

## Art and Culture Class 05

2nd March, 2024 at 9:00 AM

A BRIEF REVISION OF THE PREVIOUS CLASS (09:09 AM):

### SUB-STYLES OF NAGARA (09:11 AM):

- 1. **Odisha style of temple:**
- Odisha style of the temple started to develop under the patronage of **Ganga and Gajapati dynasty** rulers.
- Generally, boundary walls are created in the **Odisha temple** (OT).
- The characteristic feature of the OT is its **tower**, known as **Deul Shikhara**.
- It goes almost vertical till the top when it suddenly starts to curve near the top.
- The prayer **wall** in Odisha style is called **Jagamohan**.
- The **exterior walls** of the temple are **lavishly decorated** with intricate carving and the **interior walls** are **kept plain**.
- Inside the premise of the temple dedicated mandaps are created for **Bhoga** and musical performances.
- Eg: **Sun Temple, Konark** ( It is also known for Tantric practices); **Jagannath Temple, Puri** (The idols of deities in Puri are made from neem wood, and every **12th** year during **Nabkalevar festival**, old images are replaced by the new, the images of the deity are unfinished); **Lingaraj Temple, Bhuvneshwar**.
- 2. **Chandela style/Khajuraho temple (09:40 am):**
- It developed under the patronage of **Chandela ruler** of Bundelkhand.
- **Features:**
- It is considered as the climax of the Nagara style.
- These temples are created on a relatively very **high platform**.
- **Both exterior and interior walls** were lavishly decorated with intricate carvings.
- One of the characteristic features is the **multiplicity of Shikharas** of varying sizes which gives an impression of mountain range.
- The walls of the temple were also decorated with **erotic sexual images**.
- Not only Hindu but also Jain temples were created in this style.
- **(Note:**
- **Circular temple style** also developed in the Bundelkhand area under the patronage of the **Kacchapaghata dynasty**.
- These circular temples were created at **Morena, Jabalpur, and Khajuraho**.
- It is believed that these temples were the inspiration behind the **old parliament building**.
- These temples are known as **Chaunsath Yogini Temple**).
- Eg: **Kandariya Mahadev Temple, Lakshmana Temple, Parsvanath Temple**
- 3. **Solanki Style of Temple (09:54 am):**
- It started to develop under the patronage of **Chalukya Solanki** rulers of Gujarat.
- **Features:**
- The **exterior walls** of the temple were **optimally decorated** and the **interior walls** had **lavished decoration with intricate carvings**.
- Stone **tracery** work is one of the highlighting features of Solanki Temple.
- The majority of the temples in this style were created facing the **east direction** so that on the day of an **equinox**, sun rays directly enter into **Garbhagriha**.
- In some of the temples, **stepped water tanks** were also created.
- Moreover, on the steps of the tank, small replicas of the temple were also created.
- Not only Hindu but Jain temples are also created in this style.
- Eg: **Somnath Temple; Sun Temple, Modhera; Ambaji Temple, Ambaji; Bhadreshwar Jain Temple, and Dilwara Jain Temple of Mount Abu**.

- **Note:**
- In this tradition, highly adorned step-wells were also created.
- On the walls of the step-wells, beautiful sculptures were created based on Hindu mythology.
- **Eg:** Rani Ki Vav.

## SOUTH INDIAN ARCHITECTURE (10:30 AM):

- Temple art in South India started to develop under the patronage of **Pallava rulers**.
- Their initial creations were rock-cut cave architecture which further went on to develop into a **Dravida style** of temple.
- **Evolution of Dravida Temple:** MN RN
- **1st) Mahendravarman Stage:**
  - In this very first stage, **rock-cut cave architecture** was created.
  - Big rocks were cut to create chambers inside which idols/images of deities were placed.
  - The **initial structure was called as Mantap** and it was created at **Mammandur** in **Tamil Nadu**.
- **2nd stage - Narsimhavarman stage:**
  - In this stage, rocks were not only cut from the inside but also from the outside to give proper shape to the rock from the outside.
  - The newly developed structure came to be known as **Rath**.
  - It was created mainly at **Mahabalipuram** and the example is **Pandava Rath**, the biggest is **Dharmaraj Rath** dedicated to **Yudhishtira** and the smallest is **Draupadi Rath**.
- **3rd Stage - Rajsimhavarman stage:**
  - In this stage, the **real structural temples** were created.
  - The characteristic feature of this stage was the creation of a pyramidal inclining tower known as **Vimana**.
  - It is believed that this stage gave rise to the Dravida style of temple.
- **Eg: Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram; Kailashnath Temple, Kanchipuram.**
- **4th stage - Nandivarman stage:**
  - In this stage, big temples were not created but the Dravida style was popularized in many parts of South India.
  - One of the notable examples from this style is the **Vaikunth Perumal Temple** of **Kanchipuram**.

- **Dravida style of temple (11:08 am):**
- Generally, **higher enclosure walls** are created in Dravida Temples.
- They also create a large number of **Gateways or Gopuram** from all sides.
- Big Vimanas are also created on Gopurams and in general small Vimanas are created on **Garbhagriha**.
- Vimana is the characteristic feature of **Dravida temples**.
- It is an inclining pyramidal tower.
- **Vimanas** also depicts a large number of sculptural banners based on Hindu mythology.
- **Ardhamandapa** of the temple is an entrance to the prayer hall and generally images of **Nandi** are created in this part so a flag of the temple is also installed in this part.
- Inside the premise of the temple, dedicated mandaps for musical performances and a **Bhoga** for Prasad are also created.
- **Antarala** is a narrow passage which connects the inner sanctum with the prayer hall.
- At the entrance of **Garbhgriha**, generally, sculptures of **Dwarpala/guards** of the temple were created.
- (On the other hand, in **Nagara temple**, at the entrance of **Garbhagriha** images of river goddess **Ganga** or **Yamuna** were created).
- In some temples, an image of **Mithun** or an embracing couple was created).
- Generally in Southern temples, a **stepped water tank** is created.
- Like the Nagara style, a crucified ground plan was preferred in a good number of Dravida temples.
- Similarly, many of the temples in the south follow the **Panchayatana style**.
- **Eg: Brihadishwara Temple of Tanjore:** [Raj Raja](#)  
The construction of this temple was initiated by Raja Raja Chola i 1011 AD.
- It is considered as one of the architectural wonders of India.
- It was the climax of the Dravida style of the temple and once its construction was complete, it was the largest temple in India and its tower was the tallest in India (68 m high).
- In the temple construction, a puzzled technique or interlocking pattern of the stones was used.
- **Substyles of Dravida Temple (11:44 am):**
- **Vijayanagar Style:**
- Very high enclosure walls were created in this style.
- On the walls of the temple, a large number of images of supernatural horses, lions, and bull was created.
- **Gopurams** were now become huge in this style.
- The characteristic feature of this style was the creation of the **Amman Shrine** dedicated to the **Chief wife** of the main god.
- They also introduced **Kalayanmandapam** inside the premises of the temple to celebrate the marriages of gods and goddesses.
- **Eg: Virupaksha Temple, Hampi; Virbhadr Temple, Lepakshi; Hazar Ramaswamy Temple, Lepakshi. Hampi.**

**TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS:**Continuation of Dravida Style.

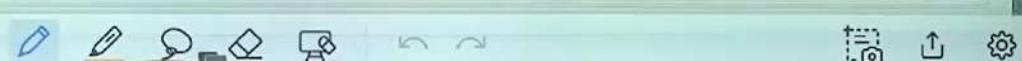
## Early temples

*Temple no 17 Sanchi*



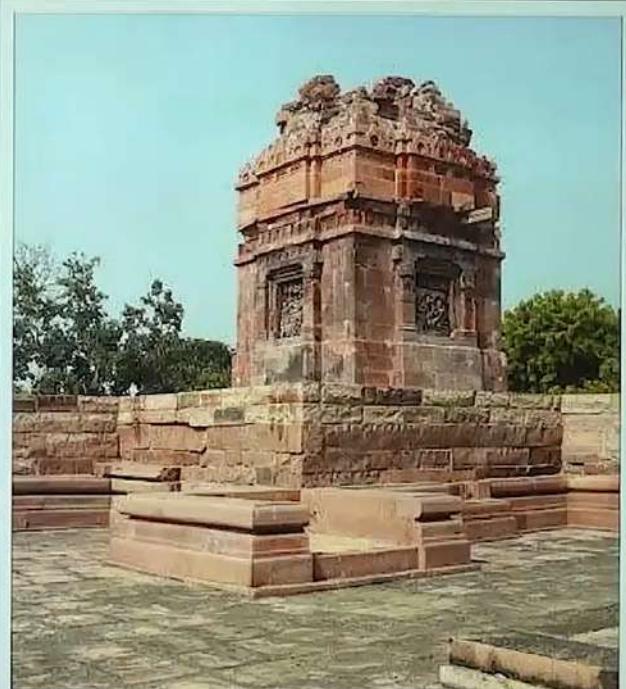
# Early Temples

*Parbati Temple Nachana kuthara*



# Early Temples

*Dashavatara temple Deogarh Jhansi*

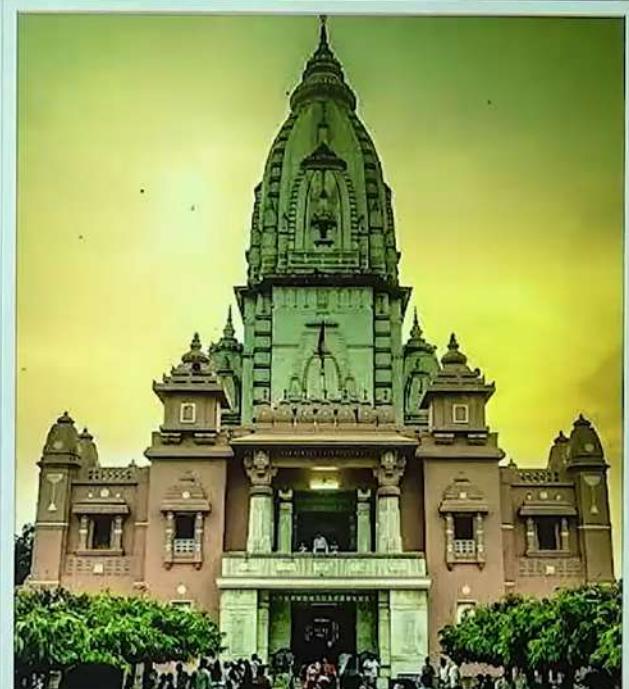


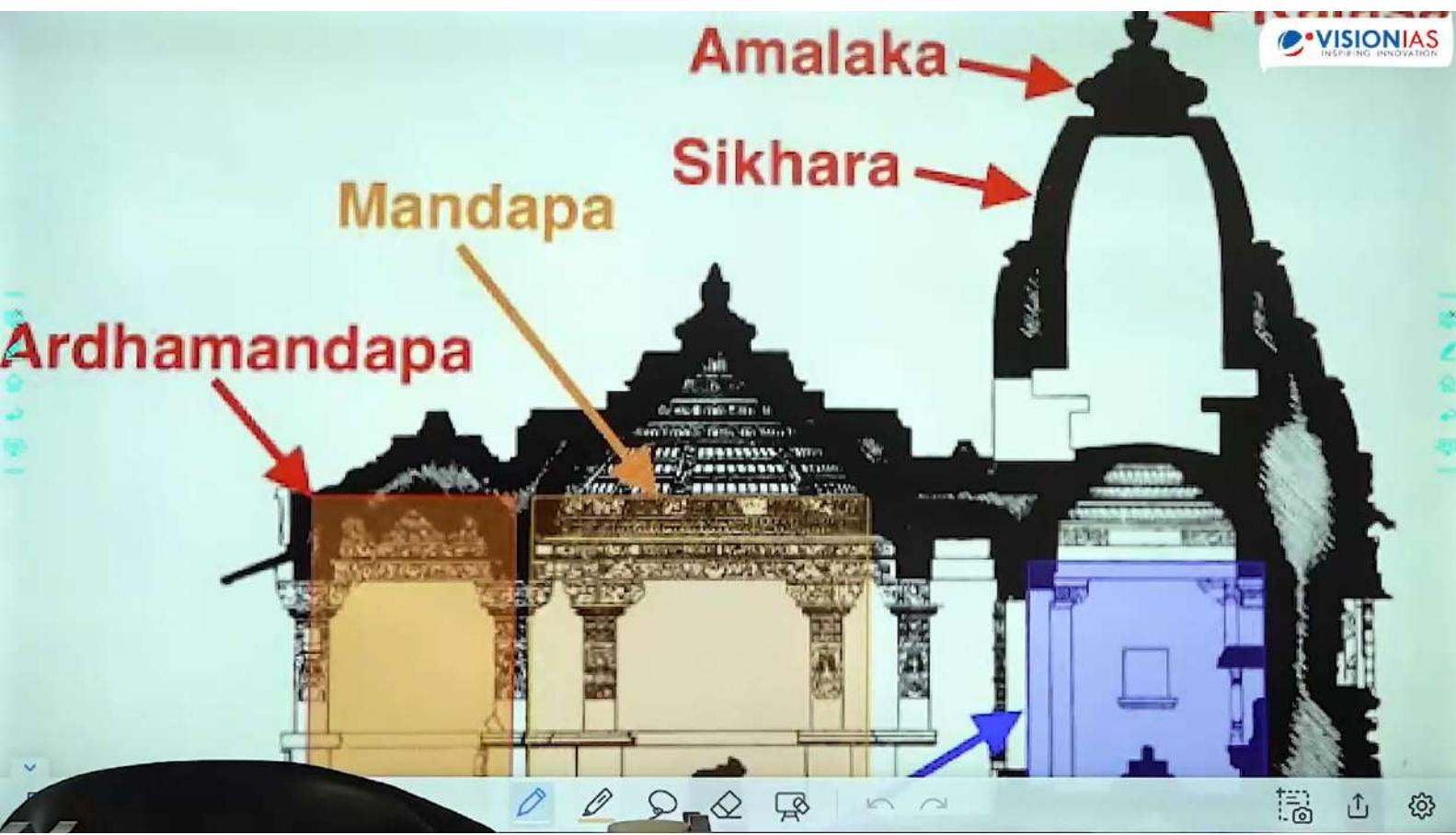




# Nagara Temple

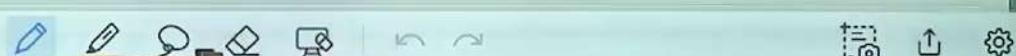
