

## Unit 2 -HERITAGE - ROCK ART PAINTINGS TO MODERN ART – SCULPTURE

### Part A

#### 1. **What is a hero stone?**

A hero stone is a memorial stone erected to honor the bravery of a warrior who died in battle. It often features inscriptions and carvings depicting the heroic act.

#### 2. **Write about wooden handicrafts.**

Wooden handicrafts are art pieces or functional items carved from wood, often showcasing intricate designs. These include sculptures, furniture, and decorative items that reflect cultural heritage.

#### 3. **Write notes on Tanjore dolls.**

Tanjore dolls are traditional Indian bobble head dolls made from terracotta or papier-mâché. They are characterized by a wide base and a head that wobbles when moved, symbolizing prosperity.

#### 4. **Write about Aaimpon idols.**

Aaimpon idols are ancient statues made from a blend of five metals—Gold, Silver, Copper, Brass, and Lead—crafted to depict deities and used in religious worship.

#### 5. **Mention any two metals present in Aaimpon idols.**

Bronze, Copper, Lead, Gold and Silver.

#### 6. **List out any two wind musical instruments (Thulai isai karuvigal).**

Flute (pullong kuzhal) and Nadhaswaram.

#### 7. **List out any two musical instruments (isaikaruvigal).**

Veena and Mridangam.

#### 8. **What are the types of Yazh musical instruments?**

Types of Yazh include the Periyazh (large Yazh) and the Siriyazh (small Yazh), both are ancient stringed instruments.

#### 9. **Write about village deities.**

Village deities are local gods and goddesses worshiped in rural areas, often associated with nature, protection, and fertility. They are typically represented by simple statues or stones.

#### 10. **Write about protecting deities.**

Protecting deities are gods or goddesses believed to safeguard people from evil and disasters. They are often worshiped to invoke protection and blessings for the community.

### Part-B

#### 1. **Explain making of bronze icons using lost wax technique**

The **Lost Wax Technique** (also known as **Cire Perdue**) is a traditional method used to create bronze sculptures, particularly for religious idols and artistic pieces. Here's a brief explanation of how it is done:

##### 1. **Model Creation:**

- The process starts with creating a detailed model of the sculpture using **wax**. The model is shaped to the desired form of the idol or icon.

##### 2. **Mold Preparation:**

- Once the wax model is ready, it is coated with a layer of **clay** or **sand** to create a strong mold. This coating is allowed to dry and harden.

##### 3. **Wax Removal:**

- The mold is then heated in a kiln to melt the wax, which is drained out, leaving behind a hollow cavity inside the mold. This is the **lost wax** phase.

##### 4. **Metal Pouring:**

- After the mold has cooled, molten **bronze** (a mix of copper and tin) is poured into the cavity, filling the space left by the wax.

## 5. Cooling and Hardening:

- The mold is left to cool, solidifying the bronze into the shape of the sculpture.

## 6. Mold Removal and Finishing:

- Once cooled, the outer mold is broken away to reveal the bronze idol.
- The sculpture is then cleaned, polished, and sometimes coated with additional layers or patina for decoration.

## 2. Describe the art of Temple Car making

Temple car making is a traditional craft that involves creating large, ornate wooden structures used in temple processions.

1. **Purpose:** Temple cars are used to carry deities during religious festivals and processions in temples.
2. **Materials Used:** The main material is wood, but metal, stone, and sometimes ivory are used for decoration.
3. **Design:** The cars are intricately designed with carvings of gods, goddesses, and mythological themes.
4. **Size:** Temple cars can be very large, with some being several stories tall.
5. **Craftsmanship:** Skilled artisans are responsible for the detailed carving and painting of the temple car.
6. **Construction Process:** The structure includes wheels, pillars, and a roof, all made to withstand heavy loads and long journeys.
7. **Cultural Significance:** The creation of temple cars is an important part of religious and cultural heritage, often passed down through generations.
8. **Rituals:** After completion, the cars are used in special rituals to honor the gods during festivals.

## 3. Explain the construction process of temple car making

The construction process of a temple car (chariot) involves several meticulous steps to ensure its strength, durability, and aesthetic appeal.

