

9

A Journey Through Western Music and Arts

Learner's Material

Art

Unit 1: Western Classical Art Traditions

This instructional material was collaboratively developed and reviewed by educators from public and private schools, colleges, and/or universities. We encourage teachers and other education stakeholders to email their feedback, comments, and recommendations to the Department of Education at action@deped.gov.ph.

We value your feedback and recommendations.

**Department of Education
Republic of the Philippines**

A Journey through Western Music and Arts – Grade 9

Music and Arts - Learner's Material

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WESTERN CLASSICAL ART

Traditions

Unit 1

UNIT 1

WESTERN CLASSICAL ART TRADITIONS

LEARNING AREA STANDARD

The learner demonstrates an understanding of basic concepts and processes in music and art through appreciation, analysis, and performance for his/her self-development, celebration of his/her Filipino cultural identity and diversity, and expansion of his/her world vision.

KEY - STAGE STANDARD

The learner demonstrates an understanding of **salient features of music and arts of the Philippines and the world** through appreciation, analysis, and performance for self-development, the celebration of Filipino cultural identity and diversity, and the expansion of one's world vision.

GRADE LEVEL STANDARD

The learner demonstrates an understanding of salient features of Western music and the arts from different historical periods through appreciation, analysis, and performance for self-development, the celebration of Filipino cultural identity and diversity, and the expansion of one's world vision.

CONTENT STANDARDS

- the learner demonstrates understanding of art elements and processes by synthesizing and applying prior knowledge and skills
- demonstrates understanding that the arts are integral to the development of organizations, spiritual belief, historical events, scientific discoveries, natural disasters/ occurrences, and other external phenomenon

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

- The learner performs/ participates completely in a presentation of a creative impression (verbal/ nonverbal) of a particular artistic period
- Recognizes the difference and uniqueness of the art styles of the different periods (techniques, process, elements, and principles of art)

INTRODUCTION

In this module you will learn that:

Even before humans learned to read and write they were already artists as manifested by the different archeological discoveries from the different parts of the world.

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. They portray human forms in a realistic and anatomically correct manner. Their art has a conservative form with a very complex detail.

Roman art developed as a new source of artistic creativity much more progressive than the conservative Greek art. The diversity of its form and its variety inspired the modern attitude in art.

Byzantine art was purposely made to glorify the Christian religion and to express its mystery. It is filled with spiritual symbolism, illustrates a love of splendor. It was a combination of Eastern (decorative art forms) and classical Western art (naturalistic art).

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. It was also greatly influenced by Byzantine art with a highly innovative and coherent style.

The basic characteristics of Gothic art styles reinforce symbolic meanings. The church symbolizes the transcendence of the soul, and the underlying philosophy is to create buildings of height and light.

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.

OBJECTIVES

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

- Analyze art elements and principles in the production of work following the style of Ancient art (Pre-historic and Egyptian Art), Classical Art (Greek and Roman Art), Medieval Art (Byzantine, Romanesque, Gothic)
- Identify distinct characteristics of arts during the different art periods.
- Identify representative artists from various art periods
- Reflect on and derive the mood, idea, or message emanating from selected artworks
- Determine the effectiveness of artworks by evaluating its utilization and combination of art elements and principles
- Use artworks to derive the tradition/history of an art period
- Compare the characteristics of artworks produced in the different art periods
- Create artworks guided by techniques and styles from different art periods
- Describe the influence of iconic artists belonging to western Classical art on the evolution of art forms
- Apply different media techniques and processes to communicate ideas, experiences, and stories showing the characteristics of Western Classical art traditions
- Evaluate works of art in terms of artistic concepts and ideas using criteria from the Western Classical art tradition
- Show the influence of Western Classical art traditions to Philippine art form
- Mount an exhibit using computed Western Classical art traditions

PRE-ASSESSMENT:

From the choices below, write the letters corresponding to the pictures on the Eras where they should belong.

Timeline Photo:

Pre-historic	Egyptian	Greek	Roman	Byzantine	Romanesque	Gothic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancient Art 1,500,000BC- 2,000BC	Classical Art 2,000BC-400BC	Medieval Art 400 BC-1,400 AD				

Choices:



a. Cave of Lascaux



b. Calyx-crater (mixing bowl)



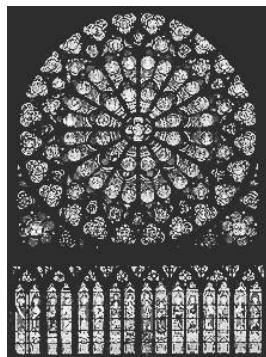
c. Enthrone Madonna and Child



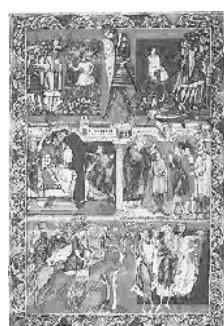
d. Hieroglyphics



e. Venus of
Willendorf



f. Rose window



g. The Morgan Leaf



h. Aphrodite (fresco)

Things to ponder:

1. How did you classify the different artworks into their respective periods?
2. What was your basis of classification?

WHAT TO KNOW

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

PRE-HISTORIC ERA

Pre-historic includes all human existence before the emergence of writing. Their art is of interest not only to the art historians but also to archeologists and anthropologists, for whom the art is only one clue – along with fossils, pollen, and other finds to an understanding of early human life and culture.

PAINTINGS FROM THE PRE-HISTORIC ERA

Their paintings were found inside the caves which may have been their way of communicating with each other. It may also be for religious or ceremonial purposes.

These paintings may be more an artifact of the archeological evidence than a true picture of humans' first created art.

Prehistoric drawings of animals were usually correct in proportion.



Cave of Lascaux, 1

5000-10000 B.C. – Stone Age Image from
Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library

The dominant features in the painting were large animals native in the region. It was discovered on September 12, 1940 and given statutory historic monument protection. The painting has nearly 2,000 figures composed mainly of animals, human figures, and abstract design. Some sections have been identified inside the cave such as: The Great Hall of the Bulls, The Lateral Passage, The Shaft of the Dead man, The Chamber of Engravings, The Painted Gallery, and the Chamber of Felines.

PAINTINGS FROM ANCIENT EGYPT

The purpose of Egyptian paintings is to make the deceased afterlife place pleasant. With this in mind, themes include journey to the underworld introducing the deceased to the gods of the underworld by their protective deities.

It emphasizes the importance of life after death and the preservation of the knowledge of the past.

Most paintings were highly stylized, symbolic, and shows profile view of an animal or a person. The main colors used were red, black, blue , gold, and green derived from mineral pigments that can withstand strong sunlight without fading.



The paintings of the walls on the tomb show events of the life of the king while he was still on earth and the scenes he expects to encounter in the underworld after his death.



Paintings from Sarcophagus of Tutankhamen XVIII dynasty
1362 A.D. - 1253 BC

(Images from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library)

PAINTINGS FROM CLASSICAL GREEK ERA

Paintings during the classical era were most commonly found in vases, panels, and tomb. They depict natural figures with dynamic compositions. Most of the subjects were battle scenes, mythological figures, and everyday scenes. They reveal a grasp of linear perspective and naturalist representation.

