GEd 108 – Art Appreciation

Unit 1. Humanities and the Arts

Lesson 1 - Humanities and the Arts

"Man is the measure of all things." - Protagoras

What is Humanities?

- refers to the arts, architecture, painting, sculpture, music, dance, theater, or drama and literature
- branches of learning concerned with human thoughts, feelings and relations

Humanities are academic disciplines that study aspects of human society and culture.

- studies the man and the manner
- has no central discipline

The study of humanities may also be attributed to the symmetry and balance discussed by the art piece known as the **Vitruvian Man of Leonardo da Vinci**.

- blend of mathematics and art during the Renaissance and demonstrates Leonardo's deep understanding of proportions.
- represents a cornerstone of Leonardo's attempts to relate man to nature.

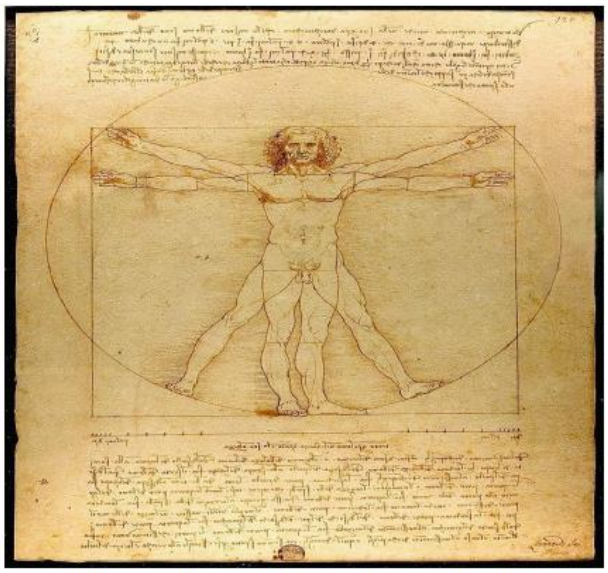


Image of the Vitruvian Man *(widewalls.ch/google images)*

Why Study Humanities?

- ***Humanities*** contains the records of man's quest for answers to the fundamental questions he asks himself and about the world we live in

Fundamental Principles of Humanities

The following are identified fundamental principles of Humanities which are used as guides for a better understanding of life and man's existence.

1. Human nature is inherently good.
2. Individuals are free and are capable of making choices.
3. Human potential for growth and development is virtually unlimited.
4. Self-concept plays an important role in growth and development.
5. Individuals have an urge for self actualization.
6. Reality is defined by each person.
7. Individuals have a responsibility to both themselves and to others.

Art Explained

Art - a diverse range of human activities in creating visual, auditory or performing artifacts (artworks), expressing the author's imaginative, conceptual ideas, or technical skill, intended to be appreciated for their beauty or emotional power.

- criticism of art
- the study of the history of art
- the aesthetic dissemination/ clarification needed of art.

ART - idea of imaginative or technical skill stemming from human agency and creation

The nature of art and related concepts, such as creativity and interpretation, are explored in a branch of philosophy known as ***aesthetics***.

Functions of Art

Arts is a much needed avenue for people to:

1. Express freely oneself;
2. Socially express his need for display, celebration and communication; and
3. Physically express the need for utility of functional objects.

The Forms of Art Differentiated

The matrix below shows the difference of the art forms as identified:

Functional art forms	Non- functional art forms
• Architecture,weaving, furniture-making • **(the need for life to be better)**	• painting, sculpture, literature, music, dance and theater • **(the need to express aesthetics and beauty)**

Functional art is generally ***applied art*** - art created for use, not necessarily everyday use, but designed to serve a purpose and with an aesthetic in mind. It's art that serves a function, but is designed artistically for the purpose of beauty. They meet a need for use, and are works of art as well.

Nonfunctional art is art that serves no utilitarian purpose. Nonfunctional art also encompasses paintings, sculptures and all manner of fine art. These pieces usually seek to engage with the viewer on an intellectual, emotional or aesthetic level. The exploration of these sensibilities, rather than their utilitarian merits, determines the artworks' worth.

