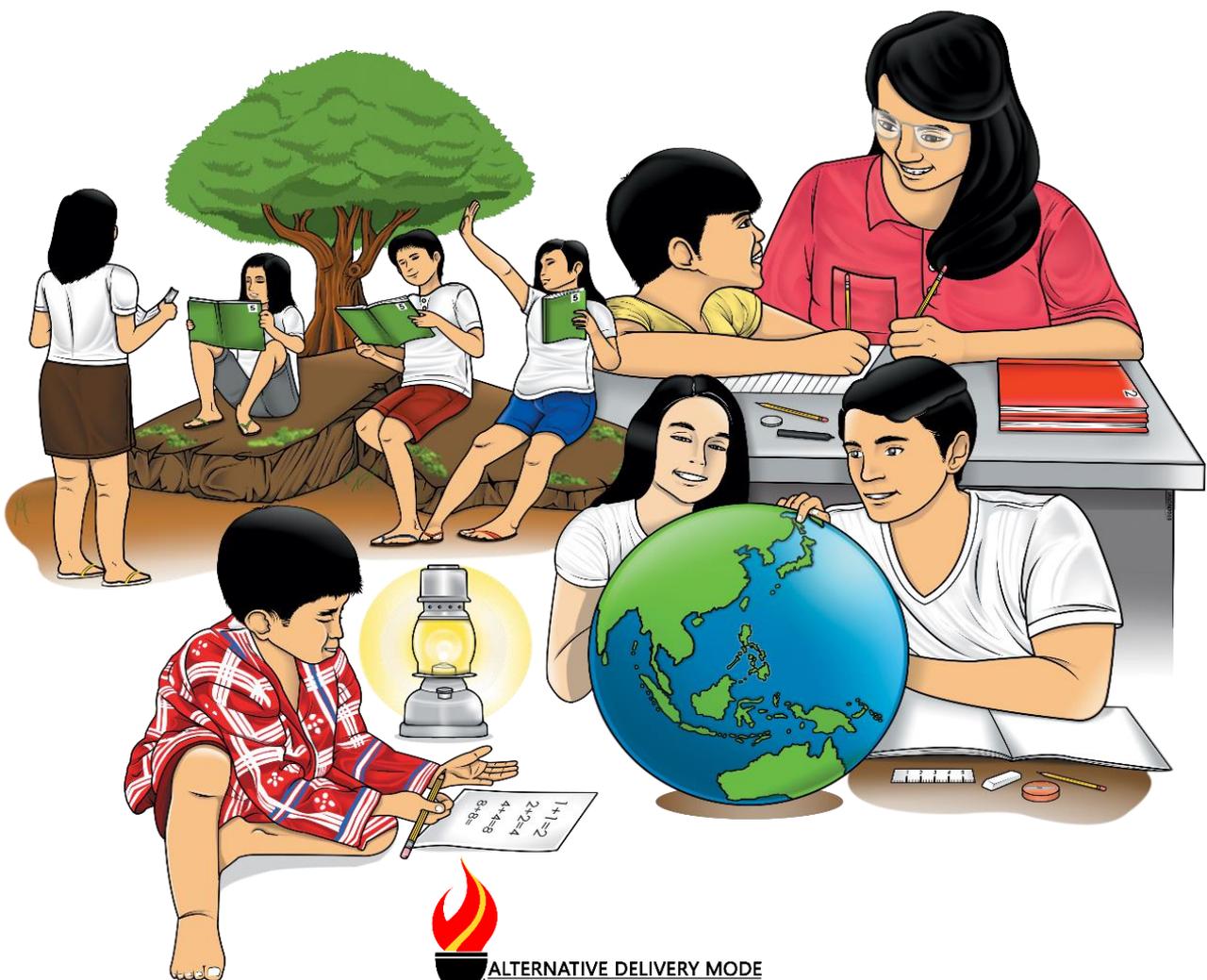


Arts

Quarter 1 – Module 9

Amazing Crafts of Southeast Asia




ALTERNATIVE DELIVERY MODE
ADM

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Arts – Grade 8
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 1 – Module 9: Amazing Crafts of Southeast Asia
First Edition, 2020

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Arts

Quarter 1 – Module 9

Amazing Crafts of Southeast Asia

Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the Arts 8 Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on the Amazing Crafts of 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.

