

Arts

Quarter 3 – Module 3: Communicating Through Arts



Arts – Grade 8
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 3 – Module 3: Communicating Through Arts
First Edition, 2020

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Arts

Quarter 3 – Module 3

Communicating Through Arts

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.

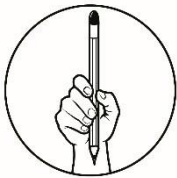
Thank you.



What I Need to Know

This module was designed and written with you in mind. It is here to help you master the nature of Arts. The scope of this module permits it to be used in many different learning situations. The language used recognizes the diverse vocabulary level of students. The lessons are arranged to follow the standard sequence of the course. But the order in which you read them can be changed to correspond with the textbook you are now using.

After going through this module, you are expected to reflect on and derive the mood, idea or message from selected artifacts and art objects. **(A8PL-IIIh-1)**



What I Know

Directions: Choose the letter of the correct answer. Write the letters only. Use a separate sheet of paper.

1. Who discovered the Dancing Girl of Mohenjo Daro?
A. Ernest MacKay
B. Gregory Possehl
C. John Marshall
D. Stella Kramrisch
2. What Indian Buddhist art contains painting and rock-cut sculptures?
A. Ajanta Caves
B. Indus Valley
C. Mohenjo Daro
D. Nataraja
3. What religion in India worships a god called Shiva?
A. Buddhism
B. Hinduism
C. Islam
D. Jainism
4. Which among the following characteristics of Nataraja is interpreted as a symbol of knowledge and inner wisdom?
A. Cobra
B. Third eye
C. Arch of flames
D. Human skull headdress
5. What does the lighting of wick during Diwali festivals symbolize?
A. The light is the source of life.
B. It is the end of ignorance and darkness.
C. People are unified by the presence of light.
D. Darkness will not prevail with the existence of light.

6. What form of art refers to the unique patterns on the floor or ground created by using colored rice, dry flour, colored sand or flower petals?
 - A. Ceramic
 - B. Diwali
 - C. Rangoli
 - D. Tush Kyiz
7. Which is NOT a reason for drawing a rangoli design during festivals?
 - A. to ward off evil
 - B. to make guests feel welcome
 - C. to feel strength, generosity, and luck
 - D. to keep visitors from dirtying the floor
8. Where in South Asia did truck artistry maintain and flourish as a tradition?
 - A. Bangladesh
 - B. India
 - C. Pakistan
 - D. Sri Lanka
9. What color is mainly used in painting designs to produce Rishton ceramics?
 - A. Blue
 - B. Green
 - C. Orange
 - D. Violet
10. Which design is NOT commonly used to decorate symbols on yurts?
 - A. Five elements
 - B. Geometric patterns
 - C. Calligraphic symbols
 - D. Four powerful beasts
11. Where does a Turkman artist get his inspiration when designing a carpet?
 - A. Customs of Turkmen people
 - B. Dominant religion in Turkmenistan
 - C. Money earned from selling carpets
 - D. Competition with neighboring countries on carpet production
12. What event in a person's life is honored when their family displays tush kyiz in their homes?
 - A. Birthday
 - B. Graduation
 - C. Marriage
 - D. Promotion
13. What is the English name of Al-Khazneh?
 - A. The Legendary
 - B. The Library
 - C. The Monastery
 - D. The Treasury
14. Which is the most prominent religion in West Asia?
 - A. Buddhism
 - B. Christianity
 - C. Hinduism
 - D. Islam
15. How did people call Iran previously?
 - A. Egypt
 - B. Greek
 - C. Persia
 - D. Oman

Lesson

1

Communicating Through Arts

In this lesson, you will be introduced to the arts and crafts found in the region of South Asia. You will know how an artist expresses his message or idea through his artworks and reflect on what kind of mood or emotion an object evokes in you. What does art tell us? How much does it tell of a country's history? What secrets are unveiled as people study an artwork? These are the questions that you need to keep in mind as you undergo this lesson.



What's In

This activity is a recap of what you have already learned from the previous module which is about the characteristics of South, West and Central arts and crafts.

Directions: Study the unique characteristics of the artworks in the pictures below to name the art and identify the region where it comes from. Write your answers in a different sheet of paper.

Example: Yurts - Kazakhstan



1. _____ - _____



2. _____ - _____



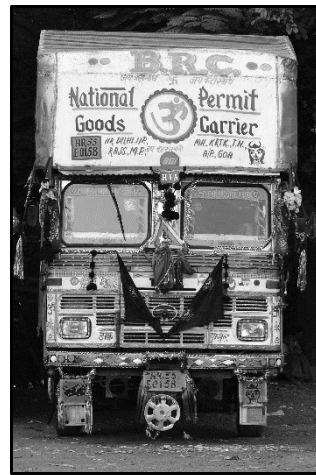
3. _____ - _____



4. _____ - _____



5. _____ - _____



6. _____ - _____



What's New

Every artwork is an extension of an artist's nature, life, and tradition. Artists create an artwork to communicate their beliefs and principles.