1. **Wood Selection:** High-quality, durable wood like teak or rosewood is chosen to withstand heavy loads and last for many years.
2. **Base Construction:** The foundation or platform is built first, with strong beams to support the weight of the chariot and the deity.
3. **Wheel Making:** Large wooden wheels are crafted with precision. They are often carved from single blocks of wood and fitted with iron rims for strength.
4. **Framework Assembly:** A wooden framework for the pillars, canopy, and roof is built. This forms the basic structure of the chariot.
5. **Carving:** Skilled artisans carve intricate designs, including images of deities, floral patterns, and mythological scenes, on the wooden panels.
6. **Painting and Polishing:** The carved wood is painted with vibrant colors, and polishing enhances its appearance and protects it from weather damage.
7. **Assembly of Decorative Elements:** Ornamental pieces like bells, cloth canopies, and garlands are added to enhance the aesthetic appeal.
8. **Testing and Adjustments:** The finished chariot is tested for balance and stability to ensure it moves smoothly during the procession. Necessary adjustments are made before final use.

## 4. Explain handicrafts made by Tribals

Handicrafts made by tribals are unique and reflect their culture, traditions, and connection to nature. Here are some key points about tribal handicrafts:

1. **Natural Materials:** Tribals use locally available materials like wood, bamboo, cane, clay, stones, and leaves for their crafts.
2. **Weaving and Basketry:** They create woven items like baskets, mats, and storage containers using bamboo, cane, or grass.
3. **Pottery:** Tribals craft earthen pots and other utensils for daily use, often decorated with simple designs.
4. **Jewelry:** They make ornaments from natural items such as seeds, shells, bones, feathers, and metals like silver or copper.
5. **Textiles:** Tribal groups are known for weaving fabrics, dyeing them with natural colors, and creating traditional patterns.
6. **Wood and Stone Carving:** Carved wooden masks, figurines, and stone idols are common, often used in rituals or as decorative items.
7. **Metal Crafts:** Some tribes specialize in making tools, weapons, and decorative items using iron or brass (e.g., Dhokra art in India).

## 5. Explain about Terracotta (suduman sirpangal)

**Terracotta**, known as "**sudumansirpangal**" in Tamil, is a type of earthenware made from natural clay that is shaped and then baked in a kiln or under the sun.

1. **Material:** Terracotta is made from natural clay, which is readily available and eco-friendly.
2. **Process:**
  - The clay is mixed with water to form a malleable paste.
  - Artisans shape the clay into various forms, such as pots, sculptures, tiles, and decorative items.
  - Once shaped, the items are dried and then baked to harden them.
3. **Cultural Significance:** Tamil Nadu has a rich tradition of terracotta horse sculptures, especially in temples dedicated to Ayyanar, the guardian deity.
4. **Uses:**
  - **Household Items:** Pots, pans, water storage vessels, and lamps.
  - **Decorative Pieces:** Statues, murals, and garden ornaments.
  - **Architectural Elements:** Tiles, bricks, and carvings used in temples and traditional homes.
5. **Eco-Friendly:** It is biodegradable and doesn't harm the environment, making it a sustainable choice for crafts.
6. **Symbol of Heritage:** Terracotta represents a blend of functional and artistic craftsmanship, showcasing the cultural richness of Tamil traditions. It remains popular for its utility, beauty, and cultural significance.

## 6. Write about Thiruvalluvar Statue at Kumari Node

The **Thiruvalluvar Statue** at Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu, is a magnificent monument dedicated to the celebrated Tamil poet and philosopher **Thiruvalluvar**, the author of the timeless work *Thirukkural*.

1. **Location:**
  - The statue stands on a rocky islet near the southernmost tip of India, Kanyakumari, where the Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, and Indian Ocean meet.
2. **Height and Structure:**
  - The statue is **133 feet tall**, symbolizing the 133 chapters of *Thirukkural*.
  - It rests on a 38-foot pedestal representing the first 38 chapters, which emphasize **virtue (Aram)**.
3. **Symbolism:**
  - The statue represents **Thiruvalluvar's universal teachings** on virtue, wealth, and love (*Aram, Porul, Inbam*).
  - The 10-foot fingers of the statue signify the three core themes of *Thirukkural*.

4. **Inauguration:**
  - The statue was unveiled on **January 1, 2000**, after years of effort to honor Thiruvalluvar.
5. **Construction:**
  - Designed by sculptor **V. Ganapati Sthapati**, the statue was made with over 3,000 blocks of granite.
  - The total weight is estimated to be around 2,000 tons.
6. **Tourist Attraction:**
  - Visitors can reach the islet via ferry services and enjoy a panoramic view of the ocean.
  - The statue stands close to the **Vivekananda Rock Memorial**, another iconic structure.
7. **Cultural Significance:**
  - The Thiruvalluvar Statue is a tribute to Tamil literature, culture, and the poet's universal message of ethical living.
8. **Engineering Marvel:**
  - The statue is designed to withstand harsh weather conditions, including strong ocean winds and earthquakes.