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 Amazing Crafts of 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. Show the relationship of the development of crafts in specific countries in Southeast Asia, according to functionality, traditional specialized expertise and availability of resources (e.g. pottery, weaving, jewelry, basketry).

(A8PR-if-3)



What I Know

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

- ____ 1. Ancient people wore jewelry made of the following EXCEPT:
A. bones
B. feathers
C. shells
D. tie
- ____ 2. Cambodian silk is sold domestically and it is used in _____?
A. food
B. marker
C. paper
D. sampot
- ____ 3. The following are the processes in pottery making EXCEPT:
A. Cooling
B. Drying
C. Firing
D. Washing
- ____ 4. Patterns are diverse and vary by region; common motifs include lattice, stars and spots.
A. Basketry
B. Ikat technique
C. Jacquard loom
D. Uneven twill
- ____ 5. Basketry is made from a variety of fibrous materials. The following are fibrous materials, EXCEPT:
A. Clay
B. Pine
C. Straw
D. Vines
- ____ 6. It is made from mixture of kaolin and feldspar and fired at very high temperature.
A. Jewelry
B. Porcelainware
C. Stoneware
D. Uneven twill
- ____ 7. It is formed when surface shales and clay are fired at low temperature between 1840 °F to 2030 °F.
A. Basketry
B. Earthware
C. Porcelainware
D. Stoneware
- ____ 8. The color of Cambodian natural dyes coming from ebony bark is _____.
A. Black dye
B. Indigo
C. Green dye
D. Yellow dye
- ____ 9. It is the color of Cambodian natural dyes coming from insect nests.
A. Indigo
B. Green dye
C. Red dye
D. Yellow dye

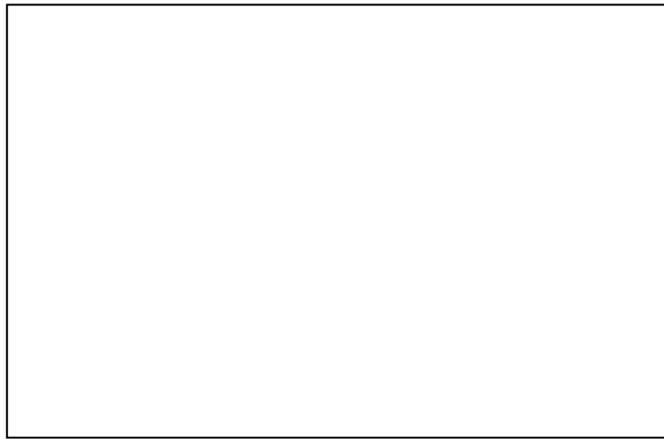
- ____ 10. It is made from a variety of fibrous or pliable materials?
A. Basketry
B. Jewelry
C. Pottery
D. Weaving
- ____ 11. A mechanical loom, invented by Joseph Marie Jacquard. It was first demonstrated in 1801.
A. Jacquard loom
B. Jacquard silk
C. Jacquard textile
D. Jacquard weaving
- ____ 12. It is the process and the product of forming vessels and other objects with clay and other ceramic materials, which are fired at high temperatures to give them a hard, durable form.
A. Basket making
B. Jewelry
C. Porcelainware
D. Pottery
- ____ 13. It is the center of weaving and sericulture for centuries.
A. Cambodia
B. Ha Dong
C. Lao
D. Thailand
- ____ 14. Jacquard loom is a mechanical loom invented by _____.
A. Joseph Marie Jacquard
B. Joseph Marie
C. Joseph Verdi
D. Joseph Vivaldi
- ____ 15. It is the Lao women's ankle-long shirt that has undeniable form and unique patterns.
A. Dress
B. Gown
C. Sihn
D. T-shirt



What's In

Activity: Print Me A Message!

Write a verse or message in calligraphic style then affix your name at the bottom of your artwork. Below is an example of a verse or message.