Directions: Read the given situation. Give at least five (5) phrases or sentences under each column for **FACTUAL OBSERVATION** and **INTERPRETATIVE OBSERVATION**. Factual observation is based on facts while interpretative observation is based on your opinion or interpretation of the artwork.

Situation: Imagine you are inside a museum in India together with your teacher and classmates. You are looking at this captivating piece of sculpture: "Nataraja: Shiva as the Lord of Dance". Your teacher asked you to share in class a few details that you see in this art object. What are you going to say?



FACTUAL OBSERVATION	INTERPRETATIVE OBSERVATION



Notes to the Teacher

Every answer in the factual observation column is accepted as long as it is visible in the artwork while an answer in the interpretative observation column should be rejected only if it falls under one of these situations:

- The answer was not derived from collective facts or from factual observations;
- The answer completely doesn't make sense and cannot be explained by the learner himself;
- The answer does not fall under factual observation.



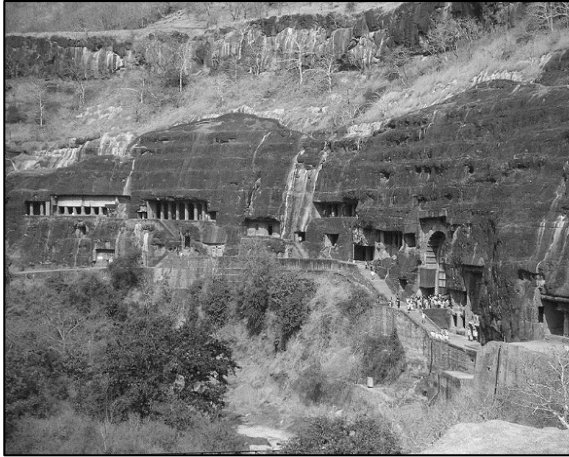
What is It

The Arts of South Asia

The Dancing Girl is probably the best statuette that has survived through generations. It came from Mohenjo Daro – one of the earliest cities in the Indus Valley Civilization. This bronze sculpture depicts a naked young girl with stylized proportions looking perfectly confident and natural. According to an archaeologist, John Marshall, he was surprised because he couldn't believe that the artwork is prehistoric and totally ancient. Another archaeologist by the name of Gregory Possehl described the Dancing Girl as "the most captivating piece of art from an Indus site". The unearthing of this fine art by Ernest MacKay led for the discovery that dancing was already a form of entertainment at the time of Mohenjo Daro's culture.



The Dancing Girl of Mohenjo Daro
Source: Wikipedia, Dancing Girl
(sculpture)



The Ajanta Caves
(Source: Wikipedia)

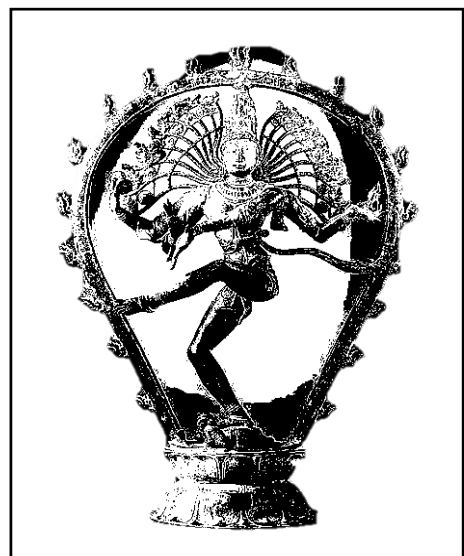
The 30 Ajanta Caves in Maharashtra, India are among the finest examples of ancient Indian Buddhist Art that survive until today. These caves entail expressive paintings and rock-cut sculptures which show emotions through gesture, form and pose. The walls told stories of the lives of the Buddha in animated images of tremendous beauty, elegance and grace complemented with brilliant glowing colors. A great historian of Indian art, Stella Kramrisch described the portraits of bodhisattvas with eyes half-closed as being caught in “a gale of

stillness”. Each cave contains inscriptions that register people, community, royals, costumes and much more because the murals looked alive and seemed to narrate events of the past.

Nataraja is a sculpture depicting the Hindu God Shiva as the lord of dance and dramatic arts with the proportion details accorded to Hindu texts. These details have been variously interpreted by Indian scholars since the Chola empire era to get the symbolic meaning and theological essence of the artwork. This bronze sculpture shows Shiva performing the “dance of bliss” which is believed by Hindus as the dance that created the universe.

