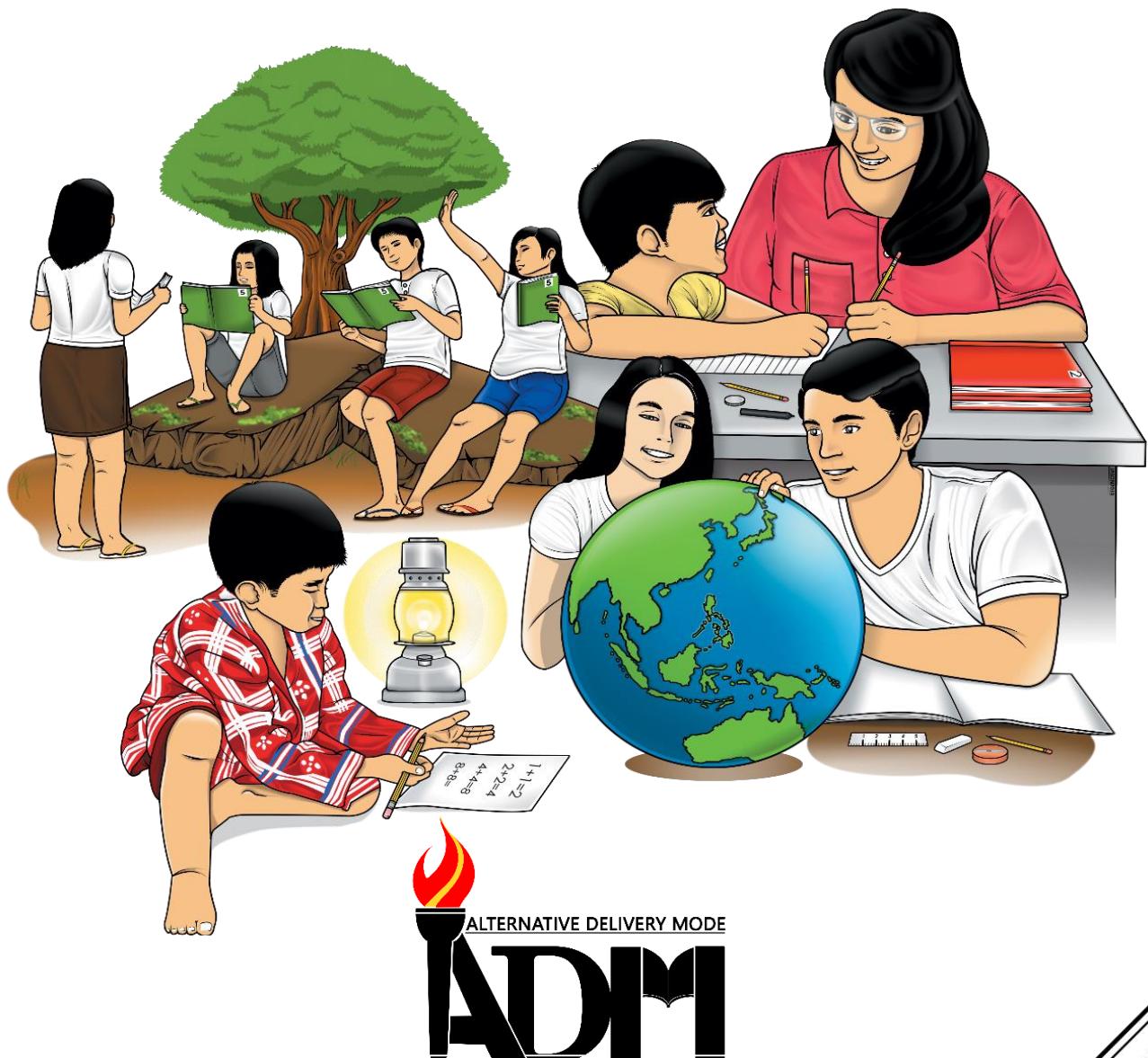


# Arts

## Quarter 3 – Module 8: History and Tradition of South, Central and West Asian Arts



**Arts – Grade 8**

**Alternative Delivery Mode**

**Quarter 3 – Module 8: History and Tradition of South, Central and West Asian Arts**

**First Edition, 2021**

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Published by the Department of Education

Secretary: Leonor Magtolis Briones

Undersecretary: Diosdado M. San Antonio

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**Printed in the Philippines by**

**Department of Education – Caraga Region**

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**8**

# **Arts**

**Quarter 3 – Module 8:  
History and Tradition 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.

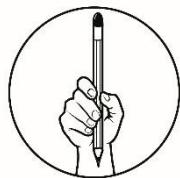
Thank you.



