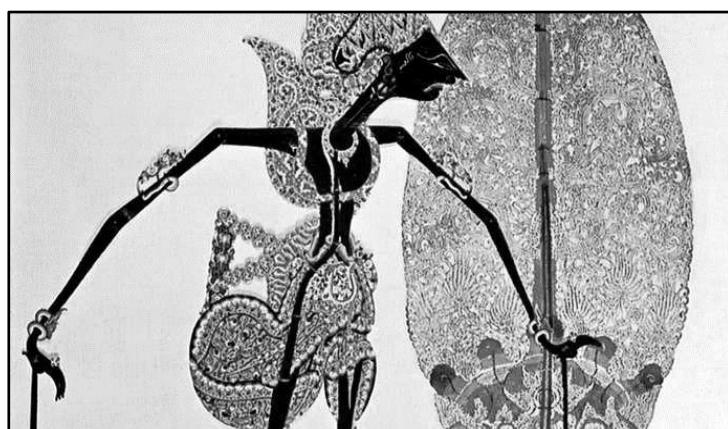


Source: <https://www.thejakartapost.com/life/2017/07/06/bali-arts-festival-ensures-relevance-of-islands-traditional-arts.html>

An ancient dance tradition that is part of the religious and artistic expression among the Balinese people of Bali island, Indonesia. Balinese dance is dynamic, angular, and intensely expressive.

Theatrical Forms

Wayang Kulit



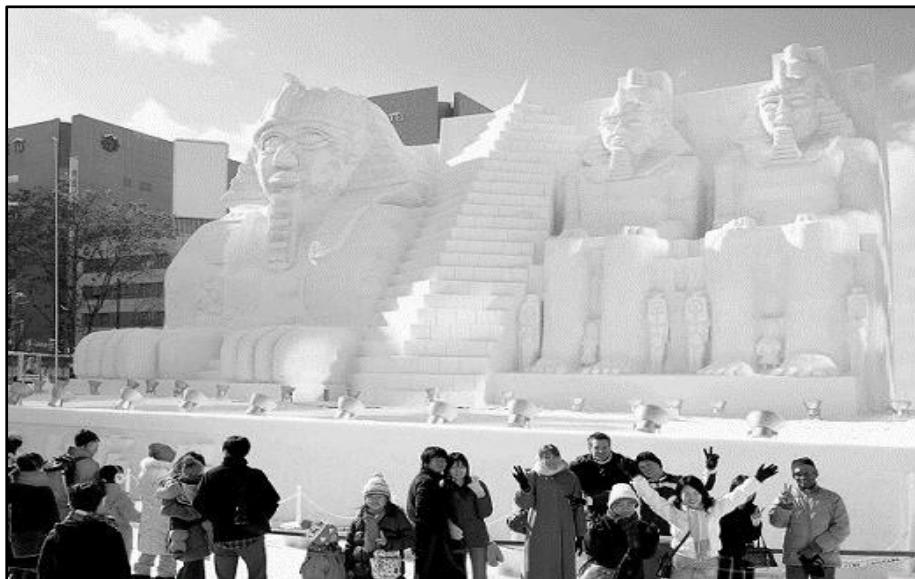
Source: <https://www.britannica.com/art/wayang-kulit>

Wayang Kulit is a traditional form of a puppet-shadow play originally found in the cultures of Java, Bali, and Lombok in Indonesia. It features stories from literary classics like the Ramayana and Mahabharata. Wayang performances are usually held at certain rituals like thanksgiving to God for the abundant crop, cleansing children for bad luck, celebrating birthdays, independence day, or other Indonesian Holidays. Other ceremonies would include *mantenan* a Javanese wedding

ceremony and *sunatan* a circumcision ceremony. Nowadays, wayang puppet shows are used for cultural tourism attractions.

Japan

Sapporo Snow Festival



Source: <https://japandeluxetours.com/experiences/hokkaido-sapporo-snow-festival>

Sapporo or Yuki-matsuri is a festival held annually in Sapporo, Japan, over seven days in February. Odori Park, Susukino, and Tsudome are the main sites of the festival. Japanese and artists gather to create ice sculptures and giant snow statues often depict Japanese cartoons or famous buildings around the world.



Kodo Taiko Drum Festival

Kodo Taiko is a Japanese drumming festival. Kodo is a professional taiko drumming troupe based in Sado, Island, Japan. They popularize taiko drumming both in Japan and abroad.

Source: <https://greenglobaltravel.com/kodo-taiko-drummers-japanese-culture/>

Their name “Kodo” conveys two meanings, “Heartbeat” the primal source of all rhythms, and “Children of the drum” a reflection of Kodos desire to play their drums simply, with the heart of a child. Taiko is a drum group that refers to any type of drum in Japan. The Taiko drummer is called “Uchite”.



