



SARVAJANIK UNIVERSITY

W-2024 Date: 27_03_2025
09_30 am to 11_30 am
Interim Backlog Exam

BVVA - SEMESTER- I EXAMINATION

Course Code: BVVA31102

Total Marks: 50

Course Name: Early Civilization I & Fundamentals of Visual Arts

Instructions:

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q1.	Write an essay on Sumerian art. OR Describe Egyptian art through sculptures and relief art.	10 Marks
ANS	<p>The first major civilization in Mesopotamia was in the southern region of Sumer, near the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, where several city-states flourished from before 4000 bce until about 2340 bce. Who the Sumerians were is not clear; often scholars can establish linkages between peoples through common linguistic traditions, but Sumerian is not related to any other known tongue. Many of the earliest excavations concentrated on Sumerian cities mentioned in the Bible, such as Ur (the birthplace of Abraham) and Uruk. Along with architecture and writing, works of art in the form of sculpture, relief, and pottery inform us about Sumerian society. For Sumerians, life itself depended on appeasing the gods, who controlled natural forces and phenomena such as weather and water, the fertility of the land, and the movement of heavenly bodies. Each city had a patron deity, to whom residents owed both devotion and sustenance. To establish these points' students can explain various examples from Sumerian period.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Old Kingdom statues survive in significant numbers because they fulfilled an important function in Egyptian tombs. These sculptures were primarily created for religious and funerary purposes, serving as eternal representations of gods, pharaohs, and the deceased. The figures are often characterized by a sense of permanence, with rigid postures, idealized features, and a lack of emotional expression, reflecting the Egyptians' focus on the afterlife and the divine. Materials like limestone, granite, and basalt were commonly used. Nefertiti, Akhenaton's influential wife, is portrayed here as an elegant beauty, with a pensive expression and a long, delicately curved neck. The unfinished portrait was found in Thutmose's workshop. Few examples are: Khafre enthroned, Nefertiti, and Amenhotep III and his wife.</p>	
Q.2	Discuss Indus Valley art tradition with appropriate examples	10 Marks
ANS	<p>Clay was the earliest medium in which man began to mould and we have discovered a large number of terracotta figurines from these Indus Valley sites. Among the few stone figurines, a male torso of polished red lime stone from Harappa, chiselled in the round, is remarkable for its</p>	

	<p>naturalistic pose and sophisticated modelling, highlighting its physical beauty. Another noteworthy example from this urban culture is the bust portrait of a bearded nobleman or high priest, from Mohenjodaro, weaving a shawl with trefoil pattern. It bears a close resemblance to a similar figure discovered in the Sumerian sites of Ur and Susa. The bronze dancing girl of the same period discovered at Mohenjodaro is perhaps the greatest surviving achievement of the metal work of the Harappan age. This world-famous figure shows a female dancing figure standing as if relaxing after a dance number, with her right hand on her hip and the left dangling free. She wears a large number of bangles, probably made of bone or ivory on her left arm together with a couple of pairs on her right arm. This terracotta figure representing the large sized mother goddess is one of the best preserved and comes from Mohenjodaro. The significance of the broad pan-like appendage on either side of the coiffure of the goddess is not easily understood. Since she is the bestower of fertility and prosperity, she was worshipped for this very purpose. India is traditionally a country where more than 80 per cent of its inhabitants are agriculturists who naturally worship gods and goddesses of fertility and prosperity. The pinched nose and ornamentation flatly laid on the body and pressed on to the figure and the general folk effect in art are most interesting. The sculptor at Mohenjodaro was adept in his art and could fashion both realistically as well as stylistically.</p> <p>The terracotta figure representing a bull is a forceful representation, eloquently proclaiming the special study of the anatomy of the animal by the modeller who fashioned the figure. The animal is shown standing with his head turned to the right and there is a cord around the neck.</p>	
Q.3.	<p>a) Which are the visual elements? b) What is abstract shapes? c) What is color? d) What is Repetition and Rhythm? e) What is Asymmetrical?</p>	20 Marks
ANS	<p>a) Dot, Line, Shape, Form, Space, Colour, texture. b) Emotional response by arranging shapes. c) Colour is an element. d) Repetition and Rhythm is a principle of art. e) Asymmetrical is a balancing principle of art.</p>	
Q.4.	Draw an asymmetrical composition using curve lines and geometrical shapes.	10 Marks
ANS	Student will using asymmetrical balancing principle and draw a composition with element curve lines or geometrical shapes.	