

SELF-LEARNING MODULE

GRADE 9

QUARTER 1

**WEEK 6
ARTS**



**MOST
ESSENTIAL
LEARNING
COMPETENCIES**

- Compares the characteristics of artworks produced in the different art periods
- Reflects on and derives the mood, idea, or message from selected artworks
- Code: A9PL-lh-1
- Creates artworks guided by techniques and styles of Western Classical art traditions
- Applies different media techniques and processes to communicate ideas, experiences, and stories showing the characteristics of Western Classical Art Traditions Code: A9PR-lce-3
- Evaluates works of art in terms of artistic concepts and ideas using criteria from the Western Classical Art Traditions Code: A9PR-lf4

TOPIC

WESTERN CLASSICAL ART TRADITIONS



EXPECTATION

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

- ❖ identify the media techniques used during the Western Classical period,
- ❖ understand the importance of Western Classical Arts to the development of today's artworks,
- ❖ apply different media techniques and processes to communicate ideas, experiences,
- ❖ show the influences of the Western Classical Art traditions to Philippine art form
- ❖ evaluate works of art in terms of artistic concepts and ideas using criteria from the Western Classical Art traditions
- ❖ mount a personal art gallery showing the characteristics of Western Classical Art traditions,



BRIEF INTRODUCTION

Even before the emergence of writing humans were natural artist proven by the different archeological discoveries. Each and every civilization of the world has its distinct art forms depending on their culture, traditions, and lifestyle. Let us compare it to the present.

In our time, different parts of the world have its own culture, traditions, and lifestyle which reflects the kind of arts they produced. For example, we dress differently from those people who live in other parts of the world. Did you ever think why they dress differently from us? Is there any similarity in how they dress in other parts of world? It is also same with arts. There are difference and similarity between arts from different periods or era. Analyze the picture to the right, what are the difference in the way they dress? Is there any similarity? What are the reasons why they dress differently from one another?

Reading

1. Paintings

Painting from Pre-Historic Era

Their paintings were found on the wall or ceiling of caves that shows record of what can be seen during their era. It may also be for ceremonial or religious purposes. These paintings may also be their way of communicating with one another.

For archeologist and anthropologist this painting is more an artifact than first human arts for these are clues to understanding the early human life and culture.

CAVE OF LASCAUX, 15000-10000 B.C. – STONE AGE

The cave contains nearly 6,000 figures, which can be grouped into three main categories: animals, human figures, and abstract signs. The paintings contain no images of the surrounding landscape or the vegetation of the time. Most of the major images have been painted onto the walls using red, yellow, and black colors from a complex multiplicity of mineral pigments including iron compounds such as iron oxide (ochre), hematite, and goethite, as well as manganese-containing pigments. Charcoal may also have been used but seemingly to a sparing extent. 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



Cave of Lascaux
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lascaux>

PAINTINGS FROM CLASSICAL GREEK ERA

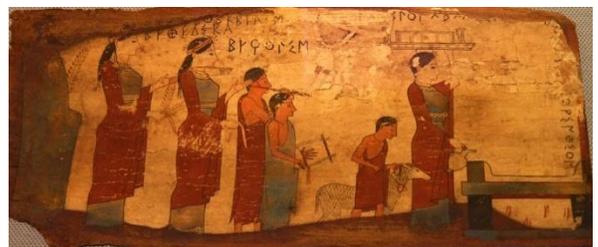
Classical Greek painters usually didn't include any background, and they focused mainly on people rather than trees or flowers in their pictures. Most painting during this era commonly found in vases, panels, and tomb. Most of their subjects were battle scenes, mythological figures, and everyday scenes.

MOST COMMON METHODS OF GREEK PAINTING

Fresco- method of painting water-based pigments on a freshly applied plaster usually on a wall surface. Colors are made with grind powder pigments in pure water, dry and set with a plaster to become a permanent part of the wall. Ideal for murals, durable and has a matte style.

Encaustic- developed to use by Greek ship builders, who used the hot wax to fill the cracks of the ship. Soon pigments (colors) was added and used to paint a wax hull.