*And its Substyles*



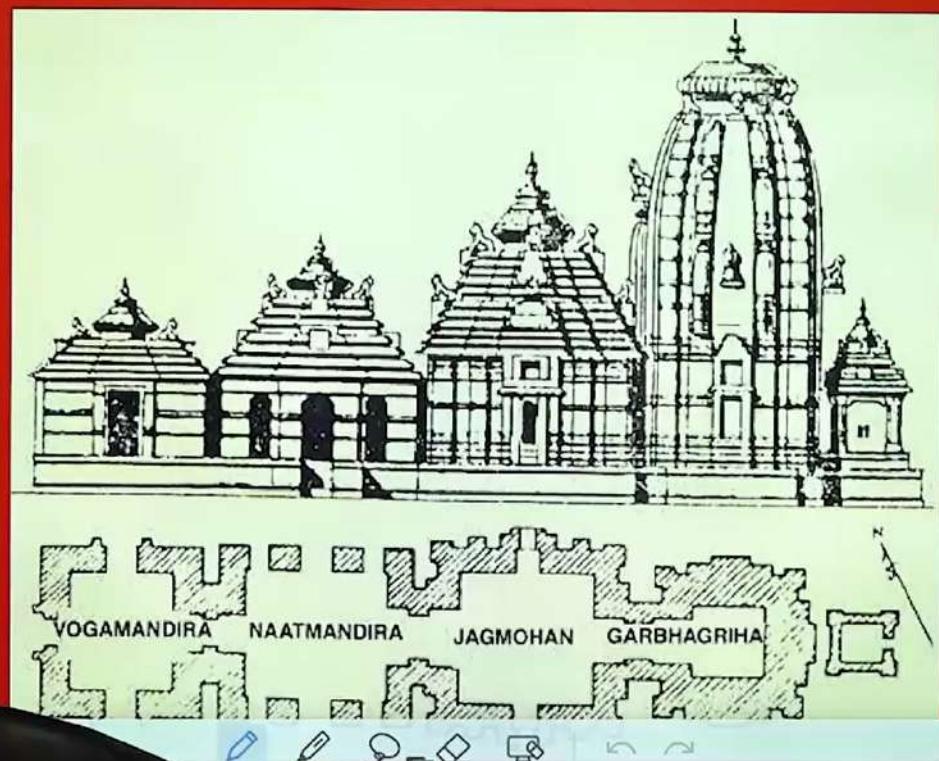


# Odisha Temples

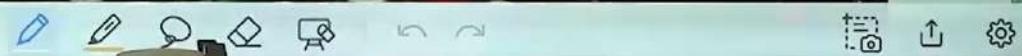
*An ode to Nagara*



# Temple Plan



## Jagga<sup>n</sup>ath Temple Puri





# Sun Temple

*Konark*





## Lingaraj Temple Bhubaneswar

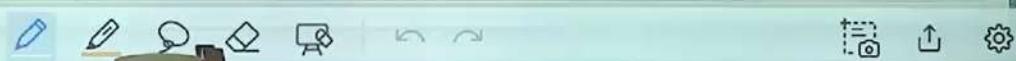


# Raja Rani Temple

Bhubaneswar



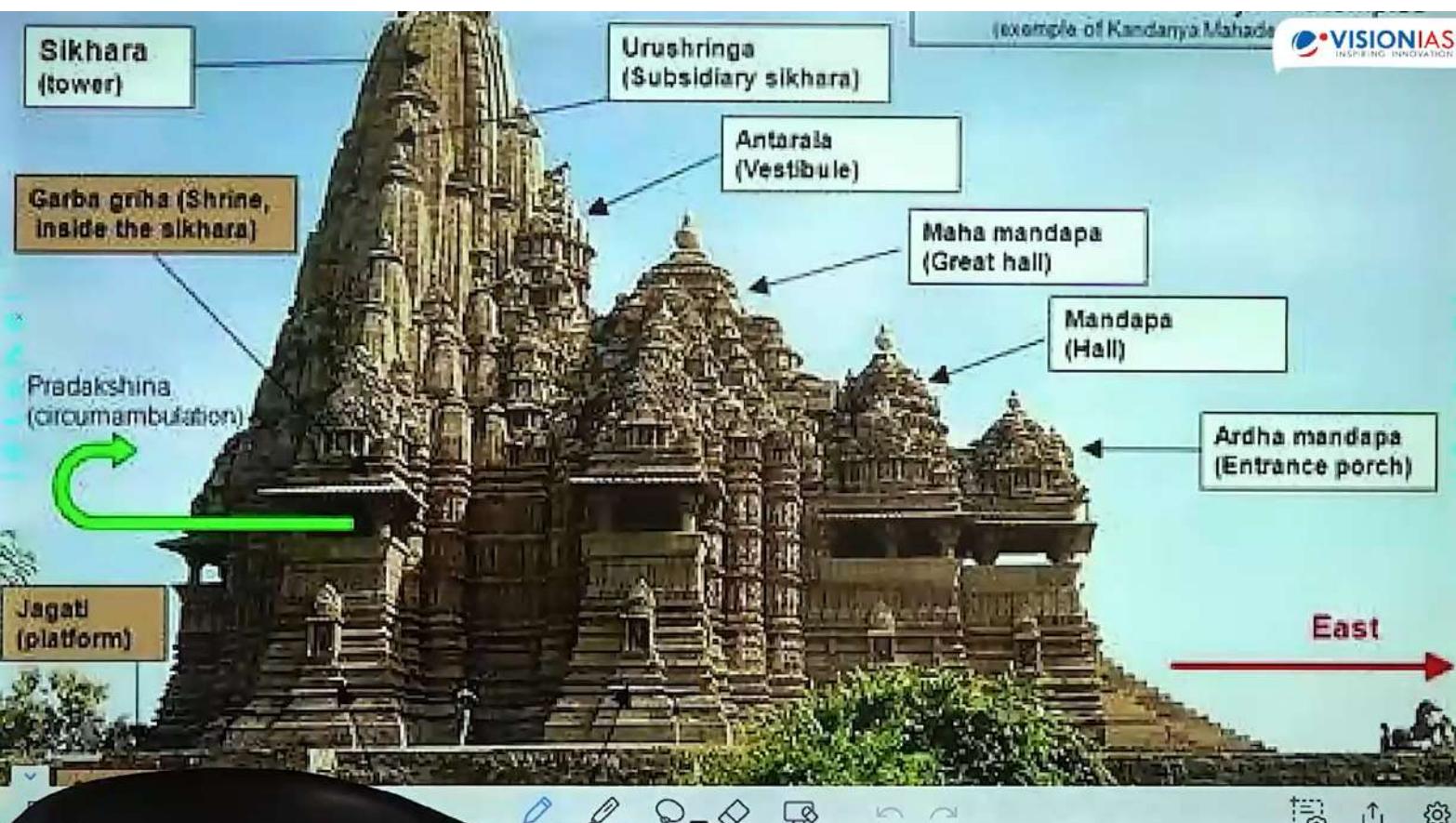
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INSPIRING INNOVATION