Characteristics of Nataraja and Its Symbolic Meanings:

- The Arch of flames symbolizes the cosmic fire that creates and destroys. It also represents evil, danger, heat, warmth, light and joys of life;
- The bent legs suggests wild and ecstatic dance;
- The Goddess on the right side is a personification of the river, Ganges, pertaining to the Hindu myth for regeneration of life;
- The headdress features human skull (symbol of mortality), crescent moon and flowers;
- A drum, shaped like an hourglass held by an upper right hand, symbolizes rhythm and time;
- A fire in the upper left hand signifies creation and destruction;



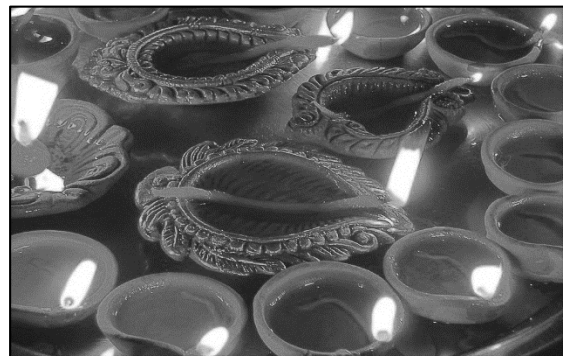
Nataraja: Shiva as the Lord of Dance

(Source: Wikipedia)

- A cobra uncoiling from the lower right forearm and the fearless palm suggest not to fear evil and ignorance;
- The downward bent of the lower left hand across the chest represents concealment;
- The two eyes represent the sun and moon; the slightly opened third eye on the forehead is interpreted as a symbol of knowledge and inner wisdom;
- The dwarf whom Shiva dances upon is the demon; and
- Shiva's smiling face, despite the presence of evil and wildness of the dance, represents calmness.

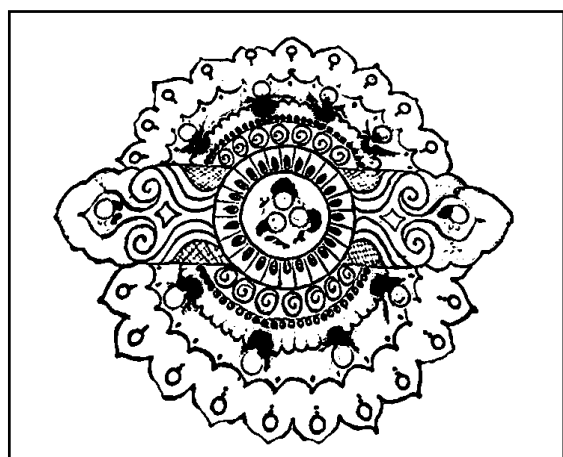
Diya is an oil lamp made of clay with a cotton wick dipped in vegetable oils or in ghee. It is often used in the Indian subcontinent during religious festivals especially on Diwali celebrations - the biggest and most important holiday celebrated yearly. Diyas made of clay serve as lightings used on occasions while diyas made of brass permanently ornate homes and temples. On Diwali festivals, diyas represents enlightenment, knowledge or wisdom. Indians use clay lamps to light their homes because these symbolize the inner light that protects them from spiritual darkness.

Lighting the wick symbolizes the end of darkness and ignorance, a fresh way forward. The lights of diyas convey an important message of unity – one lamp can light several others without affecting its own. On the other hand, diyas found in temples are used to bless the worshippers.

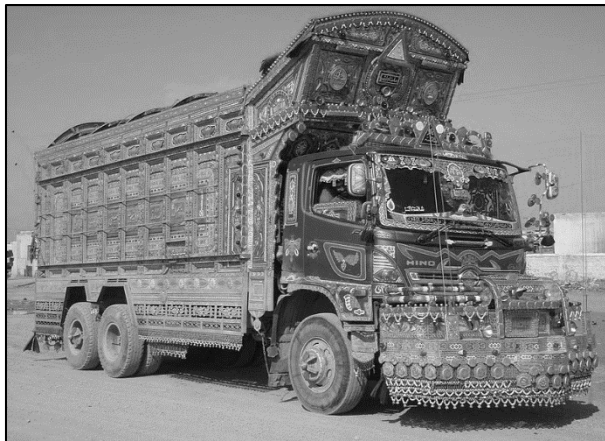


Diya
(Source: Wikipedia)

Rangoli is an art form using materials such as colored rice, dry flour, colored sand, or flower petals to create unique patterns on the floor or ground. The purpose of these designs is to make people who see it feel strength, generosity and luck. The name Rangoli for Indians symbolizes beauty, hope and tradition. It is meant to ward off evil and is revered as a divine art. The women who draw these rangoli patterns pray that these bring them and their loved ones peace, health, good luck and prosperity. On occasions, a guest who will find rangoli patterns inside a house would feel welcomed. After the occasion, it will be erased and will once again be visible for the next holiday.



