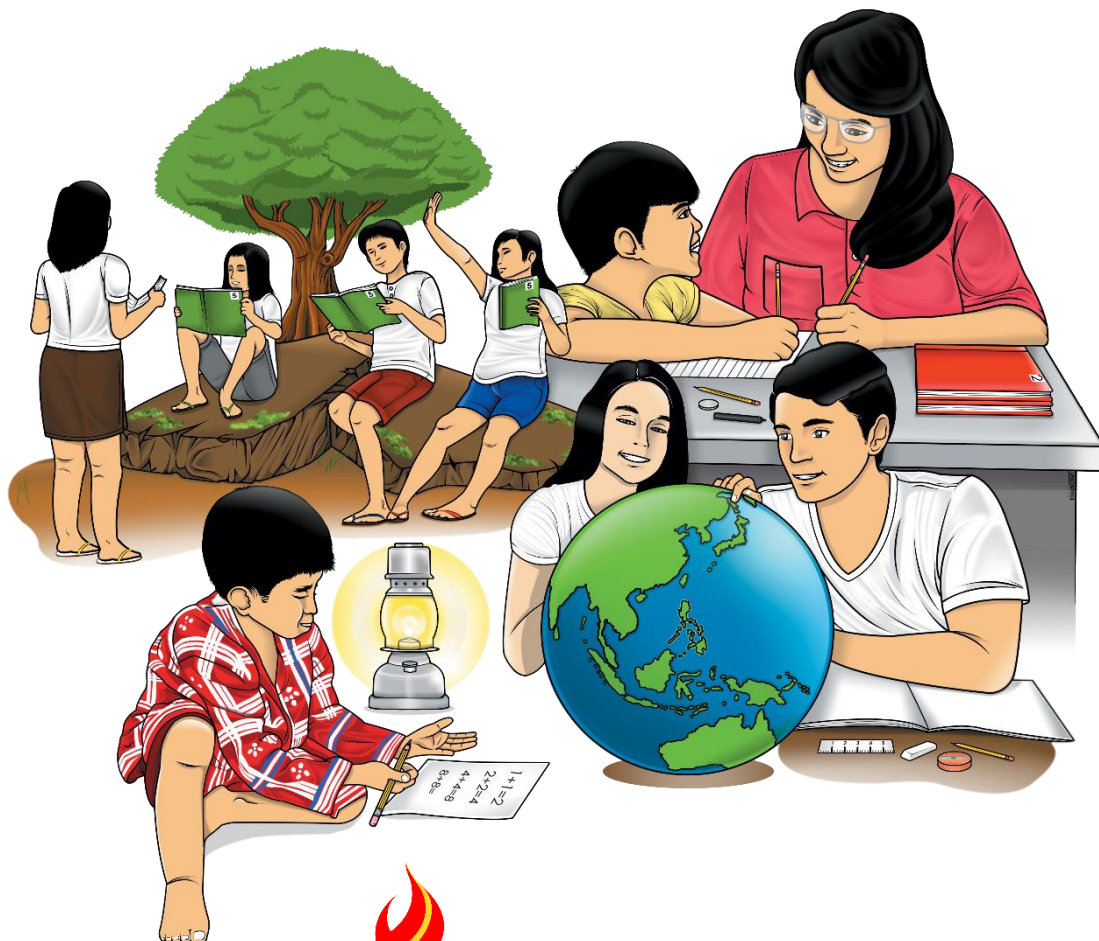


7

Arts

Quarter 1 – Module 2: The Majestic Architecture and Sculpture of Luzon



Arts – Grade 7
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 1 – Module 2: The Majestic Architecture and Sculpture of Luzon
First Edition, 2020

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Development Team of the Module

