

NON-WESTERN ART

INDIAN, CHINESE, JAPANESE, AFRICAN

INDIAN ART

- ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
 - What are the major ideas of Buddhism? Hinduism?
 - In what ways does Buddhist and Hindu philosophy affect Indian art?
 - How were Indian patrons similar to patrons we have studied?
- VOCABULARY
 - Stupa, mudra, Buddha, bodhisattva, nirvana, Shiva, torana



Lion Capital from Sarnath
c. 250 B.C.E.
sandstone

- *connected to the life of the Buddha*
- *stylized, repetitive elements*

Great Stupa
c. 3rd c. B.C.E.
India

- Buddhist shrine
- torana: richly carved
- Horror vacui: no empty pictorial space





Chaitya Hall
c. 100 CE
India

- *basilica shaped building*
- *carved into the mountain*
- *stupa at end for viewing and prayer*



Buddha Preaching

c. 5th c. CE

Sandstone

India

- *nimbus behind figure*
- *predella: important history of Buddha*
- *sitting in yoga position in preaching mudra*

Vishvanatha Temple

c. 1000 CE

North India

- *like Greeks, placed on pedestal*
- *a series of repetitive shapes*
- *corbelled roof like beehive*





Shiva with Nimbus

c. 1000 CE

bronze

India

- *creator / destroyer figure*
- *symbolic pose and gestures*

Angkor Wat
c. 12th c. CE
Sandstone
Cambodia

- *dedicated to Hindu god*
- *horror vacui of relief sculptures*
- *repetition of shapes*



Taj Mahal
c. 17th ce. CE
India

- *built as tomb for rulers*
- *Islamic building with minarets*
- *Intricate floral and geometric work*



CHINESE ART

- **ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS**

- What are the major ideas of ancient Chinese culture?
- How are these ideas manifest in their art and culture?
- How does Chinese architecture reflect its society?