## 7. Explain about the music instrument Nadhaswaram along with its types

The **Nadhaswaram** is a traditional South Indian wind instrument, often referred to as the "Mangala Vadyam" (auspicious instrument). It is widely used in temple rituals, weddings, and other cultural ceremonies. The **Nadhaswaram** is both a musical and cultural icon, representing the rich heritage of South Indian music.

### Key Features:

1. **Structure:**
  - It is a long, double-reed instrument made of wood, with a flaring metal bell at the end.
  - It has seven finger holes to produce various notes and melodies.
2. **Sound:**
  - Known for its loud, rich, and resonating sound, the Nadhaswaram is ideal for outdoor performances.
3. **Cultural Significance:**
  - It holds a sacred place in Carnatic music and is often played alongside the percussion instrument **Thavil**.
  - It symbolizes divinity and is associated with auspicious events.

### Types of Nadhaswaram:

1. **Timiri Nadhaswaram:**
  - Smaller in size, it produces sharper and higher-pitched notes.
2. **Bari Nadhaswaram:**
  - Larger in size, it produces deeper and lower-pitched tones.

## 8. Explain the making of musical instrument Parai

**Parai** is one of the oldest percussion instruments in Tamil Nadu, traditionally used in rituals, festivals, and as a communication tool. Here's a brief explanation of how it is made:

1. **Material Selection:**
  - The frame is typically made of **neem wood** or **jackfruit wood**, which is durable and resonant.
  - The drumhead is made from **animal hide**, usually cow, buffalo, or goat skin.
2. **Frame Preparation:**

- The wooden frame is shaped into a circular ring and smoothed for evenness.
- The size can vary depending on the purpose, but it is usually around 1-2 feet in diameter.

**3. Drumhead Attachment:**

- The animal hide is cleaned, treated, and stretched tightly over the wooden frame.
- It is secured using strong ropes or adhesive to ensure a firm and resonant surface.

**4. Tuning:**

- The drumhead is tuned by adjusting the tension in the ropes or by heating the surface slightly to tighten it.

**5. Playing Stick (Adi Kol):**

- A small, curved wooden stick is crafted to strike the drumhead and produce sound.

**6. Decoration:**

- Some Parai drums are decorated with paint or designs, reflecting their cultural or ceremonial significance.

The **Parai** produces a powerful, rhythmic sound and is integral to Tamil culture, especially in folk music, temple rituals, and traditional events.

**9. Explain different types of Yazh**

The **Yazh** is an ancient Tamil string instrument, resembling a harp, widely mentioned in Sangam literature. It is known for its melodious and divine sound. There are different types of Yazh, classified based on the number of strings and their use:

**1. Periyazh:**

- Large in size and has **21 strings**.
- Produces deep, rich tones and is used in formal and grand performances.

**2. Ceniyazh:**

- Medium-sized with **7 strings**.
- Known for its soothing and melodic sound, often used in softer, emotional renditions.

**3. Sakottiyazh:**

- A smaller Yazh with **14 strings**.
- Used for simpler compositions and personal enjoyment.

**4. Makara Yazh:**

- Shaped like a mythical creature (Makara) and has **19 strings**.
- Known for its unique appearance and vibrant tones.

**5. Sakoda Yazh:**

- Features **17 strings** and is often associated with folk traditions.

**10. Write about the evidences of existence of musical instruments during the Sangam period.**

The Sangam period, dating from around 300 BCE to 300 CE, is known for its rich literary tradition and evidence of a well-developed musical culture.

- The literature from this period, including works like "Silappatikaram" and "Thirukkural," contains numerous references to musical instruments, indicating their significance in daily life and rituals.
- Instruments mentioned include the "Yazh" (a stringed instrument similar to a harp), "Parai" (a type of drum),
- The Sangam literature also describes the role of music in festivals, religious ceremonies, and court entertainment, suggesting a sophisticated understanding of rhythm, melody, and musical scales.
- Archaeological findings, such as sculptures and carvings on temple walls, also depict musicians playing instruments, further supporting the literary evidence.