

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS DAY 6

Section A

- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 2 Marks] [14]
1. Write a short note on an architecture of Delhi, A tall sky scraper, whose construction work was completed by Iltutmish ?
  2. A monument of India finds its place on the new five hundred rupee currency note of India. Give its introduction.
  3. Describe the places of pilgrimages in India. (Mention any six)
  4. Sun temple of Konark is known as Black Pagoda.
  5. Mahabalipuram is considered as the best museum of unparalleled architectural rock sculpture – Explain.
  6. Write a short note on 'Fort of Agra'.
  7. Make a list of the places (Monuments) of Cultural heritage of Gujarat.

Section B

- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 3 Marks] [24]
8. Write a note about the caves of Elephanta.
  9. Mark and list the places of cultural heritage of India in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh on the basis of given map of India.  
(See for Map Section-16 : Give Reasons Q. 4)
  10. Write about architectural style of Taj Mahal.
  11. Write a note on the art of Ajanta caves.
  12. Mark and list the places of cultural heritage of India in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh on the basis of given map of India.
  13. Write a short note on Ellora caves.
  14. Bruhadeshwar temple holds unique position in great temples of South India. – Explain.
  15. Explain art of architecture of Hampi.

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Section A

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1. Write a short note on an architecture of Delhi, A tall sky scraper, whose construction work was completed by Iltumish ?  
 ➡ Try Yourself
  2. A monument of India finds its place on the new five hundred rupee currency note of India. Give its introduction.  
 ➡ Try Yourself
  3. Describe the places of pilgrimages in India. (Mention any six)  
 ➡ Try Yourself
  4. Sun temple of Konark is known as Black Pagoda.  
 ➡ This chariot temple was built during the reign of Narsinh Verman-I of Garg dynasty in 13<sup>th</sup> century AD.  
 ➡ This chariot temple is drawn by seven horses took the form of chariot of Sun God. It has 12 massive wheels.  
 ➡ Wheels of this chariot temple provide beauty to the pedatal of temple reflects twelve months. Wheels possess eight spokes which shows eight prahars of the day.  
 ➡ This chariot temple is built from black stones so it is known as 'black pagoda'.
  5. Mahabalipuram is considered as the best museum of unparalleled architectural rock sculpture – Explain.  
 ➡ During the reign of King Narsinh Verman-I of Pallava dynasty total seven temples were built.  
 ➡ Two chariot temples submerged in sea so total five chariot temples are proofs of its presence.  
 ➡ Moreover Lord Vishnu's idol in smiling pose, sculpture of Goddess Durga slaying Mahisasura are worth seeing.  
 ➡ Mahabalipuram is famous for its splendid temple architecture and seashore. It is called the best museum for unparalleled architectural rock sculpture.
  6. Write a short note on 'Fort of Agra'.  
 ➡ Fort of Agra is in the Agra city of Uttar Pradesh. It is made up of red stones. Hence it is known as red fort.  
 ➡ It was built by Akbar in 1565 AD.  
 ➡ It possess the reflection of Hindu and Iranian style of art it.  
 ➡ The fort has 70 feet tall wall with 1.5 mile circumference.  
 ➡ Red stones are skillfully embedded on the wall in such a way that no cracks can be seen on the wall.  
 ➡ Jahangir palace was built by Akbar in this fort. The architectural style of Bengal and Gujarat on Jahangir Palace can be seen clearly.  
 ➡ Shahajahan had spent the last days of his life in this fort.
  7. Make a list of the places (Monuments) of Cultural heritage of Gujarat.  
 ➡ Gujarat has the foremost place in the field of sculpture and architecture. e.g. : Caves, Temples, Vav (Step-wells), Arch.

- ➡ Dholaveera and Lothal were main cities of Indus Valley Civilization for 5000 years ago.
- ➡ In Junagadh, Stone inscription of Ashoka, Bhuddist Caves, Old Rajmahal, Navghan well worth seeing.
- ➡ In Ahmedabad is known as Fort of Bhadra, Jama Masjid, Kankariya Lake, Shaking Minaret (Jhulta - Minara), Sidi Saiyed Jali (Grill), Temples of Hathi sinh are worth seeing architecture.
- ➡ In Patan, Shashtralinga Lake, Step-well of Queen (Rani ni Vav), Rudramahalaya are famous for worth seeing architecture.
- ➡ Apart from the fort and Sharmistha lake in Vadnagar.
- ➡ Jain temples at Palitana and Taranga are pilgrimiage.
- ➡ Somnath and Dwarkadhish temples are historical heritage site.
- ➡ Step-well of Adalaj, Queen of Patan, Adi-Kadi, Vadhwan and Kapadwanj are well known step-wells (Vav) in Gujarat.