## Khajuraho Temples

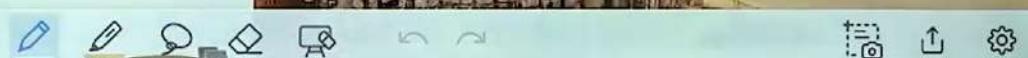
Chandela Style





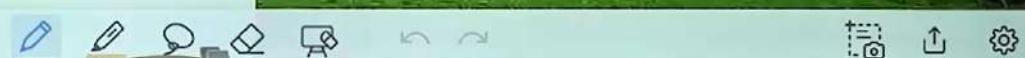
## Kandariya Mahadev Temple

Khajuraho



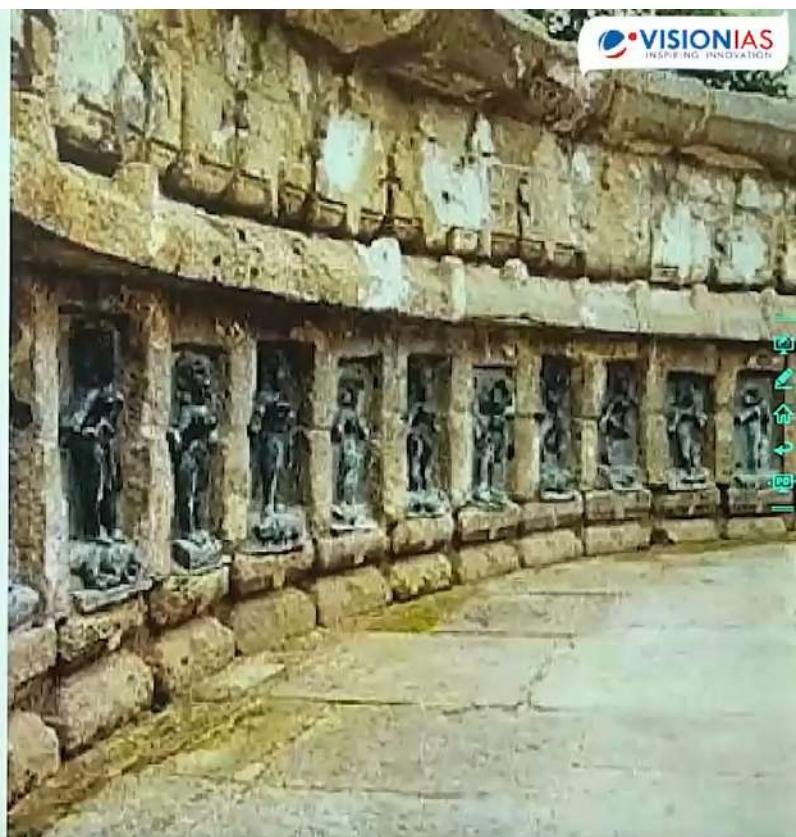
## Lakshamana Temple

Khajuraho



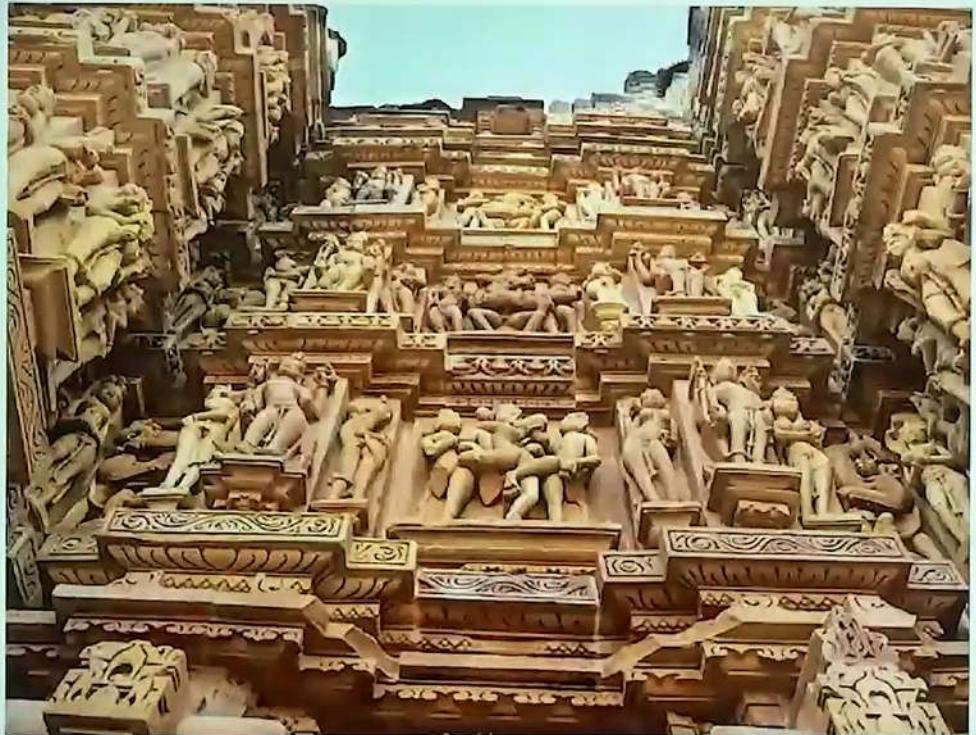
## Chaunsath Yogini Temple

Khajuraho, Jabalpur ,Morena

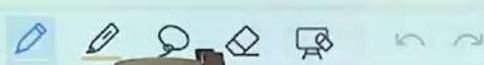


## Kamasutra Imagery of Khajuraho





Erotic sculptures of Khajuraho



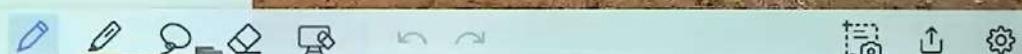
## Parsvanath Temple

Khajuraho



## Ghantai Temple

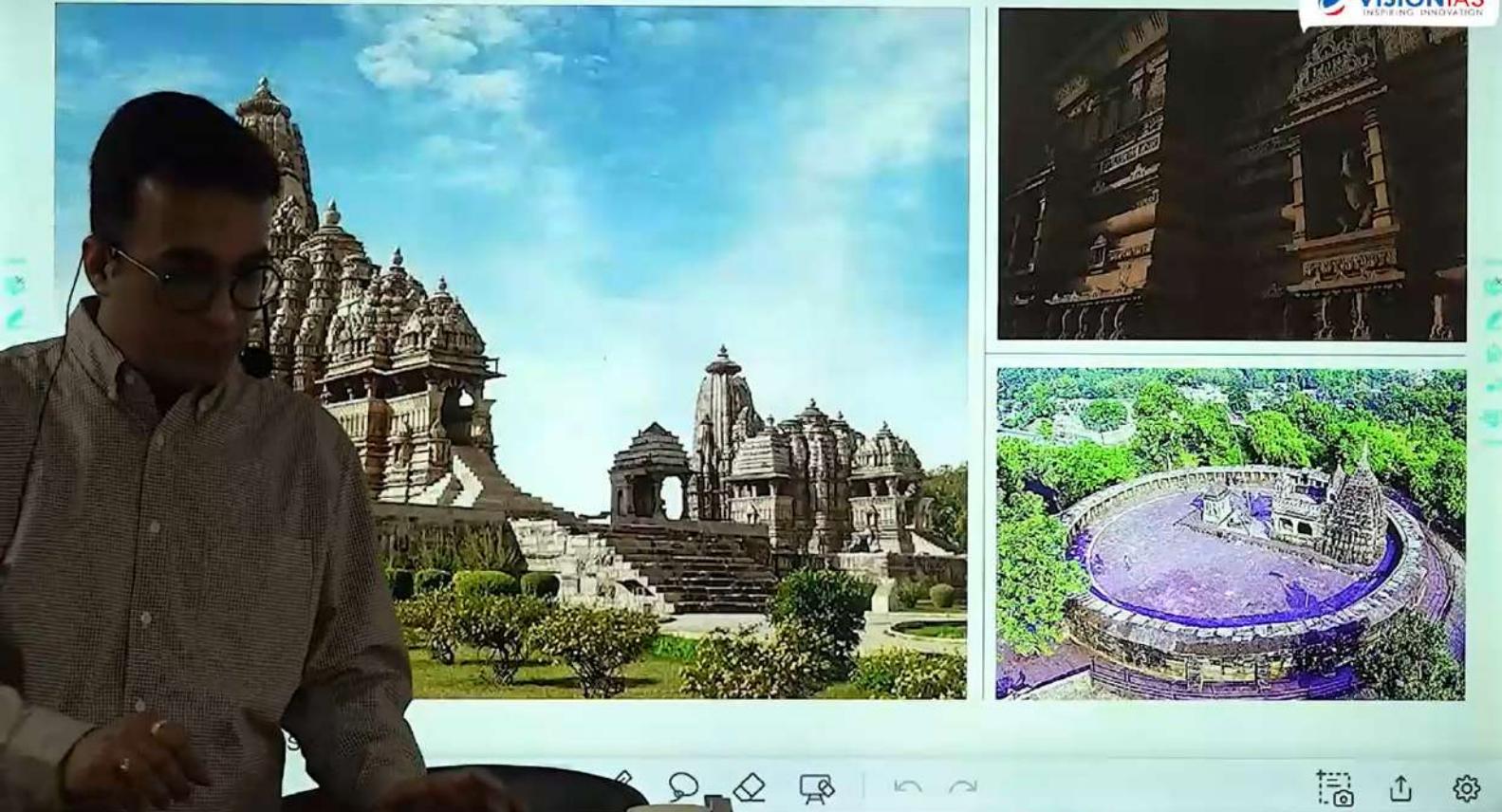
Khajuraho



## Ghantai Temple

Khajuraho