Rangoli design during Diwali Festival

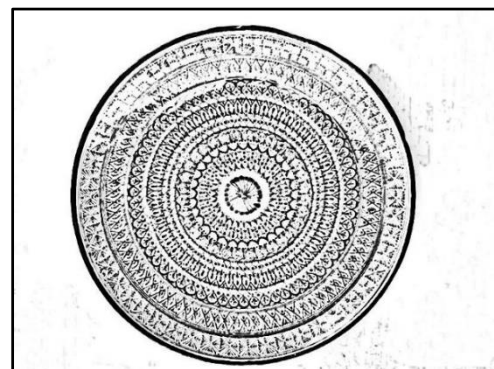


Truck art of Pakistan
(Source: Wikipedia)

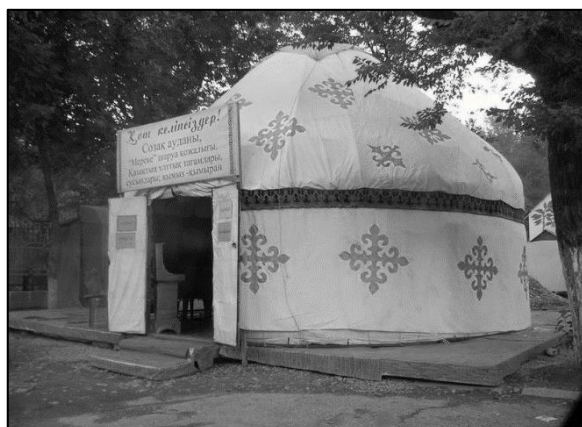
Pakistan has a long tradition of truck artistry. Truck arts, also known as 'Jingle Trucks', decorated the streets with its colorful and lavish exteriors. Pakistani drivers would spend more than a year of salary's worth just to modify their trucks because a better truck would mean better business. It has become a competition for truck drivers to make their trucks look better among others. Truck owners want their trucks to look better than others since people who hire trucks choose the best-looking or the fanciest one because they trust that it is in a better condition and worth the fortune they pay.

Arts of Central Asia

Rishton, a small town in Uzbekistan, is recognized to be the first-rate ceramic center. Rishton ceramics feature detailed designs made in shades of blue, turquoise and aquamarine. According to age-old belief, the color of deep waters and clear sky symbolizes happiness. The intricate patterns and motif silently attest to the painstaking steps the artist needs to manually work on to complete one single pot.



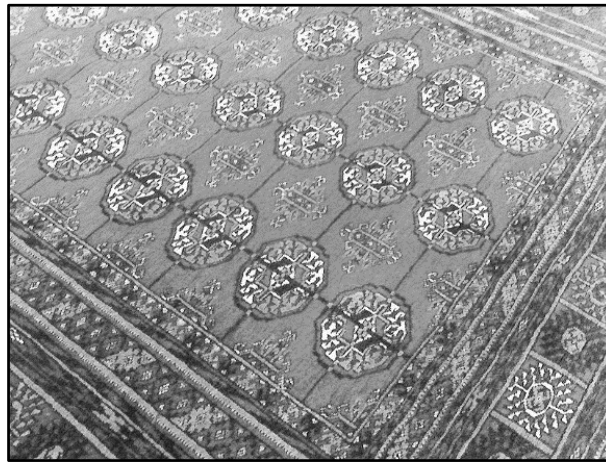
An example of Rishton ceramics
(Source: Wikipedia)



A yurt in Shymkent, Kazakhstan,
used as a café. (Source: Wikipedia)

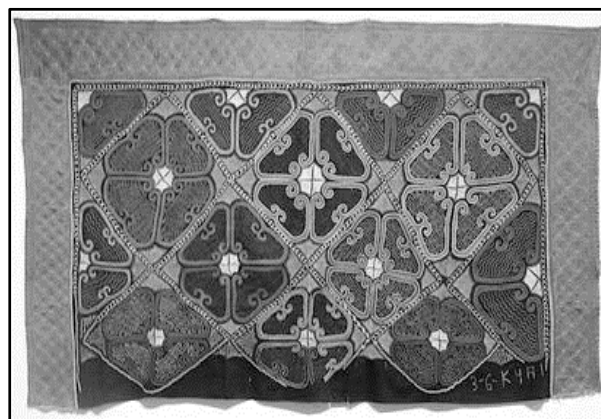
Kazakhs are widely known for their craftsmanship of yurts. The yurt is a unique settlement for the nomads of the Kazakh and Kyrgyz people but today, it no longer served its initial purpose. Yurts have become a form of ornamentation in public buildings. It is decorated with unique wall hangings made by Kazakh women with a talent in embroidery. The patterns decorating the yurt contain symbols that represent strength and protection. The most common ones include the four powerful beasts (lion,

