


Arts of the Renaissance and Baroque Periods: The Renaissance Arts

Module in Arts 9 Quarter 2- Week 1-4



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Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
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Bontoc, Mountain Province



Published by:
Learning Resource Management and Development System

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2020

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PREFACE

This module is a project of Curriculum Implementation Division particularly the Learning Resource management and Development Unit, Department of Education, Schools Division of Mountain Province in compliance with K-12 curriculum.

This module is own by Department of Education-CAR, Schools Division of Mountain Province. Its objective to enhance the performance of learners specifically in arts.

Date: November 2020

Location: MPSD, Bauko I District,
Guinzadan National High School

Learning Area: Arts

Grade Level: 9

Learning Material: Learner's Material

Language: English

Grading Period: Q2/W1- 4

Content Standard: The learner will...

1. Identify the art elements and processes by synthesizing and applying prior knowledge and skill
2. Recognized the arts as integral to the development of organizations, spiritual belief, historical events, scientific discoveries, natural disasters/ occurrences, and other external phenomena

Performance Standard: Recognizes the difference and uniqueness of the art styles of the different periods (techniques, process, elements, and principles of art)

Learning Competency/Code: A. Analyzes art elements and principles in the production of work following a specific art style. **A9EL-IIa-2**
B. Identifies distinct characteristics of arts during the Renaissance and Baroque periods. **A9EL-IIa-3**

C. Identifies representative artists from Renaissance and Baroque periods. **A9PL-IIh-1**

D. compares the characteristics of artworks produced in the different art periods. produced in the different art periods. **A9PR-IIc-e-1**

E. creates artworks guided by techniques and styles of the Renaissance and the Baroque periods. **A9PR-IIc-e-2**

Focus Skill:

Evaluating, Identifying

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

To complete this simple project needs cooperation of many people. Truly, the author greatly thanked those people who helped, cooperated and shared their ideas in the realization of this project; to the Almighty God who is the fountain of strength and wisdom of the author to finish this module that help the learners to learn.

Kurtnie

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Module in Arts 9
Quarter 2- Week 1- 4



KURTNIE A. CANIGONG
Developer



WHAT I NEED TO KNOW

To the facilitator/s:

Thank you for giving your time and effort to attain the goal of this module. your role is to help the learners in engaging some activities. in order to have necessary skills and understanding and reflects on a concrete experience in a philosophical way the learners in delivering the module. With that, may I request to go over with the module before guiding the learners to do all the activities.

To the Learners:

At the end of this module, you will be able to appreciate the Renaissance arts and its impact to the modern arts.

Objectives:


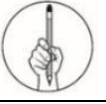








1. Analyze art elements and principles in the production of work following the style of Renaissance arts.
2. Identify distinct characteristics of arts during the Renaissance period
3. Identify representative artists from Renaissance arts.
4. Use artworks to derive the tradition/ history of renaissance period.

In order to achieve the objectives of this module, it is necessary to fully understand the activities and discussions. Take note that all the assessments will be recorded and as part for computation of your grades in this subject.

To be guided in achieving the goal of this module, please do the following:

1. Read and follow instructions carefully.
2. Write all your ANSWERS on the space provide in this module. If the space is not enough, please use separate clean paper and attach on the page where the activity is.
3. Take note some clarifications and contact the person in-charge.
4. Do the activities and fully understand each lesson.
5. Try to do the additional activity to strengthen your gained knowledge about the lesson.

This will guide you on the parts of the module

ICON	LABEL	DETAILS
	What I need to Know	Is the part that where you can see the objectives of the lesson, what you must learn.
	What I Know	You will be assessing with your prior knowledge on the lesson.
	What's In	This is the part that you will reflect from the past lesson that you can connect to our lesson
	What's New	This will introduce you to your new lesson through guided activities and exercises.
	What is It	This will assess you of what you learn from the competency of the lesson
	What's More	In this part you will be given activities that will to display and enhance your skills in sports officiating.
	What I have Learned	In this activity, you will generalize all your learnings in the previous activities.
	What I can Do	In this activity you will be challenged to apply things you learned about the lesson into real life situation.
	Post Assessment	This is a post assessment of what you have learned.
	Additional Activity	This is an activity that will strengthen your knowledge about the lesson



WHAT I KNOW

To begin with the lesson, please answer the following questions to discover what you've already know on the lesson "The Renaissance Art".

