



# ARTS 9

## Quarter 1 – Module 1

### WESTERN AND CLASSICAL ARTS



SCHOOLS DIVISION OF ANTIQUE

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**ARTS 9**  
**Alternative Delivery Mode**  
**Quarter 1 – Module 1: Western and Classical Arts**  
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# 9

## **ARTS**

### **Quarter 1 – Module 1**

#### **WESTERN AND CLASSICAL ARTS**





## ***Aiming at the Target***

This module was designed for you to enjoy learning while staying at home. Each and every civilization of the world has its distinct art forms depending on its aesthetic and utilitarian needs.

Pre-historic art is classified into three periods such as; Paleolithic (Old Stone Age), Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age), and Neolithic (New Stone Age) Eras.

Egyptian Civilization was one of the early civilizations that have greatly contributed in the development of art, religion, science, and technology of the world. Egyptian art is primarily religious in nature.

Ancient Greek art depicts naturalism. Roman Art developed as new source of artistic creativity much more progressive than the conservative Greek Art. Byzantine art was purposely made to glorify the Christian religion and express its mystery. Romanesque art was characterized by its very vigorous style in painting and sculpture, lavishly decorated manuscripts, and retained many basic features of Roman architectural styles. The basic characteristics of Gothic art styles reinforce symbolic meanings

Different eras, different styles, characteristics, and functions of the arts occurred but all of those contributed in the development and establishing the importance of arts in our lives today.

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. Analyze art elements and principles in the production of work following the style of a western and classical art (A9EL-Ib-1)
2. Identify distinct characteristics of arts during the different periods (A9EL-Ia-2)
3. Identify representative artists from various art period (A9EL-Ia-3)



## ***Trying the Challenge***

**Directions:** Match column A with Column B. Write your answer on your answer sheet.

### **ARTWORKS**

1. Rose window
2. Paintings Cave of Lascaux
3. Pitsa Panel Painting
4. Fresco from the Villa of Mysteries
5. Paintings from Sarcophagus of Tutankhamen

### **PERIOD/ERA**

- A. Pre-historic
- B. Ancient Egypt
- C. Greek Classical
- D. Roman Classical
- E. Romanesque
- F. Byzantine
- G. Gothic



## **Western and Classical Arts Traditions**

In this lesson, you will learn about the different characteristics, functions and types of art forms (painting, sculpture, architecture) from Pre-Historic (including ancient Egyptian art forms), Classical (Greek and Roman) up to Medieval era (Baroque and Romanesque art forms.) Try to analyze each art form and discover how they develop in every period.



## ***Gearing Up to Start***

Today, we will learn about western and classical arts. In this lesson, you will learn about the different characteristics, functions, and types of art forms (painting, sculpture, architecture) from Classical (Greek and Roman), to Medieval era (Baroque and Romanesque art forms). Try to analyze each art form and discover how they developed in every period.





