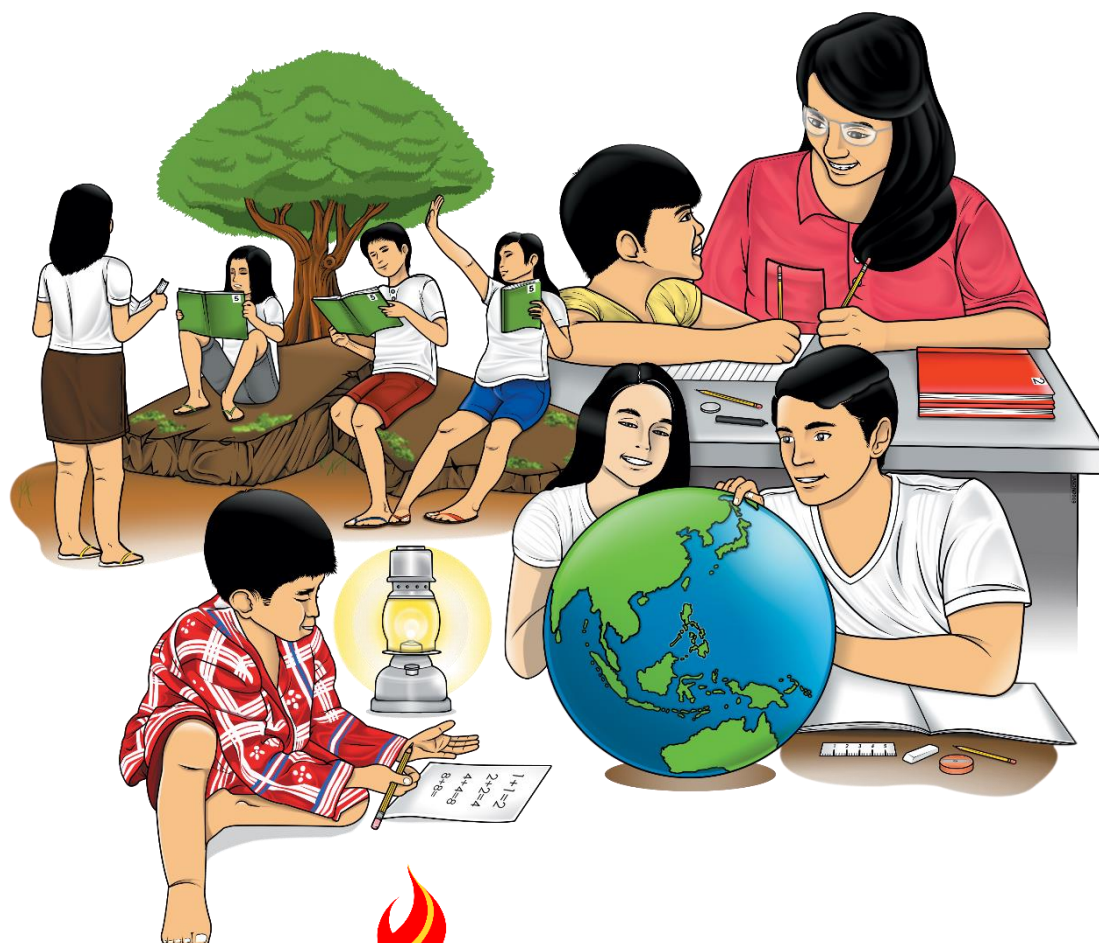


Arts

Quarter 3 – Module 4

The Wonders of South, Central, and West Asian Artworks



Arts – Grade 8

Alternative Delivery Mode

Quarter 3 – Module 4: The Wonders of South, Central, and West Asian Artworks

First Edition, 2020

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Arts

Quarter 3 – Module 4 The Wonders of South, Central, and West Asian Artworks

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.

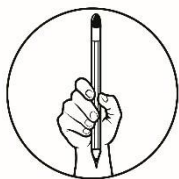
Thank you.



What I Need to Know

This module was created as a guide for you 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 module is arranged based on the standard sequence of the course. However, changing the reading order is permitted to correspond with any textbooks to be used.