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# Solanki Style

*Maru Gurjara beginnings*



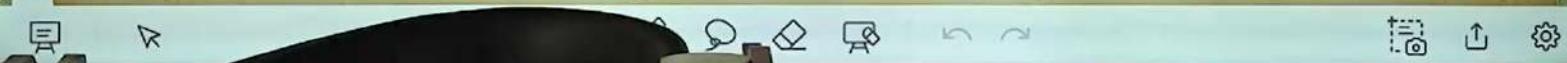
# Modhera Sun Temple

*Modhera*





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## Ambaji Temple



# Jain Temple

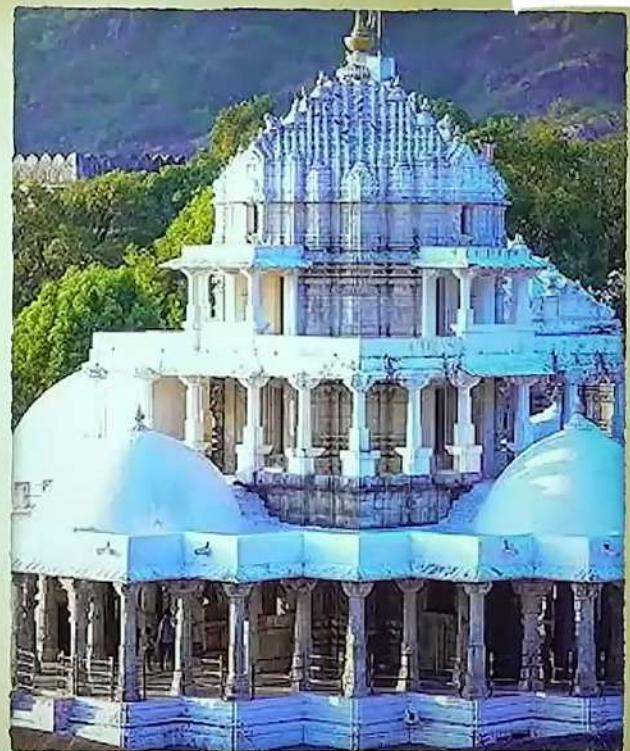
*Ranakpur*



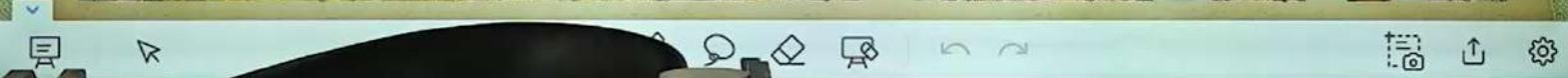
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# Dilwara Jain Temple

*Mount Abu*

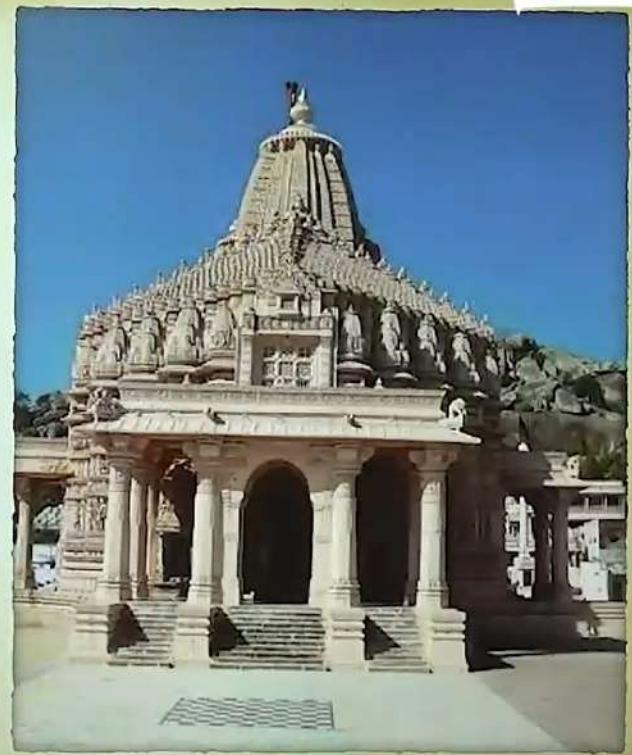


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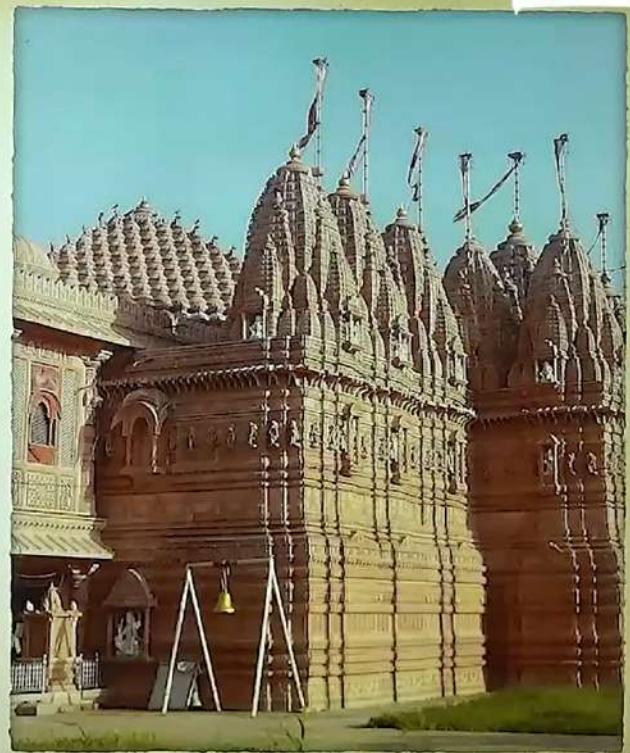
# Ajitanath Jain Temple