Criteria for the evaluation of the students artwork.

Criteria for Individual Artwork	Score/Points	Score
Visual Impact	19-29	94% - 95%
Clarity of stroke	17-28	91% - 93%
Relevance to the selected verse	14-16	88% - 90%
Neatness	11-13	83% - 87%
TOTAL		



What's New

Match the materials in Column A with the finished product in Column B by connecting a line.

Column A

1.



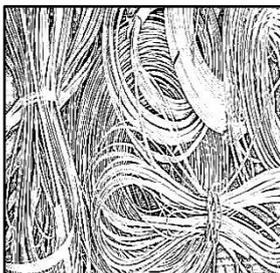
2.



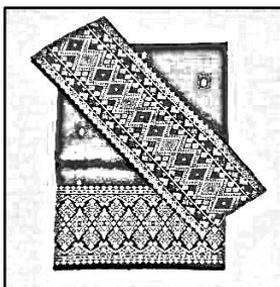
3.



4.

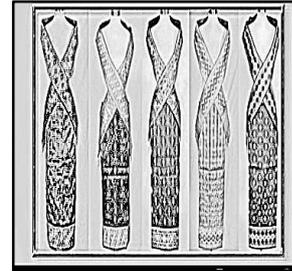


5.

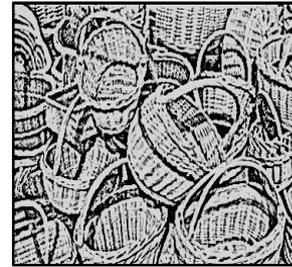


Column B

A.



B.



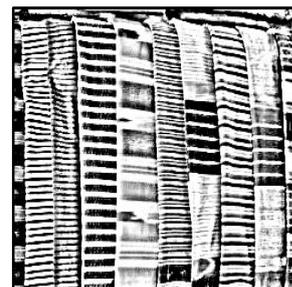
C.



D.



E.



Lesson

1

Amazing Crafts of Southeast Asia



What is It

Pottery is one of the oldest human inventions, originating before the Neolithic period, with ceramic objects like the Gravettian culture Venus of Dolní Věstonice figurine discovered in the Czech Republic dating back to 29,000–25,000 BC, and pottery vessels that were discovered in Jiangxi, China.

Pottery is the process and the product of forming vessels and other objects with clay and other ceramic materials which are fired at high temperatures to give them a hard, durable form. The processes are: preparing the material, working with clay, drying, firing, cooling, decorating and glazing.

Pottery has three types:

1. Earth ware/Terracotta is formed when surface shales and clay are fired at low temperature between 1840 F to 2030 F.
2. Stoneware is made from fine clay fired at higher temperature from 2130 °F to 2300 °F
3. Porcelainware is made from mixture of kaolin and feldspar and fired at very high temperature.

Native Filipinos created pottery since 3500 years ago. They used these ceramic jars to hold the deceased. Filipino pottery had other uses as well. During the Neolithic period of the Philippines, pottery was made for water vessels, plates, cups, and for many other uses. Thai ceramics refers to ceramic art and pottery designed or produced as a form of Thai art. Thai pottery and ceramics were an essential part of the trade between Thai and its neighbors during feudalistic times, throughout many dynasties.

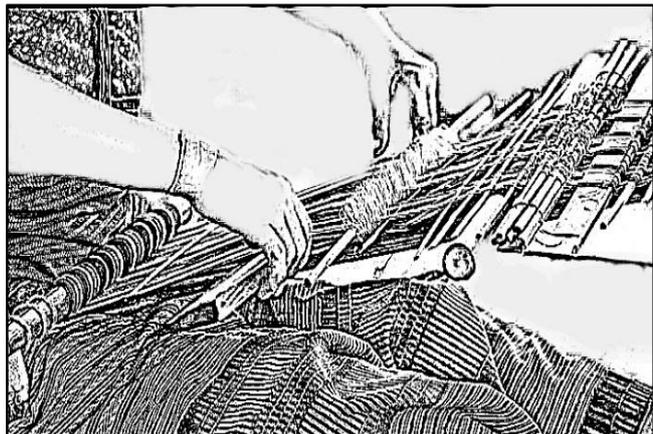


They made considerable ceramics uses in relation to religious symbols in the form of figurines. Ceramics were also used as a building decorations.



