

NAME:

# ART HISTORY NON - WESTERN

In groups of 2, label each work with the correct number.

## AFRICAN ART

1. Located in what is now Nigeria, the Benin Kingdom thrived between 1400 and 1900. A long line of Obas, or kings, decorated their palace columns with bronze plaques and commemorative busts.
2. Cast in bronze, commemorative busts adomed shrines dedicated to the Obas' ancestors. The heads are idealized representations of Benin rulers rather than idealized portraits of the deceased.
3. The Obas sometimes wore ivory pendant masks. One famous example is believed to represent the queen mother. The oba may have worn the mask at rites commemorating his mother.

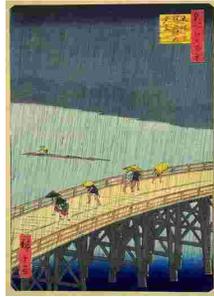
## BUDDHIST & HINDU ART

4. When the Hindu god Shiva appears in human form, he frequently has four arms. The Dancing Siva is the most widely known sculpted image of Shiva.
5. A stupa is a large, mound-shaped Buddhist reliquary shrine.
6. In Buddhist and Hindu iconography, a mudra is a stylized and symbolic hand gesture.

## CHINESE ART

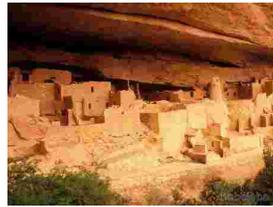
7. A pagoda is a Chinese tower, usually associated with a Buddhist temple. It has a multiplicity of winged eaves, thought to be derived from the Indian stupa.
8. Ink was the favorite medium used to paint Chinese hand scrolls
9. Calligraphy, or the art of writing, was and still is, highly esteemed in China.





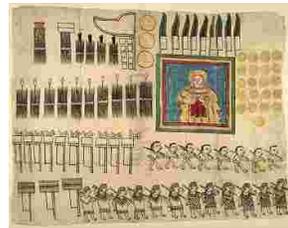
## JAPANESE ART

1. Hokusai and Hiroshige were Japan's greatest woodblock artists.
2. The Great Wave off Kanagawa by Hokusai is a woodblock print.
3. Japanese woodblock prints featured areas of flat color and cropped edges.
4. Japanese woodblock prints influenced impressionists such as Manet and Cassatt and Post-Impressionists such as Van Gogh and Gauguin.



## NATIVE ART OF THE AMERICAS BEFORE 1500

5. The Olmecs are best known for carving colossal basalt heads of their rulers.
6. Codices and large narrative murals are the most important forms of painting found in ancient Mesoamerica.
7. The Toltecs erected colossal atlantids. An atlantid is a male statue-column.
8. The Mississippians constructed effigy mounds built in the form of animals and birds. The Serpent Mound is an effigy mound located in Ohio.
9. The Anasazi constructed impressive pueblos in the Chaco Canyon and in Mesa Verde. A pueblo is a communal multistoried dwelling made of stone or adobe brick.



10. At their height in 1500, the Aztec and Incan empires were contemporary to Renaissance Europe.

## MEXICAN MURALISTS (TWENTIETH CENTURY)

11. Orozco (1883-1949) painted public murals that depicted scenes from Mexican history. One of his finest mural cycles, The Epic of American Civilization: Hispano-American, is located in the U.S.
12. Rivera (1886-1957) also achieved great fame for painting large public murals depicting scenes from Mexican history.

