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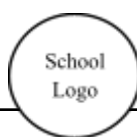
Bansang Makabata



Batang Makabansa



BAGONG PILIPINAS



School
Logo

Name of School:		Quarter:	4th Quarter
Grade Level & Section:	Grade 7	Week:	Week 5 Day 3
Subject:	MAPEH	Date and Time:	
Topic:		Teacher:	

I. CONTENT, STANDARDS AND LEARNING COMPETENCIES		ANNOTATIONS
A. CONTENT STANDARDS	The learners demonstrate understanding of the interrelationships among integrative Music and Arts of the Philippines and selected Southeast Asian countries.	
B. PERFORMANCE STANDARDS	The learners integrate their informed understanding of the customs and traditions of the Philippines and selected Southeast Asian countries using relevant conventional, contemporary, and/or emerging concepts, processes, and/or practices in Music and Arts.	
C. LEARNING COMPETENCIES	Learning Competencies A. Discuss the influence of traditional concepts, principles, beliefs, traditions, and/or ideas on contemporary performing and visual art forms.	
D. LEARNING OBJECTIVES	Learning Objectives In particular, the students should be able to: • Compare and contrast different art forms/festivals across Southeast Asia based on their characteristics. • Explain how these art forms/festivals reflect the values, beliefs, and traditions of Southeast Asian societies.	

I. CONTENT

Theme: “Integrative Creative Works of Selected Philippine/ Southeast Asian Music and Arts”

II. LEARNING RESOURCES

A. REFERENCES

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B. OTHER LEARNING RESOURCES	
III. TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCEDURE	
BEFORE/PRE-LESSON PROPER	
ACTIVATING PRIOR KNOWLEDGE	Short Review Shadow puppetry is a traditional Southeast Asian art form that combines storytelling, music, and intricate puppet designs. Two notable examples are Carillo from the Philippines and Wayang Kulit from Indonesia. Carillo (also known as "Shadow Play" in the Philippines) was introduced during the Spanish colonial period. It uses cardboard cutouts to depict characters, projected onto a white screen with a light source. Often performed in rural areas, Carillo tells folk stories, religious narratives, and moral lessons. Wayang Kulit, on the other hand, is a highly developed shadow puppet theater in Indonesia, particularly in Java and Bali. Made from intricately carved and painted leather, Wayang Kulit puppets are controlled by a dalang (puppet master) who also narrates the story. Accompanied by a gamelan orchestra, performances often depict Hindu epics like the Ramayana and Mahabharata or Javanese legends.

	Both art forms highlight Southeast Asia's deep cultural heritage and storytelling traditions, blending artistry, mythology, and performance into a unique theatrical experience.	
LESSON PURPOSE/INTENTION	Lesson Purpose This lesson aims to introduce to the rich cultural heritage of Southeast Asia by exploring two significant festivals: Sinulog Festival from the Philippines and Thingyan Festival from Myanmar. By the end of the lesson, will be able to: 1. Identify the origins, meanings, and traditions associated with the Sinulog Festival and Thingyan Festival. 2. Describe the artistic and cultural expressions found in these festivals, including dance, music, costumes, and visual arts. 3. Compare the similarities and differences between Sinulog and Thingyan in terms of purpose, rituals, and celebrations. 4. Appreciate the role of festivals in preserving and promoting Southeast Asian identity, unity, and spirituality. 5. Reflect on how festivals contribute to social and cultural cohesion in different communities. This lesson encourages to develop a deeper understanding and appreciation of Southeast Asia's vibrant performing and visual arts through festival celebrations.	

LESSON LANGUAGE PRACTICE	Unlocking Content Vocabulary Here are key vocabulary words related to the Sinulog Festival (Philippines) and Thingyan Festival (Myanmar) to help students understand the lesson better: Sinulog Festival (Philippines) 1. Sinulog – A famous cultural and religious festival in the Philippines honoring the Santo Niño (Child Jesus). 2. Santo Niño – A revered religious image of the Child Jesus, central to the Sinulog Festival. 3. Procession – A religious parade where devotees walk to honor the Santo Niño. 4. Street Dance – A vibrant performance featuring synchronized movements and colorful costumes. 5. Festival Queen – The lead dancer who represents the Santo Niño in the Sinulog street parade. 6. Drumbeats – Rhythmic sounds that accompany the Sinulog dance, creating an energetic atmosphere. 7. Cebu City – The main location where the Sinulog Festival is celebrated annually. 8. "Pit Señor!" – A common chant during Sinulog, meaning "Hail, Señor Santo Niño!" 9. Devotion – A strong religious faith expressed through prayers, dances, and celebrations.	

	10. Tribal Costumes – Traditional outfits worn by performers, often featuring bright colors and elaborate designs. Thingyan Festival (Myanmar) 1. Thingyan – The Burmese New Year Water Festival, celebrated with water-throwing and prayers. 2. Buddhist New Year – The religious occasion that marks the start of the new year in Myanmar. 3. Water Splashing – A key tradition where people throw water to cleanse sins and welcome the new year. 4. Pandals – Temporary stages where people gather to enjoy traditional performances and music. 5. Almsgiving – The act of offering food and donations to monks as a sign of goodwill. 6. Nat Pwe – Traditional Burmese dance and theater performances during the festival. 7. Thanaka – A natural paste used on the face for cooling and sun protection, often worn during Thingyan. 8. Mingalabar – A common Burmese greeting used during celebrations, meaning "blessings" or "hello." 9. Parade – A lively procession featuring floats, dancers, and musicians. 10. Good Deeds – Acts of kindness, such as releasing fish or	
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	feeding the poor, done to start the new year positively. These vocabulary words will help students grasp the significance of these festivals and their role in Southeast Asian culture and tradition.	
DURING/LESSON PROPER		
READING THE KEY IDEA/STEM	While both the Sinulog Festival in the Philippines and Thingyan Festival in Myanmar are vibrant celebrations with festive elements like dancing and parades, their core focus differs significantly: Sinulog is primarily a religious celebration honoring the Child Jesus (Santo Niño), while Thingyan is a secular New Year festival centered around water-pouring rituals signifying cleansing and renewal; making religion the key similarity and cultural context the primary difference between the two festivals. Similarities: ● Festive Atmosphere: Both festivals feature lively music, colorful costumes, street dancing, and large crowds participating in celebrations. ● Community Gathering: Both festivals serve as a time for communities to come together, reconnect, and celebrate. ● Ritualistic Elements:	