Author:	Richard B. Amores
Content Editor:	Emmanuel C. Alveyra
Language Editors:	Cherrie Rose L. Desaliza, Gladys F. Cantos
Reviewers:	Emmanuel C. Alveyra,
Illustrator:	Reymark L. Miraples, Louie J. Cortez, Richard Amores, Pablo M. Nizal, Jr., Jan Christian D. Cabarrubias
Layout Artist:	Reymark L. Miraples, Jhunness Bhabby A. Villalobos, Ransel E. Burgos
Management Team:	Benjamin D. Paragas, Mariflor B. Musa, Melbert S. Broqueza, Freddie Rey R. Ramirez, Danilo C. Padilla, Annabelle M. Marmol, Florina L. Madrid, Norman F. Magsino, Dennis A. Bermoy, Emmanuel C. Alveyra

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Department of Education – MIMAROPA Region

Office Address: Meralco Avenue corner St. Paul Road, Pasig City
Telephone Number: (02) 6314070
E-mail Address: mimaropa.region@deped.gov.ph

Arts

Quarter 1 – Module 2: The Majestic Architecture and Sculpture of Luzon

Introductory Message

This Self-Learning Module (SLM) is prepared so that you, our dear learners, can continue your studies and learn while at home. Activities, questions, directions, exercises, and discussions are carefully stated for you to understand each lesson.

Each SLM is composed of different parts. Each part shall guide you step-by-step as you discover and understand the lesson prepared for you.

Pre-tests are provided to measure your prior knowledge on lessons in each SLM. This will tell you if you need to proceed on completing this module or if you need to ask your facilitator or your teacher's assistance for better understanding of the lesson. At the end of each module, you need to answer the post-test to self-check your learning. Answer keys are provided for each activity and test. We trust that you will be honest in using these.

In addition to the material in the main text, Notes to the Teacher are also provided to our facilitators and parents for strategies and reminders on how they can best help you on your home-based learning.

Please use this module with care. Do not put unnecessary marks on any part of this SLM. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises and tests. And read the instructions carefully before performing each task.

If you have any questions in using this SLM or any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator.

Thank you.



What I Need to Know

In the previous module, you learned about the different attires, fabrics, tapestries, crafts, accessories, and body ornamentations of highlands and lowlands of Luzon. I believe you are now familiar with the characteristics of the designs and motifs of craftsmanship used in the said place. It's time for the review of the past lesson. Are you ready? Let's have some fun.



Imagine that you visited places of Luzon and you want to buy Luzon's arts and crafts from a local souvenir shop. If your budget can only buy limited items, choose your preferred attire, fabric, crafts, and body ornamentation from Luzon. Using the table on the next page, write the specific items, descriptions, and their places of origin. Accomplish this task in your activity notebook.

Item	Description	Place of Origin
Attire –		
Fabric –		
Craft –		
Body Ornamentation –		

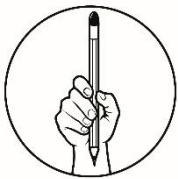
Thank you for accomplishing the task. What you did is a simple recognition and analysis of the arts and crafts from Luzon. Now, let us determine the characteristics of architectures, sculptures, and everyday objects in the said place.

The sculptures and architectures of Luzon show many aspects of the people's culture, tradition, and history which were handed down from generation to generation. This module will guide you in identifying their characteristics. Please be guided with the following learning objectives:

Learning Objectives

In this module, you will be able to:

1. recognize architectures, sculptures, and everyday objects in highlands and lowlands of Luzon;
2. determine the characteristics of architectures, sculptures, and everyday objects in highlands and lowlands of Luzon;
3. reflect on and derive the mood, idea, or message emanating from selected artifacts and art objects; and
4. appreciate the importance of the characteristics of architectures, sculptures and everyday objects in relation to highlands and lowlands of Luzon's culture.



What I Know

Directions: Choose the best possible answer. Write only the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.