Direction: Read and understand each question. Write the letter of your answer on the space provided before the number.

1. It was an era of great artistic and intellectual achievement with the birth of secular arts.
 - A. Baroque Period
 - B. Medieval Period
 - C. Renaissance Period
 - D. Romantic Period

2. He is generally considered one of the greatest painters and printmaker in European art and most important in Dutch history.
 - A. Da Vinci
 - B. Donatello
 - C. Van Rijn
 - D. Velasquez

3. Which among the four (4) choices is not an artist of the Renaissance Period?
 - A. Bernini
 - B. Da Vinci
 - C. Donattelo
 - D. Michelangelo

4. Which of the following type of artwork from the Renaissance period that was characterized by its symmetry and balance?
 - A. Architecture
 - B. Painting
 - C. Pottery
 - D. Sculptures

5. Which of the following cathedral was built in the Renaissance Period?
- A. rebuilding of the St. Peter's Basilica
 - B. designing of the Piazza San Pietro
 - C. making of the Sistine Chapel
 - D. building of Baguio Cathedral
6. Which of the following was first known free- standing nude statue sculpted by Donatello?
- A. David
 - B. Gattamelata
 - C. St. George
 - D. Monalisa
7. Which of the following is regarded as one of the world's most reproduced religious picture?
- A. Adoration of the Magi
 - B. David
 - C. Mona Lisa
 - D. The Last Supper
8. Who popularized in the 21st Century by a novel and a movie?
- A. Da Vinci
 - B. Donattelo
 - C. Michelangelo
 - D. Raphael
9. What was the last Raphael's painting?
- A. The Adoration of the Magi
 - B. The Sistine Madonna
 - C. The School of Athens
 - D. The Transfiguration
10. Who is known as the "Renaissance Man"?
- A. Bernini
 - B. Da Vinci
 - C. Donatello
 - D. Raphael

Identify the name of the following artists written inside the box with the given artworks below.

A. Da Vinci	B. Bernini	C. Rembrandt	D. Raphael	E. Caravaggio
F. Michelangelo	G. Rubens	H. Donatello		

- _____ 11. Prophet Habacuc
- _____ 12. Dying Slave
- _____ 13. The Feast of Herod
- _____ 14. The school of Athens
- _____ 15. The Adoration of the Magi

How is your score in the assessment? Do feel you did not get a high score? Do not worry about your score, this module was made for you to deepen your understanding in the lesson.



WHAT'S IN



Hello Artist! Last quarter, you learned that Pre-historic arts is not easy to understand. These art works are clues for archeologist 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 experience to produce those pictures.

To proceed with the next lesson, let's review the **PRINCIPLES OF ART** for it is your stepping stone to go further in this next module.

The “principles of design” are mechanisms of arrangement and organization for the various elements of design in artwork. Please note that different sources might list slightly different versions of the “Principles of Design,” but the core fundamentals are essentially the same.

Harmony in art and design is the visually satisfying effect of combining similar, related elements. For instance: adjacent colors on the color wheel, similar shapes etc.

Balance is a feeling of equality in weight, attention, or attraction of the various visual elements within the pictorial field as a means of accomplishing organic unity.

Proportion is the comparison of dimensions or distribution of forms. It is the relationship in scale between one element and another, or between a whole object and one of its parts. Differing proportions within a composition can relate to different kinds of balance or symmetry, and can help establish visual weight and depth

Dominance/Emphasis. The principle of visual organization that suggests that certain elements should assume more importance than others in the same composition. It contributes to organic unity by emphasizing the fact that there is one main feature and that other elements are subordinate to it. In the below examples, notice how the smaller elements seem to recede into the background while the larger elements come to the front. Pay attention to both scale and value of the objects that recede and advance.

