

Chapter 6

N = name D = date (century) P/S = Period/Style A = artist or architect
 Pa = Patron L = original location C = context N = notes of importance

6-9



N: Meditating Buddha D: 2nd century P/S: Buddhist
 Pa: Unknown A: Unknown L: Gandhara, Pakistan
 C:

- Shows _____ seated cross-legged in a monk robe
- Hand positioning in dhyana mudra, a gesture of _____
- Greco-Roman in style, as seen in the treatment of body forms (profile of forehead and nose, arching brows)
- _____ of robe similar like that of a toga's

6-4



N: Lion Capital of Column Erected by Ashoka D: 250 BCE
 P/S: Mauryan Pa: Ashoka A: Unknown L: Sarnath, India
 C:

- Ashoka spread Buddhism through sculptures and the arts
- Ashoka's columns were usually around ___ tall and capped with elaborate _____
- Two pairs of back to back lions stand on an abacus, four animals symbolized four _____ of the world
- Lions originally carried a wheel of _____ (aka Wheel of the Law), declared Ashoka _____
- Form of _____
- Style of _____ yet had distinct _____ iconography

6-16



N: Dancing Many-Armed Shiva D: Late 6th Century
 P/S: Post Gupta A: Unknown Pa: Unknown
 L: Cave Temple in Badami, India

- Various dynasties arose after the ___ defeated the Gupta empire
- Deccan (central Indian plateau) ruled by _____ kings
- Sculptors carved _____ in the walls of halls cut into the cliff above the city
- Relief displays _____, Shiva
- Shown dancing the _____; 18 arms swing rhythmically in an arc
- Drummer accompanies dance on the right, son (elephant-headed Ganesha) mimics Shiva, Nandi (Shiva's bull mount) at his left
- Composite figures (with animal parts) stood for disparity (difference) from the _____; gods with supernatural powers

6-18



N: Vishnu Temple at Deogarh D: Early 6th Century P/S: Gupta
 Pa: Unknown A: Unknown L: Deogarh, North Central India
 C:

- temples constructed with _____ (stone blocks), generally a simple square building atop stone _____ (base)
- _____ decorated doorway in the front that are protected by _____ couples
- transition point between _____ (sacred interior) and dangerous "outside"
- relief in a niche on other sides (3 sides)
- culminates (highest point) in a _____

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6-21



N: Rajarajeshvara Temple D: 1010 P/S: Early Southeastern Medieval Period A: Unknown Pa: Cholas L: Thonjavur, India

C:

- Dedicated in 1010 to _____ as the Lord of Rojaraja
- Largest and tallest temple in India in its time, _____ high
- The temple is situated inside a walled _____
- Temple consists of a stairway that leads to two _____, the larger having ___ pillars
- Also led to the _____ in the base of the the enormous _____ that is the emblem of the Cholas' secular power as well as their devotion to Shiva

1-4

N: _____ D: _____ P/S: _____

A: _____ Pa: _____ L: _____

C:

N:

1-11

N: _____ D: _____ P/S: _____

A: _____ Pa: _____ L: _____

C:

N:

1-7

N: _____ D: _____ P/S: _____

A: _____ Pa: _____ L: _____

C:

N:

Chapter 7

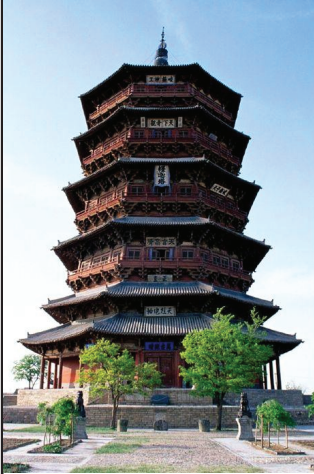
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7-4



N: Army of the First Emperor D: 210 BCE P/S: Qing Dynasty
A: Unknown Sculptor Pa: Shi Huang Di L: Lintong, China
C: -the ruler _____ and had the tomb filled with treasures
-tomb itself remains _____, but researcher believe it contains a vast underground _____ designed to match the _____ during his life
-filled with more than 6,000 life size painted _____ figures of _____
& _____ (served as _____)
-terracotta army is consisted of _____, _____, _____, _____, &
_____ → one of the 20th century's archeological discoveries
-needed sculptors + painters + _____ (furnace/oven used to bake stuff)
-used same molds repeatedly for different parts of statues, but assembled parts in different combinations.
-stances, arm positions, face features, garment folds, equipment, headdress vary (sometimes slightly, sometimes obviously) → _____ = balance of uniformity & individuality
N: -painted terracotta average figure= ≈ 6' high