1. It was built in 1885 located in Olongapo City, Zambales and served as the entrance to the original Spanish naval station that provided repair, ammunition, supply, and medical support for ships.
 - A. Calle Crisologo
 - B. Spanish Gate
 - C. Tumauni Church
 - D. Abucay Church
2. Considered as the "Woodcarving Capital of the Philippines" located at Laguna which is popular for the carving of saints and other religious images, decorative carvings of floral patterns and geometric designs.
 - A. Masinloc
 - B. Nueva Ecija
 - C. Paete
 - D. Abucay

3. A wooden sculpture that represents the rice granary spirits and is used in rituals that are performed to call the ancestors to protect their rice fields from pestilence and to ask for an abundant harvest.
 - A. Higantes
 - B. Bul'ul
 - C. Giant lantern
 - D. Calle Crisologo

4. They are big papier mache caricatures of humans that represent farmers and fishermen
 - A. Higantes
 - B. Bul'ul
 - C. Giant lantern
 - D. Calle Crisologo

5. They are puppets rendered as man or woman in various costumes and their faces give a commanding look with their hands on their waist.
 - A. Higantes
 - B. Bul'ul
 - C. Giant lantern
 - D. Calle Crisologo

6. A Roman Catholic Parish Church of San Matias Apostol, that was built in 1873 in Isabela.
 - A. San Andres Apostol Parish Church
 - B. Parish of the Three Kings
 - C. Tumauni Church
 - D. Abucay Church

7. A church built through coral stones instead of adobe and founded by the Augustinian Recollects in 1607.
 - A. San Andres Apostol Parish Church
 - B. Parish of the Three Kings
 - C. Tumauni Church
 - D. Abucay Church

8. One of the biggest and oldest churches in Nueva Ecija that was built in 1800s with a mural of the Holy Trinity on the ceiling.
 - A. San Andres Apostol Parish Church
 - B. Parish of the Three Kings
 - C. Tumauni Church
 - D. Abucay Church

9. A parish church that has five-layer bell tower ornamented with semicircular arched windows and has established in 1587.
 - A. San Andres Apostol Parish Church
 - B. Parish of the Three Kings
 - C. Tumauni Church
 - D. Abucay Church

10. It is a narrow and cobbled, stoned 15th Century Spanish Street in Vigan, Ilocos Sur and considered as one of the heritage sites in the Philippines.
 - A. Calle Crisologo
 - B. Spanish Gate
 - C. Tumauni Church
 - D. Abucay Church

11. It was built in 1885 in Olonggapo City, Zambalez and was used as a jail during Spanish and American occupation.
 - A. Calle Crisologo
 - B. Spanish Gate
 - C. Tumauni Church
 - D. Abucay Church

12. It is the local term for carving.
 - A. Burnay
 - B. Buri
 - C. Kiping
 - D. Ukit

13. The place that is considered as the “Intramuros of the North” and where Calle Crisologo can be found.
 - A. Isabela
 - B. Vigan
 - C. Kalinga
 - D. Nueva Viscaya

14. It is a folding knife that comes in different sizes.
 - A. Higantes
 - B. Bul’ul
 - C. Giant lantern
 - D. Calle Crisologo

15. It is a carved wooden human figure with simplified forms made from a narra tree which signifies wealth, happiness, and well-being to the Ifugao.
 - A. Higantes
 - B. Bul’ul
 - C. Giant lantern
 - D. Calle Crisologo

Lesson

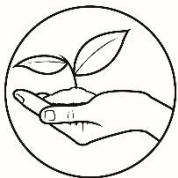
1

The Majestic Architecture and Sculpture of Luzon

Learning Competencies

The learner:

1. identifies characteristics of arts and crafts in specific areas in Luzon (e.g., papier mâché [taka] from Paete, Ifugao wood sculptures [bul'ul], Cordillera jewelry and pottery, tattoo, and Ilocos weaving and pottery [burnay], etc.) **(A7EL-Ia-2)**
2. reflects on and derive the mood, idea, or message emanating from selected artifacts and art objects. **(A7PL-Ih-1)**



What's New

“Welcome Aboard!”

Good day student pilot!

Welcome aboard! This flight is bound to the highlands and lowlands of Luzon.

My name is Teacher Art and I'm your In-flight Service Director. Your cabin crew are here to ensure you have an enjoyable lesson on flight today.

Please review your flight plan before starting your journey.

