**Q2.**

B..Answer. Mughal painting is a particular style of South Asian, particularly North Indian (more specifically, modern day India and Pakistan), 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.[1]

The Mughal painting style later spread to other Indian courts, both Muslim and Hindu, and later Sikh, and was often used to depict Hindu subjects. This was mostly in northern India. It developed many regional styles in these courts, tending to become bolder but less refined. These are often described as "post-Mughal", "sub-Mughal" or "provincial Mughal". The mingling of foreign Persian and indigenous Indian elements was a continuation of the patronisation of other aspects of foreign culture as initiated by the earlier Turko-Afghan Delhi Sultanate, and the introduction of it into the subcontinent by various Central Asian Turkish dynasties, such as the Gha

1. Ans. The Great Schism split the main faction of Christianity into two divisions, Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox. ... 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

The primary causes of the Schism were disputes over papal authority—the Pope claimed he held authority over the four Eastern Greek-speaking patriarchs, and over the insertion of the filioque clause into the Nicene Creed.

:lSECHISM IN WORLD 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..

**D.ans. A mausoleum is an external free-standing building constructed as a monument enclosing the interment space or burial chamber of a deceased person or people. A monument without the interment is a cenotaph. A mausoleum may be considered a type of tomb, or the tomb may be considered to be within the mausoleum.**

**A mausoleum is a very old burial method.**

**The term 'mausoleum' comes from a name, that of King Mausolus. He was an ancient king who ruled an ancient kingdom in Asia Minor near the Mediterranean Sea. When he died around 350 BC, his grieving queen had him buried in large temple-like structure. Sitting on a massive stone platform, the building was surrounded by columns and towered over the lands around it. It came to be known as one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. Many scholars consider this structure to be one of the earliest of its kind specifically meant for a burial, and it's from King Mausolus that we get the word 'mausoleum.**

**C.ans**

**Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni, known best as simply Michelangelo, was an Italian sculptor, painter, architect and poet of the High Renaissance born in the Republic of Florence, who exerted an unparalleled influence on the development of Western art.Wikipedia**

**Born: March 6, 1475, Caprese Michelangelo, Italy**

**Died: February 18, 1564, Rome, Italy**

**On view: Casa Buonarroti, National Gallery of Art, The National Gallery, Rijksmuseum,Louvre Museum, The Morgan Library & Museum, Cooper Hewitt Smithsonian Design Museum, Uffizi Gallery, more**

**Periods: High Renaissance, Italian Renaissance, Renaissance, Mannerism**

**Known for: Sculpture, painting, architecture, and poetry**

**Structures: St. Peter's Basilica, Cappelle Medicee, Basilica di San Lorenzo, New Sacristy,Laurentian Medici Library, Porta Pia, Santa Maria degli Angeli e dei Martiri, Palazzo dei Conservatori, Capitoline Museums, more**

**Rome, Italy**

**NOTABLE WORKS“David”“Crucifixion of St. Peter”“Moses”“Pietà”“Madonna and Child with the Infant St. John”“The Last Judgment”“Bacchus”MOVEMENT / STYLERenaissanceMannerismEarly RenaissanceSUBJECTS OF STUDYtondo**

**Michelangelo was considered the greatest living artist in his lifetime, and ever since then he has been held to be one of the greatest artists of all time. A number of his works in painting, sculpture, and architecture rank among the most famous in existence. Although the frescoes on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel (Vatican; see below) are probably the best known of his works today, the artist thought of himself primarily as a sculptor. His practice of several arts, however, was not unusual in his time, when all of them were thought of as based on design, or drawing. Michelangelo worked in marble sculpture all his life and in the other arts only during certain periods. The high regard for the Sistine ceiling is partly a reflection of the greater attention paid to painting in the 20th century and partly, too, because many of the artist’s works in other media remain unfinished.Q1. To full.**

**Q1.Toll full**

**A.false.**

**B.True.**

**C.True.**

**D.false**

**F.False**

**J.true.**

**I.false.**

**E.True.**

**G.True**

**H.false**

**Q3.**

**Ans j. Patriarch**

1. **Islamic geometric patterin.**
2. **Byzantine emperor ler.**
3. **Counter reformation.**
4. **Islamic.**
5. **Chiaroscvvo**
6. **Ottomans**
7. **Mosics**
8. **Sgraffiti**

**I’d 14803**

**Najma samad**