Arts
Quarter 1 – Module 3
Appreciating Southeast Asian Artworks and Artifacts
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Arts
Quarter 1 – Module 3
Appreciating Southeast Asian Artworks and Artifacts
Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the Arts 8 Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Appreciating Southeast Asian Artworks and Artifacts!

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 Appreciating Southeast Asian Artworks and Artifacts!

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

This contains answers to all activities in the module.

At the end of this module you will also find:

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. Reflect on and derive the mood, idea, or message from selected artifacts and art objects. (A8PL-Ih-1)
What I Know

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

____ 1. One of the categories of batik designs that focuses on the simplistic beauty of mixing certain shapes, lines, and curves together for creative results.
   A. Geometric motifs  
   B. Handpainted  
   C. Free form designs  
   D. Blockprinted

____ 2. It is a mythical creature with a lion’s head and the body of a fish that is widely used as a mascot and national personification of Singapore.
   A. Buddha  
   B. Cristo Rei  
   C. Liberty  
   D. Merlion

____ 3. Batik can be done in four different ways EXCEPT:
   A. hand-drawn  
   B. digital printing  
   C. using metal blocks  
   D. using charcoal

____ 4. The modern patterns of Batik use linear treatment of leaves, flowers and birds. What category of Batik design is being described?
   A. blockprinted  
   B. Free form designs  
   C. Geometric motifs  
   D. Handpainted

____ 5. The ________ action refers to the process of dyeing the fabric by making use of a resist technique.
   A. catch  
   B. drop  
   C. fall  
   D. mark

____ 6. It is where the designs are drawn on the fabric with hot liquid wax by using a metal object called CANTING.
   A. Blockprinted  
   B. Handpainted  
   C. Geometric motifs  
   D. Free form designs

____ 7. The following are the different techniques used in Brunei’s batik EXCEPT:
   A. airbrushing  
   B. carving  
   C. marble  
   D. sprinkle

____ 8. This is done by welding together strips of metal to form a metal block. The metal block is then dipped into molten wax and pressed against the fabric in order to make a pattern.
   A. Free form designs  
   B. Hand painted  
   C. Block printed  
   D. Geometric motifs
9. Batik can be done in different ways EXCEPT:
   A. Digital printing   C. Screen printing
   B. Hand-drawn       D. Using iron blocks

10. Batik is very useful in terms of __________.
    A. clothing          C. tapestry
    B. furniture         D. all of the above

11. The Merlion statue has a fish body representing Singapore's origin as a ____________.
    A. market village    C. fruit village
    B. fishing village   D. meat village

12. The lion head of a Merlion represents Singapore's original name Singapura which means ____________.
    A. Dragon City       C. Cat City
    B. Tiger City        D. Lion City

13. It is the official mascot of Singapore, depicted as a mythical creature with a lion's head and the body of a fish.
    A. Cerberus          C. Merlion
    B. Gargoyle          D. Pegasus

14. In hand painted batik design, what does an artist use to allow for the creation of shaded and multi-hued designs?
    A. brush          C. paint
    B. metal block    D. paper sand

15. From the 9th to the 13th century, ________ people were considered as the finest stone carvers in the world.
    A. Angkorian
    B. Egyptian
    C. Filipino
    D. Khmer
Lesson 1
Appreciating Southeast Asian Artworks and Artifacts

In this lesson, you will learn how to appreciate more some of the Southeast Asian artworks through reflection making.

What’s In

In the previous lesson, we have had learned the Characteristics of Arts and Crafts in Southeast Asia. As we go on through this new lesson, you are going to appreciate more of it as you will be engaging yourself on developing your affective skills through feeling the mood, understanding the meaning, and deriving the idea behind those beautiful artworks and crafts that will be presented to you.

Activity 1: I CAN FEEL IT!

Read each statement carefully. Express your feelings about it by putting a check mark (√) in the column that corresponds your answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Feelings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. The artists in Southeast Asia are world class.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The culture and arts of the Philippines are interrelated to its neighbour countries.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Southeast Asian countries are rich in culture.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Activity 2: ANALYZING AN ARTWORK

In a one-whole sheet of paper, use the prompts below to write something about the artwork shown in the picture.

I SEE… (What colors do you see? What shapes are visible?)

•
•
•

I THINK… (What elements of art are used? What Principles of Designs are used?)

•
•
•

I WONDER… (What is the mood of this artwork? What message does it tell you?)

•
•
•

Kawung Motif from Traditional Indonesian Batik.
What is It

Southeast Asian Artworks

Batik

According to the Cambridge dictionary, batik is a method of printing patterns on cloth, in which wax is put on the cloth before it is put in dye (a substance for changing its colour), or cloth that is printed in this way. Batik, on the other hand, is also considered as an art that translates one’s imagination into a piece of fabric.

