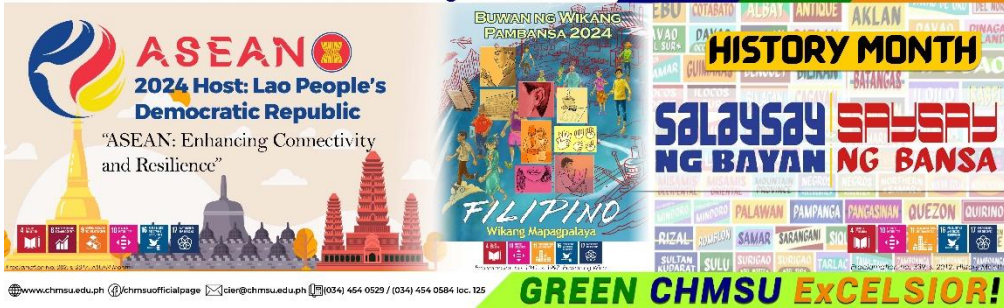




Carlos Hilado Memorial State University CHMSU Messenger

Stay Connected. Get Engaged. Be Animated.

Carlos Hilado Memorial State University
Alijis Campus • Binalbagan Campus • Fortune Towne Campus • Talisay (Main) Campus
Themes for the Month of August



All deans, department chairs, and faculty members are enjoined to initiate and integrate the said themes in course lessons and activities. Office heads are likewise encouraged to help promote the theme in their offices.

The Week Ahead

Date	Time	Activity/ Event	In-charge	Audience/ Participants	Location/ Venue
Aug 5-6, 12-13, and 19-20	9:00-10:00am and 2:00pm-3:00pm	Advanced Education Programs applications for the Academic Year 2024-2025.	Advanced Education Programs	Advance Education Programs applicants	AVR Talisay (Main) Campus
Aug 5-10	8:00am-5:00pm	6th RIPPLES Training Camp	CIER, OSAS, FSG	Student leaders and guests from the four campuses	Talisay (Main) Campus
Aug 12	8:00am-12:00nn	Technical Writing	Extension and Community Services	TBA	Gymnasium, Talisay (Main) Campus
Aug 16	8:00am-5:00pm	Oathtaking ceremony of the newly appointed officers	OSAS	Newly appointed officers	Alijis Campus



day Fire Brigade Seminar at the Audio-Visual Room, Talisay (Main) Campus on July 29 – 31, 2024.

- The Career and Job Placement Office, together with the Office for Student Affairs and Services, College of Engineering, and College of Industrial Technology held an Open Recruitment for its Technical Internship Program in collaboration with Kyoto Jinzai Kyodo Kenshu Company based in Japan led by Yoshikazu Morishita, Daiki Tabuchi, Norihiro Takagi, Ailen Tibus, and Ma. Jemina Matillano on July 29, 2024,

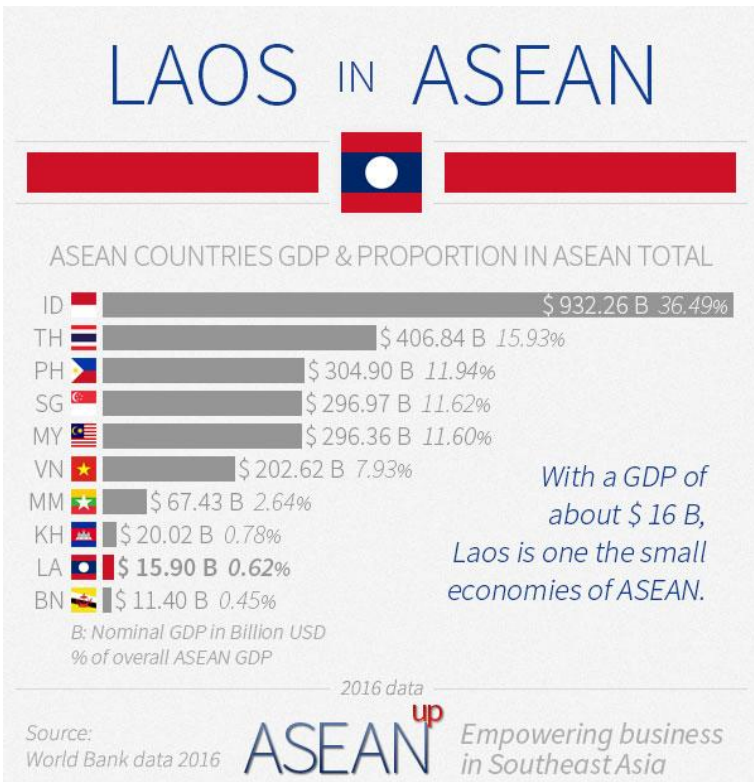
Highlights of the Week

- In observance of the National Disaster Risk and Resilience Month, the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office, in collaboration with the Bureau of Fire Protection Talisay City organized a three-



at the Function Hall, Talisay (Main) Campus.