### Section B

- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 3 Marks] [24]

8. Write a note about the caves of Elephanta.
- ➡ Try Yourself
9. Mark and list the places of cultural heritage of India in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh on the basis of given map of India.  
(See for Map Section-16 : Give Reasons Q. 4)
- ➡ Try Yourself
10. Write about architectural style of Taj Mahal.
- ➡ Try Yourself
11. Write a note on the art of Ajanta caves.
- ➡ Ajanta caves are situated near Ajanta village in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra.
  - ➡ There are total 29 caves located by carving out Sahyadri mountain range in horse shoe shape.
  - ➡ They are considered important in vastu art point of view. These caves are divided in two parts.
    - (1) Caves based on wall paintings.
    - (2) Caves based on sculpture.
  - ➡ Caves based on wall paintings, 1, 2, 10, 16 and 17 number caves possess unique and highest level wall paintings. Hence the theme of these paintings is Buddhism.
  - ➡ These caves can be of two types. Chaitya and Viharas. Cave no. 9, 10, 19, 26 and 29 are chaitya caves while rest caves are viharas.
  - ➡ Ajanta caves are the magnificent example of initial buddhist art of vastu, art of paintings and sculpture.
  - ➡ Due to its unique richness of art they are famous in the world.
  - ➡ These caves are famous in the world due to fine blending of wonderful art of painting, sculpture and architecture.
12. Mark and list the places of cultural heritage of India in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh on the basis of given map of India.
- ➡ **Gujarat :** Rani ni Vav (Patan), Champaner (Pavagadh).

Maharashtra : Ajanta caves, Ellora caves, Elephanta Cave, Western Ghat.

Uttar Pradesh : Taj Mahal, Agra Fort,



13. Write a short note on Ellora caves.

- ➔ Ellora caves are constructed during the time of 600 AD. to 1000 AD. and it is a live presentation of ancient Indian civilization.
- ➔ Ellora caves are situated at Aurangabad district in Maharashtra. There are 34 caves in all.
- ➔ These Ellora caves have 3 groups of cave temples and they are different from each other :
- ➔ 1-12 are Buddhist caves. 13-29 are Hindu caves, 30-34 are Jain caves.
- ➔ Hindu caves are built during the reign of Rashtrakuta dynasty. Kailash temple is situated in cave no. 16. (It is 50 m long, 33 m wide and 30 m high.)
- ➔ This temple is carved out by a single massive rock.
- ➔ This temple is adorned with beautiful doors, balconies and series of pillars.
- ➔ Ellora caves are dedicated to Hindu, Jain and Buddhist religion and Ellora campus is an example of

magnificent creation of art and also the best example of technology.

➡ This ancient monument introduces about the patience of Indians.

14. Bruhadeshwar temple holds unique position in great temples of South India. – Explain.

➡ This temple was built during 1003 to 1010 AD. Because of being Shiva temple, it is called Bruhadeshwar.

➡ It is built by King Rajaraja-I of Chola dynasty. It is known as Rajarajeshwar temple.

➡ This temple possess 500 feet length, 250 feet width and spread in a vast area. It has 13 storeyed gopuram.

➡ Its summit is 200 feet high above the ground. Hence this temple attained the place in the temples of high pinnacles. It is built in Dravidian style of art.

➡ It has a marvelous heritage of architectural art of India due to its gorgeous pinnacle, huge size and artistic decoration.

15. Explain art of architecture of Hampi.

➡ Hampi was the capital city of Vijaynagar kingdom. It is situated on the bank of river Tungabhadra of Hospet, in Bellary district of Karnataka.

➡ The rulers of Vijaynagar kingdom were art lover, peculiar type of architecture was developed in Vijaynagar.

➡ The period of Krishnadevray was considered to be the golden period of this art, as it reached to its highest peak. Vithala temple and Hajra temples were built during his reign.

➡ Moreover Virupaksha temple, Achyutaray temple of Lord Krishna are also the best examples of architecture.

➡ The main feature of architecture style of Vijaynagar was to carve out huge and magnificent pillars from the stones.

➡ Pillars and columns made were artistically adorned with figures of Gods, Goddesses, Humans, Animals, Warriors and Dancers.