Lesson 2 - Arts and Philosophy

Philosophy and Arts Related

Philosophy - a field of discipline which has attempted to explain almost all aspects of human existence

- the study of general and fundamental questions about existence, knowledge, values, reason, mind, and language

Aesthetics - the study of beauty and taste, concerned with the nature of art and used as a basis for interpreting and evaluating individual works of art

- a branch of philosophy that deals with the nature of beauty and taste, as well as the philosophy of art
- examines subjective and sensori-emotional values, or sometimes called judgments of sentiment and taste

Philosophy of art - the study of the nature of art, including concepts such as interpretation, representation and expression, and form.



example of an art form entitled **"Art is a Friendly Deception"** that combines both art and philosophy

The Artistic Philosophers

1. **Plato (428 – 347 BC)** - loved and hated the arts at the same time which makes his philosophical views on art unexplainably complicated

- believed that "though arts can be used to train citizens to have an ideal society, using arts to accomplish this should be strictly controlled"

Beauty, Justice, and The Circle are all examples of what Plato called ***Forms or Ideas***.

- **Forms** are rational and unchanging; the world of physical appearances is changeable and irrational, and only has reality to the extent that it succeeds in imitating the Forms.

2. **Aristotle (384 – 322 BC)** - a student of Plato who first distinguished between "what is good and what is beautiful''.

- As exemplified in his Poetics, he stated that physical manifestation of beauty is affected by SIZE. He considered art as imitation or a representation of nature and his emphasis of the art is on POETRY which for him is more philosophical than Philosophy itself.

Poets imitated the following according to Aristotle:

1. Things and events which have been or still are;
2. Things which are said to be seen and are probable and
3. Things which essentially are.

3. **Immanuel Kant (1724 – 1804)** - a German, Enlightenment philosopher who wrote a treatise on Aesthetics: Observations on the Feelings of the Beautiful and the Sublime.

- the main interest was not on art but on BEAUTY that it is a matter of TASTE.
- Kant explained that TASTE can be both SUBJECTIVE and UNIVERSAL.
- For KANT, beauty is a question of form and color is NOT IMPORTANT.

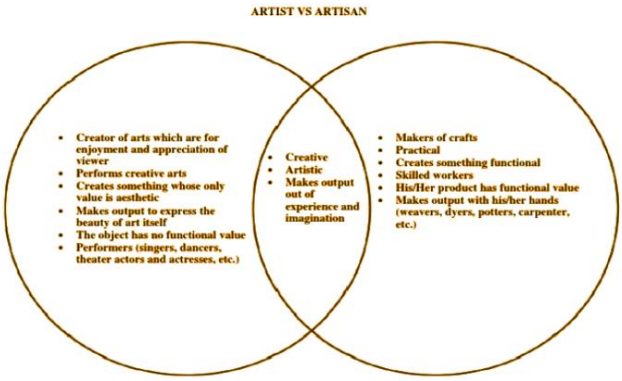
The Kinds of Aesthetic Responses according to Kant are:
1. Beauty results in pleasure if there is order, harmony and symmetry; and
2. Beauty leads to a response of awe that overwhelms the viewers of the art.

Artists vs. Artisans

Artist - a person engaged in an activity related to creating art, practicing the arts, or demonstrating an art

- often used in the entertainment business, especially in a business context, for musicians and other performers (less often for actors)

Artisan (from French: artisan, Italian: artigiano) - a skilled craft worker who makes or creates things by hand that may be functional or strictly decorative, for example furniture, decorative arts, sculptures, clothing, jewellery, food items, household items and tools or even mechanisms such as the handmade clockwork movement of a watchmaker



The Art Forms

The **arts** refers to the theory, human application and physical expression of creativity found in human cultures and societies through skills and imagination in order to produce objects, environments and experiences.