tiger, garuda and dragon) and the five elements (fire, water, earth, metal and wood). It also uses repeating geometric patterns, with the continuous hammer or walking pattern as the most famed. This type of border decoration is constantly applied because it represents unending strength and continuous movement. For the Kazakhs, yurt is invariably a symbol of family and traditional hospitality.



Turkmen carpet
(Source: Wikipedia)

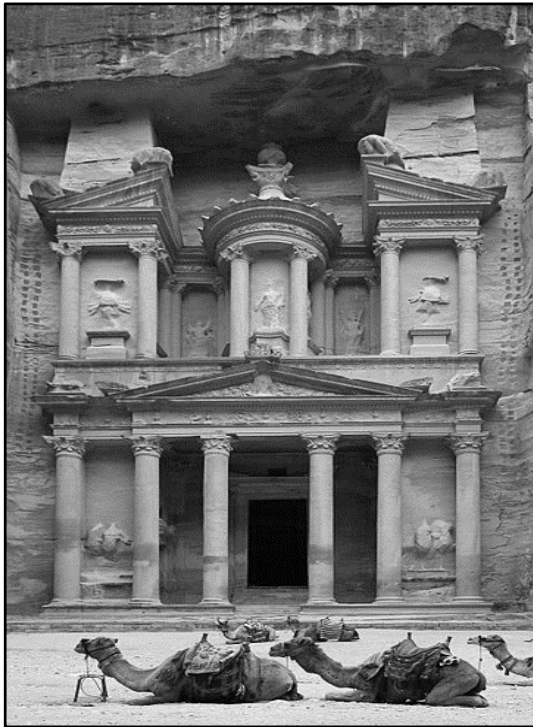
Turkmen excel in carpet weaving. They are some of the best when it comes to producing carpets and as a result, they have been exporting to foreign countries. Their women don't fall behind in terms of embroidery. They are accustomed to using various stitches and patterns unique to a tribe. The carpet designs are inspired by nature, life and customs of Turkmen people. It exhibits the weaver's and the tribe's dreams, joys, hopes, grief, wishes and feelings. Some designs express heroism, courage and devotion to their birthplace.



Tush kyiz (Source: Wikipedia)

Ancient nomadic lifestyles shape the different existing art forms of Kyrgyzstan. It has been a tradition in ages for them to display embroidered tush kyiz (wall hangings) to honor the marriage of a son or daughter. In order to present the traditions and rural lives of Kyrgyz people, the artist needs to specifically choose the design and color to be used. Newlyweds would hang the tush kyiz over their marriage bed as an image of their pride in Kyrgyz tradition.

Arts of West Asia



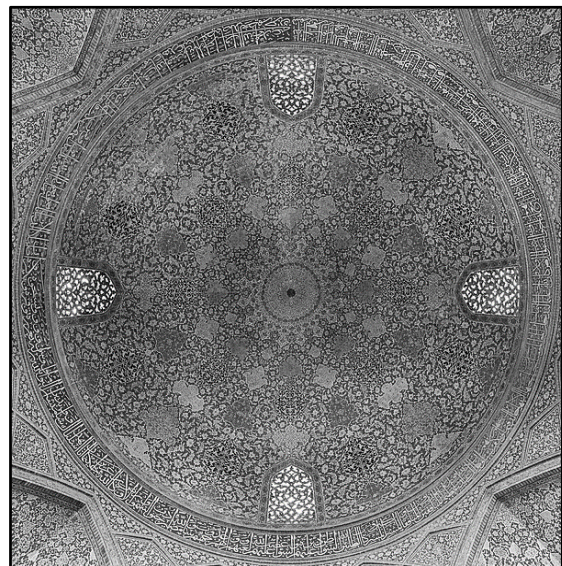
Al-Khazneh
(Source: Wikipedia)

West Asia obtained major influence of foreign arts through Hellenism (Greek culture). They have merged their knowledge of local culture and Greek culture into developing their artistic creativity. The Al-Khazneh, a cave architecture in the ancient city of Petra (modern-day Jordan), is an example of the immense impact of Hellenistic culture to West Asian arts. It is the Arabic word for “The Treasury”, a name derived from 2 legends formulated because of its decorative urn design on the second level. One legend conveys the Egyptian Pharaoh building the structure to contain his treasure after his escape in the Red Sea to pursue Moses and the Israelites. Another legend was based on the visible bullet damages on the urn resulting to the belief that it was shot because of the treasures hidden inside it.

