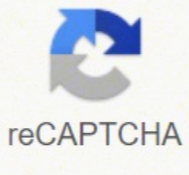




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What is the importance of visual arts in the philippines

A group of students working on a project for the National Book Store.

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Some websites will require that you register for an account before downloading. When you’re looking for clip art for personal use, it’s reasonably easy to find free downloads. Some websites will charge you for clip art used commercially, especially if you want an extended license.Cautions About Public DomainPublic domain works are available to use without restrictions. But, researching an image can be challenging because often several jurisdictions are involved with an image’s public domain status. So, when you find a clip art file that is presented as in the public domain, it’s wise to research its public domain status and any possible copyrights that may be in place before proceeding with commercial use to make sure that you’re not violating a copyright in place. MORE FROM QUESTIONSANSWERED.NET CC0/Free-Photos/Pixabay Whether you consider it an investment, a hobby or just a cool way to decorate the walls in your home, acquiring new art can be a fun and exhilarating experience. Although many people assume collecting art is only for millionaires, the truth is you can start your own art collection on any budget. You may not have the funds to fill it with famous pieces, but all that matters is that you fill it with pieces you love.Know What You Like First, only collect what you like, even if it’s something obscure that others may not appreciate or understand. Unless you’re just trying to make a quick buck — and that’s often hard to do — putting together a collection won’t be fun if you force yourself to choose items just because they’re trendy. If you aren’t sure what you love, go to the library and check out some art history books. Go to art galleries in your community, and check out the artisan booths at local fairs and festivals. Do a simple internet search, visit an antique store or flip through the art at your local craft store or big box store. Figure out what appeals to you, and use that as a starting point.Know Where to Look The next step is knowing where to find the art you like. Some of the places you visit to discover your taste may also sell the types of pieces you like. Craft fairs, festivals, antique shops and galleries are good examples, but you can shop for art at many other places, including estate sales, where you may find rare and unique pieces, and art websites like Etsy, ArtStar, Uprise Art and Editedion Art. Some artists allow you to visit their studios, and auction houses typically have art in their inventories. If you go to auctions outside of major cities, you may even find a rare piece at an excellent price.Do Your Homework Before you make a purchase, especially an expensive purchase, you want to do your homework on the artist, the item and its background before signing on the dotted line. In some cases, the seller may not realize the value of an item and sell it for a bargain price, but you don’t want to pay too much for a piece, even if you love it. You also want to avoid buying something advertised as an authentic piece that is actually just a reproduction. Be on the lookout for fraudulent items, and learn how to read the documentation that verifies the authenticity and provenance of a piece of art.Take It Slow If you know your budget for starting an art collection, don’t rush out and spend it all in one day. Don’t expect to put together a huge, envious collection overnight. It takes time to curate the perfect collection for your interests, tastes and passions. For many art collectors, the hobby becomes a lifelong journey. You never know when a new artist you discover turns into a huge success, making that \$100 painting you bought worth a small fortune — and bragging rights — one day. Starting slow also allows you to save up for the more expensive pieces you may want to buy one day.Treat Your Art Well Finally, after you purchase your first pieces, make sure you take care of them. Learn how to display and preserve everything you buy, and make sure you have plenty of space to keep your art. Sure, you could rent a storage building if you don’t have enough room in your home for all your treasures, but what’s the point in having an awesome collection if you can’t show it off? If you acquire expensive pieces, insure them against theft and disasters. You may also want to make a plan for what happens to your art after you pass away. If you don’t have family, you may want to donate art to a museum or charity, for example. MORE FROM QUESTIONSANSWERED.NET 1. Development of Visual Arts in the Philippines Reported by Group 6 2. Painting in the Philippines 3. Pre-Spanish Colonial Period • Early Filipino painting can be found in red slip (clay mixed with water) designs embellished on the ritual pottery of the Philippines such as the acclaimed Manunggul Jar. • The Manunggul Jar is a secondary burial jar excavated from a Neolithic burial site in Manunggul cave of Tabon Caves at Lipun Point at Palawan dating from 890-710 B.C 4. Pre-Spanish Colonial Period • Painting are also manifested in the tattoo tradition of early Filipinos, whom the Portuguese explorer referred to as Pintados or the ‘Painted People’ of the Visayas. 