# ***What I Need to Know***

This is a journey where you are encouraged to actively participate in every activity in this module. You are expected to develop an understanding about the elements that derived from the tradition and history of South, Central and West Asian Arts. This module will be a tool to guide learners in various learning circumstances that they may encountered as the lesson progress.

After going through this module, you are expected to derive elements from traditions/history of a community for one's artwork. **(A8PR-IIIIf-2)**



# ***What I Know***

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

6. Which country produces the most unique and beautiful carpets in the world?
- A. India
  - B. Kazakhstan
  - C. Kyrgyzstan
  - D. Turkmenistan
7. What images are created by removing part of the rock surface by incising, picking and carving?
- A. Calligraphy
  - B. Carving
  - C. Hieroglyphs
  - D. Petroglyphs
8. What do you call the homespun silk used for beautiful dresses worn by Turkmen and women?
- A. Calligraphy
  - B. Diyas
  - C. Keteni
  - D. Shyrdaks
9. Where can one derive his/her inspiration in making artwork?
- A. Nature
  - B. History
  - C. Community
  - D. All of the above
10. Which of the following best describes the art of West Asia?
- A. Traditional art involves techniques that the people have mastered from the latter era.
  - B. West Asian art is created using materials that are naturally found within the locality.
  - C. West Asian Art is rich in cultural heritage that is shown in its various regional art forms such as embroidery, ceramics, etc.
  - D. West Asian art is highly dependent on its religious origin. They even regard art as means of communicating to the other world.
11. Diwali is an exciting and colorful holiday. Why do Hindus burn special Diyas?
- A. They believe that Shiva will give them abundant blessings.
  - B. They believe that burning Diyas will give them good harvest.
  - C. They believe that Lakshmi cannot enter a house which is not lit up.
  - D. None of the above.
12. How will you describe Rangoli of India?
- A. Rangoli is a 2-dimensional traditional art of India.
  - B. Rangoli is an ancient art that varies in shape and in purpose.
  - C. Rangoli is a traditional art of India that has been modernized in the use of different patterns.
  - D. Rangoli makes use of designs and motifs based on nature. It also includes geometric patterns.

Look at the given picture below and choose the answer that best describes the elements of arts present in the picture.



13. Shape

- A. It uses organic shapes only.
- B. It gives a flat appearance that gives it 3-D effect.
- C. The image plays a supple effect that makes it surreal in eyes of the viewers.
- D. It makes use of geometric shapes such as circles and ovals as well as organic shapes to give emphasis on the movement of the object.

14. Space

- A. It gives a 3-D effect
- B. The subject is close to the viewer.
- C. The picture shows a perspective view of the subject.
- D. It makes use of geometric shapes such as circles and ovals as well as organic shapes to give emphasis on the movement of the object.

15. Line

- A. It is two dimensional.
- B. It gives a flat appearance that gives it 3-D effect.
- C. Colors are bright and cheerful to the eyes of the viewer.
- D. It makes use of geometric shapes such as circles and ovals as well as organic shapes to give emphasis on the movement of the object.

