• INDIA AFTER 1200
  
  o Buddhist Art
    ▪ by 1200, the principal Buddhist centers were concentrated in the northeast
    ▪ Iconography of a Tantric Bodhisattva
      • Tantric Buddhism- includes techniques for visualizing deities, encouraged the development of images with precise iconographic details
      • Bodhisattva Avalokiteshvara
      • Tibet- stronghold of Tantric Buddhism
  
  o Jain Art
    ▪ devotees seek through purification to become worthy of rebirth in the heaven of the pathfinders
    ▪ life of austerity
    ▪ Manuscript Leaf from the Kalpa Sutra
  
  o Hindu Art
    ▪ dominant religious tradition of India
    ▪ rapid development of Hindu temples
    ▪ emphasis on monumental individual temples gave way to the building of vast temple complexes and more moderately scaled but more richly adorned
    ▪ developments took place largely in the south of India
    ▪ temple building in the north virtually ceased with the consolidation of Islamic rule there
    ▪ Temple at Madurai

• THE BUDDHIST AND HINDU INHERITANCE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA
  
  o Theravada Buddhism in Burma and Thailand
    ▪ ideals in bronze sculptures of the Buddha
    ▪ notable was the development of the free-standing walking Buddha: acetic simplicity
    ▪ Buddha Calling the Earth to Witness
  
  o Vietnamese Ceramics
    ▪ Burmese and Thai kingdoms
    ▪ inspired by the stoneware's and porcelain of Chine
    ▪ Sukhothai potters- brown glazed wares (Sawankhalok wares)
    ▪ Vietnamese potters: paint in under glaze cobalt blue and further embellished with overglaze enamels
  
  o Indonesian Traditions
    ▪ experienced a Hindu revival
    ▪ maintained unique traditions that build upon the Hindu epics (esp. Ramayana)
    ▪ Javanese versions of epics found illustrated in narrative reliefs from shrines
    ▪ modeling is reduced and rhythmic surface ornamentation increased
    ▪ wayang style- similarities to the leather shadow puppets of Indonesia’s wayang theater

• MUGHAL PERIOD
  
  o constructed forts, mausoleums, monuments, and mosques
  
  o Mughal Architecture
    ▪ great forts housing government and court buildings
    ▪ architects had introduced 2 fundamental Islamic structures (mosque and tomb/arch and dome)
- post-and lintel construction
- Mughals synthesized Indian, Persian, and Central Asian elements for their forts, palaces, mosques, tombs, and cenotaphs
- Akbar- patron of architecture
  - constructed new capital at a place named Fatehpur Sikri
  - Jami Masjid- congregational mosque
  - largest and most ornately finished mosques in India
  - **Buland Darvaza**
- **The Taj Mahal**
- Mughal Painting
  - Akbar- created an imperial atelier (workshop) of painters
- **Painting in the Court of Akbar**
  - painting document Akbars life in the Akbarnama
  - series which record Akbar’s supervision of the construction of Fatehpur Sikri
    - inspection of stone masons and other craftsmen
  - most famous and extraordinary works illustrated in the manuscript of the Hamzanama
    - Persian classic about the adventures of Hamza- uncle of Prophet Muhammad
    - Hamza’s spies scaling a fortress wall and surprising some men as they sleep
    - man climbs a rope another has already beheaded a figure in yellow and lifts his head
    - realistic details are not avoided in painting from the Mughal atelier
    - receding lines of architecture
    - slightly elevated vantage point
    - reasonably 3D setting
    - flat geometric patterns contrast with large human figures
    - robust, naturalistic figure style
    - sensuous landscape in the foreground
    - species distinctly distinguished
- **Painting in the Court of Jahangir**
  - Jahangir preferred the courtly life to the adventurous one
- **Jahangir in Darbar**
- Rajput Painting
  - outside of the Mughal strongholds at Delhi and Agra northern India was governed regionally by local Hindu princes (descendants of the so-called Rajput warrior clans)
  - supported painters in their courts
  - devotional Hindu movement arose- bhakti
    - inspired an outpouring of poetic literature
    - devoted especially to Krishna (human incarnation of Vishnu)
    - Git Govinda- poems about the love between God and Humans expressed through Krishna and Radha
    - **Krishna and the Gopis**
    - **Hour of Cowdust**
- **INDIA’S ENGAGEMENT WITH THE WEST**
  - British Colonial Period
    - political concerns of the British Empire extended even to the arts, especially architecture
    - took on a European aspect as British architects built in the reviver styles favored in England
    - New Delhi
• Sir Edwin Lutyens- appointed joint architect for New Delhi
• charged with laying out the new city and designing the Viceroy’s House
• inspiration from Classical antiquity

**India Gate**

**The Modern Period**

• WWII- imperial powers of Europe began to shed their colonial domains
• British Empire relinquished India and Pakistan

**Modernism at Chandigarh**

  • exuberant young nation
  • *Gandhi Bhavan*

**Modern Indian Painter**

  • Manjit Bawa- distinctive canvases, painted meticulously in oil
    • juxtaposes illusionistically modeled figures and animals against brilliantly colored backgrounds
    • *Dharma and the God*