ARTS
Quarter 2, Wk. 3 - Module 1
East Asian Arts

Name of Learner: ___________________________

Grade & Section: ___________________________

Name of School: ___________________________
What I Need to Know

We will learn about East Asian countries, specifically China, Japan, and Korea. These countries have been noted for their numerous similarities and commonalities in their art production, artistic traditions, and art principles as influenced by their history, beliefs, religion, location, culture, and dynasty.

Painting started from pre-historic man. He used red ochre and black pigment. Early paintings often showed hunting scenes of a man chasing various animals, such as horses, rhinoceros, lions, buffaloes, mammoths, landscapes, and anything about the environment.

The history of Eastern painting is as old as the civilization of China. It is historically comparable to Western painting. Eastern countries continued to influence each other’s production of arts over the centuries. These are the common subjects /motifs/theme in the painting of East Asia.

The module contains:
- Lesson 1- Arts: East Asia

Competency Codes:
- Define the elements and principles of arts in East Asia (A8EL-IIb-1)
- Reflect the arts of East Asia art Asia. (A8PL-IIh-1)
After going through this module, you are expected to:
a. Analyze elements and principles of art in the production of arts crafts inspired by the culture of East Asia.
b. Identify characteristics of arts and crafts in specific countries in East Asia such as China, Japan, and Korea.
c. Appreciate the artifacts and art objects in terms of their utilization and their distinct use of art elements and practice.

What I Know

Directions: Which country does each picture below belong? Write your answers from the space provided.

1. ______________

2. ________________

3. ________________
What`s In

**PERFECT MATCH.**

**Directions:** Match the meaning in the Column A to the correct word in the Column B. Write only the letters from column B in your answer sheet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLUMN A</th>
<th>COLUMN B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. It refers to the visual arts which cover the creation of images or</td>
<td>Origami</td>
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<tr>
<td>objects in painting, sculpture, printmaking, photography, and other</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>visual media.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. The art of producing decorative handwriting.</td>
<td>Kumadori</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. It refers to the</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
traditional Japanese art of paper folding.

c. Calligraphy

4. The highest form of Chinese paintings.
Arts

5. The painted faces of Kabuki Theater
Landscape Painting
Painting

What`s New

A. Situation:
You are stranded in an island with your brother and the only things you have saved in your school bag pack are: plastic envelop with two sheets of coupon bond and a roll of sewing thread.

Challenge: While waiting for anybody to rescue you, what are you going to do with the two sheets of bond paper to cheer up your brother?

Answer:

B. Directions: Before you proceed with your Lesson, ask yourself, and ponder some focus questions:
1. If you were asked to make a painting, what would you paint?
2. Why would you choose that?
3. What are the contributions of China, Japan, and Korea in the development of the arts?
4. What influences do East Asian arts production have?

**What Is It**

Now, let us learn about different arts and crafts of the various countries in East Asia.

Landscape painting was regarded as the highest form of Chinese painting. Three concepts of Chinese Arts: Heaven, Earth and Human (Yin-Yang). The important aspects in East Asian Arts. Silk was often used as the medium paint upon, but it was quite expensive.
Cai Lun invented paper in the 1st century A.D. The invention of paper not only cheap and widespread medium for writing but painting became more economical.

Painting is closely related to Calligraphy among the Chinese people. It is an art of beautiful handwriting. Traditional paintings involve essentially the same techniques as calligraphy and is done with a brush dipped in black or colored ink, oils are not used.

The term Origami came from “ori” meaning “folding”, and “kami” means “paper”. It is the traditional Japanese art of paper folding, which started in the 17th century AD. The earlier showing paper folding is a picture of Tractatus de Sphaera Mundi from 1460 by Johannes de Sacrobosco.

Woodblock painting is a technique for printing text, images or patterns used widely throughout East Asia. It became one of the oldest and most highly developed visual arts.

The history of Korean painting dates to 108 C.E. when it first appears as an independent form. It is said that until the Joseon dynasty the primary influence of Korean paintings were Chinese paintings. Mountain are important features in Korean landscapes painting because it is the site for building temples and buildings.
Painting in East Asia do not only apply on paper, silk and wood. Performers of Peking Opera in China and Kabuki in Japan use faces as the canvas for painting while mask painting is done in Korea.

**Peking Opera face painting of China** or **Jingju Lianpu** is done with different colors in accordance with the performances characters’ personality and historical assessment. The Hero type characters are normally painted in relatively simple colors, whereas enemies, bandits, rebels and others have more complicated designs on their faces. It is a traditional special way of painting in Chinese operas in pursuit of the expected effect of performance. Originally, **Lianpu** is called the false mask.

**Kabuki Make-Up of Japan** – or **Kesho** is already in itself an interpretation of the actor’s own role through the medium of the facial features. On stage, this interpretation becomes a temporalization of makeup in collaboration with the audience. Kabuki Make up is also another way of face painting which has two types:

1. **Standard Make up** – applied to most actors.
2. **Kumadori Make up** – applied to villains and heroes.

It is composed of very dramatic lines and shapes using colors that represent certain qualities.

- **Dark Red** – passion or anger
- **Dark Blue** – depression or sadness
- **Pink** -- youth
- **Light Green** – Calm
- **Black** – fear
- **Purple** -- nobility
Korean Mask – is called *tal* or *t’al*, originated with religious meaning just like the mask of other countries which also have religious or artistic origins. Korea has rich history of masks.