7-21



N: Foguang Si Pagoda D: 1056 P/S: Liao Dynasty (Northern Song)
A: Liao Rulers Pa: N/A L: Ying Xian, Shanxi Province
C: -somewhat resembles _____ temples
-early pagodas: housed _____ & provided a focus to _____ to Buddha
-later: other functions (house sacred images & texts)
N: - _____ = tower
-entirely made of wood (world's _____)
-9 story, _____, 216 ft tall
- _____ system
-inside, Buddha statues are placed _____

7-2



N:Guang D: 11th/12th century BCE P/S: Shang Dynasty
A: Unknown Pa: Unknown L: Anyang, China
C: - many of these vessels were used in _____ to _____ & in _____
-Shang bronzes held wine, H₂O, grain, or meat for sacrificial rites
-each vessel's _____ matched _____
- _____ & fields of _____ unify closely w/ the vessel's _____ → not just external decorations but also completeness of whole sculptor
N: -some motifs on vessel's _____ may represent the _____ & _____
- _____ forms front of lid, _____ with a _____ forms the _____
-fish, birds, elephants, rabbits, and more _____ cover all over against spiral background


7-15



N: The 13 Emperors D: ca. 650 P/S: Tang Dynasty
A: Yan Li Ben Pa: Emperor Xuan
C: -handscroll depicts 13 Chinese _____ from _____ to _____ Dynasties
-purpose: portray the historical figures as models of _____ & _____ → in keeping up w/ _____ of learning
-Emperor Xuan seated among attendants, 2 are carrying ceremonial fans → shows _____
-attendants in different poses= _____
-emperor stands out not just cuz of _____ & _____, but also of _____ & _____

Chapter 7

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7-20		<p>N: Meiping Vase D: 12th century P/S: Northern Song Dynasty A: Unknown Pa: Unknown L: Xiuwi, China C: -some ceramics reflected patron's interests in antiquities & imitate powerful form of Shang & Zhou bronze; however, _____ ceramics more commonly had _____ & _____ -during Northern Song period, Chinese _____ developed the subtle techniques of _____ [engraving the design thru a colored/black slip (clay + water mixture, like fine thin mud)] -tightly _____ & _____ motifs on vase closely embrace the vessel in a perfect accommodation of surface design to vase shape</p>
1-4		<p>N: _____ D: _____ P/S: _____ A: _____ Pa: _____ L: _____ C: _____ N: _____</p>
1-11		<p>N: _____ D: _____ P/S: _____ A: _____ Pa: _____ L: _____ C: _____ N: _____</p>
1-7		<p>N: _____ D: _____ P/S: _____ A: _____ Pa: _____ L: _____ C: _____ N: _____</p>

Chapter 8

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8-1



N: _____ D: _____ P/S: _____
 A: _____ Pa: _____ L: _____
 C: Middle Jomon
 Made many "vessels" (big clay pots) used for storage, cooking, bone burial, and some may have been used for ceremonial purposes.
 N: Huge contrast from China's Neolithic pots, which were light and thin.

8-3



N: _____ D: _____ P/S: _____
 A: _____ Pa: _____ L: _____
 C: _____
 N: _____

8-5



N: _____ D: _____ P/S: _____
 A: _____ Pa: _____ L: _____
 C: _____
 N: _____

8-4



N: _____ D: _____ P/S: _____
 A: _____ Pa: _____ L: _____
 C: _____
 N: _____

Chapter 8

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8-6



N: _____ D: _____ P/S: _____
 A: _____ Pa: _____ L: _____
 C: _____
 N: _____

8-7



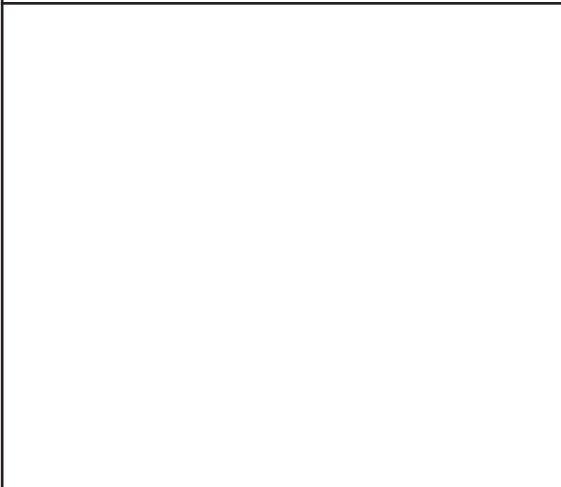
N: _____ D: _____ P/S: _____
 A: _____ Pa: _____ L: _____
 C: _____
 N: _____

8-8



N: _____ D: _____ P/S: _____
 A: _____ Pa: _____ L: _____
 C: _____
 N: _____

8-



N: _____ D: _____ P/S: _____
 A: _____ Pa: _____ L: _____
 C: _____
 N: _____