Most common methods of Greek painting:

1. **Fresco** - method of painting water-based pigments on a freshly applied plaster usually on a wall surfaces. Colors are made of ground powder pigments mixed in pure water, dried, and set with plaster to become a permanent part of the wall. Ideal for murals, durable, and has a matte style.
2. **Encaustic** - developed by Greek ship builders, who used hot wax to fill the cracks of the ship. Pigments (colors) were added and used to paint a wax hull.



Judgement of Paris

(370-330 B.C.)

(Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library)

Vase painting

Kerch Style also referred to as Kerch Vases are red, figured pottery named after the place where it was found.

Shapes commonly found are:

1. *pelike* (wine container)
2. *lekanis* (a low bowl with two horizontal handles and a low broad foot)
3. *lebes gamikos* (with high handles and lid use to carry bridal bath)
4. *krater* (bowl use for mixing wine and water)

Most common motifs were mostly scenes from the life of women (often exaggeratedly idyllic), mythological beings that were popular among the people of the black sea, or a scene from a mythical story or event. It used a technique called *polycromy*, a combination of different colors especially the brilliant ones in an artistic manner.

PANEL PAINTING

They are paintings on flat panels of wood. It can be either a small, single-pieced or several panels joined together. Most of the panel paintings no longer exist because of their organic composition.

The earliest known panel painting is the:



Pitsa Panel
(Archaic Period between 540 and 530 B.C.E.)
(Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library)

TOMB / WALL PAINTING

Tomb or wall painting was very popular during the classical period. It uses the method frescos in either **tempera** (water-based) or **encaustic** (wax). It has a sharp, flatly outlined style of painting and because it uses water-based materials, very few samples survived.

The image was painted using a true fresco technique with a limestone mortar. It depicts a symposium scene on the wall.



Tomb of the Diver
(Paestrum 480 BCE)
Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library

In tomb paintings, artists rely on the shade and hues of paint to create depth and life-like feeling.

PAINTINGS FROM THE ROMAN ERA

Most of the paintings in this era were copied or imitated from Hellenic Greek paintings. Fresco technique was used in brightly colored backgrounds; division of the wall into a multiple rectangular areas (tic-tac-toe design); multi-point perspective; and a *trompe-l'oeil* effect.

Roman paintings have a wide variety of subjects, animals, everyday life, still life, mythological subjects, portraits, and landscapes.

The development of landscape painting is the main innovation of Roman painting from Greek painting.

Mosaic

It is an art process where an image is created using an assemblage of small pieces of colored glass, stones, or other materials.

This technique is used for decorative art or interior decorations.



The full image is a Roman floor mosaic in the House of Fun Pompeii, dated 100 B.C. The whole mosaic depicts the battle between the armies of Alexander the Great and Darius III of Persia.

Head of Alexander

Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library

Fresco from the Villa of Mysteries
Pompeii 80 BC

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Pompejanischer_Maler_um_80_v._Chr._001.jpg





This fresco painting was believed to depict a ceremonial rite, either marriage or an initiation of a woman in a mystery cult.

Boscotrecase, Pompeii

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Pompejanischer_Maler_um_10_20_001.jpg

BYZANTINE PAINTING

The lively styles of paintings which had been invented in Greek and Rome lived on in Byzantium but this time for Christian subjects.



By the 11th century, the Greek and Oriental styles seem to blend together in magnificent, imposing images, which adorned the churches in large and small forms.

The court of Empress

Theodora, mosaic

6th century AD San Vitale, Ravenna

Theodora was an Asian Queen with dark eyes and hair with fierce expression;

Fresco from the Villa of Mysteries
Pompeii 80 BC

(Images from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library)



ROMANESQUE PAINTING

These are largely placed mosaics on the walls of the churches that follow a strict frontal pose.



Image from Treasures of the World,
1961 CCP Library

Christ in Majesty
Painting from the Church of Saint Clemente, Tahull,
Lerida Spain, c. 1123 Musue Nacional d'Art de
Catalunya, Barcelona

It has a remarkable variety of artistic traditions such as modeling and treatment of faces and draperies that follow Byzantine convention while the refreshingly decorative feeling comes from southern French styles. It also shows traces of *Mozarabic* influence (Arabize influence) through elongated oval faces, large staring eyes and long noses, figures against flat colored bands and heavy outlining.

Christ wears a greyish, white robe with a blue mantle. Underneath the *Mandorla* (Italian word for "almond," used to describe an enclosure surrounding holy figures in painting) is a black band with white writing. Each side of the center window are three arches resting on columns of capitals in green, red, and black and in between of the figures of Virgin Mary and five saints are columns of vertical, wavy line patterns. This mural painting has been moved to Barcelona and replaced by a replica.

PAINTINGS FROM THE GOTHIC ERA

Paintings have been confined in the illumination of manuscript pages and the painting of frescoes on the walls of churches in cosmopolitan style, elegant mannered, and sophisticated.



Image from Treasures of the World, 1961
CCP Library

Lady and the Unicorn tapestry

1506- 1513

Subjects usually depict popular legends and love stories. Patterns like *mille fleur* or thousand flowers show influence which may have been due to the Crusades.

Rose window from the North transept

about 1230

Stained glass windows were created to transform the vast stone interiors with warm and glowing color and at the same time to instruct Christians in their faith.

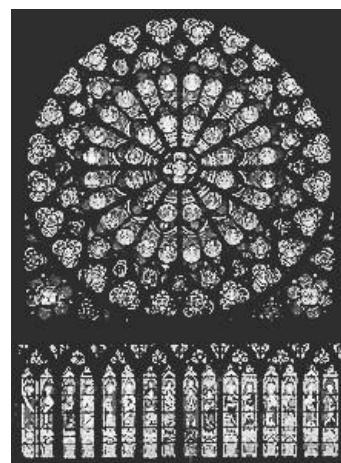


Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library



The Shepherd David

13th century, Gothic manuscript illustration

The painting shows some realistic details and naïve naturalism.

INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITY

To know how much you have learned from the discussion about the paintings of the Early Age, fill in the box with the characteristics and functions that would best describe the painting in every era/period.

Period/Era	Characteristics	Functions
Ancient Paintings Pre-historic Egyptian		
Classical Paintings Greek Roman		
Medieval Paintings Byzantine Romanesque Gothic		

SCULPTURES FROM THE EARLY AGE

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.

Frequently carving may have mythological or religious significance.

Venus of Willendorf

28,000 B.C.E. – 25,000 B.C.E

Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library

It is carved from limestone with excessively heavy breast and abdomen used as charm to ensure fertility.



Venus of Brasempouy

Musee d'Archéologie Nationale at Saint-Germain-en-laye

25,000 years old

Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library

A sculpture of a lady with the hood. It is a fragmentary ivory figurine from the Upper Paleolithic era that realistically represents the human face and hairstyle



SCULPTURES FROM THE EGYPTIAN ERA

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

The most common materials used for sculptures are wood, ivory, and stones.

Characteristics of the sculptures:

1. Symbolisms were heavily used to represent the gods. They were represented as composite creature with animal heads on human bodies
2. Relief compositions were arranged in horizontal lines to record an event or to represent an action.
3. Most of the time the gods were shown larger than humans, the kings larger than their followers, the dead larger than the living.
4. Empty spaces were filled with figures or hieroglyphics.
5. All individual components were all brought to the plane of representation and laid out like writing.



