

Filipino Arts During the Japanese Occupation

Arts · Answer Key · 20 Questions

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

- A) 1940-1941
- B) 1942-1945**
- C) 1946-1948
- D) 1939-1941

2. What were some of the prevalent experiences of Filipinos during the Japanese Occupation?

- A) Prosperity and freedom
- B) Peace and celebration
- C) Fear, poverty, hunger, and violence**
- D) Abundant resources and leisure

3. What types of art forms were discouraged during the Japanese Occupation due to strict control?

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

4. What styles were Filipinos encouraged to use in their art during the occupation?

- A) American and Spanish
- B) Filipino and Japanese-influenced**
- C) Chinese and Korean
- D) European and American

5. Which of the following themes were expressed in Filipino art despite the hardships?

- A) Critique of Japanese culture
- B) Celebration of foreign rule
- C) Love for country, hope, and resilience**
- D) Focus on industrial development

6. How did art function for Filipinos during the wartime occupation?

- A) As a tool for propaganda
- B) As a means of emotional survival and identity expression**
- C) As a way to forget the war
- D) As a way to gain favor with the occupiers

7. What short poem forms were Filipino poets encouraged to write during the Japanese Occupation?

- A) Sonnets and epics
- B) Haiku and tanaga**
- C) Ballads and limericks
- D) Odes and elegies

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

- A) Urban life and technology
- B) Nature, patriotism, and emotions during war**
- C) Historical events before the occupation
- D) Abstract concepts and philosophy

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

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

10. What was the subject of a short story by Narciso G. Reyes, highlighting Filipino values?

- A) A journey to a foreign land
- B) A Filipino's love for his homeland**
- C) The struggles of city life
- D) A historical battle

11. What is the title of the short story by Narciso G. Reyes that emphasizes patriotism and identity?

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

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

- A) A musical
- B) A one-act play**
- C) A tragedy
- D) A comedy

13. Who is the playwright of the one-act play 'Sa Pula, Sa Puti'?

A) Constancio de Guzman

B) Francisco Soc Rodrigo

C) Jose Corazon de Jesus

D) Fernando Amorsolo

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

A) Lupang Tinubuan

B) Planting Rice

C) Bayan Ko

D) Sa Pula, Sa Puti

15. Who composed the music for 'Bayan Ko', a popular patriotic song?

A) Jose Corazon de Jesus

B) Francisco Soc Rodrigo

C) Constancio de Guzman

D) Narciso G. Reyes

16. Who wrote the lyrics for the patriotic song 'Bayan Ko'?

A) Constancio de Guzman

B) Jose Corazon de Jesus

C) Fernando Amorsolo

D) Liwayway Arceo

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

A) Scenes of battle

B) Urban landscapes

C) Peaceful rural life like farming

D) Portraits of Japanese officials

18. Which artist's works became the most famous visual representation of Filipino life during the occupation?

A) Guillermo Tolentino

B) Francisco Soc Rodrigo

C) Fernando Amorsolo

D) Narciso G. Reyes

19. What is the title of Fernando Amorsolo's wartime rural paintings mentioned in the text?

- A) The Oblation
- B) Lupang Tinubuan
- C) Planting Rice**
- D) Bayan Ko

20. What did the sculpture 'The Oblation' symbolize?

- A) Wealth and prosperity
- B) Self-sacrifice and patriotism**
- C) Everyday labor
- D) National unity