

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

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Note: Attempt all questions:

Q. No.	Part	Question	Marks
1.		True and False:	08
	a)	Amphora is funerary object of geometric period.	T
	b)	Phidias was a renowned sculptor of Greek civilization.	T
	c)	The Nile was the source of the Ancient Greek wealth.	F
	d)	In first stone temple ionic column styles were used for architecture.	T
	e)	Mesolithic humans lived a nomadic lifestyle in small groups.	F
	f)	The lion gate is a famous sculpture of Cycladic art.	F
	g)	Architecture is more dramatic & theatrical in Corinthian order.	T
	h)	Ancient Aegean garment is known as peplos.	F

3.	<p>Fill in the blanks:</p> <p>a) Humans were dependent on animal ____Hunting____ in early ages.</p> <p>b) Heads of state and the religious leaders of ancient Egypt were called ____Pharaoh____.</p> <p>c) ____Terracota____ clay is used to produce ceramic pottery and sculptures.</p> <p>d) In prehistoric time priests constructed __Stonehenge_____ for sacrificial ceremonies.</p> <p>e) Palette for king Narmer was used to prepare __Makeup____.</p> <p>f) __Mycenaean_____ culture was located on the island of Crete.</p> <p>g) The _____Paleolithic_____ time period is also called the old stone age.</p> <p>h) In __Greek_____ civilization they have a good knowledge of muscular anatomy.</p>	8
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Question Number 1:Who were Scribes?

ANSWER:

SCRIBES:

there were less people who learned to read and write in ancient Egypt. Only one group of peoples called scribes was allowed to have this knowledge.

WHO WERE THE SCRIBES:

Scribes were those people in ancient time in Egypt who could read and write. Experts believe that scribes were majority in men, although there is evidence of some female doctors those women were trained as scribes so that they could read medical texts.

usually it were childrens of scribes who could become scribes in future, it could take four to five years for a person to become a scribe.

WHAT TOOLS DID A SCRIBE USE:

Scribes usually wrote on papyrus with weed brushes dipped in ink.

Question Number 2: Write details about fresco technique?

ANSWER:

DETAILS ABOUT FRESCO TECHNIQUE:

First of all the artist must plan the work carefully. it starts with a small drawing of the picture after that the artist then make a large drawing called a cartoon, and works out the right order to make a picture because big pictures can take upto weeks or maybe months. Each days work is called gioranta. Giorno means day. The artist needs to work fast artist also needs a co worker who can help him in painting and other stuff related to it.

At the beginning of the next days work, the plaster edge of the last gioranta scripted so that the new plaster joins well. often it is possible to see the joins and work out how many gioranta it took to do a single painting.

Question Number 3: Explain the difference between obelisk and sphinx?

ANSWER:

THE SPHINX:

The Sphinx (near the pyramids of Giz) 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. It is 242 feet and 66 feet high and is reached by walking through a temple made of massive rectangular blocks of stone.

OBELISKS IN ANCIENT EGYPT:

A symbol of Egypt, second only to the pyramid, an obelisk is four sided pillar hewn from a single block of stone. resembling the washington monument, Obelisk is a Greek word that means "meat skewer." Obelisks are believed to be advanced version of pointed stones known as beneban which the egyptians worshipped in prehistoric times. [Source: Evan hadingham, Smithsonian]

Question Number 4: Which type of stencil work was introduced in history?

ANSWER:

Hand stencils, made by blowing pigment over a hand held against a wall, are found from over 35000 years ago in Asia and Europe, and later prehistoric dates in other continents.

After that stencilling has been used as historic painting technique on all kinds of materials.

Book Illustration:

Stencils were popular as a method of book illustration and for that purpose the technique was at its height of popularity in France.

Aerosol Stencils:

Aerosol stencils have many practical applications and the stencil concept is used frequently in industrial, commercial, artistic, residential and recreational settings, as well as by the military, government and infrastructure management.