Queen Nefertiti, painted limestone

18th Dynasty, 1375-1357 BC

Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library

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

The Pharaoh Menkaure and his Queen, stone
4th Dynasty, 2548 - 2530 B.C.E.

Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library

- An example of portraits presented in rigid postures, and were simple and powerful with very little show of private emotion.



SCULPTURES FROM THE CLASSICAL PERIOD

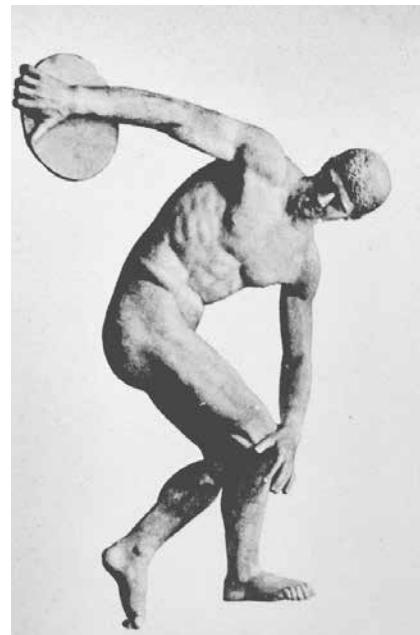
Greek Sculptures

Early Greek sculptures were tensed and stiff, their bodies were hidden within enfolding robes. After three centuries of experiments, Greek sculptures had finally evolved and showed all the points of human anatomy and proportion.

One of the most popular styles of the greek sculptures was the Hellenistic style. Hellenistic 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.

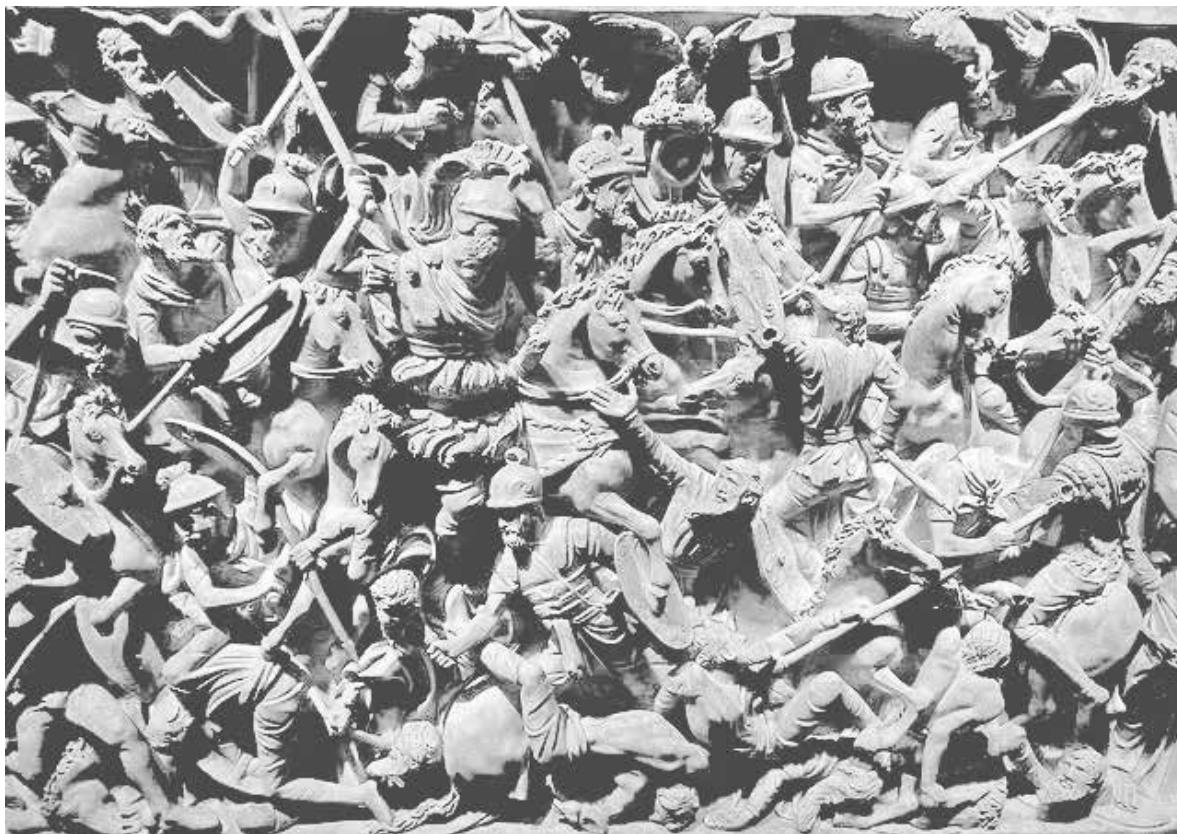
Myron; The Discobolus,
450 BC Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library

- 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

- Used for the burial of Roman General involved in the campaign of Marcus Aurelius
- The best known and most elaborate of all *sarcophagus* (It is a box-like funeral receptacle for a dead body. Comes from a Greek word *sark* meaning "flesh" and *phagein* meaning "to eat")
- It depicts battle scenes between Romans and Germans
- Carved in marble

Sarcopagus, from Cerveteri, c.
520 BCE, Museo Nazionale de Villa Giulia, Rome

Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library

- Made of Terra Cotta
- length 6'7" (2.06 m)
- a husband and wife are shown reclining comfortably, as if they were on a couch



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 a message is formed by taking the first letter, syllable, or word of different lines and putting them together) that contained a great theological significance.

The Barberini Diptych

- an early example of Byzantine Ivory work

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barberini_Ivory



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. These lightweight devotional images were usually carried during processions both inside and outside the churches.



Last Judgement

Tympanum (an architectural element within the arch or pediment) of the west portal, Cathedral of Saint-Lazare, Autun Burgundy France, c. 1120-35 by Gislebertus

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 more lively and realistic.



Resurrection of the Virgin

End of the 12th century Cathedral Amiens Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library

Choose two sculptures from the different era. Compare and contrast the two using the following indicators:

1. Name of Sculpture		
2. Period, and era when it was created		
3. Materials used		
4. The use of elements of arts in the sculpture (lines, shape, color, texture)		
5. The distinctive characteristic of the sculpture.		

ARCHITECTURE FROM THE EARLY AGE

Pre-Historic Architecture

Man has developed a form of architecture based on *megaliths* (a big rock) from the Greek word *lithos* ("stone") and *megas* ("big"). This architecture is made of huge stone blocks which were probably intended for burial.

Megalithic monuments have always ignited man's imagination. They provided plenty of legends and superstitions. During this era, stones and rocks were associated with divinity.

