

CONTEMPORARY ART FORMS AND PRACTICES FROM
THE REGIONS (ARCHITECTURE and FILM)
Week: 4

QUEST

- Researches on various contemporary art forms. (CAR11/12CAP-0c -e-4)
- a. Identify the development of architecture and films in the Philippines;
 - b. Summarize the development of architecture and film using a sequencing timeline;and
 - c. Grasp the significance of contemporary art forms.

EQUIP

WORD SEARCH: Find and encircle the words listed below.

- 1. ARCHITECTURE
- 2. FILM
- 3. INDUSTRY
- 4. TSALET
- 5. STYLE
- 6. STAGE
- 7. MOVIE
- 8. WOOD
- 9. HOUSE
- 10. AUDIENCE

A	R	C	H	I	E	U	I	Y	B	V	C
U	I	W	O	O	D	K	N	F	L	M	S
D	S	Q	P	F	N	L	D	K	Y	F	D
I	K	W	E	J	T	S	U	H	R	I	F
E	O	H	X	G	P	B	S	J	D	L	W
N	H	T	S	A	L	E	T	S	M	M	I
C	J	G	T	R	M	S	R	T	F	D	K
E	P	K	A	F	O	B	Y	Y	D	G	H
R	Q	T	G	D	V	K	Y	L	C	W	O
D	U	N	E	Z	I	T	R	E	H	I	U
U	H	O	U	M	E	E	F	D	J	Y	S
A	R	C	H	I	T	E	C	T	U	R	E

ARCHITECTURE

American Colonial and Contemporary Period

- ✓ Philippine architecture adopted the modern western architectural style while taking into consideration the physical and socio-cultural situation of the country.

Philippine architecture:

- Simple
- Rational
- Functional

Early 20th century

- The young Filipinos who studied in American universities and institutes went back to the country and brought changes in the Philippine architecture.
- Among them were Antonio Toledo, Carlos Barreto and Juan Arellano. They introduced the neoclassic style in building structures and tend to revive the classic architecture.

- Arellano – designed the Metropolitan Theater and experimented with romanticism. Decorative motifs incorporating native plants and variety of colors were employed in the building.
- Tsalet was developed. It is a type of house on stilts with a front porch made of wood and concrete.
- During this time, steel was used in buildings as protection for calamities like earthquakes.
- The succeeding generations of architects changed path and deviated from the traditional architectural style. They introduced new design.
- Different business emerged at the time, and there had been a growing demand for commercial buildings.

After World War II

- The architecture in the country departed from the native tradition.
- Real estate development started to take place.
- Two-story houses were introduced. Filipino houses were Americanized.
- Due to the increasing population and decreasing land availability urban housing, multi-story tenements, and government housing projects emerged.
- Those houses owned by upper class were characterized as huge with large front garden.
- Condominiums also emerged.

Marcos Era

- ❖ There had been construction of amusement centers, convention centers, expressways, high-rise buildings, hospitals, hotels, malls, etc. All of these comes with technological advancement like escalators, elevators, air-conditioning system, computers, etc.
- ❖ In the regional set up, residential houses, churches, public markets, business space tend to imitate the architectural styles in the urban.
- ❖ Eco-cultural tourism was introduced.
- ❖ Theme parks and resorts were developed in the tourist spots like Palawan, Davao, Bohol, Batangas, etc.
- ❖ Cultural heritage preservation, heritage towns like Vigan, Intramuros, Dapitan, etc. were given attention.

