

MAY ALMIGHTY ALLAH PROTECT US ALL FROM THIS PANDEMIC SITUATION

**Department of Art & Design
IQRA National University**

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

Instructor: Faiza Hassan

Student ID: _____**15800**_____

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Note: Attempt all questions:

Q. No.	Part	Question	Marks
1.		True and False:	10
	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.	false
	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.	true
	j)	Necropolis well-known for city of the dead.	true

2.	(A)	Who was Leonardo da Vinci?	5
	(B)	What is the purpose of colosseum?	5
	(C)	What is meant by great schism?	5
	(D)	Which painting art is famous in Mughal era?	5
3.		<p>Fill in the blanks:</p> <p>a) In <u>byzantine</u> era emperor banned the use of icons.</p> <p>b) Most popular events of horse race happened in <u>roman</u> era.</p> <p>c) <u>Protestant</u> reformation arose against the teaching of Catholic Church.</p> <p>d) A predominant characteristic of <u>islamic</u> art is nonrepresentational.</p> <p>e) Silk road was intentionally used as <u>trade</u> routes.</p> <p>f) <u>sgraffito</u> is decorating pottery techniques produced by applying layers of colors and then scratch it off.</p> <p>g) Leonardo da Vinci and <u>micelangelo</u> inspired the term Renaissance man.</p> <p>h) <u>monks</u> is the highest church official in a major city.</p> <p>i) Painting and drawing merged in the illustration of Bibles produced by <u>monks</u> were called illuminated manuscripts.</p>	10

	j)	<u>barberian</u> were dark-skinned people who settle in parts of Europe.	
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Q 1: who was leonardo da vinci?

Da Vinci was born in a farmhouse outside the village of Anchiano in Tuscany, Italy (about 18 miles west of Florence) on April 15, 1452. Born out of wedlock to respected Florentine notary Ser Piero and a young peasant woman named Caterina, da Vinci was raised by his father and his stepmother.

At the age of five, he moved to his father's estate in nearby Vinci (the town from which his surname derives), where he lived with his uncle and grandparents. Young da Vinci received little formal education beyond basic reading, writing and mathematics instruction, but his artistic talents were evident from an early age.

Around the age of 14, da Vinci began a lengthy apprenticeship with the noted artist Andrea del Verrocchio in Florence. He learned a wide breadth of technical skills including metalworking, leather arts, carpentry, drawing, painting and sculpting.

His earliest known dated work — a pen-and-ink drawing of a landscape in the Arno valley — was sketched in 1473.

At the age of 20, da Vinci qualified for membership as a master artist in Florence’s Guild of Saint Luke and established his own workshop. However, he continued to collaborate with del Verrocchio for an additional five years.

It is thought that del Verrocchio completed his “Baptism of Christ” around 1475 with the help of his student, who painted part of the background and the young angel holding the robe of Jesus.

Although da Vinci is known for his artistic abilities, fewer than two dozen paintings attributed to him exist. One reason is that his interests were so varied that he wasn’t a prolific painter. Da Vinci’s most famous works include the “Vitruvian Man,” “The Last Supper” and the “Mona Lisa.

Art and science intersected perfectly in da Vinci’s sketch of “Vitruvian Man,” drawn in 1490, which depicted a nude male figure in two superimposed positions with his arms and legs apart inside both a square and a circle.

The now-famous sketch represents da Vinci's study of proportion and symmetry, as well as his desire to relate man to the natural world.

In 1482, Florentine ruler Lorenzo de' Medici commissioned da Vinci to create a silver lyre and bring it as a peace gesture to Ludovico Sforza. After doing so, da Vinci lobbied Ludovico for a job and sent the future Duke of Milan a letter that barely mentioned his considerable talents as an artist and instead touted his more marketable skills as a military engineer.

Using his inventive mind, da Vinci sketched war machines such as a war chariot with scythe blades mounted on the sides, an armored tank propelled by two men cranking a shaft and even an enormous crossbow that required a small army of men to operate.

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.

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Q 2: what is the purpose of colossen?

The purpose of the Roman Colosseum was as follows.

- To provide a permanent purpose-built arena in the center 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 (the 'Mob')
- 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.

Q 3: what is meant by great schism?

East-West Schism, also called Schism of 1054, event that precipitated the final separation between the Eastern Christian churches (led by the patriarch of Constantinople, Michael Cerularius) and the Western church (led by Pope Leo IX). The mutual excommunications by the pope and the patriarch in 1054 became a watershed in church history. The excommunications were not lifted until 1965, when Pope Paul VI and Patriarch Athenagoras I, following their historic meeting in Jerusalem in 1964, presided over simultaneous ceremonies that revoked the excommunication decrees.

Q 4: which painting art is famous in Mughal era?

Although there has been a tradition of wall paintings, especially in the Persianate World, the best-surviving and highest developed form of painting in the Islamic World is the miniature in illuminated manuscripts, or later as a single page for inclusion in bound album of miniatures and calligraphy. 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.