

ART & CULTURE Prelims Notes

1. Festival

- a. **Lai Haraoba** - aka "Festival of the Gods" - ritualistic festival by **Manipuri Meitei tribe** in Tripura, Manipur
- b. **Kharchi Puja, Tripura**
- c. **Zo Kutpui, Mizoram** - across 10 states and other countris to unite Mizos - 1st time in 2020
- d. **Dree Festival, Arunachal Pradesh**
- e. **Chapchar Kut, Mizoram**
- f. Sikpui Ruoi - Manipur
- g. Chairaoba Festival, Manipur
- h. Yaoshang - Manipur
- i. Lu Ngai Ni, **Naga Tribes of manipur** => harvest festival
- j. **Lasoong Festival, Sikkim** - among **Bhutias**
- k. **Saag Dawa, Sikkim** - aka *Triple Blessed Festival* - by Buddhists of Sikkim
- l. **Hornbill Festival, Nagaland** => by state govt to promote tourism and interaction among tribals
- m. **Maostu Mong, Nagaland** - by *Ao Tribe* after sowing
- n. **Ramman** - Uttarakhand (Garhwal) - ritual theatre
- o. **Losar - Ladakh** - buddhist festival
- p. **Naropa Festival, Ladakh - Kumbh of Himalayas** - every 12 years in Tibetan calendar
- q. **Chamliyal Mela - J&K**
 - i. At shrine of Baba Dalip Singh Manhas
 - ii. Tradition of exchange of shakkar and sharbat btw Pak and Indian guards
- r. **Mela Kheer Bhawani, J&K**
 - i. **Ragnya Devi** goddess of Kashmiri Pandits
 - ii. Tulmulla in Ganderbal distt, J&K
- s. **Herath, Kashmir** => Kashmiri pandits festivals
- t. **Ambubachi Mela** - Kamakhya goddess, Assam
- u. **Chaitra-Jatra Festival - Orissa**
 - i. At **Tara Tarini Hill Shrine** - Shakti worship temple in Orissa
 - ii. Tara => Buddhist Mahayana diety
 - iii. Temple was setup by a Brahmin (not a noble/king)
- v. **Dhanu Jatra - Orissa**
- w. **Nagoba Jatra - Telangana** - by Mesaram clan of Gond Tribes
- x. **Medaram Jatra / Saralamma Jatara, Telangana** - tribal festival
- y. **Sarhul - Jharkhand** - new year for Oraon, Munda and Ho tribes
- z. **Kambala, Karnataka** - annual buffalo race in karnataka
- o. **New Year**
 - i. Ugadi - Andhra/KN
 - ii. Gudi Pawa - MH
 - iii. Puthandu - TN
 - iv. Sarhau - Jharkhand
 - v. Cheiroba - Manipur

2. Paintings

○ FOLK PAINTINGS

- i. **Pithora, MP/Raj/guj** - by group of painters called Lakharas
- ii. **Mandana, Raj/MP**
- iii. **Mithila (aka Madhubani), Bihar** - Hindu deities painting by women
- iv. **Manjusha Painting, Bihar** - aka **Angika Art- snake motifs - snake painting**
- v. **Pattachitra, Orissa** - no pencil/charcoal used (Jagannath)-> brush used, inspired by Jagannath and Vaishnava cult
- vi. **Patua, WB** - Scroll painting
- vii. **Saura Paintings, Orissa** - similar to Worli Paintings. Tribal activities
- viii. **Warli, MH** - daily activities
- ix. **Kalighat, WB** - market Painting
- x. **Thang-ka, Tibet** - Buddhist (Vajrayana) painting using intense colours and incredibly fine detail done on cotton canvas - hand painting
- xi. **Kalamezhuthu, Kerala** - ritual floor painting
- xii. **Pulikkali, Kerala** - 'play of the tigers'
- xiii. **Sohrai and Khavar - Jharkhand**
- xiv. **Paitkar - East India** (orissa, WB, Jharkhand)
- xv. **Chitrakathi** - AP, MH, Karn - linked to Vijaynagar Paintings
- xvi. **Phad, Rajasthan** - scroll paintings
- xvii. **Cheriyal Scrolls, Telangana**
- xviii. **Kolam, south india** - using rice flour
- xix. **Lippan, Gujarat** - clay art form
 - **Block Printing**
 1. Rajasthan - **Bagru, Sanganeri, Ajrakh, Dabu**
 2. Guj - **Ajrakh**
 3. Andhra Pradesh - **Kalamkari** (using bamboo pen on cotton) - hindu mytho
 4. MP - **Bagh, Bherogarh (Batik)**
 - **Ganjifa** - hand painted cards => mentioned in Abu Fazl, Humayunnama, Tipu Sultan
 - **Kavad mobile shrine** - Rajasthan (Mewar)
 - **Sanjhi** - painted during Navratri by unmarried girls on wall (North india)
 - **Pichhvai - Nathdwara, Raj** - by Adi Gaud Caste

○ CAVE PAINTINGS

- **Most of Mesolithic Age**

- i. **Bhimbetka, MP**
- ii. **Lakhudiyar, Uttarakhand**

○ EARLY MURALS

- i. **Ajanta Cave Paintings**
- ii. **Bagh Cave Paintings, MP** - earthly and human, secular
- iii. **Ellora Cave** - all 3 religions paintings
- iv. **Armamalai Cave Paintings, TN** - Jain
- v. **Ravan Chhaya Rock Shelter, Orissa** - fresco paintings
- vi. **Jogimara Caves, CG** - *PreBuddha Paintings*

- **LATER MURALS**
 - i. **Badami Cave Temple** - Western Chalukyan Dynasty - Vaishnavism and Jain
 - ii. **Sittanavasal Cave (Arivar Koli), TN** - Jain Temples
 - iii. **Lepakshi Paintings, Andhra Pradesh** - during Vijayanagar period, 16th century - Ramayan and Mahabharat
 - iv. **Nayaka Paintings, TN** (extension of Vijayanagar styles) - 14-17th century - Mahabharat, Ramayana, Krishna Leela
- **MINIATURE PAINTINGS - 2 schools**
 - i. **Pala School of Art**
 - 1. 750-1150AD
 - 2. On palm leaves and paper
 - 3. Used by *Buddhist Monks* => **Vajrayana School of Buddhism** (tantric, tibet)
 - ii. **Apabhramsa School of Art**
 - 1. **Gujarat and Mewar** - 11-15th century AD
 - 2. *Jaina and Vaishnava School* - **Gita Govind and secular love**
 - 3. Eg. *Kalpasutra, Kalakacharya Katha* (15th century)
- **MINIATURE ART OF DELHI SULTANATE**
 - **Ruler>God**
 - **Akbar**
 - 1. **Tutinama** - illustrated manuscript tale of parrot - *Nakshabi*
 - 2. **Tasvir Khana** -artistic studio had illustrations of -
 - a. **Hamzanama** - book of Hamza (uncle of Prophet Mohammad) - on cloth
 - b. **Ramzahnama** - Persian translation of Mahabharat
 - 3. Court Art > Popoular Art
 - 4. *Daswant, Basawan, Kesu*
 - **Jehangir**
 - 1. Zenith of Mughal paintings
 - 2. Naturalist -> Flora fauna paintings
 - 3. **Ayar-i-Danish** => animal fable
 - 4. **Shift to Portraits** (from Miniature)
 - 5. *Ustaad Mansoor*
 - **Shah Jahan**
 - 1. Artificial elements and European influence
 - 2. Portraits
- **Regional Schools of Painting**
 - i. **Rajasthan Schools (=Rajput Art)**
 - 1. **Mewar - Tamasha Painting**
 - a. Miniature painting of 17-18th century
 - 2. **Kishangarh School**
 - a. **Banithani Painting** - Mona Lisa of India
 - b. Radha-krishna
 - c. Nihal Chand, Nagari Das, Sawant Singh
 - 3. **Bundi School**
 - a. Miniature painting (17-19th century)
 - b. Fondness for lush green vegetation, dramatic night skies

- c. Emphasized on hunting, court scenes, life of nobles and Krishna's life
 - 4. **Kulhadar Group** - 16th century
 - a. Western India (mewar etc)
 - b. Male figures wearing conical caps "Kulha"
 - c. Eg. *Chaurapanchasika*
 - d. Purely indigenous => No persian, Mughal influence
- ii. **Basohli School, J&K**
 - 1. Earliest school of Pahari painting in Kathua distt of J&K
 - 2. **Pahari Miniature painting**
 - 3. Well known **Rasamanjari miniatures** belong to this school
- iii. **Kangra School**
 - 1. Gita Govind, Bhagwat Purana, Krishna Love theme
 - 2. Nainsukh (jammu) and Manaku schools
 - 3. **Miniature painting** => soft colours and a lyrical treatment of themes
 - 4. Became famous with the fading of Basohli school
 - 5. Nadir Shah's invasion and conquest of Delhi in 1739 => Mughal artisans moved to safer hills to developed Kangra school
- iv. **Ragamala Painting, Ahmednagar (MH)**
 - 1. **Garland of Ragas**
 - 2. Art+poetry+music
 - 3. Rajputi, Pahari, Deccan, Mughal influence
 - 4. Each Raga - colour, season, dieties
- **Tanjore Painting**
 - 1. Decorative painting patronized by Marathas during 1700s
 - 2. Created on **glass** - use gemstones & gold leafs
 - 3. Theme - smiling Krishna
- **MODERN PAINTING**
 - i. **Raja Ravi verma**
 - 1. Influenced by West - "Raphael of the East"
 - 2. **Lady in Moonlight**, *Ravan Kidnapping Sita*
 - 3. Indian mythology in Western style
 - ii. **Bengal School Of Art**
 - 1. **Abanindranath Tagore**, *EB Havell*, *Sister Nivedita*, *Nandalal Bose*, *Rabindranath Tagore*
 - 2. Simple colours and historical => **swadeshi** style
 - 3. **Patriotic paintings - Mother India**
 - iii. **Company**
 - 1. Vernacular + European
 - 2. Water colour
 - 3. Ishwari Prasad, Sevak Ram, Marques Wellesley, Lord Impey
 - iv. **Bazaar**
 - 1. Roman + Greek Influence only
 - 2. Bihar and Bengal
 - 3. Bazaar depiction - religious themes

