**Department of Art & Design**

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**True and False:**

1. Monotheistic believe that there is more than one God. True
2. Justinian I empress has given growth to women rights. False
3. The Muslim world in the medieval period means the crusades. True
4. Interweaving of floral, leaf and geometric designs are known as arabesque. True
5. Gates of Paradise belongs to renaissance period. False
6. Architects invented pendentive and squinch in roman era. True
7. Catacombs found under city of Rome as burial grounds. True
8. In byzantine era use of perspective in paintings were introduced. False
9. Moses & Pieta was sculpted by Botticelli. False
10. Islamic buildings were richly decorated with sculptures. False

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Jaali Work is a stone screen with an ornamental pattern constructed through the use of geometry.
2. In Byzantine era emperor banned the use of icons.
3. Reformation against Catholic Church has complaints that were called Protestants (PRAH-tuhs-tuhnts)
4. A predominant characteristic of Abstract art is nonrepresentational.
5. Strong contrasts of light & shade technique is called chiaroscuro
6. Ottomans Architecture in early formative period is primarily built of stone.
7. In byzantine era Mosaics replaced carved decoration.
8. Spanish Pottersis decorating pottery techniques produced by applying layers of colors and then scratch it off.
9. Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo inspired the term Renaissance vast scale
10. Roman and Byzantine empires is the highest church official of the major city.

**Q1: What is meant by great schism?**

**Ans:**

**Schism**

* Schism of 1054, also called East–West Schism, is the event that precipitated the final separation between the Eastern Christian churches (led by the patriarch of Constantinople, Michael Cerularius) and the Western Church (led by Pope Leo IX).
* The mutual excommunications by the Pope and the Patriarch that year became an obstacle that divided the church.

**Background**

* The relation of the Byzantine Church to the Roman may be described as one of growing divisions from the 5th to the 11th century.
* In the early church bishops stood forth prominently, principally from the political eminence of the cities in which they ruled.
* The transfer of the seat of empire from Rome to Constantinople promoted the importance of Constantinople.

**Q2: Which painting style is famous in Mughal era?**

**Ans:**

**MUGHAL PAINTING**

Mughal painting is a particular style of South Asian painting, generally confined to miniatures either as book illustrations or as single works to be kept in albums, which emerged from Persian miniature painting (itself largely of Chinese origin), with Indian Hindu, Jain, and Buddhist influences, and developed largely in the court of the Mughal Empire of the 16th to 18th centuries.

Mughal also spelled Mogul, style of painting, confined mainly to book illustration and the production of individual miniatures that evolved in India during the reigns of the Mughal emperors (16th–18th century). In its initial phases it showed some indebtedness to the Ṣafavid school of Persian painting but rapidly moved away from Persian ideals. Probably the earliest example of Mughal painting is the illustrated folktale Tuti-nameh (“Tales of a Parrot”) at the Cleveland (Ohio) Museum of Art.

Mughal painting was essentially a court art; it developed under the patronage of the ruling Mughal emperors and began to decline when the rulers lost interest. The subjects treated were generally secular, consisting of illustrations to historical works and Persian and Indian literature, portraits of the emperor and his court, studies of natural life, and genre scenes.

**Q3: Who was Michelangelo?**

**Ans:**

**Michelangelo**

Michelangelo, in full Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni, (born March 6, 1475, Caprese, Republic of Florence [Italy]—died February 18, 1564, Rome, Papal States), Italian Renaissance sculptor, painter, architect, and poet who exerted an unparalleled influence on the development of Western art.

Michelangelo was considered the greatest living artist in his lifetime, and ever since then he has been held to be one of the greatest artists of all time. A number of his works in painting, sculpture, and architecture rank among the most famous in existence. Although the frescoes on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel (Vatican; see below) are probably the best known of his works today, the artist thought of himself primarily as a sculptor. His practice of several arts, however, was not unusual in his time, when all of them were thought of as based on design, or drawing. Michelangelo worked in marble sculpture all his life and in the other arts only during certain periods. The high regard for the Sistine ceiling is partly a reflection of the greater attention paid to painting in the 20th century and partly, too, because many of the artist’s works in other media remain unfinished.

**Early Life And Works**

Michelangelo Buonarroti was born to a family that had for several generations belonged to minor nobility in Florence but had, by the time the artist was born, lost its patrimony and status. His father had only occasional government jobs, and at the time of Michelangelo’s birth he was administrator of the small dependent town of Caprese. A few months later, however, the family returned to its permanent residence in Florence. It was something of a downward social step to become an artist, and Michelangelo became an apprentice relatively late, at 13, perhaps after overcoming his father’s objections. He was apprenticed to the city’s most prominent painter, Domenico Ghirlandaio, for a three-year term, but he left after one year, having (Condivi recounts) nothing more to learn. Several drawings, copies of figures by Ghirlandaio and older great painters of Florence, Giotto and Masaccio, survive from this stage; such copying was standard for apprentices, but few examples are known to survive. Obviously talented, he was taken under the wing of the ruler of the city, Lorenzo de’ Medici, known as the Magnificent. Lorenzo surrounded himself with poets and intellectuals, and Michelangelo was included. More important, he had access to the Medici art collection, which was dominated by fragments of ancient Roman statuary. (Lorenzo was not such a patron of contemporary art as legend has made him; such modern art as he owned was to ornament his house or to make political statements.) The bronze sculptor Bertoldo di Giovanni, a Medici friend who was in charge of the collection, was the nearest he had to a teacher of sculpture, but Michelangelo did not follow his medium or in any major way his approach. Still, one of the two marble works that survive from the artist’s first years is a variation on the composition of an ancient Roman sarcophagus, and Bertoldo had produced a similar one in bronze. This composition is the Battle of the Centaurs (c. 1492).

**Q4: What is the purpose of mausoleum?**

**Ans:**

**Mausoleum**

A mausoleum is an above ground free-standing structure that have crypts or burial compartments to hold whole human remains. They're found all over the world and can vary greatly. They might house the remains of a single individual or several people. Using a mausoleum protects human remains from the elements and can save space over traditional in-ground burials because more than one set of remains can be housed in a single structure. You also find mausoleums in places like New Orleans, where the ground is low and too damp to be a good choice for in-ground burial.

**Mausoleums Have Great History & Significance**

Civilization has made use of mausoleums for thousands of years. Among the first were the pyramids of Ancient Egypt, which hold the remains of the Pharaohs and others of great prestige.

The term mausoleum actually derives from the name of a ruler of old, King Mausolus. He was the leader of Caria (modern day Asia Minor), and when he died his wife commissioned his remains to be entombed above ground in an elaborate, beautiful building. This building, known as the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, is now in ruins but is one of the 7 Wonders of the World.

**Types of Mausoleums**

* Public Mausoleums
* Private Mausoleums
* Garden Mausoleums
* Lawn Crypts
* Sarcophagus Mausoleums
* Vestibule Mausoleums
* Vestibule Mausoleums