

Chapter 11: 1500–1600

11.1: China after 1000: the Mandate of Heaven made to Last

1. Khubilai Khan (1215–1294) planned the new capital of China, called _____ (modern-day Beijing), with an architect who consulted the ancient *Kaogongji*, or *Book of Rites*, which was a guide for the construction of capital cities. .
 - a. Dadu*
 - b. Nanjing
 - c. Suzhou
 - d. Shanghai
2. Most of the architectural projects of the Ming, especially the Forbidden City, came from typological and proportional recommendations of an architectural manual originally published during the Sung dynasty (ca. 1100) called _____.
 - a. cai-fen
 - b. dougong
 - c. Yingzao Fashi*
 - d. feng shui
3. The scholar-officials who served the emperor in Beijing resided outside the Forbidden City, in long alleys set in gridded blocks called _____.
 - a. dougongs
 - b. hutongs*
 - c. siheyuan
 - d. pailou
4. Chengzu's successor Jiajing (r. 152–167) rebuilt this temple and ritual-landscape complex in Beijing, which occupied a site larger than the Forbidden City.
 - a. Torana
 - b. Zhengde
 - c. Zhaigong
 - d. Tiantan*
2. These spectacular eroded rocks were the prized items of contemplation in the scholars' gardens of Suzhou. In the Net Master's Garden, an irregularly shaped lake complemented the careful arrangement of these rocks.
 - a. lang
 - b. tings
 - c. tai hu*
 - d. Wang Shi Yuan

11.2: The Ottoman Empire: A Culture of Local Symmetries

1. The Turks in Anatolia often went by the name of Rum, and in their conquests they consciously aspired to Roman precedents. Their infrastructure projects rivaled the feats of Rome and included:
 - a. the new walls of Jerusalem
 - b. the Süleyman Bridge at Büyükçekmece
 - c. the Mağlova aqueduct
 - d. all of the above*
2. The Yeşil Cami in Bursa was part of a religious enclave, called a _____, which was a charitable institution that included a mosque, a tomb of the donor, one or more religious schools, a bath, and sometimes a hospital.
 - a. imaret*
 - b. hammam

- c. turbe
- d. madrasa

3. After Constantinople fell to the Ottomans, the non-Muslim ethnic groups, including Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Italians, were allowed to settle and to be governed by their own laws, called _____.

- a. bedestan
- b. Koza Han
- c. millet*
- d. sharia

4. In 1459 Mehmet II moved his palace in Istanbul from the center of the city to a site at the tip of the peninsula. This complex, called _____, was the antithesis of European palaces: its asymmetrical, garden-like layout was closer to a Chinese scholar's garden.

- a. Fatih Cami
- b. Hagia Irene
- c. Topkapi Saray*
- d. Apostoleion

5. Like the Şehzade Cami, this complex returned to the composition of Hagia Sophia and features a central dome flanked by two semidomes, supported by four octagonal buttress towers.

- a. Mihrimah Cami
- b. Fatih Cami
- c. Süleymaniye*
- d. Selimiye

11.3: Papal Rome: The Fountainhead of Renaissance Classicism

1. This domed shrine resembled an ancient round tholos-type temple and commemorated the alleged site of St. Peter's crucifixion.

- a. Tempietto*
- b. Villa Rotonda
- c. Santa Costanza
- d. Santo Stefano Rotondo

2. This architect published the first fully illustrated treatise on architecture (1537–1547), known today as the *Five Books of Architecture*.

- a. Jacopo Sansovino
- b. Giulio Romano
- c. Baldassare Peruzzi
- d. Sebastiano Serlio*

3. After the sack of Rome in 1527, several architects and builders left the Eternal City for other centers on the Italian peninsula. This architect traveled to Venice where he became the *proto*, or state architect, and designed the new state mint (Zecca), the Library of San Marco, and regularized the square in front of the ducal palace.

- a. Giulio Romano
- b. Baldassare Peruzzi
- c. Jacopo Sansovino*
- d. Sebastiano Serlio.

4. This villa, constructed on a hill a few kilometers east of Vicenza, employed a double-height rotunda with a hemispherical dome. This form was usually reserved for religious buildings.

- a. Villa Madama
- b. Palazzo Chiericati
- c. Villa Rotonda*

d. Teatro Olimpico

5. In redesigning the site of Rome's communal government, called the _____, Michelangelo transformed the piazza from an unpaved, irregular space adjacent to the thirteenth-century church of the Aracoeli into a magnificent outdoor room.

- a. Piazza della Signoria
- b. Piazzetta
- c. Piazza del Campo
- d. Campidoglio*