Variety is the complement to unity and harmony, and is needed to create visual interest. Without unity and harmony, an image is chaotic and “unreadable.” Without variety, it is dull and uninteresting. Good



WHAT'S NEW

The ability to create art is a gift from God. Many consider that everything that is God given has power; therefore, it is no surprise that what artists create has an impact on people's daily lives. Art affects the mind, emotions, or even an entire country's culture. Scholars through the years have come to understand culture as the behavior patterns, art, institutions, and beliefs that comprise the social work and thoughts expressed within a well-defined community or time period.

Art is considered to be a type of communication as it can tell a story, convey an emotion, reveal the unseen, or in other ways communicate thoughts, feelings, and ideas in a unique way.

Most people can attest that what they think, or feel was influenced by the messages communicated to them through art. In today's world, advertising and marketing professionals have taken advantage of this with the main goal of stimulating consumer responses through the use of artistic elements, color, graphics, sound, video or even music. It is miraculous how concepts of thought and emotion leap from the intangible state of mind to the physical world.

To better explain the power of art on culture or the power of culture on art, an individual must examine the Renaissance and Baroque Eras. These are two distinctive historical periods that each had a significant impact on art and culture. Works created during these periods are commonly regarded as similar but with distinctive features². There have been debates on which time period produced the most influential art. These debates are still in progress with followers coming from both camps and having strong and compelling arguments to support their positions. The best way to view the contributions of both eras is by examining the differences between the two.

Now, let's explore the beauty of Renaissance arts.

ACTIVITY 1. Discover

Instruction: Observe and identify the difference of the two picture. Based on your observation, group the words inside the box that describe each picture.



Image 1



Image 2

Accurate
Renaissance

Symbolism
Pre-historic era

Natural
Human-like

The two images portraits the transition of sculpture from pre-historic to moderation.

Image 1 is an Egyptian sculpture that portrays rigid posture, simple and powerful with very little show of emotion. On the other hand, Image 2 portrays the modern sculpture that shows natural image of a human. It shows more emotion than the latter image. This transition of art is done on renaissance era.



WHAT IS IT

RENAISSANCE PERIOD (1400-1600) comes from the French word “renaitre” that means “rebirth”, promoting rediscovery and exploration to new lands and culture, as far as human philosophy is concerned. It is a European transition period from the dark ages, a recovery towards modernity, civilization and economic progress with artistic and intellectual achievement came after all the crisis that took place sometime in the late middle ages. People became interested in showing human personality and anatomy in scientific perspective and deeper landscape. They had art that were closely inspired by the Greeks artistic tradition – but was drastically changed from the influence of new culture, allowing secular art to emerge, a new idea of humanism and individuality value of human being as a force. It caused a shift away from the traditional one in which the church was dominant. It made the artworks depict more realistic (real-life) figures and natural as human beings.

The 14th century was a time of great crisis; the plague, the Hundred Years war, and the turmoil in the Catholic Church all shook people’s faith in government, religion, and their fellow man. In this dark period Europeans sought a new start, a cultural rebirth, a renaissance.

The Renaissance began in Italy where the culture was surrounded by the remnants of a once glorious empire. Italians rediscovered the writings, philosophy, art, and architecture of the ancient Greeks and Romans and began to see antiquity as a golden age which held the answers to reinvigorating their society. Humanistic education, based on rhetoric, ethics and the liberal arts, was pushed to create well-rounded citizens who could actively participate in the political process. Humanists celebrated the mind, beauty, power, and enormous potential of human beings. They believed that people were able to experience God directly and should have a personal, emotional relationship to their faith. God had made the world, but humans were able to share in his glory by becoming creators themselves.

These new cultural movements gave inspiration to artists, while Italy’s trade with Europe and Asia produced wealth that created a large market for art. Prior to the Renaissance Period, art was largely commissioned by the Catholic Church, which gave artists strict guidelines about what the finished product was to look like. Medieval art was decorative, stylized, flat, and two-dimensional and did not depict the world or human beings very realistically. But a thriving commercial economy distributed wealth not just to the

nobility but to merchants and bankers who were eager to show their status by purchasing works of art (the Church remained a large patron of the arts as well). Artists were allowed greater flexibility in what they were to produce, and they took advantage of it by exploring new themes and techniques.