Tomb or wall painting was very popular during the classical period. It uses the method frescos either tempera (water-base) or encaustic (wax). It has a sharp, flatly outlined style of painting and because it uses water-based materials, very few samples survived. In tomb paintings, artists rely on the shade and hues of paint to create depth and life-like feeling.



Pitsa Panel
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Greek_art

Byzantine Painting

Byzantine art originated and evolved from the Christianized Greek culture of the Eastern Roman Empire; content from both Christianity and classical Greek mythology were artistically expressed through Hellenistic modes of style and iconography. Most of the subjects are Christian.



The Court of Empress Theodora
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theodora_\(6th_century\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theodora_(6th_century))

2. Sculpture

Pre-Historic Sculptures

The characteristics would vary according to culture and beliefs. The materials they use is based on their region or locality. Some archeologist believed that some sculpture is a result of natural erosion and not of human artistry.

Most of their subjects may have mythological or religious significance.



Venus of Willendorf
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Venus_of_Willendorf

SCULPTURES FROM THE EGYPTIAN ERA

Ancient Egyptian sculpture was closely associated with Egyptian architecture and mostly concerned the temple and the funeral tomb. Symbolic elements were widely use such as forms, hieroglyphics, relative size, location, materials, color, actions, and gestures. Wood, ivory and stone were most used.

Characteristics of the sculptures:

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



The Pharaoh Menkaure and his Queen
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art_of_ancient_Egypt

The Pharaoh Menkaure and his Queen, stone 4th Dynasty, 2548 - 2530 B.C.E. An example of portraits presented in rigid postures, and were simple and powerful with very little show of private emotion

GREEK SCULPTURES

The Greeks decided very early on that the human form was the most important subject for artistic endeavor. It showed all the points of human anatomy and proportion. It emphasize the representation of movement for dramatic effects.

Myron; The Discobulus, 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.



Myron: The Discobulus
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discobolus>

BYZANTINE SCULPTURES

The Byzantine sculpture In the early days is more an extensions of the Hellenistic art, were portraits of great impacting aesthetics drama were produced. The forms are still basically representational, but they are treated in an abstract manner what give us an indication on how the symbolic character of the art becomes gradually more important; over even its expression and aesthetic, responding to the new theology and ecclesiastical power.

The Barberini Diptych An early example of Byzantine Ivory work



The Barberini Diptych
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barberini_ivory

3. Architecture

EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE

Spanning over two thousand years in total, what is called ancient Egypt was not one stable civilization, but instead a civilization in constant change and upheaval commonly split into periods by historians. Likewise, ancient Egyptian architecture is not one style, but a set of styles with commonalities used during each period of ancient Egyptian history.

The best-known example of ancient Egyptian architecture are the Egyptian pyramids; yet, excavated temples, palaces, tombs, and fortresses have all been studied by architects. Due to location, most ancient Egyptian buildings were built of mud brick and limestone—readily available materials—by levied workers. Monumental buildings were built via the post and lintel method of construction, and many buildings were aligned astronomically. Columns were typically adorned with decorated capitals which were made to resemble plants important to Egyptian civilization, such as the papyrus plant.

Ancient Egyptian architectural motifs have influenced present-day architecture, reaching the wider world first during the Orientalizing period and again during the nineteenth century Egyptomania.

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The Pyramids of Giza
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Egyptian_architecture

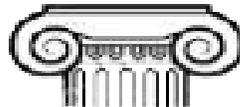
Greek Architecture

Ancient Greek architecture is best known from its temples, many of which are found throughout the region, and the Parthenon is a prime example of this, mostly as ruins but many substantially intact. 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:

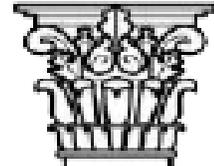
Doric



Ionic



Corinthian



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.

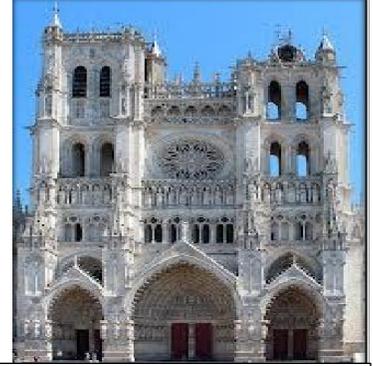
Parthenon
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parthenon>



Gothic Architecture

The defining element of Gothic architecture is the pointed or ogival arch. It is the primary engineering innovation and the characteristic design component. The use of the pointed arch in turn led to the development of the pointed rib vault and flying buttresses, combined with elaborate tracery and stained-glass windows. These elements together formed a structurally and aesthetically integrated system, or style, that characterizes the Gothic.