THREE MAIN TYPES OF MEGALITH STONES

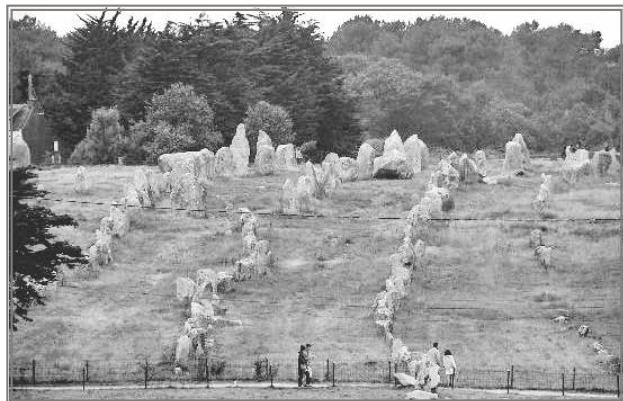
1. Menhir: a huge stone standing vertically on the ground, usually standing in the middle of the field or arranged in rows

<http://media-cdn.tripadvisor.com/media/photo-s/01/17/bf/d9/carnac.jpg>



2. Dolmens: The word *dolmen* originated from the expression *taol maen*, which means "stone table." These structures are in a form of table consisting of two huge standing stones supporting a horizontal giant stone. It is believed that it served as grave or as an altar.

http://images.search.yahoo.com/images/view;_ylt=A2KJkezWolRS9oYAGIKJzbkF;_ylu=X3oD-MTFxa2ghNzk3BHNIYwNzegRzbGsDaW1nBG9p-ZAMzZTiVlMGQ3N2M5OGFjn



3. *Cromlech*: a Brythonic word where *crom* means "bent" or "curved" and *llech* which means "slab" or "flagstones". Literally it is a circle of standing stones.

Stonehenge: best preserved megalithic site in Europe, a group of stones arranged in concentric circles, with a large external circle of *triliths* (Greek word meaning "three stones"), two internal circles built in a similar manner and altar-shaped stone in the center. It is a temple where rituals were held. The structure and the movement of the sun in the sky have a connection in terms of identifying the change of the seasons which helped the primitive man on their rituals and on their agricultural practices.



<http://www.timeforlearning.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/Stonehenge2.jpg>

EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE

This architectural style was developed during the pre-dynastic period 4,000BC.

Characteristics of Egyptian Architecture:

1. The structure has thick sloping walls with few openings to obtain stability.
2. The exterior and interior walls along with columns and piers were covered with hieroglyphics and pictorial frescoes and carvings painted in brilliant colors.
3. Ornamentations were symbolic including scarab (sacred beetle), solar disk, vulture, and common motifs (palm leaves, buds, flower of lotus, and papyrus plants)
4. Temples were aligned with astronomically significant events like *solstices* (comes from the Latin word *Sol*, meaning "sun" and *stitium* meaning "stoppage," as the sun appears to stand still on the first day of winter) and *equinox* (a time or date when day and night are of equal length) with precise measurements required in determining the moment of that particular event.

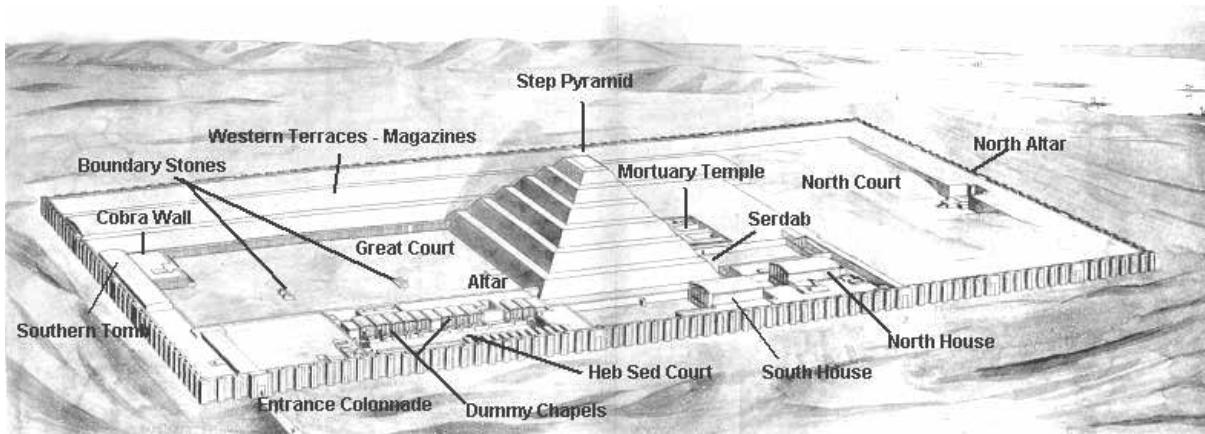
Pyramids of Giza

Are the most substantial ancient structures of the world. The three pyramids are the funerary structures of the three kings of the fourth dynasty (2575 to 2465 BC) namely:

Khufu (Cheops) whom the Great Pyramid was attributed to; *Khafa* (Chepre) whom the pyramid next to the Great Pyramid is attributed; and the smallest is attributed to *Menkaura* (Mycerinus).



These pyramids were made highly confusing and with many tunnels to create confusion for grave robbers.



Egyptian Temples were built to serve as places of residence for the gods. They also served as key centers for economic activity. Ancient temples were made of perishable materials like wood, reed matting, and mud brick. Their walls were covered with scenes that were carved onto the stone then brightly painted. Pharaoh fighting in the battles and performing rituals with the gods were the scenes found on the walls.

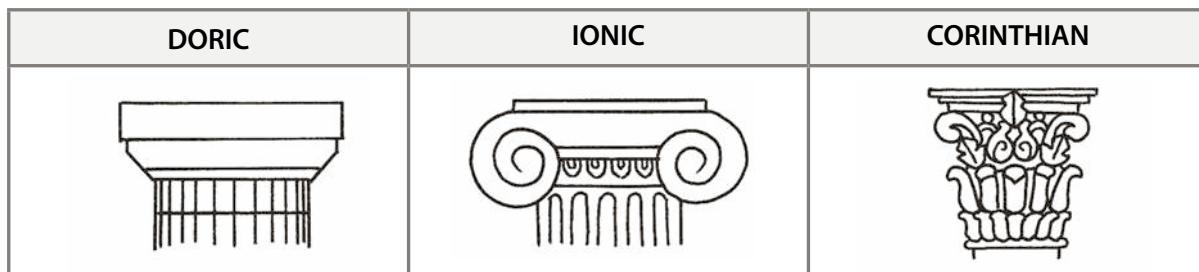
Mastaba

It is a type of Egyptian tomb in the form of a flat-roofed, rectangular structure with outward sloping sides. It was made of mud-bricks or stones.



GREEK ARCHITECTURE

Temples consisted of a central shrine or room in an aisle surrounded by rows of columns. These buildings were designed in one of three architectural style or orders:



The Parthenon

447-432 BC, Athens

The Greatest Classical temple, ingeniously engineered to correct an optical illusion. The columns were slightly contorted, swollen at the center and leaning inward to correct what would otherwise have been an impression of deadness and top heaviness.



ROMAN ARCHITECTURE

They built sturdy stone structures both for use and to perpetuate their glory.

The emperors erected huge halls and arenas for public games, baths, and procession. They built them of gigantic arches of stone, bricks and concrete, or with barrel vaults.

