



# ARTS

## Quarter 1 – Module 2

### WESTERN AND CLASSICAL ARTS TRADITIONS: SCULPTURE



## Arts 9

### Alternative Delivery Mode

#### Quarter 1 – Module 2: WESTERN AND CLASSICAL ARTS TRADITIONS: SCULPTURE First Edition, 2020

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# **ARTS**

## **Quarter 1 – Module 2: WESTERN AND CLASSICAL ARTS TRADITIONS: SCULPTURE**





## ***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

**Look for the hidden word inside the box.**

**Clue:** It is an art of making two- or three-dimensional representative or abstract forms especially by carving stone or wood or by casting metal or plaster.

<b>Q</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>U</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>
<b>S</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>E</b>
<b>S</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>R</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>R</b>

**Answer:**

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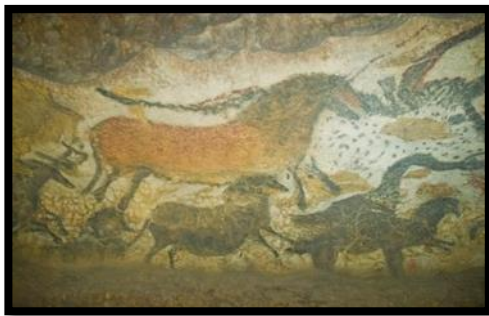
Lesson  
**1**

# Western and Classical Arts Traditions: Sculpture

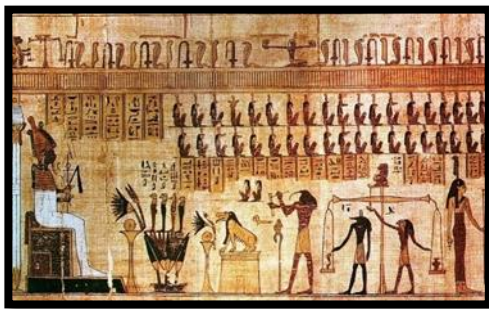


## *Connecting to the Past*

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



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



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



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



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



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



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

In this lesson, you will learn about the different characteristics, functions and types of art forms specifically sculpture 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.



## ***Hitting the Target***

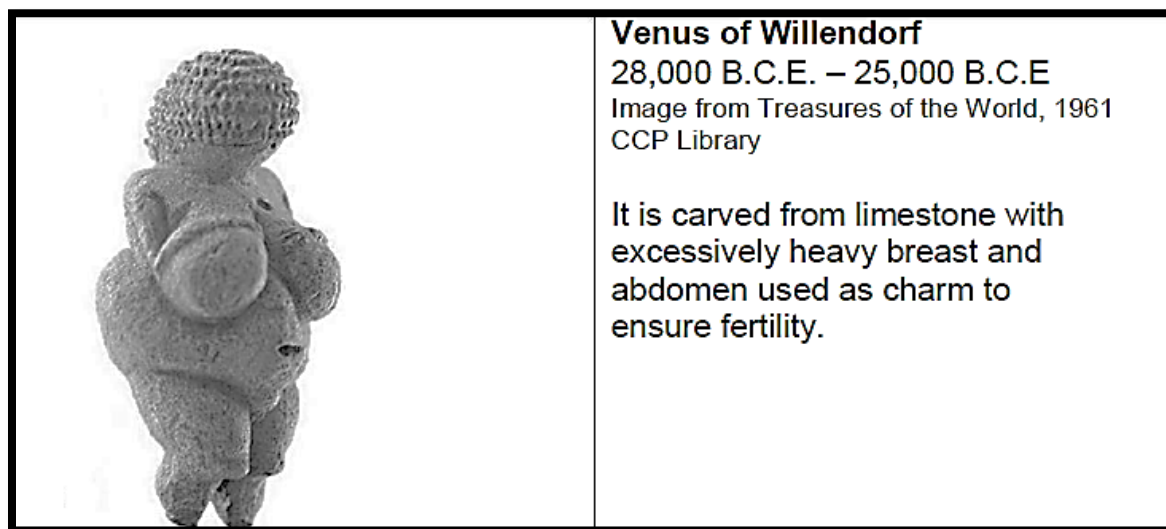
*Let us read more about Western and Classical sculptures.*

### **Pre-Historic Sculptures**

Materials used in sculptures vary according to region and locality. Archeologists believed that their sculpture is a result of natural erosion and not of human artistry.



