

Filipino Arts During the Japanese Occupation

Arts · Practice Test · 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