Cathedral of Chartres, also known as the Notre dame Cathedral (1145- 1260) -Has rich architecture and design. Splendid stained glass windows, Thousands of sculptured figures.



Notre Dame d' Amiens
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amiens_Cathedral

ACTIVITY 1

Activity 1: Compare Me

Directions: Choose two artworks in painting, sculpture, and architecture from different era. Compare the artworks using the following indicators:

1. Name of artwork		
2. Period, and era when it was created		
3. Materials used		
4. The use of Elements of Arts in the Artwork (lines, shapes, color, texture)		
5. the distinctive characteristics of the artwork.		
6. Significance in its period or era.		

ACTIVITY 2

Shallow Relief Sculpture (Paper Sculpture)

Ivory carving has a special importance to the Byzantine. Elaborate ivory diptychs were central to the art of this period. The Barberini Diptych and the Archangel Ivory are two significant examples of ivory carving from the first half of the sixth century. Inspired by the ivory diptychs create a 3D sculptures using simple paper products like toilet paper and tissue paper.

Materials:

- Brushes (Varies in Density and softness)
- Glue
- Board paper or construction paper
- Tissue paper/ toilet paper
- Poster/ acrylic paint
- Molding paste

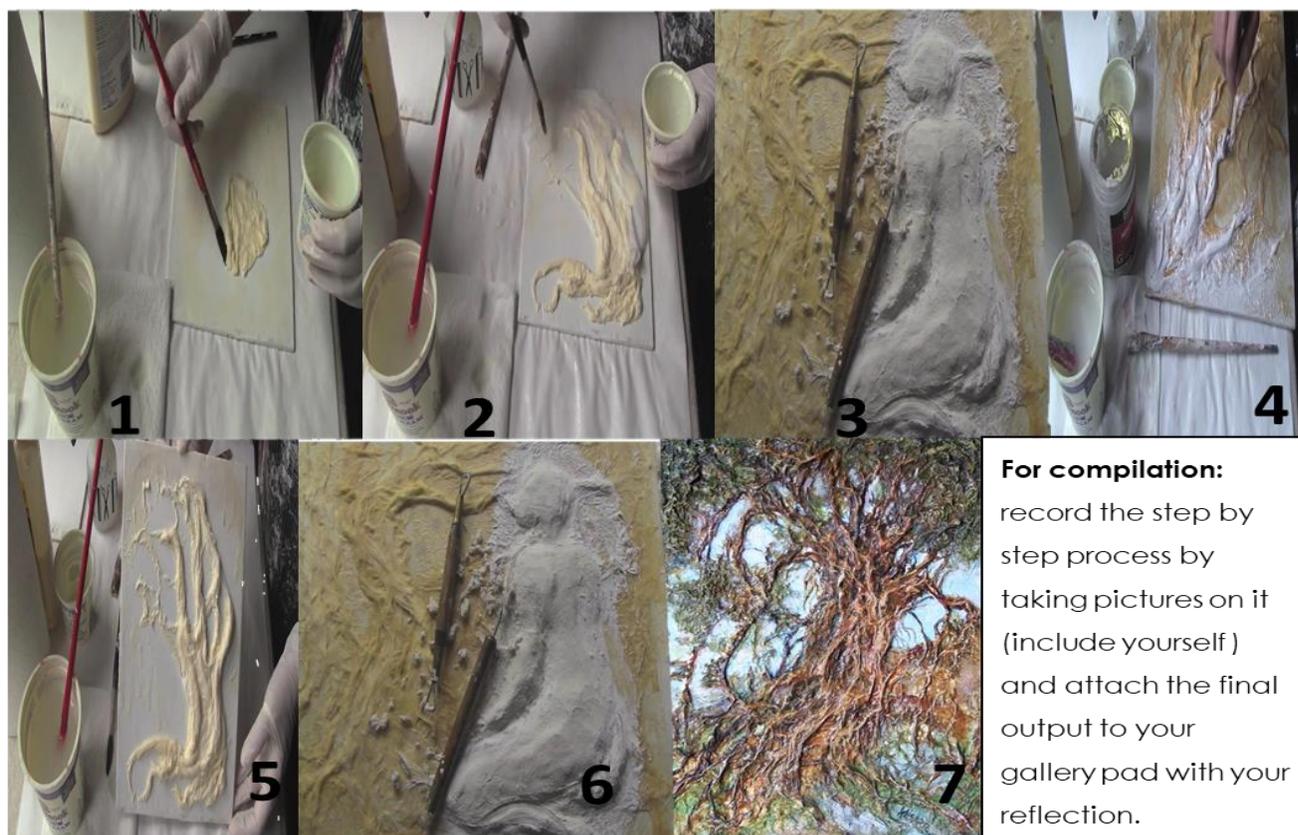
DIY Molding Paste

<https://youtu.be/r-QbvXhaFEQ>

1 cup baby powder or baking soda
¼ Elmer's white glue
½ cup of white paint (mix altogether and stir until you get the desire texture)

Procedure:

1. Water down the glue in a plastic container. 2 parts glue to 1 part water.
2. Mix the glue with tissue and arrange the subject on your canvass. You can sand and sculpt it after it dry.
3. Mold your subject using the modeling paste. The modeling paste dry very hard. It will crack if it painted to thick.
4. Paint your subject with a poster paint or acrylic paint. And let it dry.



Note: for those who have internet connection you may visit this link: <https://youtu.be/EXqH6OWI08U>



ACTIVITY 3

Vase painting

1. Create a vase using the D.I.Y clay you made, use a foil or paper as your base.
2. After creating a rough model using paper/foil, you may now put clay on it covering the rough model and mold it to shape like a *Pelike* Vase.
3. If the vase is dry, start painting!