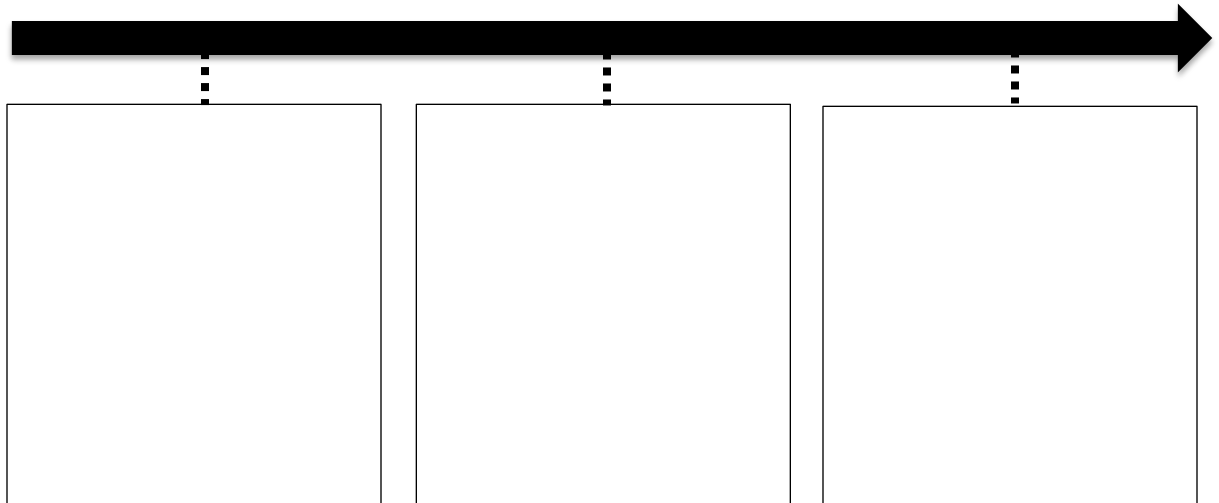
FILM

- ✚ 1897- Film industry in the Philippines started through the initiatives of foreign businessmen. Swiss entrepreneurs were the first to feature film shows in Manila.
- ✚ 1912- The film became popular when foreigners Edward Gross and Harry Brown produced the film about the life of Dr. Jose Rizal.
- ✚ Jose Nepomuceno- The first Filipino who produced a film and is also tagged as the “Father of Philippine Movies.” His work was entitled “Dalagang Bukid.”
- ✚ 1942- Movie production stopped and the Filipinos went back to watching and producing stage shows.
- ✚ **After the war**
 - ♥ Movie production resumed
 - ♥ Films produced contained war stories and heroism like Garrison 13 and Dugo ng Bayan.

MISSION

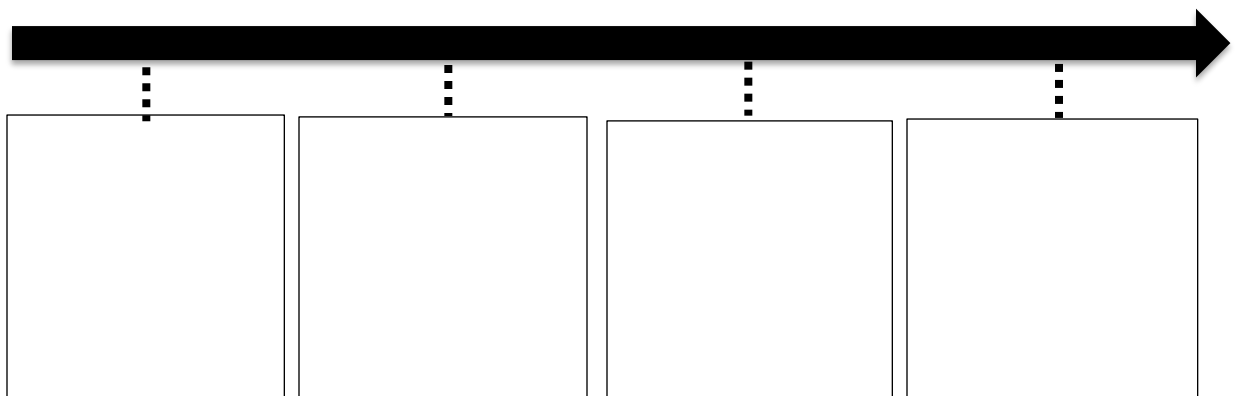
Using the sequencing timeline, summarize the development of architecture and film. (20 points)

ARCHITECTURE



A sequencing timeline for Architecture. It features a horizontal black arrow pointing to the right. Below the arrow, there are three empty rectangular boxes. Vertical dashed lines connect the arrow to each box, indicating a sequence of three stages.

FILM



A sequencing timeline for Film. It features a horizontal black arrow pointing to the right. Below the arrow, there are four empty rectangular boxes. Vertical dashed lines connect the arrow to each box, indicating a sequence of four stages.

RESOURCES

- Ganzon, C.L. Journey:Contemporary Art of the Philippines
- Sandagan, L., Sayseng A. (2016). Contemporary Philippine Arts from the Regions,p.23-30
- <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/life-style/health-fitness/fitness/what-are-the-advantages-and-disadvantages-of-aerobic-dance/articleshow/70589302.cms>
- https://www.deped.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/SHS-Core_Contemporary-Philippine-Arts-from-the-Regions-CG.pdf
- <http://www.dancefacts.net/dance-types/types-of-ballet/>
- <https://www.brooklynmelodies.com/styles-ballet-methods-techniques-ballet/>
- <https://www.pbt.org/learn-and-engage/resources-audience-members/ballet-101/brief-history-ballet/>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_street_and_vernacular_dances
- <https://top10tale.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Ballet-Dance.jpg>
- <https://www.tekportal.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/aerobic-dancing-0118.jpg>