3. Dance

- **Sattriya**
 - i. 15th century AD by **Shankaradeva** in **Assam**
 - ii. Practised in **Sattras** (Vaishnava maths/monasteries)
- **Chhau**
 - i. **Eastern India** - Jharkhand, Orissa, WB
 - ii. UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage list
 - iii. One of 9 classical dances recognized by MoCulture
 - iv. Enacts episodes from Mahabharat and Ramayana
 - v. Martial Movements
 - vi. 3 styles - **Seraikella-Jharkhand** (use mask), **Purulia- WB** (use mask) and **Mayurbhanj- Orissa** (NO mask in Orissa Chhau)
- **Shondol Dance, Ladakh**
 - i. Women artists - Guinness world record
 - ii. Aka "Royal Dance of Ladakh"
- **Kalbelia, Raj**
 - i. UNESCO Intangible Heritage
- **Maniyaro, Gujarat** - by Mahar community of Gujarat
- **Dandiya, Guj** - fight btw Mahishasura and Devi
- **Tarangamel, Goa** - Dussehra/Holi, rainbow colour
- **Charba, HP** - Dussehra
- **Darda, UP**
- **Raslila, UP** - Radha-Krishna
- **Jawara, Bundelkhand** - harvest with Jawar at head
- **Matki, Malwa plateau** - women solo
- **Gaur Maria, CG** - by Maria tribes of Bastar
- **Kaksar, CG** - represented in CG tableau
- **Paika, Orissa** - Martial
- **Alkap, Jharkhand** - Rajmahal hills
- **Danda-Jatra, Orissa** - shiva
- **Thang Ta , Manipur** - martial
- **Maylattam, TN/Kerala** - young girls into peacock
- **Sankirtana, Manipur** - singing and dancing

4. Music

- Carnatic
 - i. Trinity- (17-18th century AD)
 1. **Tyagaraja**
 2. **Muthuswami Dikshitar**
 3. **Shyama Shastri**

5. Folk Music

- **Pankhinda, Rajasthan** - music sung by peasants of Rajasthan
- **Panihari, Raj** - women fetching water
- **Maand, Raj** - royal court (Kesariyo Balam)
- **Pandavani, Chhatisgarh** - narration of Mahabharat tales
- **Mando, Goa** - among Goan catholics in 19-20th century
- **Laman, Himachal Pradesh** - love song in Kullu Valley
- **Wanawan, Jammu** - wedding song

- **Alha, MP** - heroic ballad
 - **Ovi, MP** - rainy season
 - **Tappa, Punjab-Sind** - camel riders semi-classical music
 - **Kajri, UP** - rainy season
 - **Baul, WB** - religious mysticism
 - **Khongjour Parva, Manipur** - British vs Natives
6. **FUSION MUSIC** => Classical + Folk
- **Sugam Sangeet** - devotional music - **Bhajan, Shabad, Qawwali**
 - **Haveli Sangeet** - Raj and Guj - practised by **Pushtimarg Sampradaya**
 - **Rabindra Sangeet**
 - **Gana Sangeet**
7. **MARTIAL ARTS**
- **Kalaripayattu - Kerala**
 - **Silambam - TN** - Staff combat
 - **Kuttu Varisai - TN** - empty hand combat
 - **Cheibi Gad-ga - Manipur** - sword and shield
 - **Thang-Ta - Manipur** - Meitei people - Armed
 - **Sarit Sarak - Manipur** - unarmed hand to hand
 - **Gatka - Punjab** - weapon based
 - **Mallakhamba, MP** - state sport of MP - gymnasts wooden pole/rope
 - **Sqay - Kashmir**
8. **Puppetry**
- **Ravanchhaya, Orissa**
 - i. No joints, no colours => opaque shadows
 - ii. Made of deer skin
 - **Kundhei, Orissa**
 - i. String puppets
 - ii. Many joints
 - **Putul Nautch, WB**
 - i. Rod puppet form
 - ii. Carved from wood - 3 joints
 - **Yampuri, Bihar**
 - i. Rod puppet => but no joints - 1 piece
 - **Tholu Bommalata, Andhra Pradesh**
 - i. Shadow - coloured shadow on screen
 - ii. Large leather puppets
 - iii. Ramayan, Mahabharat, Purana themes
 - **Togalu Gombayetta, Karnataka**
 - i. Shadow
 - ii. Mostly puppets are **smaller** in size
 - iii. Characteristics of Yakshagana
 - **Kathputli, Rajasthan**
 - **Pavakoothu, Kerala**
 - i. Glove puppets
 - ii. based on Ramayana, Mahabharat episodes

• STRING -

i.	Kathputli - Raj
ii.	Kundhei - Orissa
iii.	Gombayetta - Karnataka
iv.	Bomalattam - TN
•	<u>SHADOW</u>
i.	Togalu Gombayetta - Karnataka
ii.	Tholu Bommalata - Andhra
iii.	Ravanchhaya - Orissa
•	<u>ROD</u>
i.	Putul Naach - WB
ii.	Yampuri - Bihar
•	<u>GLOVE</u>
i.	Pavakoothu - Kerala

9. Theatre

- **Yakshagana** - traditional theatre of Karnataka, AP
 - i. Mytho stories and Puranas (mahabharat)
 - ii. Roots in Sanskrit literature
 - iii. By *Jakkula Varu* community
 - iv. **Talamaddale** - variant of Yakshagana theatre minus dance, costume and stage conventions
 - Artists sit without costumes and engage in oratory skills based on episode chosen
- **Theyyam, Kerala**
 - i. Vaishnavism, Shaivism, Shaktism
- **Krishna Attam, Kerala**
- **Kutiyattam, Kerala** - Sanskrit theatre
- **Mudiyettu, Kerala** - ritual theatre based on Kali vs Darika battle
- **Therukoothu - Tamil Nadu**
 - i. Street play in temples to achieve rich harvest => based on life of Draupadi
- **Maach, MP** - traditional theatre of MP
 - i. Songs given prominence over dialogues
- **Jatra** - folk-theatre of Bengali
 - i. Musical theatre
 - ii. From **Sri-Chaitanya's Bhakti Movt**
- **Swang** - in **Rohtak** (Haryana)
 - i. 2 imp styles -
 1. Rohtak (Haryanvi)
 2. Haathras (Brajhasha)
- **Ramman** - garhwal region, **Uttarakhand** - Chamoli Distt
 - i. UNESCO Intabgible Heritage

- ii. Dedicated to *Bhumiya Devi*
 - iii. Bhandari Caste people wear sacred masks
- **Dhanu Jatra** - open air theatrical annual drama of **Orissa**
 - i. Largest open air theatrical festival in the world
 - ii. Originated in 1947-48 : India's independence as victory of good over evil
 - iii. Based on Krishna and Kansaf
- **Bhaona** - presentation of **Ankiya Naat** of **Assam** (bengal, Orissa, Mathura and Vrindavan also) => created by **Sankardeva** (Sattriya creators) - Vaishnav theatre - **Brajavali** language
- **Tamasha** - in **Maharashtra**
 - i. Female actress is the chief exponent of dance movements in the play aka **Murki**
- **Dashavtar** - **Goa** and Konkan Region
 - i. Wear wooden and paper mache masks
- **Bhavai** - **Gujarat**
- **Bhand Pather**, **Kashmir**

10. LITERATURE

- **Rihla** - *Ibn Batuta* (14th century) - Moroccan
- **Al-Tafhim** - *Al Beruni* (10th century) - Uzbekistan
- **Kitab-UI-Hind** - *Al Beruni*
- **Tahqiq-i-Hind** - *Al Beruni*
- **Mughal Biographies**
 - i. **Babarnama** - **Babar**
 - ii. **Humayun Nama** - *Gulbadan Begum* (his sister)
 - iii. **Akbarnama** - *Abul Fazl* => **Ain-i-Akbari** (3rd part of Akbarnama) - administration
 - iv. **Jahangirnama** - *Jahangir*
 - v. **Badshah Nama / Padshahnama** - *Abdul Hamid Lahori* => on Shah Jahan
 - vi. **Alamgir Nama** - *Muhammad Kazim* => history of upto 10th year of Aurangzeb's rule

11. Indian Scientists

- **Bhaskara II**
 - i. Head of astronomical observatory at Ujjain
 - ii. Peak of mathematical knowledge in 12th century
 - iii. His work **Siddhanta Shiromani**
 - 1. *Leelavati* - arithmetic and geometry (Abul Faizi translated into Persian)
 - 2. *Bijaganita* - algebra
 - 3. *Grahaganita* - astronomy
 - 4. *Goladhyaya* - maths of spheres
- **Brahmagupta**
 - i. Maths and astro
 - ii. Work **Brahmaphutasiddhanta** & **Khandakhadyaka**
 - iii. Head of astro observatory in Ujjain (6th century)
- **Varahamihira**
 - i. Work **Pancha Siddhantika** - (maths & astronomy)