Source: <https://japandeluxetours.com/experiences/people-kabuki>

Theatrical Forms

Kabuki Theater

Kabuki means “act of dissolutely” a form of traditional Japanese drama with highly stylized song, mime, and dance, now performed only by male actors. ‘Ka’ for song, ‘bu’ for dance, and ‘ki’ for art/skills. The basic purposes of Kabuki are to entertain and to allow the actors to demonstrate their skills. It also maintains the historical tradition and preserves Kabuki as a theatrical form.

Thailand

These celebrations are both light festivals that take place on the full moon day in November.

Yi Peng



Source: <https://coconuts.co/travel/candles-moonlight-take-peek-romantic-loy-krathong-traditions-around-thailand/>

The floating lantern festival celebrated nationwide by releasing lotus-shaped baskets decorated with candles and flowers onto the rivers and waterways throughout Thailand.

Loy Krathong



Source: <https://www.helpgoabroad.com/blog/the-festival-of-sky-lights-the-yi-peng-festival-in-thailand/>

The Sky Lantern Festival is celebrated on the same day alongside Loy Krathong in Northern Thailand, especially in Chiang Mai. Yi Peng is different from Loy Krathong in that lit lanterns are released into the sky instead of onto water. The sky lanterns, decorated with good luck wishes and prayers are released to the sky on the two nights of celebrations.

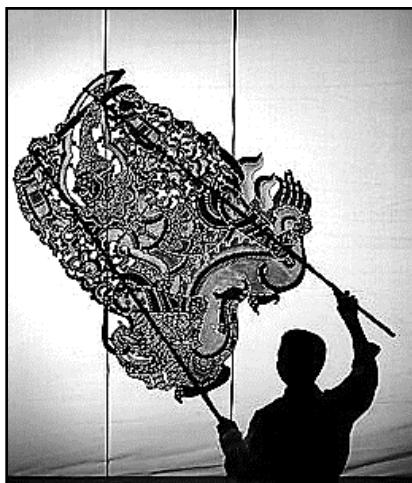
Songkran



Source: www.ThailandInsider.com

The Songkran Festival celebrates New Year's Day in Thailand and also coincides with the New Year of many calendars of countries in South and Southeast Asia. As such, it might seem at times that the whole of Asia has descended on the streets of Thailand when Songkran – the world's biggest water fight – begins in April.

Theatrical Form in Thailand



Nang Yai

Nang Yai is a form of large shadow puppet play found in Thailand. Puppets are made of painted buffalo hide, while the story is narrated by songs, chants, and music.

Nang means 'leather' ('leather puppet' in this case), and in common usage refers to a dance-drama shadow puppet show.

Nang yai

Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/>

Philippine Festivals

Filipinos are known for big celebrations at the time of the feast day of their patronized saints. In many Filipinos, fiestas are one way of giving thanks for a good harvest and bountiful blessings. Each province has its festival that they are very proud of. The community enjoys many activities such as fairs, beauty pageants, grand parades, procession, masses, and novenas.



Ati-atihan Festival

The Ati-atihan Festival is a Philippine festival held annually in January in honor of the Santo Niño (Holy Child or Infant Jesus) in several towns of the province of Aklan, Panay Island. The biggest celebration is held on the third Sunday of January in the town of Kalibo, the province's capital.

Source: <https://primer.com.ph/tips-guides>

Sinulog

The Sinulog-Santo Niño Festival is an annual cultural and religious festival held on the third Sunday of January in Cebu City and is the center of the Santo Niño Catholic celebrations in the Philippines.



Source: traveltothephilippines.com



Source: <https://kabyahe.wordpress.com>

Panagbenga Festival

Panagbenga is an annual flower festival celebrated every February which takes place in Baguio City, Philippines. The term ‘Panagbenga’ comes from a Kankanaey term meaning “season of blooming”.

Moriones Festival

It is celebrated every March or April during Holy Week in Marinduque. During this festival, people dress like one of the characters from the bible or as Romans. They wear masks and helmets called ‘Moriones’. This is a re-enactment of how Jesus suffered and was crucified according to Christian dogma.



Source: <https://topeventdestinations.com/festival/moriones-festival/>



Masskara Festival

Negros Island's Masskara Festival is held in October, a carnival parade in which the people are wearing colorful and smiling masks. Bacolod City is known for sugar cane production and people, as they say, will have a smile on their face upon eating the cane that is why they are called 'The City of Smiles'.

Source: https://www.loveradio.com.ph/provincial_trending/bacolod-masskara-festival/

Philippine Theater

Philippines had many types of theater. It is rich in performing arts tradition – from folk legends passed down through generations to intellectual debates as performance art; from pagan practices to the deeply religious celebrations influenced by years of colonization, here's a look back through the colorful history and evolution of theater in the Philippines.

