



**BUILD
YOUR
OWN
DIORAMA**



TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABOUT AYALA MUSEUM	1
PARENT/TEACHER'S GUIDE	2
KIDS' STUDY GUIDE	5
PRINTABLES	8
INSTRUCTIONS	9
DIORAMA ACTIVITY SHEETS	10
REFERENCES	12

Ayala MUSEUM

The Ayala Museum is an art and history museum located in the heart of the Makati Central Business District, Philippines.

The museum began as a vision of the artist Fernando Zobel in the 1950s. He dreamed of a museum dedicated to Philippine history. In 1967, a museum of Philippine history and iconography was established. Later, in 1974, 60 hand-carved dioramas showing milestones of Philippine history were completed. This project was led by Carlos Quirino, Ayala Museum's first director, who later on became an awardee of the National Artist for Historical Literature in 1997. To this day, many Filipinos visit the Ayala Museum to enjoy and learn from the dioramas. (Did you know you can also visit the dioramas online via Google Arts & Culture? Simply search "Google Arts and Culture: Ayala Museum" to find out more!)

Apart from the dioramas, scale models of various ships that plied Philippine waters throughout history were also built. From pre-colonial boats, Chinese junks to Spanish galleons, these maritime vessels show a long history of trade, migration, and conquest in our archipelago.

Coming into the 21st century, the Ayala Museum's collections have grown to include many awe-inspiring archeological artifacts. The exhibition, **Gold of Ancestors: Pre-Colonial Treasures in the Philippines**, is a testament to the Filipinos' rich ancestry and inherent craftsmanship. Ayala Museum also features ninth-to-19th-century Asian trade ceramics from the Roberto T. Villanueva Foundation Collection in the exhibition **A Millennium of Contact**. There are many more to see inside the Ayala Museum, and while the building is currently under renovation, these collections are made available online.



Parent/Teacher's Guide

What is Build Your Own Diorama?

This module, for kids ages 9-12 years old, presents significant events in Philippine history through the Ayala Museum's diorama collection. Students will be introduced to key historical figures and locations, which can instill a sense of nationalism and identity in them. *Build Your Own Diorama* encourages your child's creativity and imagination through different art activities.

- 1 LEARN ABOUT KEY PEOPLE AND EVENTS IN PHILIPPINE HISTORY.
- 2 CREATE YOUR OWN DIORAMA BASED ON HISTORICAL EVENTS.
- 3 PRINT, COLOR, AND CUT ILLUSTRATIONS OF OBJECTS AND PEOPLE.
- 4 ARRANGE THE CUT-OUTS BASED ON THE AYALA MUSEUM DIORAMAS.
- 5 SHARE YOUR DIORAMA WITH US! TAG US IN A PHOTO OR VIDEO!

LEARN MORE ABOUT THE AYALA MUSEUM COLLECTION:



Ayala Museum website: www.ayalamuseum.org

Google Art Project: <https://artsandculture.google.com/partner/ayala-museum>





History of the Diorama Experience of Philippine History

The Diorama Experience of Philippine History was one of the inaugural exhibitions of Ayala Museum in 1974. It was produced by a committee of historians and artists under the leadership of then museum director Carlos Quirino. The dioramas are designed to be a comprehensive visual approach to Philippine history. Each tableau presents the Philippine historical narrative by encapsulating extensive research on the events, architecture, costumes, technologies, and topographies of the times. History is made more meaningful with the sense of immediacy the presentation provides; the sense of “being there as it happens.”

The sixty dioramas were hand-carved by woodcarvers of Paete, Laguna from *baticulin* wood, the same type of wood used in making *santos*. They were assisted by craftsmen in painting the figurines, backdrops, and props.



The Diorama Experience
Ayala Museum Collection

Exhibited from October 1, 2004 –
May 31, 2019
Second Floor Galleries

What is a diorama?

A diorama is a 3D model of an important event that can be in different sizes. Dioramas are usually displayed in a museum to present an interpretation of what may have happened in the past.





