

Chapter 12: 1600–1700

12.1: Islamic Realms in Central Asia: The Dome of Power, the Garden of Paradise

1. Timur's Great Mosque of Bibi Khanum (early fifteenth century) in Samarkand was centered around a courtyard with each side centered on a deep iwan arch known as a _____.

- a. mihrab
- b. pishtaq*
- c. khanaqa
- d. tekke

2. At the end of the sixteenth century, Shah Abbas I (r. 1587–1629) relocated the Safavid capital from northwestern Iran to the more central city of _____. By 1670 the Persian capital recorded a population of one million residents, larger than Istanbul, Paris, or London.

- a. Samarkand
- b. Qazvin
- c. Isfahan*
- d. Lahore

3. The city of Isfahan features an immense open space, called the _____, that spread more than triple the area of Saint Mark's Square in Venice and is enclosed by uniform two-story porticoes for shops and businesses.

- a. Naqsh-i Jahan
- b. New Maydan*
- c. Masjid-e-Jami
- d. Pol-e Khaju

4. The Tomb of Humayun in Mughal India commands a vast _____, a walled paradise garden, 300 x 300 m.

- a. Babur-nama
- b. hasht bihisht
- c. rajput
- d. chahar bagh*

5. The tomb of Shah Jahan's wife, called the _____, features an iwan which framed a view of the dome and opened to a conventional chahar bagh garden. The building to the west of the tomb, oriented to Mecca, served as a mosque.

- a. Shah Jahan
- b. Mumtaz Mahal
- c. Taj Mahal*
- d. Mumtazabad

12.2. Catholic Europe: The Settings of Absolutism

1. The Escorial features a new architectural style called the _____, which featured clean lines, uncompromised symmetry, and a rational order of the whole.

- a. Gothic
- b. mudéjar
- c. estilo desornamentado*
- d. Baroque

2. This square in Paris began as a commercial project associated with a silk works factory in 1604.

- a. Plaza Mayor
- b. Tuileries
- c. Pont Neuf
- d. Place Royale*

3. Financed by Prime Minister Mazarin and completed by the architect Louis Le Vau, this building featured a domed church and housed an educational institution that included a riding academy and a public library.

- a. Sorbonne
- b. Val-de-Grace
- c. Collège des Quatre-Nations*
- d. Vaux-le-Vicomte

4. Louis XIV believed that the gardens of his estate at _____ had greater importance than the architecture of the palace. The gardens were arranged around a central axis that continued down a grassy allée to the 2 km long grand canal that disappeared into the western horizon.

- a. Vaux-le-Vicomte
- b. Versailles*
- c. Les Invalides
- d. Place Louis-le-Grand

5. Bernini's stage-set-like compositions like the Cornaro Chapel anticipated some of Rome's most important public squares, including the _____ which included a set of twin churches that marked the convergence of the trident of streets at Rome's northern entrance.

- a. Piazza del Popolo*
- b. Piazza of Saint Peter's
- c. Baldacchino
- d. San Carlo alle Quattro Fontane

12.3. Edo Japan: Isolation from the World, Integration with Nature

1. The first great _____, a castle with rustic stone bases and multilevel towers, was constructed by Nobunaga in 1576 at Azuchi, on Lake Biwa, east of the imperial capital of Heian, now called Kyoto.

- a. daimyo
- b. bakufu
- c. shogun
- d. tenshu*

2. The protocols of the tea ceremony, or _____, shaped the architecture of state halls in Edo Japan. They required a particular, ascetic environment, encouraging the self-effacing attitude of rustic simplicity.

- a. Sen no Rikyu
- b. chanoyu*
- c. wabi-sabi
- d. sakoku

3. The Ninomaru Palace in Kyoto, built in 1610, is an example of an Edo palace type that consisted of a staggered series of pavilions on an oblique axis, maximizing exposure to external landscape elements.

- a. tenshu
- b. shoin*
- c. tokonoma
- d. fusuma

4. With ornate entry gates leading to dozens of buildings that climb a wooded slope, this shrine at Nikko (50 km west of Tokyo) is the antithesis to the serene and minimal Ninomaru Palace.

- a. Noh
- b. Ohiroma
- c. Toshogu*
- d. Kora Munehiro

5. Kobori Enshu (1579–1647) was an Edo architect who gained daimyo status. One of his achievements was the mastery of the _____, or “borrowed landscapes,” in which the foreground comprised a miniaturization of mountains and forests and beyond the walled court one perceived real mountains and forests in correspondence.

- a. Karesansui
- b. Ryoanji
- c. Shakkei*

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