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The british museum ancient india

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would have served as a focus for meditation because hands hanging from the sides in a well-known Jain posture of detachment, known as kayotsarga.image copyrightCSMVS, MumbaiThe bronze Buddha (AD900-AD1000) comes from a port city in the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu. The city was an important center of production of Buddhist icons during the Chola dynasty, which ruled large parts of the south of the country. The flame at the top of Buddha's head is symbolic of his wisdom. Image copyright National Museum, New DelhiThe portrait (AD1620) of Mongolian Emperor Jahangir holding a small picture of the Virgin Mary is made of watercolora and gold on paper. It comes from the part of the northern Indian state of Uttar Pradesh that was the capital of the Mughal Empire. Poetic inscriptions surrounding the smaller portrait call for strength and protection for Jahangir so he can meet the challenges of the kingdom. The Virgin Mary, known as Maryam in the Koran, holds a prominent place among women in the holy book and became an epithe for mughal queens. Image copyright The British Museum The design of Mongolian Emperor Yhangir (AD1656-AD1661) is by Dutch artist Rembrandt. He was fascinated by the gazing life that was often the subject of Mughal's miniature paintings. Many Mughal miniatures arrived in Europe through Dutch trade and Rembrandt is known to have owned several of them and used them as inspiration for his own work.Image copyrightMani Bhavan Gandhi Sangrahalaya, Mumbai The wooden charkha, or rotating wheel, (1915-1948) became a powerful symbol of political resistance to India's struggle for independence from Britain. It was adopted by Mahatma Gandhi to promote self-sufficiency among Indians. He encouraged people to rotate for half an hour every day, claiming that swaraj, or it was only possible if people rejected British goods, including fabric spun in mills abroad. Instead, he urged Indians to weave and wear only what happened in India. This charkha comes from Mani Bhavan in Mumbai, which was the seat of Gandhi's political movement for Years. The exhibition is a collaboration between CSMVS, Mumbai, The National Museum, Delhi and the British Museum, London. HistoryRembrandtIndiaMumbaiPaintingAsiaStatues and SculpturesBrik Museum

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