

Arts

Quarter 1 – Module 2

The Characteristics of Arts and Crafts in Southeast Asia



Arts – Grade 8
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 1 – Module 2: The Characteristics of Arts and Crafts in Southeast Asia
First Edition, 2020

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Arts

Quarter 1 – Module 2:

The Characteristics of Arts and Crafts in Southeast Asia

Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the Arts 8 Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on The Characteristics of Arts and Crafts in Southeast Asia!

This module was collaboratively designed, developed and reviewed by educators both from public and private institutions to assist you, the teacher or facilitator in helping the learners meet the standards set by the K to 12 Curriculum while overcoming their personal, social, and economic constraints in schooling.

This learning resource hopes to engage the learners into guided and independent learning activities at their own pace and time. Furthermore, this also aims to help learners acquire the needed 21st century skills while taking into consideration their needs and circumstances.

In addition to the material in the main text, you will also see this box in the body of the module:



Notes to the Teacher

This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.

As a facilitator, you are expected to orient the learners on how to use this module. You also need to keep track of the learners' progress while allowing them to manage their own learning. Furthermore, you are expected to encourage and assist the learners as they do the tasks included in the module.

For the learner:

Welcome to Arts 8 Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on The Characteristics of Arts and Crafts in Southeast Asia!

This module was designed to provide you with fun and meaningful opportunities for guided and independent learning at your own pace and time. You will be enabled to process the contents of the learning resource while being an active learner.

This module has the following parts and corresponding icons:



What I Need to Know

This will give you an idea of the skills or competencies you are expected to learn in the module.



What I Know

This part includes an activity that aims to check what you already know about the lesson to take. If you get all the answers correct (100%), you may decide to skip this module.



What's In

This is a brief drill or review to help you link the current lesson with the previous one.



What's New

In this portion, the new lesson will be introduced to you in various ways such as a story, a song, a poem, a problem opener, an activity or a situation.



What Is It

This section provides a brief discussion of the lesson. This aims to help you discover and understand new concepts and skills.



What's More

This comprises activities for independent practice to solidify your understanding and skills of the topic. You may check the answers to the exercises using the Answer Key at the end of the module.



What I Have Learned

This includes questions or blank sentence/paragraph to be filled in to process what you learned from the lesson.



What I Can Do

This section provides an activity which will help you transfer your new knowledge or skill into real life situations or concerns.



Assessment

This is a task which aims to evaluate your level of mastery in achieving the learning competency.



Additional Activities

In this portion, another activity will be given to you to enrich your knowledge or skill of the lesson learned.



Answer Key

This contains answers to all activities in the module.

At the end of this module you will also find:

References

This is a list of all sources used in developing this module.

The following are some reminders in using this module:

1. Use the module with care. Do not put unnecessary mark/s on any part of the module. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises.
2. Don't forget to answer *What I Know* before moving on to the other activities included in the module.
3. Read the instruction carefully before doing each task.
4. Observe honesty and integrity in doing the tasks and checking your answers.
5. Finish the task at hand before proceeding to the next.
6. Return this module to your teacher/facilitator once you are through with it.

If you encounter any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator. Always bear in mind that you are not alone.

We hope that through this material, you will experience meaningful learning and gain deep understanding of the relevant competencies. You can do it!

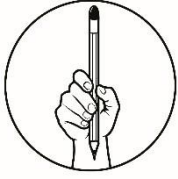


What I Need to Know

This module was designed and written for your benefit and convenience. It is here to help you to be more proficient in Arts. The scope of this module covers many different learning situations. The language used recognizes the diverse vocabulary level of students. The lessons are arranged following 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:

1. Identify characteristics of arts and crafts in specific countries in Southeast Asia: Indonesia (batik, Wayang Puppetry); Malaysia (modern batik, wau, and objects made from pewter); Thailand (silk fabrics and LoyKrathong Lantern Festival); Cambodia (Angkor Wat and ancient temples) Singapore (Merlion), etc.
(A8EL-1a-2)



What I Know

Choose the letter of the correct answer. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