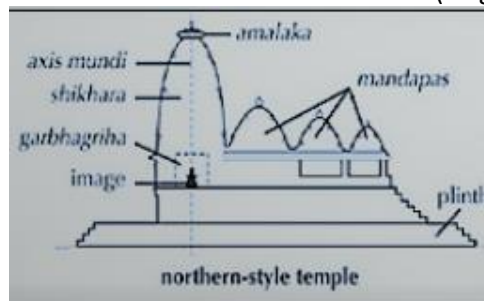
- ii. Encyclopedia **Brihat-Samhita**
 - **Aryabhata I**
 - i. First of the major mathematician-astronomers
 - ii. Work - **Aryabhatiya** & **Arya-Siddhanta** & **Surya-Siddhanta**
 - iii. Gave theory of eclipses
 - iv. Found sine functions and used them in astro => position of planets
 - v. Discovered that Earth rotated on its own axis
 - vi. Gave accurate estimate of length of year
 - **Lagdhacharya** - astro
6. **Sushruta** - surgeon - *Sushruta Samhita* - 700BC
 7. **Charak** - *Charak Samhita* (book on Ayurveda/surgery) - **Kanishka**
 8. **Vagabhatta** - Gupta - Buddhist - **Ashtang Hridaya**
 9. **Madhav** - *Madhav Nidan* (Pathology)

• Architecture Gen

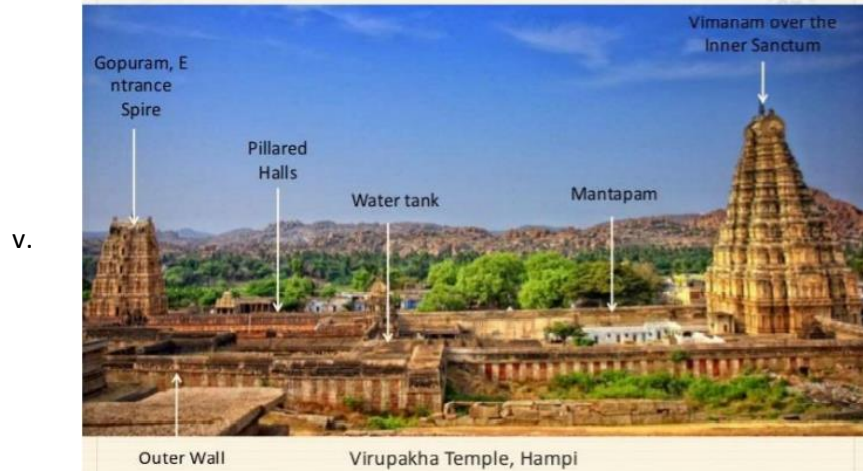
• TEMPLES

- **Sandhara** - without pradakshinapath
- **Nagara**
 - i. River goddesses (ganga, yamuna)
 - ii. Mithunas
 - iii. Upraised Platform
 - iv. Panchayatan style - crucified pattern
 - v. Pradakshinapath covered
 - vi. Not generally covered by boundary wall
 - vii. Subsidiary shrines also have Shikhara => thus, multiple shikaras
 1. Garbagriha under tallest tower
 - viii. Shikhara
 - Latina/**Rekha Prasad** - square base, curved walls inwards
 - **Phamsana** - broader and shorter
 - **Vallabhi** - vaulted chamber (wagon)

ix.



- **Dravidian**
 - i. Nandi
 - ii. Fierce Dwarapalas guarding
 - iii. Tank in temple complex
 - iv. Sanctum under smallest tower
 - Only main deity has Vimana



- vi. **Panchayatan style (Like Nagara)**
- vii. Began With **Pallavas** => 4 stages
 1. Mahendravarman
 2. Narsimhavarman
 3. Rajasimha - real structural temple started instead of rock cut.
Eg. **Shore Temple, Mammalapuram**
 4. Nandivarman
- viii. Vimana - stepped pyramid
 - Kuta - square
 - Gaja-prishta (elephant backed) - ellipse
 - Shala/Ayatasra - rectangle
 - Vritta - circle
 - Ashtasra - octagon
- **Temple type on basis of access**
 - i. **Sandhara** - without Pradikshinapath
 - ii. **Nirandhara** - with Pradakshinapath
 - iii. **Sarvotabhadra** - can be accessed from all sides
- **Markandeshwar Temple** - restoration work going on - was struck by lightning 200 years ago
 - Aka "**Khajuraho of Vidarbha**"
 - On banks of **River Wainganga** in Maharashtra
 - **Nagara** style of temple
 - Shiva, Vaishnav & Sakta faith
- **Kailashnath Temple, Ellora**
 - Single rock cut
 - By Rashtrakutas
- **Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram**
 - Free standing structure temple
 - Dedicated to Shiva
 - Under **Narsimhavarman II** (Pallava King) in 700AD
 - Narasimhavarman I (aka Mamalla) => estd Mahabalipuram

- **Hoysala Temple Architecture**
 - In Deccan region, Karnataka => Hoysala Dynasty (10-14th century AD, Capital - Belur)
 - **Hindu and Jain** combination
 - Aka **Vesara** (hybrid)
 - **Star like plan (Stellate plan)** -> NOT PANCHAYATAN
 - Made of soapstone => intricately carved
 - Eg
 - Hoyasaleswara Temple, Halebid**
 - Vijayanarayana Temple, Belur**
- **Pandrethan Temple**
 - **Karkota period** of Kashmir
 - Estd in 7th century AD
 - Known by **Rajatarangini** of *Kalhan* (12th Century)
 - Lalitaditya** - prominent king
 - Built in middle of a tank
 - Hindu Temple
- **Aihole Monuments**
 - By **Chalukyas**
 - **Durga Temple**
 - **Ravanphadi Cave Temple**
 - **Lad Khan Temple**
- **Pattadakal** - Chalukyan temples => UNESCO World Heritage sites
- **Sittinvasal** => **Pandyas Jain Temple** - depiction of **Samvasarna theme** (enlightenment speech of Mahavira) and *prominent use of Lotus*



- **CHOLAS**
 - **Brihadeshwara Temple, Thanjavur** - Rajaraja Chola - shiva, nandi
 - **Banks of Kaveri**
 - Aka **Dakshin Meru**
 - **First all-granite temple in the world**

- **Gangaikondacholapuram, TN** - Rajendra Chola (since he conquered till *Ganga* - Palas)
- **Airateshvar Temple, Darasuram, TN** - Rajaraja Chola II
- **VIJAYNAGAR**
 - **Virupaksha Temple, Hampi**
 - **Vitthalaswami Temple, Hampi**
 - i. Gopurams (previously only on front) on all sides
 - **Tiruparakunram, Trichy**
 - **Shiv Temple, Lepakshi**
- **Deogarh, UP**
 - Later Gupta period (6th century)
 - **Dashavtara Temple** -> *Gajendra Moksha image*
 - **Early Nagara style** (small shikhar) & Panchayatan style of arch
 - Vishnu forms - *sheshashayana, nara-narayan, gajendramoksha*
- **Khajuraho, MP**
 - **Chandela Kings**- 10th century
 - **Sandstone**
 - **Lakshmana Temple** (vishnu)
 - i. High platform with stairs
 - ii. Panchayatan
 - iii. Latina with kalash amalak
 - **Kandariya Mahadeo Temple**
 - i. Erotic sculptures - *mithun*
 - **Parshnath temple** - Jain
 - **Chausath Yogini Temple** - Devi
- **Sun Temple, Modhera (Guj)**
 - Raja Bhimdev, Solanki Dynasty
 - *Suryakund* - miniature shrines on steps of tank



- **Kamakhya temple, Assam**

- Tais (Burma) + Pala (Bengal) = Ahom Style
- **Siddheshwar Mahadev Temple, Barakar (WB)**
 - Local Venga style
 - Pala style
- ORISSA
 - **Natyamandap/bhojmandap**
 - Within Nagara
 - Dual shikhar - preceded by Mandap (aka Jagmohan)
 - **Lingaraj Temple**
 - **Konark** - eastern **Ganga ruler Narasimhavarman** in 13th century AD
 - i. No pillars in porch -> iron girders used to support
 - ii. Temple enclosed within boundary walls
 - **Rajakani temple, Bhuvaneshwar**
 - **Ananta Vasudev Temple** - only vishnu
- HILLS
 - Strong Gandhara influence
 - Mixing of Buddhist and Hindu
 - Wooden building with pitched roof
 - **Pandrethan** - temple tank, Shiva, peaked roof (snow) - **Karkota** rulers
 - **Laksnadevi Mandir**
 - **Chamba** - scriptures
- PALLAVA
 - Mammalapuram estd by *Narsimhavarman I*
 - **Shore Temple** (Shiva-2 shrines, Vishnu - 1 shrine) by *Narsimhavarman II*
 - **Kailashnath temple, Kanchipuram** by *Narsimhavarman II*
- DECCAN (Vesara style)
 - Nagara+Dravida = Vesara style
 - **Kailashnath Temple, Ellora**
 - i. **Rashtrakutas**
 - ii. Shiva -rockcut
 - **Badami Temple** - *Pulakesin I*
 - **Vishnu Vitthala Temple, Hampi** (16th century)
 - i. Musical pillars
 - ii. Stone elephant chariots
 - iii. Dedicated to Vishnu

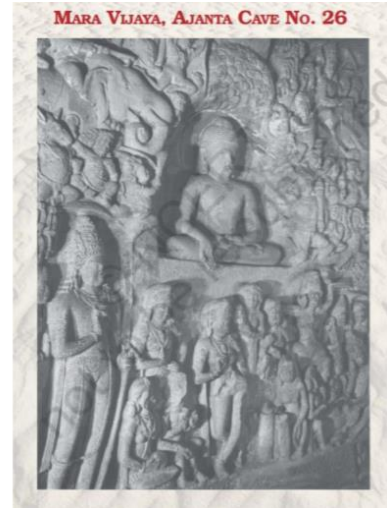
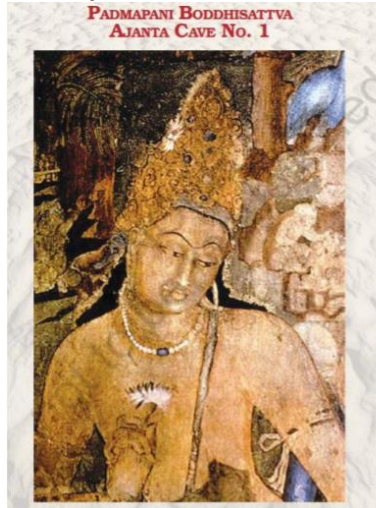
iv.