- The Office for Student Affairs and the University of Student Government Talisay Campus welcomed the Paulinian Student Government of the St. Paul University Dumaguete for a benchmarking activity on July 30, 2024, at the Talisay (Main) Campus.
- Ma. Chariz Demapula successfully turned over the management of the OSA to Mila Ethel De los Reyes at the CHMSU-Fortune Towne campus on July 31, 2024, with the office relocated to a new office at the RH Building.
- The Office of the Vice President for Academic Affairs organized a two-day Seminar-Workshop on Pathways to Sustainability: Understanding the SDGs and their Indicators on August 1-2, 2024, at Palmas Del Mar Resort, Bacolod City.



THE TIMELINE OF THE PHILIPPINE ART HISTORY

CALABARCITIZENS 12-Niobium B

FAUNI • PUJANTE • HERMOSO • TAMAYO • BELGICA • GUEVARA

Early Filipinos started to discover their true identity. With the Philippines' diverse cultures, forms of art were created based on their geographical location, hence the significant difference of the northern region and the southern region: colors, designs, and materials. Native Filipinos also had high respect for the natural world, they imitated wildlife movements like birds, monkeys, and waves.

13th CENTURY ISLAMIC PERIOD

Ferdinand Magellan, a Spanish explorer, discovered the Philippines on March 16, 1521. His team attempted to conquer the islands but was then killed by Lapu-Lapu. The colonizers and friars used art to propagate the Catholic faith in beautiful images. A Filipino artist named Damian Domingo became the Father of Filipino painting. In 1821, he established the first art school in the Philippines called Academia de Dibujo y Pintura.

1898-1900 AMERICAN PERIOD

Restrictions were set on art when the Japanese took over. They keenly observed the art done & anything/anyone rebellious in nature was subjected to torture or even death. This suffocated the artistic creativity of our artists. The Japanese wanted to propagate the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to create what rejects western traditions. The only freedom our artists got was to genre paintings that show peace between Japan and the Philippines or scenes of war that was romanticized despite the tragedy it was.

1945-1970 POST-WAR PERIOD

21st-century art mirrors modern culture, offering the society a platform to reflect current ideas and the familiar. Contemporary works are an experimentation of a dynamic combination of unconventional materials, methods, concepts, and subjects. Artists play a significant role in exhibiting the Philippine history, identity, and present-day issues to the Filipino audience.

PRE-1300 AD ETHNIC PERIOD

Traders and missionaries teach the ways of Islam, starting with Sulu in Mindanao. When Sayyid Abubakar of Arabia married Princess Piramisuli, Islam flourished in parts of Mindanao. Art was greatly influenced by faith, styled by geometric designs and patterns. Islamic influence is predominantly found in their architecture, artworks, and clothing: mihrab and qibla walls (oriented towards Mecca) symbolizing the unity of the Islamic community; mosques (and Islamic art in general) also avoid human figures since figural representation should not be used for worship.

1521-1898 SPANISH PERIOD

Succeeding three centuries of Spanish rule, the Americans came. They conquered the Filipinos through education and governance. Fabian de la Rosa was the first painter of note for the 20th century, noted for his realistic art in subdued colors. Modernism began in the 1980s brought by the Filipinos who studied abroad. In 1928, Victorio Edades went back from the United States to the Philippines and changed the art scene. His show at the Philippine Columbian Club shocked the public as his painting style differed from other famous artists. He is now known as the Father of Philippine Modern Art.

1941-1950 JAPANESE PERIOD

The Post-War Period flourished the Philippine Literature. The Philippines gained independence from the Japanese and Americans. This era was also known as the "Recovering Era" whence Filipino Literature was given a break and transitioned from American style to modern style. The post-war events heavily influenced new literary themes with its new symbolism and new communication modes. This was the time that Filipinos learned to express themselves more confidently.

1970 → PRESENT CONTEMPORARY PERIOD