Fabric/Fabric Design

Thai silk is produced from the cocoons of Thai silkworms. It is mainly produced in Khorat which is the center of the silk industry in Thailand. Thai weavers from this region raise the caterpillars on a steady diet of Mulberry leaves. Today, Thai silk making is considered to be one of the finest arts in the world, a product of a unique manufacturing process and bearing unique patterns and colors.



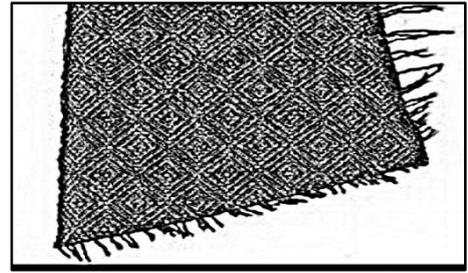
Silk weaving in **Cambodia** dates to as early as the first century since textiles were used for trading. Modern textiles have traces of motifs imitating clothing details on ancient stone sculptures.

Two Main Types of Cambodian Weaving

1. Ikat technique (Khmer term: chongkiet) - To create patterns, weavers tie and dye portions of weft yam before weaving begins. Patterns are diverse and vary by region; common motifs include lattice, stars, and spots.



2. Uneven twill - it yields single or two-color fabrics, which are produced by weaving three threads so that the “color of one thread dominates on one side of the fabric, while the two others determine the color of the reverse side.



Traditionally, Cambodian textiles have employed natural dyes coming from:

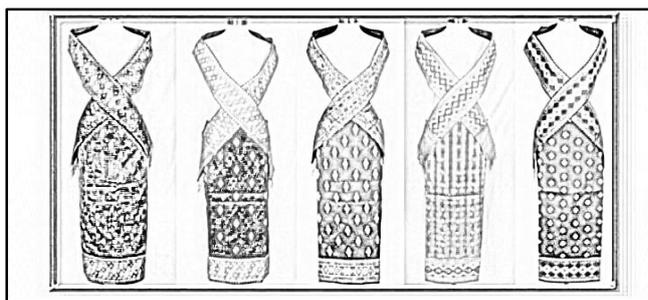
- A. Insect nests - red dye
- B. Indigo - blue dye
- C. Prohut bark - yellow and green dye
- D. Ebony bark - black dye

Cambodian silk is generally sold domestically, where it is used in **sampot** (wrap skirts), furnishings, and **pidan** (pictorial tapestries). Now, it has seen an increase in export viability. Cotton textiles have also played a significant role in Cambodian culture. Though today, Cambodian imports most of its cotton, traditionally woven cotton remains popular. Rural women often weave homemade cotton fabric, which is used in garments and for household purposes.

According to **Lao** tradition, stories of their history were not passed on orally nor was it written, they were woven. Strand by strand, Lao stories were woven in the intricate dense patterns and motifs of textiles. Unfortunately, some are elaborately fantastic, and the motifs so cryptic, that in many cases only the weaver can accurately interpret the story.

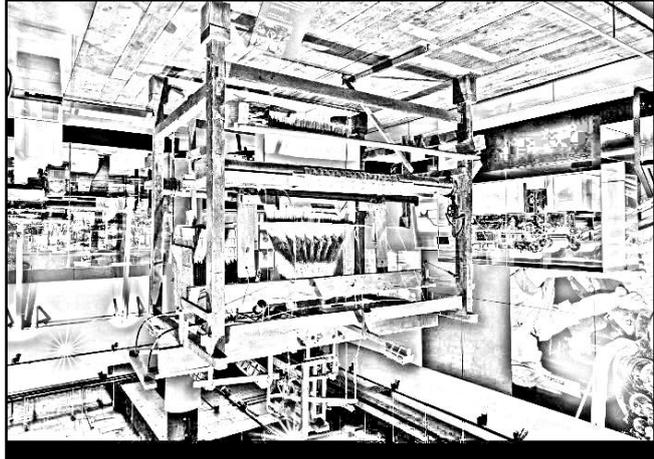
Most diverse of these stories are the ones woven into a **sihn**- the Lao women’s ankle-long skirt whose form is undeniable but whose patterns are unique to each skirt.