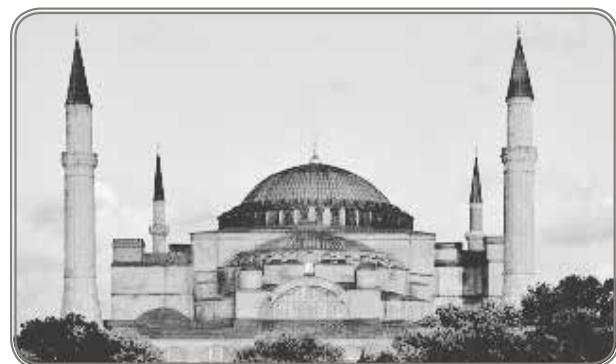
The Colosseum
AD 70-82, Rome

<http://www.colosseum.net/images/colosseum-entrance.jpg>



BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE

It has a lot in common with the early Christian architecture. Mosaic decoration was perfected by the Byzantines, as was the use of clerestory to bring light in from high windows. Byzantine's advancement in developing the dome created a new style in global architecture.



Hagia Sophia
Istanbul, 537 BC

Picture courtesy of planetearth 1293 blog
<http://4.bp.blogspot.com/>

Hagia Sophia means "Holy Wisdom." It narrates how a magnificent construction transformed from being a church, into a mosque and what is now known as the Hagia Sophia museum. One of the biggest domes ever created with 108 feet in diameter. Because of its grand size it can be seen from miles away.

ROMANESQUE ARCHITECTURE

The doorways of Romanesque's churches are often grand sculptured portals. Wood or metal doors are surrounded by elaborate stone sculptures arranged in zones to fit architectural elements.



**The groin-vaulted crypt of
Worcester Cathedral**

http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/74/Worcester_cathedral_031_crop.JPG/165px-Worcester_cathedral_031_crop.JPG

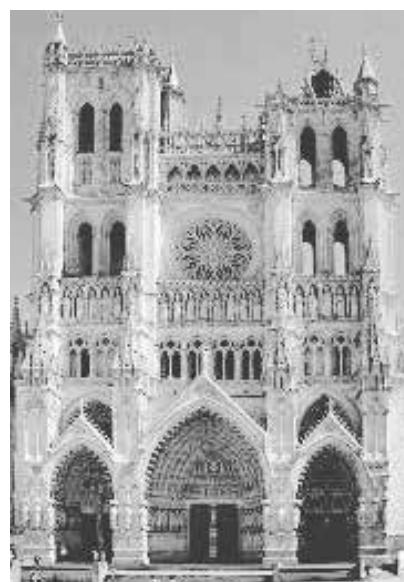
GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE

This design included two new devices: pointed arch which enabled builders to construct much higher ceiling vaults and stone vaulting borne on a network of stone ribs supported by piers and clustered pillars.

Cathedral of Chartres
Also known as the Notre Dame Cathedral
(1145-1260)

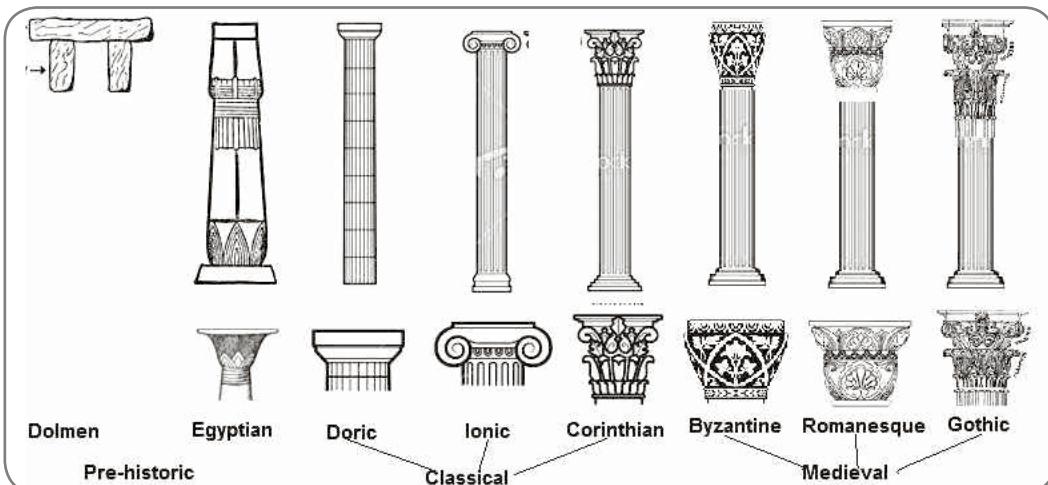
http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/74/Worcester_cathedral_031_crop.JPG/165px-Worcester_cathedral_031_crop.JPG

- Has rich architecture and design
- Splendid stained glass windows
- Thousands of sculptured figures



Activity 1: Analyze the different columns of the early age architecture

What are the distinctive characteristics of each column that shows the features of the era it was spread?



WHAT TO PROCESS

In every era that passed it leaves a remarkable contribution in the different forms of art that has shown a noticeable influence in the arts of the new world.

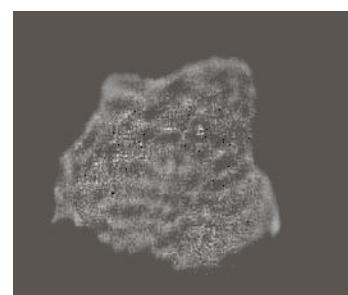
Try to create an example of art work that shows the influence from the different eras of the early age art.

Individual Activity: Rock my World

Experience how the pre-historic people were able to make an artwork all over the caves; create your own version of cave art using a stone as your canvass or working material and another stone as your medium to make your artwork.

Materials

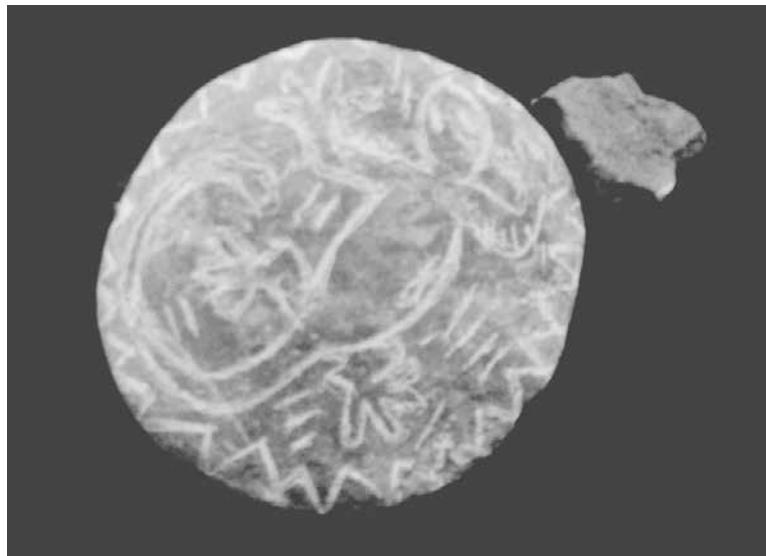
flat rock of any shape
rocks with sharp edges



Original artwork and image by: J.C. Mendoza 2013

Procedure

1. Using the sharp edged rock, scratch the flat rock with your desired design.
2. Put varnish using a mixture of white glue diluted in water to preserve your design on the rock.
3. Design should reflect the characteristic of a pre-historic artwork.
4. You may also use the themes, motifs, or patterns that show your regional identity.