# Lesson 1

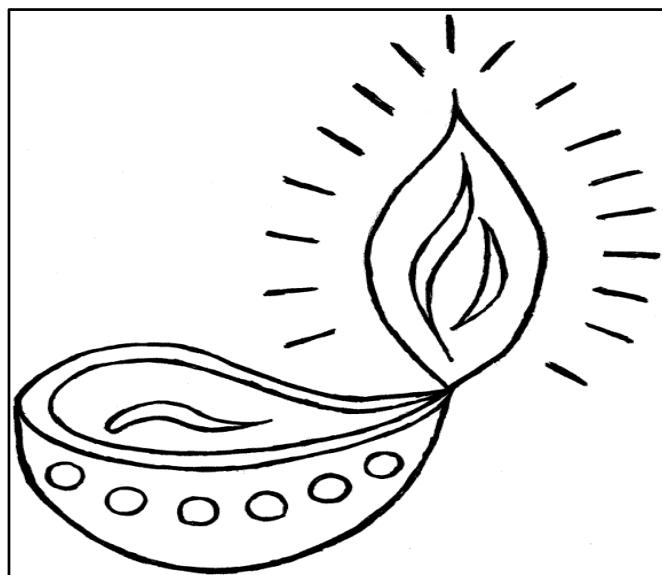
# History and Traditions of South, Central and West Asian Arts

Art is practically everywhere and it may be derived from the different aspects of a community may it be ethnicity, language, history and culture. In this lesson, you will discover how these aspects bring about art.



## What's In

In the your previous lesson, you were taught how to create your own Diwali mobile. On a separate sheet of paper, sketch or draw your own design of Diwali and color it. After, answer the questions below.



### Guide questions:

1. What did you feel while designing your Diwali?
2. Does your work reflect how you feel?
3. What other things inspired you in making your design?



# What's New

Lines, colors, shapes, balance and repetition are elements of arts that can give more meaning and significance to a particular artwork. Undeniably, the art forms of Central Asia are indeed unique in many ways. It is mostly inspired by the living traditions and culture of the people from generation to generation.

## Activity 1

**Picture Analysis:** Describe the elements of art visible from the given picture and cite its place of origin. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1.



Ajanta Cave of Maharashtra

Source: <https://www.pinterest.ph/pin/487725834621244950/>

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2.



Shyrdaks

Source: <https://www.advantour.com/kyrgyzstan/culture/carpets/shyrdak.htm>

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3.



Ziggurat

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ziggurat#/media/File:Ancient\\_ziggurat\\_at\\_Ali\\_Air\\_Base\\_Iraq\\_2005.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ziggurat#/media/File:Ancient_ziggurat_at_Ali_Air_Base_Iraq_2005.jpg)

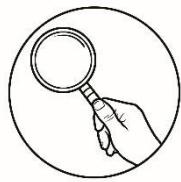
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# What is It

Daily lives and activities of Central Asia and West Asia greatly influenced their forms of arts and crafts. Peculiarity in their artworks which flourished from their cultural history is evident.

## Arts of South Asia

### Ancient Period

Bronze and copper are evident in Indian art. These materials are used to show how surface texture represents vigour. Indian art is also known for its strong patterns and designs that conform to its modern and traditional forms.

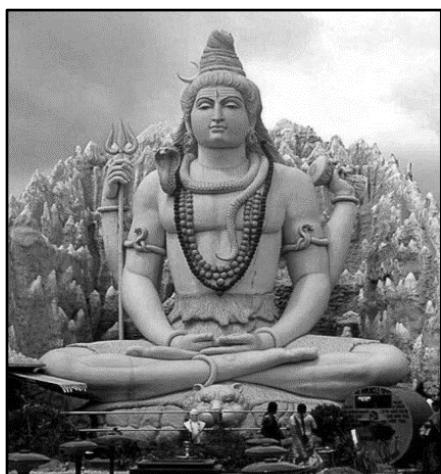


The Ajanta Caves of Maharashtra is the first Buddhist rock-cut cave monument that dates back from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century

BCE to the 600 CE. It has 29 caves decorated with architectural details, sculptures and paintings. It includes paintings and sculptures considered to be masterpieces of Buddhist religious art, as well as frescoes that are reminiscent of the Sigiriya paintings in Sri Lanka.

Ajanta Cave

Source: <https://www.pinterest.ph/pin/487725834621244950/>



### Classical Period

Shiva is a cosmic-dancer represented by a four-armed figure. He is called "The destroyer". Hindus believe that he has the power to create, protect, and destroy the universe and the source of both bad and evil. He is represented as a man with a serpent around his neck, adorned with crescent moon. He also has a hair that represents the Ganges river, a third-eye on his forehead, a trident as his weapon and a damaru drum.