"It is our pleasure to teach you today."



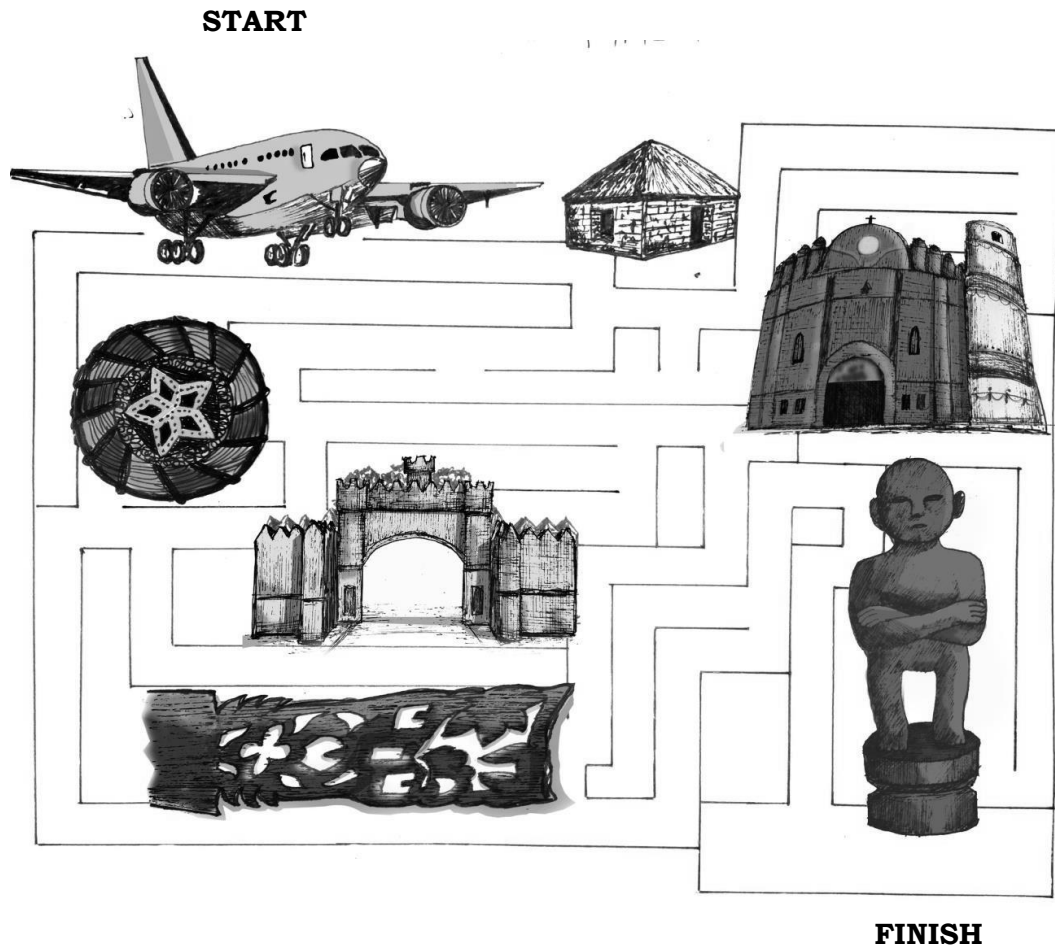
"If there is anything we can do to make your flight lessons more enjoyable, please let us know. Thank you."

"We require that you give us your careful attention."

"Your plane is ready. Try to follow the flight plan which leads to the different places where you can find some iconic landmarks and objects. Before going to the next places, make sure that you will not use the same path."

Good luck!

Activity 1



Congratulations! You have reached your destination! Now let us talk about your journey.

1. Were you able to follow the right path? How?
2. What challenges have you encountered in reaching your destination?

Activity 2

Directions: Identify the iconic landmarks and objects that you have encountered according to the sequence of your arrival in each place. Write your answer on your answer sheet.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Are you familiar with the things you have enlisted? What are your ideas about them?