- **Ravana Phadi Cave, Aihole**
- **Virupaksha Temple, Pattadakal**
 - i. In Hampi temple complex
 - ii. Constructed by *Krishna Dev Raya 2 (1326-51)*
 - iii. Dedicated to Shiva
- **Papnath Temple**- Shiva=> Dravida Style
- **Ladkhan Temple** - inspired by wooden hill temples
- **Halebid - Hoysaleswara temples, Belur, Somnathpuram Temples**
 - i. Stae formation - Stellate Plan
 - ii. Soapstone (soft) - intricate carving
- **KASHMIRI ARCHITECTURE**
 - Indo-Islamic architecture of Kashmir is characterized by **amazing woodwork** => not an imitation of persian achitectcure
 - Mughals introduced art of stone building in 16th century
- **CAVES**
 - **Barabar Caves (Lomas Rishi), Gaya** - by **Ashoka** for **Ajivika** sect - chaitya arch entrance
 - Barabar Hills & Nagarjuni Hills, **Vindhyan Range**
 - **Seven Sisters** = Barabar Caves (4) + Nagarjuni Caves (3)
 - Barabar Caves (4 inside it - **Karan Chaupar, Lomas Rishi, Sudama, Vishwakarma**)
 - Nagarjuni Cave (3 - **Gopika, Vadithi-ka-kubha, Vapiya-ka-kubha**)
 - Barabar Caves => oldest surviving rock-cut caves
 - By **Ashoka and his grandson Dashratha for Ajivika sect**
 - **Badami Cave**
 - i. Patronised by **Chalukyas**
 - ii. Extension of mural paintings of Ajanta
 - iii. Affiliate **Vaishnava** traditions
 - **Ajanta**
 - i. **Buddhist** caves (both Theravada and Mahayana)

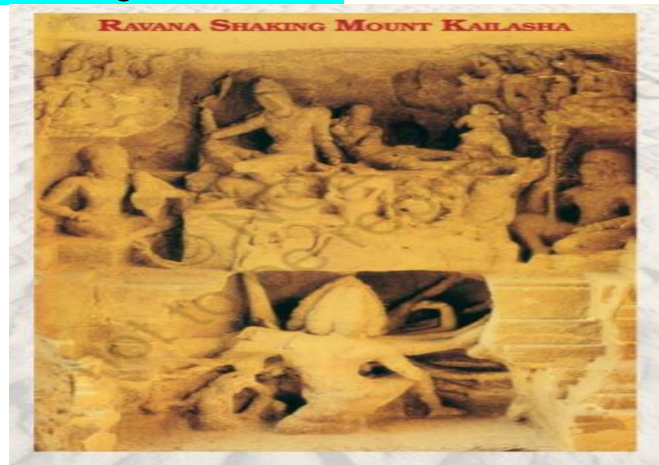
- ii. Constructed in 2 phases - **Satavahana phase** and **Vakataka phase**
- iii. Standing slope
- iv. **Padampani**
- v. **Mara Vijaya** near colossal **Buddha image of Mahaparinirbana**

vi.



○ **Ellora**

- i. Buddhist + Hindu + Jain (later)
- ii. By **Rashtrakuta dynasty**
- iii. Upto **triple storey** Buddhist caves guarded by Padampani and Vajrayana
- iv. **Kailash Leni** Temple
- v. **Ravana Shaking Mount Kailash**



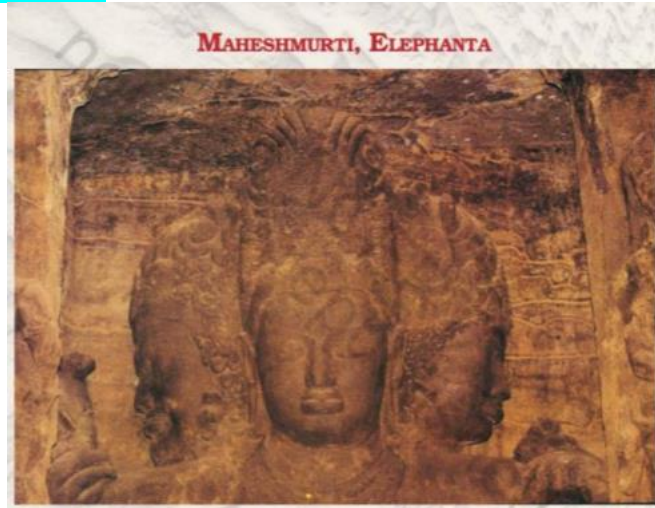
- vi. Slanted slope
- vii. **Jagganath Sabha** - 5 jain Caves (built in 9th century) - all Digambar sect

○ **Elephanta Caves**

i. Dominated by ***Shaivaite*** (were originally Buddhist)

1. **Maheshmurti/Trimurti Sadasiva** image

a.



2. **Nataraja** (Lord of Dance)

3. **Yogishvara** (Lord of Yoga)

ii. Contemporary to Ellora

○ **Karla Caves, Pune (MH)** - Buddhist caves

i. **LARGEST Chaitya hall**

ii. Built in 2nd-3rd century AD

○ **Pitalkhora Caves, MH**

i. **Satmala Range**

ii. 14 rock cut Buddhist caves

iii. 3rd century AD

○ **Kondana Caves, MH** (Lonavala)

i. Sahyadri Range

ii. 16 Buddhist Caves

iii. 1st century BC

○ **Bagh Caves, MP**

i. Buddhist Murals

ii. Estd by Buddhist monk *Dataka*

iii. **Rang Mahal**

iv. **Satavahana Period**

v. Near Baghani River, southern Vindhya

○ **Udaigiri-Khandgiri Caves, Orissa and Coastal AP (Guntapalle), MP**

i. by **Kharavela Jain Kings**

ii. Hinduism + Jainism

iii. **Varaha (Boar) sculpture**

○ **Sittanvasal Caves, TN**

i. **Jain Caves under Pandyas**

- CHAITYA & VIHARA
 - Both associated with Shramana tradition (Buddhism, Jainism, Ajivika)
 - Chaitya - worship - have Stupa - single storied
 - Vihara - rest - no stupa - can be multistoried also (Eg. Ajanta & Ellora)
- **Sculptures**
 - **Bronze Sculpture technique - *cire-perdue* (lost wax)**
 - **Nataraja - Chola Bronze sculpture**
 - **Ravana Shaking Mount Kailash - Ellora**
 - Arjuna's Penance/Kirtarjuna - Mahabalipuram
 - **Vishnu Reclining on Serpant Seshnag - Dashavatara Vishnu Temple, Deogarh Caves**
 - **Gomateshwara** Statue of Bahubali at Shravanbelagola, Karnataka
 - Tallest monolithic free-standing structure made up of granite
 - Commissioned **by Gangas of Mysore** (aka Western Gangas to differentiate from Eastern Gangas of Kalinga)
 - **Bharhut, MP** - post mauryan (except stupa)
 - i. Bharhut Stupa by Ashoka -> later improvised by Shungas
 - ii. Yaksha/Yakshini figures
 - iii. **Queen Mahamaya/Mayadevi's Dream** - elephant descending onto queen in bed
 - iv. Ruru Jataka - Bodhisattva Deer is rescuing man on back

School of Art	Gandhara	Mathura	Amravati
Influence	Had the influence of Hellenistic and Greek art features	It is indigenous in character	It is indigenous in character
Material Used	Grey stone	Red Sandstone	White Marble
Religious tones	Mainly Buddhist	Buddhist, Hindu, and Jain	Mainly Buddhist
Patrons	Kushana	Kushana	Satavahanas
Description of images	Spiritual image of Buddha with wavy hair, beard, and mustache	Delighted image of Buddha without beard and mustache	Depiction of Jataka stories

- - **MATHURA School**
 - Modelled on lines of ***Yaksha images***
 - **AMRAVATI School** => by Satavahanas - White Marble
 - ***Nagarjunakonda, Amravati*** (brickwork)
 - Nagarjunakonda -> Buddhist and Hindu Arch (since succeeded by Ikshvakus)
- Stupas
 - Stupas (though look austere now due to vagaries of time, were made very designer)
 - Shape of stupa represents Buddha, crowned and sitting in meditation posture on lion throne
 - Stupa architecture represents 5 chakras
 - **Piprawa Stupa, UP** - Oldest stupa (6th century BC)
 - **Sanchi Stupa, MP**
 - i. 3rd century BC by **Ashoka**
 - ii. Original brick stupa was covered with Stone during **Shunga Period**
 - iii. UNESCO world heritage site
 - iv. Pushyamitra Shunga vandalised it
 - **Kesariya Stupa, Bihar** - 3rd century BC - current form by Gupta
 - **Amravati Stupa, Andhra**