- ____ 1. What is the famous artwork in Singapore?
A. Angkor Wat
B. Batik
C. Merlion
D. Wau
- ____ 2. Sky Lantern is popular in the country of _____?
A. Brunei
B. Cambodia
C. Thailand
D. Vietnam
- ____ 3. Who is the designer and sculptor of Merlion in Sentosa?
A. James Brown
B. James Martin
C. James Scoth
D. James Smith
- ____ 4. What is the most famous ancient temple complex in Cambodia?
A. Angkor Wat
B. Banteay Kdei
C. Banteay Srei
D. Neak Pean
- ____ 5. The term which means special qualities or appearances that make a person, thing, or group different from others.
A. Actions
B. Characteristics
C. Influences
D. Responses
- ____ 6. Thailand is often called the _____.
A. Land of Khmers
B. Land of the Dragon
C. Land of Smiles
D. Land of the Rising Sun
- ____ 7. What puppetry is Indonesia best known?
A. Wayang topeng
B. Wayang wong
C. Wayang gedog
D. Wayang kulit
- ____ 8. The skilled manual worker who makes arts and crafts using the available resources in their locality is called _____.
A. Artisan
B. Artist
C. Skillful
D. Worker
- ____ 9. Kite-making is a tradition that comes naturally from the people of _____.
A. Cambodia
B. Malaysia
C. Thailand
D. Vietnam

- ____ 10. What is the most famous and widely-used headgear in Brunei Darussalam?
A. Dastar
B. Sarok
C. Songkok
D. Tangkolok
- ____ 11. Sa is the Lao name for _____.
A. Coconut tree
B. Mango tree
C. Mulberry tree
D. Narra tree
- ____ 12. It is the technique of revolutionary repackaged application that enhances the detail of an image on fabric using resistant dyeing.
A. Canting
B. Waxing
C. Modern Batik
D. Traditional Batik
- ____ 13. What do you call the Floating Lantern Festival in Thailand?
A. Songkran
B. Loy Krathong
C. Yi Peng
D. Wing Kwai
- ____ 14. Where is Thai silk produced from?
A. Rattan
B. Mulberry leaves
C. Cocoons of Thai earthworms
D. Cocoons of Thai silkworms
- ____ 15. What is one of the most popular forms of arts in Vietnam?
A. Handicraft
B. Photography
C. Lacquer painting
D. Silk painting

Lesson

1

The Characteristics of Arts and Crafts in Southeast Asia

The lesson in this module will let you discover the world of arts and crafts of Southeast Asia wherein it focuses more on identifying characteristics of arts and crafts in its specific country.



What's In

In the previous lesson, we have had learned the elements and principles of arts in the production of arts and crafts inspired by the cultures of Southeast Asia. The previous lesson will be interrelated in this another meaningful lesson that you will learn, which is about The Characteristics of Arts and Crafts in Southeast Asia. You will identify the characteristics of arts and crafts in specific countries in Southeast Asia: Indonesia (batik, Wayang Puppetry); Malaysia (modern batik, wau, and objects made from pewter); Thailand (silk fabrics and LoyKrathong Lantern Festival); Cambodia (Angkor Wat and ancient temples); Singapore (Merlion) including other countries like Brunei (songkok); Laos (Sa paper making), Vietnam (Silk painting) and Philippines (Spoliarium, weaving using piña fibers for piña cloth).



Notes to the Teacher

Teacher/Facilitator is suggesting these activities for the learner/s:
Make an interview to any of the artisans in your locality on the procedure of how they made their arts and crafts. You can write it in their own dialect. If possible, depending upon the available resources, you can document it through recording using your cellphone or tape recorder. Then, choose what artwork/s you wanted to make depending on your likes, interest and available resources you have in your locality. Rubrics will be provided.



What's New

The Characteristics of Arts and Crafts in Southeast Asia

In this lesson, you will learn about the salient features of Southeast Asian arts and crafts through describing their characteristics, wherein it makes you identify their distinctions and variations.

Characteristics, according to Merriam Webster's Dictionary are special qualities or appearances that make a person, thing, or group different from others.

Now let us know more about the characteristics of arts and crafts in Southeast Asian countries in some of their particular arts and crafts and their features.

Arts and Crafts



Artisans with their artwork (original illustration by Stephany Bryan D. Itao)

Brunei

Traditional arts and crafts made an integral part of Brunei's cultural heritage. One of its ancient crafts that has lasted for centuries is the Dulang making of Bruneian women. It is an example of the unique artistry celebrated, preserved and emulated in Brunei's modern day culture.

Traditional handicrafts of Brunei include:

- silverwork
- weaving (Tenunan)
- *kris* making (making of the Malays' unique and ancient weapon)
- *songkok* (Malay-style caps)
- *tudung dulang*, a dish of a cover
- Anyaman weaving, the hobby that became a traditional art
- brasswork

One of the popular handicrafts in Brunei that many craftsmen have made as livelihood is the *songkok* making or the making of men's headgear. Brunei Darussalam headgears can be categorized into three kinds:

1. *dastar*, which is a piece of cloth tied around the head
2. *songkok* or *kopiah*, a type of cap made from velvet
3. *tangkolok* or *serban*, which resembles a turban and is a typical headdress in the Middle East.