We are planning to make a simple travelogue. But first, would you like to describe those landmark/objects in your list?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Good job! As a pilot, you must also know the iconic landmarks and objects from different places as they would often serve also effective visual markers in your travels. Meanwhile, this would help you if you desire to promote tourism as well. Remember, tourists are potential airplane passengers who will serve as opportunity builders for your aviation career.

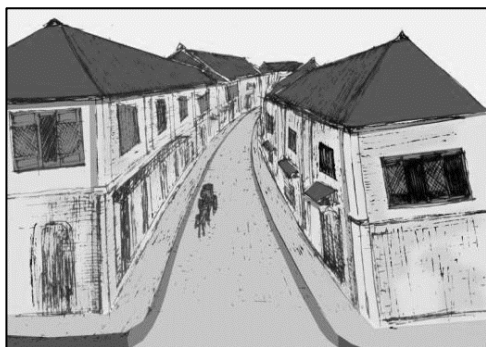
Now let me introduce to you those things in your list. Unfasten your seat belt and let me bring you to a tour to the arts and crafts highlands and lowlands of Luzon.



What is It

ARCHITECTURE

Calle Crisologo

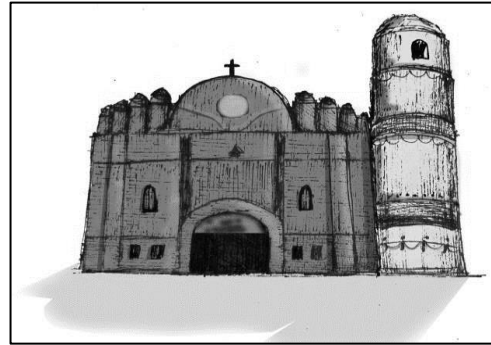


Calle Crisologo is a narrow and cobblestoned 15th Century Spanish Street in Vigan, Ilocos Sur and is considered to be one of the heritage sites in the Philippines. It is lined with antique houses, and shops leading to the town's hundred-year-old churches.

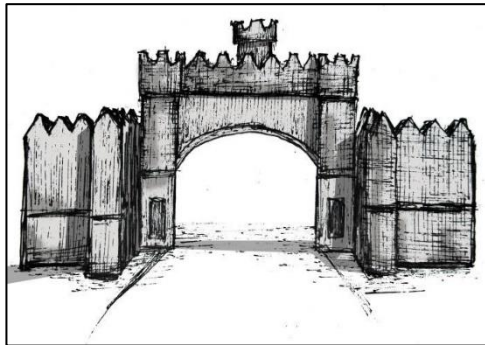
Vigan is considered as the “Intramuros of the North”, which retains the Spanish colonial architecture - a fullness of life on the celebration of Festival of the Arts. The Spanish-type houses in Calle Crisologo are made of adobe, bricks, lime, terracotta, hardwood floors, and windows of capiz shells framed in wooden window panels with huge, high-pitched roofs, large and rectangular living rooms.

Tumauini Church

Tumauini Church is a Baroque church that was built in 1873 and can be found in municipality of Tumuini, Isabela. The structure was built entirely of red bricks and done in the style of Late Baroque or Early Rococo. It has a four-story bell tower that looks like a wedding cake. It is a Roman Catholic Parish Church of San Matias Apostol and is considered the most artistic brick structure in the country.



Spanish Gate



Spanish Gate, located in Olongapo City, Zambales was built in 1885 and serves as the entrance to the original Spanish naval station that provides repair, ammunition, supply, and medical support for ships. It has high walls made from locally- quarried stone connected to the south gate that faced the waterfront. It was used as a jail during Spanish and American occupation.

San Andres Apostol Parish Church

The San Andres Apostol Parish Church, popularly known as Masinloc Church, is a 19th-century Baroque church located at Brgy. South Poblacion, Masinloc, Zambales. The church structure is a standout among Spanish-era churches in the Central Luzon region for having been built with coral stone instead of adobe stone. It has saints' niches, vertical windows, carved niche of the town's patron saint, and has carving of geometric shapes and medallions on the pediment. Its belfry is designed like a circular template with lantern and cross.



