

Arts During the Japanese Occupation of the Philippines

Arts History · Practice Test · 21 Questions

1. What period does the Japanese Occupation Arts refer to in the Philippines?

- A) 1930-1940
- B) 1942-1945
- C) 1946-1950
- D) 1951-1960

2. What were some of the hardships experienced by Filipinos during the Japanese Occupation?

- A) Abundant resources and freedom
- B) Peace and prosperity
- C) Fear, poverty, hunger, and violence
- D) Technological advancements

3. What kind of art forms were stopped due to strict control and limited freedom?

- A) Filipino-influenced styles
- B) Japanese-influenced styles
- C) American-influenced forms of art
- D) Traditional folk art

4. What styles were Filipinos encouraged to use instead of American-influenced art forms?

- A) European and American styles
- B) Filipino and Japanese-influenced styles
- C) Only traditional Filipino styles
- D) Modern abstract styles

5. Which of the following was NOT a theme expressed by Filipino artists during the Occupation?

- A) Love for country
- B) Hope and resilience
- C) Daily life and rural culture
- D) Criticism of Japanese rule

6. How did art serve Filipinos during the wartime?

- A) As a primary source of income
- B) As a way to survive emotionally and express identity
- C) As a tool for propaganda against the Japanese
- D) As a means to escape the country

7. What types of short poems were Filipino poets encouraged to write during the Japanese Occupation?

- A) Sonnet and ballad
- B) Haiku and tanaga
- C) Limerick and ode
- D) Epic and free verse

8. What Filipino traditional poetry style was encouraged for writing during the war?

- A) Diona
- B) Ambahan
- C) Tanaga
- D) Awit

9. What were common themes in haiku and tanaga written during the war?

- A) Urban life and technology
- B) Nature, patriotism, and emotions during war
- C) Political satire and social commentary
- D) Mythology and folklore

10. Who is mentioned as a writer of wartime poems like haiku and tanaga?

- A) Narciso G. Reyes
- B) Francisco Soc Rodrigo
- C) Liwayway Arceo
- D) Constancio de Guzman

11. What was the famous short story that showed a Filipino's love for his homeland during this period?

- A) Bayan Ko
- B) Sa Pula, Sa Puti
- C) Planting Rice
- D) Lupang Tinubuan

12. Which writer is credited with the short story 'Lupang Tinubuan'?

- A) Liwayway Arceo
- B) Fernando Amorsolo
- C) Narciso G. Reyes
- D) Guillermo Tolentino

13. What themes did the short story 'Lupang Tinubuan' highlight?

- A) Foreign invasion and conquest
- B) Patriotism, Filipino values, and identity
- C) The struggles of city life
- D) The impact of modern technology

14. What type of play became popular during the Japanese period, showing social issues and Filipino culture?

- A) Musical
- B) Tragedy
- C) One-act play
- D) Opera

15. What is the title of the popular one-act play mentioned?

- A) Lupang Tinubuan
- B) Sa Pula, Sa Puti
- C) Bayan Ko
- D) The Oblation

16. Who is the playwright of 'Sa Pula, Sa Puti'?

- A) Narciso G. Reyes
- B) Francisco Soc Rodrigo
- C) Constancio de Guzman
- D) Jose Corazon de Jesus

17. What patriotic song became a symbol of resistance and love for the Philippines during the Occupation?

- A) Noli Me Tangere
- B) Bayan Ko
- C) Ang Bayan Ko
- D) Filipinas

18. Which composer is associated with the song 'Bayan Ko'?

- A) Jose Corazon de Jesus
- B) Constancio de Guzman
- C) Narciso G. Reyes
- D) Francisco Soc Rodrigo

19. Who wrote the lyrics for 'Bayan Ko'?

- A) Constancio de Guzman
- B) Jose Corazon de Jesus
- C) Liwayway Arceo
- D) Fernando Amorsolo

20. What did paintings during the Japanese Occupation often depict, despite the war?

- A) Battle scenes
- B) Urban decay
- C) Peaceful rural life like farming
- D) Portraits of Japanese soldiers

21. Whose works became the most famous visual representation of Filipino life during this time, particularly rural paintings?

- A) Guillermo Tolentino
- B) Fernando Amorsolo
- C) Narciso G. Reyes
- D) Constancio de Guzman