visual arts	• Architecture • Ceramics • Drawing • Filmmaking • Painting • Photography • Sculpting
literature	• Fiction • Drama • Poetry • Prose
performing arts	• Dance • Music • Theater
culinary arts	• Cooking • Chocolate-making • Winemaking

- Art forms combine a visual element with performance - **cinematography**
- Artwork with the written word - **comics**

The following items below are the art forms which one may use in order to express his artistic inclinations:

1. Architecture

- an art form that reflects how we present ourselves across the earth's landscape, and, like other expressive mediums, it changes with styles, technologies and cultural adaptations
- not only provides worldly needs of shelter, workspace and storage but also represents human ideals in buildings like courthouses and government buildings and manifestations of the spirit in churches and temples
- considered as the most functional of all the art forms

2. Sculpture

- an artistic form in which hard or plastic materials are worked into three-dimensional art objects
- designs may be embodied in freestanding objects, in reliefs on surfaces, or in environments ranging from tableaux to contexts that envelop the spectator
- clay, wax, stone, metal, fabric, glass, wood, plaster, rubber, and random "found" objects
- materials may be carved, modeled, molded, cast, wrought, welded, sewn, assembled, or otherwise shaped and combined

3. Painting

- the application of pigments to a support surface that establishes an image, design or decoration
- In art the term "painting" describes both the act and the result
- Painting as a medium has survived for thousands of years and is, along with drawing and sculpture, one of the oldest creative media
- extremely versatile because they can be applied to many different surfaces (called supports) including paper, wood, canvas, plaster, clay, lacquer and concrete

4. Dance

- the movement of the body in a rhythmic way, usually to music and within a given space, for the purpose of expressing an idea or emotion, releasing energy, or simply taking delight in the movement itself
- two concepts of the art of dance—dance as a powerful impulse and dance as a skillfully choreographed art practiced largely by a professional few—are the two most important connecting ideas running through any consideration of the subject

5. Music

- an art form, and cultural activity, whose medium is sound
- Common elements
  - **Pitch** - governs melody and harmony
  - **Rhythm** - associated concepts tempo, meter, and articulation
  - **Dynamics** - loudness and softness
  - **sonic qualities of timbre and texture** - sometimes termed the "color" of a musical sound
- performed with a vast range of instruments and vocal techniques ranging from singing to rapping; there are solely instrumental pieces, solely vocal

pieces (such as songs without instrumental accompaniment) and pieces that combine singing and instruments

6. Theater

- a collaborative form of performing art that uses live performers, typically actors or actresses, to present the experience of a real or imagined event before a live audience in a specific place, often a stage
- performers may communicate this experience to the audience through combinations of gesture, speech, song, music, and dance

7. Literature

- any body or collection of written work
- refers to writing considered to be an art form or any single writing deemed to have artistic or intellectual value, and sometimes deploys language in ways that differ from ordinary usage
- classified according to whether it is fiction or nonfiction, and whether it is poetry or prose
- Literature may be in any form such as poetry, novel, short story, essay, epic and legends among others. Literature may be oral or written and are also sometimes meant to be performed before an audience.

The art forms may be classified as visual arts and performing arts.

- **Visual arts** are those which are felt by the senses which includes sculpture, painting and architecture.
- Music, Dance and Theater are under the **performance arts** category.
- **Literature** may be **visual or performance** depending upon the manner as to how it shall be presented.
- At present, there are other emerging art forms that have evolved. These art forms are **digital arts** which includes photography and installation arts.

Appreciating the Arts

The aim of making the students learn to appreciate the arts is primarily *to get the learner an engaging relationship with a particular art work and for one to understand the meaning behind an artistic creation*, the *messages that it would want to convey to its viewers and to appreciate one's product of art should one will be compelled to produce or make one*.

1. Give a good physical description of the artwork based on their knowledge of art elements and materials;
2. Analyze the artwork in terms of what the artist wants his work to represent and the learner's subjective reaction to the works which includes their thoughts and feelings;
3. Perceive the art work in the context of its history. This would enlighten the learners of the artist's intention in doing the work and add to the understanding of the meaning the work is supposed to convey;
4. Give meaning to the artwork based on its description, analysis and context; and
5. Judge the artwork as to whether it is good or bad based on the learner's perception of it and its aesthetic and cultural value.