After going through this module, you are expected to appreciate the artifacts and art objects in terms of their utilization and their distinct use of elements and principles. **(A8PL-IIIh-2)**



What I Know

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

1. When was the Taj Mahal built?
A. 1920
B. 1632
C. 1239
D. 1860
2. What do you call the hand-made carpets that nowadays ancient patterns are adapted to the tourist and export market?
A. Shyrdaks
B. Rangoli
C. Petroglyphs
D. Maharastra
3. This country shares with the other parts of South Asia the great Mughal heritage in art, literature, architecture, and manners.
A. Kazakhstan
B. Pakistan
C. Uzbekistan
D. West Asia
4. In what region in Asia is Carving considered as a common Art.
A. Central Asia
B. West Asia
C. South Asia
D. East Asia

5. Why do Kyrgyz women produce a wide range of textile traditions in rural life?
 - A. Because of the readily available designs.
 - B. Because Ancient patterns are adapted to the tourist and export market.
 - C. Because it is a manipulative region.
 - D. Because of their lifestyle.

6. What are the two great Indian epics during the transitional period?
 - A. Hudhud at Lam-ang
 - B. Ibalon
 - C. Indarapatra and Sulayman
 - D. Mahabharata and Ramayana

7. Which country is known for making printed table cloths, curtains, bedspreads, and shawls?

A. Kazakhstan	C. Tajikistan
B. Pakistan	D. Uzbekistan

8. Describe the carpet produced by Turkmenistan that depends upon its shape and purpose.
 - A. durable carpets
 - B. used in different ways
 - C. the most unique and beautiful carpets in the world
 - D. none of the above

9. What culture was the first major influence in West Asia?

A. Islamic culture	C. Kazakhstan culture
B. Hellenistic culture	D. Mogul culture

10. What do you call the 30 rock-cut cave monuments found in India?
 - A. Frescoes of Ajanta
 - B. Ellora Caves
 - C. Ajanta Caves of Maharashtra
 - D. Carved Pillars of Ellora

11. Which of the following designs and motifs were used in the traditional form of rangoli?

A. Avocado, guava	C. C & D
B. Bees, ducks	D. All of the above
C. Creepers, flowers	
D. Mangoes, swans, peacocks	

12. All are the Central Asian art design except:
- A. Fabrics musical instrument
 - B. Furniture
 - C. Jewelry
 - D. Statue
13. Which of the following best describes the artworks of Asians?
- A. It is designed by a famous artist.
 - B. It is easily made.
 - C. It is appreciating the things of this world, the luxury and fine craftsmanship.
 - D. It is simple and creative.
14. The following describes the image of shiva except:
- A. holds a drum, holds a fire
 - B. points down to the dwarf in which he dances
 - C. points up in a reassuring gesture
 - D. point high in a gesture
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. A, B, & C | C. A, C, & D |
| B. C only | D. D only |
15. Why is Rangoli the most beautiful and most pleasing art form in India?
- I. Colorful
 - II. Auspicious symbols
 - III. Materials are dried flower
 - IV. Minimal materials used
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| A. I & II | C. III & IV |
| B. I, II, III | D. I only |

Lesson**1****Appreciate South, West,
and Central Asian Artworks**

For thousands of years, people in South, West, and Central Asia have created Artifacts that are considered a masterpiece of their country. Human figures are one of the subjects commonly portrayed.

***What's In***

This time let us check what you've learned from the previous lesson about Artifacts and Art Objects by answering the activity below.

Activity 1

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

IDEA or MESSAGE	ART OBJECT or ARTIFACT
1. 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 the people of India.	
4. It is a symbol of family and traditional hospitality.	
5. During celebrations and holidays, it makes a guest or visitor feel welcome.	



What's New

Understanding nature and appreciation of beauty, particularly of arts, is known as aesthetics. To appreciate the beauty of art, we are going to have an activity about self-awareness.

Activity 1: Draw and Appreciate

Directions: Using colored pencils and paper, create an artwork inspired by the things in your surroundings.

Materials:

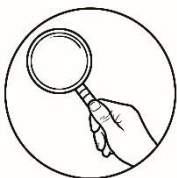
- Bond paper
- Pencil or colored pencil (or any other available drawing or coloring materials)

Procedures:

1. Look at your surrounding and be inspired by them. What can you see?
2. In your paper, draw anything that inspires you.
3. Color your drawing the way you want/feel it.

On a separate sheet of paper, write your answers to the following questions.

1. How did you feel about the activity?
2. What difficulty did you find or experience while doing the activity?
3. What did you feel by making your own art?
4. Describe the concept of your activity.