- i. 3rd century BC
 - ii. Lord Buddha in human form subduing an elephant
 - **Bharhut Stupa, MP**
 - i. 3rd century BC by Ashoka
 - ii. Later in 150BC in **Shunga Period** (railings and gateways of stone were replaced by **WOOD**)
 - iii. Carved out of red stone
 - iv. Use of pictorial language effectively
 - **Bairat Stupa, Rajasthan**
 - i. Bairat aka Viratnagar (capital of Matsya)
 - ii. By Ashoka, 3rd century BC
 - **Borobudur Stupa, Java** - world's largest stupa - 9th century AD
- RELIGION
 - Vedic Literature
 - **VEDAS**
 - i. **Rig Veda**
 - 1. Largest, oldest
 - 2. 1028 suktas
 - 3. 10 mandals (books)
 - 4. Associated Brahmanas: Aitreya, Kaushitaki
 - 5. These Brahmanas supported by Aranyakas
 - ii. **Yajur Veda**
 - 1. Vedic rituals, Yajnas
 - 2. 2 parts - **Shukla** (white) and **Krishna** (black)
 - 3. Associated brahmanas : Shatapatha Brahmanass
 - iii. **Sama Veda**
 - 1. Smallest
 - 2. Music and melodies
 - iv. **Atharva Veda**
 - 1. Daily life procedures/medicines
 - 2. Root of ayurveda
 - 3. Mundaka upanishad
 - **BRAHMANAS**
 - i. Commentaries on Vedic hymns => rituals to be performed by Brahman
 - ii. Each school had its own Brahmana
 - iii. Most are lost
 - **ARANYAKAS**
 - i. 'forest dweller' => philosophical/mystical
 - ii. Reasoning behind vedic rituals
 - **UPANISHADS**
 - i. 'sitting nearby'
 - ii. Philosophical content => Vedanta philosophy
 - iii. 108 total

1. **Kathopanishad** => yama-Nachiketa dialogue, Chariot Allegory
 2. **Ishabaso Upanishad** => Lokpal Motto : - Ma Gridhah Kasyavishanam
 3. **Chandoya** - earliest ref to krishna
 4. **Mundaka** - Satyameva Jayatebhagwat
 5. **Taittiriya** - Atithi Devo bhava
 6. **Mahaupanishad** - vasudev Kutumbkum
- **VEDANGAS** (peripherals of Vedas)
 - i. Kalpa Sutras - of each Veda, focus on procedures and ceremonies
 - ii. Shiksha - phonetics, pronunciation
 - iii. Chhanda - oranization of vedic text into verses and mantras
 - iv. Jyotish - Vedic astrology
 - v. Vyakaran - Grammar of sanskrit
 - vi. Nirukta - Interpretaion of words
 - **PURANAS** => **composed much later** (400-1200AD)- **for masses - not included in Vedic literature**
 - **AGAMA** => **compilation of devotional sects like Vaishnavism, Shaivism etc** (5th VEDA) => Tantricism
- Sanskrit Lit
 - Kalidasa
 - i. Poetry/Drama
 1. Malvikagnimitra - Malvika and Agnimitra Shunga
 2. Vikramorvasiya - Vikram-Urvashi
 3. AbhigyanShakuntalam
 - ii. Epics -
 1. Kumarasambhav
 2. Raghuvamsa
 - **Sudraka - Mrichhakatika** - love affair
 - **Kalhana - Rajatarangini** (served Harsha of Kashmir)
 - d. **Vishakhdutta - MudraRakshash**
 - e. **Harshvardhan**
 - i. **Ratnavali**
 - ii. **Nagananda**
 - iii. **Priyadarshika**
 - Jainism
 - a. Mahavira
 - i. Born in village Kundagram (Bihar) in Kshatriya family in 540BC
 - ii. Reached Nirvana under Sal tree at Jhrimbikagrama
 - iii. Attained Kaivalya (death) at Pavapuri near Patna
 - **Panchkalyanak** - 5 chief auspicious events in lives of Tirthankaras
 - b. Doctrines
 - i. Rejected authority of Vedas
 - ii. **Believe in God** (BUDDISHM DOES NOT) (but not as a creator, rather as a perfect being) => lower than **Jina** (mahavira)
 - iii. **Kaivelya** - perfect knowledge
 - iv. Triratna - Right Knowdledge, Faith, Conduct
 - v. **Mahavrata** (monks); **Anuvrata** (general people)

- vi. **Syadvada** - manyness of reality => process of relative description
- vii. **Anekantavada** - theory of plurality
- viii. **Did not condemn caste and varna system** (BUDDHISM DID) => acc to Mahavira high/low caste due to past karma
- ix. **Siddhachakra** - yantra/mystical diagram used for worship -> aka **Navapada**
- x. **Believed in Karma** (Buddhism also believes in Karma)
- xi. **Transmigration of soul** (BUDDHISM DOES NOT believe in soul)
- xii. **Attainment of Moksha/Nirvana (doesn't require ritual)** was most imp human desire . Can be attained by -
 - i. Samyak Vishwas (Right Faith)
 - ii. Samyak Jnan (Knowledge)
 - iii. Samyak Karma (Conduct)
- xiii. 5 Doctrines-
 - i. Non-violence (ahimsa)
 - **Anuvrat** - small vows of a householder
 - **Parigraha** => limited vows by layman (not as strict as vows of monks)
 - **Mahavrat** - Great vows for ascetic
 - ii. Non-lying
 - iii. Non-stealing
 - iv. Non-possession
 - v. Observe celibacy (added by Mahavira)
- xiv. Affinity to Samkhya philosophy
- c. Sects - 12 year famine in Magadha - Bhadrabahu led a group to South India which stucked to strict practices - Magadha group adopted lax attitude
 - i. **Digambars** - orthodox and rigid
 - i. Follow all 5 vows
 - ii. Believe women cannot achieve liberation
 - iii. **Bhadrabahu** was an exponent
 - iv. Subsects
 - Mula Sangha
 - Kashtha Sangha
 - Bisapantha
 - Terapantha
 - ii. **Swetambars** - liberal and supporters of change
 - i. **Followed only 4 vows (not Brahmacharya)**
 - ii. Women can achieve liberation
 - iii. **Stulabhadra** was an exponent
 - iv. Subsects
 - **Murtipujaks** - idol worshippers
 - Cover mouths with cloth while speaking
 - Stay in **upasrayas**
 - Collect food in bowls from households
 - **Sthanakvasis** - NO idol worship
 - No temples, but only Sthanaks (prayer halls)

- Cover mouths with cloth all the time
- No faith in places of worship or festivals
- **Terapanthi** - non idol worship - organized under complete direction of one Achaarya

d. Jain Councils

- 1st Council - **Pataliputra** by **Sthulbhadra** in 3rd century BC - compilation of **12 Angas** to replace lost 14 purvas - **Shwetambar and Digambar split**
- 2nd Council - **Vallabhi** by **Devaradhi** in 5th century AD - recompilation of **12 Angas** and **12 Upangas**

e. Lit

- AGAM SUTRAS** (canonical) - In **ArdhaMagadhi Prakrit**
- NON AGAM (commentary and explanation of Agam) - In many languages
- 4 Mula Sutras -
 - Kalpasutra** - Biography of Tirthankaras - Svetambara
 - Bhagwatisutra**
 - Uttaradhyayana Sutra**
- Vimal Suri** wrote jain ramayan

• **Buddhism**

a. Buddha

- Janma** - Born at Lumbini in Kapilvastu in 563BC in Sakya Kshatriya clan - **Lotus**
- Mahabhinishkramana** at age 29 - renounced home and became ascetic - **Horse**
- Nirvana** at age 35 - under Pipal tree at Bodh Gaya - **Bodhi tree**
- Dharmachakra Parivartana** - turning the wheel of law - first sermon at Sarnath- **Wheel**
- Mahaparinirvana** - died in Kushinagar in 483BC - **Stupa**
 - Symbols
 - **Lotus & Bull** - birth
 - **Peepal/Bodhi Tree** - *enlightenment*
 - **Empty Seat** - *meditation*
 - **Wheel** - *first sermon at Sarnath*
 - **Stupa** - *mahaparinibhava*
- Ashtamahasthanas** (*Eight Great Pilgrimage*)
 - 4 sites by Buddha -
 - Lumbini (birth)
 - Bodh Gaya (enlightenment)
 - Sarnath (first sermon)
 - Kushinagar (Mahaparinirvana)
 - 4 sites by his followers -
 - **Sankassa** - descending to earth from Tusita heaven
 - **Rajgir** - subduing Nalagiri (angry elephant) by friendliness
 - **Sravasti** - Place of Twin Miracle, Buddha spent largest amount of time here

- **Vaishali** - received offering of honey from monkey
- Pataliputa NOT ASSOCIATED with Buddha

Bodhgaya - It is known for place of enlightenment of Buddha.

Sarnath is the deer park where Gautama Buddha delivered his first sermon or Dhammachakraparivartan Sutra

Kushinagar – it is the site of Buddha's death and mahaparinirvana. At the time of Buddha's death, it was a capital of Malla janapada.

Sravasti – here Buddha had spent 24 Chaturmasas i.e. 24 years. Thus, we can say that most of monastic life of Buddha was spent in Shrivasti.

Sankasya - Buddha after his death descended from heaven here.

Buddha had first gone to **Rajgir** after the great departure (Mahabhinishkramana).

b. Chaitya - Prayer Hall; Vihara - Residence of monks

c. Mudras

- Karna Mudra** - expels demons and negative thoughts
- Varada Mudra** - offering, welcome, charity, compassion, sincerity
- Vitarka Mudra** - discussion
- Uttarabodhi Mudra** - supreme enlightenment by connecting oneself with divine universal energy
- Anjali Mudra** - Namaskar greeting, prayer
- Abhaya Mudra - fearlessness, protection, peace, benevolence
- Gyana Mudra
- Dhyana Mudra
- Vajra Mudra (Thunder) - gesture of Knowledge
- Bhumisparsha Mudra - earth as witness of enlightenment

d. Boddhisatvas

- Dipankar** - past Buddha
- Maitreya** - future Buddha
- Manjushri** - elephant - sword in one hand, book in other
- Amitabh** - infinite - divine saviour Buddha who resides in heaven
- Kshitigarbha** - wield staff
- Avalokiteshwar/ Padampani** - compassion

e. Doctrine

- 4 Noble Truths
 - World full of sufferings
 - Desire is root cause of suffering

- iii. Cessation of sufferings is attainable
- iv. Through "Eight Fold Path"
- ii. 8 Fold Path
 - Right Faith, Resolve, Speech, Action, Living, Effort, Thought, Concentration
- iii. Buddhism believes in cycle of birth and death
- iv. DOESN'T BELIEVE IN SOUL
- v. **Triratna** - Buddha, Dharma, Sangha
- vi. **Pratityasamutpada** - all dharmas dependent on other dharmas
- vii. **Upasika** => Novice - followers of Buddha who are not monks
- viii. **Arhat** => Advanced - on the path to Enlightenment, but not reached full Buddhahood
- ix. Sangha
 - i. Initially only men were allowed. Later women also - bhikkus and bhikkunis
 - ii. Democratic principles => consensus arrived at through discussions - if that failed, voting
 - iii. **Uposatha** - fortnightly meetings
 - iv. **Patimokkha** - code of monastic discipline - mentioned in Vinaya Pitaka
 - v. **Parajika** - rules entailing expulsion from monastic life
- f. Buddhist Councils
 - i.