The Diorama Experience
Ayala Museum Collection

Exhibited from October 1, 2004 –
May 31, 2019
Second Floor Galleries

This is an object information guide for you, Parents/Teachers!

PARENT/TEACHER'S OBJECT LIST

OBJECT NO.	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
<p>1.</p>  <p>To have a closer look at the diorama, you can visit: http://bit.ly/AMDiorama34.</p>	<p>Diorama 34: The Revolution Against Spain Begins 1974 Diorama Ayala Museum Collection</p>	<p>In 1896, at Barrio Pugad Lawin, believed to be near what is now Balintawak, Caloocan, Andres Bonifacio urged the Katipunan to tear up their <i>cedulas</i> (tax certificate) to symbolize their resistance against servitude to Spain.</p>
<p>2.</p>  <p>To have a closer look at the diorama, you can visit: http://bit.ly/AMDiorama39.</p>	<p>Diorama 39: Proclamation of Independence from Spain 1974 Diorama Ayala Museum Collection</p>	<p>On June 12, 1898, the Philippine national flag was unfurled, and Philippine independence was proclaimed at Emilio Aguinaldo's residence in Kawit, Cavite. It was an important and symbolic gesture for Filipinos who fought for sovereignty.</p>





KIDS' STUDY

GUIDE



DIORAMA 34:

THE REVOLUTION AGAINST SPAIN BEGINS

MANILA, 1896

In August 1896, the Katipunan led by Andres Bonifacio tore their cedula in Barrio Pugad Lawin as a symbol of their resistance against Spain.



Andres Bonifacio, also known as **Supremo**, was the leader of the Katipunan.

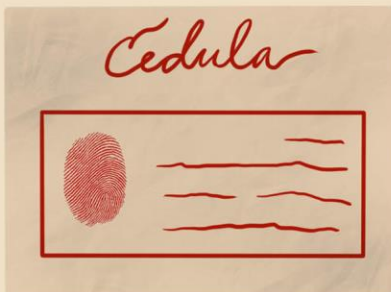
At a young age, Andres had different jobs to support his siblings, but he spent his free time reading books to improve his knowledge.

KKK

Kataastaasang Kagalanggalang Katipunan ng mga Anak ng Bayan or **KKK** or Katipunan was a secret society formed by Andres Bonifacio that advocated freedom of the Philippines from Spain.



When the secret society was discovered by Spanish authorities in 1896, it had already 30,000 members.



Cedula – tax certificate during the Spanish Period that also served as an identification card

DID YOU KNOW?

There were also women in the Katipunan, such as Gregoria de Jesus (wife of Andres Bonifacio) and Josefa Rizal (sister of Jose Rizal). They were tasked to keep important and secret documents of the society.



DIORAMA 39:

PROCLAMATION OF INDEPENDENCE FROM SPAIN CAVITE, 1898

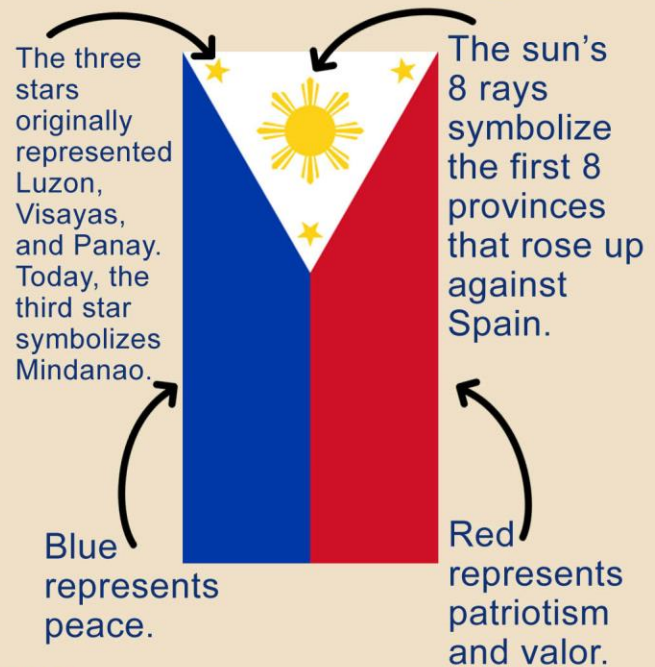
On the 12th of June 1898, Philippine Independence from Spain was proclaimed by waving the Philippine flag, reading the Declaration of Independence, and playing the national anthem. The historic event happened at Emilio Aguinaldo's residence and was attended by a lot of people celebrating the joyful occasion.