The most famous and widely-used is the *songkok*. *Songkok* or *peci* or *kopiah* is a cap that has the shape of a truncated cone, usually made of black or embroidered felt, cotton or velvet. *Songkok* sales are normally in demand at the approach of *Hari Raya*, which is the festival celebrated to mark the end of the fasting month of Ramadhan. The value of *songkok*-wearing is communicated to the young both at home and at school. Nowadays, people have their option on wearing their *songkok* that is either to fulfill their traditional religious requirements or not at all.

Cambodia

Traditional Cambodian arts and crafts include textiles, non-textile weaving, silversmithing, stone carving, lacquerware, ceramics, wat murals, and kite-making.

Cambodia is famous in their iconic temple known as Angkor Wat. Angkor Wat is the most famous ancient temple complex in Cambodia and is the largest religious monument in the world, on a site measuring 162.6 hectares. This is its best preserved temple wherein the only one to have remained a significant religious center since its foundation. The temple is at the top of the high classical style of Khmer architecture.

Architecturally, when it comes to the elements of style, its characteristics are:

- the ogival, redented towers shaped like lotus buds
- half-galleries to broaden passageways
- axial galleries connecting enclosures
- cruciform terraces which appear along the main axis of the temple

It was constructed with blocks of sandstone and laterite with extensive decorations depicting their beliefs, traditions, and religion. It has become a symbol of Cambodian distinctive artworks appearing on its national flag, and it is the country's popular attraction as tourists destination.

Indonesia

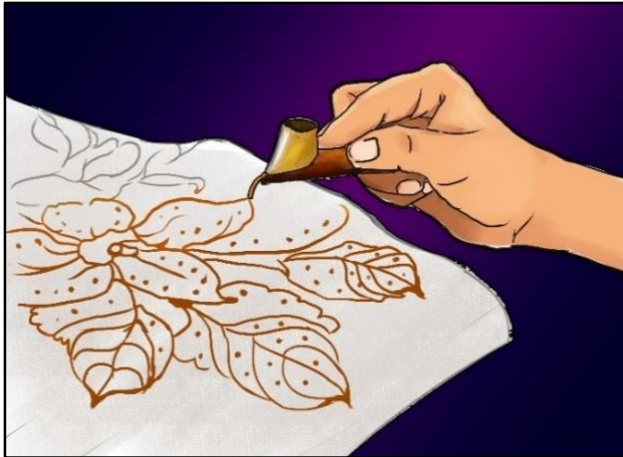
Arts and crafts in Indonesia are varied because of its diverse ethnic groups. Each region and each ethnic group has its own distinct styles. In spite of their diversity, they had presented their artworks in the field of silver work, *batik*, hand weaving, painting, woodcarving, painting and puppet making in their own artistic ways.

Indonesians are known for their visual arts and crafts in their shadow puppet theater art known as *Wayang Kulit*. The *Wayang Kulit* (leather puppets) of Java is performed with leather puppets held by the puppeteer, who narrates the story of one of the famous episodes of the Hindu epics, the Mahabharata or the Ramayana. It is performed against a white screen while a lantern in the background casts the shadows of the characters on the screen, visible from the other side for the audience.

According to Dr. Jukka O. Miettinen of the Theatre Academy Helsinki, 'Wayang' is a generic term which has several meanings. It could mean as a 'puppet'; it can refer to a shadow and it also refers to a performance; while the term 'Kulit' means 'skin' or 'leather', the material from which the figures are carved. Generally, the shadow play, WayangKulit, is seen as the origin of the whole 'wayang family'. In modern daily Javanese and Indonesian vocabulary, wayang can refer to the puppet itself or the whole puppet theatre performance. The puppet comes in all sizes, ranging from 25 cm to 75 cm, usually made up of water buffalo and goat hide and mounted in bamboo stick.

Dhalangor 'puppet master', the one who manipulates the puppets tells the story, interprets, and voices each character, producing sound effects with speech and movement and manipulates all the figures between the lamp and the screen to bring shadow to life.

Wayang Kulit is best known as it offers a unique combination of ritual, lesson and entertainment. Today, it is circulated across Asia from Turkey and China to Thailand and Malaysia. On November 7, 2003, Wayang Kulit from Indonesia was designated by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as one of the Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity.



