

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE II

UNIT I

PART A

1. Name the type of plan used in Vihara?
(a) Apsidal plan (b) Triangular plan (c) Circular plan **(d) Quadrangular plan**
2. What type of column is Stambha?
(a) Ionic column (b) Doric column **(c) Monolithic column** (d) Corinthian column
3. Cow gate is also known as
(a) Medhi **(b) Torana** (c) Chattra (d) Suchi
4. Which is a pillar-based structure
(a) Stupa (b) Chaitya (c) Vihara **(d) Stambha**
5. What is the brick size used during indus valley civilization?
(a) 4:6:8 **(b) 4:2:1** (c) 4:8:6 (d) 4:1:2
6. Buddhist architecture flourished under which ruler?
(a) Ashoka (b) Akbar (c) Harsha (d) Chandragupta Maurya
7. Sanchi stupa is situated at which district
(a) Indore **(b) Bhopal** (c) Gwalior (d) Jabalpur
8. Who used the chaitya hall for worship?
(a) Kings (b) Soldiers **(c) Devotees** (d) Merchants
9. Chaitya halls were mainly used for
(a) Living **(b) Prayer and Worship** (c) Storage (d) Education
10. What was the construction material used by the Mauryans?
(a) Bricks **(b) Stone** (c) Cement (d) Glass
11. How did Harappans trade goods?
(a) Using Barter system (b) Using money (c) Stealing (d) None of the above
12. Who entered India after the decline of the Indus valley civilization?
(a) Aryans (b) Islamic people (c) Ashoka (d) Mauryans
13. What is the famous bronze sculpture discovered from the Harappan civilization?
(a) Pashupati Seal (b) Priest-King **(c) Dancing girl** (d) Male torso
14. Mauryan polish on stone pillars was inspired by:
(a) Vedic bamboo polish (b) Roman methods (c) Indus traditions (d) Persian techniques
15. What was the purpose of the Great Bath?

(a) **Rituals** (b) Marriage (c) School (d) Storage

16. Which area was dedicated for common people?

(a) The Citadel (b) **The lower town** (c) The City Wall (d) Granary

17. What was the span of Mauryan period?

(a) 500BCE to 200 BCE (b) **321BCE to 185BCE** (c) 273BCE to 232BCE (d) 4BCE to 1BCE

18. What was the basic form of houses during Vedic period?

(a) Square plan (b) Rectangular plan (c) Triangular plan (d) **Circular plan**

19. What were the primary materials used during Vedic period?

(a) concrete (b) Reinforced cement (c) **Bamboo & Wood** (d) sand

20. Indus Valley Civilization belongs to which age?

(a) stone age (b) iron age (c) **bronze age** (d) none of the above

21. The dome of the stupa is called:

(a) Vedika (b) **Anda** (c) Harmika (d) Medhi

22.	A	Stupa	1	Circular terrace
	B	Anda	2	Square railing
	C	Harmika	3	Gateway
	D	Medhi	4	Hemispherical dome
	E	Torana	5	Relic mound

Answer Key: A-5, B-4, C-2, D-1, E-3

23.	A	Chaitya	1	Monastic residence
	B	Vihara	2	Gateway
	C	Stupa	3	Edicts inscription
	D	Torana	4	Prayer hall
	E	Ashokan pillar	5	Relic mound