WHAT'S MORE

Activity 1: The Characteristics of Renaissance Arts

Renaissance was the period of economic progress. The period stirred enthusiasm for the study of ancient philosophy and artistic values.

Italian Renaissance began in the late 14th century. It was an era of great artistic and intellectual achievement with the birth of secular arts. The focus was on realistic and humanistic.

Renaissance art was characterized by accurate anatomy, scientific perspective, and deeper and humanistic arts. It was a period of artistic experimentation that brought man into full view just like human figures in Greek Art.

Renaissance painters shows real-life figures and their sculptures were naturalistic portraits of human being.

Architecture during this period was characterized by its symmetry and balance.

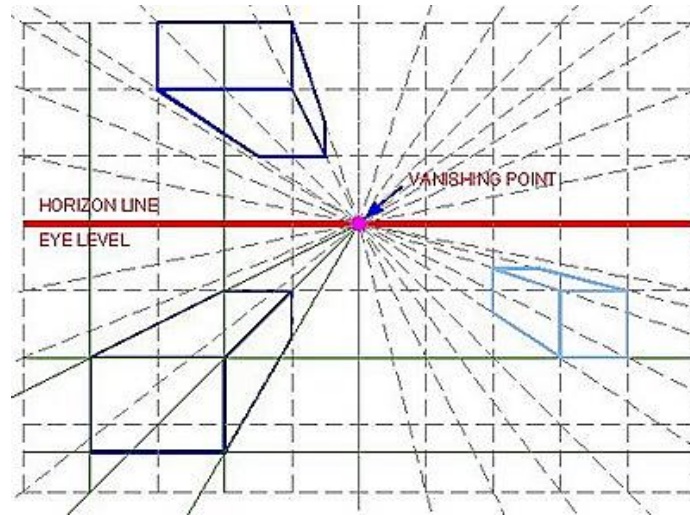
Renaissance arts marks the transition of Europe from the medieval period to the early modern age. In many parts of Europe, Early renaissance art was created in parallel with Late Medieval art. By 1500, the Renaissance style prevailed.



https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Peter%27s_Basilica
St. Peter's Basilica in Rome

The greatest cathedral building of the age was the rebuilding of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome. The Papal Basilica of Saint Peter in the Vatican or simply Saint Peter's Basilica, is a church built in the Renaissance style located in Vatican City, the papal enclave which is within the city of Rome.

Things to Look for in Renaissance Art:



Art diagram illustration perspective horizon line.

Perspective. To add three-dimensional depth and space to their work, Renaissance artists rediscovered and greatly expanded on the ideas of linear perspective, horizon line, and vanishing point.

Linear perspective: Rendering a painting with linear perspective is like looking through a window and painting exactly what you see on the window pane. Instead of every object in the picture being the same size, objects that were further away would be smaller, while those closer to you would be larger.

Horizon line: Horizon line refers to the point in the distance where objects become so infinitely small, that they have shrunken to the size of a line.

Vanishing point: The vanishing point is the point at which parallel lines appear to converge far in the distance, often on the horizon line. This is the effect you can see when standing on railroad tracks and looking at the tracks recede into the distance.

Shadows and light. Artists were interested in playing with the way light hits objects and creates shadows. The shadows and light could be used to draw the viewer's eye to a particular point in the painting.

Emotion. Renaissance artists wanted the viewer to feel something while looking at their work, to have an emotional experience from it. It was a form of visual rhetoric, where the viewer felt inspired in their faith or encouraged to be a better citizen.

Realism and naturalism. In addition to perspective, artists sought to make objects, especially people, look more realistic. They studied human anatomy, measuring proportions and seeking the ideal human form. People looked solid and displayed real emotions, allowing the viewer to connect with what the depicted persons were thinking and feeling.