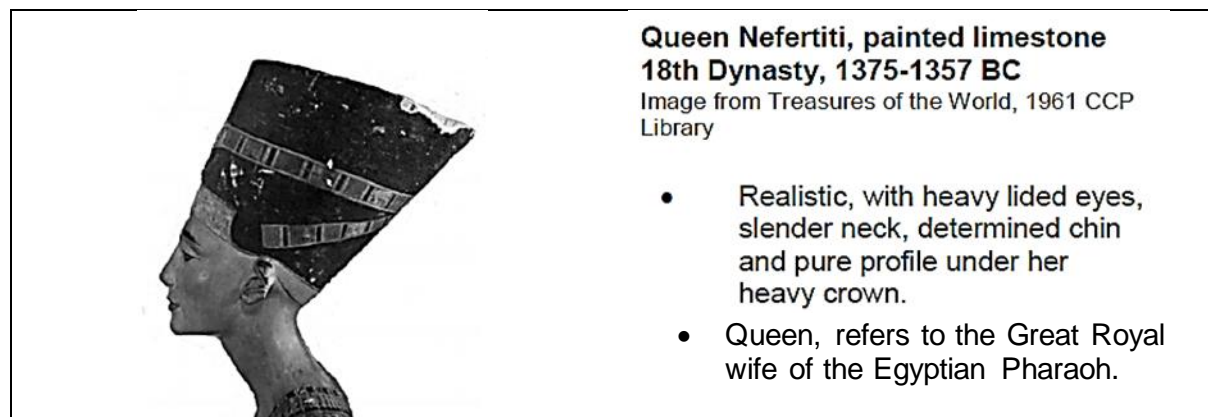
Example:



### **Sculptures from the Egyptian Era**

Symbolic elements were widely used such as forms, hieroglyphics, relative size, location, materials, color, actions and gestures. Their tombs required the most extensive use of sculpture.

Example:



### **Sculptures from the Classical Period Greek Sculptures**

Early Greek sculptures were tense and stiff, their bodies were hidden within enfolding robes. One of the most popular styles of the Greek sculptures was the Hellenistic style which denotes a preference in sculpture for more elaborated patterns, mannered arrangement of figures and groups, and an emphasis on the representation of movement for dramatic effects.

Example:



**Myron; The Discobulus, 450 BC**

Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library

Shows an attitude of maximum tension, full of compressed energy, and about to explode an action.

## Roman Sculptures

Most Roman sculptures are made of monumental terra-cotta. They did not attempt to compete with the free-standing Greek works of history or mythology but rather they produced reliefs in the Great Roman triumphal columns with continuous narrative reliefs around.



The Portonaccio Sarcophagus between 180-190 BCE Museu Nazionale Romano  
Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library

## Byzantine Sculptures

The dominant themes in Byzantine sculptures are religious, everyday life scenes, and motifs from nature. Animals were used as symbols (dove, deer, peafowl) while some had acrostic signs (form of writing in which taking the first letter; syllable or word of different lines and putting them together; it can be read as a message) that contained a great theological significance.



**The Barberini Diptych** [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barberini\\_Ivory](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barberini_Ivory)  
-an early example of Byzantine Ivory work

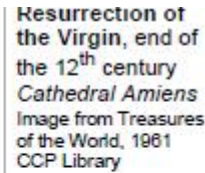
## Romanesque Sculptures

Some of the famous sculptural pieces are reliquaries, altar frontals, crucifixes, and devotional images. Small individual works of art were generally made of costly materials for royal and aristocratic patrons.



Last Judgement  
Image from Treasures of the World, 1961 CCP Library

Gothic sculptures have a greater freedom of style. They no longer lay closely against the wall but began to project outward. Figures were given their own particular attitudes instead of being set into particular patterns and are livelier and more realistic.



\_\_\_1. It is a Pre-Historic sculpture carved from limestone with excessively heavy breast and abdomen used as charm to ensure fertility.  
a. Venus of Brassempouy c. Venus of Willendorf  
b. The Pharaoh Menkaure and his Queen d. Queen Nefertiti

\_\_\_2. It is an example of portraits presented in rigid postures and were simple and powerful with very little show of private emotion.  
a. Venus of Brassempouy c. Venus of Willendorf  
b. The Pharaoh Menkaure and his Queen d. Queen Nefertiti

\_\_\_3. It is a fragmentary ivory figurine from the Upper Paleolithic era that realistically represents the human face and hairstyle.  
a. Venus of Brassempouy c. Venus of Willendorf  
b. The Pharaoh Menkaure and his Queen d. Queen Nefertiti

\_\_\_4. It is a Greek sculpture that shows an attitude of maximum tension, full of compressed energy, and about to explode an action.  
a. Myron; The Discobolus c. Resurrection of the Virgin  
b. The Barberini Diptych d. Last Judgement

\_\_\_5. It is considered as an early example of Byzantine Ivory work.  
a. Myron; The Discobolus c. Resurrection of the Virgin  
b. The Barberini Diptych d. Last Judgement



## Finding the Score

**Trying the Challenge**

Answer:

S
C
U
L
P
T
U
R
E

**Connecting to the Past**

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

Pitsa Panel- Classical Greek era

**Checking the Target**

1. C

2. B

3. A

4. A

5. B

## References

Teacher's material for Music and Arts Grade 9

Learner's material for Music and Arts Grade 9

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