*Tarang*



# Bhadreswar Jain Temple

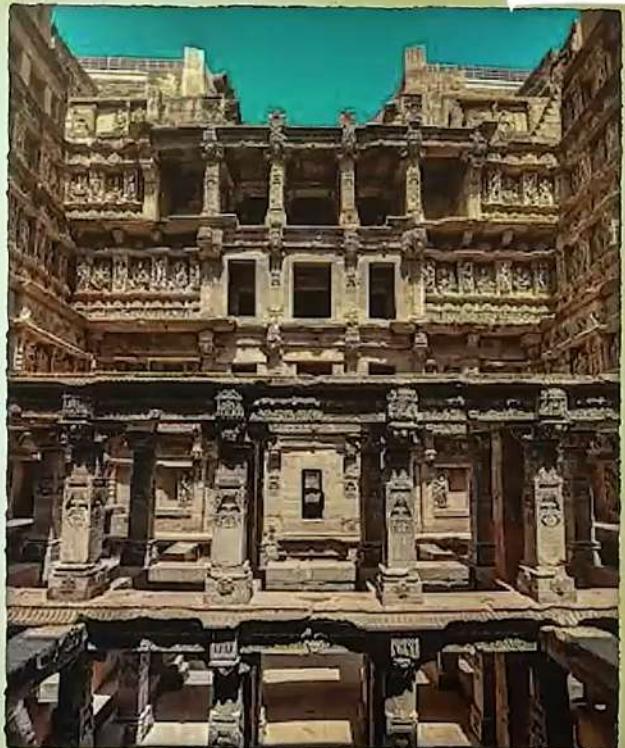
*Bhadreswar*



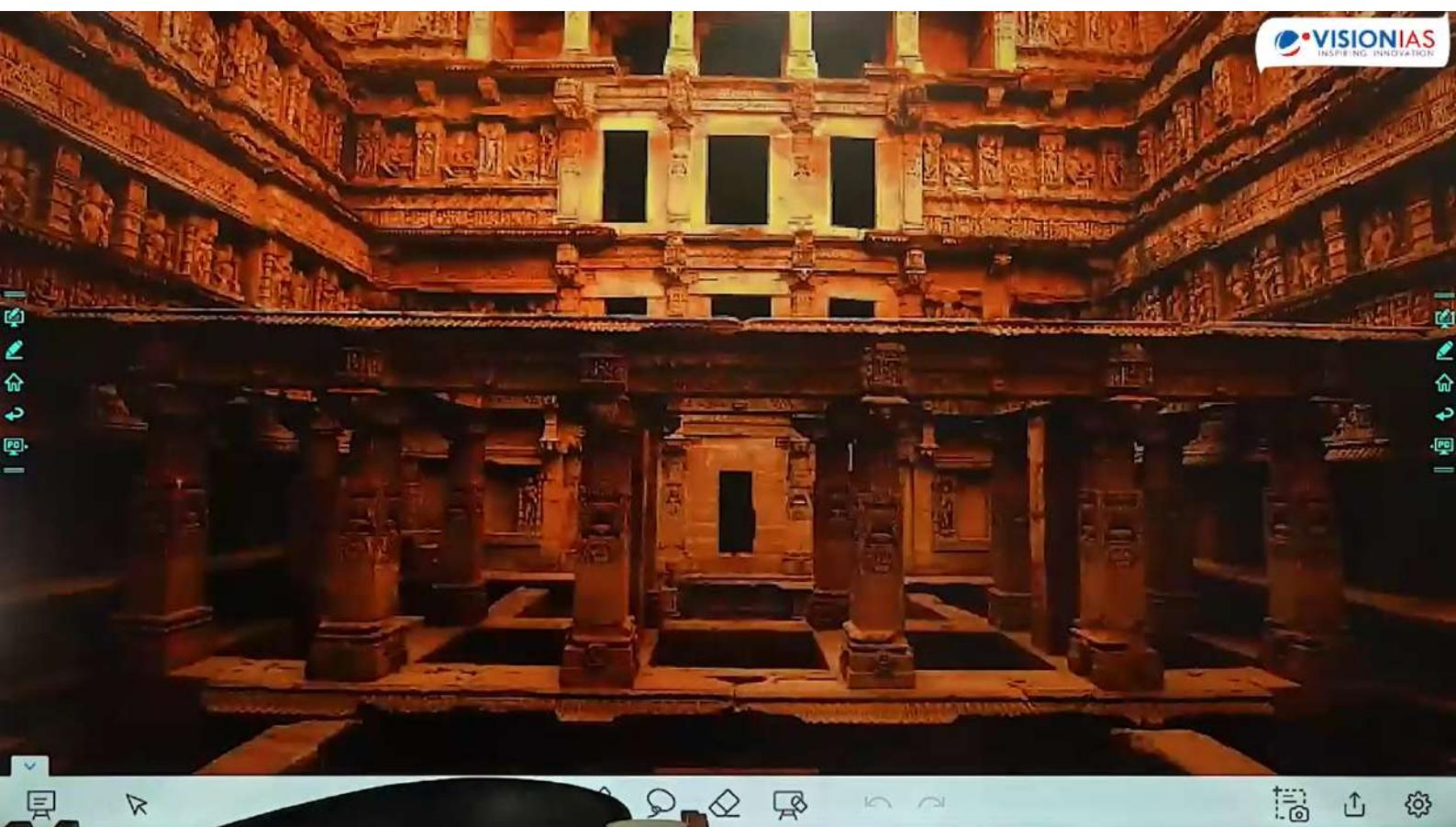
# Rani ki Vav

*Patan*

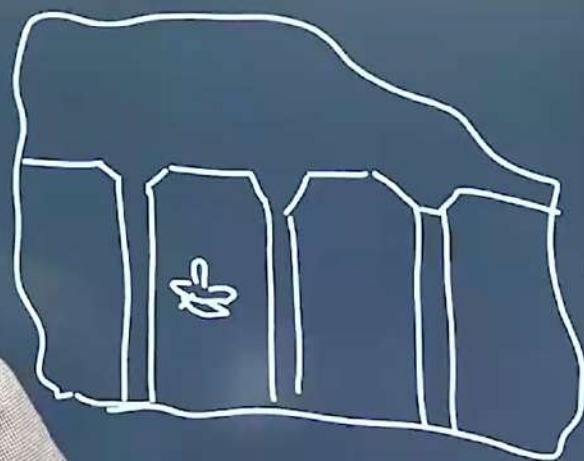
*UNESCO HERITAGE*



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## (1) Mahendravarman Stage Rock Cut Arches