Original artwork and image by: J.C. Mendoza 2013

RUBRIC

Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
1. Composition and design ➢ Showed the theme and motifs of prehistoric art.					
2. Process ➢ Followed the instruction in doing the activity ➢ Maintained cleanliness in the working area					

3. Materials used ➤ Used proper materials and tools prescribed in the activity				
4. Materials used ➤ Established good relationship with classmates while doing the activity. ➤ Showed enjoyment while doing the activity.				
5. Overall look of the artwork ➤ Showed the overall characteristic of a pre-historic art.				
Total				

Individual Activity: **Light Me Up**

The ancient Romans used stained glass in their villas and palaces. During the medieval time it has been one of the prominent features of every cathedral built using the Christian themes and symbolisms.

In this activity create an example of a stained glass that has practical use.

Materials

- big empty glass bottle
- black permanent marker
- acrylic paint
- paint brush
- white glue
- water
- tee light candle

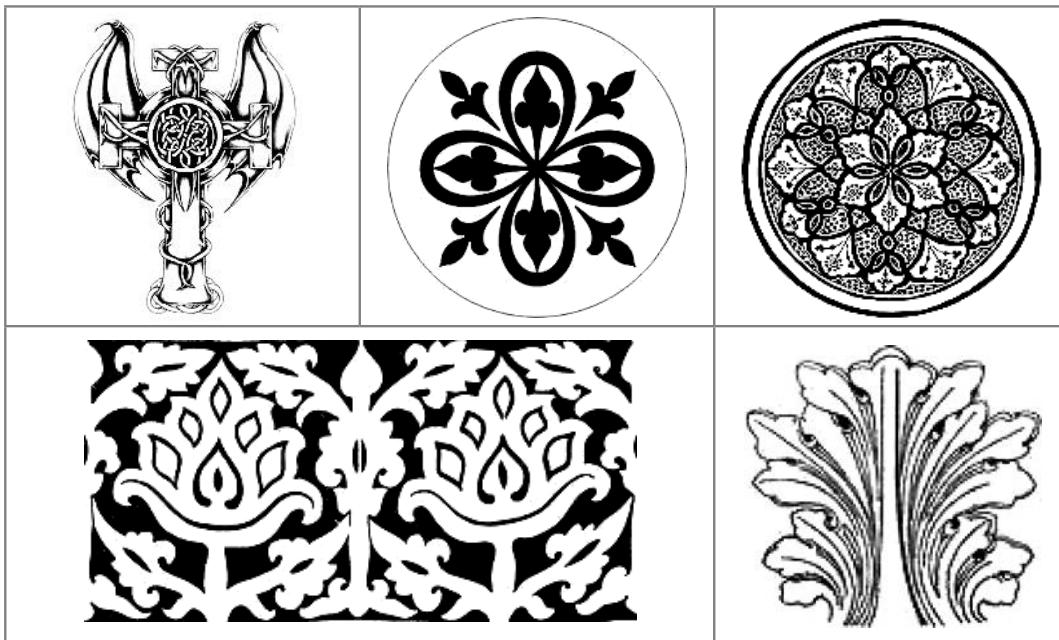


Original artwork and image by: J.C. Mendoza 2013

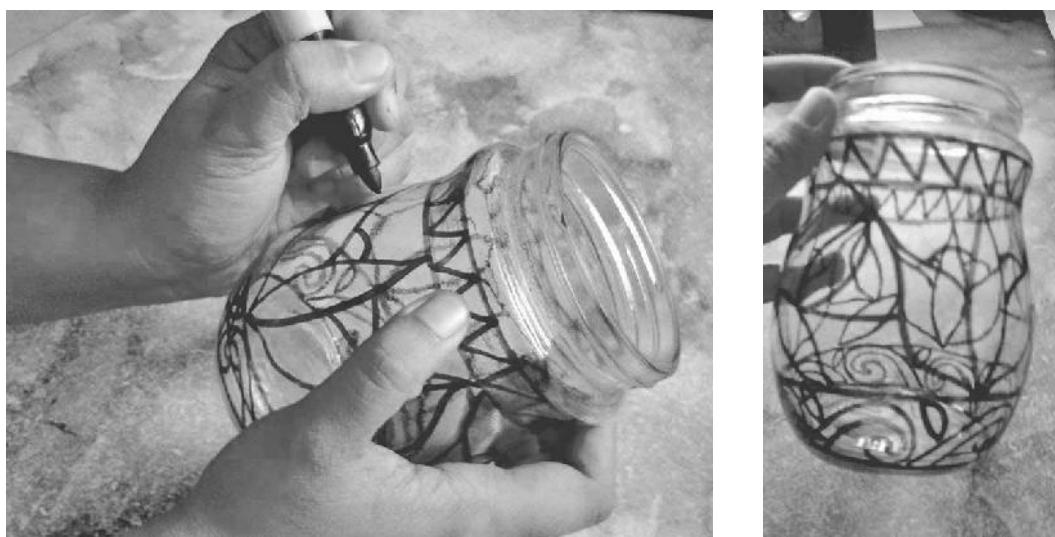
Procedure:

1. Choose a design for your “stained glass” bottle candle holder. It should be relevant with the medieval themes and symbolisms.

Design samples for stained glass; you may also use the themes, motifs and patterns that promotes your region.



2. Trace your design outside the bottle using the permanent black marker.
Your outline should be bold and thick.



Original artwork and image by: J.C. Mendoza 2013

3. Color your design using acrylic paint.



Original artwork and image by: J.C. Mendoza 2013

4. After coloring, re-outline your design with black marker to make the outline precise and visible.



Original artwork and image by: J.C. Mendoza 2013

5. After coloring and re-outlining your design, apply a glaze composed of white glue diluted in water.
6. Place a small candle inside the bottle and light it up so you can see the stained glass effect.

RUBRIC

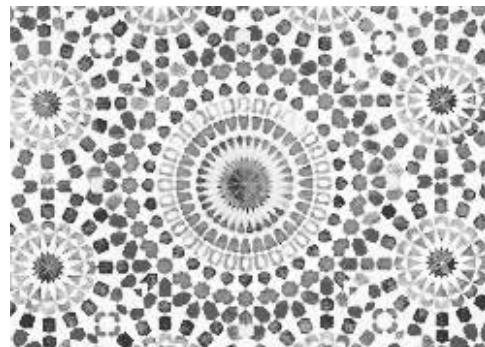
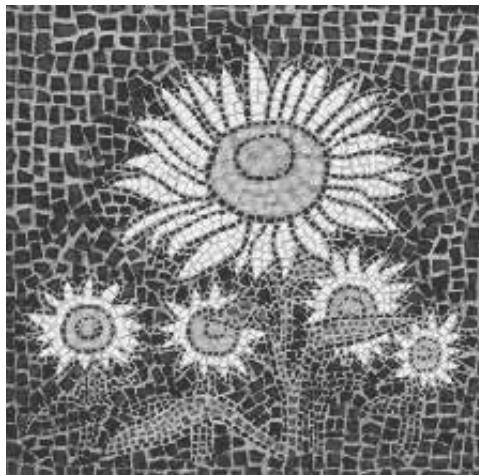
Criteria	5	4	3	2	1
	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
1. Composition and design: ➢ Showed the theme and motifs of medieval stained glass					
2. Process: ➢ Followed the instruction in doing the activity ➢ Maintained cleanliness in the working area					
3. Materials used: ➢ Used proper materials and tools prescribed in the activity					
4. Behavior: ➢ Established good relationship with classmates while doing the activity ➢ Showed enjoyment while doing the activity					
5. Overall look of the artwork: ➢ Depicted a medieval look on the stained glass					
Total					

Individual Activity: **Mosaic Greeting Cards**

The ancient Greeks were the first to manufacture mosaics. It was made of pebbles usually black and white used in the floor and pathways. Typically, pebbles are triangular or square applied with mortar or other adhesive to create floor and wall mosaics.

