

1. Answer the following questions in detail :

(1) Describe architectural style of 'I'aj Mahal.

- Taj Mahal is located at Agra in UP on the bank of river Yamuna. Taj Mahal is one of the seven wonders of the world.
- It has been constructed by Mughal King Shaha jahan in the memory of his Queen Mumtaz Mahal.
- Mumtaz Mahal died in 1630 AD. After her death construction of Taj Mahal started in 1631 AD and it was completed in 1653 AD after 22 years.
- Taj Mahal is counted as one of the best tombs of the world. Due to this tomb the name of Mumtaz Mahal has become immortal; this was the innermost wish of Shahajahan.
- The building of Taj Mahal is spread in rectangle shape from North to South.
- The grave of Mumtaz lies in the centre of Taj. It is surrounded by beautiful artistic octagonal fence, carved out of stone. A beautiful saying is inscribed on one of its archs Pious hearts are welcome "in the garden of paradise".
- Shahajahan used expert Indian sculptures besides Iranians, Arabian, Turkish and European sculptures were also engaged in the construction of Taj Mahal.
- The architecture of Taj glorifies the rich heritage of India. The grandeur of the Taj attracts thousands of people every year.

(2) Write a note on the places of cultural heritage of Gujarat.

- Temples, forts, torans, inscriptions step well. wells, towers, mosques and cave architecture etc. highlights cultural heritage of Gujarat in the field of architecture sculpture.
- Dholaveera and Lothal were the main cities of Indus valley civilization. Dholaveera is in Khadirabet and Lothal is situated near Ahmedabad - Bhavnagar highway.
- Dholaveera is known for its ideal town planning where as Harappan culture was renowned as a centre of trade and commerce 5000 years ago from today. Bead making factories and ornament making shell were found out from at Dholaveera.
- Lothal is an architectural place which was main centre of trade and commerce in well facilitated port of Harappan culture in the ancient times.
- The shaking towers outside Sarangpur darwaza are well-known for unsolved secret of vibration. The Sidi Saiyed Grill is famous for its natural geometrical designs and minute carving.
- Ahmedabad can be known as a historical town. Fort of Bhadra, lama Masjid, Mosque of Queen Sipri, temple of Hathisingh, Mosque of Queen Roopmati etc. places are worth seeing in architectures of Ahmedabad.
- In Saurashtra Gir Somnath, Dwarka, Palitana and cultural heritage places of Lunagadh, Somnath temple and Dwarkadhish temple of Dwarka are having great architecture sculpture and having great historical heritage.

- The places of cultural heritage located in Junagadh are Uparkot, Damodarkund, Adi-Kadi's step well, Navghan well, Ashok's inscription, Jain temples, Old RajMahal and Bahaudainavjir's tomb etc. They are worth seeing places.
- Bhavnath fair is arranged in foothills of Girnar on each Mahashivratri. It is important organ of social life's folk activity that brings joy in life.
- The places of cultural heritage of architecture sculpture located in North Gujarat are Patan, Vadnagar, Siddhpur, Taranga and Shamlaji also worth seeing places.
- Shamlaji is an ancient pilgrimage place located near Meshwo river. Its architecture is unparalleled. Taranga pilgrim is situated on the hills near Timba village at Kheralu taluka in Mehsana district. The temple of Taramati is situated here.
- Moreover stepwell Of queen and Sahastraling lake are located in Patan. Udaymati, queen of Bhimdev-I built Vav to cater the need of water to her subject (public) and that vav is known as vav of queen. UNESCO included this vav in the list of world heritage in 2014 AD. Siddhraj laysingh built a lake named Sahastraling lake in 1140 AD. The ruins of Rudramahalaya in Siddhpur suggests the grandeur of palace. It is the architectural place of Siddhpur.
- Apart from the fort at Vadnagar Sharmistha lake and arches are worth seeing. Arches are created on the two erected pillars, creating shape like bow. In hindu architecture Torans were made for gateways.
- In cave architecture Bavapyara, Uparkot, Khaprakodiya, Khambhaliya, Talaja, Dhank, Sana, Jhinjhurihar and Kadiya Dungar etc. places are famous.
- Vav is a step well having one, two, three or four opening and three, six, nine or twelve floors. Nanda, Bhadra, Jaya and Vijaya are the main types of Vav. Step well of Queen of Patan, Adi-Kadi step well at Junagadh, apart from Nadiad stepwell of Adalaj near Gandhinagar are examples of vav architecture.
- Many stupas and Viharas were built in Gujarat during Kshatrap period. Remains of Buddhist stupas are found. Dev ni mori near Shamlaji, Itava in Girnar, Bordevi of Junagadh district are the places of cultural heritage of architecture sculpture of Gujarat. They are famous. It shows the Gujarat's rich culture.