5. Pre-Spanish Colonial Period • Early Filipino’s painting can be manifested today among the arts and architecture of the Maranao who are well known for the Nāga Dragons and the Sarimanok carved and painted in the beautiful Panolong of their Torogan or King’s House. 6. Spanish Colonial Period • Artistic paintings were introduced to the Filipinos in the 16th century when the Spaniards arrived in the Philippines. • Spaniards used paintings as religious propaganda to spread Catholicism throughout the Philippines. • Paintings appeared mostly on church walls, featured religious figures appearing in Catholic teachings. 7. Spanish Colonial Period • Filipinos began creating paintings in the European tradition during the 17th-century Spanish period. • Most of the paintings and sculptures between the 19th, and 20th century produced a mixture of religious, political, and landscape art works, with qualities of sweetness, dark, and light. 8. Post-Spanish Colonial Period (Modern) • Early modernist painters such as Damian Domingo was associated with religious and secular paintings. • The art of Juan Luna and Félix Hidalgo showed a trend for political statement. • Artist such as Fernando Amorsolo used post- modernism to produce paintings that illustrated Philippine culture, nature, and harmony. 9. Sculpture in the Philippines 10. Basic information: Location: Rizal Park (Luneta), Manila Designer: Richard Kissling Date of inauguration: December 30 , 1913 Dedicated to: To the memory of José Rizal, patriot and martyr. The monument of Rizal in Rizal Park (Luneta) is considered by many as the most popular, most visited and most photographed monument in the Philippines. Rizal Monument (Bantayog ni José Rizal) 11. Basic information: Location: Grace Park, Calocan City, Metro Manila Designer: Guillermo Tolentino Date of inauguration: November 30, 1933 Dedicated to: To the memory of Andrés Bonifacio, the founder and Supremo of the Katipunan. Andres Bonifacio is popularly known as the father of the Philippine Revolution, and the founder and Supremo of the Samahang Kataastaasan, Kagalangalang Katipunan ng mga Anak ng Bayan (KKK). Bonifacio Monument 12. Location: Balangiga, Eastern Samar Designer: Napoleon Abueva Date built: September 28, 2003 Dedicated to: The heroism of the local freedom fighters in Samar The Balangiga Encounter Monument reminds us that Filipinos will not back down to fight for freedom against any foreign invader – even against the mighty American forces. Balangiga Encounter Monument 13. Location: Mount Samat, Pilar, Bataan, Philippines Designer: Lorenzo del Castillo and Napoleon Abueva Date built: 1970 Dedicated to: The Soldiers who fought for freedom in the Battle of Bataan. Mount Samat in Bataan was the site where the Philippine and American soldiers took their last stand against the invading Japanese forces in the Battle of Bataan. After a three-month battle, Bataan fell and surrendered to the Japanese on April 9, 1942 Dambana ng Kagitangan (Shrine of Valor) 14. Location: Ortigas Center, EDSA corner Ortigas Avenue, Ugong Norte, Quezon City Designer: Various artists Date built: 1989 Dedicated to: The peaceful outcome of the People Power Revolution in 1986 The EDSA Shrine was originally built to commemorate the events during the People Power Revolution and its peaceful outcome. The People Power Revolution (also called the EDSA Revolution or the Philippine Revolution of 1986) was a series of nonviolent demonstrations joined by over two million Filipino civilians including several political, military and religious personalities on February 22-25, 1986. Edsa Shrine 15. Location: Liberty Shrine, Punta Engaño, Lapu-Lapu City, Cebu Dedicated to: Lapu-Lapu, a native chieftain of Mactan who defeated Magellan in the battle of Mactan in 1521. Date built: Sometime in 1969 through RA. 5695s Lapu-Lapu is considered the first national hero who successfully defended the Philippines from the Spanish invasion. He’s a symbol of courage and success in defeating enemies. Lapu-Lapu Shrine 16. Location: MacArthur Landing Memorial Park, Palo, Leyte Designer: Anastacio Caedo Date of inauguration: October 20 1981 MacArthur Landing Memorial Park in Palo beach was the site where the Allied Forces led by General Douglas MacArthur landed in Leyte on October 20, 1944. Leyte Landing Monument 17. Location: Liberty Shrine (Mactan Shrine), Punta Engaño, Lapu- Lapu City, Cebu Dedicated to: Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan Date built: 1866 The monument of Magellan is the oldest in this list. It was built in 1866 – that makes the monument almost 150 years old now. Magellan Shrine 18. Location: Corner of EDSA and White Plains Avenue in Barangay Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City Designer: Eduardo Castillo Date built: 1993 The monument is about 0.89 kilometers from the EDSA Shrine. I think it’s a great monument to represent the People Power Revolution or EDSA Revolution in 1986. People Power Monument 19. Architecture in the Philippines 20. Prehistory Period • For 2,000 years the mountainous province of Ifugao have been carefully cultivated with terraced fields. • The structures’ original builders used stone and mud walls to carefully carve and construct terraces that could hold flooded pond fields for the cultivation of rice. • They also established a system to water these plots by harvesting water from mountain-top forests. These engineering feats were done by hand as was the farming itself. 