Art is not meant to be looked at only for what it is. It is meant to stimulate thought because it allows viewers to draw their own emotions and pull from their personal experiences when viewed.

Unit 2 Subject and Content

Lesson 1 - The Subject of An Artwork

Subject in arts - refers to the main idea that is represented in the artwork

- subject in art is basically the essence of the piece

Subject matter

- would be what the artist has chosen to paint, draw or sculpt
- entirely up to the artist

Some artworks have subjects and some do not. Art pieces which use a specific subject are called **representational art or objective art**; while those that have no subjects are called **non-representational or non-objective art**.

Representational art - art which represents something, whether that be a tree in a landscape, apple in a still life, or figure in a portrait

- art which is clearly identifiable as something which already exists in life
- references images such as a human form or a tree, and although these images may not always be portrayed as true to life in color or position, they are still recognizable to the viewer
- also referred to as Figurative Art, being that it is derived from real object sources

Non-representational or non-objective art - compositions which do not rely on representation or mimesis to any extent

- Abstract art, non figurative art, nonobjective art, and nonrepresentational art are related terms that indicate a departure from reality in the depiction of imagery in art

- can focus on the elements of the artwork (form, shape, line, color, space, and texture) in terms of the aesthetic value of the work, but the meaning will always be personal to the viewer unless the artist has made a statement about his or her intentions

Lesson 2: The Sources of Subject

As art is a way of man in expressing himself, an artist's choice of subject or the source of his inspiration only explains his inner world and his personality in general. With this, it is noteworthy to present the sources of artists' inspiration in doing their works.

1. Nature

- in the broadest sense, is equivalent to the natural world, physical universe, material world or material universe.
- considered the most commonly used source of art

2. People

- considered the most interesting subject of an artwork which may be real or imagined

3. History

- the depiction of factual events that occured in the past whose purpose is either to remember important events of long ago or to teach the learners about the lessons of the past.

4. Legends

- artworks based on legends present to viewers of the art something tangible even when unverified

5. Religion

- art is considered the handmaid of religion

6. Mythology

- sources of subjects that come from the stories of gods and goddesses of Ancient Greece, Rome, Norse and Egyptians.
- These so-called deities of the mythological world depict present humanlike behaviours.

7. Dreams and Fantasy

- The wonder of the unconscious is what is being expressed by art works under this subject source.
- The unconscious is being made to be understood by this source of subject.

8. Technology.

- The modernity of the present is also an inspiration being used by artists as a source of subject.
- The wondrous use of machines, the towering skyscrapers, state of the art robotics technology, top of the line transportation machineries as cars, ships and motorcycles to name a few are sources of subjects of interest under technology.

Lesson 3: Ways of Presenting the Subject

After the artist has decided on the source of the subject of his artwork, he is now ready to identify the method of how he wants his art work to be presented to his viewers. Their choice of a method may depend upon his expertise, exposure to certain art pieces or simply of his personal preferences.

1. **Naturalism** - the depiction of realistic objects in a natural setting
   - a type of art that pays attention to very accurate and precise details, and portrays things as they are
   - always depict pieces showing the idealized human form


Hay Making by Jules Bastien-Lepage source: *https://www.theartstory.org/*



2. **Realism** - generally the attempt to represent subject matter truthfully, without artificiality and avoiding speculative fiction and supernatural elements
   - the most popular way of presenting art subjects

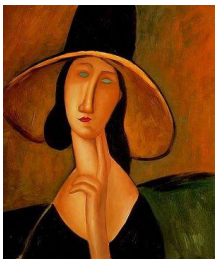

The Stone Breakers by Gustave Courbet source: *https://www.theartstory.org/*



3. **Abstraction** - Abstraction finds its roots in 'intuition' (of the artist) and 'freedom' (for the artist as well as for the viewer).
   a. **Distortion** - the alteration of the original shape (or other characteristic) of something.
   - In the art world, a distortion is any change made by an artist to the size, shape or visual character of a form to express an idea, convey a feeling or enhance visual impact



b. **Elongation** - when the art subject is lengthened, protracted or extended.