(3) Write a note on the Red Fort of Delhi.

- Red Fort was built by Shahajahan in 1638 AD.
- This fort is made of red stone. Shahajahan founded city namely Shahjahanabad in the same fort and it was named after his name.
- This fort includes Diwan-e-aam, Diwan-e-khas, Rang Mahal etc.
- Diwan-e-khas is more magnificently beautifully decorated than other buildings. It is decorated with an amalgamation of gold and silver embedded with precious stones.
- The other building of Red fort are Rang Mahal and Mirror palace (Aaina Mahal) of Mumtaz, Lahori gate, Meena bazaar and Mughal Garden etc. are the centre of attraction.
- Peacock throne is the best exquisite creation of this fort which Nadirshah took along with him to Iran.

- Every year Indian flag is hoisted on the Red Fort on national festivals.

2. Answer the following questions pointwise :

(1) 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.

(2) Write about Khajuraho Temples.

- Khajuraho was the ancient capital city of the Chandela Rajputs of Bundelkhand. It is located in a small village Khajuraho at Chattarpur district of Madhya Pradesh.
- 80 temples were built by these kings during the period of (905 to 1050 AD) Chandel kings, presently 25 temples are in existence.
- Initially all of the temples were made up with granite stone. They are made in nagar style.
- Most of the temples are Shiva temples where as some of them are Vaishnav and Jain temples.
- They all have similar type of architecture and sculpture.
- The 64 yogini temples is the main temple. The toran (Arch) of the temple is the best example of ornamental style of architecture.
- Art of architecture, sculpture and art of vastu of Khajuraho temples makes us spell bound.
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(3) Write a note on the Sun Temple of Konark.

- It is situated near the Bay of Bengal at Puri district in Odisha.
- It was constructed in 13th century during the reign of King Narsinh Varman-I who belonged to Garg dynasty.
- This temple has been built by black stones. Hence it is called as 'black pagoda' Odisha.
- This is a chariot temple. It is drawn by seven horses took the form of chariot of Sun God.
- The chariot temple has 12 massive wheels. These wheels have eight spokes which shows eight prahars of the day.
- 12 wheels providing beauty to the pedatal of temple reflects twelve months.

- Details of motif and subject diversity of this temple is unparalleled.
- Divine, worldly and decorative these 3 types of sculpture reflect the culture and civilization of 13th century Odisha.

(4) Write about Bruhadeshwar Temple.

- This temple is located at Tanjur in Tamil Nadu.
- This temple was built during 1003 AD 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.
- Height of this temple is 500 ft and its width is 250 ft and it is spread in a vast area surrounding by the wall.
- Its summit is 200 ft high above the ground. Hence, this temple attained the place in the temples of high pinnacles.
- This is a marvelous heritage of architectural art of India due to its gorgeous and huge size of pinnacle and artistic decoration.
- It has secured place among the best temple of South India. It has been constructed in Dravid style of art.

(5) Write a note on Fatehpur Sikri.

- It is 26 miles away from Agra in Uttar Pradesh. Akbar has founded this city in the memory of Sufi Saint Shaikh Salim Chisti and made his own capital city — Fatehpur Sikri.
- The building construction of Sikri was started in 1569 AD and completed till 1572 AD.
- The best among them are palace of Birbal, Golden palace of Bibi Marium, Palace of Turkey Sultan, Ima Masjid and Buland Darwaza.
- Buland Darwaza of Fatehpur Sikri is 41 m wide and 50 m high. The other well-known and remarkable buildings of Sikri are palace of Iodhabai, Panch Mahal, Tomb of Saikh Salim Chisti, Diwan-e-aam, Diwan-e-khas and Iyotish Mahal.

3. Answer the following questions in short :

(1) Write a briefnote on the Kailash Temple at Ellora.

- Hindu caves are built during the reign of Rashtrakuta dynasty.
- Kailash temple is situated in cave no. 16. It is carved out by a single massive rock.
- This temple is 50 m long, 33 m wide and 30 m high.
- This temple is adorned with beautiful doors, balconies and series of pillars

(2) Write a brief note on elephanta caves.

- There is a huge stone monument of an elephant, on seeing this structure Portuguese named it

Elephanta.

- The total number of Elephanta caves are 7. Many beautiful figures have been carved out of them. In that magnificent "Trimurti" temple in cave no. 1 is the best experiment of sculpture.
- In 1987 AD. UNESCO has placed Elephanta cave in the list of world heritage.
- Local fisherman call it 'Dhara Puri'.
- It is situated 12 km away from Mumbai. It is famous all over the world for its cave architecture.