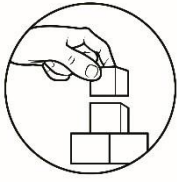
Islamic arts propagated in West Asia with the expansion of Islam in the region. It achieved prominence in ceramic arts, calligraphy, metalwork and tiling.

Ceramic arts are commonly present in pottery and tiles to decorate architectures such as mosques in Syria and Persia (modern-day Iran).

Calligraphy served as a way to communicate sacred texts of Islam. It is inscribed on ceramics, art objects, architectural buildings and it is imprinted on papers or cloth.



Interior view of Shah Mosque (Isfahan)
(Source: Wikipedia)



What's More

After you have learned the lesson about the mood, idea and message of an artifact or an art object, there will be a series of activities that you will need to accomplish.

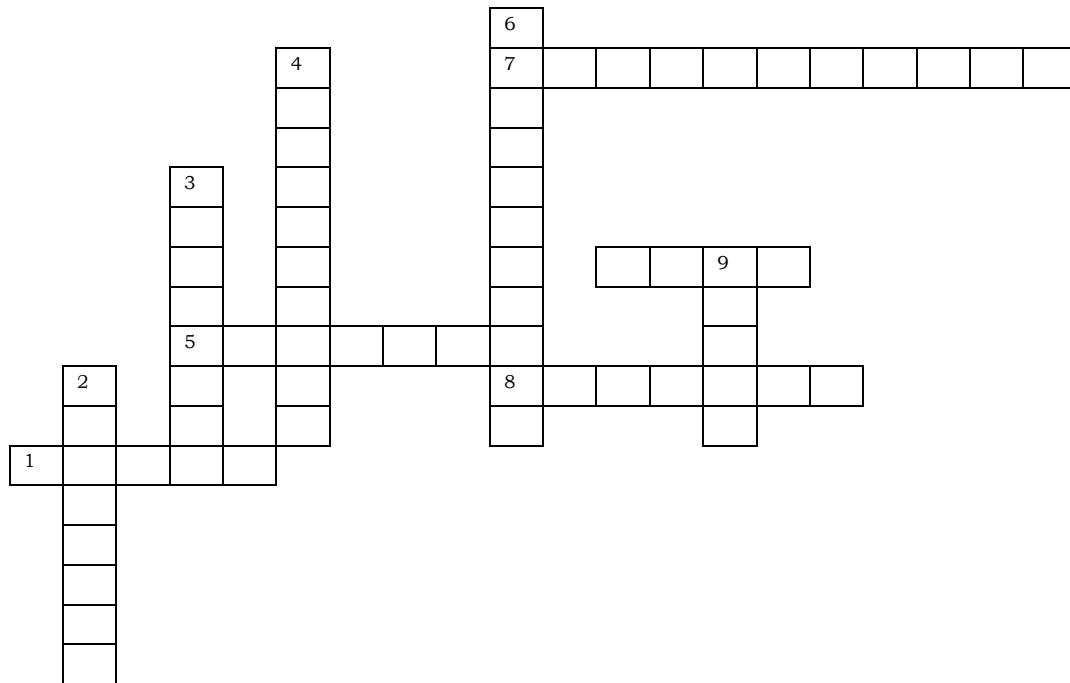
Activity 1

Directions: Identify the artifact or art object implied in the given idea or message.

IDEA or MESSAGE	ART OBJECT or ARTIFACT
1. It led to the discovery of dance as a form of entertainment in ancient Indian civilization.	
2. Its light symbolizes unity.	
3. It symbolizes beauty, hope and tradition for Indians.	
4. It is a symbol of family and traditional hospitality.	
5. It makes a guest or visitor during celebrations and holidays feel welcome.	

Activity 2

Directions: Complete the crossword puzzle below by identifying the words described in the corresponding numbers ACROSS and DOWN.



ACROSS

1. the most propagated religion in West Asia influencing their arts
5. an art form using materials such as colored rice, dry flour, colored sand or flower petals to create unique patterns on the floor or ground
7. the surviving ancient Buddhist art in Maharashtra, India with paintings and rock-cut sculptures
8. a town in Uzbekistan known as the best ceramic center
9. an oil lamp made of clay with a cotton wick dipped in vegetable oil or ghee

DOWN

2. the embroidered wall hangings used to decorate walls of homes or yurts in honor of a son's or a daughter's marriage
3. a sculpture that depicts the Hindu God Shiva as the Lord of Dance
4. a cave architecture in the city of Petra influenced by Hellenistic culture
6. the best statuette that survived from Mohenjo Daro during the Indus Valley Civilization
9. a unique settlement for the nomads of Kazakh and Kyrgyz people

Activity 3

Directions: Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What do you think is the gesture of the Dancing Girl that made scholars believe that it portrays a natural and confident girl?