c. **Mangling** - Artists show the subject as cut, lacerated, mutilated or hacked with repeated blows.



d. **Cubism** - presentation of abstract figures through the use of a cone, cylinder, sphere, triangle, square, cube and circle in place of real pictorial elements.

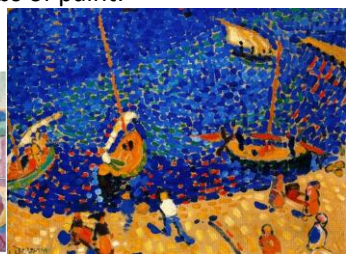


4. **Symbolism** - the use of a visible sign of an idea to convey to the viewers, readers or audiences the message of his work.
   - In this way, mystery is advocated by an art work making it more interesting to the viewers.
   - The key to eliciting symbolic art involves studying the background and personality of the artist and his inspiration in producing the said piece of work.



5. **Fauvism** - name applied to the work produced by a group of artists (which included Henri Matisse and André Derain) from around 1905 to 1910, which is characterised by **strong colours and fierce brushwork**
   - brings comfort and joy
   - The name ***les fauves ('the wild beasts')*** was coined by the critic Louis Vauxcelles when he saw the work of Henri Matisse and André Derain in an exhibition, the salon d'automne in Paris, in 1905.
   - using bold, non-naturalistic colours (often applied directly from the tube), and wild loose dabs of paint.





6. **Dadaism** - a protest movement in the art that is playful and experimental. "Dada" means a "hobby horse".
   - Dadaism is most often nonsensical. Marcel Duchamp is the famous painter using this method.
   - It is considered a *revolt against tradition* because it does not follow the principles in art and shows the wickedness of society in its presentation.
   - The aim of this method is to shock and provoke its viewers.



Fountain by Duchamp source: *magazine.artland.com*



7. **Futurism** - developed in Italy about the same time as cubism appeared in France. Futurist painters wanted their works to capture the mechanical energy of modern life.



8. **Surrealism** - mirrors the evils of the present society.
   - Surrealism means super realism, influenced by Freudian psychology which emphasizes the activities of the subconscious state of the mind.
   - The art movement began in Paris in 1924 by the French poet Andre Breton.

- It emphasized the activities of the subconscious mind mostly exemplifying violence and cruelty.
- The surrealist's aim is to reveal the deep and ugly part of human nature.




9. **Expressionism** - features art works describing pathos, morbidity, chaos or even defeat and was introduced in Germany from 1900 – 1910. Expressionists believe that man needs spiritual rebirth for him to correct defects that ruin society.




Unit 3 The Artist and His Medium

This part of Art Appreciation focuses more on the technical aspect of the course which refers more to the process of creating the art work, the materials and equipment needed, the techniques applied as well as how to preserve it so that it can be appreciated and utilized for a long period of time.

Lesson 1 - The Process of Art Production

Production is at the heart of making art.

- It can refer to the making of something, or to a final product, like a theatrical performance.
- It can be the process of bringing a song or musical to life or honing that work to perfection.
- Production might bring out images of factory production lines, or even the theories of scientists and philosophers after the mind has conceived it through a certain process.

A. Medium

When an artist is ready to express himself in art and to give shape to his vision, his first thought would be on what medium to use.

B. The Technique

The technique of the artwork shows the level of familiarity with the medium being manipulated.

C. Curation

Derived from the word "curare" which means to take care. It is a process that involves managing, overseeing and assembling or putting together a presentation or exhibit for some type of artistic collection.

