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Paper: History of interior 01

Q1: Circle the correct option (5).

1: Ancient Egypt didn’t used load bearing

(a) **Arches** (b) Dome (c) Orders

2: Roman used styles columns with decorative brackets.

(a) Doric Corinthian (b) Ionic style (c) **Composite**

3: In order to prevent the outward collapse of the arches, Gothic architects began using a revolutionary system.

(a) **Flying buttress** (b) Stained Glass window (c) Gargoyles

4: Are projecting windows enclosed with carved wood.

(a) Mihrab (b) Muqarnas (c) **Mashrabiya**

5: Historian Believes that the mosque of Sultan Hassan used stones from the.

(a) Mosque of Cordova (b) Taj Mahal (c) **Pyramid of Giza**

 **Q2: Fill in the Blank.**

1: Sultan Hassan mosque represents great **Mamluk** architecture.

2: **20,000** workers labored and 32 crore rupees were spent during the construction of Taj Mahal.

3: During French revolution many **Died** and **Patrimony** was destroyed.

4: The **Caught Fire** is one of the most noticeable features of the Norte Dame Paris cathedral.

5: Prehistoric builders moved earth and stone into **Stonehenge** .

**Q3: Attempt all short questions. (10)**

**Q1: Briefly describe Neo Classical order. (5)**

**Ans:**

Neo Classical Order: An order in architecture is a certain assemblage of parts subject to uniform established proportions, Coming down to the present from Ancient Greek and Ancient Roman civilisation, the architectural orders are the styles of classical architecture, It’s know by its proportions and characteristic profiles and details, and most readily recognisable by the type of column .. The three orders of architecture **Doric**, **Ionic**, and **Corinthian**. originated in Greece.

•Art of early phase of classical period lasted some 30 years.

•Reflect the powers of Greeks.

•Early classical style sometimes referred as severe style.

There are five orders.

* Doric
* Ionic
* Corinthian
* Tuscan
* Composite

**Doric:**

* Doric being thicker and smaller.
* Earliest, simplest and most commonly used.
* Characterised by the series of Triglyphs and Antelopes.
* Originated on main Greek land.

**Ionic:**

* Ionic being slimmer and taller.
* The base is the stone platform at the bottom of the column.
* There are usually multiple layers to the base.
* On top of the base is the shaft, the long part of the column with groves running down the sides.
* At the very top is the capital, the decorative stone that bears the weight of the roof.
* Ionic columns tend to be more slender, but the defining feature of the Ionic order is the volute.
* The volute is the spiral, scroll-like capital of the Ionic column.

**Corinthian:**

* Corinthian order, one of the classical orders of architecture.
* Its main characteristic is an ornate capital carved with stylised acanthus leaves.

**Tuscan:**

* The Tuscan Order which is the simplest of all the orders, is distinguished by the following:
* Plain entablature
* A plain astragal
* Plain capital
* Unfitted column
* Unadorned base

**Composite:**

* Acanthus leaves
* Volutes of the Ionic order
* This third element is one difference between Corinthian and Composite (also, the Composite's volutes are larger).

**Q2: What are the characteristics of Gothic architecture?**

**Ans: History:**

* Gothic architecture is a European style of architecture.
* That values height and exhibits an delicate aesthetic.
* the Gothic approach can be found in churches, cathedrals, and other similar buildings in Europe and beyond.
* During the Middle Ages

The Gothic style evolved from Romanesque architecture, a medieval aesthetic characterised by arches, vaulted ceilings, and small stained glass windows.

**Featured :**

* Exaggerated arches, increased vaulting, and enlarged windows.
* Thick walls
* To construct more taller walls and thinner to look more delicate.
* Flying buttress for support .
* Create sky-high cathedrals and churches that evoked ethereality and reached toward the heavens

Characteristics

**Characteristics** 1: Pinnacle 2: Flying Buttresses 3: Vaulting Web 4: Diagonal web 5: Transverse 6: Springing 7: Clerestory 8: Oculus 9: Lancet 10: Triforium 11: Nave arcade 12: Compound Pier with responds.

**Q3: Define Islamic decorative elements.**

**Ans** There are four types of ornamentation in islamic art:

1. Calligraphy
2. vegetal patterns
3. figural representations
4. Geometric Patterns

**Elements**:

* Ceilings
* doors
* domes
* minarets
* Courtyard
* Arabesque shapes
* Arabic calligraphy
* Symmetry and ablution fountain
* Mihrab

**Q4: Attempt long questions.**

**Q1: Write detail note on mosque of Cordoba.**

**Ans:**

**Mosque of Cardoba:** The Mosque-Cathedral of Cordoba is the most important monument of all the Western Islamic world, and one of the most amazing in the world. The evolution of the “Omeya” style in Spain is resumed in the history of the Mosque of Cordoba, as well as other styles such as the Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque of the Christian architecture.

**Two main parts**: The Great Mosque has two different areas: the courtyard or “arcade sahn“, where the “alminar” (minaret) is constructed (beneath the Renaissance tower) by Abd al-Rahman III, and the “haram” or praying hall. The interior space consists of a forest of columns and red and white arches giving a strong chromatic effect. The site is divided into 5 different areas, corresponding each one of them to the different expansions that have occurred on it

**Brief history** : It is believed that some 2000 years ago, the site on which the mosque is built was the location of a roman temple dedicated to the Roman God Janus. It was later converted into a Visigoth church. At the time of its acquisition in 784 AD, the site was being used as a multi-faith temple in which Christians and Muslims had been worshipping side by side for over 50 years. The Moorish ruler of Al Andalus, Abd ar-Rahman I, purchased the Christian half in order to build a great mosque which would rival the great mosques of Damascus and Baghdad. In 1236 AD Cordoba fell to Ferdinand the 3rd and in 1538, under the reign of Charles V parts of the original structure was torn down to build a Cathedral.

**Architectural features**:

* Ornately decorated door of St. Stephan in Mosque of Cordoba.
* The prayer hall in the mosque.
* The mihrab flaunts some exquisite details.
* Square and rectangular plans.
* Courtyard .
* Hypostyle preyer hall.
* Double arches construction .
* Use ashlar construction .

**Architectural elements:** Unique to the mosque of Cordoba's layout is the existence of a lower level located beneath the sanctuary, an unusual trait in mosque construction. The lower level rooms are paved with mosaics. The walls were "paved with dark red, black, and white tesserae in geometric patterns in one section was depicted an amphora" in a description of a lower level room by Mills and states that the mosaics appear Roman. The described tiles seem to continue the color scheme from the ground level stone materials. The stone tiles possibly came from quarries not far from Cordoba that produced jasper of red, black, and white mixtures (Creswell 1979). The materials found in the lower level suggest continuity with the materials used in the upper level, therefore it is possible the lower level is part of the structure and not remaining foundations ofpast forms.

**The mihrab:**

The Mosque ofCordoba's mirhab design and location is another element that strays from traditional construction. Mills (2007) informs that typical mirhab construction is usually composed ofa curved or seldom a rectangular niche in the quibla wall, to signify the direction facing Mecca. The mosque's mirhab is eight sided, subsequently creating a small space within the wall.

**The preyer hall:** The prayer hall's un-uniform column application is incredibly unique. Creswell (1979) notes the columns are made ofevery conceivable type ofcolumn, varying in style and height. Scholars question the purpose o f application in the mosque. Balbas (1965) suggests that the columns and capitals are reused from previous structures. Mills (2007) disagrees and states that the Phoenician architecture does not apply uniformity to columns, and supports this with Renan's (1864) account of the Phoenician site Um-el-Amwid.