



**NAME: ADNAN AKAKHIL**

**ID: 15924**

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**COURSE TITLE: ART HISTORY**

**INSTRUCTOR: FAIZA HASSAN**

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# 1. TRUE AND FALSE

- a) Architects invented pendentive and squinch in Etruscan period. (FALSE)
- b) Senate was a governing and advisory assembly. (TRUE)
- c) Islamic buildings were richly decorated with sculptures. (FALSE)
- d) In gothic time period books produced by secular sources. (FALSE)
- e) Augustus Caesar was infamously murdered at senate. (TRUE)
- f) Use of perspective in paintings introduced in gothic Era. (FALSE)
- g) Catacombs found under city of Rome as burial grounds. (TRUE)
- h) Toga style of dress belongs to the Medieval civilization. (TRUE)
- i) Moses & pieta was sculpted by Botticelli. (FALSE)
- j) Necropolis well-known for city of the dead. (TRUE)

# 2. QUESTION & ANSWERS

(I) WHO WAS LEONARDO DA VINCI?

**ANS:** [Leonardo da Vinci \(1452-1519\)](#) was a painter, architect, inventor, and student of all things scientific. His natural genius crossed so many disciplines that he epitomized the term “Renaissance man.” Today he remains best known for his art, including two paintings that remain among the world’s most famous and admired, Mona Lisa and The Last Supper. Art, da Vinci believed, was indisputably connected with science and nature. Largely self-educated, he filled dozens of secret notebooks with inventions, observations and theories about pursuits from aeronautics to anatomy. But the rest of the world was just beginning to share knowledge in books made with moveable type, and the concepts expressed in his notebooks were often difficult to interpret. As a result, though he was lauded in his time as a great artist, his contemporaries often did not fully appreciate his genius—the combination of intellect and imagination that allowed him to create, at least on paper, such inventions as the bicycle, the helicopter and an airplane based on the physiology and flying capability of a bat.

## **LEONARDO DA VINCI EARLY LIFE AND TRAINING:**

Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) was born in Anchiano, Tuscany (now Italy), close to the town of Vinci that provided the surname we associate with him today. In his own time, he was known just as Leonardo or as “Il Florentine,” since he lived near Florence—and was famed as an artist, inventor and thinker.

## **(II) WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF COLOSSEUM?**

### **ANS: PURPOSE OF COLOSSEUM:**

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.

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.

### **(III) WHAT IS MEANT BY GREAT SCHISM?**

#### **ANS: GREAT SCHISM:**

On July 16, 1054, Patriarch of Constantinople Michael Cerularius was excommunicated from the Christian church based in Rome, Italy. Cerularius's excommunication was a breaking point in long-rising tensions between the Roman church based in Rome and the Byzantine church based in Constantinople (now called Istanbul). The resulting split divided the European Christian church into two major branches: The Western Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church. This split is known as the Great Schism, or sometimes the "East-West Schism" or the "Schism of 1054."

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 west supported the practice, while the east did not.) Other objects of religious dispute include the exact wording of the Nicene Creed and the Western belief that clerics should remain celibate.

These religious disagreements were made worse by a variety of political conflicts, particularly regarding the power of Rome. Rome believed that the pope—the religious leader of the western church—should have authority over the patriarch—the religious authority of the eastern church. Constantinople disagreed. Each church recognized their own leaders, and when the western church eventually excommunicated Michael Cerularius

and the entire eastern church. The eastern church retaliated by excommunicating the Roman pope Leo III and the Roman church with him.

While the two churches have never reunited, over a thousand years after their split, the western and eastern branches of Christianity came to more peaceable terms. In 1965, Pope Paul VI and Patriarch Athenagoras I lifted the longstanding mutual excommunication decrees made by their respective churches.

Today, the two branches of Christianity remain distinct expressions of a similar faith. Roman Catholicism is the single largest Christian denomination, with more than a billion followers around the world. Eastern Orthodoxy is the second-largest Christian denomination, with more than 260 million followers. Eastern Orthodoxy includes national churches, such as the Greek Orthodox Church and Russian Orthodox Church.

#### **(IV) WHICH PAINTING ART IS FAMOUS IN MUGHAL ERA?**

##### **ANS: MUGHAL PAINTING:**

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 Safavid 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.

Painting of the Mughal Period Mughal miniature painting was a blend of Persian and Indian styles that developed in Mughal courts between the 16th and 19th centuries. 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. Mughal painting usually took the form of book illustrations or single sheets preserved in

albums. There are four periods commonly associate with Mughal art, each named for the emperor under whom the art form developed: the Akbar Period, the Jahangir Period, the Shah Jahan Period, and the Aurangzeb Period.

Mughal painting was an amalgam of Ilkhanate Persian and Indian techniques and ideas. Under the Delhi Sultanate, the early 16th century had been a period of artistic inventiveness during which a previously formal and abstract style had begun to make way for a more vigorous and human mode of expression. After Mughal victory over the Delhi Sultanate in 1526, the tradition of miniature painting in India further abandoned the high abstraction of the Persian style and began to adopt a more realistic style of portraiture and of drawing plants and animals.

### **3. FILL IN THE BLANKS**

- a) In byzantine era emperor banned the use of icons.
- b) Most popular events of horse race happened in Roman era.
- c) Protestant reformation arose against the teaching of Catholic church.
- d) A predominant characteristic of Islamic art is nonrepresentational.
- e) Silk road was intentionally used as trade routes.
- f) Sgraffito is decorating pottery techniques produced by applying layers of colours and then 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 were called illuminated manuscripts.
- j) Etruscan were dark-skinned people who settle in parts of Europe.