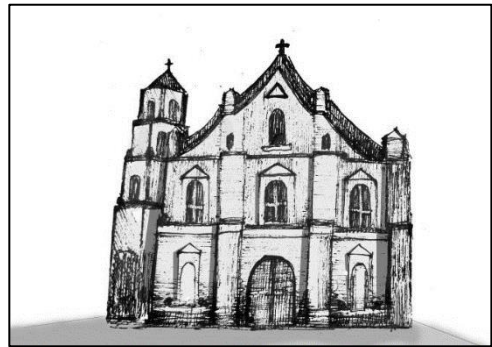
Parish of the Three Kings



Parish of the Three Kings in Gapan City is a Roman Catholic Church built in 1800s and is one of the biggest and oldest churches in Nueva Ecija. It has huge side doorways, with two standing images of their patron saints on both sides and a mural of the Holy Trinity on the ceiling with the style of Byzantine architecture. The church is made of bricks, adobe and lime.

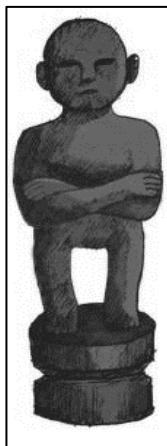
Saint Dominic De Guzman Parish Church

The *Saint Dominic De Guzman Parish Church* also known as Abucay Church, is a 17th-century Baroque church located at Brgy. Laon, Abucay, Bataan, Philippines. It was built in 1587 and was administered in 1588 by the Dominicans. It is a Renaissance architecture with five-layer bell tower defined by decorative balusters and ornamented with semicircular arched windows. It has single or coupled Doric columns, two saint niches in the main portal and one in the center.



SCULPTURE

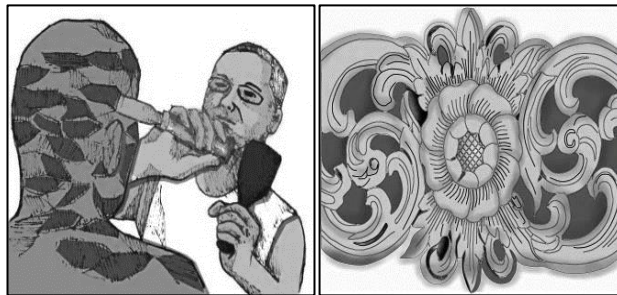
Bul'ul



Bul'ul is a wooden sculpture also known as bul-ul or tinagtaggu that represents the rice granary spirits that guard the rice crop of Ifugaos. It is a carved wooden human figure with simplified forms made from a narra tree which signifies wealth, happiness, and well-being to the Ifugao.

Paete

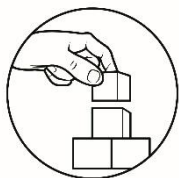
Paete in Laguna is considered as the “Woodcarving Capital of the Philippines”. Paete is popular for the carving culture of saints and other religious images, decorative carvings of floral patterns and geometric designs.



Higantes







Higantes are big papier mache caricatures of humans that represent farmers and fishermen but according to stories, the original higantes were representation of hacienderos during the Spanish colonial period. The higantes are rendered as a man or woman in various costumes. Their faces give a commanding look with their hands on the waist. The earliest “higantes” are composed of a father, mother, and a child. It originated in the “Art Capital of the Philippines”, the Angono, Rizal Province.



What’s More

Directions: Complete the chart below based on the pictures of the Churches from Isabela, Nueva Ecija, Bataan, and Zambales. Accomplish this in your activity notebook.

Picture of Churches	Church Name	Place	Characteristics/ Design	Internal (Indigenous)/ External (Foreign) Influences
				



				
				
				

1. Was it difficult to complete the chart? Why or why not?
2. Which architecture/s do you find interesting? For what reasons?
3. Can you compare one of the ancient churches to the modern churches near your place? Cite the commonalities and differences.
4. What is the importance of studying the design and characteristics of architecture and sculpture of Luzon in relation to our culture?
5. In your perspective, is there a need to restore old churches? Why?
6. What did you discover after studying the architecture and sculpture of Luzon?

