



SELF-LEARNING MODULE

GRADE 9

QUARTER 2

**WEEK 2
ARTS**



**MOST ESSENTIAL
LEARNING
COMPETENCIES**

- Analyzes art elements and principles in the production of work following a specific art style
- Identifies distinct characteristics of arts during the Renaissance and Baroque periods
- Identifies representative artists from Renaissance and Baroque periods
- Creates artworks guided by techniques and styles of the Renaissance and the Baroque periods
- Explains the influence of iconic artists belonging to the Renaissance and the Baroque periods
- Applies different media techniques and processes to communicate ideas, experiences, and stories showing the characteristics of the Renaissance and the Baroque periods (e.g., Fresco, Sfumato, etc.)
- Evaluates works of art in terms of artistic concepts and ideas using criteria from the Renaissance and the Baroque periods
- Shows the influences of the Renaissance and Baroque periods on the Philippine art form

TOPICS

- **Renaissance Art Elements, characteristics and its Representative artists**
- **Baroque Art Elements, characteristics and its Representative artists**
- **Renaissance Art Production (Technique and Style)**
- **Baroque Art Production (Technique and Style)**



EXPECTATION

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

1. identify the characteristics of arts during the Renaissance and Baroque Period;
2. recognize the artists during Renaissance and Baroque Period;
3. analyses art elements and principles in the production of work following a specific art style;
4. differentiate styles and techniques used by Renaissance artists to their artworks;
5. create artworks guided by the styles and techniques of Renaissance artists;
6. explain the influence of ionic artist belonging to the Renaissance and Baroque periods;
7. apply different media techniques and processes to communicate ideas, experiences, and stories showing the characteristics of the Renaissance and the Baroque periods (e.g., Fresco, Sfumato, etc.); and
8. evaluate works of art in terms of artistic concepts and ideas using criteria from the Renaissance and the Baroque periods;



BRIEF INTRODUCTION

Arts of the Renaissance Period covers artworks produced during the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries in Europe. The word "renaissance" comes from the word, "renaitre", which means, "rebirth." It pertains to arts, particularly in Italy, such as sculptures, paintings, music, architecture, and literature. The most common subject of this period is human philosophy. Famous artists of this era were Michelangelo, Leonardo Da Vinci, Raphael and Donatello.

The arts of the Baroque Period are more elaborate and fuller of emotion. They developed in Europe around the 1600's. This type of art form was highly encouraged by the Catholic Church to propagate its dogma. Artists who were popular during this era were Caravaggio, Rubens, Velasquez, Rembrandt, and Bernini.

The Baroque Art period was (1600-1800) it came directly after the Renaissance, Baroque era was derived from the Portuguese word "barocco" which means "irregular shaped pearl or stone". It describes a fairly complex idiom and focuses on painting, sculpture, as well as sculpture.

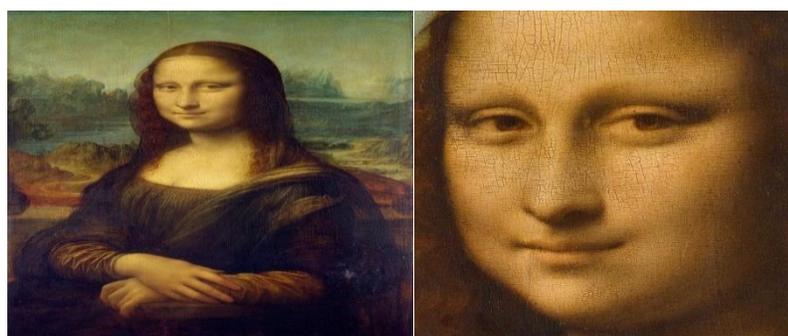
Mass and movement are the principles of the Baroque style. It did not aimed for perfection or the beauty of growth, but rather focus on an event. The famous artist during this era were, Caravaggio, Rubens, Velasquez, Rembrandt, and Bernini.

Renaissance art lasted for more than 200 years (1400 – 1600). It became an epitome of great artistic and intellectual achievement with the birth of secular art. It focuses on realistic and humanistic art and characterized by accurate anatomy, scientific perspective, and deeper landscape which can be seen mostly to the artworks of our four well-known Renaissance artists such as **Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni, Leonardo di ser Piero Da Vinci, Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino, and Donato di Niccolo di Betto Bardi.**

During this artistic era, there are so-called canonical painting techniques that clearly expressed the hues and the value of certain artworks. These are Sfumato, Unione, Chiaroscuro, and Cangiante.