What is It

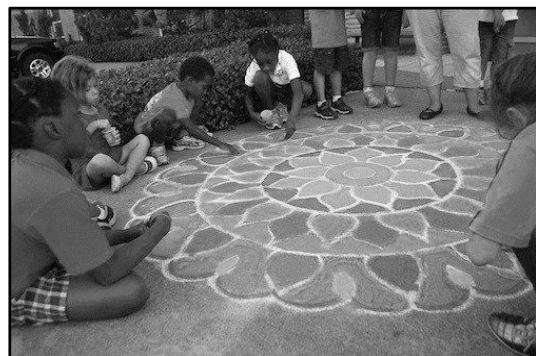
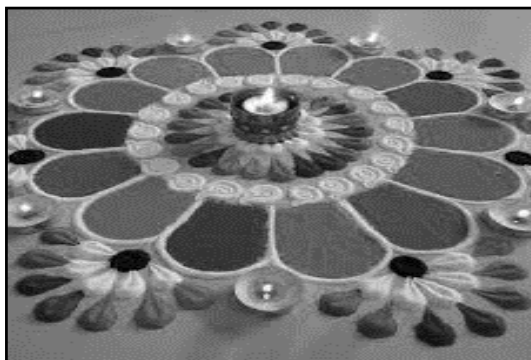
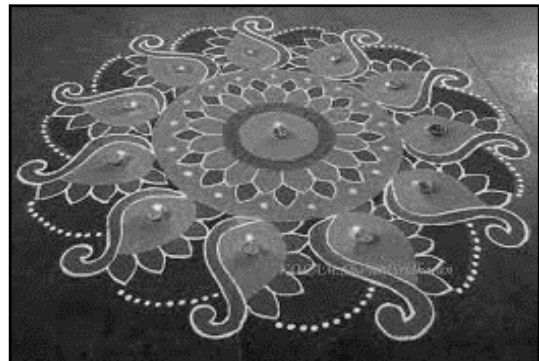
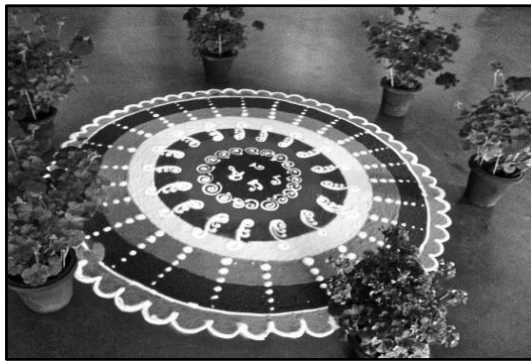
In every period of the generation, artworks reflected the beliefs and culture of the people who created them, people who keenly appreciated the things of this world.

South Asian Arts

India

The art of India began way back in the Paleolithic culture of the Stone Age. The ages of history, the rise and fall of empires, and vast cultural and regional diversity have brought in some spectacular art forms in India, making it a very rich heritage. Art of India is one of the most recognized and valued art forms across the globe. One most notable is the Rangoli, which originated in Maharashtra state and slowly disseminated to other parts of India.

Rangoli is one of the most beautiful and most pleasing art forms of India. The Rangolis patterns are created on the floor or the ground using materials such as colored rice, dry rice flour, colored sand, or flower petals. The traditional form of rangolis is based and inspired by nature. Materials for making such art are also from nature, such as mangoes, creepers, flowers, swans, peacocks, etc. **(Look at all examples of Rangoli below)**



One of the most important elements of Rangoli is color. Color can tell you a lot about a work of art. Bright colors can make you feel happy, while darker colors can make you feel glum. There are also specific colors that remind us of different emotions, such as yellow for joy or red for anger. From bright, colorful clothes to beautiful and creative paintings, pottery, and handicrafts to the mouth-watering Indian cuisines to the seasons and festivals, it all reflects the distinctive and rich culture and colorful spirit of the people of India.

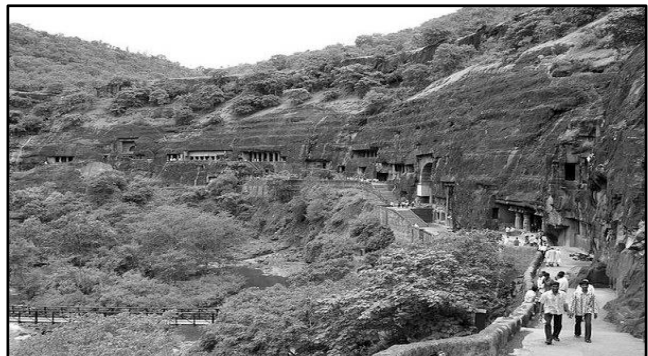
- **Ancient Period**



Textiles from ancient India, (1650-1750 A.D).
(Source: arthistorysummerize.info, *Art Of India In Ancient Times*. | *Art History Summary. Periods and movements through time*)

The production of textiles as practical objects became the main priority in Ancient India rather than the production of ceramics. Early men began to make first-hand weaving fibers. They began to learn how to turn animal skins and plants to obtain raw materials for textile productions. Over time, textiles in India started to be decorated with fine flowers and robes embroidered using strands of gold. In ancient India, the distinction on how a piece of fabric became apparent. There are fabrics made in rural areas for the humble masses and fabrics made in workshops of the State for the royalty and the wealthy.