2. What is the idea derived from the combination of the three characteristics of Nataraja: Shiva's slightly smiling face, Ecstatic Dance, and Evil Dwarf?

3. Why do Indians light their homes with clay lamps during Diwali festivals?

4. Why does a Pakistani hire better-looking Jingle Trucks?

5. What does a traditional potter from Rishton, India wants you to feel when you see their blue pots?

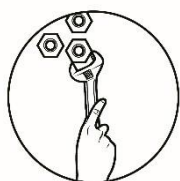


What I Have Learned

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the missing words to complete the statements.

1. _____ described the "Dancing Girl" as the most captivating piece of art excavated from an Indus site.
2. The _____ are the most dominant images inside Ajanta Caves making a contribution in Buddhism.
3. _____ is the dance believed by Hindus that created the universe and is shown in the Nataraja sculpture.
4. The material used in making diyas to light and ornate homes during Diwali festivals is _____.
5. _____ is a country in South Asia with a long tradition of truck artistry.
6. The color of deep waters and clear skies according to Uzbek belief symbolize _____.
7. Yurt is a symbol of _____ and _____ for the Kazakhs.

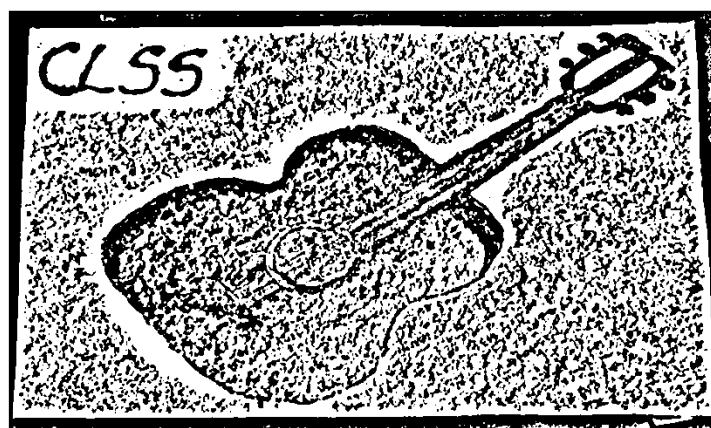
8. Tush Kyiz refers to the embroidered wall hangings used to honor a _____ of a son or daughter.
9. Hellenism is a term that refers to _____ culture that greatly influenced the arts of West Asia.
10. Ceramic arts are commonly present in _____ and _____ to decorate architectures such as mosques in Syria and Persia.



What I Can Do

Look at the picture below. Study how the artwork was done by following the procedure.

Activity 1: Let your art convey your message!



Materials:

- 1/8 illustration board
- Neon papers (Cut into tiny bits)
- Glue
- Plastic cover
- Bond paper
- Ballpen/Marker/Pencil

Procedures:

1. Think of a person you want your art to be given to. Ask yourself the question: "What object describes him/her?" The thing that comes in your mind will be the subject of your artwork. Make sure that the person who will receive the artwork will understand the message you are trying to convey through art.

2. Sketch your design on the 1/8 sized illustration board using your ball pen/pencil/marker. You can use either side of the illustration board.
3. After completing the sketch, add glue to the parts where you will paste the neon papers.
4. Get the bond paper and roll it into a cone with a tiny hole at one end to serve as your funnel.
5. Scoop your neon papers with your desired color into the funnel and use your finger as stopper to control the pour of neon papers into the design.
6. Once all the parts are already filled and completed, leave the glue until it dries.
7. Cover your work with plastic.
8. Present work to the facilitator.

Self-Assessment:

1. Did I enjoy the activity? Why?
2. What inspired me in choosing my subject and design? Explain.

Rubric

Category	Excellent (5 pts)	Good (4 pts)	Fair (3 pts)	Poor (2 pts)	Score
Craftmanship	The artwork is very tidy and completely free from visible errors.	The artwork is tidy and has little to no visible errors.	The artwork is a bit messy and has visible errors.	The artwork is messy and has a lot of visible errors.	
Creativity and Originality	The presentation is very innovative and totally original.	The presentation is innovative and original.	The presentation shows a little originality and less creativity.	The presentation is not original and not creative	
Message or idea	The artwork implies a very visible message or idea	The artwork implies a visible message or idea	The artwork implies a less complex message or idea	The artwork has complex message or idea	
				TOTAL	

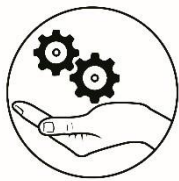


Assessment

Multiple Choice: Read the directions correctly. Choose the best answer. Write the letters only.