The most common motifs used during this period 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 form mythical story or event. Use the color black, red/brown and white only



Pelike is a type of Kerch style vase which was used as a wine container.

4. You may also copy the image seen on the vase.

RUBRICS for MOLD ME, PAINT ME! PELIKE VASE

	POOR 5 points	FAIR 10 Points	GOOD 15 points	EXCELLENT 20 Points	SCORE
Neatness of the sculpture	Sculpting is messy, uneven, and rough.	Sculpting has several messy, uneven with rough areas.	Sculpting has a little uneven, messy and rough areas.	Sculpting is neatly done, smooth, and even.	
Effort and rough model	Little effort; did not complete a foil model of the symbol chosen for the sculpture.	Some effort: Incomplete foil model or did not follow guidelines.	Good effort: foil model was completed to complete the sculpture.	Exceptional effort. detailed foil model was used to complete the sculpture.	
Theme used in Painting	Did not use any of the most common motifs used during the Western Classical Era.	The theme used is not that clear but still shows some style from Western Classical Era.	It shows style from the common motif used in the Western Classical era but was not artistically arranged.	Used the most common motifs of the Western Classical Arts properly and was artistically arranged.	
Highest Possible score is 60				Total Score:	



ACTIVITY 4

CODE: A9PR-If4

My Personal Art Gallery! (For learners who has phone for vlogging)

- ❖ Gather all your artworks from week 1 to week 7
- ❖ Mount your personal art gallery in your house, ask permission and suggestion from your parent to where you can assemble your personal gallery.
- ❖ Decoration must be aligned with the characteristics of Western Classical Art traditions.
- ❖ Decorate and arrange your artworks properly. Sketches, paintings, mosaics, and the like can be hanged or framed (be resourceful, buying of frames is prohibited).
- ❖ Descriptions must have the Title of the artwork, Materials, Technique, and the Media used.



Sample Description:

Title: Pelike Vase Painting
Materials: foil, clay, acrylic paint
Technique: Assembling / Molding
Media: Acrylic on Clay

- ❖ Group your artworks according to its period, Ancient Art, Classical Art, and Medieval Art.
- ❖ Be a curator and explain your Personal Art Gallery through vlogging, evaluate your work of arts in terms of artistic concepts and ideas.