## ***Hitting the Target***

*Let us read more about Western and Classical painting*

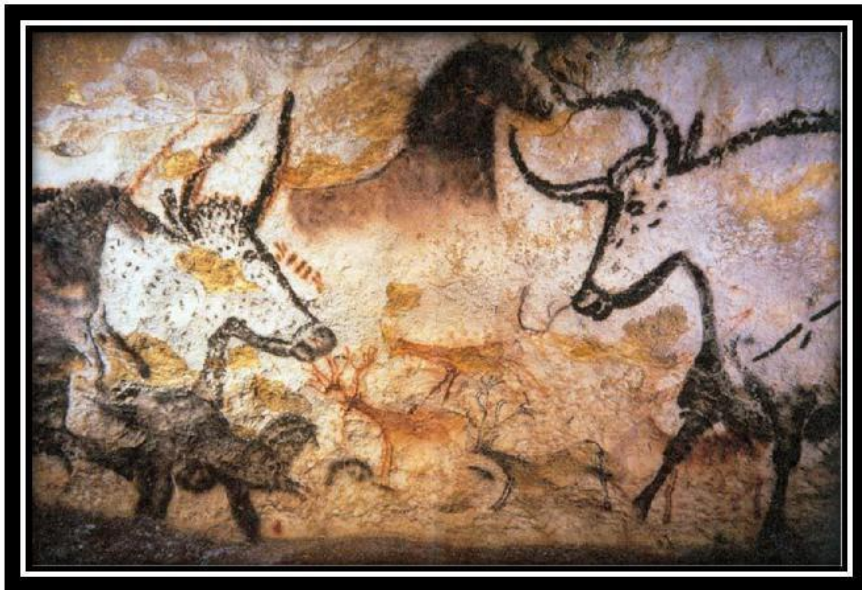
### **Prehistoric Era**

Pre-historic includes all human existence before the emergence of writing. Their art is of interest not only to the art historians but also to archeologist and anthropologist, for whom the art is only one clue- along with fossils, pollens and other finds to an understanding of early human life and culture.

### **Paintings from the Pre-historic Era**

Paintings during the prehistoric era were found inside the caves which may have been their way of communicating with each other. It may also be for religious or ceremonial purposes. These paintings may be more an artifact of the archeological evidence than a true picture of humans' first created art.

Prehistoric drawings of animals were usually correct in proportion.



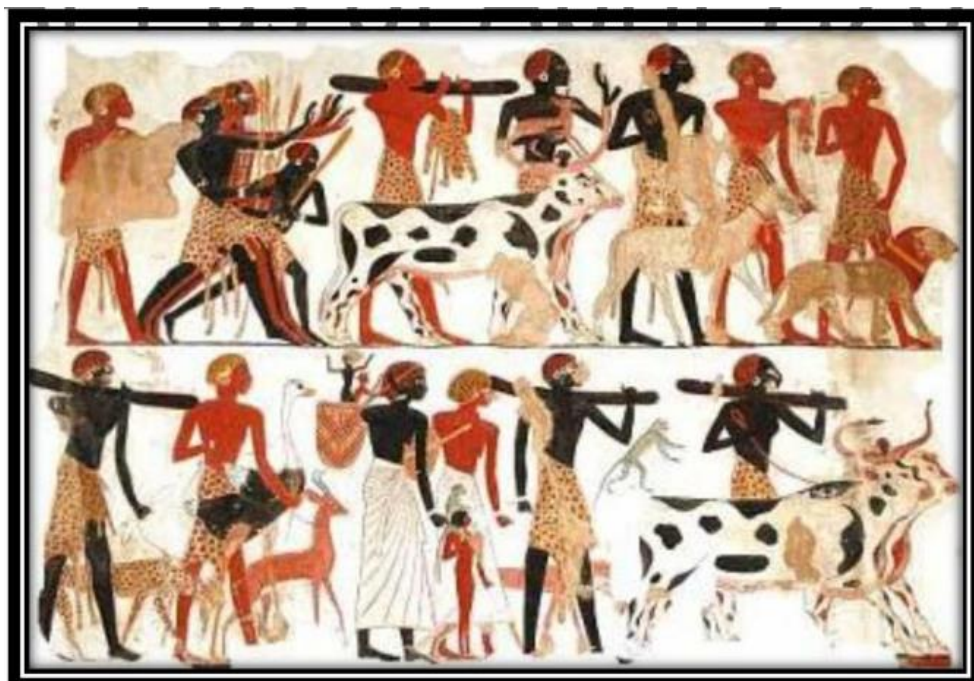
**Cave of Lascaux, 15000-10000 B.C. – Stone Age**  
Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library

The dominant features in the painting were large animals native in the region. It was discovered on 12 September 1940 and given statutory historic monument protection.

## **Paintings from Ancient Egypt**

The purpose of Egyptian paintings is to make the deceased afterlife place pleasant. With this in mind, themes include journey to the underworld introducing the deceased to the gods of the underworld by their protective deities. It emphasizes the importance of life after death and the preservation of the knowledge of the past.