Hand-painted Batik
(original illustration by Stephany Bryan D. Itao)

Another artwork that made Indonesia best known is its *batik*. The word *batik* is Javanese in origin, which may either come from the Javanese word *amba* meaning 'to write' and *titik* means 'dot', or may derive from a hypothetical Proto-Austronesian root **beCík* means 'to tattoo'. Batik is a technique of wax-resist dyeing applied to whole cloth. It is made either by drawing dots and lines of the resist with a spouted tool called a *canting*, or by printing the resist with a copper stamp called a *cap*.

The applied wax resists dyes and therefore allows the artisan to color selectively by soaking the cloth in one color, removing the wax with boiling water, and repeating if multiple colors are desired. Even if batik making is found in different countries, Indonesian batik is the most prominent because of its remarkable motifs, technique and quality.

Laos

Laos has rich cultural heritage with its artistic features. Lao artisans are associated with wood carving, silver smithing (particularly among the Hmong), mat and basket making, sa paper making and weaving. Handicrafts is also part of the traditional culture and livelihood of the highlanders in this country.

This country is famous in its unique paper making using *Sa* or mulberry tree. 'Sa' is the Lao name for mulberry tree; its bark is used to make traditional paper, either plain or with an addition of dried flowers. Traditionally, Sa paper is used for calligraphy and making festive decoration, but nowadays, it is used to create lampshades, writing paper, greetings cards and bookmarks. For many years, Sa paper production has been through varied transformations driven by increasing local and tourist's demand for decorative paper.

Malaysia

Malaysia exhibits delightful varieties of traditional handicrafts ranging from priceless authentic antiques to exquisite modern hand-made crafts. As most artisans are Muslims, Malaysian handicraft designs are heavily influenced by Islam with an elaborate presentation of their nature, culture, custom, tradition and religion.

Their artisans are interested in these fields:

- earthenware and ceramics
- wood crafts
- metal crafts
- hand-woven crafts

This country is popular in their *Wau* kite making. *Wau* is a Malaysian word for kite; it is called '*wau*' because the shape of its wing is similar to an Arabic letter (pronounced 'wow'). This kite-making tradition comes naturally to Malaysian people, especially in the Eastern States of the Malayan Peninsula.

There are many types of *Wau* and the most widely known are:

1. *Wau Kikik* (simple tailless kite)
2. *Wau Bulan* (moon kite)
3. *Wau Kucing*(cat kite), and
4. *Wau Jalabudi* (women kite).
5. *Wau Daun* (leaf kite)

Among them, *Wau Bulan* symbolizes their unique heritage. *Wau Bulan* apparently resembles a rising crescent moon when flown. The size of *wau bulan* is bigger than any other Malaysian traditional kite. Its typical size is 2.5 meters wide and 3.5 meters long. To make it more distinctive, *wau*-maker normally decorated the kite with large, strong-colored patterns.

Traditionally, farmers used kites as scarecrows in the fields and as a means to lull their children to sleep, so they could work with little interruption. Now, kite flying becomes a popular sport not just in Malaysia but also internationally. Malaysians have been celebrating kite festivals annually like the Pasir Gudang World Kite Festival. Pasir Gudang World Kite Festival is one of the events which serve as the tourist attraction of this country, attracting hundreds and thousands of visitors and kiting enthusiasts from all over the world.

Another field of which Malaysia is famous of is its modern batik. Modern Batik technique is a revolutionary repackaged application that enhances the detail of an image on fabric using wax and dyes or resistant dyeing which results in amazing, unpredictable textures and tone. Malaysian Batik is batik textile art in the east coast of Malaysia (Kelantan, Terengganu and Pahang). It is characterized in the method of its batik making wherein it is larger and simpler, it seldom or never uses canting to create intricate patterns and relies heavily on brush painting method to apply colors on fabrics. It is using geometrical designs, such as spirals, and the motifs are mostly leaves, butterflies and flowers.

Malaysian artisans rarely used humans or animals as motifs because Islam norms forbid animal images as decoration. It is distinguished also in its colors that tend to be lighter and more vibrant than deep-colored Javanese batik.

Philippines

Philippines showcases different world-class arts and crafts known all over the world. Filipino artisans show their craftsmanship in various artworks with different characteristics relating their rich cultural heritage. Just like other Southeast Asian countries, Philippines has numerous arts and crafts, but we just have to name a few of these.