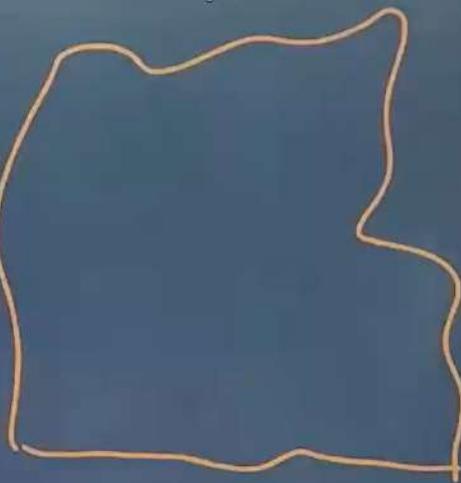
Mantap  
- Mammanduy

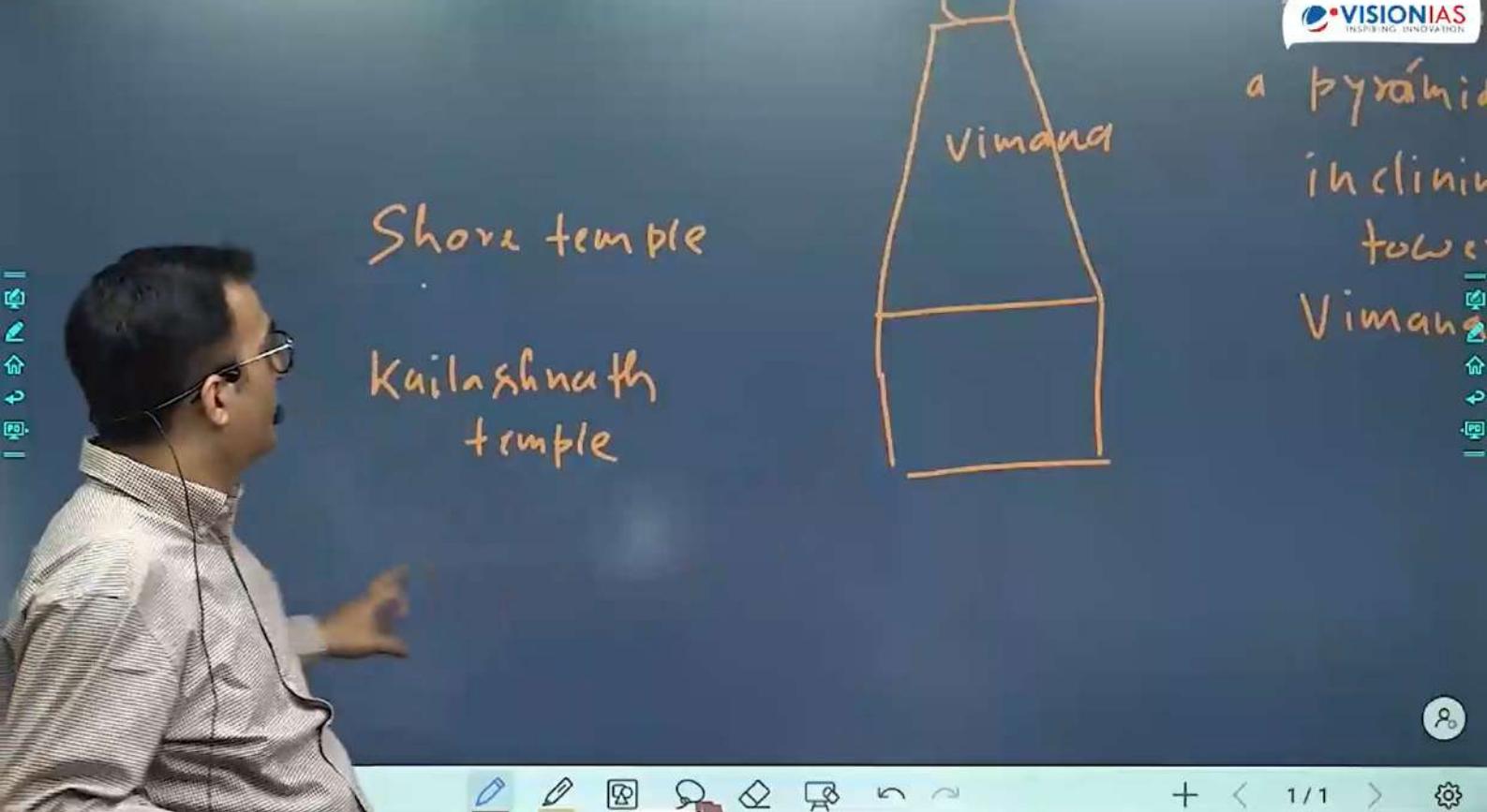


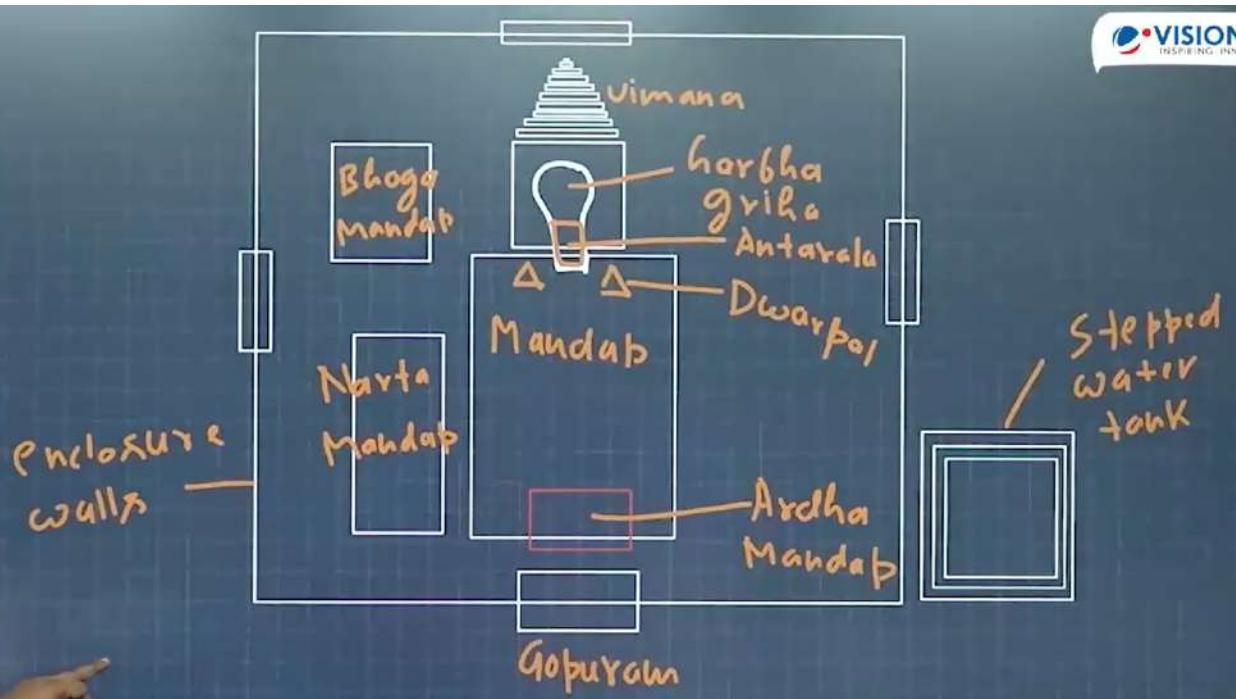
2<sup>nd</sup> – Narasimhavarman  
Stage