My Mini Gallery on PORTFOLIO: (For learners who does not have cellphone for vlogging)

- ❖ Gather all your artworks from week 1 to week 7
- ❖ You may use your old Big notebook, old magazine, or a sketch book. (You may also talk to your MAPEH teacher for further instruction).
- ❖ 2 dimensional Artworks like mosaic, drawings, sketch can be artistically place in your portfolio.
- ❖ Decorate and arrange your artworks properly. (be resourceful and creative).
- ❖ Descriptions must contain the Title of the artwork, materials used, technique and the media).

Sample Description:

Title: Pelike Vase Painting
Materials: foil, clay, acrylic paint
Technique: Assembling / Molding
Media: Acrylic on Clay

- ❖ Group your artworks according to its period, Ancient Art, Classical Art, and Medieval Art.
- ❖ Provide a page on your portfolio for written explanation about the different arts period. In can be in front or at the last part of every art period. Evaluate your work of arts in terms of artistic concepts and ideas.



Note: For those students who does not have cellphone and cannot send artworks through Facebook messenger and cannot do vlogging, you may ask you parents to send/bring your artworks in school. Schedule will be given by your MAPEH teacher.

RUBRICS on mounting a Gallery

*For Vlogging and Portfolio

CRITERIA	Poor 5 points	FAIR 10 Points	GOOD 15 points	EXCELLENT 20 Points	SCORE
Artwork Presentation	Artwork is unframed/mounted. Sculpture artworks are in general poorly presented.	Artist attempted to frame/mount artwork. Sculpture works are based appropriately but the effort seems out of place with the context of the artwork.	Artist framed/mounted the artwork. Sculpture works are based appropriately. Good effort and presentation.	Artist framed/mounted the artwork. Sculpture works are based appropriately. Good effort and exceptional presentation.	
Materials & Technique	Evidence of poor craftsmanship or lack of technical understanding. Poor application or use of materials.	Finished project but it lacks finishing touches or could have been improved upon with more effort. Below average craftsmanship.	The artwork is finished with a high level of skill but lacks a few finishing details or touches. Above average degree of originality throughout. Theme is present with some elaboration.	The artwork is outstanding and finished with a great deal of care and attention to detail.	
Concept & Originality	Artwork lacks creativity and original thought. Theme is very weak, stereotypical or copied.	Average degree of originality; theme is present with little elaboration	Above average degree of originality. Theme is present with some elaboration.	Superior degree of originality exhibited. Unique solution: theme has been explored and elaborated on to a high degree. Complex solution.	
Oral Presentation through Vlog-ging	Vlogger unprepared, uninterested, and unenthused. Voice mannerisms and body language are inappropriate. Poor oral/written communication skills. Presentation poor quality and did not enhance exhibit.	Presenter is monotonous and relied extensively on notes. Description are copied from book. Voice mannerisms, body language, and communication skills are sometimes inappropriate. Presentation below average quality and slightly enhanced exhibit.	Engaged audience even if it is through vlogging/writing. Displayed interest and enthusiasm. Good voice mannerisms, body language, and good written communication skills. Presentation good quality and enhanced exhibit.	Very engaging. Expressed ideas fluently in own words. Genuinely interested and enthusiastic. Exceptional voice mannerisms, body language, and written communication skills. Presentation exceptional quality and greatly enhanced exhibit.	
Highest Possible Score: 80 points			Total Score:		



REMEMBER



Prehistoric (30,000 BC – 2500 BC)

Known for art created before the invention of written language and record-keeping, such as cave paintings and rock carvings

Greek Classical (500 BC – 300 BC)

Known for idealized images of human form, red-figure and black-figure pottery, sculpture and architecture. It depicts naturalism. Their art has a conservative with a very complex detail

Gothic (1100 – 1500)

Known for reinforce symbolic distinctive architecture that used such elements as pointed arches and rose windows. The church symbolizes the transcendence of the soul. The underlying philosophy is to create buildings of height and light.

Ancient Egyptian (3,000 BC – 300 AD)

Known for stylized portrayals of people and for objects that were used for religious and ceremonial purposes. It is primarily religious in nature.

