



SELF-LEARNING MODULE

GRADE 9

QUARTER 1

WEEK 2
ART



**MOST
ESSENTIAL
LEARNING
COMPETENCIES**

- A. Analyzes art elements and principles in the production of work following the style of a western and classical art
- B. Identifies distinct characteristics of arts during the different art periods
- C. Uses or Functions of artworks by evaluating their utilization and combination of arts elements and principles.
- D. Uses artworks to derive the traditions/history of an art period; reflects on and derive the mood, idea, or message from selected artworks

TOPICS

1. Elements and Principles of western classical Art
2. **Western classical Art Tradition**



EXPECTATION

In this lesson, you will identify the elements and principles of arts by understanding the following artworks from Ancient art (Pre-historic and Egyptian art), Classical art (Greek and Roman art), and Medieval art (Byzantine and Romanesque). Analyze each art form and discover how they develop in every period. You will also classify the elements of art present in every artwork and effectively use the elements and principles of design to create an artwork.

You will also describe the distinct characteristics of arts during the different art periods. You will be able to understand that arts are integral to the development of organizations, spiritual belief, historical events, scientific discoveries, natural disasters/ occurrences and other external phenomenon and lastly you will create artworks derived from a particular art period and recognize the difference and uniqueness of the art styles of the different periods (techniques, process, elements, and principles of art).

This module allows you to focus on the target competencies that will enhance their knowledge as they obtain the following objectives: (a.) recognized the elements of arts, principles of design, and uniqueness of art styles of different period. (b.) value the importance of knowing the use and functions of artworks of Ancient, Classical, and Medieval period. (c.) reflects on and derives the mood, idea, or message from selected artworks.

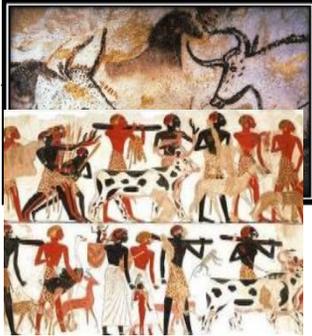


BRIEF INTRODUCTION

| | | ANCIENT | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1,500,000 BC – 2000 BC | PRE-HISTORIC |  Cave of Lascaux, 1 5000 – 10000 B.C – Stone Age Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library | Pre-historic includes all human existence before the emergence of writing. Their art is of interest not only to the art historians but also to archeologist and anthropologist, for whom the art is only one clue – along with fossils, pollens and other finds to an understanding of early human life and culture. |
| | SCULPTURE FROM EGYPTIAN ERA |  Queen Nefertiti, Painted Limestone 18th Dynasty, 1375 – 1357 BC Image from treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Realistic, with heavy lided eyes, slender neck, determined chin, and pure profile under her heavy crown. - Queen, refers to the Great Royal wife of the Egyptian pharaoh |
| 2,000 BC – 400 BC | PAINTING FROM CLASSICAL GREEK ERA |  Judgement of Paris 370 – 330 B.C (Images from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library) | The Judgement of Paris is a story from Greek mythology, which was one of the events that led up to the Trojan War and (in slightly later versions of the story) to the foundation of Rome |
| | SCULPTURE FROM THE CLASSICAL PERIOD |  Myron; The Discobulus 450 Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shows an attitude of maximum tension, full of compressed energy, and about to explode an action |
| 400 BC – 1,400 AD | ROMANESQUE PAINTING |  Christ in Majesty Painting from the Church of Saint Clemente, Tahull Lerida Spain, c. 1123 Musue Nacional d' Art de Catalunya, Barcelona | One of the most common motifs in Romanesque Art is 'Christ in Majesty', where Christ is depicted in full frontal view, with the Gospels in his left hand and his right hand blessing the viewers |
| | ROMANESQUE ARCHITECTURE |  The groin-vaulted crypt of Woncester Cathedral | The doorways of Romanesque's churches are often grand sculptured portals. Wood or metal are surrounded by elaborate stone sculptures arranged in zones to fit architectural elements. |
| | BYZANTINE SCULPTURE |  The Barberini Diptych | The Barberini ivory is a Byzantine ivory leaf from an imperial diptych dating from Late Antiquity, now in the Louvre in Paris. It represents the emperor as triumphant victor. |

