

09ARC 3.4 – HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE – II

Written by Administrator
Saturday, 31 October 2009 14:48 -

CONTACT PERIODS: 4 (LECTURE) PER WEEK

DURATION OF EXAM : 3 HRS

THEORY MARKS: 100

PROGRESSIVE MARKS : 50

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Objective: To provide an understanding of the evolution of Hindu Architecture in India in its various stylistic modes, characterized by technology, ornamentation and planning practices

Outline:

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Evolution of Hindu temple – both Indo Aryan and Dravidian – Early temples at Udaigiri, Tigawa and Sanchi –Experiments at Aihole (Durga temple and LadKhan temple), Deogarh, Bhitargaon and Badami.

Beginnings of Dravidian architecture – Pallavas, rathas at Mamallapuram, Shore temple, Kailsanatha and Vaikuntaperumal temples at Kancheepuram.

The Cholas – Brihadeshwara temple at Thanjavur and Gangaikonda Cholapuram.

The Pandyan contribution – gopurams

The Hoysala temples at Belur, Halebid and Somnathpur.

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Eg: Channakesava temple, Belur, Hoysalesvara temple, Halebid, Kesava temple, Somnathpur

Indo Aryan Mode – the beginnings in Orissa – the Lingaraja at Bhubaneshwar.

Hindu architecture at Rajputana (Temple of Surya, Osia, Marwar) and Gujarat (Temple of Surya, Modhera). The Khajuraho group – Khandariya Mahadev, Jain temples – Chaumukh temple at Ranpur

Later Dravidian period – the Vijayanagar and Madurai Dynasties – Noted temples at Hampi (Vitthala temple and Hazara Rama temple), Madurai (Meenakshi temple) and Srirangam.

References:

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- 1) “Indian Architecture, Buddhist and Hindu Period” by Brown, Percy
- 2) “Architecture of India – Buddhist and Hindu” by Grover Satish

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