Emilio Aguinaldo was one of the important people who fought against the Spaniards during the **Philippine Revolution**.

The Philippine National Flag

Since the Proclamation of Independence in 1898 until present, the Philippine Flag is an important symbol of our freedom and sovereignty as a nation. Hence, it must be treated with reverence and respect.



A few days after the declaration of independence, Aguinaldo established a revolutionary government with him as the **first president** in Philippine history.

DID YOU KNOW?

There are different ways on how to display the Philippine National Flag during times of peace and war in the country. Here are the proper ways to display it based on the Flag and Heraldic code of the Philippines.

HORIZONTAL



Times of Peace

Times of War

VERTICAL



Times of Peace

Times of War

The band from San Francisco de Malabon (now called General Trias) played the National Anthem, "**Marcha Nacional Filipina**" composed by Julian Felipe.





Ayala MUSEUM
Kids



PRINTABLES



INSTRUCTIONS

PLEASE PREPARE THE FOLLOWING:



LARGE SHOEBOX



PRINTABLES
AND EXTRA PAPERS



SCISSORS



GLUE



COLORING
MATERIALS

AND FOLLOW THESE STEPS:

STEP 1: SET THE STAGE! REIMAGINE WHAT PUGAD LAWIN OR KAWIT MAY HAVE LOOKED LIKE IN THE PAST. DRAW AND COLOR IT ON THE INSIDE OF THE SHOEBOX TO PROVIDE A BACKDROP FOR YOUR DIORAMA.

STEP 2: COLOR AND CUT OUT THE DIFFERENT FIGURES ON THE PRINTABLES. ARRANGE THEM BY NUMBER, PLACING 1 AT THE VERY BACK AND 4 NEAREST TO YOU.

STEP 3: WHEN YOU ARE HAPPY WITH THE ARRANGEMENT, FOLD THE RECTANGULAR BASE AND GLUE IT TO YOUR SHOEBOX, SO THE FIGURES CAN STAND UPRIGHT.

STEP 4: YOU CAN USE YOUR EXTRA PAPER IF YOU WANT TO ADD MORE OBJECTS AND PEOPLE IN YOUR DIORAMA.

DON'T FORGET TO TAKE A VIDEO OR PHOTO TO SHOW US YOUR WORK! TAG US ON OUR SOCIAL MEDIA SITES!