- **VOCABULARY**

Colophon, pagoda, Confucianism, Doaism, yin and yang,
literati

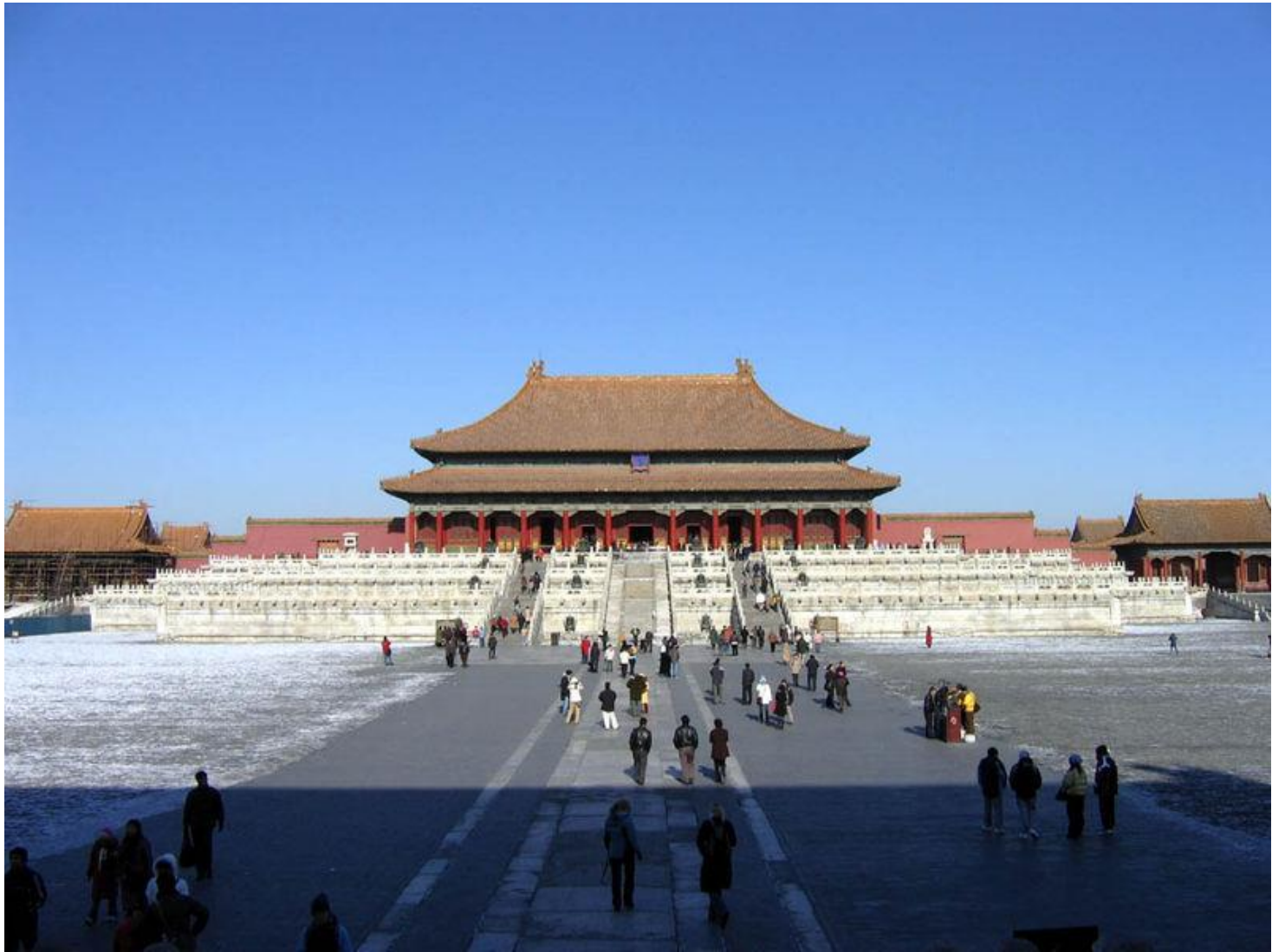


Temple of Heaven Pagoda
c. 15th c. CE
Sandstone
Beijing, China

• *Repetition of forms to create height*

Forbidden City
c. 15th c. CE
Beijing , China

- *largest architectural grouping in China*
- *each tower represents the four corner of the world*
- *color and forms unify whole*





*Bare Willows and
Distant Mountains*

c. 12th c. CE

Ink on silk

- *intimate, personal work*
- *negative space vs. intricate drawing*

Dwelling in the Qingbian Mountains

1617

Ink on paper

Ming Dynasty



- *mountains are strongly present*
- *negative space used as clouds*



Bi with Dragons
c. 4th c. BCE
nephrite
Zhou Dynasty

- *circular shape in center symbolizes heaven*

Seated Buddha

c. 460 CE

stone

China

- *in situ rock carving*
- *traditional symbolic Buddha iconography*
- *Indian influence in design*



JAPANESE ART

- **ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS**

- How are the ideas of Buddhism translated to Japanese art?
- How does art support the ceremonies of Japanese culture?

- **VOCABULARY**

Genre painting, Ukiyo-e, Zen

Phoenix Hall

c. 11th c. CE

Japan

- *combination of all arts to create this*
- *Chinese influence of shape and tiles*
- *phoenix: symbol of Buddha protection*





Suzuki Harunobu
woodblock print
c. 18th c. CE
Sandstone
India

- *strong diagonal composition*
- *refined women and their daily lives, delicate, wearing billowing drapery*

The Great Wave
Hokusai
1826-1833
Woodblock print

- *first time landscape major theme in Japanese prints*
- *Mount Fuji important mountain, appears to be one of the waves*





Noh Mask

- *part of Japanese theater*
- *reveals particular emotion*



Haniwa Figure

c. 6th c. CE

Earthenware

Japan

- *geometric, simplified shapes*
- *tomb guardians*
- *never symmetrical, uneven*



Shaka Triad

623 CE

bronze

Japan

- *Shaka is short name for Buddha*
- *made to help an ill prince*
- *highly stylized*

AFRICAN ART

- **ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS**
 - What ideas dominate African art and culture?
 - What are the reasons behind the creation of art in African society?
 - How is African patronage different from other non-western forms?
- **VOCABULARY**
 - Scarification, fetish, cire perdue

Great Friday Mosque

13 c. original

Mali

- *largest mud brick mosque in world*



Great Zimbabwe
14th c.
Zimbabwe

- *trading center and royal complex*
- *control of food symbol of power*





Nok Head

500 BCE – 200 CE

Terra-cotta

- *May have been part of full figure*
- *mouth indicates speech*



Ivory Belt Mask

c. 1550 CE

Ivory, iron

Benin

- worn by king, shows power*
- symbols on mask represent royalty*

Benin Head of Woman

16th c. CE

brass

Benin

- *classically refined figure*
- *placed on altars in royal homes*





Kongo Power Figure

1875-1900 CE

Wood, nails, blades, shells

- *spirits embedded in image*
- *spirits called to help or hurt others*
- *to prod figure into action...*

Mende Mask of Sierra Leone

20th c. CE

Wood, fiber

- *female ancestor spirits*
- *symbolic*
- *used for initiation rites to adulthood*