FIRST COUNCIL	Rajgriha (sattapani caves) Presided by <i>Mahakasyapa</i>	483 BC	Ajatshatru	Compilation of Sutta Pitaka (Ananda) and Vinaya Pitaka (upali)
SECOND COUNCIL	Vaishali Presided by <i>Sabakami</i>	383 BC	Kalashoka	3 groups formed - Mahasanghika /Mahayana later (liberal) and Theravada (preserve teachings of Buddha - conservative) and Sthaviravada (status-quo)
THIRD COUNCIL	Pataliputra Presided by <i>Moggaliputta Tissa</i>	250 BC	Ashoka	<u>Council of Therivadins</u> , Abhidhamma Pitaka

FOURTH COUNCIL	Kundalgrama in Kashmir Presided by <i>Vasumitra</i>	1st century AD	Kanishka (Kushan)	2 sects - Mahayana (<i>idol worship, rituals, Bodhisattvas</i>) and Hinayana (original teachings)
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g. 3 Sects

i. **Hinayana** (lesser vehicle)

- i. Original teachings of Buddha
- ii. Patronized by Ashoka
- iii. Individual salvation through self-discipline and meditation
- iv. No idol-worship
- v. Pali
- vi. Southern Buddhist religion (south of India) - SE Asia/SL etc
- vii. **Theravada**
 - Hinayana Sect => most ancient branch of Buddhism today
 - Follow Tripitaka strictly
- viii. **Sthaviravada**
- ix. 2 subsects -
 - **Vaibhasika/Sarvastivadin**
 - **Sautantrika/Sammatiya**

ii. **Mahayana** (greater vehicle)

- i. Historicity of Buddha
- ii. Salvation through grace of Buddha and Bodhisattva => not individual salvation
- iii. Idol worship
- iv. Sanskrit
- v. Northern Buddhist religion (north of India) - China etc
- vi. **Lokottarvadin**
- vii. **Zen Buddhism** - originated in China and spread to Japan
- viii. 2 schools of thought -
 - **Madhyamika or Shunyavada** - midway between nihilism and realism - by **Nagarjuna**
 - **Yogachar or Vijananavada** - (way of union) - world is built by consciousness and had no reality than the dream - Yoga etc - by **Maitreyanath**

iii. **Vajrayana** (developed around 7th century AD)

- i. Salvation best attained by magical powers i.e. Vajra
- ii. Developed in **Tibet**
- iii. Worship of female deities
- iv. Chief divinities - **Taras**
- v. Popular in Eastern India (Bengal, Bihar)
- vi. Tara, Thangka painting, Pala dynasty, **Vikramshila** university=> related to Vajrayana

h. Lit

i. Pali Texts -

- i. Tripitika - Pitaka means "basket"
 - **Sutta Pitaka** - 10,000 sayings of Buddha - includes Jataka Talesvakata
 - **Vinay Pitaka** - Monastic code - *Patimoksha*
 - **Abhidamma Pitaka** - religious and metaphysical discourses of Buddha
 - ii. **Dipavamsha & Mahavamsha** - great chronicles of Sri Lanka
 - iii. **Visshudhimagga** by *Buddhagosha*
 - iv. **Apadana** - centering on Buddha's explanations of events by a person's worthy deeds in previous life
 - ii. **Therigatha/Theragatha** - anthology of poems about first Buddhist nuns/monks
 - iii. **Ashokavadana** - legend of Ashoka - Sanskrit
 - iv. **Budhhacharita** (biography) - **Ashvaghosa** (contemporary of Kanishka)
 - v. **Sariputrprakarana** - **Ashvaghosa**
 - vi. **Madhyamikakarika** - **Nagasena**
 - vii. **Milinda-Panho** - **Nagasena** - Sanskrit
- **Guru Nanak**
 - a. Born in 1469 in **Nankana Sahib (Lahore)**
 - b. Settled in township of **Kartarpur**
 - c. Preached during the reign of Delhi Sultanate-
 - i. Lodhi Dynasty (1451-1526 (Bahlol lodhi, sikandar lodhi, ibrahim lodhi))
 - ii. Mughals (1526-36 (babur and humayun))
 - d. Died in 1536
 - e. Ideal state presided over by **Philosopher King** => conduct on *Morality, Justice and Equality*
 - f. **Adi Granth** (first rendition of GGS) => compiled by 5th Guru **Arjan Dev** (1563-1606)
 - i. Gurumukhi script
 - ii. Contains poetic teachings of Hindu Bhakti movement
 - iii. GGS contains hymns of -
 - i. Guru Nanak, Angad, Amar Das, Ram Das, Arjan, Teg Bahadur
 - ii. Bhakti and Sufi Saints -
 - **Baba Farid** (12th century Muslim preacher)
 - **Kabir**
 - **Guru Ramanand**
 - **Namdev**
 - **Parmanand**
 - **Dhanna**
 - **Surdas**
 - **Ravidas etc**
 - iii. **4 hymns called Babarvani** - invasions of Babur into India and conditions of people during his rule
 - g. 3 pillars of Sikhism -
 - i. **Naam Japna** - meditation on God
 - ii. **Kirat karni** - to honestly earn by ones physical and mental effort
 - iii. **Vand Chakna** - share wealth with community

- **SIKH GURUS**

- a. **Guru Nanak** (1469-1539)
 - i. Started - *Guru Ka **Langar***
 - ii. Gave concept of *One God*
 - iii. Equality of women
 - iv. Rejected authority of Vedas
 - v. Rejected path of renunciation
 - vi. **Contemporary of Babur**
- b. **Guru Angad Dev** (Guru from 1539-1552)
 - i. **Invented *Gurumukhi script***
 - ii. Compiled writings of Nanak in Gurmukhi script
- c. **Guru Amardas Sahib** (1574-1581)
 - i. Abolished purdah and sati system in Sikhs
 - ii. Contemporary of Akbar
- d. **Guru Ramdas** (1574-81)
 - i. Founded city of *Amritsar*
 - ii. **Started construction of Golden Temple - foundation stone laid by *Mian Mir* (Muslim sufi)**
- e. **Guru Arjan Dev** (1581-1606)
 - i. **Compiled *Adi Granth***
 - ii. Completed construction of Golden Temple (aka Sri Darbar Sahib)
 - iii. **Executed by Jehangir**
- f. **Guru Har Gobind Sahib** (1606-44)
 - i. Aka Soldier saint
 - ii. First Guru to take up arms
 - iii. Wars against Jehangir and Shah Jahan
- g. **Guru Har Rai Sahib** (1644-61)
 - i. Man of peace => but never disbanded armed Sikh warriors
 - ii. Gave shelter to *Dara Shikoh*
- h. **Guru Har Krishan Sahib** (1661-44)
 - i. Contemporary of Aurangzeb
 - ii. Youngest Guru
- i. **Guru Teg Bahadur** (1665-1675)
 - i. Estd town of *Anandpur*
 - ii. Opposed forced conversion of Hindu Kashmiri pandits by Aurangzeb
- j. **Guru Gobind Singh** (1675-1708)
 - i. **Created *Khalsa* in 1699** => saint-soldier order
 - ii. Last Sikh guru in human form => passed guruship to *Guru Granth Sahib (Adi Granth)*

- **Amir Khusrau**

- a. Father of Qawwali. Born in **1253**
- b. **Died in 1325**
- c. Alauddin Khilji court
- d. Introduced Ghazal style
- e. Wrote primarily in Hindustani and Persian
- f. Father of ***Khayal and Tarana***

- **Sangam Literature**

- a. 2 groups -
 - i. **Melkannakku** (narrative)
 - ii. **Kilkanakku** (didactic - moral lesson)
- b. 3 Sangams under Pandyas
 - i. Madurai - Agastya/Shiva (mythological)
 - ii. Kapatapuram - Tolkappiyar - Tolkappiyam (tamil grammar)
 - iii. Madurai - Nakhirar
 - i. 18 Major Works (Narrative) - on love and God
 - *Tirumurugaruppada* - on tamil god Murugan by **Nakkirar** (prez of 3rd sangam)
 - ii. 18 Minor Works (Didactic)
 - *Tirukkural* by **Tiruvalluvar**
 - iii. 3 epics
 - *Silappadikaram* by **Ilango Adigal** - Madurai, Pandyan King, (Vaishnavism, Shaivism, Jainism)
 - *Manimegalai* by **Sattalai Sattanar** (story of a dancer becoming Buddhist nun)
 - *Sivaga Sindamani* by **Tiruttokadevar** (story of hero Sivaka becoming Jain monk)
- c. Show several stages of social evolution => Early Tamil people were pastoralists
- d. Also talks about state formation, army and warriors, taxation system and judiciary
- e. **Tolkappiyam** - grammar and rhetoric book
- f. 8 anthologies (**Ettuttokai**) - poetry
- g. 10 songs (**Pattupattu**)
- **Rihla** - accounts of Ibn Batuta
- **Thiruvalluvar**
 - a. Tamil saint, poet, and philosopher - seen in white shawl
 - b. 1st century BC to 2nd Century AD approx
 - c. Anthropocentric philosophy => focusses on life on Earth (not aspiring heavenly abode)
 - d. Advocated life of discipline, self-control, chastity, non-violence, temperance and devotion
 - e. Author of **Thirukkural**
 - i. Ancient treatise on **code of ethics** and **Universal human values**
 - ii. Asserted that omnipotent and omnipresent God was universal
 - iii. 1330 couplets on **ethics**, political and economic matters, and **love**
- **Religious Movements** - general awakening against useless religious practices and unnecessary strictness. Against casteism.
 - a. **BHAKTI**
 - i. Rejected insti religion
 - ii. Origin -
 - i. **Nayanars** - Shiva - 63 saints - works: **Tirumurai** (11 volumes of Tamil hymns by 63 nayanar poet-saints => aka **5th Veda**) and **Tevaram**