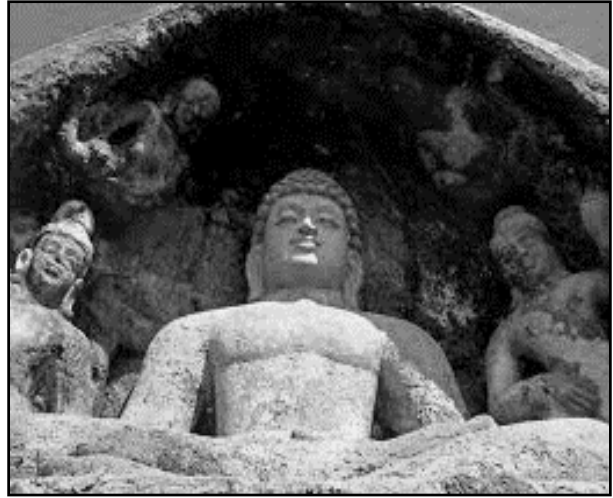
Another form of Art during Ancient India is the rock-cut caves. It is one of India's unique artistic traditions known as rock cut temples. One example is the caves at Ajanta, which consists of thirty caves, each dedicated to the life of the Buddha. Each cave is filled with sculpture, murals, and ceiling paintings.



The Caves at Ajanta, India, c. 200 B.C.E. – 650 C.E.
(Source: khanacademy.org)

- **Classical Period**

The Gupta empire of ancient India is known to be the Golden Age of India. This period witnessed a Hindu religious and intellectual resurgence where many developments and inventions took place that defines Indian culture to this day.

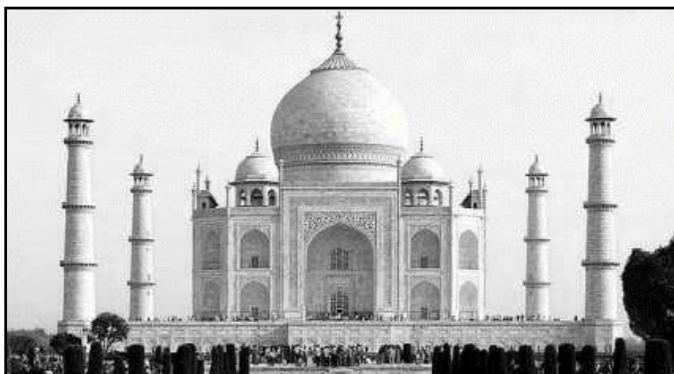


During the Classical Period of India, statues inspired by Hindu deities became a prevalent form of art. There was a great deal of sculpture in wood and ivory during this period. Although painting was widespread, the surviving works are almost all religious sculptures relating to one's religious enthusiasm to communicate higher spiritual states. Deities of all religions are carved very precisely and shown in a calm and majestic, meditative style.

- **Islamic Ascendancy or Transitional Period**

This was the period of evolution from Vedism into Hinduism or Brahmanism. The two great Indian epics: the Mahabharata and the Ramayana emerged in this period.

- **Mughal Period (16th Century)**



Taj Mahal

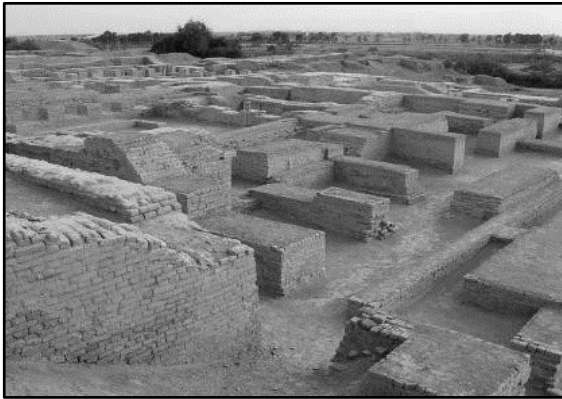
(Source: www.dnaindia.com/topic/taj-mahal)

The Mughal period contributed to the enrichment of Indian culture, particularly in painting and architecture. The most notable contribution of this period is the Taj Mahal, built around 1632 by Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife.