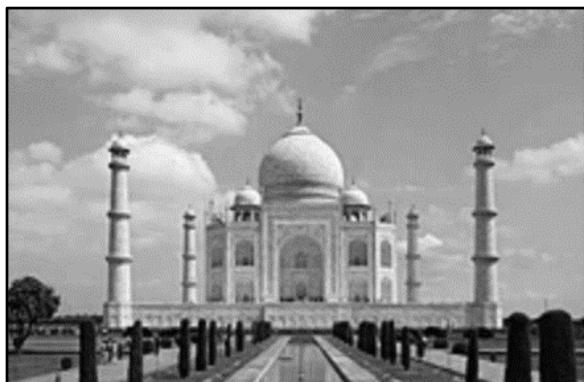
Shiva

Source: Wikipedia

## **Islamic Ascendancy 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**



Taj Mahal

Source: [https://warnerbros.fandom.com/wiki/Taj\\_mahal](https://warnerbros.fandom.com/wiki/Taj_mahal)

The Mogul period has a unique Indo-Islamic architectural style that was derived from the patronage of Mogul emperors of Northern and Central India from the 16th to the 18th century. The architectural design is symmetrical and made of decorative alloy. The Moguls were also renowned for creating finely-made gardens.

Taj Mahal, a mausoleum built in 1632 by Shah Jahan in memory of his wife, is the finest architecture during Mogul period. It combines Persian, Indian, and Islamic styles. It is made of white marble that reflects hues according to the intensity of sunlight or moonlight.

**Diwali** is celebrated by Hindus in India and all around the world in October and in November. It is the Hindu New Year and is either a three-day or five-day holiday depending on where you come from.

It is a very exciting and colorful holiday, where homes are cleaned to welcome the New Year and windows are opened so that the Hindu goddess of wealth, Lakshmi, can enter. Hindus believe that she cannot enter a house which is not lit up, so every household burns special Diwali clay lamps called “diyas” to light the way for the goddess. This is why the holiday is also known as the “Festival of Lights”.



Diwali Hindu Festival

Source: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Diwali-Hindu-festival>



*Source: Wikipedia*

**Rangoli** is one of the most beautiful and most pleasing art forms of India. It comes from the words “rang” which means “color” and “aavali” which means “colored creepers” or “row of colors”. Rangoli is the art of making designs or patterns on the walls of the floor of the house using finely ground white powder along with different colors. Numerous households in the Indian subcontinent make use of rangoli designs for decorating the courtyard of their houses.

The traditional form of rangoli made use of designs and motifs based on nature, such as mangoes, creepers, flowers, swans, peacock, etc. Even barks of trees, leaves, indigo plant, etc. were used. These days, synthetic dyes have more or less replaced natural dyes.

## Arts of Pakistan

Pakistani architecture is divided into four recognized periods:

- Pre-Islamic
- Islamic
- Colonial
- Post-colonial



Mohenjo Daro

*Source: Wikipedia*



Kot Diji

*Source: Wikipedia*

Various structures were built during different times and periods. Some of them still exist in the present time like Mohenjo Daro and Kot Diji. Mohenjo Daro was the largest settlement of ancient Indus. Kot Diji, a fort built on the ridge of a steep narrow hill has also been well-preserved.



Truck Art of Pakistan

Source: <https://dunyanews.tv/en/Pakistan/477761-Truck-art-brings-pride-to-Pakistan>

Across Pakistan, brightly colored flamboyant trucks designed with images of idealized landscapes, famous personalities, flower and trees turned village lanes, city streets and long distance highways into a gallery without walls: a free-form, kaleidoscopic exhibition in motion. Other arts of Pakistan include painted chest and jars.

## Arts of West Asia



Metalwork craftsman hammering a design

Source: Grade 8 Learner's Module Grade 8 Arts



A Lebanese man sculpting soap blocks

Source: Grade 8 Learner's Module Grade 8 Arts

West Asia is abundant with cultural heritage that reflects its rich art forms such as embroidery, ceramics, wood carving, and calligraphy.