Answer Key: A-4, B-1, C-5, D-2, E-3

24. Takht-i-Bhai is in Gujarat. False

25. The toranas at Sanchi face four directions. True

26. The Great Bath was part of Vedic culture. False

27. Indus Valley had grid pattern streets. True

28. Vedic houses were built of stone masonry. False

29. Viharas were meant for prayer around stupas. False

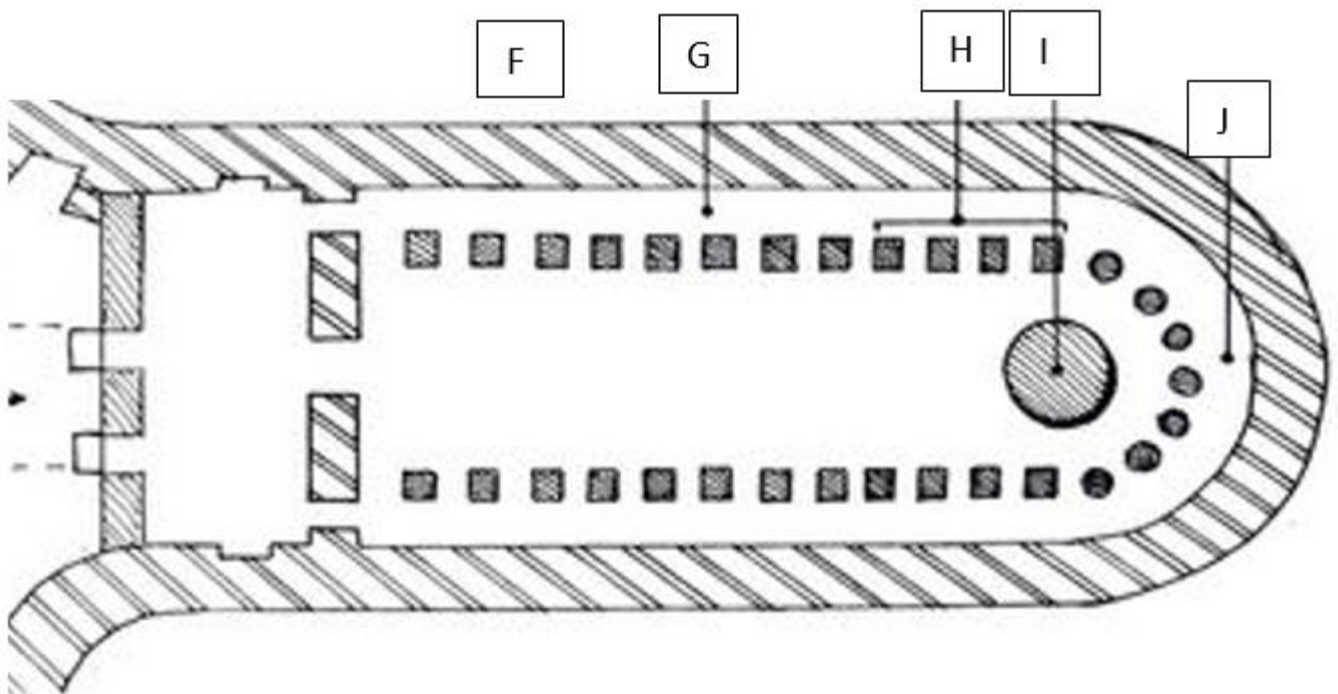
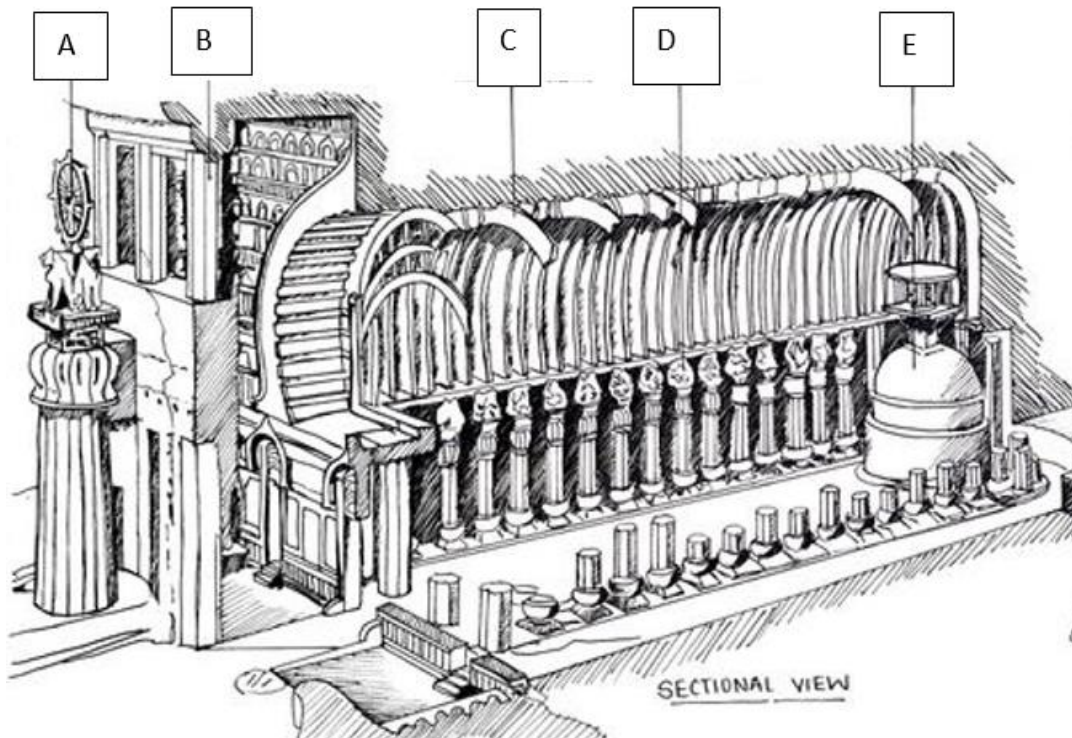
30. Indus Valley used underground covered drains. True

