

ID: 15917

PAPER: ART HISTORY

TRUE / FALSE

- a) False
- b) True
- c) False
- d) False
- e) False
- f) False
- g) True
- h) False
- i) False
- j) True

QUESTIONS:

Q1- Who was leonardo da vinci?

ANS: Leonardo di ser Piero da Vinci, known as Leonardo da Vinci, was an Italian polymath of 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.

Born: April 15, 1452, Anchiano, Italy

Died: May 2, 1519, Château du Clos Lucé, Amboise, France

Da Vinci was an illegitimate child. Leonardo was the love child of a lawyer by the name of Ser Piero and a peasant named Caterina. He did not receive any formal education. Da Vinci was ambidextrous.

The Mona Lisa is in fact, smiling. Da Vinci was a military engineer.

Leonardo was almost executed

HISTORY:

The unique fame that Leonardo enjoyed in his lifetime and that, filtered by historical criticism, has remained undimmed to the present day rests largely on his unlimited desire for knowledge, which guided all his thinking and behaviour. An artist by disposition and endowment, he considered his eyes to be his main avenue to knowledge; to Leonardo, sight was man highest sense because it alone conveyed the facts of experience immediately, correctly, and with certainty.

Q2:

What is the purpose of colosseum? ANS:

PURPOSE:

The content of this Purpose of the Colosseum category on life in Ancient Rome provides free educational details, facts and information for reference and research for schools, colleges and homework. Refer to the Sitemap for a comprehensive search on interesting

different categories containing the history, facts and information about Ancient Rome. Just like the subject of Purpose of the Colosseum there is hardly a page of Roman history and the Romans that is not, on some way, connected to the Roman Colosseum which became a symbol of Rome, its society, culture and life.

IDEA:

As the popularity of the games grew large amphitheatres were built to house the games. The amphitheatres were round or oval in shape. This design was taken from joining two half-circle wooden theatres together (the word "amphi" means 'both sides'). The wealthy Roman patricians who were responsible for staging such events grew in popularity, so they became political events by which prominent Romans could gain popularity with the mob. Eventually the provision of the Gladiatorial Games were seen as a method to please the Roman gods and goddesses and avert Rome from disaster. By the first century providing gladiator games became a requirement of some of the major public offices and it was not long before the concept of the permanent stone arena was born which would become known as the Colosseum.

Q3

What is meant by Great Schism?

Ans)

The official split between the Roman Catholic and byzantine churches.

The Great Schism came about due to a complex mix of religious disagreements and political conflicts.

One of the many religious disagreements between the western (Roman) and eastern (Byzantine) branches of the church had to do with whether or not it was acceptable to use unleavened bread for the sacrament of communion.

HISTORY:

A formal division within, Or separation from, a church or religious body over some doctrinal difference.

The state of a sect or Body formed by such division. The offense of causing or Seeking to cause such a division.

Q4

Which painting art is famous in mughal era?

Ans)

Mughal painting immediately 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 for 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 (mostly trimmed in the images shown here) was continued, as was a modified form of the Persian convention of an elevated viewpoint.

EXPLANATION;

The Mughal painting style later spread to other Indian courts, both Muslim and Hindu, and later Sikh, and was often 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 Sultanate, and the introduction of it into the subcontinent by various Central Asian Turkish dynasties, such as the Ghaznavids.

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- 1 BYZANTINE
- 2 ROMAN
- 3 PROTESTANT
- 4 ISLAMIC ART
- 5 TRADE
- 6 SGRAFFITO
- 7 MICHELANGELO
- 8 PATRIACH
- 9 MONKS
- 10 ETRUSCANS