Ziggurat

Source: Wikipedia



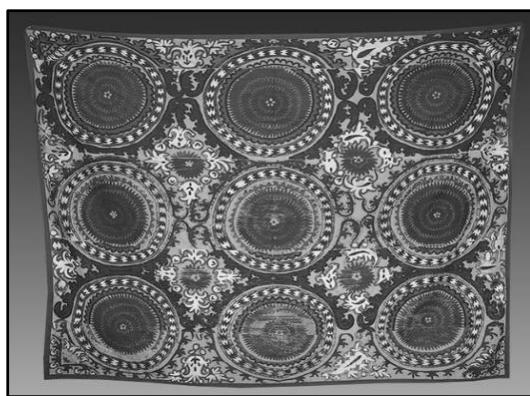
Persian rugs

Iran is known for its temple in ancient Mesopotamia called the Ziggurat. It has the form of a terraced compound of successively receding stories. Persians have an exceptional craftsmanship in weaving carpets and silken textile which have a variety of utilitarian and symbolic purpose for home use, local sale, and export.

Persian carpets and rugs of various types were woven in parallel by nomadic tribes in village and town workshops and by royal court manufactories alike. As such, they represent miscellaneous, simultaneous lines of tradition and reflect the history of Iran and its various peoples.

## Arts of Central Asia

### **Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Tajikistan**



Uzbekistan is known for its printed cloth, printed tablecloths, curtains, bedspreads, shawls, and various coverlets that were used in their daily lives.

Kazakhstan's visual art is relatively young. In ancient times, nomads used to draw on rocks and today, these petroglyphs can be found throughout the country.

Tajiks have been making fabrics, utensils, musical instruments, carpets, furniture, jewelries, and many other things for many centuries. Carving is mostly present in architectural monuments, household structures and objects, musical instruments, and souvenirs.

Suzani is a type of embroidered and decorative tribal textile made in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and other Central Asian countries. Suzani is from the Persian *Suzan* which means "needle". The art of making such textiles in Iran is called *Suzankāri* (needlework).

### **Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan**

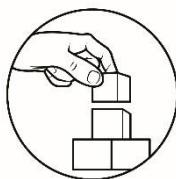
Turkmenistan is known for its unique and beautiful carpets. Turkmen carpets are traditionally woven out of wool, cotton and silk by women, using horizontal looms. The method of weaving has been modernized, but the beauty and quality of fabrics remain. They are also the source of *ketene*- a homespun silk that is used for the beautiful dresses worn by Turkmen women on special occasions.

Kyrgyz women produce a wide range of textiles, mostly from the felt of their sheep. Nowadays, ancient patterns are adapted in the tourist and export market, but it is still a living tradition and that all yurts and most houses contain hand-made carpets and rugs called “shyrdaks”.



Shyrdaks

Source: <http://www.advantour.com/kyrgyzstan/culture/carpets/shyrdak.htm>



## What's More

### Activity 1

**Directions:** Look at the images below and answer the questions that follow:



<b>Questions</b>	<b>Choices</b>		
	A	B	C
1. What form of art is shown in the photo?	Sculpture	Architecture	Painting
2. What is the function/use of this art form?	Used to worship gods	Used as mausoleum	Used as a decoration
3. Where can you find this?	Pakistan	India	Turkmenistan
4. What is the dominant style of the structure?	Baroque style	Indo-Islamic architectural style.	Modernized architectural style.



Questions	Choices		
	A	B	C
1. What form of art is shown in the photo?	Textiles	Fresco	Painting
2. What is the function/use of the picture?	Used to worship gods	Used as carpets and rugs	Used as dress
3. Where can you find this?	Kyrgyzstan	Uzbekistan	Turkmenistan
4. What can you say about the patterns?	It uses unique ancient patterns.	Patterns are not balanced.	It has too many designs.
5. What are the materials used?	Bronze and copper	Wool, cotton and silk	rattan

## Activity 2

**Directions:** Analyze the picture below and in a separate sheet of paper, answer the question that follows.



Santos of the Philippines is a symbol of how Spanish brought Christianity in our country. How will you compare the materials, and elements of art displayed in the Santos and the image of Shiva of India?