Though the skirt looks simple and elegant, it is traditional that every woman in Laos weaves all the **sihns** she would wear throughout her lifetime. She uses folk icons to express personal views. This is often accomplished by symbolist totems from the inanimate world- crabs for resourcefulness, snakes for fertility, butterflies for beauty, birds for success and so on.



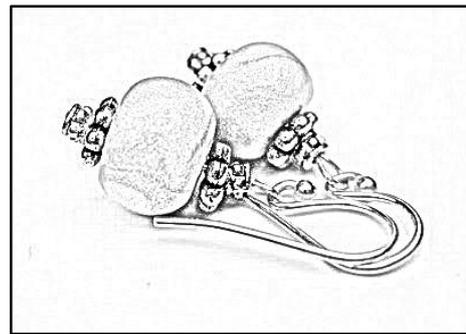
Sihn is the Lao women's ankle-long skirt that has undeniable form and unique patterns.

Golden Thread Silks were born in **Vietnam**. Many of our Vietnamese fabrics originated from Ha Dong, the center of weaving and **sericulture** (silk worm production) for centuries. Old jacquard looms are still used, weaving patterns containing centuries-old symbols and characters. Jacquard loom is a mechanical loom, invented by Joseph Marie Jacquard, first demonstrated in 1801, that simplifies the process of manufacturing textiles.



Jewelry

Jewelry has been part of mankind before history was written. It began when time began and man first walked on earth. Of course, the jewelry they wore in the olden days was not made like what we make today. The ancient people wore jewelry made of feathers, bones, shells and colored pebbles.



Thailand is a major global hub for colored gemstones. Thailand is the largest exporter of silver jewelry and its many manufacturers offer a wide variety of designs, from the simple to the spectacular as seen in this gemstone, and gold-plated necklace.

Basketry

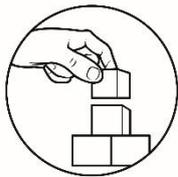


Basketry, art and craft of making interwoven objects, usually containers, from flexible vegetable fibres, such as twigs, grasses, osiers, bamboo, and rushes, or from plastic or other synthetic materials. The containers made by this method are called baskets. In Southeast Asia, basketry and weaving are generally women activities.



Philippines baskets are constructed from bamboo and rattan and often a combination of the two. Plaiting and twining produces a wide range of sizes and forms. Filipinos use baskets for transportation and farm work, food service and storage, fishing and trapping, clothing, and to carry personal items.

Vietnam is one of the globe's cradles of the art of weaving, having a rich history dating back thousands of years. From natural materials having strong attachment to daily life, Vietnamese artisans with exquisitely talented hands and creative minds have created a bounty of many artistic products, placing Vietnam in the elite company of those countries having the most beautiful and diversified bamboo, rattan, sea grass and other natural fiber items.



What's More

You have observed that being creative in making crafts and can be useful in your livelihood. You only just need to develop your creativity and perseverance. In the succeeding activities, you are going to widen your imagination in appreciating how important those crafts.

Activity 1 Brochure Making

Find an article related to Southeast Asian arts and collect pictures on the different artworks of Southeast Asia, you may print it or cut it out from the unused magazines. Show your understanding, appreciation, and creativity through brochure making.

Criteria for Individual Artwork	Score/Points	Score
Content	19-29	94% - 95%
Creativity	17-28	91% - 93%
Neatness	14-16	88% - 90%
TOTAL		

Activity 2: Journal Entry

Use the following questions as your guide in writing your journal. Do this in your activity notebook.

1. Does this module help you develop your interest?
2. After studying some of the Southeast Asian arts, do you appreciate how those craft works influenced the world of art? How will you value your learning?

