

I. Defining Contemporary Art

- **Definition:** Art produced at the present time (present-day art).
- **Nature:** It is a statement made by artists about life, thoughts, ideas, and beliefs that define human life in the 21st century.
- **Influences:** Contemporary artists are heavily affected by social innovations and changes.
- **Elements of Contemporary Art:**
 - **Appropriation:** Using pre-existing objects or images with little transformation.
 - **Hybridity:** Mixing unlikely materials (e.g., painting using coffee).
 - **Performance:** A collaborative form using live performers to present an experience to an audience (e.g., a Flash Mob).
 - **Technology:** Usage of digital or mechanical innovations (e.g., Kinetic raindrops).

II. Philippine Art History & Traditional Arts

- **Historical Traditions:**
 - **Pre-Colonial:** Featured varied musical cultures and weaving (e.g., Malong, Manunggul Jar—though the jar is specifically pre-colonial/neolithic).
 - **Spanish Colonial:** Introduction of religious art and Western architecture (e.g., Metropolitan Cathedral).
- **Visual Arts Masterpieces:**
 - **Spoliarium (Juan Luna):** Features the corpses of fallen gladiators.
 - **Cinco Marias (Federico Aguilar Alcuaz):** An example of Philippine Contemporary Art.
 - **Oblation (Guillermo Tolentino):** Located at UP Quezon City.

- **Weaving: Magdalena Gamayo (Pinili, Ilocos Norte) is a master weaver.**

III. Regional Arts & Geography

- **Mindanao Artworks: Includes Salaam (Peace), Singkil (dance), and Buyayang (dance/song).**
- **Geographic Landmarks:**
 - **Ifugao: Rice Terraces.**
 - **Bohol: Chocolate Hills.**
 - **Cebu: Lapu-Lapu Shrine.**
 - **Batangas: Monte Maria Shrine (believed to protect against calamities).**

IV. Music and Instruments

- **Ethnic/Traditional Instruments:**
 - **Gangsa: Flat gong used in Cordillera (Luzon) and Mindanao.**
 - **Tongatong: Bamboo percussion from the Kalinga people used for house blessings.**
 - **Solibao: Made of wood and pigskin (percussion).**
 - **Kulintang: Set of graduated gongs.**
- **Musical Groups: Rondalla is an ensemble of mandolin/string instruments (Bandurria, Laud, etc.).**
- **Surviving Arts: OPM (Original Pilipino Music) is a surviving contemporary art form, unlike some older traditional forms that are fading.**

V. Dance and Festivals

- **Tinikling: Involves two performers hitting bamboo poles to beat, tap, and slide on the ground.**
- **Religious Festivals:**
 - **Sinulog (Cebu): Honors the Sto. Niño.**
 - **Subli (Batangas): Honors the Sto. Niño.**

- **Ati-Atihan (Aklan): Dramatizes the Christianization of Panay.**
- **Pahiyas (Quezon): Celebration of a bountiful harvest.**
- **Moriones (Marinduque): Participants wear masks depicting Roman Soldiers.**

VI. Institutional Awards & Recognition

- **GAMABA (Gawad sa Manlilikhang Bayan):**
 - **Established by RA 7355.**
 - **Honors traditional/folk artists to ensure the transfer of skills to the community.**
 - **Uwang Ahadas: Yakan musician awardee for preserving Yakan instruments.**
 - **Samaon Sulaiman: Famous musician from Maguindanao.**
- **Order of National Artists (ONA):**
 - **Highest recognition for Filipinos who contributed significantly to Philippine Arts.**
 - **Criteria: Must be a Filipino citizen, contributed to nationhood, and pioneered creative expressions. Making "millions of pesos" is NOT a criterion.**
- **Cultural Center of the Philippines (CCP): Provides a showcase for Filipino arts collections and promotes cultural excellence.**

VII. Classifications of Art

- **Industrial Art: Changing raw materials into products like shell craft or pottery.**
- **Practical Art: Art intended for practical use (pottery, baskets).**
- **Civic Art: Art used in urban planning and city landscapes.**
- **Commercial Art: Used for business propaganda, billboards, and advertisements.**
- **Fishery Art: Examples include the Bubo (fish trap) of the Ilocos Region.**