PART B

1. Discuss the salient architectural and planning features of the Indus Valley Civilization. (10)

2. a) Write short notes on Great Bath with neat sketches. (5) b) Write short notes on Granary with neat sketches (5)

3. Elaborate on the architectural characteristics of Sanchi Stupa, Sarnath with diagram (10)
4. Describe the distinguishing features between a Chaitya Hall and a Vihara with suitable examples and neat sketches(10)
5. Name the parts of the building: 10 marks



A- Lion pillar, B- Horse shoe torana, C- Vaulted hallway, D- Collanade, E- Harmika,
 F- Nave , G- Aisle, H- Pillars, I- Stupa, J- Circumbulatory path

UNIT II

PART A

1. The evolution of Hindu temples began prominently during the:
a) Mauryan period **b) Gupta period** c) Mughal period d) British period
2. The Gupta period temples were primarily built of:
a) Wood b) Marble c) Iron d) Brick and stone
3. Early Gupta temples were characterized by:
a) Flat roofs and simple sanctums b) Large shikharas c) Gopurams d) Mandapas with domes
4. The Durga Temple at Aihole is notable for its:
a) Circular plan **b) Apse plan** c) Pyramid shikhara d) Dravidian vimana
5. The Durga Temple at Aihole was built by
a) Gupta rulers **b) Chalukyas** c) Pallavas d) Mauryas
6. The Durga Temple is dedicated to
a) Vishnu b) Shiva c) Durga **d) Sun god**
7. The Papanatha Temple is located at
a) Aihole **b) Pattadakal** c) Ellora d) Mahabalipuram
8. The Virupaksha Temple represents which architectural style?
a) Nagara **b) Dravida** c) Vesara d) Mughal
9. The group of monuments at Pattadakal is a
a) **UNESCO World Heritage Site** b) National Park c) Archaeological site d) Religious pilgrimage
10. The sanctum of Gupta temples was known as
a) Garbhagriha b) Mandapa c) Antarala d) Vimana
11. The earliest shikharas in temples appeared in
a) Chola period b) Mughal period c) **Gupta period** d) Pallava period
12. Which temple at Pattadakal has both Nagara and Dravida features?
a) Galaganatha **b) Papanatha** c) Virupaksha d) Sangameshwara
13. The Virupaksha Temple contains beautiful
a) Stone-carved pillars and sculptures b) Fresco paintings c) Wooden carvings d) Marble domes
14. The Durga Temple plan is influenced by
a) Buddhist chaitya halls b) Jain cave temples c) Hindu stepwells d) Islamic mosques