Lesson 2 - The Different Media of the Visual Arts

I. Graphic or Two-Dimensional Arts

A. Drawing

The fundamental skill needed in the visual arts.

a. **Different Media for Drawing:**

1. **Pencils** - Made of graphite which comes in different hardness from soft to hard or thickness from thick to needle-like.

   Shading Techniques:

   ✓ **Hatching** - A series of thin parallel lines that run in the same direction.
   ✓ **Cross-hatching** - A series of thin parallel lines and criss-crossing it with another set of tin parallel lines.
   ✓ **Stippling** - Uses the sharp point of the pencil to make dot patterns in some parts of the drawing.
   ✓ **Blending** - May be accomplished by using the finger or a paper stump to gradually change the tone from dark to light.

2. **Ink** - It is one of the oldest materials for drawing that is still in use. It allows for a great variety of qualities, depending on the tools and technique used in the application.

3. **Pastel** - This is composed of dry pigment held together by a gum binder and compressed into sticks.

   3 Kinds of Pastel:

   ✓ Soft Pastel
   ✓ Hard Pastel
   ✓ Oil Pastel

   Pastel Techniques:

   ✓ **Stippling** - Using pastel of different colors to produce small marks, thus, creating a pattern.
   ✓ **Feathering** - Using the point of the pastel to make parallel strokes creating a feather-like effect.
   ✓ **Scumbling** - It is like layering but using pastel. The side of the pastel is lightly

drawn on top of an existing color but still making the color of the first layer visible.

- ✓ **Impasto** - The technique of thickly applying the pastel by pressing it hard on the paper creating an opaque effect.
- ✓ **Sgraffito** - Technique that applies a thick deposit of pastel on the support then using a blunt pen, scrapes it off to reveal the underlying color.

4. **Charcoal** - An organic medium that comes from burnt wood.

   2 Kinds of Charcoal:

   - ✓ **Compressed Charcoal** - The vine charcoal which comes in thin sticks that is easy to blend and erase.
   - ✓ **Manufactured Charcoal** - Made from loose charcoal mixed with a binder and pressed into sticks.

5. **Paper** - The most common surface used in two-dimensional art.

   3 Types of Paper:

   - **Hot-pressed Paper** - Smooth
   - **Cold-pressed Paper** - Has moderate texture.
   - **Rough Paper** - Has the most texture (tooth).

B. Painting

It is the process of applying paint onto a smooth surface (ground/support) like paper, cloth, canvas, wood or plaster.

a. **Pigment** - Part of the paint that gives color.

b. **Different Media for Painting:**

1. **Watercolor** - Pigments are mixed with water and applied to paper
2. **Gouache** - The pigment has been mixed with water and added with a chalk-like material to give it an opaque effect.
3. **Oil Paints** - Pigments are mixed with oil as its binder. It is a dense painting medium and gives rich, beautiful colors. Discovered by a Flemish painter, Jan Van Eyck in the 15th century.
4. **Tempera** - Pigment is mixed with egg yolk (sometimes with the white) as binder.
5. **Fresco** - Pigment is mixed with water and applied on a portion of the wall with wet plaster. It is used for mural paintings.
6. **Acrylic** - Modern medium with synthetic paint using acrylic emulsion as binder.

C. Mosaic

Wall or floor decorations made of small tiles or irregularly cut pieces of colored stones or glass called tesserae.

D. Collage

Derived from a French word “coller” which means to stick. This is a technique of making art by gluing or pasting on firm support materials or found objects.

E. Printmaking

Process used for making reproductions of graphic works. Allows for the repeated transfer of a master image from a printing plate (matrix) onto a surface.

Printmaking Techniques:

- ✓ **Relief Painting (Raised)**- The oldest method of printmaking. The technique involves cutting away certain parts of the surface and leaving the ‘raised’ part to produce the image.
- ✓ **Intaglio Printing (Depressed)**- Instead of the surface of the plate for the image, the lines of the image are cut or incised to a metal plate.
- ✓ **Surface Printing (Flat)**- Includes all processes in which printing is done from a flat surface.

