



Republic of the Philippines
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Misamis Street, Bago-Bantay, Quezon City

UNIFIED SUPPLEMENTARY LEARNING MATERIALS (USLeM)



MAPEH - ARTS 9

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EXPECTATION

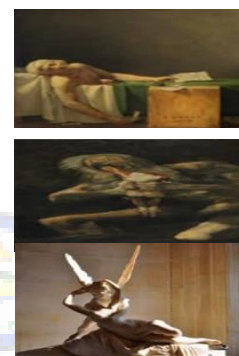
You will learn about Neo-Classical and Romantic artworks in this learning material. In the style of paintings, sculpture, and architecture, their influences are extremely evident. The characteristics and features of the said time are expressed by these artworks. You will be able to focus on and extract the mood, concept or message that emanates from selected artworks as you proceed with this lesson.

Learning Objective: Reflects on and derive the mood, idea, or message from selected artworks.
[A9EL-IIIb-1]

PREASSESSMENT:

DIRECTIONS: Study the pictures and try analyzing it. Write the letter of the correct answer on the space provided that describes best.

1. _____
a. painting of the murdered French revolutionary leader
b. painting depicting a man in his decadent coronation costume.
2. _____
a. portrait showing the mentally disabled has a hypnotic power
b. depicting the Greek myth who fears that he would be overthrown by one of his children, so he ate them.
3. _____
a. symbolical burial of the past to allow society to be reborn
b. sculpture portraying the relationship of Psyche and Cupid.



Looking Back

DIRECTIONS: Arrange the letters on the right by understanding the description on the left.

1. He was the influential French painter of Neoclassicism period
2. He was best known for his social art which aimed to inspire and capture the interest of a broad public
3. He was the most famous animal sculptor of all time

VIDDA OUISL QUESJAC

DERU FRANCOIS

YEBAR LOUIS TOINEAN

LESSON PROPER

ARTS OF THE NEO-CLASSIC AND ROMANTIC PERIOD

Neoclassicism 1760 -1850

Paintings, the classical and culture of ancient Greece and Rome inspired the Western movement, which restored rational portrayals that promoted order and moderation. Decorative arts in which emotions are conveyed in tones of color and transmitted by political, enjoyment, spiritual environment, and aesthetics.

Sculpture, the era of public sculpture of the great ages that focuses on Roman style and mimicry. Popular works of art depict and represent themes of sexual pleasure, mythology, and religion. **Architecture**, in the Architectural design in its purest form focuses on applying classical elements to create palazzos and villas. A continuous column line (peristyle) was presented termed as crowning.

Romanticism 1800 -1810

Paintings, two types of visual art: portrait and landscape. One gave more focus to feelings, acts, excitement, and dramatic compositions, while the other was a highly informative, realistic, impressionistic, romantic, and idealized romantic adoration of nature. **Sculpture**, artworks is divided into two categories: HUMAN and NATURAL. HUMAN depicts human beings, while NATURAL depicts nature. Neo-Gothic or Victorian Gothic **architecture**, an architectural trend featuring castellation and imitation of medieval castles that began in the late 1740s. This architectural style was built for churches and the typical material used was civic houses, bricks and stones.

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ACTIVITY

Exercise 1. Think of a memorable day in your life that brought a huge change. Draw and try to infuse the MOOD, IDEA and MESSAGE in your artwork. **Materials:** Oslo Paper & coloring materials

Reflection Question: Were you able to obtain the MOOD, IDEA and MESSAGE that relates to Arts of Neoclassical and Romantic periods?

CRITERIA	5	4	3	2
QUALITY OF ARTWORK	All instructions were followed correctly	1-2 instructions were not followed correctly	3-4 instructions were not followed correctly	Most of the instructions were not followed correctly
VISUAL IMPACT	Artworks convey the idea and dimensions of landscape	Artwork mostly convey the idea and dimensions of landscape	Artwork somehow convey the idea and dimensions of landscape	Artwork did not orderly conveys the idea and dimensions of landscape

DESCRIPTIVE RATING	SCORE/POINTS
Excellent	18-20
Very Good	15-17
Good	11-13
Fair	9-10







GENERALIZATION

Art forms of the Neoclassical period were produced in the late 18th century. These artworks are influenced by ancient Greece and ancient Rome. Neoclassic style is highly visible in paintings, sculptures, and architecture of the 18th century. Romanticism highly contrasts Neoclassicism. It is a reaction to the classical and contemplative nature of classical pieces. It seeks modernism and expresses emotion through art. Gothic revival or Victorian gothic architectural movement began in the late 1740s in England. It became widely used for churches and civic buildings throughout the West, especially in Great Britain and the United States.

EVALUATION

Evaluate the given artworks and answer the following.

- How do the artists convey their ideas in these art works?
- What can you say about the Architecture of the mentioned periods?

ARTWORK	NEOCLASSICISM	ROMANTICISM
PAINTING	 OATH OF HORATII	 LIBERTY LEADING THE PEOPLE
SCULPTURE	 PSYCHE AWAKENED BY CUPID'S KISS	 LOVERS' STATUE
ARCHITECTURE	 PANTHEON	 WESTMINSTER PALACE

PAINTING: _____

SCULPTURE: _____

ARCHITECTURE: _____