One of the popular arts by which Philippines is famous of is, its painting 'Spoliarium'. Spoliarium is an award winning oil-on-canvas painting by Juan Luna. It is the largest painting in the Philippines with the size of 4.22 meters x 7.675 meters which features a glimpse of Roman history centered on the bloody carnage brought by gladiatorial matches. It expresses Juan Luna's patriotism through emphasizing violation of human rights towards the colonizers of Philippines. It is characterized by unique artistic designs and elements, displaying an exquisite and sentimental portrait.

On the other hand, one of the most popular crafts in this country is weaving using *piña* fiber for *piña* cloth. Piña cloth is a fine and elegant handwoven fabric that is produced from the fibers of pineapple plants. It is commonly used in *Barong Tagalog*, which is a lustrous lace-like luxury textiles traditionally worn by men. This craft is highly admired by the domestic and foreign tourists.

Singapore

Singapore has rich cultural diversity with intangible cultural heritage forms. It is made up of deeply-rooted cultural and artistic expressions specific to the major ethnic groups. Singaporean arts is an expression of their shared identity of different genres like theatre, dance, music, traditional arts, visual arts, and literary arts and crafts.

Its famous artwork is the Merlion. Its name combines 'mer', meaning the sea, and 'lion'. It is portrayed as a mythical creature with a lion's head and the body of a fish. The fish body represents Singapore's origin as a fishing village when it was called Temasek, which means 'Sea Town' in Javanese; while the lion's head represents Singapore's original name 'Singapura' which means 'Lion City'.

The Merlion is the national symbol of the city-state of Singapore. This is their prominent symbolic nature to Singapore and Singaporeans in general, that is widely used to represent both the country and its people in sports teams, advertising, branding, tourism and as a national personification and patriotic emblem of the

Singaporean nation. Currently, Merlion Park is a famous Singapore landmark and a major tourist attraction, located at One Fullerton, Singapore, near the Central Business District. The most visited Merlion is the Merlion in Sentosa which was designed and sculptured by an Australian Artist named James Martin. It is made of Glass Reinforced Cement (GRC) over a steel armature that is attached to the center.

Thailand

Thailand is often called the 'Land of Smiles', because Thai people are friendly with their fascinating culture, and its tourists love its natural beauty and historical riches. Its art and craft ranges from paintings and musical instruments to beautiful silk, silver wear, pottery, puppets, Khon masks, model warships, bronze wear, soap carving, sculptures, wood and stone carvings, ceramics and paintings.

The country's popular artwork is lantern making for their festivals namely: *Loy Krathong* and *Yi Peng* Festival. *Loy Krathong* and *Yi Peng* are two of Thailand's most famous festivals also known as the Thailand Lantern Festivals. *Loy Krathong* is tagged as 'The Floating Lantern Festival', while *Yi Peng* Festival as 'Chiang Mai Sky Lantern Festival'.

Loy Krathong Festival (also spelled *Loi Krathong*) is a festival where candles are placed in banana leaf boats and set on fire as they float and sail down into the river. It is done with their wishes and as sign of Thai's gratefulness for their goddess. In Thai, '*loy*' means to float and '*krathong*' means a small container. It is made from elaborately-folded banana leaves and a slice of banana tree with a candle, incense sticks, and flowers, sometimes a small coin is included as an offering to the river spirits.

If *Loy Krathong* is a festival done with the lanterns floating into the river, *Yi Peng* Festival (also spelled as *Yee Peng*) is a celebration where numerous sky lanterns propelled by flames are released into the air and let them float up into the sky. There is a candle placed inside the lanterns, and as people light their craft they make their wishes. The named *Yi Peng* is from Thai words, *Yi* means 'two' and *Peng* means 'full moon day'. Their sky lanterns are called '*khom loi*' in Thai, meaning floating lanterns.

The sky lanterns in *Yi Peng* Festival are made up of rice paper stretched over a bamboo frame with a candle attached at the base. The hot air from the candle is trapped inside the lantern and making it rise from the ground, thus it flies into the sky. However, since the lanterns can be hazardous, the release of sky lanterns is being subjected with very careful precautionary measures.



Traditional silk cloth (original illustration by Stephany Bryan D. Itao)

Another remarkable artwork of Thai is their silk fabrics. Thai silk is an expensive fabric produced from the cocoons of Thai silkworms, by which Thai weavers raised on a steady diet of mulberry tree. Their silkworm farmers cultivated both types of the domesticated silkworms that produce commercial silk: *Samia ricini*, commonly known as the eri silkworm, which produces matte eri silk, and the *Bombyx mori*, producer of the better known, glossy mulberry silk.