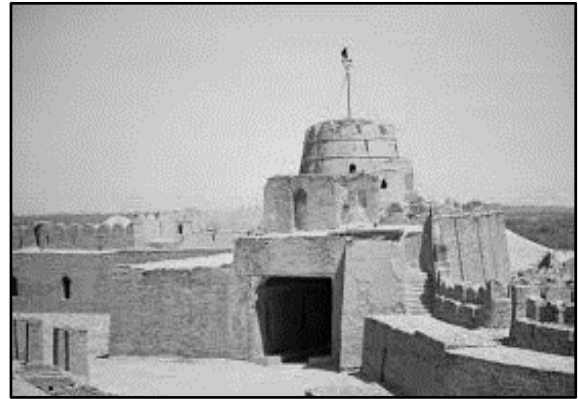
Pakistan

Pakistan's cultural heritage is considered to be older even than the Indus Civilization. In arts, particularly painting and sculpture, they have made considerable progress as expressions of an increasingly sophisticated urban culture compared with the other forms of art.

Pakistan and the great Mughal heritage of India share common things, particularly in art, literature, architecture, and manners. Among these, Architecture shares the most similarities, examples of these are the ruins of Mohenjo-daro, the ancient city of Taxila, and the Rohtas Fort of Shīr Shah of Sūr, which have been named now as UNESCO World Heritage sites. Other architectures are the Mosque of the Pearls, Badshahi Mosque, and Shalimar Garden, all in Lahore, which is among the country's architectural gem and now a tourist attraction.



Mohenjo-daro: The ruins of the ancient city Mohenjo-daro are found in the province of Sind, southern Pakistan. Dating to 2500 BC, the ruins are an important source of information about the Indus Valley civilization, which was one of the world's first great civilizations.
(Source: Encarta Encyclopedia.)



Kot Diji: This ancient site was the forerunner of the Indus Civilization (3300 BCE). (Source: Wikipedia.com)



Taxila, Dharmarajika: is a significant archaeological site in the modern city of the same name in Punjab, Pakistan. It lies about 32 km (20 mi) north-west of Islamabad and Rawalpindi, just off the famous Grand Trunk Road.
(Source: Encyclopedia Britannica)

Central Asian Art

For many centuries, Central Asian art developed unique ways of designing fabrics, musical instruments, carpets, furniture, jewelry and many other things. Another common art form in this region is carving.

Uzbekistan

People who inhabited the region of present Uzbekistan were well-known for print-making. Whether for table-cloths, curtains, bed-spreads, shawls, and various coverlets, everything was made with practical functions and served as a daily-round ornament. Another important thing to note about Uzbekistan is its ceramics.

Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan's visual arts are relatively young-, but their applied arts had always been part of their life's daily routine. In ancient times, nomads used to draw on rocks and, today, these petroglyphs can be found throughout Kazakhstan, most especially in the area of Tamgaly Gorge of Chu-Ili mountains.

Tajikistan

The art of wood carving among Tajiks started when people began using wood for building. Wood carving (*kandakory*) in Tajikistan uses large geometric shapes, circles, and other motifs with streamlined shapes. When Islam came, Tajik's carving gradually changed to Arabian inscriptions using images of people and animals while some carvers prefer "vegetative", geometrical patterns.



A carved design onto a hard surface by cutting grooves into it.

Turkmenistan



A handmade *Turkmenistan* carpet originating in Central Asia.
(Source: nl.pinterest.com)

Turkmenistan is famous for its carpets and is regarded as descendants of the purest and oldest carpet-weaving traditions in Central Asia. Carpet weaving is an ancient art, and each tribe and clan developed their unique design or *gul*. Apart from that, their carpets are prized for their quality, rich colors, and geometric and floral designs. Turkmen carpets have been traditionally woven out of wool, cotton, and silk by women.

Kyrgyzstan

In Kyrgyzstan, a wide range of textiles was mostly created by women from the felt of their sheep. Nowadays, ancient patterns are adapted to the tourist and export market, but it is still a living tradition and that all *tents* and most houses contain hand-made carpets or rugs called *shyrdaks*. Colors and designs are chosen to symbolize Kyrgyz traditions and rural life. Common patterns found in their designs are flowers, plants, animals, stylized horns, national designs, and emblems of Kyrgyz.



A Traditional *Shird* of Kyrgyzstan

West Asian Art



Cave architecture in Petra, a UNESCO world heritage site.