AYALA MUSEUM



@AYALAMUSEUM

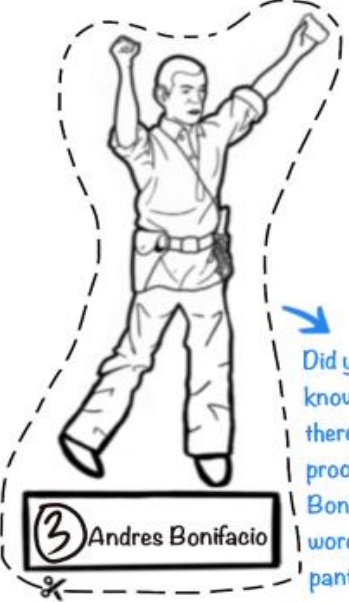


@AYALAMUSEUM

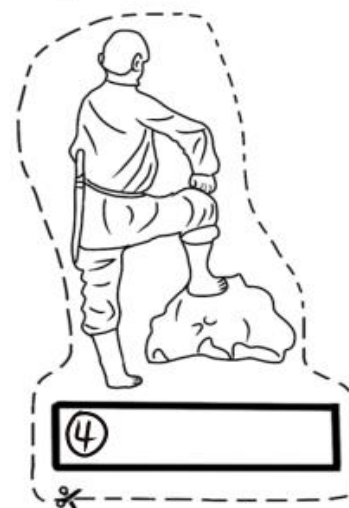
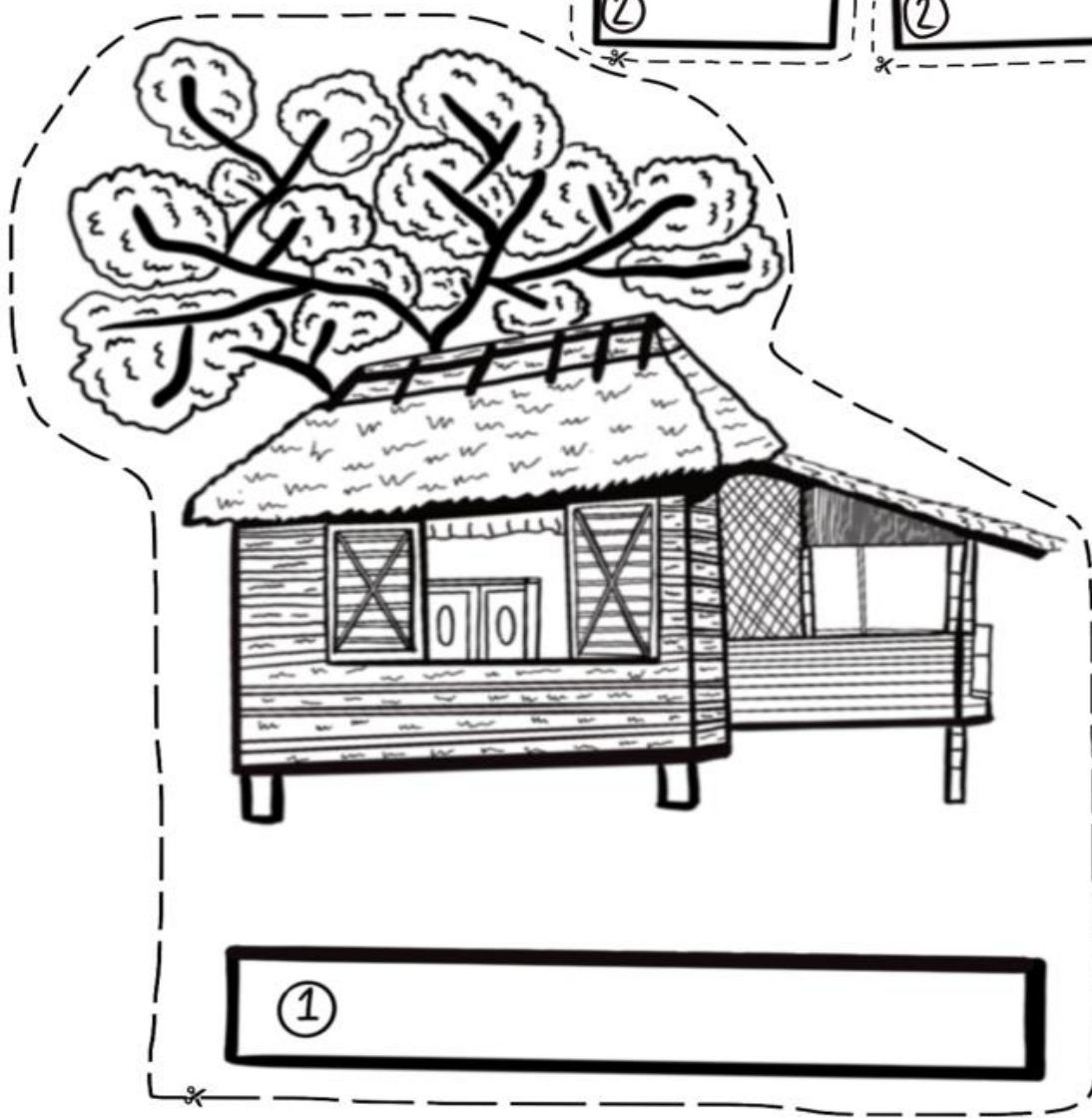
Build Your Own Diorama

Diorama 34: The Revolution Against Spain Begins Manila, 1896

In 1896, at Barrio Pugad Lawin, believed to be near what is now Balintawak, Caloocan, Andres Bonifacio urged the Katipunan to tear up their *cedulas* (tax certificate) to symbolize their resistance against servitude to Spain.