Source:

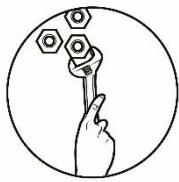
<https://www.metmuseum.org/learn/educators/lesson-plans/shiva-creator-protector-and-destroyer>



## **What I Have Learned**

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

1. The most unique and beautiful carpets in the world are produced by \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Shyrdaks usage of Ancient pattern symbolizes Kyrgyz \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Rangoli is the art of making designs or patterns on the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Ajanta Cave of Maharashtra is an Indian rock-cut cave, while \_\_\_\_\_ is an ivory-white marble mausoleum.
5. Mogul period has a distinctive \_\_\_\_\_ architectural style.
6. Turkmen carpets are traditionally woven out of wool, cotton and silk by women, using \_\_\_\_\_ looms.
7. Bronze and copper are evident in the \_\_\_\_\_ civilization of Indian art.
8. Kyrgyz women produce a wide range of textiles, mostly from the felt of sheep, these are hand-made carpets or rugs called \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Keten is a home-spun \_\_\_\_\_ that is used for beautiful dresses worn by Turkmen women.
10. \_\_\_\_\_, a fort built on the ridge of a steep narrow hill, has also been well-preserved like Mohenjo Daro in Pakistan.



# What I Can Do

## Picture Perfect

### Materials:

- Illustration Board
- Pencil
- Coloring Materials
- Most memorable picture of you

### Procedures:

1. Prepare the materials needed.
2. Draw an inside rectangle measuring 1 inch from the outside edges.
3. Using your pencil, sketch a design on the outside edges of the illustration board.
4. Make your own design based on your understanding of the history/ traditions of a country (in South, Central, or West Asia) of your choice.
5. Put inside the rectangle your most memorable picture.
6. Display your work for critiquing.

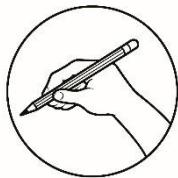
### Rubrics

Category	Excellent (10 pts.)	Good (8 pts.)	Fair (6 pts.)	Poor (4 pts.)
Following instructions	Followed all the procedures correctly.	Followed most of the procedures.	Followed some of the procedures.	Did not follow the procedures.
Creativity and workmanship	Student's output is neat, and shows creativity and his/her passion and dedication for art.	Student's output is somewhat neat and creative.	Student's output is fair, has few errors, and shows less enthusiasm to work.	Student's output is dull, uncreative and dirty.
Pattern	Designs are clearly based on student's understanding of his/her chosen West Asian country.	Designs are somewhat based on student's understanding of his/her chosen West Asian country.	Designs show less understanding of student.	The student failed to give emphasis on his/her understanding of the designs of his/her chosen country.

## **Guide Question:**

Answer the following questions and write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What country did you base your design? What inspired you to do so?
  2. How can you describe your work and the elements of arts that you have used?
  3. How can you relate your work from the community you live in?



# ***Assessment***

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

7. What images are created by removing part of the rock surface by incising, picking and carving?

  - A. Calligraphy
  - B. Carving
  - C. Hieroglyphs
  - D. Petroglyphs

8. What do you call the homespun silk used for beautiful dresses worn by Turkmen and women?

  - A. Calligraphy
  - B. Diyas
  - C. Keteni
  - D. Shyrdaks

9. Where can one derive his/her inspiration in making artwork?

  - A. Nature
  - B. History
  - C. Community
  - D. All of the above

10. Which of the following best describes the art of West Asia?

  - A. Traditional art involves techniques that the people have mastered from the latter era.
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  - C. West Asian Art is rich in cultural heritage that is shown in its various regional art forms such as embroidery, ceramics, etc.
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11. Diwali is an exciting and colorful holiday. Why do Hindus burn special Diyas?

  - A. They believe that Shiva will give them abundant blessings.
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  - A. Rangoli is a 2-dimensional traditional art of India.
  - B. Rangoli is an ancient art that varies in shape and in purpose.
  - C. Rangoli is a traditional art of India that has been modernized in the use of different patterns.
  - D. Rangoli makes use of designs and motifs based on nature. It also includes geometric patterns.

Look at the given picture below and choose the answer that best describes the elements of arts present in the picture.



