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Semester: BFD 2nd

Subject: Art History

Final Exam

TRUE AND FALSE:

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

Fill in the blanks:

- a. Byzantine
- b. Roman
- c. Protestant
- d. Islamic
- e. Trade
- f. Sgarffito
- g. Michelangelo
- h. Patriarch
- i. Monks
- j. Etruscans

QUESTION A

Who was Leonardo da Vinci?

Answer:

Leonardo De Vinci:

Leonardo de 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. He has been variously called the father of Paleontology, ichnology, and architecture, and is widely considered one of the greatest painters of all time (despite perhaps only 15 of his paintings having survived).

Works:

Mona Lisa

The Last Supper

Lady with an Ermine

Virgin of the Rocks

The Vitruvian Man

Salvatore Mundi

Born:

Lionardo di ser Piero da Vinci

14/15 April 1452

Anchiano, Vinci, Republic of Florence (present-day Italy)

Died:

2 May 1519 (aged 67)

Clos Lucé, Amboise, Kingdom of France

Known for:

Art (painting, drawing, sculpting), science, engineering, architecture, anatomy

Born out of wedlock to a notary, Piero da Vinci, and a peasant woman, Caterina, in Vinci, in the region of Florence, Italy.

Qualification:

Leonardo was educated in the studio of the renowned Italian painter Andrea del Verrocchio. Much of his earlier working life was spent in the service of Ludovico il Moro in Milan, and he later worked in Rome, Bologna and Venice. He spent his last three years in France, where he died in 1519.

Profession:

Leonardo is renowned primarily as a painter. The Mona Lisa is the most famous of his works and the most popular portrait ever made. The Last Supper is the most reproduced religious painting of all time and his Vitruvian Man drawing is regarded as a cultural icon as well. Leonardo's paintings and preparatory drawings together with his notebooks, which contain sketches, scientific diagrams, and his thoughts on the nature of painting—compose a contribution to later generations of artists rivalled only by that of his contemporary Michelangelo.

Although he had no formal academic training, many historians and scholars regard Leonardo as the prime exemplar of the "Universal Genius" or "Renaissance Man", an individual of "unquenchable curiosity" and "feverishly inventive imagination."

"He is widely considered one of the most diversely talented individuals ever to have lived. According to art historian Helen Gardner, the scope and depth of his interests were without precedent in recorded history, and "his mind and personality seem to us superhuman, while the man himself mysterious and remote. Scholars interpret his view of the world as being based in logic, though the empirical methods he used were unorthodox for his time. Leonardo is revered for his technological ingenuity. He conceptualized flying machines, a type of armored fighting vehicle, concentrated solar power, an adding machine, and the double hull. Relatively few of his designs were constructed or even feasible during his lifetime, as the modern scientific approaches to metallurgy and engineering were only in their infancy during the Renaissance.

Some of his smaller inventions, however, entered the world of manufacturing unheralded, such as an automated bobbin winder and a machine for testing the tensile strength of wire. He is also sometimes credited with the inventions of the parachute, helicopter, and tank.

He made substantial discoveries in anatomy, civil engineering, geology, optics, and hydrodynamics, but he did not publish his findings and they had little to no direct influence on subsequent science.

QUESTION B:

What is the purpose of Colosseum?

Answer:

Introduction:

Located just east of the Roman Forum, the massive stone amphitheater known as the Colosseum was commissioned around A.D. 70-72 by Emperor Vespasian of the Flavian dynasty as a gift to the Roman people. In A.D. 80, Vespasian's son Titus opened the Colosseum—officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater with 100 days of games, including gladiatorial combats and wild animal fights. After four centuries of active use, the magnificent arena fell into neglect, and up until the 18th century it was used as a source of building materials. Though two-thirds of the original Colosseum has been destroyed over time, the amphitheater remains a popular tourist destination, as well as an iconic symbol of Rome and its long, tumultuous history.

Purpose of the 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 Romans - a gift to Roman Citizens

Purpose 2:

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

Purpose 3:

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

Purpose 4:

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

Purpose 5:

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

Purpose 6:

To utilize and showcase the latest 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

QUESTION C:

What is meant by great schism?

Answer:

Definition of Schism:

A split or division between strongly opposed sections or parties caused by differences in opinion or belief.

Or

The formal separation of a church into two churches or the secession of a group owing to doctrinal and other differences

The Great Schism:

The East–West Schism (also the Great Schism or Schism of 1054) is the break of communion since the 11th century between the Catholic Church and Eastern Orthodox Churches.

The schism was the culmination of theological and political differences which had developed during the preceding centuries between Eastern and Western Christianity.

Date:

January–July 1054

Also known as:

Great Schism,
Schism of 1054

Type:

Christian SchismCauseEcclesiastical differences
Theological and Liturgical disputes.

Participants:

Pope Leo IX
Ecumenical Patriarch Michael I Cerularius.

Outcome:

Permanent split of the two churches into the modern-day Catholic Church and Eastern Orthodox Churches

Issues that led to schism:

A succession of ecclesiastical differences and theological disputes between the Greek East and Latin West pre-dated the formal split that occurred in 1054. Prominent among these were the issues of the procession of the Holy Spirit, whether leavened or unleavened bread should be

used in the Eucharist, the Bishop of Rome's claim to universal jurisdiction, and the place of the See of Constantinople in relation to the pentarchy.

QUESTION D

Which painting art is famous in Mughal era?

Answer:

Introduction to Mughal Era:

The Mughal empire is conventionally said to have been founded in 1526 by Babur, a warrior chieftain from what today is Uzbekistan, who employed aid from the neighboring Safavid and Ottoman empires,[13] to defeat the Sultan of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodhi, in the First Battle of Panipat, and to sweep down the plains of Upper India. The Mughal imperial structure, however, is sometimes dated to 1600, to the rule of Babur's grandson, Akbar.[14] This imperial structure lasted until 1720, until shortly after the death of the last major emperor, Aurangzeb,[15][16] during whose reign the empire also achieved its maximum geographical extent. Reduced subsequently, especially during the East India Company rule in India, to the region in and around Old Delhi, the empire was formally dissolved by the British Raj after the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

Famous painting art of Mughal Era:

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,

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.

Examples of some famous portraits and paintings from Mughal Era:

- The emperor Shah Jehan standing on a globe with a halo and European style putti portrait.
- Nilgae by ustaad Mansur.
- Govardhan, Emperor Jahangir visiting the ascetic Jadrup.