- **Karaikkal Ammaiyar** - woman saint who adopted path of *extreme asceticism*
- ii. **Alvars** - Vishnu - 12 saints - ***Nalayira Divyaprabandham*** (collection of 4000 tamil verses composed by 12 alvars => aka *Tamil Veda*)
 - South India : 7-9th century
 - **Andal** - female
 - Both vernacular; devotion to God as salvation
 - ***Rejected austerity of Jainism and Buddhism***
 - Came from all castes, even untouchables like ***Pulaiyar and Panar castes***
 - Ideals of **love and heroism** of Sangam literature
- iii. Features of Bhakti Movt
 - i. **Universalism**
 - ii. **Vernacular**
 - iii. Equality of **women**
 - iv. Personal God
 - v. No **rituals**
 - vi. No **caste** discrimination
 - vii. Need of True Guru
- iv. Schools
 - i. Saguna Bhakti - god with attributes (Chaitanya - *Krishna*, Ramananda - *Ram*) => love focussed
 - ii. Nirguna Bhakti - god without attributes (Guru Nanak, Kabir, Dadu) => knowledge focussed
- v. Gurus
 - i. Hindi - Kabir, Surdas, Tulsidas
 - ii. Marathi - **Jnandev, Namdev**
 - iii. Bengali - **Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, Chandidas**
 - iv. Rajasthani (braj) - **meerabai**
 - v. Punjabi - **GuruNanak**
 - vi. Kashmiri - **Lal Ded (woman)**
 - vii. Assamese - **Shankaradeva**



- Sects/Peeps
 - a. Alvars - 12 Alvars, **Andal** - female saint (aka Meera of south)
 - b. Nayanars - **Karaikal Ammaiyar** - female saint (devotee of Shiva)
 - c. **Lingayats**
 - i. Propounded by **Basavanna** (11th century AD, Karnataka) => spread through poetry (**Vachhanas**)
 - ii. Worship **Ishtalinga** (formless Shiva) - worn around neck
 - iii. **Anubhav Mantap** => first religious parliament in the world
 - iv. Against rituals and idol worship + rejected theory of rebirth
 - v. No funeral rites like cremation => instead, Buried their dead
 - vi. **Gave women equal status**
 - vii. Against Brahmanical hegemony
 - **Virashaivas** => followers of **Basavanna** => worship Lord Shiva (roots in Vedas and Agamas) - **Allama Prabhu**
 - d. **Shankaracharya (Adi Shankara)**
 - i. **Kerala**, 8th century

- ii. Revitalised Vedic philosophy => more acceptable to educated => new interpreter of Vedanta
 - iii. Accepted challenges to Brahmanism from Buddhist and Jains
 - iv. **Doctrine of ADVAITA** (subset of Vedanta -> non-dualistic) => advocates **MONISM** i.e. God and created world are one
 - v. Brahman=> Ultimate reality is formless
 - vi. Need **Absolute knowledge, not devotion** for salvation
 - vii. Worshipped Shiva
 - viii. **4 Advaita Vedanta moasteries/Mutts at -**
 - i. **Sringeri**, Chikmagalur (Banks of Tunga river)
 - ii. **Dwarka**
 - iii. **Govardhan**, UP
 - iv. **Jyotirmath**, UK
- e. **Ramanuja**
- i. **TN** - 11th century - Vaishnavite (inspired by Alvars)
 - ii. Gave **Sri Vaishnava Philosophy** => later preached by **Vedanta Desikan**
 - iii. Philosophy of **VISHISHTADVAITA** (subset of Vedanta -> non-dualistic) or '**MODIFIED MONISM**' => non-dualistic (creation is part of creator => not different) => But, soul even when united with Supreme God, remains distinct
 - iv. Need **Devotion, not knowledge** for salvation
 - v. Works - **Brahmasutra Bhasya** , *Sri Bhasya* and *Gita Bhasya*
- f. **Madhavacharya**
- i. Karnataka, 13th century
 - ii. **DVAITA** (Dualism) => world is not an illusion and **difference btw Atma and Brahman**
 - iii. Critic of Shanakaracharya and Ramanujan
 - iv. Founded *Krishna Mutt* at Udupi
- g. **Nimbarka**
- i. Flourished in East India, 13-14th century (born in south india)
 - ii. **DVAITAVADA -DUALIST MONISM** => God and Atma are different, but Atma dependent on God
 - iii. Radha-krishna
 - iv. Bhakti Yoga
- h. **Vallabhacharya**
- i. 15th century - in *Krishnadevaraya's court*
 - ii. Propounded **Pushti-marg** => method by which one could win God's grace by Bhakti and pushti (content)
 - iii. Propounded **Shuddha Advaita** (pure Non-dualism) => Krishna was Brahman and soul and God are one and same
 - iv. His second son **Vithalnath** - most celebrated of the sect - had cordial relations with Akbar
- i. **Ramananda**
- i. North India - Rama - 14th century
 - ii. Bridge btw North and South bhakti movt
 - iii. Disciples - Kabir, Ravidas, Dhanna, Pipa
 - iv. Works - *GyanLila*, *Yog Chintamani*

- j. **Chaitanya Mahaprabhu**
 - i. Bengal - 16th century
 - ii. "Hare Ram, Hare Krishna"
 - iii. **Achintya Bhed-Abhed** => philosophy
 - iv. Part of Shakti cult
 - v. **Sankirtana** (Manipuri Sankirtana) - singing, dancing, drumming
 - vi. **Siksastakam** - sanskrit Literature
- k. **Shankaradev**
 - i. Assam -Vishnu (Krishna) => Radha is not worshipped
 - ii. Music - **Borgeet**
 - iii. Theatre - **AnkiaNat, Bhaona**
 - iv. Dance - **Sattriya**
 - v. Language - **Brajavali**
 - vi. **Ekasarana Dharma**
 - vii. **"Kirtan ghosha"** - Literature
- l. **Guru Ghasidas**
 - i. Chhatisgarh - Tiger Reserve
 - ii. Anti Caste discrimination, and Anti-idol worship
 - iii. monotheism
- m. **Kabir**
 - i. 15-16th centuries
 - ii. His **Sakhis and Pads** => preserved in **Guru Granth Sahib, Panch Vani, Bijak** (his book), **Ulatbansi**
 - iii. Complete rejection of major religious traditions and caste systems
 - iv. Formless Supreme God: **Nirguna** => bhakti and devotion as path to salvation
 - v. Both Hindu and Muslim followers
- n. **Dadu Dayal**
 - i. Follower of Kabir
 - ii. **Contemporary of Akbar**
 - iii. Gujju shifted to Jaipur
- o. **Guru Nanak (1469-1539)**
 - i. Estd center at kartarpur named Dera Baba Nanak on River Ravi
 - ii. Guru Angad => **Gurumukhi Script**
 - iii. Previous writings **compiled by Guru Arjan** (5th guru - executed by Jehangir in 1604)
 - iv. Compilation also had writings of - **Baba Farid, Kabir, Ravidas, Bhagat Namdev, Guru Teg Bahadur**

v.	1	Guru Nanak (1469-1539)	Started Sikhism
	2	Guru Angad(1539-1552)	Created a new script, Gurumukhi
	3	Guru Amar Das(1552-1574)	Made langar an integral part of Sikhism
	4	Guru Ram Das(1574-1581)	Founded the city of Amritsar
	5	Guru Arjan Dev(1581-1606)	Built the Golden Temple in Amritsar and compiled Granth Sahib
	6	Guru Hargobind(1606-1644)	Erected the Akal Takht
	7	Guru Har Rai(1644-1661)	---
	8	Guru Har Krishan(1656-1664)	---
	9	Guru TeghBahadur(1664-1675)	Was executed under Aurangzeb's orders
	10	Guru Govind Singh (1675-1708)	Transferred the authority of the guru to the Adi Granth Sahib) and organized the Sikhs into a movement called the Khalsa. Also, assumed the title of Singh

- p. **Mirabai**
 - i. Disciple of **Ravidas**
 - ii. Also contributed to Sikhism
- q. **Tulsidas**
 - i. Vaishnav saint devout to Lord Ram
 - ii. Works - *Gitavali*, *Kavitavali*, *Ramcharitmanas*
- r. **Suradas**
 - i. Devoted to Krishna
 - ii. **Akbar** was his patron
 - iii. Disciple of *Vallabhacharya*
- **Saints Of Maharashtra- Warkari** -
 - a. Focusses on **Vitthala** (a form of Vishnu) temple in **Pandharpur** (banks of Chandrabhaga river, Solapur, MH)
 - b. **Ashadi Ekadashi** celebration
 - c. *Abhanga* - poetry
 - d. **Jnaneshwar/Jnandeva, Namdev, Eknath, Tukaram**
 - e. Also women like **Sakkubai**
 - f. **Chokhamela** - of Mahar caste

g. Rejected ritualism, social differences. Humanist idea

<i>Bhakti saint</i>	<i>Compositions</i>
Lal Ded	Vakh
Chaitanya Swami	Sankirtanas
Kabir	Bijak(Dohe)
Shankardeva	Borgeets
Basavanna	Vachanas
Tukaram, Eknath	Abhangas