Bodabil

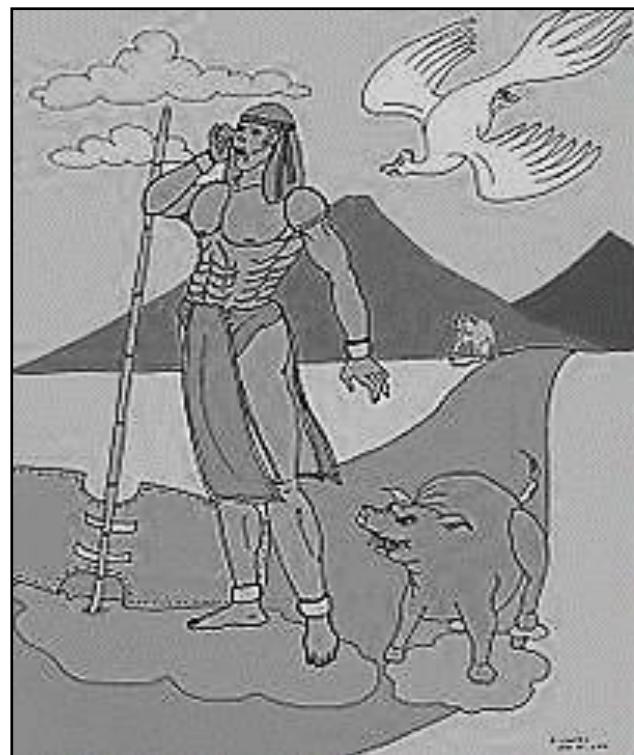


Source: <http://rosswilobbserving.blogspot.com/2012/10/tanghalang-pilipinos-adoption-of.html?view=timeslide>

This form of theater was an American import in the pre-war era, but became uniquely Filipino with the indigenization of the name. Like its American counterpart, bodabil featured a variety of musical numbers, comedic and dramatic skits, and song and dance numbers.

Epic Poetry

Epic poetry is considered the highest point of Filipino folk literature and dates back to the pre-colonial period. These epics, usually of romance or adventure, are commonly presented during festivals and gatherings such as weddings, baptisms, and wakes. Singers have been known to perform for hours at a time. One of the most famous epic poems is Biag ni Lam-ang, the national epic of the Ilocano people, and notable for being the first folk epic to be recorded in written form after being passed on from generation to generation.



Source: Wikipedia.com

Duplo



Source: <https://365greatpinoystuff.wordpress.com>

The Duplo is a poetic debate presented through song and dance, which originated from indigenous courtship customs. It started to be called the 'balagtasan' where it evolved into a more formal debate on issues.

Moro-moro

One of the most popular types of theater in the Philippines was the Moros y Cristianos. Commonly called Moro-moro, it is a street drama that usually lasted for several days, and presented both secular themes like love and vengeance, and the Spanish-influenced religious theme of the conflict between Christians and Moslems.



Source: https://gatstlouis.com/art/moro_moro



Source: <https://philnews.ph/2019/04/17/senakulo-passion-play-philippines-origin-history/>

Senakulo

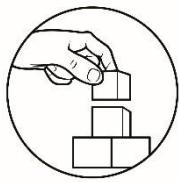
A dramatic presentation depicting the life, sufferings, and death of Jesus Christ is usually celebrated during the Lenten season. The passion play has been doing several decades by the catholic devotees in the Philippines.

Sarsuwela

The sarsuwela is a type of melodrama, usually written in prose containing from one to five acts, that uses alternately spoken and sung words. It depicts romantic love among Filipino characters, and often incorporating contemporary social, political, economic, or cultural issues for relevance and interest.



Source: therunningactor.blogspot.com



What's More

Hello learners! The lesson showed your ideas about the festivals celebrated across Asia. Asian countries are festival fanatic where grand celebrations occur while preserving their culture and pass to the next generation. Let's see if you understand the topic well by doing the following activities.

Activity 1 – Fill in the Box

Directions: Identify whether the word in the box is a festival or a theatrical form. Write the word under the appropriate column.

Ati-atihan	Bali dance	Bodabil	Lantern	Masskara
Moriones	Moro-moro	Sarsuwela	Peking Opera	Kabuki

Festival	Theatrical

Activity 2 – Matching Type

Directions: Match Column A to Column B. Write the correct answer in the space provided.