II. Plastic or Three-Dimensional Arts

A. Sculpture

Originated from the Latin word “sculpere” which means to carve . It is defined as the art or practice of creating three-dimensional forms or figures.

3 Kinds of Sculptures:

1. **Freestanding** - Sculptures which can be viewed from all sides.
2. **Relief** - Sculptures in which the figures project from a background.

   Two Variations of Relief Sculpture:

   ✓ **Low Relief (bas relief)** - Figures are slightly raised/projected from its background.

   ✓ **High Relief** - Almost half of the figures project from its background, more shadows are created.
3. **Kinetic (mobile)** - A sculpture that is capable of movement by wind, water or other forms of energy.

Lesson 3 - The Process of Creating Sculptures

A. Subtractive Process

Involves removing or cutting away pieces of the material to form the figure.

B. Additive Process

The process involves the construction of a figure by putting together bits of the material or by welding together metal parts to create figures.

C. Process of Substitution

This process is also known as casting. This method involves using a mold to produce a 3D figure in another material.

D. Different Media of Sculpture:

a. **Stone** - A natural medium.Hard and relatively permanent.
b. **Wood** - Also a natural medium. It varies in hardness and durability depending on the kind of tree it came from.
c. **Metal** - It has three unique qualities: tensile strength, ductility and malleability.
d. **Plaster** - It is finely ground gypsum mixed with water and poured into mold.
e. **Terra cotta (cooked earth)** - Baked clay or clay fired in a kiln at a relatively high temperature.
f. **Glass** - Made by heating and cooling a combination of sand and soda lime.
g. **Plastic** - Synthetic medium made from organic polymers.

Lesson 4 - Architecture

Art of designing buildings and other structures which will serve a definite function.

A. Construction Principles

a. **Post and Lintel -** Makes use of two vertical supports (post) and spanned by a horizontal beam (lintel). It was invented by the Greeks.
b. **Arch** - A Roman invention that consists of separate pieces of wedge-shaped blocks called voussoirs arranged in a semi-circle.

Structures that can be Built from the Principle of Arch:

✓ **Barrel Vault** - A succession of arches.
✓ **Groin Vault** - A structure that is formed by intersecting arches resulting in four openings.
✓ **Dome** - Structure with the shape of an inverted cup.

c. **Truss** - System of triangular forms assembled to form a rigid framework.
d. **Cantilever** - A structure that makes use of a beam or slab that extends horizontally into space beyond its supporting post.
e. **Buttress** - A structure that is built as a support for the wall.

Lesson 5 - Media of Architecture

A. Compressive Strength - Refers to those materials that can support heavy weights without crumbling or breaking down.

B. Materials that are used for Creating Building and Infrastructures:

a. **Stones and Bricks** - Stones are favored over other materials for its durability, adaptability to sculptural treatment and its use for building simple structures in its natural state.
b. **Lumber (wood)** - All parts of a building can be constructed using wood except the foundations.
c. **Iron and Steel** - Provide stronger and taller structures with less use of material when compared to stone or wood.
d. **Concrete** - Mixture of cement and water, with aggregates of sand and gravel.

Lesson 6 - Literature and the Combined Arts

A. Literature - Art of combining spoken or written words and their meanings into forms which have artistic and emotional appeal.

B. Types of Literature

a. **Poetry** - It used to follow strict rules to the number and length of lines and stanzas but in recent years they have become more free-flowing
b. **Fiction** - Written work that is not real and which uses elaborate figurative language.
c. **Non-fiction** - Subject matter comes from real life.
d. **Drama** - Includes all plays or any written works that are meant to be performed.

Lesson 7 - Music, Media in Music, some Genres of Music

A. Music - Defined as the art of combining and regulating sounds of varying pitch to produce compositions that express various ideas and feelings.

B. Media in Music

a. **Vocal Medium** - The oldest and most popular medium for music is the human voice.