▪ **Nathpanthis, Siddhas, Yogis**

- a. Criticised rituals and conventional religion
- b. *Advocated renunciation of world***
- c. **Salvation through meditation**
- d. Popular in **lower castes**
- e. Intense training, **yoga asanas**, meditation etc
 - i. **Nathpanthis** -
 - i. Followers of Hindu Yogi Goraknath
 - ii. Path preached by them called *Tantra*

• **Sufism** (*under Bhakti Movt only*)

- a. Began in Persia
- b. Focusses on spiritual search for God and shuns materialism
- c. Islamic mysticism which stresses on asceticism => **liberal interpretation of Quran - Tarikat** (conservative interpretation - **Shariat**)
- d. Emphasis on love and devotion to God
- e. Sufi comes from 'Suf' => one who wears wool, or 'Safa' => purity
- f. **3 stages-**
 - i. Stage I **Khanqah** - 10th century - Golden Mysticism
 - ii. Stage II **Tariqa** - 11-14th century - institutionalised
 - iii. Stage III **Tarifa** - 15th century - popular movt
- ***Wahadat al-wujud* :- oneness of existence**
- ***Wahadat al-shujud* :- unity of appearance**
- g. **Sufism in India-**
 - i. Adopted many native Indian concepts of yogic postures, music and dance
 - ii. 2 orders -
 - i. **Bashara** - obeyed Islamic laws => 12 silsilas eg.
 - **Chisti (austere life)**
 - Founded by Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti
 - Khanqah - Ajmer
 - *Bakhtiyar Kaki, Nizammuddin Auliya, Burhanuddin Garib*
 - **Suhrwardi (royal patronage, in state service)**
 - Punjab, Multan
 - *Sheikh Suhrawardi, Sheikh Bahauddin Zakarij-Multan*

- **Qadiriya order**
 - Kashmir
 - Encouraged demolition of Hindu temples and convert Hindus to Islam
 - **Naqshbandi order**
 - Founded by Bahibillah
 - Orthodox
 - Introduced by Babur
 - Aurangzeb follower
 - **Beshara** - more liberal => aka "*mast kalandar*"
- viii. Terms
- a. **Wali** - Sufi who acquired God's grace to perform miracles
 - b. **Tasawwuf** - word used for Sufism in Islamic texts - deals with system of morality
 - c. **Ziyarat** - pilgrimage to Sufi saint's tomb
 - d. **Pir, Murshidi** - Saint/teacher
 - e. **Maktubat** - letters written by Sufi masters
 - f. **Malfuz/Malfuzat** - record teachings (conversations) of Sufi saints
 - g. **Tazkira (Hagiography)** - biographies compiled after death of Sufi saints
 - h. **Urs** - death
 - i. **Murid** - follower
 - j. **Khanqah** - hospice/place where sufi lives

xxvii. **Hindu Schools of Philosophy - Orthodox**

- a. Samkhya
 - i. By **Kapila Muni**
 - ii. Early Samkhya-World owes its origin to nature or **Prakriti** - materialistic
 - iii. Later Samkhya (4th century AD) - **Purusha** (god) was also introduced - spiritualistic
 - a. Now both Purusha & Prakriti together create the world
 - iv. Spiritualistic as well as Materialistic View
 - v. Jiva (living being) - state in which Purusha is bonded to Prakriti in some form
 - vi. Salvation through => **acquisition of real knowledge** - understanding that Purusha is diff from Prakriti
 - a. This acquisition can be done by => Perception of **Pratyaksha** (perception), **anuman** (inference), and **shabda** (hearing) => **scientific enquiry**
- b. Yoga
 - i. By **Patanjali**
 - ii. Gives Practical steps to realize Purusha is distinct from Prakriti => by practising **ASHTANGA** : - **yama, niyama, asana, pranayama, pratyahara, dharna, dhyana, samadhi**
 - iii. God as teacher and guide => More theistic than Samkhya
- c. Nyaya
 - i. By **Gautama** in 2nd century BC
 - ii. Development of logic, methodology, epistemology

- iii. Acquisition of knowledge by - *perception, inference, comparison & testimony*
- d. **Vaisheshika**
 - i. By **Kanada**
 - ii. Naturalism - atomism & pluralism
 - iii. All objects made of **paramanu** (atoms) => Brahman is the fundamental force that causes consciousness in these atoms
- e. **Mimansa (Poorva Mimansa)**
 - i. By **Jaimini** (disciple of Ved Vyas)
 - ii. Focus on *Brahmanas* (starting part of each veda)
 - iii. Mimansa means "art of reasoning & interpretation"
 - a. Reasoning given for **Vedic rituals**
 - iv. Need to perform Vedic rituals to attain salvation, which needs -
 - a. Service of priests (Brahman superiority)
 - b. Social distance btw Varnas
 - v. To challenge Buddhism and **restore Vedic authority**
 - vi. Dharma must be inferred from authority of Vedas
- f. **Vedanta (Uttar mimansa)**
 - i. By **Maharishi Vyas**
 - ii. Focus on **Upanishads** (later part of each Veda)
 - iii. **Brahmasutra** by *Badarayana* => basic text of Vedanta
 - iv. Philosophy -
 - a. Brahma is reality and everything else is maya (unreal)
 - b. Atma coincides with Brahma
 - c. Both Brahma & Atma are eternal and indestructible
 - d. Theory of karma
 - v. 6 Sub-schools later-
 - a. **Advaita - Shankaracharya** (Adi Shankara) - 8th century
 - a. Monism - brahma (God) & atma (soul) are same
 - b. Brahma without attributes - i.e. Brahman is homogenous -> all plurality are illusions
 - c. Salvation by knowledge
 - b. **Vishisht Advaita - Ramanujana**
 - a. Monism of the qualified whole -> i.e. Brahma alone exists but is characterized by multiplicity
 - b. Brahma with attributes (Vishnu) - i.e. Brahman is heterogenous -> expressed in elements of plurality
 - c. Salvation by devotion/loving faith
 - c. **Dvaita - Madhavacharya** - 12th century
 - a. Dualism - Brahman (God) & Soul are distinct
 - b. Souls are not created by God => but depend on God for existence
 - d. **Dvaita Advaita - Nimbaraka** (Andhra region)
 - a. 3 categories of existence -
 - i. *Chit* (Soul)
 - ii. *Achit* (World)
 - iii. *Ishwar* (God)
 - b. Chit & Achit depend on Ishwar for existence

- e. *Shuddha Advaita* - **Vallabhacharya** - 1400s
 - Gave **Pushtimarg** philosophy
 - a. Pure Monism
 - b. But unlike *Advaita* => soul & Nature are not illusion but real
- f. *Achintya Bheda Abheda* - **Chaitanya Mahaprabhu** (1400s-1500s)
 - a. Inconceivable one-ness & differences

<i>Darshans</i>	<i>Authors</i>	<i>Year of Beginning</i>	<i>Original Book</i>	<i>Theme</i>
<i>Nyaya</i>	<i>Gautama</i>	6th BC	<i>Nyaya Sutra</i>	<i>It is a logical quest for God. It tells that the material power Maya, with the help of God, becomes the universe.</i>
<i>Vaisheshika</i>	<i>Kanada</i>	6th BC	<i>Vaisheshika Sutra</i>	<i>It aims is to receive happiness in this life and finally ultimate liberation through the attachment of true knowledge of Divine.</i>
<i>Sankhya</i>	<i>Kapila</i>	6th BC	<i>Sankhya Sutra</i>	<i>It explains that the aim of Sankhya is to eliminate all kinds of physical and mental pains and to receive liberation.</i>
<i>Yoga</i>	<i>Maharishi Patanjali</i>	2nd BC	<i>Yog Sutra</i>	<i>It has 4 chapters and accepts three kinds of evidences for determining the aim of life.</i>
<i>Purva Mimansa</i>	<i>Jaimini</i>	4th BC	<i>Purva Mimansa Sutra</i>	<i>It is condensed explanation of Vedic theme and at the same time, the classification of its issues.</i>
<i>Vedanta (Uttara Mimansa)</i>	<i>Maharishi Vyasa</i>	4th BC	<i>Uttara Mimansa Sutra</i>	<i>It explains that Brahma Sutra is for that person who has a real deep desire to know God. True liberation could only be attained by lovingly surrendering to Him.</i>

xxviii. **Hindu Schools of Philosophy - Heterodox (nastika)**

- a. **Charvaka** (7th century BC) - MATERIALISTS
 - i. by **Brihaspati**
 - ii. Aka **Lokayata** (naturalist/worldly)
 - iii. Rejects Vedas and ritualism
 - iv. **Materialism** - only things that can be perceived directly exist => only goal of humans is to enjoy pleasure and avoid pain
 - v. Doesn't believe in God
- ii. **Ajivika** (5th century BC) - FATALISTS
 - a. By **Makkhali Gosala**
 - b. Immutability - pre-determined belonging => **Fatalists**
 - c. Doctrine of destiny **NIYATI**- absolute determinism (no free will) => everything that has happened, is happening and will happen is preordained and nothing can change it
 - d. Karma doctrine is fallacy
 - e. Ajivika Methaphysics - Theory of Atoms similar to Vaisheshika

- f. *Bhagwati Sutra* - source of info about Ajivika
- iii. **Ajnana** - SKEPTICS => impossible to attain knowledge of philosophical propositions or metaphysical nature