Mosaic is the art of creating images with an assemblage of small pieces of colored glass, stone, or other materials. It is a technique of decorative art or interior decoration.

Design Samples for Mosaic Arts



Materials

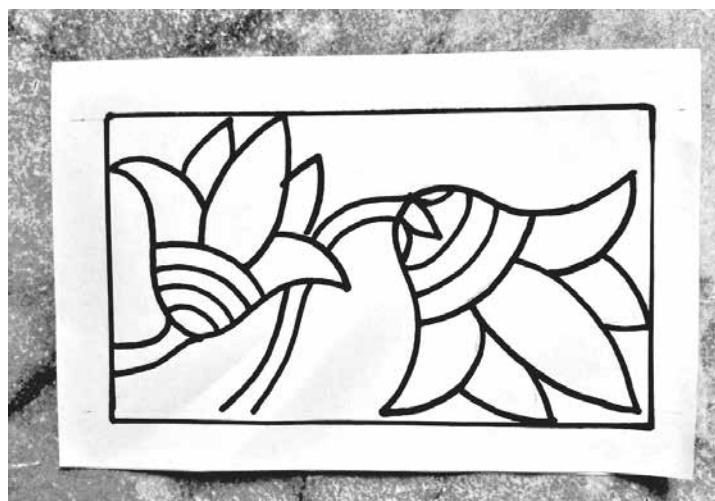
- recycled candy wrapper
- scissors
- glue
- ruler
- card board



Original image by: J.C. Mendoza 2013

Procedure

1. Create your design for your greeting card mosaic.



Original image by: J.C. Mendoza 2013

2. Clean the recycled candy wrapper that you will use for your mosaic.
3. Cut your candy wrapper into small squares, rectangles, or circles.
4. Start pasting your candy wrappers into your design.

RUBRIC

Criteria	5	4	3	2	1
	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
1. Composition and design: ➢ Showed the theme and motifs of medieval stained glass.					
2. Process: ➢ Followed the instruction in doing the activity ➢ Maintained cleanliness in the working area					
3. Materials used: ➢ Used proper materials and tools prescribed in the activity					
4. Behavior: ➢ Established good relationship with classmates while doing the activity ➢ Showed enjoyment while doing the activity.					
5. Overall look of the artwork: ➢ Depicted a medieval look on the stained glass					
Total					

Individual Activity: Ivory Carving

Some important Byzantine sculptures are the diptychs and boxes carved in ivory. Used for the realization of objects of luxury and religious use, preferred by the elites of Constantinople, and brought from places such as Egypt and India.

Materials

- soft bar soap
- sharp tools
- carbon paper



Procedure:

1. Draw your design on a sheet of paper, actual size of the soap you are going to use. Use the first letter of your name as your subject and establish your design with Byzantine motif.
2. Transfer your design to the soap by tracing it with a carbon paper underneath.



3. Make sure the carbon paper and your design are secure so that, they will not move while tracing your design



Original artwork and image by: J.C. Mendoza 2013

4. Start carving your design using sharp tools.

Note: Be careful in doing this activity.



Original artwork and image by: J.C. Mendoza 2013



Original artwork and image by: J.C. Mendoza 2013

RUBRIC

Criteria	5	4	3	2	1
	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
1. Composition and design: ➢ Showed the theme and motifs of medieval stained glass.					
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4. Behavior: ➢ Established good relationship with classmates while doing the activity ➢ Showed enjoyment while doing the activity.					
5. Overall look of the artwork: ➢ depicts a medieval look on the stained glass					
Total					

WHAT TO UNDERSTAND

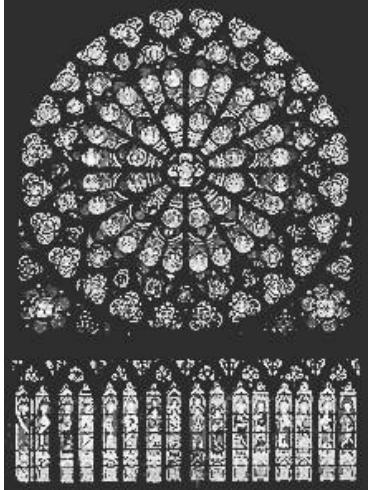
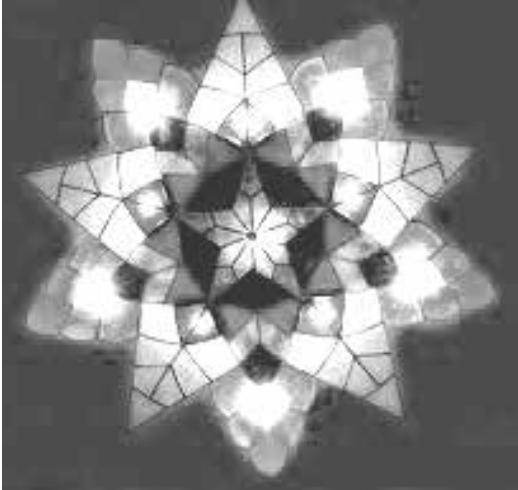
Prehistoric to Medieval arts has very rich characteristics, have specific functions in people's lives and beliefs, are very modern and accurate in their designs and became the key in understanding how the people in the early age lived their lives.

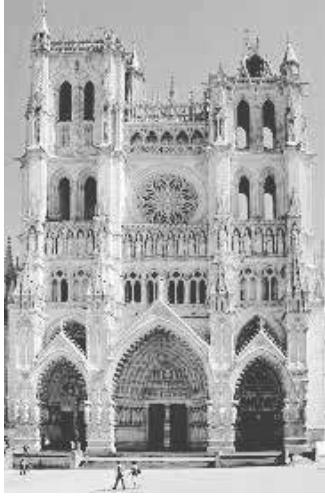
Try to relate some famous artworks of the early age to some Philippine artworks and reflect how they have in common or how they can be associated with each other.