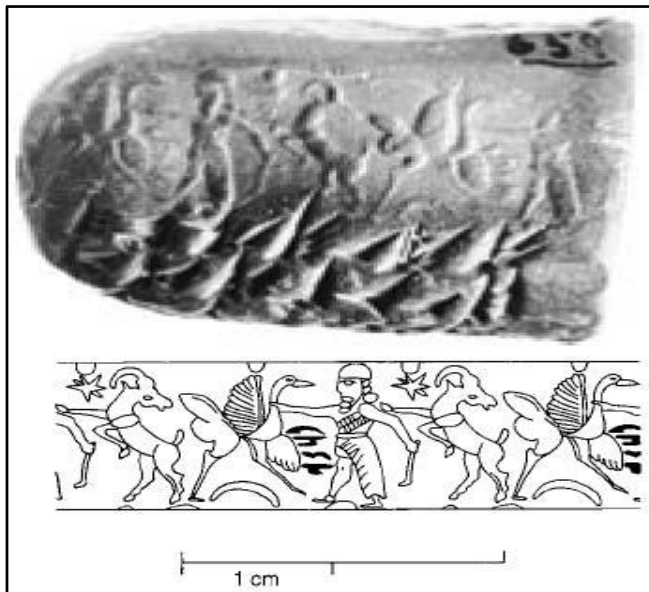
West Asia is home to the first civilization known to man, the Sumerians. This region is blessed with different art forms, from the first human-form statues to Islamic and modern art.

Hellenistic culture was probably the first major foreign influence in West Asia. Petra, a UNESCO world heritage site, is an example of cave architecture with Greek and Local West Asian influences. These structures were delicately carved into the rock with Assyrian, Egyptian, Hellenistic, and Roman influences.



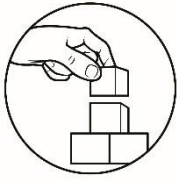
Husayn faces Yazid's army, circa 1590

Gallery holdings of the Islamic artistic heritage of West Asia, found in illustrated manuscript folios, represented only a few examples of ceramics and textiles that arouse a deep sense of injustice to this part of Asia's great traditions. West Asian art has a few ceramics collections of luster decoration that display a luminous sheen from the glaze of the finest metals such as silver, gold, and copper, demonstrating the characteristic technique from the Islamic potters.



Persepolitan seal images
(Photo of PFS 9*. Drawing and photo by Mark Garrison)

Persepolitan Glyptic serves as the ultimate and total summation of the glyptic arts in Ancient Western Asia. Marked by the complexity of its imagery, nothing could equal the richness and density of this imagery during the glyptic/sculptural corpora in ancient Western Asia. (Source: *Critical Approaches to Ancient Near Eastern Art* by Brian A. Brown, Marian H. Feldman)



What's More

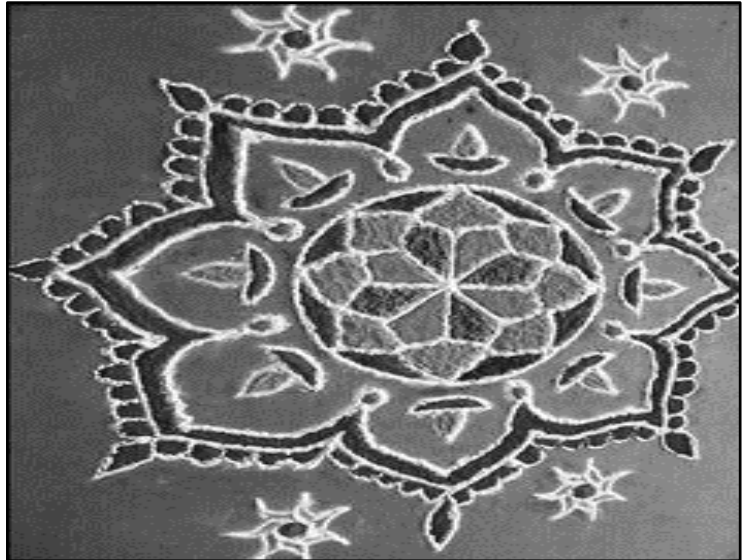
The following activities are provided to solidify your learning and understanding of the topic.

Activity 1

Let us now experience how to make one of India's famous art Rangoli designs.

Materials:

- Liquid-based Glue
- Pencil
- Crayon
- Old $\frac{1}{4}$ Illustration Board (clean black side)
- Colored sands (Find the materials at home or in a local store)
- 5 plastics
- 5 different colors of food coloring
- 1 pack of iodized salt (fine grain)



Procedure:

For the Colored Sands

1. Fill-up the 5 pieces of plastic with at least 10 scoops of iodized salt.
2. Add 1 tablespoon of food coloring of your choice to one of the plastics and shake it well.
3. Repeat number 2 using different food coloring.
4. Do this until you've created 5 different colors.