(3) Write a short note on Qutub Minar.

- Qutub Minar is a tall sky scraper made out of Indian stones.
- Qutub Minar was built in the 12th century by Qutubbudin Aibak who was the founder of Gulam dynasty. After his death remaining work was completed by his son-in-law Iltutmish.
- It is 72.5 m tall, its circumference is 13.75 m at its base and it is reduced to 2.75 m at its top.
- It is made out of red stone and marble. Verses of Quran have been engraved on it.
- It is the tallest stone minaret of India.

(4) Write a short note on the cathedrals (churches) of Goa.

- Goa is well renowned for its beautiful beaches and it was the capital of Portuguese.
- The Christian missionaries came to India with Portuguese to spread Christianity. So, many churches were built in Goa.
- Church of Basalika of Born Jesus and Basalika of God Jesus are in old Goa.
- The dead body of St. Francis Xavier is kept in a coffin in a church of Goa. His dead body has not decayed even after so many years.

(5) 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 Lunagadh, Stone inscription of Ashoka, Buddhist Caves, Old Rajmahal, Navghan well worth seeing.
- In Ahmedabad is known as Port of Bhadra, Jama Masjid, Kankariya Lake, Shaking Minaret (Jhulta -Minara), Sidi Saiyed Iali (Grill), Temples of Hathi sinh are worth seeing architecture.
- In Patan, Shashtralinga Lake, Step—well of Queen (Rani ni Vav), Rudra Mahalaya are famous for worth seeing architecture.
- Apart from the fort and Sharmistha lake in Vadnagar.
- Jain temples at Palitana and Taranga are pilgrimage.
- 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.

(6) India has been a land of pilgrimages since ancient time. Explain the statement.

- The journey of chardham and twelve jyotirlingas includes Badrinath (Uttarakhand), Rameshwar (Tamil Nadu), Dwarka (Gujarat), Jaggannathpuri (Odisha).
- Moreover journey of 51 shaktipeeth and Amarnath yatra are considered as one of the most important.
- Girnar, Shetrunjaya Pradakshina and Narmada Pradakshina are unique.
- India is a treasure of rich cultural heritage. In this way places of Indian cultural heritage gave India a unique identity in the world.
- 32 places of India's cultural and natural heritage have been included in the world heritage site by the UNESCO.

4. Choose a correct option from the options given below :

(1) In which state are Ajanta eaves located ?

- (A) Madhya pradesh (B) Maharashtra (C) Odisha (D) Gujarat

(2) Which is not a correct statement ?

- (A) Kailash temple is located at Ellora eaves.
 (B) There are 34 caves in Ellora.
 (C) Hindu eaves were built during Rashtrakuta dynasty.

(D) Ellora caves are divided into four sections.

(3) Match the pairs and choose the correct order.

Temple State

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Sun Temple of Konark | (A) Madhya pradesh |
| (2) Virupaksha Temple, Pattadakal | (B) Tamilnadu |
| (3) Bruhadeshwar Temple | (C) Kamataka |
| (4) Khajuraho Temple | (D) Orissa |

(A) 1-D 2-C 3-B 4-A (B) 1-C 2-D 3-A 4-B

(C) I-C 2-1) 3-B 4-A

(D) I-C 2—B 3-D 4-A

(4) Taj Mahal : Shahajahan ; Tomb of Humayun : .

(A) Jahangir

(B) Shahajahan

(C) Babar

(D) Akbar

(5) Who founded city named Fatehpur Sikri '2

(A) Humayun

(B) Shahjahan

(C) Babar

(D) Akbar

(6) Which is the correct option if we arrange these historical places of India in the sequence, from North to South.

(A) Taj Mahal, Khajuraho, Bruhadeshwar, Ellora

(B) Ellora caves, Taj Mahal, Khajuraho, Bruhadeshwar

(C) Taj Mahal, Bruhadeshwar, Khajuraho, Ellora

(D) Taj Mahal, Khajuraho, Ellora, Bruhadeshwar

(7) Join the given pair and find out the correct pair.

Temple State

(1) Uparkot (A) Ahmedabad

(2) Sidi Saiyad Grill (B) Patan

(3) Step-well of Queen Sipri (C) Khadirbet

(4) Dholaveera (D) Junagadh

(A) 1-1) 2-C 3-B 4-A

(B) 1-1) 2—A 3-B 4-C

(C) I-C 2-D 3-B 4-A

(D) I-C 2—B 3-D 4-A

(8) Which is not a type of step-well 'P

- (A) Nanda (B) Bhadra (C) Tada (D) Vijaya