

Arts of India (about 1000-1700)

Key ideas: Religions of India

- Buddhism declines in India after 8th century; by 12th century has largely moved into northeast region (Tibet and Nepal) where a sect called Tantric or Vajrayana develops
- Jainism maintains a stronghold in Gujarat (Western India); believers engage in banking and trade and sponsor magnificent temples
- Islamic forces take control of northern India in 13th-18th centuries and eventually build an empire throughout most of the subcontinent (covered in second year)
- Hinduism flourishes: vast temple complexes contain central and gateway towers embellished with 1000s of gods and goddesses; artists depict stories as teaching aids

Objects in Mia collection:

Tibet, *Chakrasamvara Embracing Vajravarahi*, 1403-1424 (Yung-lo period in China), gilt bronze, 97.156.2a,b

India, *The Gopies Seek Krishna in the Forest*, about 1525, opaque watercolors on paper, 95.4.1 (nov)

India, *The Adoration of Krishna*, about 1700, opaque watercolors on paper, 90.34 (nov)

India, *The Infant Krishna Carried Across the Jumna River*, about 1720, opaque watercolors on paper, 93.3 (nov)

Terms:

bhakti – complete surrender and devotion to the god

puja – act of showing reverence through invocations, prayers, songs, and rituals (worship)

prasad – a mental condition of generosity and a material substance offered to a deity that is blessed and then consumed by the devotee

darshan – moment of direct visual communication with the divine (devotee both sees and is seen)

dharma – cosmic order

Krishna

Bhagavata Purana – tales of Krishna's life

gopies

Kamsa

Devaki

Vasudeva

Nanda and Yashoda

Arts of Southeast Asia (about 1000-1600)

Key ideas:

- Indian merchants and settlers bring their artistic traditions and ideas about government, philosophy, religion, and literature to SE Asia
- Images of the Buddha from Mathura and Sarnath schools serve as prototypes for SE Asian Buddhist imagery
- SE Asian countries revere the same Buddhist and Hindu deities, but manifest them in different forms, based on individual culture's needs and customs
- Kings and queens are worshipped as incarnations of Hindu or Buddhist deities
- Large temple complexes are built as residences of deities and representations of the cosmos

Objects in Mia collection:

Cambodia, Bayon style, *Head of a Buddha*, 12th-13th century, sandstone, 50.46.222

Cambodia, Angkor style, *Head from an Image of Vishnu or a Deified King*, early 9th century, grey sandstone, 69.86.1

Cambodia, Angkor style, *Prajnaparamita* (Goddess of Transcendental Wisdom), about 1200, grey sandstone, 97.105

Cambodia, Bayon style, *Guardian Lion*, late 12th-early 13th century, sandstone, L94.63.2

Cambodia, Angkor style, *Hindu Ritual Altar Bell*, 12th century, bronze, 91.22.2

Cambodia, Angkor style, *Vishnu on Garuda*, 12th-13th century, bronze, 99.216.7

Thailand, Sukhothai style, *Walking Buddha*, 15th century, bronze with traces of pigment, 31.115

Thailand, Sukhothai style, *Seated Buddha*, 15th century, bronze with enamel, 31.116

Indonesia, *Ganesha*, 10th-11th century, volcanic stone, 2003.198

Vietnam, Cham culture, *Deified King*, late 10th century, sandstone, 2003.59

Terms:

Thailand, Cambodia/Kampuchea, Laos, Burma/Myanmar, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia

Mathura style

Sarnath style

Theravada Buddhism

Dvarapala
Deva-rajā – god-king
Jayavarman II
Shiva linga
Indravarman – founder of Angkor
Yasovarman
Suryavarman II – built Angkor Wat
Jayavarman VII – built Angkor Thom
Bodhisattva Lokeshvara (Tibetan Avalokiteshvara, Chinese Guanyin, Japanese Kannon)
Buddha Amitabha (Japanese Amida Buddha)
Jayarajadevi – wife of Jayavarman VII
Prajnaparamita – goddess of transcendental wisdom
Indradevi
sarong/sampot
Jataka Tales
Maya – mother of the Buddha
Parinirvana
bhūmisparśha mudra – indicates “calling the earth to witness”
Mara – demon
Toranee – earth goddess
Ganesh/Ganesha – elephant-headed remover of obstacles

Arts of Southeast Asia: Ceramics

Thailand

Kalong kilns (all nov)

Black bird plate, 15th c., stoneware with underglaze brown decoration, 87.72.5
Plate, 15th c., stoneware with underglaze brown decoration, 87.73
Monochrome bowl, 15th c., stoneware with light blue celadon glaze, 87.72.6

Sisatchanalai kilns (Sawankalok wares)

Bowl, 14th c., stoneware with incised décor under celadon glaze, 87.76
Plate with fish design, 15th c., stoneware with underglaze brown decoration, 91.27 (nov)
Vase with bird design, 15th c., earthenware, glaze and underglaze, 91.28.2 (nov)
Kendi (water bottle), 14th-15th c., stoneware, underglaze pigments, and glaze, 94.21.2
Bottle jar, 14th-15th c., stoneware, underglaze pigments, and glaze, 94.22

Vietnam

Bowl with lid, 13th-14th c., glazed stoneware, 2000.82.3a,b
Pair of wine cups, Ly Dynasty, 13th-14th c., stoneware and celadon glaze, 92.41.1,2
Bottle vase, Le dynasty, late 15th c., slip-covered stoneware with underglaze cobalt blue decor, 2007.19.2