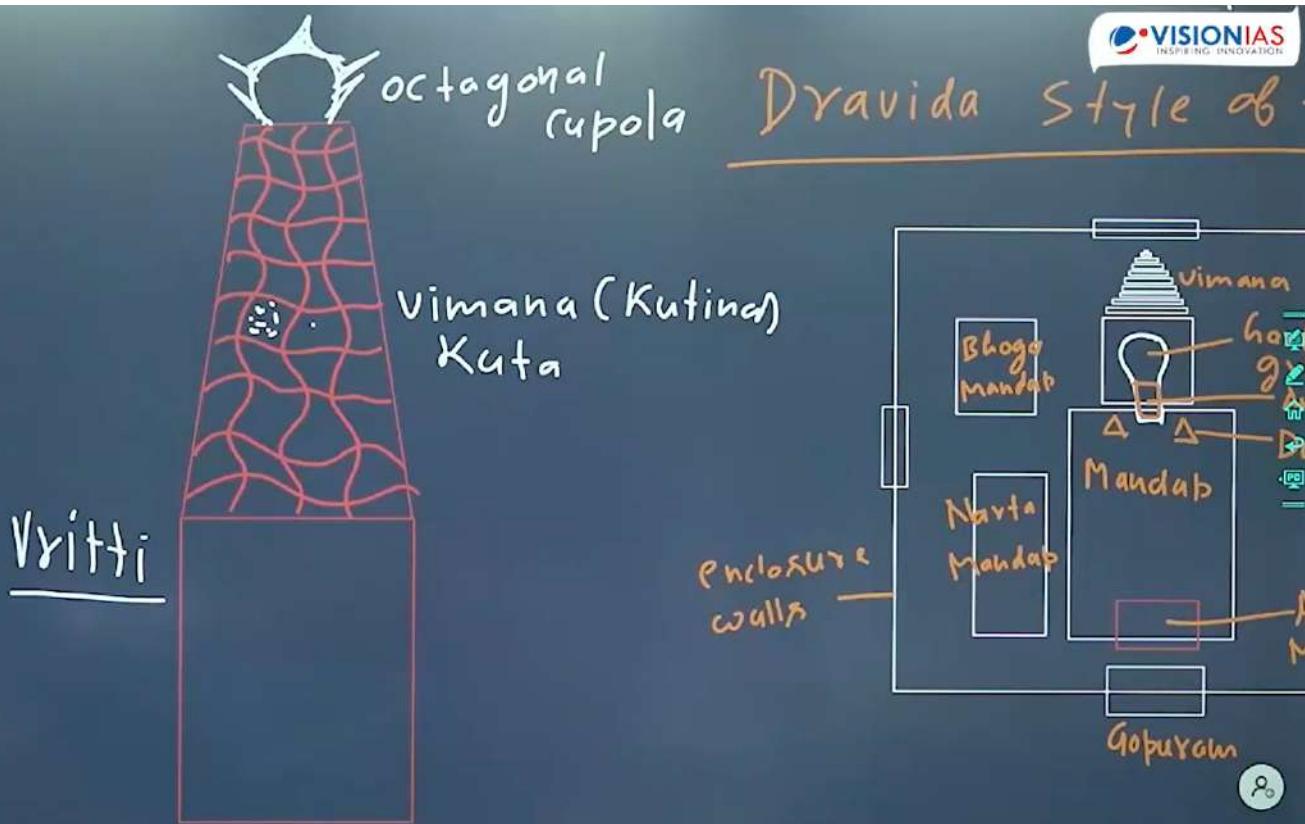


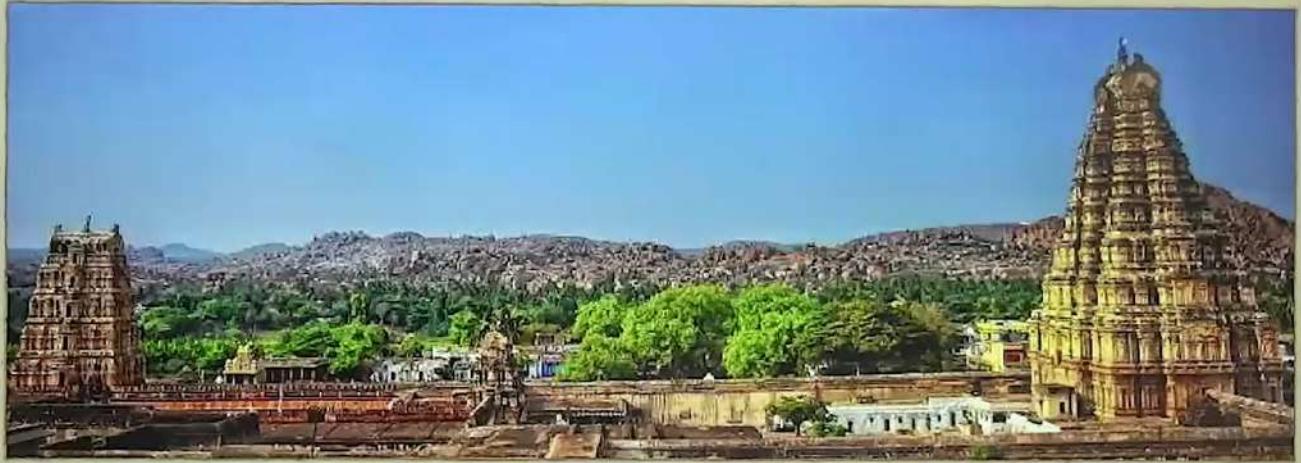
Mahabalipuram





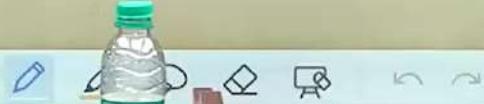






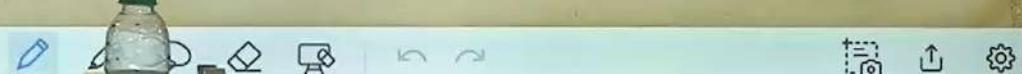
# Temple Architecture in South India

Dravida Style and its Substyles



# Evlution of Temple in South

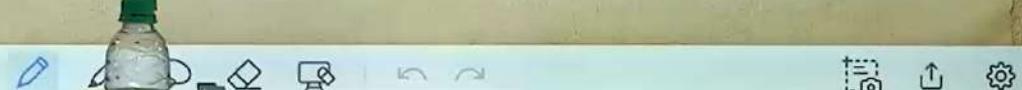
Mahendravarman stage



# Narsimhavarman stage



## Rajsimha Varman stage



# Nandivarman Stage

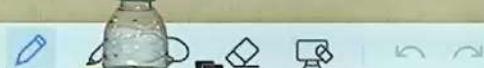
Vaikunth Perumal Kanchipuram





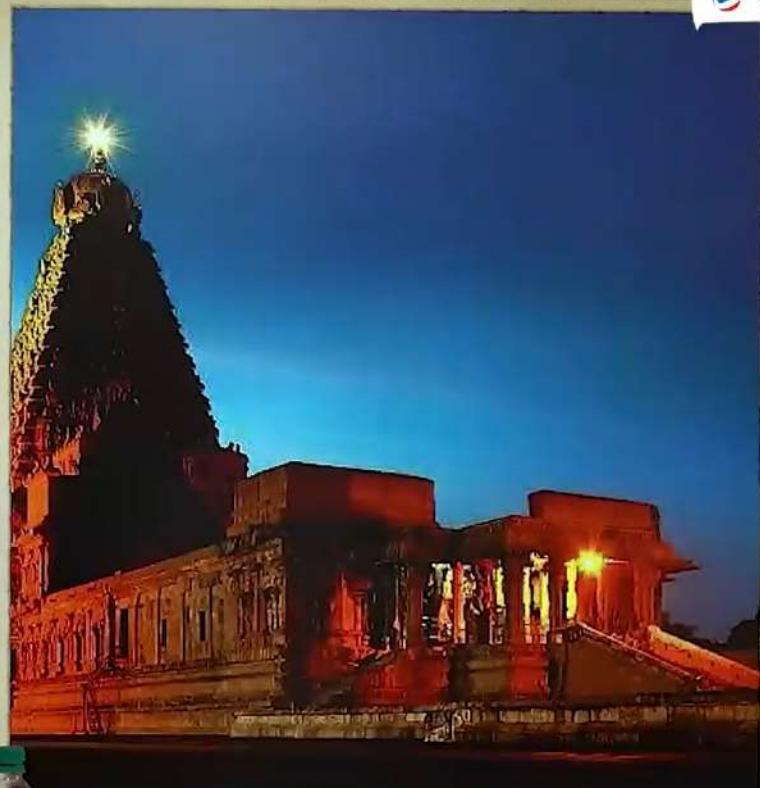
## Dravida Temple

& other styles of south



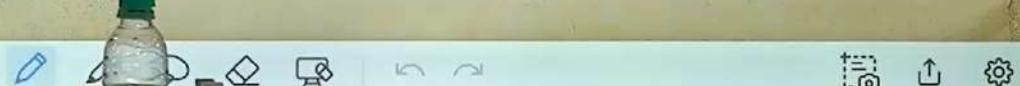
# Brihadeswara Temple

Thanjore



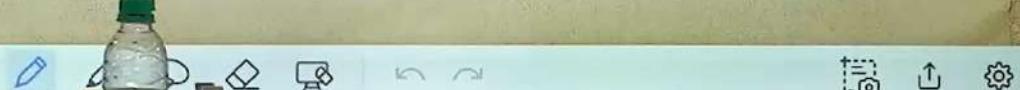
# Lakshmi Narayani Golden Temple

Vellore

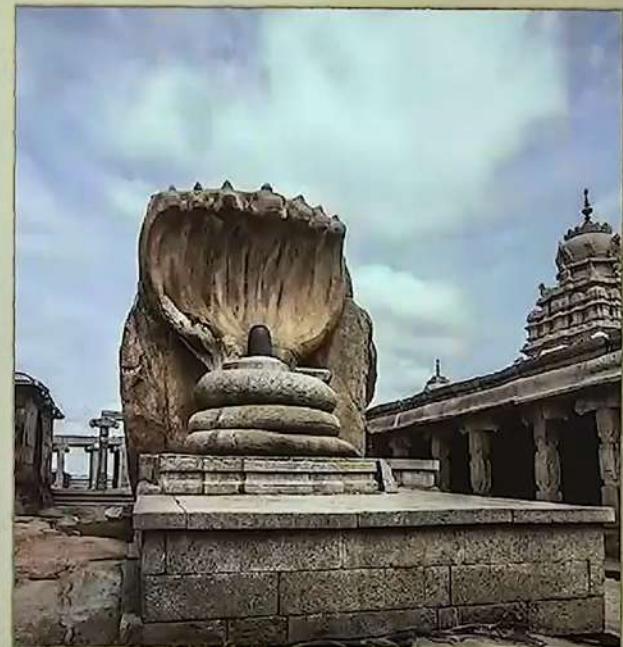


# Vijayanagara Temple

Virupaksha Temple  
Hampi



# Veerabhadra Temple Lepakshi



# Nayaka Temple

Meenakshi Temple  
Madurai



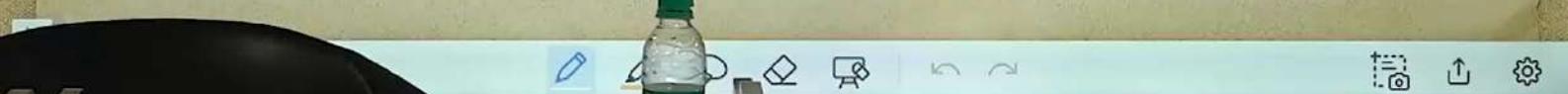
# Sri Rangnath Swamy Temple

Srirangam



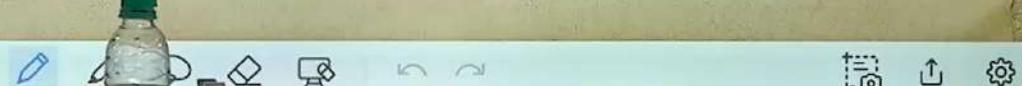
# Meenakshi Temple

Parakrams



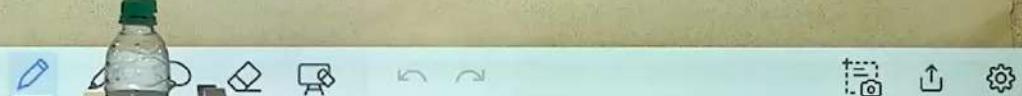
# Vessara style

Durga Temple Aihole



# Meenakshi Temple

Parakrams



## Deula Shikhara