Traditional Thai silk is handwoven indicating an exceptional qualities like its luster, that is why it is known for its best quality and it is sold in the market with a high price.

Vietnam

Vietnam is rich in traditional arts and crafts along with their unique cultural heritage. Exploring Vietnam, art enthusiasts will love their Vietnamese style of handicraft, lacquerware, silk weaving, calligraphy, handmade ceramics, water puppetry, ethnic textiles, silk paintings and woodblock printing.

Vietnamese artisans are known in their silk painting. Vietnamese silk painting is one of the most popular forms of art in Vietnam, which portrays the themes of countryside, landscapes, pagodas, historical events or scenes of daily life. Their silk painting originates from drawing and painting of home made rice paper. Their painting becomes popular because of its impressive way of using silk delicately wherein artisan must gain mastery in applying on its canvas, as well as their painting shows distinct features in vibrant colors and unique characters.

Thus, Southeast Asian arts and crafts have different characteristics that can be shown in the styles, structures and designs, which can be presented in their artworks and festivals. The characteristics they presented showed the individuality, commonality, and originality of each kind by which every individual should appreciate and respect. However, whatever its distinction, one thing is for sure, it allows every person to love arts and crafts of every country all over the world.



What is It

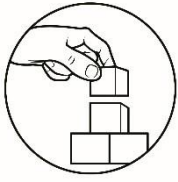
This lesson enables you to identify the different salient features of various particular arts and crafts of Southeast Asian countries. It provides you better understanding in its different characteristics shown in their designs, styles, techniques, characters and artworks.

For conceptual understanding, here is an activity for you. Answer the following questions in a separate sheet of paper. Be guided in the Rubrics provided.

1. Distinguish Indonesian batik from Malaysian batik.
2. What are the three kinds of headgears in Brunei Darussalam? Describe each.
3. Give the distinctive characteristics of Loy Krathong Festival and Yi Peng Festival.
4. Why are humans or animals rarely used as motifs in Malaysian batik?
5. How is Angkor Wat characterized based on elements of style?

Rubric for this Activity

Criteria	Outstanding 4	Satisfactory 3	Developing 2	Beginning 1	Rating
Content	Content indicates synthesis of ideas, in-depth analysis and evidence critically thought and support for the topic.	Content indicates critical thinking and develops ideas with sufficient and firm evidence.	Content indicates thinking and reasoning applied with few thoughts on a few ideas.	Shows some thinking and reasoning but most ideas are underdeveloped and uncritical.	
Focus and details	There is one clear, well-focused topic. Main ideas are clear and are well supported by detailed and accurate information.	There is one clear, well-focused topic. Main ideas are clear but are not well supported by detailed information.	There is one topic. Main ideas are somewhat clear.	The topic and main ideas are not clear.	
Mechanics and grammar	Write ideas free of distracting spelling, punctuation, and grammatical errors; absent of fragments, comma splices, and run-ons.	Write ideas with few spelling, punctuation, and grammatical errors allowing reader to follow ideas clearly. Very few fragments or run-ons.	Write ideas with more spelling, punctuation, and grammar errors allowing reader to understand the text.	Write ideas with frequent errors. Spelling, punctuation, and grammatical errors create distraction, making reading difficult; fragments, comma splices, run-ons evident	



What's More

Enrichment Activity

Read and analyze carefully the statements, write **C** if the statement is correct; **IC** if it is incorrect. If it is incorrect write the correct answer. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

- _____ 1. Vietnamese silk painting originated from drawing and painting of commercial paper.
- _____ 2. *Loy Krathong* is a Thai festival where sky lanterns are released into the air and let them float up into the sky.
- _____ 3. Merlion is portrayed as a mythical creature with a lion's head and the body of a mermaid.
- _____ 4. Malaysian batik rarely used humans or animals as motifs because Islam norms forbid animal images as decoration.
- _____ 5. Indonesian is famous in their iconic temple known as Angkor Wat.
- _____ 6. The puppet master who manipulates and narrates the story in Wayang Kulit shadow puppetry is called *Dhajang*.
- _____ 7. Malaysian handicraft designs are heavily influenced by Christianity with an elaborate presentation of their nature, culture, custom, tradition and religion.
- _____ 8. This kite-making tradition comes naturally to Cambodian people.
- _____ 9. Modern Batik is a revolutionary repackaged application that enhances the detail of an image on fabric using resistant dyeing.
- _____ 10. In *Yi Peng* Festival, sky lanterns are made up of nice paper stretched over a bamboo frame with a candle attached at the base.