Column A	Column B
_____ 1. It is a shadow puppet play in Thailand.	A. Nang
_____ 2. Known as the City of Smiles.	B. Peking Opera
_____ 3. Sky lantern festivals	C. Panagbenga
_____ 4. The puppet-shadow play in Indonesia.	D. Nang Yai
_____ 5. It means “leather”.	E. Senakulo
_____ 6. Floating Lantern Festival	F. Bacolod City
_____ 7. The dramatization of the life and death of Jesus Christ.	G. Yi Peng
_____ 8. Sounds like “vaudeville”.	H. Loy Krathong
_____ 9. It is originated in China.	I. Wayang Kulit
_____ 10. A flower festival celebrated in Baguio City.	J. Bodabil
	K. Moro-moro

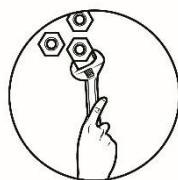


What I Have Learned

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

1. Ati-atihan Festival, a three-day celebration of masked ball in _____.
2. _____, a flower festival in the summer capital of the Philippines, Baguio City.
3. _____ is a re-enactment of how Jesus suffered and was crucified according to Christian dogma.
4. Negros Island's Masskara Festival, a carnival parade in which the people are wearing colorful and smiling _____.
5. Senakulo or Passion Play is the dramatization of the life and death of Jesus Christ and is usually presented as a community activity during _____ season.

6. The _____ is a type of melodrama, usually in three acts, that uses alternately spoken and sung words.
7. 'Ka' for song, 'bu' for dance, and 'ki' for _____.
8. _____ is celebrated nationwide by releasing lotus-shaped baskets decorated with candles and flowers onto the rivers and waterways throughout Thailand.
9. _____ is celebrated on the same day alongside Loy Krathong in Northern Thailand, especially in Chiang Mai.
10. _____ is a drama that between Christians and Moors conflict.



What I Can Do

Directions: Draw or paint an artwork. Select one of the festivals in Asia or any local festivals and show ideas that promote its culture and tradition.

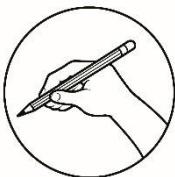
Materials:

- bond paper, size 8.5 x 13 inches (Long)
- pencils
- crayons or any painting materials

RUBRIC

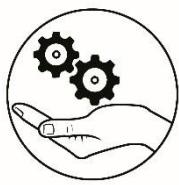
CRITERIA	5	4	3	2
Quality of artwork	All instructions were followed correctly.	1-2 instructions were not followed correctly.	3-4 instructions were not followed correctly.	Most of the instructions were not followed correctly.
Visual impact	Artworks conveys the idea and dimensions of landscapes.	Artworks mostly conveys the idea and dimensions of landscape.	Artwork somehow conveys the idea and dimensions of landscapes.	Artwork did not orderly convey the idea and dimensions of landscape.
Punctuality	Artworks was submitted on time.	Artwork was submitted 1 day late.	Artwork was submitted 2 days late.	Artwork was submitted 3 days late.
Neatness	Artwork's presentation was neat and orderly.	Artwork presentation was mostly neat and orderly.	Artwork presentation was somehow neat and orderly.	Artwork presentation was disorderly.

Descriptive Rating	Score/Points
Excellent	18 - 20
Very good	15 - 17
Good	11 - 13
Fair	9 - 10
Poor	8



Assessment

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



Additional Activities

Activity 1

Directions: Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. Be guided in the rubrics provided.

1. Give four famous festivals in the Philippines. Describe each.
2. How theatrical forms of selected festivals around the Asian region influence by history and culture?

Rubric for this Activity

Criteria	Outstanding 4	Satisfactory 3	Developing 2	Beginning 1	Rating
Content	Content indicates synthesis of ideas, in-depth analysis, and evidence critically thought and support for the topic.	Content indicates critical thinking and develops ideas with sufficient and firm evidence.	Content indicates thinking and reasoning applied with few thoughts on a few ideas.	Shows some thinking and reasoning but most ideas are underdeveloped and uncritical.	
Focus and details	There is one clear, well-focused topic. The main ideas are clear and are well supported by detailed and accurate information.	There is one clear, well-focused topic. The main ideas are clear but are not well supported by detailed information.	There is one topic. The main ideas are somewhat clear.	The topic and main ideas are not clear.	



Answer Key

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

WHAT I HAVE LEARNED	
1.	KALIBO, AKLAN
2.	PANGBENG
3.	SENAKULU
4.	MASKS
5.	LENTEN
6.	SARSUWELA
7.	ARTS/SKILLS
8.	LOY KRATHONG
9.	YI PENG
10.	MORO-MORO

WHAT MORE	
1.	D
2.	F
3.	G
4.	I
5.	A
6.	H
7.	E
8.	J
9.	B
10.	C

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

WHAT IN	
1.	RANGGOLI
2.	LANTERN
3.	TAIKO
4.	SHADOW PUPPET
5.	DIWALI LAMPS

WHAT I KNOW	
1.	BALI DANCE
2.	THEATER
3.	BALI DANCE
4.	MORIONES
5.	MASSKARA
6.	LANTERN
7.	FESTIVALS
8.	ATI ATIHAN
9.	LANTERNS
10.	MASSKARA
11.	THEATER
12.	BALI DANCE
13.	MORIONES
14.	PEKING OPERA
15.	KABUKI

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