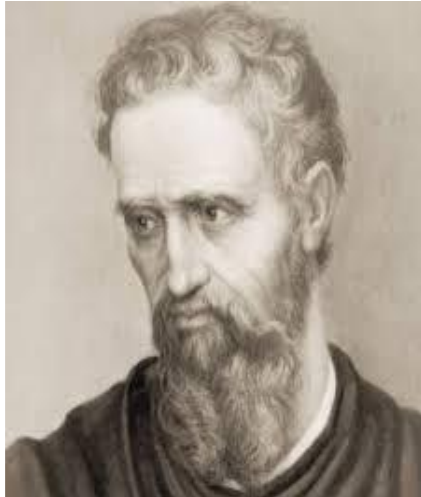
ASSESSMENT 1: Distinguishing Renaissance Arts from Medieval Arts

Direction: Differentiate the characteristics of Arts during the Medieval period and Renaissance period.

Area	Medieval Period	Renaissance Period
Arts		
Paints		
Architecture		

ACTIVITY 2: Knowing the Renaissance Artists and their artworks

The greatest artists of the Renaissance period are the following: (1) Michelangelo in which his notable art works are David, The Creation of Adam, and Sistine Chapel Ceiling; (2) Leonardo da Vinci, who painted the Mona Lisa, Lady with an Ermine and the Last Supper; (3) Raphael, in which he painted the Saint George & the Dragon, The Transfiguration, and Sistine Madonna; and (4) Donatello, whose artworks include David, The Crucifixion, Virgin & Child, and Cantoria.

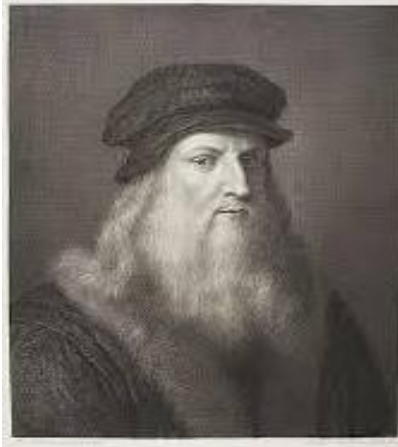


Famous Renaissance Artworks and Artists

Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni (1475-1564)

Michelangelo was an Italian sculptor, painter, architect, and poet. He was considered the greatest living artist in his lifetime, and since then he was considered as one of the greatest artists of all time. A number of his works in paintings, sculpture, and architecture rank among the famous in existence. Among his outstanding works as sculptor were the following: Pieta, Bacchus, Moses, David, Dying Slave, Dawn and Dusk. Two of his best known works, The Pieta and David, were sculpted before he turned thirty.

He also created two of the most influential works in fresco in the history of Western art: the scenes from Genesis on the ceiling and the Last Judgment on the altar wall of the Sistine Chapel in Rome.



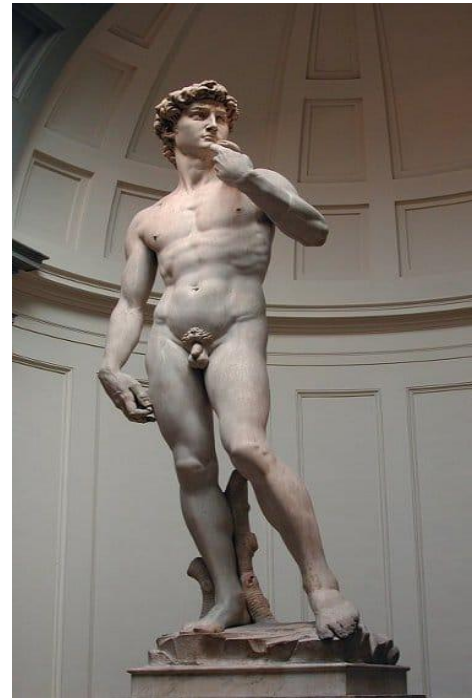
David by Michelangelo

Renaissance artists created the first free-standing nude statues since the days of antiquity.