Individual Activity

Early Age Art forms	Philippine Art Forms
	
<p>Tutankhamen's inner coffin from the tomb of Tutankhamen, Valley of the Kings Dynasty 18, 1336/5-1327 BCE.</p> <p>Gold inlaid with glass and semi-precious stones, Height 6'7/8" (1.85m)</p> <p>Egyptian Museum, Cairo</p>	<p>Manunggul Jar 895-775 BC Manunggul Cave, Lipuun Pt., Palawan</p> <p>Secondary burial jar</p>
<p>Characteristics:</p>	
<p>Function:</p>	

Early Age Art forms	Philippine Art Forms
 A small, pale limestone figurine of a woman, known as the Venus of Willendorf. She has a large, rounded head with short hair, a prominent nose, and full lips. Her body is very rounded, with large breasts and hips. She is shown from the waist up, with her arms bent at the elbows and hands held close to her body.	 A dark, carved wood figure of a seated human form, known as a Bul-ol. It depicts a person sitting cross-legged with their hands resting on their knees. The figure has a simple, stylized face and a textured body.
Venus of willendorf Austria c. 22,000 -21,000 BCE	Bul- ol Igorot's carved wood idol used to guard their crops
limestone height 4 ¾" (11cm) Naturhistorishes Museum, Vienna Austria	
Characteristics:	
Function:	

Early Age Art forms	Philippine Art Forms
 A black and white photograph of a Gothic rose window. The window features a circular design with multiple layers of tracery, radiating from a central circular opening. The glass panes appear to have floral or geometric patterns. <p data-bbox="302 848 677 883">Rose Window of Notre Dame</p> <p data-bbox="202 945 761 1013">Gothic architectural style and being divided into segments by stone mullions and tracery</p>	 A black and white photograph of a traditional Pampanga Capiz lantern. It is a large, multi-tiered lantern made of translucent shells, creating a star-like or flower-like shape. The light inside the lantern is visible through the shell panels. <p data-bbox="920 848 1252 883">Pampanga's Capiz lantern</p>
Characteristics:	
Function:	

Early Age Art forms	Philippine Art Forms
 A black and white photograph of the Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris, France. The image shows the western facade with its two towers and intricate Gothic architectural details, including pointed arches and flying buttresses.	 A black and white photograph of the San Sebastian Church in Intramuros, Manila, Philippines. The church features a prominent facade with a large rose window and two tall, thin spires.
Notre Dame Cathedral, France	San Sebastian Church, Philippines
Characteristics:	Function:

Individual Activity: My Dream House!

If you were given a chance to design your dream house, how would you like it to be? Choose from the different architectures that we discussed and use it as inspiration for your dream house.

Explain the reason for choosing that style. What are the distinctive characteristics of that architectural design that will be visible in your own dream house?

WHAT TO TRANSFER

Group Activity: Mount an Exhibition

- Gather all your artworks on the different activities that you had processed and mount an exhibition.
- On mounting your exhibition consider the following:
 1. The theme of the exhibit (Art of the Early Age)
 2. Exhibit area
 - Location of your exhibition
 - Arrangement of your artworks
 - Decorations of the exhibit area based on the themes
 3. Information
 - Description of your art work (title, materials, technique, media)
 - Site the inspiration of your art work (period)

RUBRICS

Criteria	5	4	3	2	1
	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
1. Composition and design: ➢ Showed the theme and motifs of medieval stained glass					
2. Process: ➢ Followed the instruction in doing the activity ➢ Maintained cleanliness in the working area					
3. Materials used: ➢ Used proper materials and tools prescribed in the activity					
4. Behavior: ➢ Established good relationship with classmates while doing the activity ➢ Showed enjoyment while doing the activity.					
5. Overall look of the artwork: ➢ depicts a medieval look on the stained glass					
Total					

SUMMARY

Prehistoric art is not easy to understand. These artworks are clues for archeologists in understanding the Stone Age civilization. Archeologists are given a peek into the minds of the primitive people through their art works and find out what they have experienced to produce those pictures.

The characteristics of Egyptian art are a combination of geometric regularity and keen observation of nature. Their art were classified into three: first art used in the home—furniture, jewelry, musical instruments, and many more; second, art used in the dead – tombs, masks mummy cases, and wrapping for the body; third, art was created for the gods and their priest and kings—in temples, paintings, statues.

Greek art style was a taste of Western realism or “naturalism.” Artists have studied anatomy, physics and optics, as well as techniques of carving, painting, building, gold-working, and ceramics.

Roman artists tried to reproduce the world around them as realistically as they could. Their architecture was designed to reflect the power of the city and to create in all people an awe of its imperial power. Roman art is a reflection of mixture of borrowed cultures fused together with local traditions to form their own styles and traditions.

Byzantine art was the meeting place for the Greek and oriental culture.

Romanesque style first evolved in the first third of the 12th century. It is a complete realization of religious and social functions and had an architectural program with a wealth of sculptural decoration subordination to the architectural frame.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Ancient – dating from remote period; of great age; very old

Aristocratic – a member of a ruling class or of the nobility

Corinthian – elegantly or elaborately ornate

Dolmens – consisting of two or more large, upright stones set with a space in between and capped by a horizontal stone

Doric – one of the five classical orders of architecture, typically characterized by a flute column having as a capital convex circular molding supporting a square slab or abacus

Elaborated – intricate and rich in details

Encaustic – a paint consist of pigment mixed with beeswax and fixed with heat after its application

Era – a period of time as reckoned from a specific date serving as the basis of its chronological system.

Fresco – a technique of painting on a wall using a moist plaster surface with colors ground up in water or a limewater mixture.

Hellenistic – relating to or a characteristic of the classical Greek Civilization from the death of Alexander the Great to the accession of Augustus

Hieroglyphics – a system of writing using picture symbols used in ancient Egypt.

Ionic – one of the five classical orders of architecture, characterized by fluted columns and capitals with scroll- like ornaments

Mastaba – an ancient Egyptian tomb with a rectangular base, sloping sides and flat roofs.

Medieval – relating to middle ages

Megaliths – a very large stones used in the pre historic architectures

Menhir – an upright monumental stone, standing by itself or in a group

Mille fleur – literally means thousand flowers

Mosaics- a design or decoration made up of small pieces of colored glass, stone etc.

Mythological figures – creatures, Gods, and animals in the Mythology

Naturalism – factual or realistic representation

Outline – a line by which a figure or object is defined or bounded

Pigments – a substance used in coloring,

Pillars – a slender, freestanding, vertical support; a column

Portraits – a painting, drawing, sculpture, photography, or other likeness of an individual especially the face.

Pyramids – a massive monument of an Ancient Egypt having a rectangular base and four triangular faces culminating in a singular apex, built over around a crypt or tomb.

Realistic – relating to representation of objects, action, or social as they actually are

Sarcophagus – a stone coffin, often inscribed or decorated with sculpture

Scarab – sacred beetle

Sophisticated – complex and intricate

Stained glass – colored glass used to form decorative or pictorial designs

Stonehenge – an ancient megalithic monument in Southern England; probably used in rituals

Symbolism – use symbols to represent ideas or qualities

Taol maen – stone tables

Terracotta – a type of fired clay, typically of brownish red color and unglazed, used as ornamental building materials and in modeling.

Tomb – a large vault used for burying the dead.

Triliths – Greek word meaning three stones

Trompe-l'oeil – a style of painting in which things are painted in a way that makes them look like real objects

Vaults – a roof in the form of an arch or a series of arches

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