Name of Examination: Four Year Undergraduate Programme (Major in History of Art) (NEP)

Semester: IV

Course Title: Early Indian art and architecture till Gupta period Course code: MJHA 07

Time: 3 hours Full Marks: 80

All questions carry equal marks. Answer **any four** of the following.

- 1. Sunga sculptures of female figures differ from those from the Mauryan period. Explain, with suitable examples.
- 2. Sanchi is a site of continuous development of Buddhist sculpture. Explain the change during the Gupta period.
- 3. What, in your opinion, is the primary characteristic of the reliefs from the stupa at Amaravati? Is it possible to classify the sculptural language at Amaravati as "classical"?
- 4. Sculptures of the bodhisattva from Gandhara and Mathura during the Kushana period show similarities as well as differences. Explain.
- 5. Taking the relief sculpture of the Varaha from Udaygiri (M.P.), explain the characteristics of early Gupta sculptural language.
- 6. Discuss the development of cave-temple architecture in the context of Buddhism, taking any two sites as example.
- 7. Write short notes on **any two** of the following

 $(2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ marks})$

- (a) Lion capital from Sarnath
- (b) Mahakapi Jataka from Bharhut
- (c) Departure of Siddhartha from Sanchi torana
- (d) Emaciated Buddha from Gandhara
- (e) Gajendramoksha relief from the Vishnu Temple at Deogarh

Name of Examination: **Undergraduate Examination with Major in History** of Art (NEP)

Semester: **IV**

Major Course

Course Title: Western Art and Architecture from Classical to Medieval:

Greek to Gothic Course code: MJHA 08

Time: 3 hours Full Marks: 80

Answer from both the sections 1 & 2 Section 1

Answer **any two**

 $(2 \times 25 = 50)$

- 1. Discuss the characteristics of Greek archaic sculptures.
- 2. Analyse the idealistic qualities of Greek Classical sculptures with any two examples.
- 3. Discuss the expressive and humanistic characteristics of any two Hellenistic sculptures.
- 4. Explain the Stylistic and functional values of Roman sculptures from Republican and Imperial phases with any two examples.
- 5. Discuss the characteristics of Proto Renaissance art by analysing the works of Giotto.
- 6. Discuss the structural and design aspects of the three essential orders of the classical Greek and Roman architectures.

Section 2

Write a short note on **any two**

 $(2 \times 15 = 30)$

- 7. Black figure style painting
- 8. Red figure style painting
- 9. Geometric Greek vases
- 10. Nicola Pisano
- 11. Giovanni Pisano
- 12. Any mural by Cimabue
- 13. Any example of Byzantine art
- 14. Roman relief sculpture

Name of Examination: **Undergraduate Examination with Major in History of Art (NEP)**

Semester: IV

Major Course

Course Title: Buddhist Art of China and Japan

Course code: MJHA 09

Time: 3 hours Full Marks: 80

Answer from both the sections 1 & 2 Section 1

Answer **any two**

 $(2 \times 25 = 50)$

- 1. Discuss the beginning of Buddhist art in China with reference to the Archaic style with any example.
- 2. Analyse the characteristic features of the Elongated and Columnar styles of Chinese Buddhist sculptures with any two examples.
- 3. Discuss the unique stylistic features of any two Japanese Buddhist sculptures from Asuka dynasty.
- 4. Analyse the naturalistic qualities in Japanese Buddhist sculptures from Nara dynasty with any two examples.
- 5. Discuss the indigenous contexts of Jogan Buddhist sculptures with proper examples.
- 6. Discuss the advanced technical and iconographic aspects of Buddhist sculptures from Fujiwara phase with any two examples.

Section 2

Write a short note on **any two**

 $(2 \times 15 = 30)$

- 7. Any one example of Chinese Tang Classical style
- 8. Any one example of Korean Buddhist sculpture
- 9. Any one Buddhist mural from Asuka period
- 10. Any one Buddhist mural from Nara period
- 11. Any one Buddhist mural from Jogan phase
- 12. Any one Buddhist mural from Fujiwara phase
- 13. Daibutsu
- 14. Kongo Rikishi

Name of Examination: Four Year Undergraduate Programme (Major in History of Art) (NEP)

Semester: IV

Course Title: **Art and Environment**Course Code: **MJHA10**

Time: **3 Hours** Full Marks:

80 Answer from both the sections 1 & 2 Section 1

Answer **any two**

 $(2 \times 30 = 60)$

- 1. What do you understand by the term 'nature painting'? Select any two nature painters and describe their works analytically, with reference to one work by each of the selected artists.
- 2. Select any two paintings, traditional or modern, where natural environment has been used as a backdrop, and explain the presence of nature critically.
- 3. Select any five symbolic representations of natural elements or motifs in visual art and briefly explain the significance of each of them.
- 4. Discuss any two artworks which used the real natural environments as their specific sites.
- 5. "Environmental art has evolved away from formal concerns, for example monumental earthworks using earth as a sculptural material, towards a deeper relationship to systems, processes and phenomena in relationship to social concerns." Explain in your own words.

Section 2

Write a short note on **any two**

 $(2 \times 10 = 30)$

- 6. Eco-friendly art
- 7. Brata katha
- 8. Santiniketan Alpona
- 9. Environment and indigenous art traditions
- 10. Art and ecology

Name of Examination: Four Year Undergraduate Programme (Minor in History of Art) (NEP)

Semester: IV

Course Title: Landscapes across cultures

Course code: MNHA 04

Time: 3 hours Full Marks: 80

All questions carry equal marks. Answer **any four** of the following.

- 8. Despite the recognizable in the paintings from China, there are essential differences from Realism in European/Western painting. Explain, with suitable examples.
- 9. Indian miniatures contain landscapes as backdrop to the human drama portrayed in manuscript painting. Discuss the role that landscape elements play in Mughal or Kangra-Guler paintings.
- 10. Roman wall paintings depicting gardens effectively dissolved entire walls in a room into the illusion of extended, open space. Explain.
- 11. How did the evolving principles of perspective bring about a distinctive characteristic to landscape elements in Renaissance painting. Discuss, citing appropriate examples.
- 12. Romanticism was instrumental in emphasizing the quality of "sublime" in visual images. How did this impact landscape painting from that era. Give examples in support of your statement.
- 13. Modernism in European/Western painting increasingly shifted away from illusionistic depiction of the visually perceived. Does this apply to landscape paintings from the period? Explain with two examples.
- 14. Write short notes on **any two** of the following

(2 X 10 = 20 marks)

- (a) Breughel the Elder's *Hunters in the snow*
- (b) Claude Monet's Waterlilies series
- (c) Fresco painting depicting Nebamum's garden
- (d) Vincent Van Gogh's Starry night
- (e) Japanese ink paintings depicting landscapes