“All art is an individual's expression of the culture. Culture differ, so art looks different – by Henry Glasses, Art Scholar

Artworks from the different Art periods have their own style, functions, and characteristics. Through understanding the different artworks in different artforms (paintings, sculpture, and architecture) will help us to understand the diversity of each artwork. Also, it will give us the answer to the question “where did all begun? How did it develop and what is the influences of these artworks to the modern art?

| Art Period | Paintings | Sculpture | Architecture |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p>Pre-Historic Art 1,500,000BC - 2,000BC</p> | <p>Their paintings were found inside the caves which may have been their way of communicating with each other. It may also be for religious or ceremonial purposes.</p>  <p>Paintings from Sarcophagus of Tutankhamen XVIII dynasty, 1362</p> | <p>Frequently carving may have mythological or religious significance.</p>  <p>Venus of Willendorf 28,000 B.C.E. – 25,000 B.C.E, Venus of Brassempouy</p> <p>Queen Nefertiti, painted limestone 18th Dynasty, 1375-1357 BC</p>  | <p>This architecture is made of huge stone blocks which were probably intended for burial.</p>  <p>Dolmens- http://www.timeforlearning.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/Stonehenge2.jpg</p> <p>Pyramids of Giza</p>  |

| Art Period | Paintings | Sculpture | Architecture |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p>Classical Art</p> <p>2,000BC - 400BC</p> | <p>Paintings during the classical era were most found in vases, panels, and tomb. It depicts natural figures with dynamic compositions. Most of the subjects were battle scenes, mythological figures, and everyday scenes It reveals a grasp of linear perspective and naturalist representation.</p>  <p>Judgement of Paris (370-330B.C.) (Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library)</p>  <p>Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library</p> | <p>Early Greek sculptures were tense and stiff, their bodies were hidden within enfolding robes. After three centuries of experiments, Greek sculptures had finally evolved and showed all the points of human anatomy and proportion.</p>  <p>The Portonacio Sarcophagus between 180-190 BCE</p>  | <p>Greek Architecture is distinguished by its highly formalized characteristics.</p>  <p>The Colosseum, AD 70-82, Rome</p>  <p>t/images/colosseum-entrance.jpg</p> |

| Art Period | Paintings | Sculpture | Architecture |
|--|---|--|--|
| <p>Medieval Art</p> <p>400 BC- 1,00 AD</p> | <p>Subjects were mostly Religious, and Figures look Flat and stiff with little real movement also Important figure are large.</p>  <p>The court of Empress Theodora, mosaic 6th century AD San Vitale, Ravenna</p> | <p>Characters gestures and attitudes are human. The Character represent emotions and natural features.</p>  <p>The Barberini Diptych http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barberini_Ivory -an early example of Byzantine Ivory work</p> | <p>Architecture is influenced by Greek and Roman.</p> <p><i>Hagia Sophia. Istanbul, 537 BC</i></p>  <p>Picture courtesy of nlanearth 1293 blog</p> <p>http://4.bp.blogspot.com/</p>  |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| |  |  | <p>Cathedral of Chartres, also known as the Notre Dame Cathedral (1145-1260)</p> |
|--|---|--|--|