21. Prehistory Period • Maintenance of the rice terraces reflects a primarily cooperative approach of the whole community. 22. Classical Period • Invention of various tools allowed for the fabrication of the events during the People Power Revolution and its peaceful outcome. The People Power Revolution (also called the EDSA Revolution of 1986) was a series of nonviolent demonstrations joined by over two million Filipino civilians including several political, military and religious personalities on February 22-25, 1986. 23. Classical Period • The Bahay Kubo is the Filipino word for Nipa huts, they were the native houses of the indigenous people of the Philippines before the Spaniards arrived. • They are still used today, especially in rural areas. • Different architectural designs are present among the different ethnolingucist groups in the country. 24. Classical Period • With the arrival of Indonesian and Muslim scholars from nearby Indonesia, the native Filipinos were introduced to the concept of the Kota or fort. • The Muslim Filipinos of the south built strong fortresses called kota or moong to protect their communities. • These kotas were usually made of stone and bamboo or other light materials and surrounded by trench networks. • Many of these forts were also destroyed by American expeditions, as a result, very very few kotas still stand to this day. 25. Classical Period • The existing torogans were built by the community and the slaves for the King in 1800s. • The windows of torogan are slits and richly framed in wood panels with okir designs located in front of the house. • The distinct high gable roof of the torogan, thin at the apex and gracefully flaring out to the eaves, sits on a huge structure enclosed by slabs of timber and lifted more than two meters above the ground by a huge trunk of a tree that was set on a rock. • The house was built to sway during earthquakes. Twenty-five post of huge tree trunks were not buried but are freestanding. 26. Classical Period • With the arrival of Islam in Mindanao, Mosques, the masjid was extensively built, like the Sheik Karimal Makdum Mosque in Simunul, Tawi-Tawi, which was built in 1380. • During the establishment of the Sultanate of Sulu, a wooden palace was built for the Sultans which had the name Astana Darul Jambangan which has been destroyed by a typhoon in 1912. • A replica of the royal palace was rebuilt as an attraction in Mt. Bayug Eco-Cultural Park in the town of Talipao, Sulu. 27. Spanish Colonial Period • The arrival of the Spaniards in 1571 brought in European colonial architecture to the Philippines. • Since the Spaniards brought Christianity to the islands, they created the need to establish religious structures to support the growing number of religious organizations. • Some of the best preserved colonial churches in the country are found in the Ilocos Region, as well as those in the provinces of Laguna, Batangas, Cebu and Bohol. 28. 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By the 1980s the country’s architectural idiom was swept by the tide of Post Modernism, a harkening back of some sort to classical architecture. • Today, architecture in the Philippines continue to be vibrant and with the country opening up to the world, more first rate architecture is pouring in. 37. Modern Period • The Cultural Center of the Philippines Complex is home to the National Theater (Tanghalang Pambansal). • The theater is the centerpiece of the 77 hectare (190 acres) arts and culture complex located along Roxas Boulevard in Manila. Designed by Leandro V. Locsin, the construction of the National Theater began in 1966 and was completed in 1969. • The theater is a primary example of the architect’s signature style known as the floating volume, a trait can be seen in structures indigenous to the Philippines such as the nipa hut. It houses three performing arts venues, one theater for film screenings, galleries, a museum and the center’s library and archives. 38. 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The earliest paintings were Church frescoes, religious imagery from Biblical sources, as well as engravings, sculptures and lithographs featuring Christian icons and European nobility. Photo: An 18th century painting of the Pueblo de Santa Ana in Manila Other artists such as Fernando Zobel used realistic and abstract on his work. It housed the remains of José Rizal, a Filipino nationalist, novelist, poet, journalist, ophthalmologist, and a national hero. He is an icon of bravery and pride of the Filipinos. In fact, his image is the central figure in the seal of the Philippine National Police and the Bureau of Fire Protection. The monument also reminds us the fulfillment of MacArthur’s iconic words and promise “I shall return”. The monument or shrine of Magellan is just a few steps from the statue of Lapu-Lapu. The architecture of the Philippines (Filipino: Arkitekturang Pilipino) is a reflection of the country’s historical and cultural heritage. 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