

The background features a dark blue gradient with a subtle starry pattern. On the left side, there are several overlapping circular elements. A prominent one is a large arc with a scale from 140 to 260 in increments of 10. Other circles include dashed lines, solid lines, and arrows, some pointing clockwise and others counter-clockwise, suggesting a theme of rotation or cycles.

NON- WESTERN

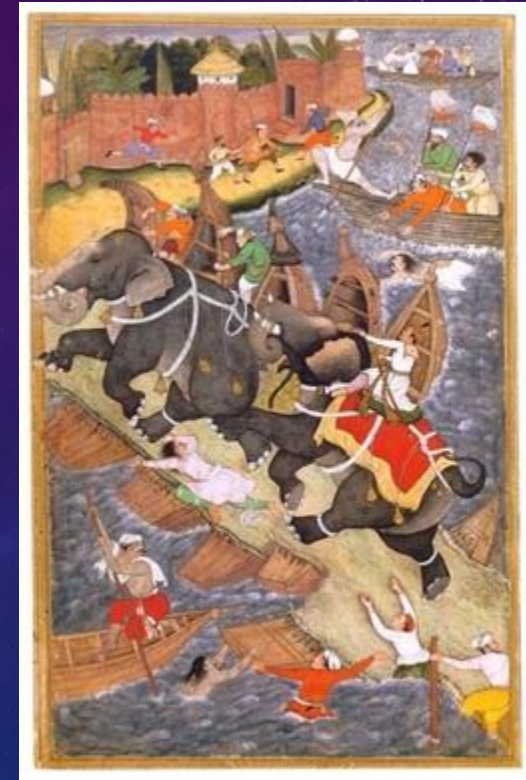
QUIZ ON 11-19-2015

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Religion is a major constant in artwork and architecture from this region.



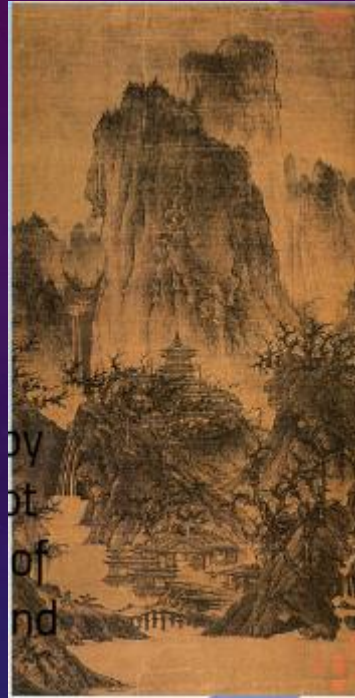
- Great Stupa, 3rd century BCE



- Akbar and the Elephant, 1561 CE

CHINA

Religion, especially Buddhism and how man is small but nature is great, is pervasive throughout the many dynasties of Chinese history.



Solitary Temple Amid Clearing Peaks, 960

The point was “essence of nature” not accuracy



Ming Gardens at Suzhou, 16th century

More of a Zen Buddhism, in that they planned an “unplanned garden” to show the beauty in nature.



JAPAN

Japan's religion of Buddhism came from China as well as the Chinese culture. Religious and cultural influences are consistent in early and late work)



Night Attack on the Sanjo Palace, 13th century
a scroll that is designed to be read in small sections at a time



Making a work with his own body, 20th century, K. Shiraga
Created during the "period of Enlightenment" after the WW2 surrender.

AFRICA



Pre 1800's

****Archer from Djenne, from Mali 14th century - terracotta
Waist Pendant of Queen Mother Idia, 1520 - Symbolized
trade with Portugal

post 1800's

****Chibinda Ilunga- dancing figure guy (19th century)
squatting position with hands out - very famous

Summary

early times used clay, wood due to level of civilization and later
times are using wood and even bronze.
religion is consistently important to the artwork produced

NATIVE AMERICA

Ciudadela, Teotihuacan, Mexico, Aztec temple 3rd century CE



Chilkat Blanket, early 20th century, Tlingit culture
Stylized animal motifs

OCEANIA

Pacific Islands Australian Outback to New Guinea to Marshall Islands



Moai Of Rapa Nui 12---1500 CE, Easter Island Head-
thought to represent chiefs or spiritual place



Head of Lono, 1775-1780, like a
standard for military/war use,
feather head - real human hair, dog
teeth,

ISLAMIC ART

Calligraphy, images of animals and geometric patterns are prominent in Islamic art because of religious convictions that are consistent throughout the genre



Ewer in the Form of a Bird, Sulayman, 796 CE
covered in Islamic Calligraphy (place of honor)



Iranian Mihrab, 755, its a niche - points to mecca, Geometric tiles fitted together to make floral patterns and calligraphic inscriptions

TIMELINE



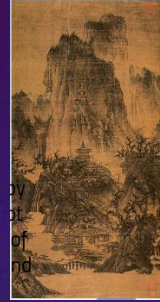
3rd century BCE



8th century CE



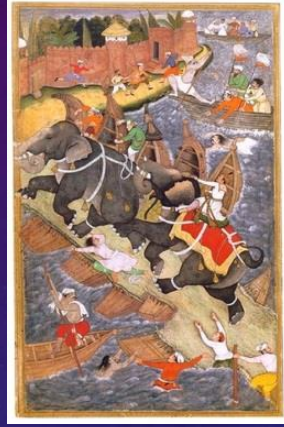
3rd century CE



10th century CE



13th century CE



16th century CE



14th century CE



18th century CE



19th century CE



20th century CE

