**Department of Art & Design**

**IQRA National University**

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**Subject ART History**

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**Program: BID**

**Q1:**

**True and False:**

1. Caesar Augustus was murdered in the senate of Rome. **(True)**
2. Monotheistic religions were followed by pagan. (**False)**
3. Christians could openly practice their religion in the time period of Roman Empire. **(True)**
4. Phidias belongs to Ancient Greece era. **(False)**
5. Druids built pyramid for sacrificial ceremonies. **(True)**
6. Prehistoric although refers to tripartite divisions of historic time periods. **(True)**
7. Venus of Willendorf was famous sculpture of Greek time. (**False)**
8. Hieroglyphic stones were used for writing. (False)

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Paintings of prehistoric time were supposedly descripted on moments of **Art Rock.**
2. **Imhotep** build the stepped pyramid for king Djoser.
3. Rich and powerful citizen of **Roman** era were called patricians.
4. The **Egyptians** invented the 365-days of year calendar.
5. **Natural Fibers** ancient Greek garment made of tubular piece of cloth.
6. **Pastoral nomad** revolution describes the semi-nomadic life style of society.
7. Bridges called **valleys or ravines** to carry drinking water into cities.
8. The **History** behind artworks as at separate times helps to learn of different tribes and their cultures.

 **Q3 :**

1. **Who were the scribes.**

The scribes were the ones who drew up authoritative reports. They additionally replicated the Old Testament Scripture. They likewise dedicated themselves to the investigation of the law, and the assurance of its applications on everyday life. They likewise considered the Scripture as for doctrinal and recorded issues. Noted copyists had their own pupils. A significant number of the copyists were individuals from the Jewish gathering.

**(B): In which era 3 styles of columns were introduced and also mentioned name of those columns?**

The Doric order was one of the three orders of ancient Greek and later Roman architecture; the other two canonical orders were the Ionic and the Corinthian. The Doric is most easily recognized by the simple circular capitals at the top of columns. Originating in the western Doric region of Greece, it is the earliest and, in its essence, the simplest of the orders, though still with complex details in the entablature above.

* Ionic Order
* Corinthian Order
* Canonical Order

**(C): What is the concept of KA and BA?**

The Ancient Egyptians believed the soul had three parts, the ka, the ba, and the akh.

The ka and ba were spiritual entities that everyone possessed, but the akh was an entity reserved for only the select few that were deserving of maat kheru. Their beliefs were that the living were responsible to help the dead journey into the Afterlife. “The living had a duty to help those who had gone before them, and to those who would come after, by building and maintaining tombs. Tombs were the interface between time and eternity.”[2] This belief also included the preservation of the deceased body.

**The Ka**

* The ka was essentially a person’s double,” it was the life force and at death it was separated from the body.
* The reason for extensive and elaborate preparation for the body for the after life was to ensure the ka had a home. The living would sometimes provide bread, beer, oxen and fowl to feed the ka for the afterlife. They also believed the deceased body would have to resemble the past living body as much as possible so the ka could recognize its body and then the ba would “return to it each night after spending time in the sunshine.
* The living would leave more than just food for the deceased if possible. They would also leave servants, weapons, jewelry, clothes, and their mummified pets, in their tomb—anything that would help them in their afterlife. The tombs would also house the Shabt.
* The tombs from the Age of the Pyramids would have inscriptions on the tomb that would read, “May this official be given a thousand loaves of bread, a thousand jugs of beer”, in hopes this prayer would be enough to feed the ka, if no offerings were available.

**The Ba**

* The ba, another spiritual entity was seen as a human-headed bird hovering over the deceased or exiting the tomb in the hieroglyphics, and was the part of the soul that could travel between the worlds of the living and the dead.
* During the Age of the Pyramids, it was believed only the King had a ba. The word ba was similar to the word ‘ram’ and was associated with strength and power. In later periods of Egyptian history, it was believed every person had a ba.
* The ba also required food to move and survive in the afterworld. There are images from Ramesside Books of the Dead that show the ba perched on the arm of the decease, or hugged to his body, like a pet parrot. The small pyramids built over the tomb chapels at Deir el Medina contained a little niche near the top, where the ba could perch, to watch the sunrise and to observe the goings-on in the village where it had lived.”

**(D): What type of weapons was used in prehistoric time?**

Different Types of Prehistoric time.

1. Khopesh
2. Sword
3. Sagaris
4. Sica
5. Soliferrium