	While the rituals differ, both festivals incorporate symbolic actions as part of the celebrations. Differences: • Religious Focus: Sinulog is deeply rooted in Christianity, with the Santo Niño statue as the central figure, while Thingyan has no specific religious association. • Water Rituals: Thingyan is prominently known for its water-pouring tradition, where people playfully splash water on each other, symbolizing cleansing and new beginnings, while the Sinulog Festival does not have such a prominent water-based ritual. • Timing: Sinulog is celebrated in January, coinciding with the feast of the Santo Niño, whereas Thingyan takes place in mid-April according to the Burmese calendar, marking the Myanmar New Year. Key points to remember: • Sinulog: Celebrates the arrival of Christianity in the Philippines, centered around the Santo Niño statue. • Thingyan: Celebrates the Myanmar New Year, marked by water-pouring rituals signifying renewal.	
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DEVELOPING and DEEPENING UNDERSTANDING OF THE KEY IDEA/STEM	B. Dancing Shadows: Exploring Carillo and Wayang Kulit, the Captivating Shadow Puppetry of Southeast Asia Across the vibrant tapestry of Southeast Asian art forms, shadow puppetry weaves a mesmerizing spell. In the Philippines, the art is known as Carillo, while in Indonesia, it takes the name Wayang Kulit. Both traditions share a deep-rooted history and cultural significance, yet their nuances and styles offer unique windows into the diverse artistic expressions of their respective regions. Carillo: Hailing from the Ilocos region, Carillo features intricately carved puppets made from translucent animal horn, usually carabao (water buffalo) horns. The figures are painted with vibrant colors and intricate designs, often depicting epic tales like the "Biag ni Lam-ang" (Life of Lam-ang). Performances take place behind a white cloth screen, illuminated by an oil lamp or candlelight, casting the puppets' magnified shadows onto the screen. This creates a mesmerizing interplay of light and darkness, where the puppets seem to come alive with dramatic gestures and narration by the "magdalita" (manipulator). Wayang Kulit: In Indonesia, Wayang Kulit encompasses diverse regional styles, each with its own distinct characteristics. The puppets are typically crafted from buffalo hide, intricately cut and painted with	• Carillo https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=njRk9BV02qc
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	elaborate patterns and ornaments. Performances involve a "dalang" (puppeteer) manipulating the figures behind a white screen, accompanied by musical instruments like the gamelan orchestra. Stories range from Hindu epics like the Ramayana and Mahabharata to local folktales and legends, captivating audiences with their intricate narratives and cultural symbolism.	
AFTER AFTER/POST-LESSON		
MAKING GENERALIZATIONS AND ABSTRACTIONS	Worksheet Synthesis/Extended What you have learned In a one sheet of paper write something you understand about the lesson we discussed today.	
EVALUATING LEARNING	Direction: Read each question carefully and choose the correct answer. Encircle the letter of the correct answer. - What is the main purpose of the Sinulog Festival in the Philippines? - To celebrate the New Year - To honor the Santo Niño (Child Jesus) - To welcome the harvest season - To commemorate national independence - The Sinulog Festival is famous for its: - Water splashing tradition - Religious fasting - Grand street dance	Answers: b) To honor the Santo Niño (Child Jesus) c) Grand street dance performances b) Cebu City b) The movement of ocean waves b) "Pit Señor!" c) Myanmar b) Throwing water at people b) A fresh start and cleansing of sins

	performances d) Kite flying competition 3. Which city in the Philippines is best known for celebrating the Sinulog Festival? a) Davao City b) Cebu City c) Baguio City d) Manila 4. The Sinulog dance is inspired by: a) Tribal warriors b) The movement of ocean waves c) The steps of a marching band d) The fluttering of butterfly wings 5. Which of the following is a common chant during the Sinulog Festival? a) "Mingalabar!" b) "Pit Señor!" c) "Mabuhay!" d) "Sawadee Kha!" 6. The Thingyan Festival is celebrated in which country? a) Vietnam b) Thailand c) Myanmar d) Cambodia 7. What is the main activity during the Thingyan Festival? a) Flying lanterns b) Throwing water at people c) Performing lion dances d) Holding a flower parade	9. a) Offer food to monks and perform good deeds 10. b) "Mingalabar!"
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	8. The water-splashing tradition of the Thingyan Festival symbolizes: a) Showing love and affection b) A fresh start and cleansing of sins c) Wishing for a good harvest d) Celebrating a royal birthday 9. During Thingyan, it is common for people to: a) Offer food to monks and perform good deeds b) Light candles and release paper boats into the river c) Paint their faces with vibrant colors d) Dance with giant dragon puppets 10. What greeting is commonly used during the Thingyan Festival? a) "Pit Señor!" b) "Mingalabar!" c) "Namaste!" d) "Aloha!"	
ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR APPLICATION OR REMEDIATION (IF APPLICABLE)		
REMARKS		
REFLECTION		

Prepared by:

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