Most paintings were highly stylize, symbolic, and shows profile view of an animal or a person. The main colors used were red, black, blue, gold and green taken derived from mineral pigments that can withstand strong sunlight without fading.



Paintings from Sarcophagus of Tutankhamen  
XVIII dynasty, 1362 A.D.- 1253 BC  
(Images from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library)

The paintings of the walls on the tomb shows events of the life of the king while he was still on earth and the scenes he expects to encounter in the underworld after his death.

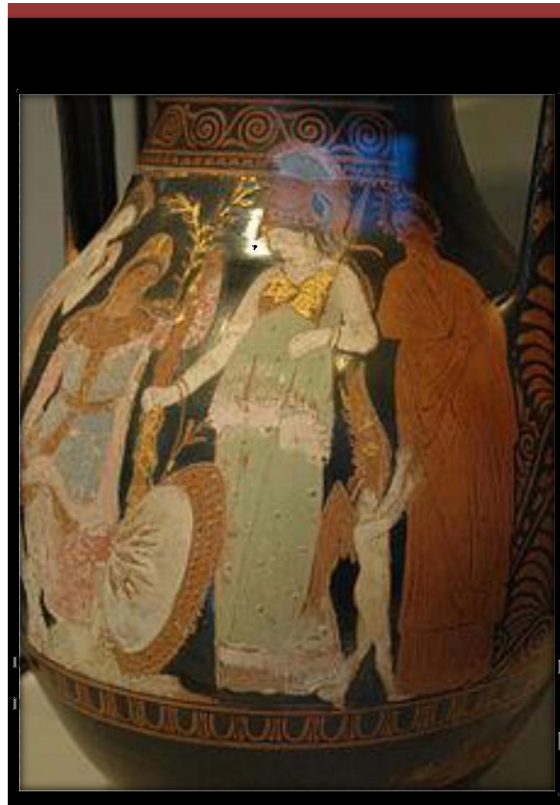
## **Paintings from Classical Greek Era**

Paintings during the classical era were most commonly found in vases, panels and tomb. It depicts natural figures with dynamic compositions. Most of the subjects were battle scenes, mythological figures, and everyday scenes. It reveals a grasp of linear perspective and naturalist representation.



### **Most Common Methods of Greek Painting:**

1. **Fresco**- method of painting water-based pigments on a freshly applied plaster usually on a wall surfaces. Colors are made with grind powder pigments in pure water, dry and set with a plaster to become a permanent part of the wall. Ideal for murals, durable and has a matte style.
2. **Encaustic**- developed to use by Greek ship builders, who used the hot wax to fill the cracks of the ship. Soon pigments (colors) were added and used to paint a wax hull.



**Judgement of Paris  
(370-330B.C.)**

(Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library)

### **Vase painting**

**Kerch Style** also referred to as Kerch Vases are red-figured pottery named after the place where it was found.

Shapes commonly found are:

1. *pelike* (wine container)
2. *lekanis* (a low bowl with two horizontal handles and a low broad foot)
3. *lebes gamikos* (with high handles and lid use to carry bridal bath)
4. *krater* (bowl use for mixing wine and water)

## Panel Painting

There are paintings on flat panels of wood. It can be either a small, single piece or several panels joined together. Most of the panel paintings no longer exist because of their organic composition.

The earliest known panel painting are the:



**Pitsa Panel (Archaic Period between 540 and 530 B.C.E.)**

(Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library)



**Tomb of the Diver, Paestrum 480 BCE**

(Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library)

Tomb or wall painting was very popular during the classical period. It uses the method frescos either **tempera** (water-base) or **encaustic** (wax). It has a sharp, flatly outlined style of painting and because it uses water-based materials, very few samples survived.

## Paintings from the Romantic Era

Most of the paintings in this era were copied or imitated from Hellenic Greek paintings. Roman paintings have a wide variety of subjects, animals, everyday life, still life, mythological subjects, portraits and landscapes. The development of landscape painting is the main innovation of Roman painting from Greek painting.