Although there are thousands of different batik designs, particular designs have traditionally been associated with traditional festivals and specific religious ceremonies. Previously, it was thought that certain cloth had mystical powers to ward off ill fortune, while other pieces could bring good luck.

Certain batik designs are reserved for brides and bridegrooms as well as their families. Other designs are reserved for the Sultan and his family or their attendants. A person’s rank could be determined by the pattern of the batik he/she wore.

There are two categories of batik designs:

1. Geometric motifs – is a fun trend that focus on the simplistic beauty of mixing certain shapes, lines, and curves together for creative results.

2. Free form designs – Modern patterns of Batik use linear treatment of leaves, flowers and birds. Since the patterns are free-form, the design depends on the designer and the guidelines they use.
There are two main types of batik that are produced there:

1. **Hand painted** is where the designs are drawn on the fabric with hot liquid wax by using a metal object called CANTING. When the wax outlines are done, artists use the brushes to paint the dyes within the outlines. The use of brush allows for the creation of shaded and multi-hued designs.

2. **Block printed** is done by welding together strips of metal to form a metal block. The metal block is then dipped into molten wax and pressed against the fabric in order to make a pattern.

Different techniques are used in Brunei’s batik like airbrushing, cracking, bubble, rainbow, sprinkle, geometry, and marble. These techniques are applied on fabrics like cotton, chiffon, linen, and brocade.

Hand-made batik designs are created through the art of layering and mixing of colors injected with creativity.

Batik can be done in four different ways:

1. hand-drawn
2. using metal blocks
3. screen printing
4. digital printing
Merlion of Singapore

According to the most prevalent theory, Singapore was founded by a Malay prince who saw a lion when he first stepped foot on the now sovereign island, before he established a new settlement there. The country’s name pays homage to those beginnings: “Singapura” traces its roots back to Sanskrit, more specifically to the word “Singa” for “lion” and “Pura” for “city” – which also explains Singapore’s nickname as the “Lion City”.

More than that, the lion head also symbolizes bravery and strength, while its chimeric element embodies the passion to leap forwards, all qualities greatly valued among Singaporeans. The Mer-part of the symbol, a direct reference to the sea, refers to the lower part of the statue: its fish body. According to leading experts, it traces back to the origins of Singapore as a humble fishing village and a seaport – back when the city was still called “Temasek”, which, in Javanese, translates to “sea town”.

Wayang Kulit Puppet

The WayangKulit is a traditional theatre form that brings together the playfulness of a puppet show, and the elusive quality and charming simplicity of a shadow play.

Its origin remains a mystery, though it appears to have a strong Javanese and Hindu influence. Today, it is spread out, in various forms and guises, across Asia - from Turkey and China to Indonesia and of course, Malaysia.

The puppets come in all sizes, ranging from 25 cm to 75 cm. The puppets are usually made out of buffalo and goat hide and mounted on bamboo sticks. The characters are usually represented by several versions in a set.
The Performance of Wayang Kulit

The puppets are moved behind a cotton or linen screen by a dalang, or a "puppet master" in a shadow puppet play. The dalang 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 the shadows to life.

Sky Lantern

*Flying Lanterns* are made out of rice paper with a bamboo frame, which contain a fuel cell or small candle. When the fuel cell is lit, the flame heats the air inside the lantern, causing the lantern to rise. Once airborne the sky lantern will rise until the fuel cell or candle stays alight. When the candle burns out the sky lantern floats back to the ground.

In Thailand, flying lanterns are used during the year for festivals, the most popular being the Loy Krathong Festival. This festival is held on the night of the 12th full moon, usually in November, with Chang Mai believed to have the brightest and most spectacular celebrations. Sky lanterns or wish lanterns as they are also commonly known have become popular in the main tourist beaches of Phuket. Wander down to the beach on most nights and you will find locals selling wish lanterns for a small cost. Light your candle, make your wish, and once your wish lantern is floating skyward, sit back and enjoy.

Songkok

In Brunei Darussalam, men’s headgears are categorized into three:
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
After a period of time the wearing of songkok became a tradition and synonymous with being a Malay. Gradually it replaced the dastar as part of the Malay’s national dress on most formal occasions. The value of songkok-wearing is taught to the young both at home and at school. An adult may not want to wear the songkok all the time but he will certainly wear it on various important occasions.

Southeast Asian Artifacts

Cambodia

Sandstone carving is a very ancient tradition in Cambodia. From the 9th to the 13th century, Khmer people were considered as the finest stone carvers in the world. The oldest stone carving that was found in Funan – Chinese appellation for the centralised state located around the Mekong Delta – dates back to the 6th century (the pre-Angkorian era). The number of carvings increased a lot during the 7th-8th centuries.

Stone carving has been both a passion and a livelihood for many Cambodian sculptors.