15. The Gupta temples introduced:
a) Domes b) Gopuram c) Mandapa halls **d) Shikhara**
16. Gupta temples mostly used which type of stone?
a) Chunar sandstone b) Granite c) Marble d) Laterite
17. The Durga Temple has a surrounding:
a) Colonnaded verandah b) Gopuram towers c) Marble courtyard d) Rock-cut caves
18. The Gupta period is called the:
a) Golden Age of India b) Silver Age of India c) **Golden Age of India** d) Iron Age of India
19. The tower over the sanctum in Hindu temples is called:
a) Chaitya b) Mandapa c) Gopuram **d) Shikhara/Vimana**
20. Pattadakal temples were built mainly with:
a) Granite b) Marble c) Sandstone d) Laterite
21. The Virupaksha Temple is dedicated to
a) Vishnu **b) Shiva** c) Durga d) Brahma
22. The Durga Temple at Aihole has an apsidal (semi-circular) plan. True
23. The Durga Temple is dedicated to Goddess Durga. False
24. Early Gupta temples had flat roofs. True
25. Aihole has more than 150 temples. True
26. Nagara style is predominantly found in North India. True
27. Dravida style is predominantly found in South India. True
28. Pattadakal temples were mainly built in granite. False
29. The Durga Temple was influenced by Buddhist chaitya halls. True
30. The term "mandapa" refers to the entrance gateway of the temple. False

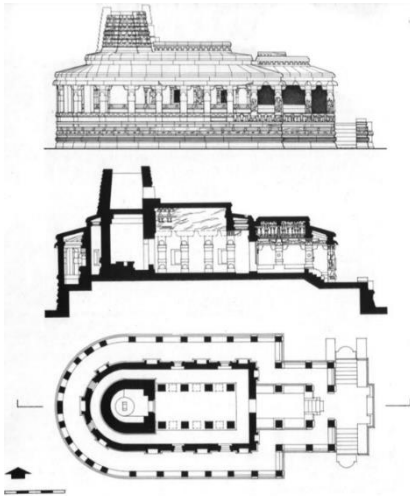
PART B

1. Explain the evolution of Hindu temple architecture during the Gupta and Chalukyan periods.
2. Compare and contrast the architectural features of the Durga Temple, Aihole, and Virupaksha Temple, Pattadakal
3. Match (5) Image (5)

A	Shikhara	1	Gateway
B	Mandapa	2	Inner sanctum
C	Torana	3	Dravidian tower
D	Vimana	4	Pillared assembly hall
E	Garbhagriha	5	Tower above sanctum

Answer: A-5, B-4, C-1, D-3, E-2

Observe the image of the Durga Temple at Aihole and answer the following:



a) The Durga Temple belongs to which architectural period?

A) Gupta B) Chalukyan C) Pallava D) Chola

Answer: Chalukyan

b) The plan of the temple is notable for its:

A) Rectangular form B) Circular form C) Apsidal form D) Star-shaped form

Answer: Apsidal form

c) The Durga Temple at Aihole was primarily built of:

A) Brick B) Laterite C) Sandstone D) Granite

Answer: Sandstone

d) The columns around the ambulatory are known as:

A) Mandapa pillars B) Cloistered colonnades C) Gopuram shafts D) Dravidian spires

Answer: Cloistered colonnades

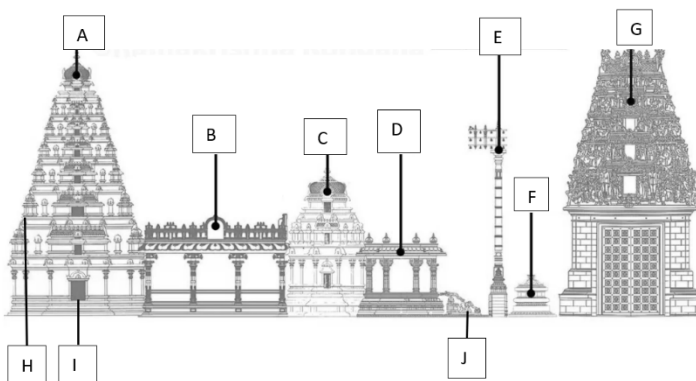
e) The Durga temple aihole is dedicated to which God?