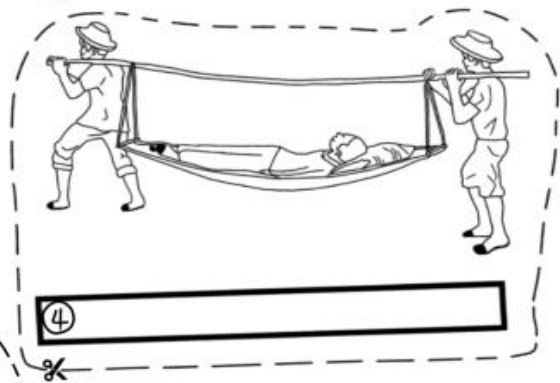
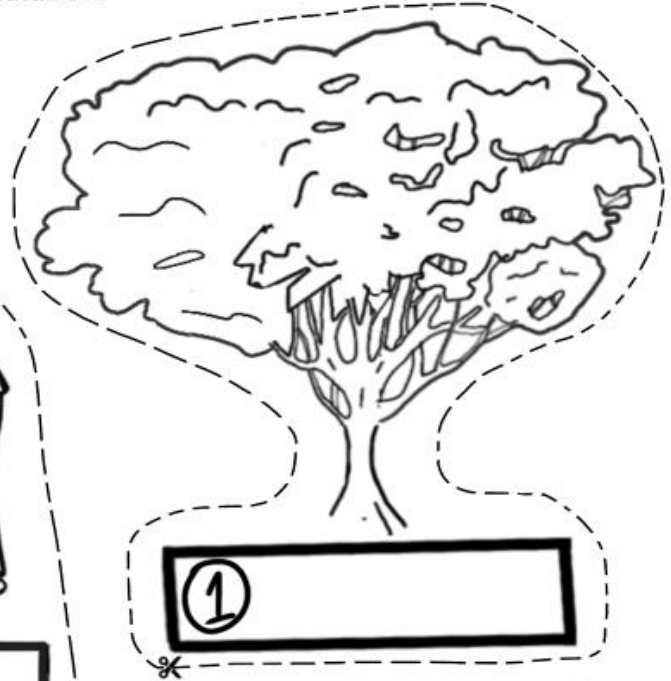
Did you know that there is no proof that Bonifacio wore red pants?



Build Your Own Diorama

Diorama 39: Proclamation of Independence From Spain Cavite, 1898

On June 12, 1898, Philippine independence was proclaimed. In front of the largest crowd gathered at the residence of Emilio Aguinaldo, the Philippine flag was unfurled and our national anthem was performed for the first time by the band of San Francisco de Malabon.





References:

Ocampo, Ambeth R., Peralta, Jesus T., & Rodriguez, Felice Noelle M. *The Diorama Experience of Philippine History*. Makati City: Ayala Museum, 2012

Arevalo, Carminda R. "The Philippine Flag: Symbol of our Sovereignty and Solidarity". *National Historical Commission of the Philippines*. September 6, 2012. <https://nhcp.gov.ph/the-philippine-flag-symbol-of-our-sovereignty-and-solidarity/>

"Andres Bonifacio and the Katipunan". *National Historical Commission of the Philippines*. September 4, 2012. <https://nhcp.gov.ph/andres-bonifacio-and-the-katipunan/>

"The Philippine flag". *Official Gazette of the Republic of the Philippines*. Accessed January 6, 2021. <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/the-philippine-flag/>