Functions of Artworks during the different Period

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>ANCIENT PERIOD</p> <p><i>Pre-Historic:</i></p> <p><i>Ancient Egypt</i></p> | <p>Paintings. In Pre-historic era, they used paintings for communication, religious or ceremonial purposes.</p> <p>Egyptians used paintings to honor the dead.</p> <p>Sculpture. Used as religious significance and charm, to create movement through space and to enclose space. (www.britannica.com >art)</p> <p>Egyptians are religious in nature, their sculpture serves as a home for the spirit or god. (www.ancient.eu >article)</p> <p>Architecture. Temple, altar for rituals and grave are the main purpose of Architecture in the Pre-historic time. In Ancient Egypt, Architectures were built as to make the deceased person's afterlife place pleasant.</p> |
| <p>CLASSICAL PERIOD</p> <p><i>Classical Greek</i></p> <p><i>Romantic Era</i></p> | <p>Paintings. Reveal grasp of linear perspective and naturalist representation. It emphasized the importance and accomplishments of human beings and honor gods. (www.ushistory.org)</p> <p>Romantic paintings conveys emotions, feelings, and moods including spirituality, imagination, mystery and intense feeling. (www.thefreedictionary.com)</p> <p>Sculpture. Classical Greeks' sculptures are used for decoration. It visualize the divine and commemorate humans, also to embellish sacred architecture (www.oxfordhandbooks.com)</p> <p>In Romantic Era, it imparts history and mythology. Sarcophagus are used for burials.</p> <p>Architecture. Focused on detail, symmetry, harmony, balance. Architecture are for public games, baths and procession.</p> <p>Romantic Architecture stress the importance of nature (with grand castles and extremely decorative towers) www.quora.com</p> |
| <p>MEDIEVAL PERIOD</p> <p><i>Byzantine</i></p> | <p>Paintings. To stir feelings of piety and reverence. (www.ancient.eu >Byzantine Art)</p> <p>Follows strict frontal pose</p> <p>Used as visual reminders of biblical stories, which helped teach the faith to an illiterate population (http://study.com >academy)</p> <p>To instruct Christian Faith through warm and glowing colors</p> <p>Sculpture. Less in mimicking, more with symbolism, religious in particular (https://en.m.wikipedia.org)</p> |

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Romanesque | Designed to convey the message that Christian believers should recognize wrongdoing, repent, and be redeemed. (https://courseslumenlearning.com) |
| Gothic | <p>Used primarily to decorate the exteriors of cathedrals and other religious buildings</p> <p>Architecture. To emphasis function over form. www.ancient.eu</p> <p>>Byzantine</p> <p>Used to display wealth and power. Most importantly for Religious and defensive purposes. (www.architecturecourses.org)</p> <p>Rib vault, flying buttress, and pointed arch were used as solutions to the problem of building a very tall structure while preserving as much natural light as possible. (www.britannica.com >art)</p> |



Prehistoric Art: Venus of Willendorf

The Venus of Willendorf was created in such a way that it could be carried and transported easily since it only measures around four inches. It was believed that it served as a fertility and nourishment charm possible for a devotional use. The people who made this statue lived in an environment where fertility was highly desirable and the parts that mattered

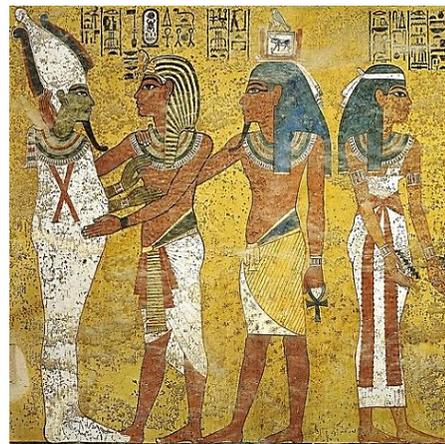
Venus of Willendorf. Austria.
Dated 28 000 to 25 000 BCE

most, the breasts, abdomen, and the genital had to do with successful reproduction. Thus, successful

reproduction leads to hope for survival and longevity of people's lives and their communities.

Egyptian Art: Painting from the Tomb of Tutankhamun

Tomb paintings were created with the intentions of making a pleasant afterlife for the deceased because Egyptians have a firm belief in life after death. The painting depicts journey to the after world and introduction of the deceased to the god by the protective deities. This shows the belief that Egyptian gods are the ones who decide for an individual's afterlife.



Paintings from Tutankhamun's Tomb,
Egypt. Found 1922 Source:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art_of_a

Greek Art: Discobolus



The Greek culture of humanism highly emphasized the human body, its physical beauty and athleticism viewed as divine. In ancient Greece, nude art first became significant in religious festivals and athletic competitions that celebrated the human body particularly the male. Athletes in the contests competed naked and were considered as a symbol of all that was best in humanity in achieving one's full potential.