A) Durga B) Shiva C) Surya D) Brahma

Answer: C) Surya

4. Discuss the structural and sculptural details of the Papanatha Temple at Pattadakal.

5. Name the parts of the temple:



Answer: A- kalasa, B- Mahamandapam, C- Vahana Mandapa, D- Mandapa, E- Dwaja Stambha, F- Bali Peedam, G- Gopura, H- Vimana, I- Garbagraha, J- Steps

UNIT III

PART A

1. Which dynasty pioneered early Dravidian rock-cut architecture?
a) Cholas **b) Pallavas** c) Pandyas d) Cheras
2. The Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram was built by:
a) Narasimhavarman II (Rajasimha) b) Rajaraja Chola I c) Mahendravarman I d) Krishna Deva Raya
3. Which temple is famous for its 216-feet tall vimana (tower)?
a) Shore Temple **b) Brihadeeswara Temple** c) Minakshi Temple d) Airavatesvara Temple
4. Which Chola ruler built the Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple?
a) Rajendra Chola I b) Rajaraja Chola I c) Kulottunga Chola II d) Aditya Chola
5. The Airavatesvara Temple at Darasuram is dedicated to:
a) Vishnu **b) Shiva** c) Durga d) Brahma
6. The Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram is primarily built of:
a) Sandstone **b) Granite** c) Marble d) Laterite
7. The Dravidian vimana is usually:
a) Circular b) Curvilinear **c) Pyramidical** d) Domical
8. Rock-cut rathas at Mahabalipuram are monolithic examples of:
a) Buddhist influence **b) Pallava architecture** c) Chalukyan tradition d) Maratha art
9. Who built the Airavatesvara Temple?
a) Rajendra Chola II **b) Kulottunga Chola II** c) Rajaraja Chola I d) Narasimhavarman II
10. The Shore Temple complex at Mahabalipuram includes how many shrines?
a) One b) Two **c) Three** d) Four
11. The Brihadeeswara Temple is dedicated to:
a) Vishnu **b) Shiva** c) Durga d) Subramanya
12. The Shore Temple faces which water body?
a) Godavari River b) Arabian Sea **c) Bay of Bengal** d) Krishna River
13. The Brihadeeswara Temple's vimana is capped with:
a) Dome **b) Monolithic stone** c) Iron finial d) Wooden shikhara
14. Which temple was built to commemorate Rajendra Chola I's victory over northern kingdoms?
a) Brihadeeswara Temple **b) Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple** c) Airavatesvara Temple d) Shore Temple
15. The Brihadeeswara Temple is also known as:

a) **Dakshina Meru** b) Kailasa c) Rajasimheswara d) Ekambareshwara

16. Which temple has musical steps that produce sound when tapped?

a) Brihadeeswara Temple **b) Airavatesvara Temple** c) Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple d) Minakshi Temple

17. The Pallava rock-cut rathas are named after:

a) Animals b) Planets **c) Pandava brothers** d) Chola kings

18. Which temple features the tallest vimana among all Dravidian temples?

a) Brihadeeswara Temple, Tanjore b) Minakshi Temple, Madurai c) Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram d) Airavatesvara Temple, Darasuram

19. The Dravidian temple layout usually follows:

a) Grid system **b) Square plan with concentric enclosures** c) Radial plan d) Circular sanctum

20. The gopurams of Meenakshi Temple were built mainly under:

a) Pallavas b) Cholas **c) Nayakas** d) Hoysalas

21. The vimana of Brihadeeswara Temple is approximately:

a) 50 feet b) 100 feet **c) 216 feet** d) 300 feet

22. The Shore Temple is one of the earliest structural temples in South India – True

23. The Meenakshi Temple was constructed entirely by the Cholas. False (expanded by Nayakas)

24. Dravidian gopurams are pyramidal in form. True

25. Meenakshi Temple is located in Tanjore. False (Madurai)

26. Dravidian temples typically follow a circular plan. False

27. The Pallava rock-cut rathas are also called Pancha Rathas. True

28. The Brihadeeswara Temple is constructed entirely out of granite. True

29. Gopurams became dominant features in later Dravidian temples. True

30. Rajaraja Chola I built the Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple. False (Rajendra Chola I)

PART B

1. Describe the characteristic features of Dravidian architecture with suitable examples.

2. Discuss the rock-cut temples of the Pallavas with special reference to the Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram.

