

NIOS lesson adaptation project

By EMBRACE Volunteers

(A community initiative of Harchan Foundation Trust)

Chapter 3

HISTORY AND APPRECIATION OF ART FROM 13th CENTURY AD TO 18th CENTURY AD

(Printable Version)

- **Previous Year Questions with Answers**
- **Terminal Questions**

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LESSON 3

HISTORY AND APPRECIATION OF ART FROM 13th CENTURY AD TO 18th CENTURY AD

Previous Year Questions

*** (denotes repeated questions)

1. Trace the development of Art after 12th century A.D. in India.

Answer:

- After the decline of powerful ruling dynasties in different parts of India there were no large scale projects.
- After the Mughal rulers started ruling, they didn't patronize sculptural art.
- This period enriched Indian art with manuscripts.
- Paintings became small in size like Jain, Buddhist and Hindu illustrated manuscripts.

2. Name one region of Pahari School of painting. Describe one of the paintings of the school.

Answer: One region of pahari school of painting is Guler. One of the paintings of the school is Sringar.

Description of the Sringar painting:

- A bride is getting ready for Wedding
- A maid is preparing sandalwood in the ground
- Another woman was tying anklet on the foot
- One is holding mirror and another holding garland of flowers
- An elderly woman is supervising all activities
- Some important characteristics are
- Exquisite faces
- Graceful attitudes
- Soft harmony of colours.

3) Describe the main characteristics of Jain Miniature paintings?* (2 times)**

Answer: The main characteristics of Jain Miniature paintings are:

- They were made of palm leaf.

- Red and yellow are the most predominant colours along with gold and silver colours.
- Human Figures have faces showing both eyes in frontal view
- One of the eyes has gone beyond the face outline
- Body also in frontal pose
- The female figures are shown wearing a lot of ornaments on them.

4) What do you know about Jain Miniature painting? Describe the aesthetic qualities of a painting from kalpasutra?

Answer: Jain Miniature paintings :

- They were made of palm leaf.
- Red and yellow are the most predominant colours along with gold and silver colours.

In kalpasutra paintings

Composition of the painting is divided into few squares and rectangles

- Human Figures have faces showing both eyes in frontal view
- One of the eyes has gone beyond the face outline
- Body also in frontal pose
- The female figures are shown wearing a lot of ornaments on them.

5. Describe the famous Guler painting- Sringar?

Answer:

- A bride is getting ready for Wedding
- A maid is preparing sandalwood in the ground
- Another women was tying anklet on the foot
- One is holding mirror and another holding garland of flowers
- An elderly woman is supervising all activities
- Some important characteristics are
- Exquisite faces
- Graceful attitudes
- Soft harmony of colours

6. What do you mean by the term Terracota? Describe the famous Panchamura temple terracotta Rasalila?* (2 times)**

Answer: The term Terracotta means burnt/fired clay.

Like clay bricks, terracotta tiles are also made from moulds & burnt to make

It permanent form of terracotta

Raslila:

Raslila is a celebration of divine love of Radha and Krishna with their friends Gopis.

The panel has three circles within a square.

The middle of the circle has figures of Radha Krishna along with a Gopi,

Other two circle has figures holding hands

Four corners of the square are decorated with humans,animals,birds figures

Very Short Answer Questions

1. What do you know about the famous temple of Bishnupur?

Answer: The famous temple of Bishnupur is made up of terracotta tiles.

Themes of Terracotta tiles are:- Shiva – Durga, Radha – Krishna.

2. How did Rajput painting develop? What are the contributions of “Guler School” in its development?

Answer: Guler paintings had larger influence on Rajput paintings.

Guler school of paintings are characterized by

- Very beautiful faces
- Graceful attitudes
- Soft harmony of colours

3. Write one characteristic of Guler school and mention its most favorite themes of painting?

Answer: Guler paintings are characterized by

- Very beautiful faces
- graceful attitudes
- soft harmony of colours

Favorite themes are

- Themes of Krishna and Radha
- Themes of Ramayana and Mahabharata.

4. Where is Bishnupur? How are temples of Bishnupur decorated?

Answer: Bishnupur is in west Bengal. The temples of Bishnupur are decorated with terracotta tiles.

5. What do you know about the famous temple of Bishnupur?

Answer: The famous temple of Bishnupur is in West Bengal. It is decorated with terracotta tiles. Themes of Terracotta tiles are:- Shiva – Durga, Radha – Krishna.

TERMINAL EXERCISE

1. Trace the development of art after 12th Century A.D. in India.

Answer: After the decline of powerful ruling dynasties in different parts of India there were no large scale projects

- After the Mughal rulers started ruling , they didn't patronize sculptural art
- This period enriched Indian art with manuscripts
- Paintings became small in size like Jain ,Buddist and Hindu illustrated manuscripts

2. What is terracotta? Describe a temple which is embellished with terracotta tiles.

Answer: The term Terracotta means burnt/fired clay.

Like clay bricks, terracotta tiles are also made from moulds & burnt to make

It permanent form of terracotta

Raslila:

The famous temple of Bishnupur is in West Bengal. It is decorated with terracotta tiles. Themes of Terracotta tiles are:- Shiva – Durga, Radha – Krishna.

Raslila is a celebration of divine love of Radha and Krishna with their friends Gopis.

The panel has three circles within a square.

The middle of the circle has figures of Radha Krishna along with a Gopi,

Other two circle has figures holding hands

Four corners of the square are decorated with humans,animals,birds figures

3. Write a note on a selected school of miniature painting of India.

Answer: Jain Miniature paintings

- They were made of palm leaf.
- Red and yellow are the most predominant colours along with gold and silver colours.
- Human Figures have faces showing both eyes in frontal view
- One of the eyes has gone beyond the face outline
- Body also in frontal pose
- The female figures are shown wearing a lot of ornaments on them.

4. Describe the main characteristics of Jain Miniature paintings?

Answer: The main characteristics of Jain Miniature paintings are:

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