For the Rangoli Design

1. Using any scratch paper, create an initial sketch of your Rangoli design. You can look at the different examples provided as a reference.
2. Transfer and finalized your initial. Using pencil or chalk, lightly sketch your design on the black side of a $\frac{1}{4}$ illustration board.
3. Trace your design/sketch using glue. Make sure the glue is thick enough for the sand to stick.
4. Get your homemade colored sand, cut a small hole on one side of the plastic.

5. One by one, sprinkle the colored sand onto the glue outline you've created. Use your finger as a stopper on the small hole you made. This is how you will control the flow of the sand.
6. Fill in your design with colored sands according to your choice and color combination.

Self-Assessment:

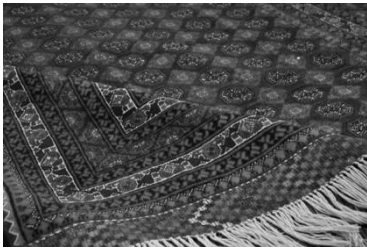
Make a short reflection about the activity by answering these guided questions in your notebook.

1. In your own perspective, what do you think about Rangoli art? What makes you say that?
2. What part of the project did I enjoy doing the most? Why?

Activity 2

Directions: Describe the purpose or function of each art form.

1.



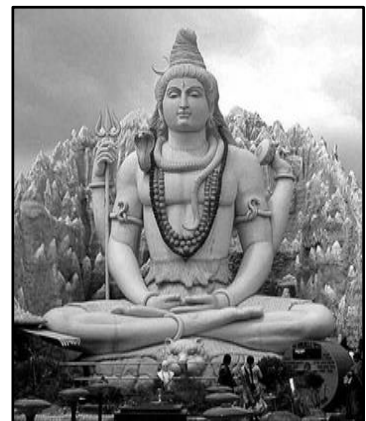
Turkmenistan's Carpet

2.



Kyrgyzstan's Shird

3.



India's Shiva Sculpture

4.



India's Rangoli Art

5.



Tajikistan's Wood Carving



What I Have Learned

Directions: Answer the following sentences by filling the blanks and to complete the idea.

1. _____ developed unique ways of designing fabrics, musical instruments, carpets, furniture, jewelry and many other things.
2. Rangoli's most important feature is _____.
3. _____ cave consists of thirty caves, each dedicated to the life of the Buddha. Each cave is filled with sculpture, murals, and ceiling paintings.
4. Islamic Ascendancy (1192-1757) or Transitional Period has two great Indian epics (a.) _____ (b.) _____.
5. _____ was built in 1632 by Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife.
6. For many centuries, Central Asia developed unique ways of designing fabrics, musical instruments, carpets, furniture, jewelry and many other things. Another common art form in this region is _____.
7. Kazakhstan's visual arts are relatively young. In ancient times, nomads used to draw on rocks and, today, these _____ can be found throughout Kazakhstan, most especially around Tamgaly Gorge of Chu-Ili mountains.
8. The most unique and beautiful _____ in the world are produced by Turkmenistan.
9. In _____, a wide range of textiles, was mostly created by women from the felt of their sheep.
10. _____ serves as the final and total summation of the glyptic arts in ancient Western Asia.



Directions: Imagine that you are a writer covering the West Asia culture, you are assigned to make an article on a newspaper column that will talk about a summary of what West Asian Art is all about.

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.



Assessment

Multiple Choice: Read the questions and choose the best answer. Write the letters only.

1. This country and the great Mughal heritage of India share common things, particularly in art, literature, architecture, and manners.
A. Kazakhstan
B. Pakistan
C. Uzbekistan
D. West
2. What do you call these hand-made carpets with ancient patterns for the tourists and export markets?
A. Shyrdaks
B. Rangoli
C. Petroglyphs
D. Maharashtra
3. When was Taj Mahal built?
A. 1920
B. 1632
C. 1239
D. 1860
4. What are the two great epics of India during the transitional period?
A. Hudhud at Lam-ang
B. Ibalon
C. Indarapatra and Sulayman
D. Mahabharata and Ramayana
5. What do you call the 30 rock-cut cave monuments found in India?
A. Frescoes of Ajanta
B. Ellora Caves
C. Ajanta Caves of Maharashtra
D. Carved Pillars of Ellora
6. What culture was considered to be the first major influence on West Asia?
A. Islamic culture
B. Hellenistic culture
C. Kazakhstan culture
D. Mughal culture
7. It is regarded as descendants of the purest and oldest weaving traditions in Central Asia.
A. Turkmenistan's Carpet
B. Kyrgyzstan's textile
C. Uzbekistan's Print-making
D. none of the above

