



**Universitas Negeri Surabaya
Faculty of Languages and Arts
Bachelor of Fine Arts Education Study Program**

Document Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses	CODE	Course Family	Credit Weight	SEMESTER	Compilation Date																																		
History of Asian Art	8821002154		T=2 P=0 ECTS=3.18	2	July 18, 2024																																		
AUTHORIZATION	SP Developer		Course Cluster Coordinator	Study Program Coordinator																																			
	Fera Ratyaningrum, S.Pd., M.Pd.																																			
Learning model	Case Studies																																						
Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)	PLO study program that is charged to the course																																						
	Program Objectives (PO)																																						
	PLO-PO Matrix																																						
		<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">P.O</td> <td colspan="15"></td> </tr> </table>					P.O																																
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	PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)																																						
	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 5%;">P.O</td> <td colspan="16" style="text-align: center;">Week</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td> </tr> </table>					P.O	Week																	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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Short Course Description	This course examines the development of fine arts in several Asian countries including South, Southeast, Central and East Asia. The choice of countries can be expanded according to the development of contemporary art and the early development of aesthetic traditions in the region to bridge developments after colonialism entered the Asian region. The discussion focuses on architectural sites, three-dimensional sculptures/artifacts, and paintings. Global explanation by selecting important points in the chronology of art in each region and the context behind them																																						
References	Main :																																						
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Caroline Turner. 2005. Art and Social Change: Contemporary Art in Asia and the Pacific . Pandanus, Canberra. 2. Caroline Turner. 1994. Tradition and Change . Queensland Press. 3. Sherman E. Lee. 1994. A History of Far Eastern Art, fifth edition. Prentice Hall. 4. John Clark. 1998. Modern Asian Art . Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press. 5. Vishakha N Desai. 2008. Asian Art History in the Twenty-First Century. Yale University Press. 6. Rebecca M. Brown, Deborah S. Hutton. 2006. Asian Art (Blackwell Anthologies in Art History, No 2) . Blackwell Publishing. 7. Marilyn Stokstad. 2011. Art History. London: Laurence King. 																																						
	Supporters:																																						
Supporting lecturer	NUNUK GIARI MURWANDANI MUHAJIR Muchlis Arif, S.Sn., M.Sn.																																						
Week-	Final abilities of each learning stage (Sub-PO)	Evaluation		Help Learning, Learning methods, Student Assignments, [Estimated time]		Learning materials [References]	Assessment Weight (%)																																
		Indicator	Criteria & Form	Offline (offline)	Online (online)																																		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)																																

1	Understanding early Asian culture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Explain the history of early Asian culture 2.Explain the achievements of the Indus period 		Lectures, contextual discussions with lecturer intervention, questions and answers 2 X 50			0%
2	Understanding the position and characteristics of traditional art in India: Hindu Art	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Can identify: Major works of Indian Hindu art and architecture 2.Core beliefs of Hinduism and their relationship to artistic production 3.Analyze and compare works of Hindu art and architecture based on their periods 		Lectures, contextual discussions with lecturer intervention, questions and answers 2 X 50			0%
3	Understanding the position and characteristics of traditional art in India: Buddhist Art	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Can identify: Major works of Indian Buddhist art and architecture 2.Core beliefs of Buddhism and their relationship to artistic production 3.Analyze and compare Buddhist works of art and architecture based on their periods 		Lectures, contextual discussions with lecturer intervention, questions and answers 2 X 50			0%
4	Understanding the position and characteristics of traditional art in India: Islamic Art	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Can identify: Major works of Indian Islamic art and architecture 2.Core beliefs of Islam and their relationship to artistic production 3.Analyze and compare works of Islamic art and architecture 		Lectures, contextual discussions with lecturer intervention, questions and answers 2 X 50			0%

5	Understanding the position and characteristics of traditional art in China: The Great Bronze Age of China (1766-221 BCE)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify major works of art and architecture of the Bronze Age 2. Recognize political, economic, social and religious influences on artistic production 3. Analyze and compare works of art 		Lectures, contextual discussions with lecturer intervention, questions and answers 2 X 50		0%
6	Understanding the position and characteristics of traditional art in China: Qin and Han (221 BCE-220 CE) Sui & Tang Dynasties (220-906)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify major works of art and architecture of the Qin, Han, Sui, Tan Dynasties 2. Recognize political, economic, social and religious influences on artistic production 3. Analyze and compare works of art 		Lectures, contextual discussions with lecturer intervention, questions and answers 2 X 50		0%
7	Understanding the position and characteristics of traditional art in China: Song & Yuan Dynasties (960-1368) The Ming and Qing Dynasties (1368-1911)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify major works of art and architecture of the Song, Yuan, Ming, Qing Dynasties 2. Recognize political, economic, social and religious influences on artistic production 3. Analyze and compare works of art 4. Identify the characteristics of Chinese landscape calligraphy and painting 5. Identify the characteristics of Ming & Qing Dynasty Porcelain 		Lectures, contextual discussions with lecturer intervention, questions and answers 2 X 50		0%