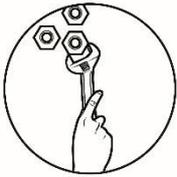


What I Have Learned

Fill in the blanks with correct word/s. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. _____ is the process and the product of forming vessels and other objects with clay and other ceramic materials, which are fired at high temperatures to give them a hard, durable form.
2. Silk weaving in _____ dates to as early as the first century since textiles were used for trading. Modern textiles have traces of motifs imitating clothing details on ancient stone sculptures.
3. _____ is made from mixture of kaolin and feldspar and fired at very high temperature.
4. _____ has been a part of mankind before history was written. It began when time began and man first walked on earth. The ancient people wore jewelry made of feathers, bones, shells and colored pebbles.
5. _____ is the process of weaving or sewing pliable materials into three-dimensional artifacts, such as baskets, mats, mesh bags or even furniture.
6. _____ is the Lao women's ankle-long skirt that has undeniable form and unique patterns.
7. _____ yields single or two-color fabrics, which are produced by weaving three threads so that the "color of one thread dominates on one side of the fabric, while the two others determine the color of the reverse side.

8. _____ is made from fine clay fired at higher temperature from 2130 F to 2300 F.
9. Jacquard loom is a mechanical loom, invented by _____ first demonstrated in 1801, that simplifies the process of manufacturing textiles.
10. _____ is the center of weaving and sericulture for centuries.



What I Can Do

To better understand the topic, perform the simple activities that follow:

Activity 1: I Am an Artist!

Show your design of jewelry for party or casual.

Materials:

- Bond paper
- pencil
- color
- marker

Your artwork will be evaluated based on the following criteria.

Criteria	Score/Points	Score
Creativity	19-29	94% - 95%
Attractiveness	17-28	91% - 93%
Neatness	14-16	88% - 90%
TOTAL		

Activity 2: Pot Making

Materials:

- Bond paper

Procedures:

1. Preparing the material
2. Working with clay
3. Drying, firing, cooling
4. Decorating, glazing

Criteria	Score/Points	Score
Craftsmanship	19-29	94% - 95%
Proportion	17-28	91% - 93%
Texture	14-16	88% - 90%
TOTAL		

Activity 3: Weaving your own Basket

Materials:

- Adhesives such as paste and glue (optional)
- Colored and plain paper or coconut leaves cut into strips

Procedures:

1. Prepare your materials. You will need 20 strips of plain paper or coconut leaves to start with the base of your basket and at least 100 strips more for the side of the basket. Observe carefully the patterns that you want for your basket. Use colored and plain strips alternate to create a design in your basket. Arrange first 10 strips of coconut leaves that will serve as your base for your basket.
2. Alternately, insert a strip of coconut leaves to crisscross with the 10 strips.
3. Get another strip, follow procedure no.2
4. Repeat the procedure 1 and 2 until you have already crisscrossed the 20 strips of coconut leaves.
5. Start placing the side strips following the procedures since the beginning, this time in circular direction.

Criteria	Score/Points	Score
Craftsmanship	19-29	94% - 95%
Proportion	17-28	91% - 93%
Texture	14-16	88% - 90%
TOTAL		

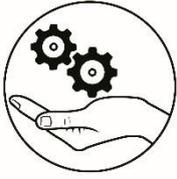


Assessment

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

- ____ 1. _____ is a mechanical loom, invented by Joseph Marie Jacquard and first demonstrated in 1801.
- A. Jacquard loom
B. Jacquard silk
C. Jacquard textile
D. Jacquard weaving
- ____ 2. It is the process and the product of forming vessels and other objects with clay and other ceramic materials, which are fired at high temperatures to give them a hard, durable form.
- A. Basketry making
B. Jewelry
C. Porcelainware
D. Pottery
- ____ 3. It is the center of weaving and sericulture for centuries.
- A. Cambodia
B. Ha Dong
C. Lao
D. Thai
- ____ 4. Jacquard loom is a mechanical loom, invented by _____, first demonstrated in 1801, that simplifies the process of manufacturing textiles.
- A. Joseph Marie Jacquard
B. Joseph Marie
C. Joseph Verdi
D. Joseph Vivaldi
- ____ 5. It is the Lao women's ankle-long skirt that has undeniable form and unique patterns.
- A. Dress
B. Gown
C. Sihn
D. T-shirt
- ____ 6. It is made from mixture of kaolin and feldspar and fired at very high temperature.
- A. Jewelry
B. Porcelainware
C. Stoneware
D. Uneven twill
- ____ 7. It is formed when surface shales and clay are fired at low temperature between 1840 °F to 2030 °F.
- A. Basketry
B. Earthenware
C. Porcelainware
D. Stoneware