Great job! You were able to accomplish the previous activity. I hope that you were able to grasp the concepts you encountered previously. This time, you will undertake another challenge that I am sure you will be able to pull off.

Activity 2.1

Directions: Fill in the chart below with correct information needed. Derive the mood, idea, message emanating from selected artifacts and art objects. In the last column, write a reflection on the mood, idea, and message you derived from the artifacts and art objects. Accomplish this in your activity notebook.

Artifact/Art Object	Mood	Idea	Message	Reflection
				
				

Great job, my dear! You were able to accomplish the chart. This time, take a few moments to think over the following questions regarding the activity that you previously did.

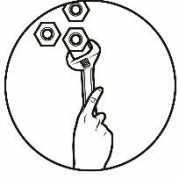
1. Which among the following art object were you able to accomplish first?
2. What difficulty did you encounter while filling in the chart with appropriate and correct information?
3. Did you notice any similarity/ies and difference/s between and among the art objects? What are those?



What I Have Learned

Directions: After learning all of the arts and crafts in the specific area in Luzon, tell the importance of knowing this lesson. Write your thoughts in your activity notebook.

My Reflections



What I Can Do

It is nothing but fulfilling when you know you have acquired and learned something from the journey you undertook through the sections of this module. Now, let us enrich your learnings through a series of activities that I know you can bring it on.

Activity 3

Directions: Draw an architectural design of an antique house or traditional house. Put some details on it that would reflect the unique characteristics of your place/ community. Take a photo of your artwork and submit it to your facilitator through messenger, e-mail, or other media platforms.

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for the student to draw an architectural design of an antique or traditional house.

Rubrics

CRITERIA	10 POINTS	8 POINTS	6 POINTS	4 POINTS
Creativity	<p>The artwork shows creativity with the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Artworks contain an original design. b. Designs should not be copied from other learning resources. c. The artwork shows the unique characteristics of a community/ place 	<p>The artwork shows creativity, however only 2 characteristics were achieved</p>	<p>The artwork shows creativity, however only 1 characteristic was achieved</p>	<p>Creativity was not observed.</p>
Attractiveness/ Craftsmanship	<p>The artwork exhibited attractiveness and craftsmanship with the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. neatness b. look carefully planned c. the design obtained high level of difficulty and complexity 	<p>The artwork exhibited attractiveness and craftsmanship, however, only 2 characteristics were met</p>	<p>The artwork exhibited attractiveness and craftsmanship, however, only 1 characteristic was met</p>	<p>The artwork was not attractive</p>
Timeliness	<p>The artwork was submitted on the set schedule</p>	<p>The artwork was submitted one day beyond the set schedule</p>	<p>The artwork was submitted two days beyond the set schedule</p>	<p>The artwork was submitted three days beyond the set schedule</p>

That's a great job! It seemed like you really have mastered the competencies underlying in the activities you surmounted in the previous sections of this module. This time, let us see if you can hurdle this activity which I know you certainly will.



Assessment

Directions: Choose the best possible answer. Write only the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.

1. It was built in 1885 located in Olongapo City, Zambales and served as the entrance to the original Spanish naval station that provided repair, ammunition, supply, and medical support for ships.
 - A. Abucay Church
 - B. Calle Crisologo
 - C. Spanish Gate
 - D. Tumauni Church
2. Considered as the “Woodcarving Capital of the Philippines” located at Laguna which is popular for the carving of saints and other religious images, decorative carvings of floral patterns and geometric designs.
 - A. Abucay
 - B. Masinloc
 - C. Nueva Ecija
 - D. Paete
3. A wooden sculpture that represents the rice granary spirits and is used in rituals that are performed to call the ancestors to protect their rice fields from pestilence and to ask for an abundant harvest.
 - A. Bul’ul
 - B. Calle Crisologo
 - C. Giant lantern
 - D. Higanes
4. They are the big papier maché caricatures of humans that represent farmers and fishermen.
 - A. Bul’ul
 - B. Calle Crisologo
 - C. Giant lantern
 - D. Higanes
5. They are puppets rendered as man or woman in various costumes and their faces give a commanding look with their hands on their waist.
 - A. Bul’ul
 - B. Crisologo
 - C. Giant lantern
 - D. Higanes

