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### True and False:

- Architect invented Pendentive and squinch in Etruscan Period. **False.**
- senate was a governing and advisory assembly. **True**
- Islamic buildings were richly decorated with sculpture. **True**
- in Gothic time Period books produced by secular sources. **True.**
- Augustus caesar was infamously murdered at senate. **False.**
- use of Perspective in Paintings introduced in Gothic era. **False**
- catacombs found under city of Rome as burial grounds. **True**
- Toga style of dress belongs to the medieval civilization. **False.**
- Moses and Pieta was sculpted by Botticelli. **False**
- Necropolis well-known for city of the dead. **True**

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Fill in the blanks?

- a) Byzantine <sup>empire</sup> era emperor banned the use of icons.
- b) most popular events of horse race happened in Ancient <sup>Greek/Roman/</sup> Byzantine era.
- c) Protestant reformation arose against the teaching of catholic church.
- d) A predominant characteristic of Shinto art is nonrepresentational.
- e) silk road was intentionally used as ~~trade~~ routes.
- f) Sgraffito is decorating pottery techniques produced by applying layers of colors and the scratch it off.
- g) Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo inspired the term renaissance man.
- h) Patriarch is the highest church official in a major city.
- i) Painting and drawing merged in the illustration of bibles produced by monks ~~art~~, called illustration monasteries.
- j) ("Moors") were dark-skinned people who settle in parts of Europe.



Q: Who was Leonardo da Vinci?

Ans: Leonardo was born in 15 April in 1452, Anchio, Italy. Leonardo da Vinci was a gifted painter, talented musician, and dedicated scientist and inventor, designing flying machines, submarines, and even helicopters. Yet he had a hard time finishing things, a problem anyone can relate to. Only thirteen paintings are known to be his, as for the illustrated encyclopedia he intended to create, all that he left were thousands of disorganized notebook pages. Here is an accessible portrait of a fascinating man who lived at a fascinating time—Italy during the Renaissance whose areas of interest included science and invention, drawing, painting, sculpture, architecture, music, mathematics, engineering, literature, anatomy, geology, astronomy, botany, paleontology, and cartography.

Q: What is the purpose of Colosseum?

Ans: Purpose of Colosseum:-

The purpose of the Roman Colosseum was as follows.

Purpose 1:



To Provide a Permanent Purpose-built arena in the centre of Ancient Rome for staging various forms of entertainment for the ancient Roman. a gift of Roman citizens.

Purpose 3:-

To seat up to 80,000 Romans, each with an unobstructed view creating a diversion for unemployed and unskilled Plebs.

Purpose 2:-

To create a massive, breath-taking structure conveying the wealth, might and Power of Rome.

Purpose 4:-

To provide a showcase for exotic, wild animals taken from all corners of the Roman Empire, once again to convey the extent to Rome's conquests of different countries.

Purpose 5:-

To ensure the support and popularity of the emperors Vespasian and Titus (members of Flavian dynasty of emperors) amongst the Plebs (the mob)

Purpose 6:-



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to utilize and showcase the finest Roman engineering and building techniques, including a labyrinth of tunnels under the arena containing 32 animal pens and lift systems operated by ropes and pulleys to facilitate the fast movement of animals, gladiators, prisoners and stage scenery in and out of the Colosseum arena.

Purpose 7

to stage reconstructions of famous Roman battle victories, including sea battles requiring the arena to be flooded, encouraging Roman Patriotism.

Purpose 8:-

to provide advanced crowd control features such as 76 separate entrances, to ensure the massive crowds who flocked to the gladiator games were kept in order.

Q: what is meant by Great Schism?

Ans Great Schism:-

Great Schism may refer to:  
East-west schism between the eastern orthodox church and



catholic church, beginning in 1054 western schism, a split within the roman catholic church that lasted from 1378 to 1417. schism, a division between people, usually belonging to an organization, movement, or religious denomination shia-sunni relations their division traces back to a sunni shia schism.

Q4 which Painting art is famous in mughal era?

Ans Mughal Painting:-

Mughal Painting is a particular style of south asian, particularly indian, painting confined to miniatures either as book illustrations or as single works to be kept in albums (muraqqa). it emerged from Persian miniature painting (itself partly of chinese origin) and developed in the context of the mughal empire of the 16th to 18th centuries. the mughal emperors were muslims and they are credited with consolidating Islam in south asia, and spreading muslim (and particularly Persian) arts and culture as well as the faith. mughal painting immediately



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took a much greater interest in realistic portraiture than was typical of Persian miniatures. animals and plants were the main subject of many miniatures for albums and were more realistically depicted. although many classic works of Persian literature continued to be illustrated, as well as Indian works, the taste of the Mughal emperors of writing memoirs or diaries, begun by Babur, provided some of the most lavishly decorated texts, such as the Padshahnama genre of official histories. subjects are rich in variety and include portraits, events and scenes from court life, wild life and hunting scenes, and illustrations of battles. the Persian tradition of richly decorated borders framing the central image (most likely framed in the images shown here) was continued, as was a modified form of the Persian convention of an elevated viewpoint. the Mughal painting style later spread to other Indian courts, both Muslim and Hindu, and later Sikhs and was often



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used to depict hindu subjects. This was mostly in northern india. it developed many regional styles in these courts, tending to become bolder but less refined these are often described as "Post-mughal", "sub-mughal" or Provincial mughal. The mingling of foreign Persian and indigenous indian elements was a continuation of the Patronisation of other aspects of foreign culture as initiated by the earlier turko-afghan Delhi sultanates, and the introduction of it into the subcontinent by various central asian turkish dynasties, such as the Ghaznavids.