

**FINAL SEMESTER ASSIGNMENT SPRING 2020**

Course Code: FA-112

Program: BFD, BTD, BID

Course Title: Art History

Module: Semester 2

Prerequisite: None

Total Marks: 40

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Note: Attempt all questions:

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**FILL IN THE BLANKS:**

- 1.**In **Byzantine** era emperor banned the use of icons
- 2.**Most popular events of horse race happened in **Roman** era.
- 3.****The protestant** reformation arose against the teaching of Catholic Church.
- 4.**A predominant characteristic of **Islamic** art is nonrepresentational.
- 5.**Silk road was intentionally used as **track** routes.
- 6.** **Sgraffito** is decorating pottery techniques produced by applying layers of colors and then scratch it off.
- 7.**Leonardo da Vinci and **Michelangelo** inspired the term Renaissance man.
- 8.** **Patriarch** is the highest church official in a major city.
- 9.**Painting and drawing merged in the illustration of Bibles produced by **monks** were called illuminated manuscripts.
- 10.** **Etruscan** were dark-skinned people who settle in parts of Europe.



## **TRUE AND FALSE:**

**1.**Architects invented pendentive and squinch in Etruscan period. **(false)**

**2.**Senate was a governing and advisory assembly. **(true)**

**3.**Islamic buildings were richly decorated with sculptures. **(false)**

**4.**In gothic time period books produced by secular sources. **(true)**

**5.**Augustus Caesar was infamously murdered at senate. **(false)**

**6.**Use of perspective in paintings introduced in gothic era.**(false)**

**7.**Catacombs found under city of Rome as burial grounds. **(true)**

**8.**Toga style of dress belongs to the Medieval civilization. **(false)**

**9.**Moses & Pieta was sculpted by Botticelli. **(false)**

**10.**Necropolis well-known for city of the dead. **(true)**



## **QUESTION AND ANSWER:**

**Q:1Who was Leonardo da Vinci?**

**Ans. LEONARDO DA VINCI:**

Leonardo da Vinci was a great painter, sculptor, architect, scientist, and engineer in renaissance era.

**1.DATE OF BIRTH :**

People are confused on date of birth of Leonardo some people says he was born on 14 April,1452 and some says he was born on 15 April,1452.

**2.ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF LEONARDO DA VINCI :**

There are many accomplishments of Leonardo da vinci which are listed below:

**a. CONTRIBUTION IN ANATOMY:**

He was the first scientist to perform human dissections of the body to study anatomy. He had made many anatomical structures painting.

**b. CONTRIBUTION IN ART:**

He had invented sfumato technique and he painted very realistic pictures which are :

- 1.Mona Lisa
- 2.Last Supper.

**c. CONTRIBUTION IN OTHER FIELDS:**

He drew the first sketches of man in flight using wings and made many sketches including sketches of plants and animals.



**Q.2 What is the purpose of colosseum?**

**Ans. COLOSSEUM:**

The Colosseum is situated just east of the Roman Forum which means it is situated in Italy. It was constructed for entertainments purposes. It was built in 70 and 80 AD.

**1. PURPOSE OF COLOSSEUM:**

The Romans' favorite entertainment was a trip to watch the gladiators. Gladiators were prisoners or slaves who were trained to fight, and they would fight to the death. In Rome, the best fights took place in a 50,000-seat amphitheater called the Colosseum. 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 floor of the area was covered in sand to soak up all the blood.

**2. CONSTRUCTION OF COLOSSEUM:**

The Colosseum was built 160 ft. tall and had four stories of windows, columns, and arches. The colosseum can also be used for boating if we flooded the area so there could be battles between real boats.

**3. INTERIOR DESIGN:**

the Colosseum could accommodate 87,000 people, which means 87,000 people can sit.

**4. TOURIST SITE:**

The Colosseum now a days is the major tourist attraction in Rome with thousands of tourists each year entering to view the interior designing.



**Q.3 What is meant by great schism?**

**Ans. GREAT SCHISM:**

There was an official split between the Byzantine churches and Roman Catholic and these churches were also called East-West schism, respectively. Mostly Western schism is called great schism which means the split of catholic churches into Catholic Church and Eastern Orthodox Churches.