What I Have Learned

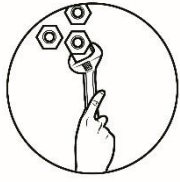
- Southeast Asian arts and crafts have various characteristics that can be shown in the styles, structures and designs which can be presented in their artworks and festivals in different fields.
- Characteristics are special qualities or appearances that make a person, thing or group different from others.(Merriam Webster's Dictionary)
- *Dastar*, *songkok* and *tangkolok* are the three kinds of headgears in Brunei Darussalam.
- *Songkok* or *peci* or *kopiah* is a popular and widely-used cap in Brunei, that has the shape of a truncated cone, usually made of black or embroidered felt, cotton or velvet.
- Angkor Wat is the iconic ancient temple in Cambodia, which is the largest religious monument in the world.
- Wayang Kulit shadow puppetry in Indonesia is performed with unique combination of ritual, lesson and entertainment, that narrates famous episodes of the Hindu epics, the Mahabharata or the Ramayana.
- Traditional batik differs from Modern batik in terms of techniques, designs and motifs.
- Canting is a pen-like tool used to apply liquid hot wax in the batik-making process, more precisely in traditional batik.
- Sa, which is the Lao name for mulberry tree is the main ingredient of making traditional paper in Laos, which is gone through varied transformations.
- Kite-making tradition comes naturally to Malaysian people, especially in the Eastern States of the Malayan Peninsula.
- *Singapura* is the original name of Singapore, which means 'Lion City'.
- Merlion is the national symbol of the city-state of Singapore.
- The main difference of *Loy Krathong* from *Yi Peng* Festival, is that the lantern in *Loy Krathong* is made to float in water while in *Yi Peng*, it is made to float into the air or sky.
- Thailand is famous in their lantern festivals and Thai silk fabrics.
- Thai silkworm farmers cultivated two types of domesticated silkworms that produce commercial silk: one is the *Samia ricini*, commonly known as the eri silkworm, which produces matte eri silk, and second is the *Bombyx mori*, producer of the better known, glossy mulberry silk.
- Silk painting in Vietnam is a meticulous art of Vietnamese artisans which needs mastery in applying silk on its canvass.

Fill in the table with the correct information ask. Write your answer in a separate sheet of paper.

Name of Country	Arts and Crafts	Characteristics

Rubric for this Activity

Category	Excellent 10 pts	Very Good 8 pts	Good 5 pts	Needs Improvement 9 pts
<i>Use of Information</i>	Answers mostly include supporting evidence from the text/ lesson when necessary. Quotations or paraphrases are often included in answers	Answers usually include supporting evidence from the text/ lesson when necessary. Quotations or paraphrases are sometimes included.	Answers include occasional supporting evidence from the text when necessary.	Answers do not include supporting evidence from the text when necessary.
<i>Detail</i>	Answers are mostly complete, extensive, and include many details.	Answers are usually complete and include several details	Answers contain some details.	Answers lack the required detail or are incomplete.
<i>Interpretation</i>	Answers are mostly correct and demonstrate excellent comprehension.	Answers are often correct and demonstrate good comprehension	Answers are occasionally correct and demonstrate an incomplete comprehension of the topic	Answers do not reflect accurate comprehension of the topic(s).
<i>Mechanics</i>	Conventional spelling and grammar is mostly correct.	Conventional spelling and grammar is usually correct.	Work contained several spelling and grammar errors.	Work contains many spelling and grammar errors.



What I Can Do

Do the following activity, follow steps below.

1. First, get information of handicrafts or artworks, available and present in your locality. (Observe proper social distancing in doing this activity).
2. Second, from the information you get, write a list of arts and crafts and the artisans.
3. Lastly, list down all the characteristics of every art and craft listed.