Thailand

Wat Pho (the Temple of the Reclining Buddha), or Wat PhraChetuphon, is right behind the Temple of the Emerald Buddha – it’s a must-see for any first-time visitor to Bangkok. As one of the largest temple complexes in the city, it’s famed for its giant reclining Buddha that is 46 metres long, covered in gold leaf.
Laos

The Phra Bang Buddha, palladium of Lan Xang and namesake of LuangPrabang, Laos. The Phra Bang is regarded as the most sacred and culturally significant Buddha image in Laos. The image is Khmer in origin and cast using an alloy of bronze, gold and silver. Lao artisans use a variety of media in their sculptural creations.

Indonesia

The replica of Wonoboyo hoard, displayed in Prambanan Museum, Prambanan temple complex. Wonoboyo hoard is an important archaeological findings discovered in 17 October 1990 in Plosokuning hamlet, Wonoboyo village, Klaten, Central Java, near Prambanan. It is consist of golden Ramayana bowl, water dipper, golden jewelries, and some seedlike golden currency. The real Wonoboyo hoard is now displayed at Treasure Room in National Museum of Indonesia in Jakarta.
What’s More

The Pacific War Memorial

Standing in the highest part of Corregidor’s Topside is the Pacific War Memorial, which was built by the United States Government to honor the Filipino and American soldiers who participated in World War II. It was completed in 1968 at the cost of three million dollars. The major memorial structure is a rotunda with a circular altar directly under the dome’s oculus through which light falls on the altar during daylight hours. Light lands directly on the altar on May 5 at exactly 12 noon, in commemoration of the surrender of the troops stationed there and the courage they exhibited over 72 days of bombing. Located behind the Memorial is the Eternal Flame of Freedom, a 40 feet (12 m) Corten steel structure commissioned to Aristides Demetrios symbolizing freedom.

Also part of the complex are Cine Corregidor, the island’s movie house, and a small park behind the flame monument, which allows a fantastic view of the island’s tail end.

A statue of an American and a Filipino with the ruins of Cine Corregidor and the Philippine flag in the background.
Activity 3: Story Making

Take a good look on the picture. In your activity notebook, write a one-paragraph short story about it. Think of your own title.

________________________________
Title

___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________

Activity 4: Keep Me!

Take a photo of an old object found in your locality. Post it in your activity notebook. Give a brief description about it. Answer the guide questions below.

Example:

1. Describe your chosen object.

___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________

2. What is the importance of this object to our Filipino culture?

___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________

3. In your own little way, how can you help preserve these artifacts?

___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
What I Have Learned

Activity 1: Concept Recall

Choose the word/s from the box that match the description in each number. Write the chosen words on a separate sheet of paper.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Batik</th>
<th>Sky Lantern</th>
<th>Wayang Kulit</th>
<th>show</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Songkok</td>
<td>Sentosa Merlion</td>
<td>Kulit</td>
<td>Kopiah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puppet Master</td>
<td>Hand-drawn</td>
<td>Dalang Songkok</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Loy Krathong Festival</td>
<td>Block printing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. It is made out of rice paper with a bamboo frame, which contain a fuel cell or small candle.
2. An Indonesian-Malay word, believed to be related to the Malay word titik which means “point,” “dot,” or “drop”.
3. It is a type of puppet shadow play performed around the Indo-Malayan archipelago, tracing its origin to India.
4. It is the most popular festival in Thailand.
5. It is the biggest replica, standing at 37 meters and made from glass-reinforced concrete.
6. It is a cap widely worn in Indonesia, Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore, the southern Philippines, and southern Thailand, mostly among Muslim males in formal gatherings.
7. It means “skin,” a reference to the leather material that the figures are carved.
8. Wayang is a modern Indonesian language which means ________.
9. It is another term for dalang in a shadow puppet play.
10. It is a type of cap made from velvet.
11. The artist uses the canting, a small copper container with one or more different-sized pipes in this method.
12. It is done by welding together strips of metal to form a metal block. The metal block is then dipped into molten wax and pressed against the fabric in order to make a pattern.
13. The ________ 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 the shadows to life.
14. Gradually it replaced the dastar as part of the Malay's national dress in most formal occasions.
15. Wayang Kulit is a type of puppet shadow play performed around the Indo-Malayan archipelago, tracing its origins to______________.
Activity 2: OBSERVE, FEEL, & REFLECT!

Take a good look into the picture. Spend a minute to observe and feel it. Then, complete the following statements below. Write your answer in a separate sheet of paper.