## **1.HISTORY:**

There was a time period between the 700 and 800s, where two groups quarreled about iconoclasm which means the act of rejecting images. Byzantine Emperor banned the use of icons (religious images) because he believed people should worship God and not worship statues or images of God. Many Christians destroyed images of Jesus.

## **2.REASON OF CONFLICT:**

The main conflict between Catholic church and Eastern Orthodox churches are listed below:

- 1.** The Roman Catholic services were conducted in Latin and Eastern Orthodox services were conducted in Greek.
- 2.** Roman catholic churches, the Pope is authority over all including kings and emperors while in eastern orthodox churches, the emperor claims authority over the Patriarch and other officials.
- 3.** Priests are celibate which mean they cannot marry or have children in catholic church while in orthodox church, Priests can marry and have children.
- 4.** In Catholic church divorce were not permitted like Hindu religion while in orthodox church, divorce was permitted in certain cases.
- 5.** Icons are allowed for worship in catholic church like idols of Jesus while Icons are forbidden in eastern orthodox church.



## **Q.4Which painting art is famous in Mughal era?**

### **Ans. MUGHAL EMPIRE:**

Mughal empire was established in 1526 in South Asia mainly in Indian territory and was dissolved in 1857.

## **1.HISTORY:**

The Mughal Empire or Mogul Empire was an early-modern empire that controlled much of South Asia between the 16th and 19th centuries. For some two centuries, the empire stretched from the outer fringes of the Indus basin in the west , Afghanistan in the northwest including Kashmir in the north and to the highlands which is in present days we called it Assam and Bangladesh in the east.

## **2.MUGHAL ART:**

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.

## **3.FOUR PERIODS IN MUGHAL ART:**

There are four periods commonly associate with Mughal art, each named for the emperor under whom the art form developed which are as follows:

- a. The Akbar Period.
- b. The Jahangir Period
- c. The Shah Jahan Period
- d. The Aurangzeb Period.

### **a. THE AKBAR PERIOD :**

The methods most used by Mughal painters were first developed in Akbar's period. Illustrations were usually executed by groups of painters, which includes a designer and a colorist. A colorist was

a person who was responsible for the actual painting and was specialists in the mixing of colors. Leading this group was the designer, an artist of the highest caliber, who formulated the composition and sketched the outline into the spaces in the manuscripts designated by the calligraphers for illustration.

### **TECHNIQUES:**

A thin wash of white was used to be applied, through which the outline remained visible in the painting. The colors were then applied in several thin layers and rubbed down with an agate burnisher to produce a glowing, enamel-like finish. The colors used were mostly mineral and sometimes vegetable dyes, and the fine brushes were made from squirrel's tail or camel hair.

#### **b. THE JAHANGIR PERIOD:**

In Jahangir period like his father Akbar, the emperor Jahangir showed a keen interest in painting. The tradition of illustrating books assumed secondary importance to portraiture during Jahangir's reign because of the emperor's own preference for portraits. There are large scale exercises in portraiture, and the likeness of each figure is produced faithfully.

### **TECHNIQUES:**

The composition lacks the vigor, movement, and vivid color characterized by the works of Akbar's reign; the figures are more formally ordered. The colors were soft and harmonious Having fine brushwork techniques. Mughal paintings during Jahangir's reign also boast magnificent floral and geometric borders. Paintings were also inspired from European influence.

#### **c. THE SHAH JAHAN PERIOD:**

In Shah Jahan period, the artistic focus of the Mughal court shifted primarily to architecture and painting continued to flourish. The style became notably more rigid, and portraits resembled abstract form. Paintings of this period were particularly lavish, as the colors used became jewel-like in their brilliance.

#### **d. THE AURANGZEB PERIOD:**

The emperor Aurangzeb did not encourage Mughal painting, and only a few portraits survive from his court. Most of these were accomplished in the cold, abstract style of Shah Jahan. While the art form had gathered sufficient momentum to invite patronage in other courts which includes Muslim, Hindu, and Sikh but there was the absence of strong imperial backing led in a decline of the art form. A short-term revival occurred during the reign of Muhammad Shah who was keenly dedicated to the arts, but this was only temporary.