Follow the format of this table:

Name of Artisan	Name of Arts and Crafts	Characteristics
Example: 1. Juan Delacruz	Banig (native sitting or sleeping mat)	Handicraft, the mat is made from <i>buri</i> leaves, leaves are dried not dyed, plain designs
2. Maria Delacruz	Banig (sitting or sleeping mat)	Handicraft, the artisan use <i>tikog</i> leaves which are dyed in strong colors to make beautiful, unique designs

Rubric in Rating Your Work

Category	Description	Equivalent Points
Outstanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well-written and very organized. Excellent grammar mechanics. Clear and concise statements. Excellent effort and presentation with detail. Demonstrates a thorough understanding of the activity. 	95-100
Very Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writes fairly clear. Good grammar mechanics. Good presentation and organization. Sufficient effort and details. 	90-94
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal effort. Good grammar mechanics. Fair presentation. Few supporting details 	85-89
Fair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor somewhat unclear. Shows little effort. Poor grammar mechanics. Confusing and choppy, incomplete sentences. No organization of thoughts 	80-84
Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lacking effort. Very poor grammar mechanics. Very unclear. Does not address topic. 	75-79

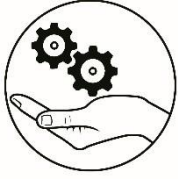


Assessment

Multiple Choice. Choose the letter of the correct answer. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

- ____ 1. What is the most famous and widely-used headgear in Brunei Darussalam?
A. Dastar
B. Sarok
C. Songkok
D. Tangkolok
- ____ 2. Who is the designer and sculptor of Merlion in Sentosa?
A. James Brown
B. James Martin
C. James Scoth
D. James Smith
- ____ 3. It means special qualities or appearances that make a person, thing or group different from others.
A. Actions
B. Characteristics
C. Influences
D. Responses
- ____ 4. What is the famous artwork in Singapore?
A. Angkor Wat
B. Batik
C. Merlion
D. Wau
- ____ 5. Thailand is often called the _____.
A. Land of Khmers
B. Land of the Dragon
C. Land of Smiles
D. Land of the Rising Sun
- ____ 6. What do you call the Floating Lantern Festival in Thailand?
A. Songkran
B. Loy Krathong
C. Yi Peng
D. Wing Kwai
- ____ 7. Where is Thai silk produced from?
A. rattan
B. mulberry leaves
C. cocoons of Thai earthworms
D. cocoons of Thai silkworms
- ____ 8. Sky Lantern is popular in the country of _____.
A. Brunei
B. Cambodia
C. Thailand
D. Vietnam

- ____ 9. What is the most famous ancient temple complex in Cambodia?
A. Angkor Wat
B. Banteay Kdei
C. Banteay Srei
D. Neak Pean
- ____ 10. What puppetry is Indonesia best known for?
A. Wayang Topeng
B. Wayang Wong
C. Wayang Gedog
D. Wayang Kulit
- ____ 11. Kite-making is a tradition that comes naturally to the people of _____.
A. Cambodia
B. Malaysia
C. Thailand
D. Vietnam
- ____ 12. The skilled manual worker who makes arts and crafts using the available resources in their locality is called _____.
A. Artisan
B. Artist
C. Skillful
D. Worker
- ____ 13. It is the technique of revolutionary repackaged application that enhances the detail of an image on fabric using resistant dyeing.
A. Canting
B. Waxing
C. Modern Batik
D. Traditional Batik
- ____ 14. What is one of the most popular forms of art in Vietnam?
A. Handicraft
B. Photography
C. Lacquer painting
D. Silk painting
- ____ 15. Sa is the Lao name for _____.
A. Coconut tree
B. Mango tree
C. Mulberry tree
D. Narra tree



Additional Activities

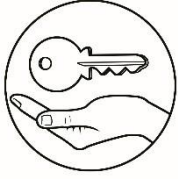
Write a journal of what you have learned in the lessons of this module. Write it in a separate sheet of paper or in your journal notebook.

MY LEARNING ENTRY	
Date: _____	
Topic: _____	
What significant learnings have I gained in this module?	What do I feel upon my journey through this module?
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
<i>Name and Signature of Learner</i>	<i>Name and Signature of Facilitator</i>



Notes to the Learner

If you find it difficult to express yourself in English language, you can answer this activity “My Learning Entry” in Tagalog language or your own vernacular language. So do not worry, just take it easy! Happy learning!



Answer Key

<p>WHAT'S MORE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. IC, home made2. IC, Yi Peng3. IC, fish4. C5. IC, Cambodia6. IC, Dhalang7. IC, Islam8. IC, Malaysian9. C10. IC, rice	<p>WHAT IS IT</p> <p>Answers vary.</p>	<p>WHAT I KNOW</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. C2. C3. B4. A5. B6. C7. D8. A9. B10. C11. C12. C13. B14. D15. D
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<p>ASSESSMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. C2. B3. B4. C5. C6. B7. D8. C9. A10. D11. B12. A13. C14. D15. C

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