Michelangelo believed that sculpture was the highest form of art as it echoes the process of divine creation. His

David is the perfect example of the Renaissance's celebration of the ideal human form. The statue conveys rich realism in form, motion, and feeling. The upper body and hands are not quite proportional, perhaps owing to the fact that the work was meant to be put on a pedestal and viewed by looking upwards.

Michelangelo was a master at portraying subjects at moments of psychological transition, as if they had just thought of something, and this statue is often believed to be depicting the moment when David decides to slay Goliath.



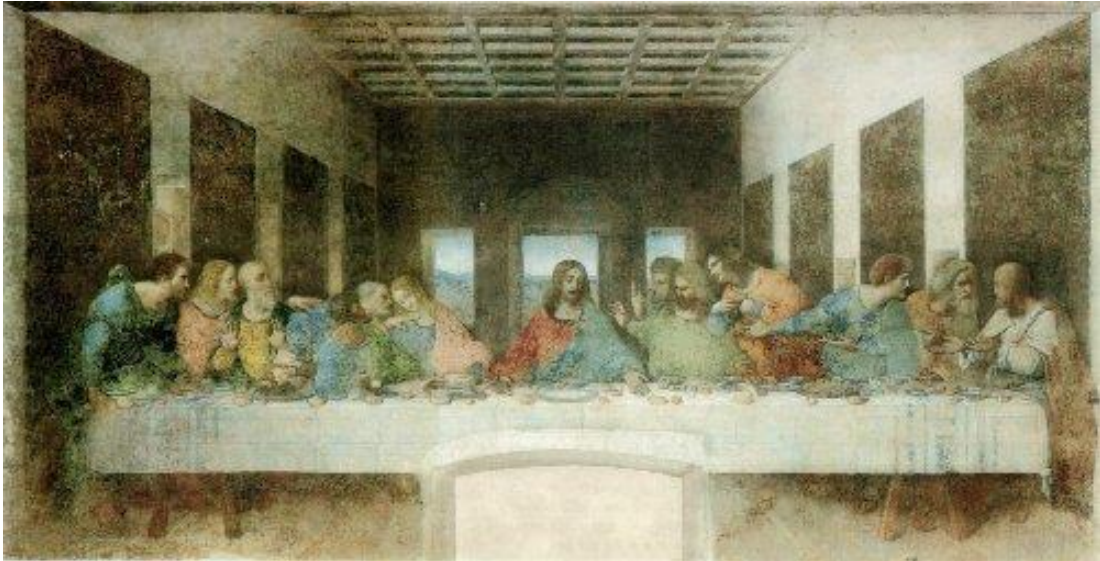
Leonardo di ser Piero Da Vinci (1452- 1519)

Leonardo Da Vinci was a painter, architect, scientist, and mathematician. He was popularized in present times through the novel and movie, "Da Vinci Code." He was known as the ultimate "Renaissance man" because of his intellect, interest, talent and his expression of humanist and classical values. He was also considered to be one of the greatest painters of all time and perhaps the most diversely talented person to have ever lived.

Did you Know?

That Leonardo da Vinci, the ultimate "Renaissance man," practiced all the visual arts and studied a wide range of topics, including anatomy, geology, botany, hydraulics and flights, his formidable reputation is based on relatively few completed painting, including "Mona Lisa," "The Virgin of the Rocks" and "The Last Supper."

His well known works were: The Last Supper (the most reproduced religious painting of all time), and the Mona Lisa (the most famous and most parodied portrait). His other works were: The Vitruvian Man, The Adoration of the Magi, and the Virgin of the Rocks. (Wikipedia)



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The-Last-Supper-Restored-Da-Vinci_32x16.jpg

The Last Supper

The Last Supper, by Leonardo da Vinci, 1498. An example of the way in which Renaissance artists wished to draw the viewer into the painting by depicting a vibrant scene filled with real psychology and emotion. All the apostles have different reactions to Christ revealing that one will betray him. Jesus' head is located at the vanishing point for all the perspective lines.

Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino (Raphael) (1483-1520)

He was an Italian painter and architect of the High Renaissance period. His work was admired for its clarity of form and ease of composition and for its visual achievement of interpreting the Divine and incorporating Christian doctrines. Together with Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci, he formed the traditional trinity of great masters of that period. His main contributions to art were his unique draftsmanship and compositional skills. His famous works were: The Sistine Madonna, The School of Athens, and The Transfiguration.



Madonna del Cardellino, by Raphael, 1506.

Mary has become much more realistically human; she has a real form, real limbs, a real expression on her face. Not only does she look natural, but

she is placed in a natural setting. Jesus and John the Baptist look like real babies, not miniature adults. Raphael utilized perspective to give the painting depth. He also captured the Renaissance's love of combining beauty and science-bringing back things like geometry from the ancient Greeks: Mary, Christ, and John the Baptist form a pyramid.



Madonna del Cardellino, by Raphael, 1506.

Donato di Niccolo di Betto Bardi (Donatello) (1386- 1466)

Donatello was one of the Italian great artists of the period. He was an early Renaissance Italian sculptor from Florence. He is known for his work in bas-relief, a form of shallow relief sculpture. His works included the following statues and relief: David, Statue



of St. George, Equestrian Monument of Gattamelata, Prophet Habacuc, and The Feast of HerodX

Assessment 2: Guess who?

- _____ 1. Equestrian Monument of Gattamelata a. Donatello
- _____ 2. Mona Lisa b. Michelangelo
- _____ 3. The Sistine Madonna c. Leonardo da Vinci
- _____ 4. The Last Supper d. Raphael
- _____ 5. Pieta e. Bernini



WHAT I CAN DO

Individual Activity: My Masterpiece

Procedure:

1. Draw or paint an artwork in the style of Renaissance which promotes either “peace”, “saving the earth”, “gender equality” or any other issues that you might think about.
2. Give a title and a short description about your work.

Reflection Questions:

1. What did you feel as you were making your masterpiece?
2. Does your artwork visibly convey the characteristics or idea of Renaissance period?
3. How does your artwork illustrate the idea and the message of such issues you have decided to work on?

Rubrics

CRITERIA	10	8	7
Harmony	Most of the colors used shows harmony	Some of the colors used shows harmony	Harmony of the colors were not observed

Proportion	Artwork conveys the idea and dimensions of landscape	Artwork mostly conveys the idea and dimensions of landscape	Artwork did not orderly convey the idea and dimensions of landscape
Variety	Artwork complement unity and harmony	Some parts of Artwork complement unity and harmony	Artwork presentation was disorderly



WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

Reading and reflecting an artwork will be easy to understand if you will follow the (3) three steps: Look,. Look for the elements of art played in the artwork, such as: Line, Shape, Form, Color, Value, Texture, and Space. Then, observe for principles of art like: Balance, Contrast, Emphasis, Movement, Pattern, Rhythm & Unity/Variety. Including the mark-making and materiality of the artist. And Lastly, think as how you consolidate all the information you gathered from the first two steps. In this way you will have quality reading and reflecting from an artwork.

Basing on its characteristic displays in an artwork, we realize how it grew and evolved from one period to another.

Now, let's check what you have learned on this module by completing the phrase below.

Renaissance art is
--



POST ASSESSMENT

Direction: Read and understand each question. Write the letter of your answer on the space provided before the number.

1. It is a type of communication as it can tell a story, convey emotion and others in a unique way.

- A. Arts
- B. Culture
- C. Color
- D. Sound

2. What European period known as transitional period from dark ages to modernity, civilization and economic progress?

- A. Baroque
- B. Medieval
- C. Renaissance
- D. Romanesque

3. Which of the following characteristic of art is not shown in Renaissance period?

- A. Accurate Anatomy
- B. Naturalism
- C. Symmetry and balance
- D. Symbolism

4. Which of the following Renaissance art that has a characterized by its symmetry and balance?

- A. Architecture
- B. Music
- C. Painting
- D. Sculpture

5-7. Examine the picture below and identify which perspective was used on the labelled part of the picture. Choose your answer on the choices inside the box.