6. It is a Roman Catholic Parish Church of San Matias Apostol that was built in 1873 in Isabela.
 - A. Abucay Church
 - B. Parish of the Three Kings
 - C. San Andres Apostol Parish Church
 - D. Tumauni Church

7. A church built through coral stones instead of adobe and founded by the Augustinian Recollects in 1607.
 - A. Abucay Church
 - B. Parish of the Three Kings
 - C. San Andres Apostol Parich Church
 - D. Tumauni Church

8. One of the biggest and oldest churches in Nueva Ecija that was built in 1800s with a mural of the Holy Trinity on the ceiling.
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 - D. Tumauni Church

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10. It is a narrow and cobbled, stoned 15th Century Spanish Street in Vigan, Ilocos Sur and considered as one of the heritage sites in the Philippines.
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 - C. Spanish Gate
 - D. Tumauni Church

11. It was built in 1885 in Olonggapo City, Zambales and was used as a jail during Spanish and American occupation.
 - A. Abucay Church
 - B. Calle Crisologo
 - C. Spanish Gate
 - D. Tumauni Church

12. It is the local term for carving.
 - A. Buri
 - B. Burnay
 - C. Kiping
 - D. Ukit

13. The place that is considered as the “Intramuros of the North” and where Calle Crisologo can be found.
- A. Isabela
 - B. Kalinga
 - C. Nueva Viscaya
 - D. Vigan
14. It is a folding knife that comes in different sizes.
- A. Bul’ul
 - B. Calle Crisologo
 - C. Giant lantern
 - D. Higantes
15. It is a carved wooden human figure with simplified forms made from a narra tree which signifies wealth, happiness, and well-being to the Ifugao.
- A. Bul’ul
 - B. Calle Crisologo
 - C. Giant lantern
 - D. Higantes



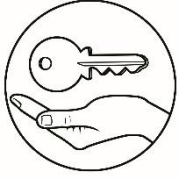
Additional Activities

Directions: Think of an architecture or sculpture which is of great historical significance that can be found in your community, be it in the city or province where you live. Then, complete the chart below through filling it in with the correct information needed. Derive the mood, idea, message, emanating from the architecture or sculpture you chose which can be found in your city or province. Accomplish this in your notebook.

Architecture/ Sculpture	Mood	Idea	Message	Reflection

That was impressive! It was good that you were able to think of an artifact present in your locality which you thought had a great historical significance. You were also able to derive mood, idea, and message emanating from that artifact. Let us take a few moments to contemplate on your responses through answering the following questions:

1. Which among the categories did you find the most difficult to answer?
2. What helped you with completing the chart above? How did you arrive at such answer or response?



Answer Key

- 1. B
- 2. C
- 3. B
- 4. A
- 5. A
- 6. C
- 7. A
- 8. B
- 9. D
- 10. A
- 11. B
- 12. D
- 13. B
- 14. D
- 15. B

What I Know

- 1. C
- 2. D
- 3. A
- 4. D
- 5. D
- 6. D
- 7. C
- 8. B
- 9. A
- 10. B
- 11. C
- 12. D
- 13. D
- 14. B
- 15. A

Assessment

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For inquiries or feedback, please write or call:

Department of Education - Bureau of Learning Resources (DepEd-BLR)

Ground Floor, Bonifacio Bldg., DepEd Complex
Meralco Avenue, Pasig City, Philippines 1600

Telefax: (632) 8634-1072; 8634-1054; 8631-4985

Email Address: blr.lrqad@deped.gov.ph * blr.lrpd@deped.gov.ph