Roman Classical (500 BC – 450 AD)

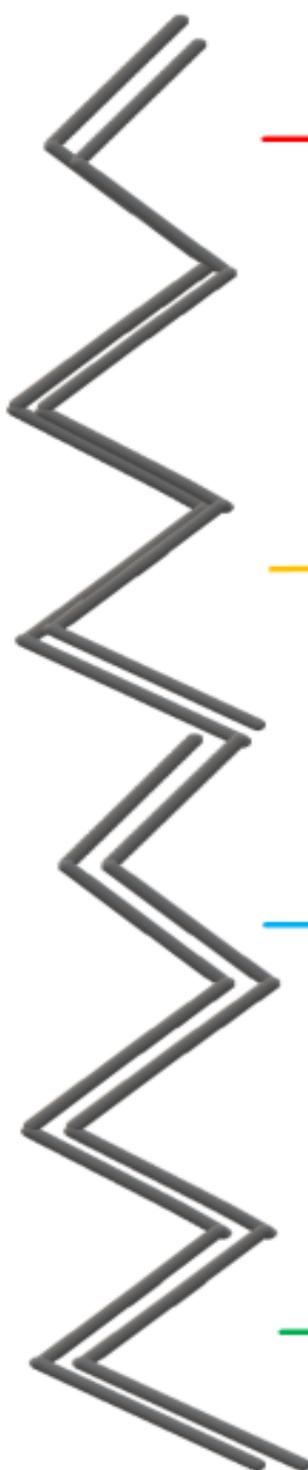
Known for narrative art that realistically depicts figures and architecture. The diversity of its forms and its variety inspired the modern attitude in art.

Byzantine (500 – 1200)

Known for mosaics and stylized, symbolic artwork that depicts Christian themes. It was a combination of Eastern (decorative art forms) and classical Western art (naturalistic art)

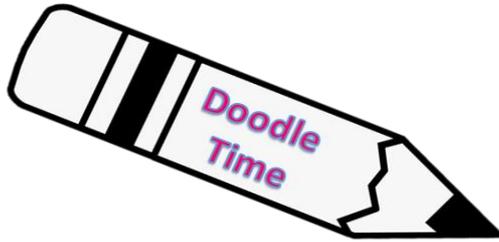
Romanesque (1000-1300)

Known for art funded by religious patrons, lack of realism, high relief sculpture and stained glass. It was greatly influenced by Byzantine art with a highly innovative and coherent style.

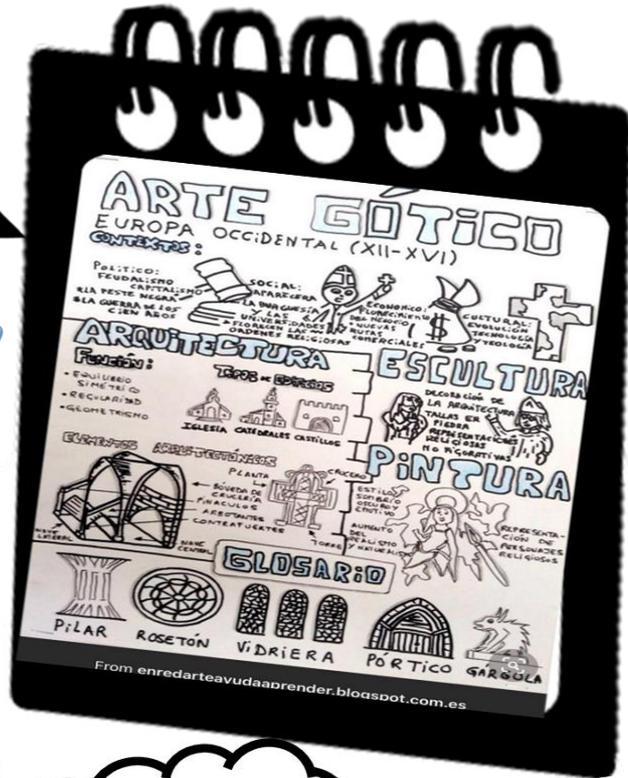




CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING



Visual Mind Mapping



Create a visual mind map of all the things you have learned from this unit. You may choose one period only or one type of art form for this activity (sample work is provided).



- Which part of your work do like the best?
- Things I would change or do differently?
- Things I learned