- A. Horizon Line
- B. Linear perspective
- D. Vanishing point
- D. Vertical Line

8. Which of the following Renaissance art were used on the St. Peter's Basilica in Rome?

- A. Balance
- B. Proportion
- C. Movement
- D. Rhythm

9. Which of the following Renaissance art did Michelangelo sculpture "David"?

- A. Emotion
- B. Perspective
- C. Realism and naturalism
- D. Shadow and light

10. It is an instrument of an artist to draw the viewer's eye to a particular point in his painting.

- A. Emotion
- B. Perspective
- C. Realism and naturalism
- D. Shadow and light

11. Which of the following instrument of art did da Vinci used to portray his message in his "The Last Supper"?

- A. Emotion
- B. Perspective
- C. Realism and naturalism
- D. Shadow and light

12. Renaissance art was characterized by its _____.

- A. accurate anatomy, scientific perspective, deeper and humanistic
- B. accurate number, scientific perspective, deeper and humanistic
- C. symbolism, scientific perspective, deeper and humanistic



Characteristics of
conservation of

7

6

5

Characteristics of
used in his

- D. scientific perspective, deeper and humanistic
13. Which of the following artist is know for his work in form of shallow relief sculpture?
- A. da Vinci
 - B. Donatello
 - C. Michelangelo
 - D. Raphael
14. He is the main contributor to arts were his unique draftsmanship and composition skills.
- A. da Vinci
 - B. Donatello
 - C. Michelangelo
 - D. Raphael
15. He is know as the ultimate Renaissance Man.
- A. da Vinci
 - B. Donatello
 - C. Michelangelo
 - D. Raphael



ADDITIONAL ACTIVITY

Name the artist, era and describe each of the following arts bellow.

--	--



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Michelangelo%27s_Pieta_5450_cropncleaned_edit.jpg

Title of the Artwork: Pietà
Name of Artist: Michelangelo
Era: 1499
Description: Inspired emotion, faith and imitation. Virgin Mary holding the dead body of Jesus Christ



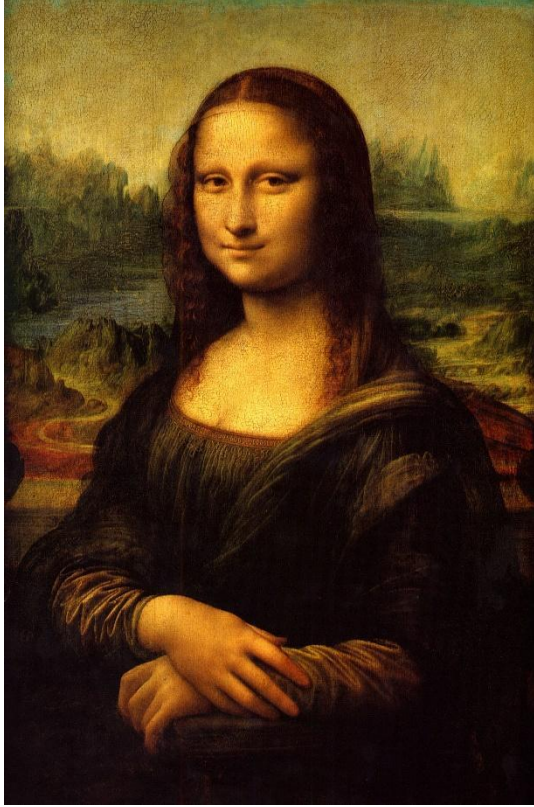
<http://totallyhistory.com/transfiguration/>

Title of the Artwork: Transfiguration
Name of Artist: _____

Era: _____
Description:

Title of the Artwork: Monalisa
Name of Artist: _____

Era: _____
Description:



<https://pixabay.com/illustrations/mona-lisa-the-joconde-1124981/>

KEY ANSWER

What I have Learned

(Answer may vary)

Renaissance art is the art of calm and beauty. Its creations are perfect they reveal nothing forced or inhibited, uneasy or agitated. Each form has been born easily, free and complete. Everything breathes satisfaction, and we are surely not mistaken in seeing in this heavenly calm and content the highest artistic expression and spirit of that age.

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