ACTIVITY 1

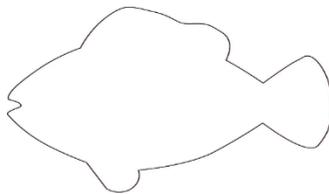
Directions: Create a mosaic following the style of western classical art. Make sure that the elements and principles of art are present in your output.

Materials:

- ✓ Old/used Illustration board
- ✓ Colored paper or used magazines)
- ✓ Yarn or any string that can be found inside the house
- ✓ Scissors, Glue

Procedure:

1. Create a pattern for your mosaic. Use the white part of the illustration board



2. Cut your colored papers into small squares, rectangles, or circles



3. Start pasting your colored papers or magazines into your pattern



RUBRIC

| Criteria | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
|--|-----------|-----------|------|------|------|
| | Excellent | Very Good | Good | Fair | Poor |
| 1. Composition of Design - show theme and motifs | | | | | |
| 2. Process - follows the instruction in doing the activity | | | | | |
| 3. Materials use - Use proper materials and tools prescribed in the activity | | | | | |
| 4. Overall look of the Artwork - Show characteristics of Ancient art | | | | | |

ACTIVITY 2

Identify in which color palette each Era of Art belong. Be guided by the different artworks shown below.

The activity consists of three artist palettes and several artworks in speech bubbles:

- Ancient Period Palette:**
 - Artwork 1: A cave painting of animals (lion, bison).
 - Artwork 2: The Great Pyramids of Giza.
- Classical Period Palette:**
 - Artwork 3: A classical statue of a man (Discobolus).
 - Artwork 4: A classical bust of a man's head.
- Medieval Period Palette:**
 - Artwork 5: A mosaic of a woman's face (Theodora).
 - Artwork 6: A medieval manuscript illumination of a seated figure.
 - Artwork 7: A medieval painting of a woman's face.



ACTIVITY 3

MY TURN, MY STORY

Wow! Isn't it great! You already know the stories behind the selected artworks from Western Classical Art Periods. Now, it's time to tell your own story.

You will need the following materials: Oslo paper, pencil, watercolor, oil pastel or any coloring medium +imagination 😊

Covid 19 pandemic is now a part of history in the Philippines and the world. What did you experience? How did you cope with this situation?

Directions: Paint your story about what you think or how you feel about this pandemic. You may choose from the following themes below. Don't forget to sign your painting!

- New normal
- No work, no pay
- Distance learning
- Wear mask, save lives
- I stayed at home for you
- Health care workers are heroes



REMEMBER

In this lesson, we have learned that Western Classical Art Tradition is divided into three (3) periods: Ancient (Pre-Historic, Egyptian), Classical (Greek, Roman), and Medieval (Byzantine, Romanesque, Gothic). Arts almost have the same uses or function; may be religious, ceremonial or for status symbol. Subjects are mythological or scenes from everyday life. Characteristics may vary according to style in each period.

Ancient Art can be found in caves as artifacts of archeological evidence. Pictures of large animals within the vicinity are the subjects of their drawings which are usually correct and proportion. Architecture uses for rituals and burials. They use Megaliths (rocks), stones, and mud bricks. Mineral pigment, ash, and charcoal was utilized as colors.

Classical Art style is recognized in proportion with naturalistic representation. Found in vases, panels or tomb. Sculptures are larger than humans. Hues (color) are from grind powder pigments, tempera (water base) paint and encaustic(wax). Mosaic are used for decoration. Arches of stone, orders or columns, concrete barrel vault, multiple rectangular (tic,tac,toe) and multiple perspective are utilized in their architecture. Colosseum is the best example of architectural design of this period.

Medieval Art are identified with love stories and legends in their work. Their legacy in Architecture are "Dome" roof, rounded arches, metal doors, pointed arches, stone vaulting borne, and higher vault. Stained glass decor mostly found inside and outside of churches. Hues are made from terra-cota.



CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

A. Read and answer the following questions.

1. Why were animals such a popular topic in prehistoric painting?

2. When and where did humans start creating works of art? Explain your answer?