8. What country is known for making printed table cloths, curtains, bedspreads, and shawls?
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. Kazakhstan | C. Tajikistan |
| B. Pakistan | D. Uzbekistan |
9. Carving is one of the common artforms in what country of Central Asia region?
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. Tajikistan | C. Kazakhstan |
| B. Uzbekistan | D. India |
10. In the traditional form of Rangoli, which of the following designs and motifs were used?
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| I. Avocado, guava | III. Bees, ducks |
| II. Creepers, flowers | IV. Mangoes, swans, peacocks |
- | | |
|-----------|---------------------|
| A. I & II | C. III & IV |
| B. III | D. All of the above |
11. Why do Kyrgyz women produce a wide range of textiles traditions in rural life?
- availability of designs
 - ancient patterns are adapted to the tourist and export market
 - manipulative country
 - because of their lifestyle
12. All are Central Asian arts and crafts design EXCEPT:
- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| A. Fabrics | C. Jewelry |
| B. Furniture | D. Statue |
13. The following describes the image of Shiva EXCEPT:
- Holds a drum, holds a fire
 - Points down to the dwarf in which he dances
 - Points up in a reassuring gesture
 - Sleeping position
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. A, B, & C | C. A, C, & D |
| B. C only | D. D only |

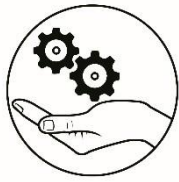
14. Why is Rangoli the most beautiful and most pleasing art form in India?

- I. Colorful
- II. Auspicious symbols
- III. Materials are powdered dried flower
- IV. Minimal materials used

- A. I & II
- B. I, II, III
- C. III & IV
- D. I only

15. Which of the following best describes the artworks of Asians?

- A. It is designed by a famous artist.
- B. It is easily made.
- C. It is appreciated the things of this world, the luxury and fine craftsmanship.
- D. It is simple and creative.

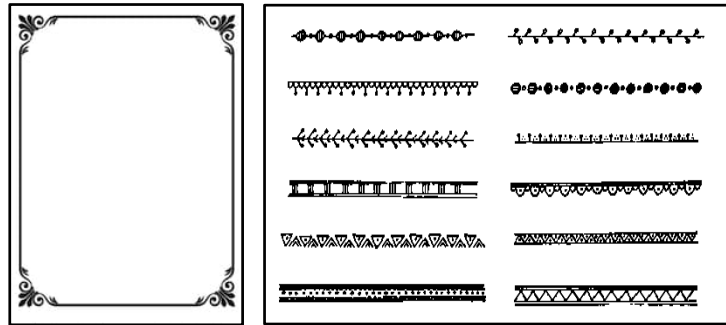


Additional Activities

Activity 1: Border Design

Materials:

- Cartolina
- Pencil
- Metallic paint or marker

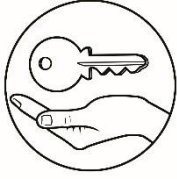


Procedures:

1. The image above shows several examples of border design. In the first 5 minutes, create an initial design of your own border inspired by South, Central, or West Asian art.
2. On the sides of the cartolina rectangles, sketch the design using a pencil. Create or draw a border design and make sure to fill-up the edges .
3. Get a metallic paint or marker and outline your sketch.
4. For the interesting part, you can paste a photo of your family in the center of the cartolina.
5. Put in your photo after finishing your work .
6. Display your work for critiquing.

Questions: Make a short reflection about the activity by answering these guide questions in your notebook.

1. Which part of the procedure did you find difficult to do? Why?
2. How did you come up with your design? Identify your Asian inspirations for this work.
3. Is being knowledgeable about Asian arts and crafts able to help you accomplish the task better? Why?



Answer Key

<p>WHAT I KNOW</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. B 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. C 11. C 12. D 13. C 14. D 15. B 	<p>WHAT'S IN</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dancing Girl 2. Diya 3. Rangoli 4. Yurts 5. Rangoli 	<p>WHAT I HAVE LEARNED</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central Asian Art 2. Color 3. Ajanta Cave 4. a. Mahabharata b. Ramayana 5. Taj Mahal 6. Carving 7. Petroglyphic 8. Carpets 9. Kyrgyz women 10. Persian 11. B 12. D 13. D 14. B 15. C 	<p>ASSESSMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. B 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. A 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. C 11. B 12. D 13. D 14. B 15. C
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