

Answer key of XI assignment

Q1.1) Mother Goddess is made in: (iv) Terracotta

Q1.2) Time period of Natraj: (ii) 12th century

Q1.3) Ravana shaking Mount Kailasha is made by: (i) Rastrakutas

Q1.4) Location of Seated Buddha: (ii) Sarnath Museum

Q1.5) Famous for its whispering gallery: (iii) Gol Gumbaz

Short Answer Questions (2-5 marks each)

Q2. Characteristics of Ajanta Paintings:

- Naturalistic and expressive
- Use of earthy colors and mineral pigments
- Depiction of Buddhist themes and stories
- Emphasis on emotions, gestures, and body language
- Influence of Gupta art style

Q3. Appreciation of Gol Gumbaz of Bijapur:

- Architectural marvel of the Deccan Sultanate
- Built by Muhammad Adil Shah in 1659

- Features a massive dome, arches, and intricate carvings
- Acoustic feature: whispering gallery
- Represents the blend of Indian, Persian, and Islamic architectural styles

Q4. Note on the Dancing Girl:

- A 4,500-year-old bronze sculpture from the Indus Valley Civilization
- Discovered in Mohenjo-Daro in 1926
- Depicts a young girl in a dynamic dance pose
- Symbolizes the cultural and artistic achievements of the Indus Valley Civilization

Q5. Introduction to Indian Temples:

- Indian temples are sacred spaces that embody the country's rich cultural heritage
- They reflect the diverse architectural styles, artistic traditions, and philosophical beliefs of India
- Temples serve as centers of worship, learning, and community gatherings
- They showcase the mastery of Indian craftsmen, sculptors, and architects

Q6. Explanation of the Taj Mahal:

- A majestic white marble mausoleum built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in 1653
- Located in Agra, India, on the banks of the Yamuna River
- A symbol of eternal love, built in memory of Shah Jahan's beloved wife, Mumtaz Mahal
- Features intricate inlays of precious stones, calligraphy, and ornate carvings
- Represents the pinnacle of Mughal architecture, blending Indian, Persian, and Islamic styles.