8	Understanding the position and characteristics of traditional art in Korea: The three Kings Period, The Unified Sila Period, Goryeo Dynasty	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify traditional works of art in the 3 Kingdoms Period 2. Identify works of art and influences in The Unified Sila Period 3. Identify the factors that influenced works of art in the Goryeo Dynasty 4. Explain Korean traditional works of art 5. The development of Korean traditional art in the fields of architecture and design 		Lectures, contextual discussions with lecturer intervention, questions and answers 2 X 50			0%
9	Understanding the position and characteristics of traditional art in Japan: Jomon, Yayoi and Kofun Periods (c. 10,500 BCE-538 CE) Asuka, Nara and Heian Periods (538-1185)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the major works of art and architecture of Ancient Japan 2. Recognize political, economic, social and religious influences on artistic production 3. Analyze and compare works of art 		Lectures, contextual discussions with lecturer intervention, questions and answers 2 X 50			0%
10	Understanding the position and characteristics of traditional art in Japan: Kamakura and Muromachi Periods (1185-1573)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the works of art and architecture of major Japanese Emperors 2. Recognize political, economic, social and religious influences on artistic production 3. Analyze and compare works of art 4. Identifying the character of Zen Buddhism 		Lectures, contextual discussions with lecturer intervention, questions and answers 2 X 50			0%

11	Understanding the position and characteristics of traditional art in Japan: Momoyama and Edo Periods (1573-1868)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify major works of art and architecture of Momoyama & Edo 2. Recognize political, economic, social and religious influences on artistic production 3. Analyze and compare works of art 4. Identifying Ukiyo-e and Shunga 		Lectures, contextual discussions with lecturer intervention, questions and answers 2 X 50			0%
12	UTS			2 X 50			0%
13	Understanding modernity and colonialism in Asia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students are able to criticize Modernism in Asia 2. Students understand Western orientalism 		Lectures, contextual discussions with lecturer intervention, questions and answers 2 X 50			0%
14	Identify the position and characteristics of art in Southeast Asian countries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the characteristics of visual artifacts and traditional architecture 2. Analyze and compare works of modern art 		Lectures, contextual discussions with lecturer intervention, questions and answers 2 X 50			0%
15	Describes the social and artistic changes that occurred in the Asian region during the 90s and the development of contemporary art	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students understand the factors that cause change and their impact on the development of Asian fine arts. 2. Identifying visual shifts and their relationship to social context 3. Identify the characteristics of contemporary art 4. Analyze and compare works of Contemporary art 5. Describe the development and aesthetic tendencies of contemporary art 		Lecture, followed by a 2 X 50 round table discussion			0%
16	Final exams		Criteria: Honesty, originality, ability to research cases, suitability for answering questions on written questions	2 X 50			0%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
		0%

Notes

1. **Learning Outcomes of Study Program Graduates (PLO - Study Program)** are the abilities possessed by each Study Program graduate which are the internalization of attitudes, mastery of knowledge and skills according to the level of their study program obtained through the learning process.
2. **The PLO imposed on courses** are several learning outcomes of study program graduates (CPL-Study Program) which are used for the formation/development of a course consisting of aspects of attitude, general skills, special skills and knowledge.
3. **Program Objectives (PO)** are abilities that are specifically described from the PLO assigned to a course, and are specific to the study material or learning materials for that course.
4. **Subject Sub-PO (Sub-PO)** is a capability that is specifically described from the PO that can be measured or observed and is the final ability that is planned at each learning stage, and is specific to the learning material of the course.
5. **Indicators for assessing** ability in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that identify the ability or performance of student learning outcomes accompanied by evidence.
6. **Assessment Criteria** are benchmarks used as a measure or measure of learning achievement in assessments based on predetermined indicators. Assessment criteria are guidelines for assessors so that assessments are consistent and unbiased. Criteria can be quantitative or qualitative.
7. **Forms of assessment:** test and non-test.
8. **Forms of learning:** Lecture, Response, Tutorial, Seminar or equivalent, Practicum, Studio Practice, Workshop Practice, Field Practice, Research, Community Service and/or other equivalent forms of learning.
9. **Learning Methods:** Small Group Discussion, Role-Play & Simulation, Discovery Learning, Self-Directed Learning, Cooperative Learning, Collaborative Learning, Contextual Learning, Project Based Learning, and other equivalent methods.
10. **Learning materials** are details or descriptions of study materials which can be presented in the form of several main points and sub-topics.
11. **The assessment weight** is the percentage of assessment of each sub-PO achievement whose size is proportional to the level of difficulty of achieving that sub-PO, and the total is 100%.
12. TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.