1. I can see that __________________________
   ____________________________

2. I think the story of this artwork is
   ____________________________
   ____________________________

3. This artwork makes me feel
   ____________________________
   ____________________________

4. The artist wants me to see
   ____________________________
   ____________________________

5. I think the message of this artwork is
   ____________________________
   ____________________________

6. Finally, I learned that
   ____________________________
   ____________________________
Assessment

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

1. It is a mythical creature with a lion's head and the body of a fish that is widely used as a mascot and national personification of Singapore.
   A. Buddha  
   B. Cristo Rei  
   C. Liberty  
   D. Merlion

2. Batik can be done in different ways EXCEPT:
   A. Digital printing  
   B. Hand-drawn  
   C. Screen printing  
   D. Using Iron blocks

3. From the 9th to the 13th century, ________ people were considered as the finest stone carvers in the world.
   A. Angkorian  
   B. Egyptian  
   C. Filipino  
   D. Khmer

4. In hand painted batik design, what does an artist use to allow for the creation of shaded and multi-hued designs?
   A. brush  
   B. metal block  
   C. paint  
   D. paper sand

5. Batik is very useful in terms of __________.
   A. Clothing  
   B. Furniture  
   C. Tapestry  
   D. All of the above

6. This is done by welding together strips of metal to form a metal block. The metal block is then dipped into molten wax and pressed against the fabric in order to make a pattern.
   A. Free form designs  
   B. Handpainted  
   C. Blockprinted  
   D. Geometric motifs

7. The Merlion statue has a fish body representing Singapore's origin as a __________.
   A. market village  
   B. fishing village  
   C. fruit village  
   D. meat village
8. The following are the different techniques used in Brunei’s batik EXCEPT:
   A. airbrushing
   B. carving
   C. marble
   D. sprinkle

9. The __________ action refers to the process of dyeing the fabric by making use of a resist technique.
   A. catch
   B. drop
   C. fall
   D. mark

10. It is where the designs are drawn on the fabric with hot liquid wax by using a metal object called CANTING.
    A. Blockprinted
    B. Handpainted
    C. Geometric motifs
    D. Free form designs

11. The lion head of a Merlion represents Singapore’s original name Singapura which means __________.
    A. dragon city
    B. tiger city
    C. cat city
    D. lion city

12. One of the categories of batik designs that focuses on the simplistic beauty of mixing certain shapes, lines, and curves together for creative results.
    A. Geometric motifs
    B. Handpainted
    C. Free form designs
    D. Blockprinted

13. It is the official mascot of Singapore, depicted as a mythical creature with a lion’s head and the body of a fish.
    A. Merlion
    B. Pegasus
    C. Gargoyle
    D. Cerberus

14. The modern patterns of Batik use linear treatment of leaves, flowers and birds. What category of Batik design is being described?
    A. Blockprinted
    B. Free form designs
    C. Geometric motifs
    D. Handpainted

15. Batik can be done in four different ways EXCEPT:
    A. hand-drawn
    B. digital printing
    C. using metal blocks
    D. using charcoal
**Additional Activity**

**Activity 4: DRAW ME OUT!**

In your activity book, draw your own character of Wayang Kulit puppet. Make your work creative and presentable as you can following the rubrics. Then, answer the guide questions given below.

---

**Guide Questions:**

1. What name would you give in your own Wayang Kulit puppet? Why?

2. What mood is derived while making this artwork? (happy, sad, mad, etc.)

3. Does your work remind you of something? Explain your answer.
# RUBRIC IN RATING YOUR ARTWORK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRADED SKILLS</th>
<th>CRITERIA</th>
<th>POINTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ELEMENTS &amp; PRINCIPLES</strong></td>
<td>Project incomplete or complete but shows no evidence of understanding elements / principles, no planning</td>
<td>Project complete but shows little evidence of planning or understanding elements / principles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CREATIVITY &amp; ORIGINALITY</strong></td>
<td>Project incomplete or finished with no evidence of experimentation</td>
<td>Project finished but trite imagery / solutions, no evidence of experimentation / quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EFFORT &amp; PERSEVERANCE</strong></td>
<td>Project unfinished or completed only after many prompts / ideas / physical help &amp; solutions from others</td>
<td>Project finished with minimum effort / met minimum requirements with no extra effort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CRAFTSMANSHIP / SKILL</strong></td>
<td>Project finished with no attention to details, quickly thrown together</td>
<td>Project finished but somewhat messy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL**
Answer Key

Assessment

1. D
2. D
3. D
4. A
5. D
6. C
7. B
8. B
9. D
10. B
11. D
12. A
13. A
14. B
15. D

What I Know

1. A
2. D
3. D
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. C
9. D
10. D
11. B
12. D
13. C
14. A
15. B

What I Have Learned

1. Sky Lantern
2. Block printing
3. Wayang Kulit
4. Loy Krathong Festival
5. Sensuous Melt
6. Songkok
7. Kulit
8. Show
9. Puppet Master
10. Kopiah
11. Hand-drawn
12. Block printing
13. Dancing
14. Songkok
15. India
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Book
Music and Arts of Asia Learner’s Material 8 pages 166 - 193