

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Journey Through Time: Ancient Art Unveiled

### Short Answer Key

1. The Great Sphinx of Giza served as a guardian and protector of the Giza Plateau and the tombs of Pharaohs. It was believed to embody the Pharaoh's divine and powerful nature, and its presence was symbolic of royal strength.
2. Contrapposto is a sculptural pose in which a figure stands with one leg bearing its full weight while the other leg is relaxed, creating a more naturalistic and lifelike stance. Greek sculptors like Phidias used this technique to make their statues appear more dynamic and realistic.
3. Roman mosaics often depicted a wide range of subjects, including mythological scenes, everyday life, and geometric patterns. For example, a common subject was the god Bacchus, the Roman god of wine and revelry.
4. Calligraphy is central to Chinese ink painting, where calligraphy brushes and inksticks are used to create expressive brushwork. Artists use varying brush strokes and styles to convey emotions, movement, and the essence of the subject.
5. Indian temple art often conveyed stories from Hindu mythology and the religious beliefs of the time. Sculptures and reliefs on temple walls depicted gods, goddesses, and epic narratives, serving as both religious instruction and artistic expression.

