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1: **True and False:**

1. Monotheistic believe that there is more than one God. **(F)**
2. Justinian I empress has given growth to women rights.**(T)**
3. The Muslim world in the medieval period means the crusades.**(T)**
4. Interweaving of floral, leaf and geometric designs are known as arabesque.**(T)**
5. Gates of Paradise belongs to renaissance period.**(T)**
6. Architects invented pendentive and squinch in roman era.**(F)**
7. Catacombs found under city of Rome as burial grounds.**(F)**
8. In byzantine era use of perspective in paintings were introduced.**(F)**
9. Moses & Pieta was sculpted by Botticelli.**(F)**
10. Islamic buildings were richly decorated with sculptures.**(T)**

**3. Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_**Jali**\_ work is a stone screen with an ornamental pattern constructed through the use of geometry.
2. In \_**byzantine**\_ era emperor banned the use of icons.
3. Reformation against Catholic Church has complaints that were called \_**95 theses**\_.
4. A predominant characteristic of \_**Islamic**\_ art is nonrepresentational.
5. Strong contrasts of light & shade technique is called \_**chiaroscuro**\_.
6. \_**Ottoman**\_ Architecture in early formative period is primarily built of stone.
7. In byzantine era \_**mosaics**\_ replaced carved decoration.
8. **\_Sgraffito\_** is decorating pottery techniques produced by applying layers of colors and then scratch it off.
9. Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo inspired the term Renaissance \_**man**\_.
10. **Patriarch\_** is the highest church official of the major city.

**A: What is meant by great schism?**

**Ans**: The Great Schism split the main faction of Christianity into two divisions, Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox. Today, they remain the two largest denominations of Christianity.

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.

**B: Which painting style 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 Ṣafavid 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.

Mughal painting was essentially a court art; it developed under the patronage of the ruling Mughal emperors and began to decline when the rulers lost interest. The subjects treated were generally secular, consisting of illustrations to historical works and Persian and Indian literature, portraits of the emperor and his court, studies of natural life, and genre scenes.

The school had its beginnings during the reign of the emperor Humāyūn (1530–40 and 1555–56), who invited two Persian artists, Mīr Sayyid ʿAlī and Khwāja ʿAbd al-Ṣamad, to join him in India. The earliest and most important undertaking of the school was a series of large miniatures of the Dāstān-e Amīr Ḥamzeh, undertaken during the reign of Akbar (1556–1605), which, when completed, numbered some 1,400 illustrations of an unusually large size (22 by 28 inches [56 by 71 cm]). Of the 200 or so that have survived, the largest number are in the Austrian Museum of Applied Art in Vienna.

Though retaining the upright format, general setting, and flat aerial perspective of Persian painting, the Indian artists of Akbar’s court exhibited an increasing naturalism and detailed observation of the world around them. Akbar’s fondness for history resulted in his commissioning of such dynamic illustrated histories as the Akbar-nāmeh (“History of Akbar”), in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London. An empathy for animals is evident in the illustrations of the animal fables, particularly the Kalīlah wa Dimnah and the Anwār-e Suhaylī. Other outstanding series are the illustrations of the Razm-nāmeh (the Persian name for the Hindu epic the Mahabharata) in the City Palace Museum, Jaipur, and the Dīvān of Ḥāfeẓ in the Reza Library, Rampur. Outstanding painters of the period were Dasvant and Basavan.

Less emphasis was given to book illustration during the period of Jahāngīr (1605–27). Instead, Jahāngīr preferred court scenes, portraits, and animal studies, which were assembled in albums, many of them with richly decorated margins. The style shows technical advancement in the fine brushwork; the compositions are less crowded, colours are more subdued, and movement is much less dynamic. The artist of the Jahāngīr period exhibited a sensitive understanding of human nature and an interest in the psychological subtleties of portraiture. Noted painters of the period were Abū al-Ḥasan, called the “Wonder of the Age”; Bishandās, praised for his portraiture; and Ustād Mansūr, who excelled in animal studies.

The elegance and richness of the Jahāngīr period style continued during the reign of Shah Jahān (1628–58) but with an increasing tendency to become cold and rigid. Genre scenes—such as musical parties, lovers on a terrace, or ascetics gathered around a fire—became frequent, and the trend continued in the reign of Aurangzeb (1658–1707). Despite a brief revival during the reign of Muḥammad Shah (1719–48), Mughal painting continued to decline, and creative activity ceased during the reign of Shah ʿĀlam II (1759–1806).

The technique of Mughal painting, in the initial phases, often involved a team of artists, one determining the composition, a second doing the actual colouring, and perhaps a specialist in portraiture working on individual faces.

**C: Who was Michelangelo?**

**Ans** : Michelangelo, in full Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni, (born March 6, 1475, Caprese, Republic of Florence [Italy]—died February 18, 1564, Rome, Papal States), Italian Renaissance sculptor, painter, architect, and poet who exerted an unparalleled influence on the development of Western art.

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.

**D: What is the purpose of mausoleum?**

**Ans**: It is a fact of life that sooner or later, we all will die. For centuries, people have tried to develop different ways to bury and respect the dead. One way some people have respected the dead is to create buildings to house their remains. These buildings are called mausoleums.

A mausoleum is an above ground free-standing structure that have crypts or burial compartments to hold whole human remains. They're found all over the world and can vary greatly. They might house the remains of a single individual or several people. Using a mausoleum protects human remains from the elements and can save space over traditional in-ground burials because more than one set of remains can be housed in a single structure. You also find mausoleums in places like New Orleans, where the ground is low and too damp to be a good choice for in-ground burial.

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.