The roles of colors in Korean masks:
1. Black, Red and White - Bright and vibrant colors that help establish the age and race of the figure
2. Half Red and Half White mask - symbolize the idea that the wearer has two fathers, Mr. Red and Mr. White
3. Dark-faced mask - indicates that the character was born of an adulterous mother

What`s More

Directions: From the descriptions on the left, look for its correct Peking Opera face painting that refers to it. Draw a line that would connect your answers.
A. Zhu Wen – A green face tells the audience that the character is not only impulsive and violent, he also lacks self-restraint.

B. Huang Pang – Yellow signifies fierceness, ambition and cool-headedness.

C. Guan Ju – Red indicates devotion, courage, bravery, uprightness and loyalty.

D. Zhang Fei – Black symbolizes roughness and fierceness. The black face indicates either a rough and bold character or an impartial and selfless personality.
What I have Learned

Directions: Fill in the chart below that describes each country of East Asia.

I learned that the East Asian Arts of China, Japan, and Korea are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHINA</th>
<th>JAPAN</th>
<th>KOREA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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What I can Do

Directions: In a 1/8 Illustration board, paint an example of landscape painting based on the three East Asian countries. Choose one of the two subjects or themes of the painting. Use available materials like crayons, pencils, and watercolors. After painting, answer the following questions below.

1. Identify the country that is depicted in the picture.
2. How was this picture produced? Painting, drawing, etc.?

3. Describe the people in the picture.

4. Can this picture be on paper, fabric, board, etc.? What material was used?

5. What is the technique for printing text, images, or patterns on textiles or paper?

**Criteria for Rating:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratings</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🌟🌟🌟🌟🌟</td>
<td>You have answered six of the questions in the activity 7 correctly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🌟🌟🌟🌟</td>
<td>You have answered 4-5 of the questions in activity 7 correctly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🌟🌟🌟</td>
<td>You have answered 2-3 of the questions in activity 7 correctly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🌟</td>
<td>You have 1 correct answer of the questions in activity 7.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Post Assessment

Directions: Choose the letter of the correct answer to the statements / questions given and encircle the letter of your choice.

1. Which of the following color pigment used by the prehistoric man on their painting?
   a. Black and white
   b. Brown and black
   C. Orange and Red
   d. Red Ochre and Black

2. The following are subjects used in Korea, except one.
   a. Minhwa (Traditional Folk Painting)
   b. Landscape Painting
   c. Narrative Scenes crowded figures and details
   d. Four Gracious Plants

3. Which of the following is considered as the highest form of Chinese painting?
   a. Cityscape Painting
   b. Landscape Painting
   c. Human and Animal Painting
   d. Seascape Painting

4. Which of the following country use painting as calligraphy?
   a. Japan
   b. China
   c. Korea
d. Philippines

5. The earliest documented paper folding is:
   a. Flower  
   b. Boat  
   c. Bird  
   d. Crane

6. Who invented the paper during the Eastern Han Dynasty?
   a. Cai Lun  
   b. Huynbi Lee  
   c. Joseon  
   d. Mundi

7. _____ is a technique used in printing text, images, and patterns originated in China.
   a. Painting  
   b. Calligraphy  
   c. Woodblock Printing  
   d. Ukiyo-e

8. It is a type of paper folding in Japan that represents the bride and the groom.
   a. Origami birds  
   b. Origami dolls  
   c. Origami fishes  
   d. Original butterflies

9. _____ is the ancient writing symbol of China?
   a. Logograph  
   b. Litography  
   c. Calligraphy  
   d. Pictography

10. _____ also called Tal with a religious meaning.
    a. Korean Mask  
    b. Face Painting
c. Kabuki Make up
d. Tatoo

**KEY ANSWERS:**

**Pre-assessment**

1. Japan  
2. China  
3. Japan  
4. Korea  
5. China

**Perfect Match**

1. D  
2. C  
3. A  
4. E  
5. B

**What’s More**

1. B  
2. D  
3. A  
4. E  
5. C

**Assessment**

1. D  
2. C  
3. B  
4. B  
5. B  
6. A  
7. C  
8. D  
9. C  
10. A
**Region IX: Zamboanga Peninsula Hymn – Our Eden Land**

Here the trees and flowers bloom  
Here the breezes gently Blow,  
Here the birds sing Merrily,  
The liberty forever Stays,  

Here the Badjaos roam the seas  
Here the Samals live in peace  
Here the Tausogs thrive so free  
With the Yakans in unity  

Gallant men And Ladies fair  
Linger with love and care  
Golden beams of sunrise and sunset  
Are visions you’ll never forget  
Oh! That’s Region IX  

Hardworking people Abound,  
Every valleys and Dale  
Zamboangueños, Tagalogs, Bicolanos,  
Cebuanos, Ilocanos, Subanons, Boholanos,  
Ilongos,  
All of them are proud and true  
Region IX our Eden Land  

Region IX  
Our..  
Eden...  
Land...  

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**The Footprints Prayer**

One night I had a dream. I dreamed that I was walking along the beach with the LORD.

In the beach, there were two (2) sets of footprints – one belong to me and the other to the LORD.

Then, later, after a long walk, I noticed only one set of footprints.

“And I ask the LORD. Why? Why? Why did you leave me when I am sad and helpless?”

And the LORD replied “My son, My son, I have never left you. There was only one (1) set of footprints in the sand, because it was then that I CARRIED YOU!

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**Trees by Joyce Kilmer**

I think that I shall never see  
A poem lovely as a tree.

A tree whose hungry mouth is prest  
Against the earth’s sweet flowing breast;

A tree that looks at God all day,  
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

A tree that may in Summer wear  
A nest of robins in her hair;

Upon whose bosom snow has lain;  
Who intimately lives with rain.

Poems are made by fools like me,  
But only God can make a tree.