

Sl. No.	Sub. Code	Theory	Contact Hours			Credit
			L	T	P/S	
2.	22AR323	History of Architecture-II	3	0	0	3

### Late Ancient and Early Medieval (1st Century AD – 1000 AD)

**Course Objective** Introduce the historic evolution of a temporal building typology through the exhaustive study of a specific type, viz. religious architecture from across the world.

**Anticipated Learning Outcomes:** Understanding of the factors that influence the evolution of early forms of the Hindu temple, Christian church and Islamic Mosque in India and abroad, and the architectural characteristics and features of each type.

**Module 1** EARLY CHRISTIAN ARCHITECTURE: Evolution of church form from the Roman Basilica, architectural character and space planning, Schism of Roman Empire to Western and Eastern Provinces, Polymath architecture and Baptisteries, (*Structures – St. Peter's Basilica, St. Clemente*).

**Module 2** CHURCH ARCHITECTURE OF BYZANTINE: Factors influencing Byzantine Architecture, development of Domes and Pendentives, (*Structures – Hagia Sophia at Constantinople*); Romanesque – evolution of religious orders in Christianity – Italy (*Pisa Cathedral complex*) and England (*Tower of London*).

**Module 3** BUDDHIST AND JAIN ARCHITECTURE: Symbolism of Buddhist Architecture, rock-cut architecture, Ashokan School (*Hinayana and Mahayana Period*), development of Stupa, Buddhist schools – Mathura School and Takshashila School (*Greek influence*) (*Structures – Chaitya and Vihara, Monolithic Ashokan Pillars, Rock-edicts, Stupa of Sanchi / Amravati*)

Symbolism of Jain Architecture, rock-cut architecture, general planning, sitting and decorative treatments of Jain temples. (*Structures – Jain temples of Mt. Abu*)

<b>Module 4 Columns</b>	EARLY TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE: Evolution of Hindu temples, early shrines of Gupta ( <i>Tigwa, Sirpur, Deogarh</i> ) and Chalukya ( <i>Ladh Khan, Durga Temple</i> ), Development of Indo-Aryan style ( <i>Papanatha, Virupaksha at Pattadakal</i> ), Dravidian Style: Rock-cut of Pallavas ( <i>Rathas and Mandapa</i> ) and Structural ( <i>Shore temple of Mahabalipuram</i> ).
<b>Module 5 Arches</b>	Study on development of fortification, walled towns, settlement pattern, and the causative factors in India. ( <i>Places to be decided by the subject teacher</i> )

**Note: Most Architectural subjects do not have Textbooks. The Reference books mentioned below are for reference only and University question paper should be prepared from the Syllabus descriptions.**

### References

1. Brown, P. (2010). *Indian Architecture: Buddhist and Hindu period*. Mumbai: D.B. Taraporevala Sons and Co.
2. Fletcher, B. (1996). *A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method*. 20th Ed. London: B.T.Batsford Ltd.
3. Coplestone, T. and Lloyd, S. (1971). *World Architecture: An Illustrated History*. London: Verona Printed.
4. Lloyd, S. and Muller, H.W., (1986), *History of World Architecture Series*, Faber and Faber Ltd., London.
5. Crouch, P. D. (1985). *History of Architecture: Stonehenge to Skyscrapers*. London: McGraw-Hill.
6. Dutt, B. B. (2009). *Town Planning in Ancient India*. Delhi: Isha Books.
7. Grover, S. (2003). *Buddhist and Hindu Architecture in India*. 2nd Ed. New Delhi: CBS Publishers.
8. Roth, M. L. (2006). *Understanding Architecture: Its Elements, History, and Meaning*. Columbia: West-view Press.
9. Harris, M. C. (1977). *Illustrated Dictionary of Historic Architecture*. New York: M. Courier Dover Publications.
10. Ingersoll, R. And Kostof, S. (2013). *World architecture: a cross-cultural history*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
11. Singh, U. (2009). *A history of ancient and early medieval India: from the Stone age to the 12th century*. Delhi: Pearson India.
12. Hiraskar, G.K., *Great Ages of World Architecture*, Dhanpat Rai and Sons, Delhi.