Sfumato /sfoo-mah-toh/. It is a pictorial technique in which colors blend together. Sfumato creates an image that has no lines or edges around the figures producing a soft hazy effect.

Example:



Leonardo da Vinci, Mona Lisa, c.1503–06

<https://drawpaintacademy.com/sfumato/>

Unione /u-ni6-ne/

Unione is very similar to Sfumato. It also attempts a slow gradation of color but unlike Sfumato, Unione deploys vibrant and more saturated colors.

Example:



Madonna of the Meadow
By Raphael c. 1505-06

<https://www.myartteacher.com/renaissance-painting-mode-unione/>

Chiaroscuro /kee-ahr-uh-skyoor-oh/

It is a technique in which the painter creates a high contrast between light and dark. A painting using Chiaroscuro has deep dark shadows and bright highlights next to each other. It creates a dramatic effect which sometimes looks like a spotlight if projected on the figure and which also makes the figures look more rounded in 3-dimensional.

Example:



Leonardo da Vinci, Virgin and Child with St Anne and John the Baptist, c.1500 CE

<https://drawpaintacademy.com/chiaroscuro/>

Cangiante /can-giàn-te/

It is characterized by a change in hue and color in order to depict shadows and highlights. **In Cangiante, it is all about replacing a color for another color.** Like, if you use a dark color like red, brown or mauve or whichever fits in your picture for shadows instead of black, which usually represents shadows, then you are using the Cangiante technique.

Example:



Delphica, the Oracle of Delphi
Michelangelo Buonarroti c.1512
Capella Sistina, Vatican

<http://amusicalvision.blogspot.com/2019/08/cangiante-e-that-remarkable-renaissance.html>

The Baroque style is characterized by exaggerated motion and clear detail used to produce drama, exuberance, and grandeur in sculpture, painting, architecture, literature, dance, and music. Baroque iconography was direct, obvious, and dramatic, intending to appeal above all to the senses and the emotions.

The use of the **chiaroscuro** technique is a well-known trait of Baroque art. This technique refers to the interplay between light and dark and is often used in paintings of dimly lit scenes to produce a very high-contrast, dramatic atmosphere. The chiaroscuro technique is visible in the painting "The Massacre of the Innocents" by Peter Paul Rubens.

Other style is the **Sfumato** in painting, this technique which involves blending the edge between colors so that there is a soft transition. The term "sfumato" is Italian which translates to soft, vague, or blurred. The technique was popularized by the old masters of the Renaissance art movement, like Leonardo da Vinci, who used it to create atmospheric and almost dreamy depictions. Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci is one of the most famous examples of the sfumato technique in action, particularly around the subject's face. In the close-up below, notice the soft transitions between light and dark tones and the lack of hard edges. The result is a very smooth appearance. The opposite of this would be the broken color used by the Impressionists, which featured thick texture and rough edges.

Fresco is a mural painting technique that involves painting with water-based paint directly onto wet plaster so that the paint becomes an integral part of the plaster. The Italian Renaissance was the great period of fresco painting, as seen in the works of Cimabue, Giotto, Masaccio who favored the sotto in su ("from below to above") technique—and many other painters from the late 13th to the mid-16th century. Michelangelo's paintings in the Sistine Chapel and Raphael's Stanza murals in the Vatican are the most famous of all frescoes.