1. What Indian Buddhist art contains painting and rock-cut sculptures?
A. Ajanta Caves
B. Indus Valley
C. Mohenjo Daro
D. Nataraja
2. What does the lighting of wick during Diwali festivals symbolize?
A. The light is the source of life.
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3. Who discovered the Dancing Girl of Mohenjo Daro?
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D. Stella Kramrisch
4. What religion in India worships a God called Shiva?
A. Buddhism
B. Hinduism
C. Islam
D. Jainism
5. Where in South Asia did truck artistry maintain and flourish as a tradition?
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D. Four powerful beasts
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A. Ceramic
B. Diwali
C. Rangoli
D. Tush kyiz

9. Which among the following is NOT a reason for drawing a rangoli design during festivals?
- A. to ward off evil
 - B. to make guests feel welcome
 - C. to feel strength, generosity, and luck
 - D. to keep visitors from dirtying the floor
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- A. Egypt
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- A. Customs of Turkmen people
 - B. Dominant religion of Turkmenistan
 - C. Money earned from selling carpets
 - D. Competition with neighboring countries on carpet production
14. What event in a person's life is honored when their family displays tush kyiz in their homes?
- A. Birthday
 - B. Graduation
 - C. Marriage
 - D. Promotion
15. Which is the most prominent religion in West Asia?
- A. Buddhism
 - B. Christianity
 - C. Hinduism
 - D. Islam



Additional Activities

DIY Pot 9 (Ceramic Art)

You will need:

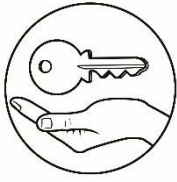
- Clay or cement
- Molding pot (optional)
- Paint
- Paintbrush

Procedures:

1. Prepare your materials.
2. Pour water on your cement or clay. Once wet, you can knead your clay or cement. For clay, you can use your bare hands or you can use hand gloves. For the cement, you can use a spatula or stick or hand gloves.
3. Mold your mixture into a molding pot or in any form that you desire.
4. After you are satisfied with the form of your pot, place it under the sun until it completely dries.
5. Paint your pot like you are a real artist incorporating the designs that you think is an extension of yourself.

Rubrics

Criteria	5	4	3	2	1
Followed the directions completely					
The output shows a high level of uniqueness and creativity					
The artwork implies a very comprehensive message or idea					
The artwork is very tidy and perfectly free from visible errors.					
TOTAL					



Answer Key

<p>ASSESSMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. C 9. D 10. D 11. A 12. C 13. A 14. C 15. D 	<p>WHAT I HAVE LEARNED</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gregory Posschl 2. Buddha or buddhisattvas 3. Dance of Bliss 4. Clay 5. Pakistan 6. Happiness 7. Family and Tradition 8. Marriage 9. Greek 10. Pottery and Tiles 	<p>WHAT'S MORE</p> <p>Activity 3</p> <p>(Note: The answers for the questions is correct as long as it is related or connected with the given answers.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The gesture refers to the placing of hands on the waist. 2. The idea of the mentioned 3 characteristics is calmness. 3. Lighting of clay lamps inside homes symbolizes the inner light that protects a person from spiritual darkness. 4. Better-looking truck is associated with it being in a better condition and performance. 5. Potters hope to make you feel happy.
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<p>WHAT'S MORE</p> <p>Activity 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dancing Girl 2. Diya 3. Rangoli 4. Yurts 5. Rangoli <p>Activity 2</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>ACROSS</td><td>1. Islam</td><td>5. Rangoli</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>2. Tush Kyiz</td><td>3. Nataraja</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>4. Al-Caves</td><td>7. Ajanta</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>6. Dancing Girl</td><td>8. Rish-ton</td></tr> <tr> <td>DOWN</td><td>9. Yurts</td><td>9. Diya</td></tr> </table>	ACROSS	1. Islam	5. Rangoli		2. Tush Kyiz	3. Nataraja		4. Al-Caves	7. Ajanta		6. Dancing Girl	8. Rish-ton	DOWN	9. Yurts	9. Diya	<p>WHAT'S IN</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rangoli – India 2. Mehndi – India 3. Carpet – Saudi Arabia 4. Mandala – Tibet 5. Diwali/Diya – India 6. Truck Art/Jingle Truck – Pakistan 	<p>WHAT I KNOW</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. D 8. C 9. A 10. C 11. A 12. C 13. D 14. D 15. C
ACROSS	1. Islam	5. Rangoli															
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DOWN	9. Yurts	9. Diya															

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