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| AR333 | History of Architecture-II | HRS 3-0-0 | CR-3 |
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Late Ancient and Early Medieval (1st Century AD – 1000AD)

Objective

To provide an overview of the architecture of early Medieval period across different geographies. Social, religious, political and architectural character, construction methods and building materials shall be explained with suitable examples. To provide an understanding of the evolution of Classical period and Church architecture of the west, and Indian Architecture in its various stylistic modes characterized by technology, ornamentation and planning practices. Combined influence of geology, geography, climate, beliefs, religion and culture on the architecture must be highlighted so as to appreciate how architecture is embedded in place specific context. The study must enable students to do a comparative evaluation of developments in a chronological manner along the timeline and across different geographies.

Module 1

EARLY CHRISTIAN ARCHITECTURE:

Evolution of church form from the Roman Basilica, architectural character & space planning, Schism of Roman Empire to Western & Eastern Provinces, Polymath architecture & Baptisteries, (*Structures – St. Peters Basilica, St. Clemente*).

Module 2

CHURCH ARCHITECTURE OF BYZANTINE:

Factors influencing Byzantine Architecture, development of Domes & Pendentives, (*Structures – Hagia Sophia at Constantinople*); Romanesque – evolution of religious orders in Christianity – Italy (*Pisa Cathedral complex*) & England (*Tower of London*).

Module 3

BUDDHIST AND JAIN ARCHITECTURE:

Symbolism of Buddhist Architecture, rock-cut architecture, Ashokan School (Hinayana & Mahayana Period), development of stupa, Buddhist schools – Mathura School & Takshashila School (Greek influence) (*Structures – Chaitya & 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*)

Module 4

EARLY TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE:

Evolution of Hindu temples, early shrines of Gupta (*Tigwa, Sirpur, Deogarh*) & Chalukya (*Ladh Khan, Durga Temple*), Development of Indo-Aryan style (*Papanatha, Virupaksha at Pattadakal*), Dravidan Style: Rock-cut of Pallavas (*Rathas & Mandapa*) & Structural (*Shore temple of Mahabalipuram*).

Temples and Pagodas of South East Asia: Cambodia- Angkor Wat, Borobudur; Nepal

Module 5

Study on development of fortification, walled towns, settlement pattern, and the causative factors in India. (Places to be decided by the subject teacher)

References

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16. Lloyd, S. and Muller, H.W., (1986), History of World Architecture Series, Faber and Faber Ltd., London.
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