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**FINAL EXAM: ART HISTORY**

**TRUE / FALSE:**

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. False
6. False
7. True
8. True
9. False
10. True

**FILL IN THE BLANKS:**

1. Byzantine
2. Roman
3. Protestant
4. Islamic art
5. Trade
6. Sgraffito
7. Michelangelo
8. Patriarch
9. Monks
10. Etruscans

**QUESTION / ANSWERS:**

**(Q1):** Who was Leonardo da Vinci?

**(A**): **Leonardo da Vinci:**

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.

• The first scientist to perform human dissections of the body to study anatomy.

• Painted very realistic pictures such as the Mona Lisa and Last Supper.

• Drew the first sketches of man in flight using wings.

• Sketched plants and animals.

• Leonardo Da Vinci Invented the sfumato technique, which blends areas together:

**(Q2): What is the purpose of colosseum?**

**(A): The Colosseum :**

**•**  The Romans’ favorite entertainment was a trip to watch the gladiators.

• In Rome, the best fights took place in a 50,000-seat amphitheater called the Colosseum.

• The floor of the arena was covered in sand to soak up all the blood.

• The emperor sat in a special box just above the stage where he controlled the entertainment.

• He declared whether a gladiator would live or die with a thumbs-up or a thumbs-down gesture.

• The Colosseum was 160 ft. tall and had four stories of windows, columns, and arches.

• The arena could be flooded so there could be battles between real boats.

• Spectators sat according to social class in the arena.

• Women and the poor sat on the top tier.

**(Q3): What is meant by great schism?**

1. **The great Schism:**

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. The Great Schism permanently divided the eastern Byzantine Christian Church and the western Roman Catholic Church. The popes in Rome claimed papal supremacy, while the leaders in the East rejected the claim. This led to western popes and eastern patriarchs excommunicating each other. Expansion of Christianity. The Great Schism split the main faction of Christianity into two divisions, Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox. Today, they remain the two largest denominations of Christianity.

**(Q4): Which painting art is famous in Mughal era?**

**(A):** Mughal painting is a style of South Asian miniature painting that developed in the courts of the Mughal Emperors between the 16th and 19th centuries. It emerged from the Persian miniature painting tradition with additional Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain influences. Jahangir had an artistic inclination and during his reign Mughal painting developed further. Brushwork became finer and the colours lighter. ... Mughal paintings made during Jahangir's reign continued the trend of Naturalism and were influenced by the resurgence of Persian styles and subjects over more traditional Hindu.

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.

**Famous:**

Portraits of rulers developed in the 16th century, and later in Persia, then becoming very popular. Mughal portraits, normally in profile, are very finely drawn in a realist style, while the best Ottoman ones are vigorously stylized. Album miniatures typically featured picnic scenes, portraits of individuals.