**MAY ALMIGHTY ALLAH PROTECT US ALL FROM THIS PANDEMIC SITUATION**

**Department of Art & Design**

**IQRA National University**

**MID SEMESTER ASSIGNMENT SPRING 2020**

Course Code: FA-112 Program: BFD, BTD, BID

Course Title: Art History Module: Semester 2

Prerequisite: None Total Marks: 30

Instructor: Faiza Hassan

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Note: Attempt all questions:

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| **Q. No.** | **Part** | **Question** | **Marks** |
| 1. | a)  b)  c)  d)  e)  f)  g)  h) | **True and False:**  Amphora is funerary object of geometric period. **(T)**  Phidias was a renowned sculptor of Greek civilization. (T)  The Nile was the source of the Ancient Greek wealth. (F)  In first stone temple ionic column styles were used for architecture. (T)  Mesolithic humans lived a nomadic lifestyle in small groups.(F)  The lion gate is a famous sculpture of Cycladic art. (F)  Architecture is more dramatic & theatrical in Corinthian order.(T)  Ancient Aegean garment is known as peplos.(F) | 08 |
| 2. | **(A)**  **(B)**  **(C)** | Who were Scribes?  ANSWER  Scribes were people in ancient Egypt (usually men) who learned to read and write. Although experts believe that most scribes were men, there is evidence of some female doctors. These women would have been trained as scribes so that they could read medical texts.    Write details about fresco technique?  ANSWER:  **Fresco Technique**   * Fresco describes paintings made by applying water-based paints to wet plaster. When dry, the plaster bonds with the color, making the painting extremely durable. * The colors are vivid: red, blue, yellow and green, as wel as black and white. They are applied without shading, in flat, bright designs that are easily identifiable, even from a distance.   **FAMOUS MINOAN FRESCO:**   * “The Fisherboy “was excavated from a house preserved beautifully by volcanic ash. * Three Minoan Women (3500 year old artifact)   Minoan Pottery  Explain the difference between obelisk and sphinx?  THE SPHINX:   The Sphinx is the famous colossal statue with the body of a lion and head of a Pharaoh-god. Situated in a pit on the Nile side of the Pyramids,The face of the Sphinx is believed to be a likeness of Chephren, the builder of the second largest pyramid of Giza, and was intended to represent the pharaoh reborn as the sun god.  The Sphinx is generally believed to have originally been created around 2500 B.C. for Pharaoh Chephren and was an important part of his funerary complex. It is thought to have been carved from a limestone outcropping left behind in a U-shaped pit where stone was quarried for the pyramids. Chephren died before the Sphinx was completed and the monument was left unfinished. When Giza was abandoned the Sphinx was covered by sand.  **THE OBELISK**  A symbol of Egypt, second only to the pyramid, an obelisk is a four-sided pillar hewn from a single block of stone. Resembling the Washington Monument, they have highly polished surfaces carved with hieroglyphics and were originally capped with gold, copper or electrum, which shimmered in the sun light. "Obelisk" is a Greek word that means "meat skewer." Obelisks are believed to be advanced versions of pointed stones known as beneben , which the Egyptians worshipped in prehistoric times as primordial mounds that arose from chaos. [Source: Evan Hadingham, Smithsonian]   Obelisks were symbols of the pharaoh's power and served as fetishes honoring the sun-god Atum. They were often raised to mark important victories or the opening of a temple, or celebrated a coronation or other important event. Great care was taken making them, transporting them and raising them.  Which type of stencil work was introduced in history?  ANSWER:  **Stencilling** produces an image or pattern by applying [pigment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pigment) to a surface over an intermediate object with designed gaps in it which create the pattern or image by only allowing the pigment to reach some parts of the surface.  Negative stencils - far more common than prints -were created by projecting a fluid paint of either black colour (using the pigment manganese) or, more commonly, red (using haematite – ‘red ochre’) at the hand. Usually, stencils cluster in certain areas of deep caves – often areas difficult to access, or features of significance such as small ‘chimneys’ produced by geological erosion or curtains of stalactites. On the latter, the stencils stand out against the sparkly white background, made more mysterious by the flickering light of the small animal fat lamps used by Palaeolithic artists to explore the deep caves. | 2  5  5  2 |
| 3. | a)  b)  c)  d)  e)  f)  g)  h) | **Fill in the blanks:**  Humans were dependent on animal \_husbandry\_\_\_\_\_\_ in early ages.  Heads of state and the religious leaders of ancient Egypt were called \_Pharaoh\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  \_Terracotta\_clay is used to produce ceramic pottery and sculptures.  In prehistoric time priests constructed \_stonehenge\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for sacrificial ceremonies.  Palette for king Narmer was used to prepare \_make-up\_\_\_\_\_\_.  \_Minoan\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_culture was located on the island of Crete.  The Prehistoric time period is also called the old stone age.  In \_ancient greek\_\_\_\_\_\_\_civilization they have a good knowledge of muscular anatomy. | 8 |