## Mosaic

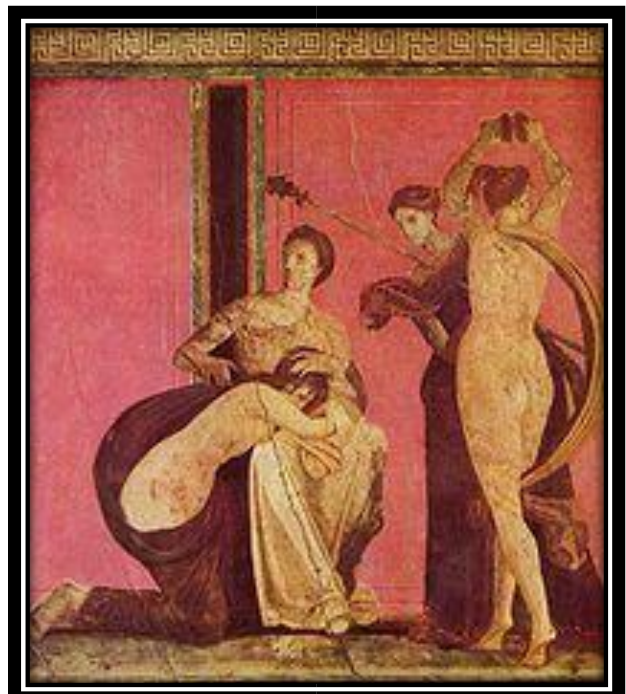
It is an art process where an image is created during an assemblage of small pieces of colored glass, stones, or other materials. This technique is used for decorative art or interior decorations.



Head of Alexander

Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library

The full image is a Roman floor mosaic in the House of Fun Pompei, dated 100 B.C. The whole mosaic depicts the battle between the armies of Alexander the Great and Darius III of Persia.



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Pompejanischer\\_Maler\\_um\\_80\\_v.\\_Chr.\\_001.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Pompejanischer_Maler_um_80_v._Chr._001.jpg)

**Fresco from the Villa of the Mysteries, Pompeii 80 BC**



## Paintings from the Medieval Era

### Byzantine Painting

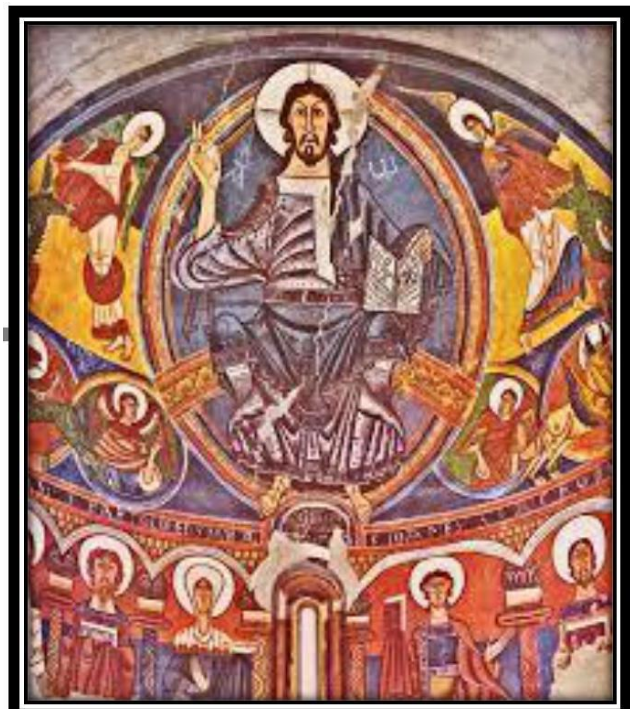
The lively styles of paintings which had been invented in Greek and Rome lived on in Byzantium but this time for Christian subjects.