ACTIVITY 1

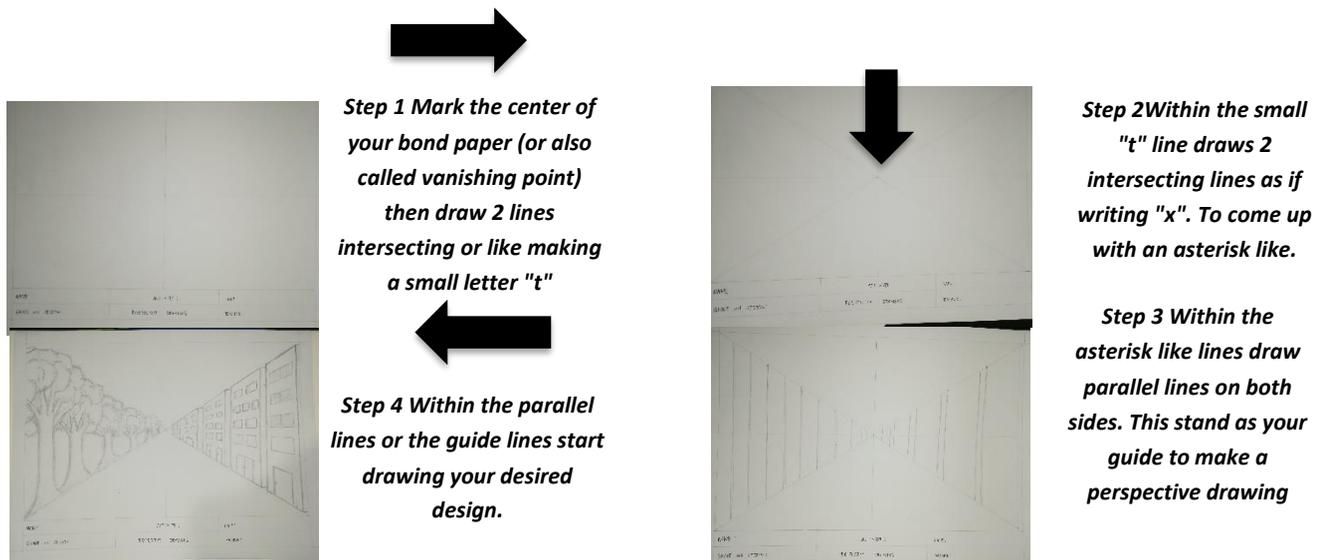
Direction: Find and encircle words that are related to Renaissance and Baroque Period.

E	E	A	O	C	L	E	O	N	A	R	D	O	R
F	C	R	R	T	M	O	N	A	L	I	S	A	E
T	F	N	N	A	A	H	E	I	O	E	N	B	N
N	D	B	A	N	D	N	B	M	N	A	B	I	A
R	N	N	L	S	R	R	O	I	S	A	N	B	I
V	E	A	A	E	S	E	I	D	R	I	I	Z	T
A	N	B	S	R	U	I	C	N	R	I	E	U	R
E	U	S	I	Q	B	D	A	I	I	U	O	N	E
M	A	V	O	R	I	M	S	N	Q	N	R	N	N
S	H	R	E	V	T	S	E	S	E	R	R	R	E
I	A	I	A	E	E	H	A	R	B	R	S	E	R
B	A	D	E	I	O	L	L	E	A	F	A	R	B
A	M	Q	S	F	E	B	S	N	E	B	U	R	D
R	A	I	A	V	U	B	R	V	R	T	A	M	N

Rebirth
David
Renaitre
Donato
Rubens
Renaissance
Velasquez
Rafaello
Baroque
Bernini
Monalisa
Rembrandt
Leonardo

Direction: Follow the procedure on making your own approach of perspective drawing. Perspective is one of the characteristics of Renaissance Paintings.

Prepare the following materials; pencil, bond paper and ruler



ACTIVITY 2

MONA LISA & MIO Signore(My Lady and My Gentlemen)

Objective

Analyzes art elements and principles in the production of work following a specific art style

Materials

- Close-up photo of student
- 2 Long white coupon bond
- Scissors/Paper cutter
- Glue
- Rulers
- Crayons and colored pencils for coloring.

Precedure:

Step One: First, take a closeup photo of yourself. It's best to take it straight on, making sure the head isn't tilted to the left or right.



Step Two: Next, download the photos from your camera and resized them in Microsoft Word so that they took up most of a full page. Once they were resized, print them in color.



Step Three: Using scissors, cut out each head. Having the head trimmed makes it easier to find the line of symmetry for the next step.



Step Four: Using the paper trimmer or scissors, cut each photo in half, straight down the middle. Use the middle of the picture's nose to help you find the halfway mark on your face.



Step Five: Glue your half-heads onto a piece of a long coupon bond.

This next part involves some modeling. Once you show the students how to measure, most can do it with ease.



Step Six: Using the ruler, pick a starting point and measure how far it is from the line of symmetry. Then measure that exact same distance on the opposite side, marking the spot with a dot.