- _____ 8. The color of Cambodian natural dyes coming from ebony bark is _____.
- A. Black dye
 - B. Indigo
 - C. Green dye
 - D. Yellow dye
- _____ 9. It is the color of Cambodian natural dyes coming from insect nests.
- A. Indigo
 - B. Green dye
 - C. Red dye
 - D. Yellow dye
- _____ 10. It is made from a variety of fibrous or pliable materials.
- A. Basketry
 - B. Jewelry
 - C. Pottery
 - D. Weaving
- _____ 11. Ancient people wore jewelry made of the following, EXCEPT:
- A. bones
 - B. feathers
 - C. shells
 - D. tie
- _____ 12. Cambodian silk is sold domestically and is used as _____.
- A. food
 - B. marker
 - C. paper
 - D. sampot
- _____ 13. The following are the processes in pottery making, EXCEPT:
- A. Cooling
 - B. Drying
 - C. Firing
 - D. Washing
- _____ 14. Patterns are diverse and vary by region, common motifs include lattice, stars, and spots.
- A. Basketry
 - B. Ikat technique
 - C. Jacquard loom
 - D. Uneven twill
- _____ 15. Basketry is made from a variety of fibrous materials. The following are examples of fibrous materials, EXCEPT:
- A. Clay
 - B. Pine
 - C. Straw
 - D. Vines



Additional Activities

Write the corresponding name of the picture being presented.

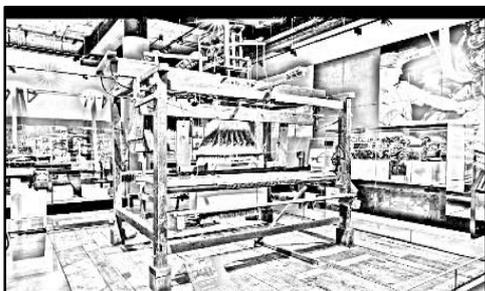
Uneven twill	Pottery	Jacquard loom
Jewelry	Basketry	Sihn



1. _____



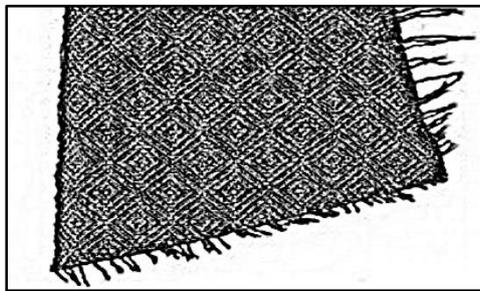
2. _____



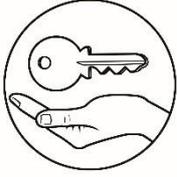
3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



Answer Key

<p>WHAT I KNOW</p> <p>1. D 2. D 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. A 11. A 12. D 13. B 14. A 15. C</p>	<p>WHAT I HAVE LEARNED</p> <p>1. POTTERY 2. CAMBODIA 3. PORCELAINWARE 4. JEWELRY 5. BASKETRY 6. SIHN MAKING 7. UNEVEN TWILL 8. STONEWARE 9. JOSEPH MARIE JACQUARD 10. HA DONG</p>	<p>WHAT'S NEW</p> <p>1. C 2. D 3. E 4. B 5. A</p>
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<p>ASSESSMENT</p> <p>1. A 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. A 11. D 12. D 13. D 14. B 15. A</p>	<p>ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES</p> <p>1. BASKETRY 2. JEWELRY 3. JACQUARD LOOM 4. POTTERY 5. UNEVEN TWILL</p>
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