**The court of Empress Theodora, mosaic**  
6<sup>th</sup> century AD San Vitale, Ravenna  
(Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library)

### Romanesque Painting

These are largely placed mosaics on the walls of the churches that follow a strict frontal pose. It has a remarkable variety of artistic traditions such as modeling and treatment of faces and draperies that follow Byzantine convention while the refreshingly decorative feeling comes from Southern French/ styles.



**Christ in Majesty, painting from the Church of Saint Clemente, Tahull, Lerida Spain, c. 1123**  
Musue Nacional d'Art de Catalunya, Barcelona  
(Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library)

## Paintings from the Gothic Era

Paintings have been confined in the illumination of manuscript pages and the painting of frescoes on the walls of churches in cosmopolitan style, elegant, mannered and sophisticated.

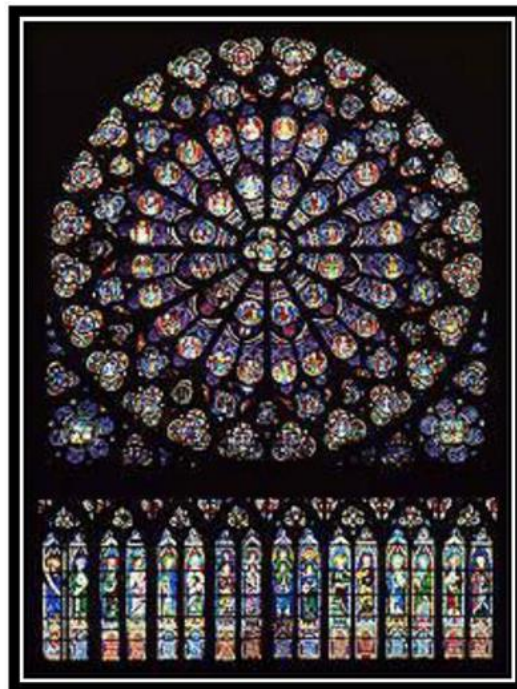
Subjects usually depict popular legends and love stories, patterns like “mile fleur” or thousand flowers show influence of the Crusades.



**Lady and the Unicorn tapestry, 1506-1513**

(Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library)

*Stained glass* windows were created to transform the vast stone interiors with warm and glowing color and at the same time to instruct Christians in their faith.



**Rose window from the North transept**

About 1230

(Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library)





## Wrapping Up to Go

### Individual Activity: “Rock my World”

Experience how the pre-historic people were able to make an artwork all over the caves. Create your own version of cave art using a stone as your canvass or working material and another stone as your medium to make your artwork.

#### Materials:

1. Flat rock in any shape
2. Rocks with sharp edges

#### Procedure:

1. Using the sharp-edged rock, scratch the flat rock with your desired design.
2. Put varnish using a mixture of white glue diluted in water to preserve your design on the rock.
3. Design should reflect the characteristic of a pre-historic artwork.
4. You may also use the themes, motifs or patterns that show your regional identity.

Indicators	5	4	3	2	1
	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
<b>1. Composition and design</b> - Shows the theme and motifs of prehistoric art.					
<b>2. Process</b> -Follows the instruction in doing the activity. -Maintains cleanliness in the working area.					
<b>3. Materials used</b> - Use proper materials and tools prescribed in the activity.					
<b>4. Behavior</b> - Establishes good relationship with classmates while doing the activity. - Shows enjoyment while doing the activity.					
<b>5. Overall look of the artwork</b> - - Shows the overall characteristics of a pre-historic art.					
<b>Total</b>					



## ***Checking the Target***

Name the pictures of different western classical art and identify the era it belongs.



1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_



## ***Finding the Score***

**Trying the Challenge**

1. g
2. a
3. c
4. d
5. b

**Checking the Target**

Cave of Lascaux – Pre-historic era

Sarcophagus of Tutankhamen XVII dynasty-  
Egyptian era

Judgement of Paris - Classical Greek era

Tomb of the diver- Classical Greek era

Pitso Panel- Classical Greek era

## ***References***

Teacher's material for Music and Arts Grade 9

Learner's material for Music and Arts Grade 9

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