13. Shape

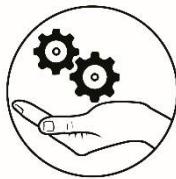
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- B. The subject is close to the viewer.
- C. The picture shows a perspective view of the subject.
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## ***Additional Activities***

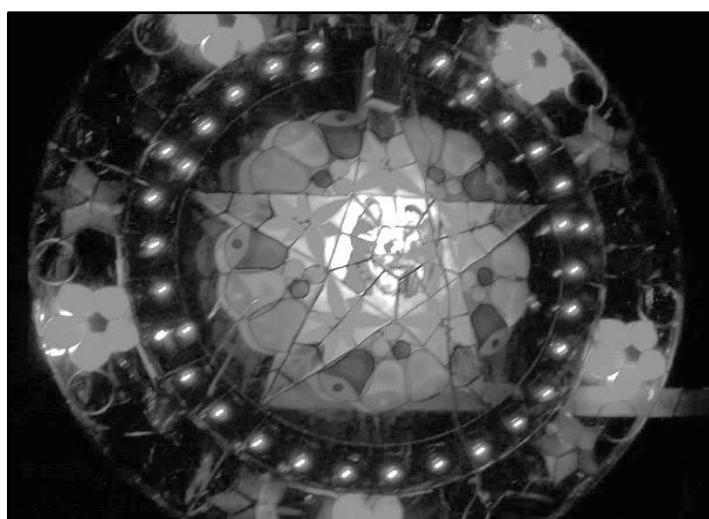
### **Activity 1:**

**Directions:** Fill in the following table with the information needed about each Art piece of South, Central and West Asia.

<b>Art Piece</b>	<b>Place of Origin</b>	<b>Characteristics / Description</b>	<b>Philippine artwork that has similar characteristics</b>
1. Cave of Maharashtra			
2. Diwali			
3. Rangoli			
4. Mohenjo-Daro			
5. Shyrdaks			

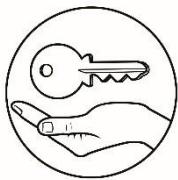
### **Activity 2:**

Below is a photo of the traditional lantern of the Philippines. Examine the picture and answer the questions that follow.



#### **Guide Questions:**

1. What do you think is the history/ tradition behind the most famous lantern of the Philippines?
2. Describe the elements of arts reflected in the “Parol”.



# Answer Key

## Activity 2

1. Cave of Nageshvara	India	Rock-cut cave monument.	Nagara-Chalukyan dynasty
2. Diwali	India	Festival of Light	Lantern Festival
3. Rangoli	India	Design patterns on the wall	Padabala of Bulacan
4. Mohenjo-Daro	Pakistan	Rectilinear buildings arranged on a grid plan	Hand-made carpets and Turkmenistan
5. Shyrdaks	Turkmenistan	Traces of carpets and ruggs	Textiles

## Activity 1:

### ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES

WHAT I KNOW		WHAT I HAVE LEARNED		WHAT'S MORE		ACTIVITY 1		ACTIVITY 2	
1. B	B	2. Living tradition	1. Turkmenistan	A. 1.B	B. 1.A	4. D	D	5. A	A
2. B	B	3. Walls	2. Horizontal	2. B	2. B	3. B	B	5. B	B
3. D	D	4. Taj Mahal	5. Indo-Islamic	3. C	3. C	4. C	C	6. C	C
4. D	D	5. Taj Mahal	6. Ancient	4. A	4. A	5. A	D	7. A	D
5. B	B	6. Ancient	7. Shyrdaks	5. B	5. B	6. B	B	8. B	B
6. D	D	7. Shyrdaks	8. Silk	6. D	6. D	7. D	C	9. D	C
7. C	C	8. Silk	9. Kot Diji	7. C	7. C	8. C	C	10. C	C
8. C	C	9. Kot Diji	10. A	8. C	8. C	9. C	D	11. C	D
9. D	D	10. A	11. D	9. D	9. D	10. D	D	12. D	D
10. C	C	11. D	12. D	10. C	10. C	11. C	C	13. D	D
11. C	C	12. D	13. D	11. C	11. C	12. C	C	14. B	B
12. C	C	13. D	14. B	12. C	12. C	13. C	C	15. A	A
13. D	D	14. B	15. A	13. D	13. D	14. B	B		
14. B	B			14. B	14. B	15. A	A		
15. A	A								

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