For example, Eiki started with his eye. He measured and learned that the inside corner of his right eye was 1.25 cm from the line of symmetry. This helped him know that his left eye must also be 1.25 cm from the line of symmetry. So he measured 1.25 cm and made a dot there. Next he measured the distance from the center to the outside corner, making a dot on the opposite side.



Step Seven: Continue to measure and mark dots all around the perimeter of the head. Once you have generated a good number of dots, you have now made a dot-to-dot drawing and it is time to connect the dots! Once the dots are connected, you can now really start to see their image emerge, after this, begin coloring your portraits.

Step Eight: For the final step, begin adding a background of your choice. You may use any shape or pattern to add a final touch to your creation using the elements of art. Don't forget to put your name, grade and section.





ACTIVITY 3

THE FORBIDDEN TECHNIQUE

Directions: Observe and analyze the given pictures of paintings during the Renaissance period identify the technique used.



Alba Madonna
Raphael, c. 1510

1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____

2. PIC - 4 TECHNIQUES

Directions: In order to become a Renaissance artist, one must know how to apply techniques used by the masters. On this activity, you can either use a crayon, oil pastel, or water colour for traditional or manual coloring and/or use Microsoft paint or any coloring applications installed on your desktop or smartphone for digital coloring to bring life and apply the different techniques in Renaissance art.

1. Sfumato



2. Unione



3. Chiaroscuro



4. Cangiante



ACTIVITY 4

Scenery Spot

Materials: Oslo paper, permanent marker, paint, paint brush

Procedure: Choose any object that you want to paint by showing the characteristic (techniques or style: e.g. Fresco, Sfumato, etc.) of Baroque period.

Reflection Questions:

1. What elements of art (line, color, shape, size, space, texture, form, value) are shown in your painting that depicts Renaissance style?

2. Why does principles of art (balance, rhythm, pattern, unity/variety, contrast, emphasis) important in creating an artwork?

3. What is the message conveyed in your painting?

4. How do you feel about your work?

Rubrics

Criteria	5	4	3	2	1
1. All instructions were followed	All instructions were followed	3 instructions were followed	3 instructions were followed	1 instruction were followed	No instructions were followed
2. Proper use of materials	All materials are properly used	All materials are used but not properly	Only 2 materials are properly used	Only 1 material is properly used	No materials is properly used
3. Chosen design was justified by answering all questions.	Design was justified by answering all questions clearly	Design was justified by answering 2 questions clearly	Design was justified by answering 1 question clearly	Design was justified by answering all questions but not clear	Design was not justified at all
4. Neatness of the artwork	Completed artwork is exceptionally neat	Completed artwork is very neat	Completed artwork is neat with some part less neat	Completed artwork is more messy than neat	Artwork is incomplete or extremely messy



REMEMBER

Baroque aims to give an effect that wants to carry the viewers away with the force of its impact. It gives not a generally enhanced vitality, but excitement, ecstasy, and intoxication. Its impact was intended to be momentary, while that of the Renaissance was slower but more enduring, making the viewers want to linger forever in a presence.

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Mass and movement are the principles of the Baroque style. It did not aimed for perfection or the beauty of growth, but rather focus on an event.

The famous artist during this era were, Caravaggio, Rubens, Velasquez, Rembrandt, and Bernini.

RENAISSANCE ART PRODUCTION Renaissance art sought to capture the experience of the individual and the beauty and mystery of the natural world. That beauty is already expressed through the four canonical techniques during the Renaissance era. These are the Sfumato, Unione, Chiaroscuro, and Cangiante. These four techniques have something in common but differ depending on how the outline, the colors, and the shadows have been highlighted.

- **Baroque** – from the Portuguese word barroco (an irregular shaped pearl or stone)
- **Baroque style** – a style of artistic expression characterized by extravagant forms and forceful dynamic actions.
- **chiaroscuro** technique is a well-known trait of Baroque art. This technique refers to the interplay between light and dark and is often used in paintings of dimly lit scenes to produce a very high-contrast, dramatic atmosphere.
- **Fresco** - is a mural painting technique that involves painting with water-based paint directly onto wet plaster so that the paint becomes an integral part of the plaster.
- **Sfumato** – is an Italian term which translates to soft, vague or blurred



CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Before I move on to the next module, I will assure you that...

I understand...

I will apply for the lesson in...

I will practice...