Classification of Human Voice (Komien,2008):

✓ **Soprano** - Highest female singing voice.
✓ **Contralto** - Female singing voice that is low and rich in quality.
✓ **Tenor** - Highest adult male singing voice.
✓ **Bass** - Male singing voice that is low and rich in quality.
✓ **Baritone** - Male singing voice that is between tenor and bass.

b. **Instrumental Medium** - Materials that produce/create sound

Traditional Instruments of Music:

✓ **String Instruments** - Provide basic orchestral sounds.

Two kinds are: **Bowed strings** that produce tones by means of a bow of horse hair and **Plucked strings** that produce tones by plucking the strings with a finger or with a plectrum held in one's hand.

✓ **Woodwind Instruments** - Create sounds by blowing into them.
✓ **Brass Instruments** - Have cup-shaped mouthpieces and expands into a bell shaped end.

- ✓ **Percussion Instruments** - Makes sound by hitting them.
- ✓ **Keyboard Instruments** - Make sound by means of a keyboard which consist of a series of black and white keys.

C. Some Genres of Music:

- **a. Classical Music** - European tradition that covered the years of 1750 to 1830. Forms such as the symphony, concerto, and sonata were standardized.
- **b. Folk Music** - Originated in the traditional popular culture or is written in such a style.
- **c.** Pop Music - Began in the 1950s and is inspired in the tradition of rock and roll.
- **d. Jazz** - Originated in the African-American communities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
- **e. Blues** - Originated from the African Americans in the deep South of the United States in the late 19th Century.
- **f. Rock Music** - A form of popular music that evolved from rock and roll and pop music.
- **g. Alternative Music** - A style of rock music that emerged from the independent music of the 1980s and gained popularity in the 1990s.

Lesson 8 - Dance, Types of Dance

A. Dance - Is said to be the oldest of the arts. It is the man's gestures that express emotions through rhythmic movements.

B. Types of Dance:

- **a. Ethnologic (ethnic)** - Includes folk dances associated with national and/or cultural groups.
- **b. Social or Ballroom** - Type of dancing that are generally performed in pairs.
- **c. Ballet** - Originated in the royal courts of the Medieval era.
- **d. Modern Dances** - Sometimes called contemporary or interpretative dances. They represent rebellion against the classical formalism of ballet.
- **e. Musical Comedy (musicale)** - Refers to those dances performed by one dancer or a group of dancers.

Lesson 9 - Drama and Theatre and Genres of Drama

A. Drama - Genre of literature that is intended to be acted-out or performed on stage in front of an audience.

B. Theater - Combined art that includes music, dance, painting, sculpture, and architecture.

C. Genres of Drama (DiYanni, 2000):

- **a. Tragedy** - literature's greatest dramatic genre.
- **b. Melodrama** - Emphasizes the never ending battle between good and evil wherein good always wins.
- **c. Comedy** - Exact opposite of tragedy.
- **d. Satire** - Portrays human weakness and criticizes human behavior to pave the path to some form of salvation for human actions.
- **e. Farce** - Light humorous play in which the emphasis is on the jokes, humorous physical action, exaggerated situations and improbable characters.

Lesson 10 - Cinema, Genres of Motion Pictures and People Behind Motion Pictures

A. Cinema - Series of images that are projected onto a screen to create the illusion of motion.

B. Genres of Motion Pictures:

- **a. Feature Films** - Commonly shown in movie theaters.
- **b. Animated movies** - Use images created by artists/ animators.
- **c. Documentary movies** - deal primarily with facts, not fiction.
- **d. Experimental films** - Sequence of images, literal or abstract, which do not necessarily form a narrative.
- **e. Educational Films** - Specifically intended to facilitate learning at home or classrooms.

C. People Behind a Motion Picture

- **a. Actors** - Play the roles of the characters.
- **b. Producer** - handles finances.
- **c. Screenwriter** - develops stories and ideas for the screen or adapts interesting written pieces of work as motion pictures.
- **d. Director** - Studies the script, plans and visualizes how the film should be portrayed and guides the actors and the production crew as they carry out the project.