

ID: 15895

SUBJECT TITLE: ART HISTORY

MODULE: SECOND SEMESTER

PROGRAM: BTD

QUESTION

TRUE AND FALSE:

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

Q3

Who was leonardo daa vinci?

Born on april 15, Died on may 2.

ans)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 Florentine since he lived near Florence and was famed as an artist, inventor and thinker. Leonardo Da Vinci who inspired the term Renaissance man. There was a renewed interest in learning about the achievements of the ancient Greeks and Romans.

ACHIVEMENT:

Leonardo da Vinci was famous for his designs, art, cartography, geology, and studies. Leonardo's designs later helped us to invent things like the tank, parachute, helicopter and many other things. He was also a very talented artist. Most of his pictures and paintings are

in art galleries and museums.

FACTS:

- 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.

DEATH:

Da Vinci died of a probable stroke on May 2, 1519, at the age of 67. He continued work on his scientific studies until his death his assistant, Melzi, became the principal heir and executor of his estate. The Mona Lisa was bequeathed to Salai.

Q2

What is the purpose of colosseum?

Ans) The purpose of the Roman Colosseum was as follows:

- 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.
- To create a massive, breath-taking structure conveying the wealth, might and power of Rome.
- To seat up to 80,000 Romans, each with an unobstructed view, creating a diversion for unemployed and unruly Plebs.
- 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.
- To ensure the support and popularity of the Emperors Vespasian and Titus (members of the Flavian dynasty of emperors) amongst the Plebs.
- 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.
- To stage reconstructions of famous Roman battle victories, including sea battles requiring the arena to be flooded, encouraging Roman patriotism.

- 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.

CONCEPT:

Colosseum is also known as Flavian Amphitheatre. The concept of the Flavian Amphitheatre, as it was first called, grew from the custom of wealthy Romans holding funeral games to honor the dead. Ancient Romans believed that human sacrifice at the dead person's funeral would appease the pagan gods and ensure a satisfactory entrance into the afterlife. The funeral games were organized and paid for by wealthy Roman aristocrats and Patricians as public events. Gladiator combats, were at first held in small wooden areas.

Q3

What is meant by great schism?

Ans) GREAT SCHISM:

The definition of a schism is a split of a group into different sections as a result of a difference in beliefs. When members of a church congregation disagree and divide into two separate churches based on their different beliefs.

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.

EFFECTS:

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.

Q4

Which painting art is famous in mughal era?

MUGHAL PAINTING:

Ans) 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.

FAMOUS:

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 court 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.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

- a) BYZANTINE
- b) ROMAN
- c) PROTESTANT
- d) ISLAMIC ART
- e) TRADE
- f) SGRAFFITO
- g) MICHELANGELO
- h) PATRIARCH
- i) MONKS
- j) FARMER