3. Analyze the architectural significance of the Brihadeeswara Temple, Tanjore.

4. Compare the architectural features of Gangaikonda Cholapuram and Airavatesvara Temple, Darasuram.

A	Rajaraja Chola I	1	Airavatesvara Temple
B	Rajendra Chola I	2	Meenakshi Temple gopurams
C	Kulottunga Chola II	3	Rock-cut + Shore Temple
D	Pallavas	4	Brihadeeswara Temple

5.	E	Nayakas	5	Gangaikonda Cholapuram	Match
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(5)

Answer: A-4, B-5, C-1, D-3, E-2

Image description (5)



Study the Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram and answer the following:

a) The Shore Temple was built under which dynasty?

A) Chola B) Pallava C) Pandya D) Rashtrakuta

Answer: Pallava

b) The temple faces which direction?

A) East, facing the sea B) West, facing the hills C) North D) South

Answer: East, facing the sea

c) The temple complex consists of:

A) One shrine B) Two shrines C) Three shrines D) Four shrines

Answer: Three shrines

d) The main deity of the temple is:

A) Vishnu B) Shiva C) Surya D) Durga

Answer: Shiva

e) The Shore Temple has both Shaiva and Vaishnava shrines. True

UNIT IV

PART A

1. The Indo–Aryan temple style is also known as:
a) Dravidian **b) Nagara** c) Vesara d) Chalukyan
2. The main characteristic of the Indo–Aryan style is:
a) Pyramidal vimana **b) Curvilinear shikhara** c) Flat roof d) Circular plan
3. Lingaraja Temple is located in:
a) Gujarat b) Madhya Pradesh c) Rajasthan **d) Orissa**
4. The Sun Temple at Konarak is also called:
a) Black Pagoda b) White Temple c) Golden Temple d) Lotus Temple
5. The Jagamohana in Orissan temples refers to:
a) Sanctum b) Tower **c) Assembly hall** d) Entrance gateway
6. The Konarak temple is dedicated to:
a) Vishnu b) Durga c) Shiva **d) Surya**
7. The temple city of Bhubaneswar is known as:
a) City of Shiva **b) City of Temples** c) Holy Capital d) Nagara Heritage
8. A stepwell in Gujarat is popularly called a:
a) Baoli b) Kund **c) Vav** d) Tirtha
9. The main tower (shikhara) of Konarak Temple resembles a:
a) Wheel of Surya's chariot b) Step pyramid c) Dome d) Octagon
10. Dilwara Temples are built in:
a) Granite **b) Marble** c) Sandstone d) Brick
11. Stepwells were primarily used for:
a) Rainwater harvesting b) Temple rituals only c) Military defense d) Palace storage
12. The Konarak temple is shaped like a:
a) Mountain b) Pyramid c) Dome **d) Chariot**
13. The Dilwara Temples are associated with:
a) Buddhism b) Hinduism **c) Jainism** d) Shaivism
14. The tallest temple of Orissa is:
a) Mukteswara Temple b) Sun Temple **c) Lingaraja Temple** d) Rajarani Temple
15. The Konarak Temple's wheels are believed to function as:
a) Sundials b) War shields c) Decorative carvings only d) Water reservoirs

16. Sun Temple at Konarak was built in the reign of:

a) **Narasimhadeva I** b) Rajaraja Chola c) Chandella rulers d) Pallavas

17. The Jagmohana roof in Orissan temples is:

a) Open courtyard b) Circular dome c) Curvilinear **d) Flat and pyramidal**

18. The Amalaka is:

a) Sacred pond **b) Disc-like stone on shikhara** c) Temple base d) Mandapa ceiling

19. Which is NOT a feature of Indo–Aryan temples?

a) Amalaka on shikhara b) Mandapas in series **c) Gopuram towers** d) Jagamohana hall

20. Modhera Sun Temple is in:

a) Rajasthan b) Orissa **c) Gujarat** d) Madhya Pradesh

21. Khajuraho Temples were built by:

a) Pallavas b) Cholas c) Chalukyas **d) Chandellas**

22. The Indo–Aryan temple style is also called Nagara style. True

23. The shikhara of Nagara temples is curvilinear. True

24. Sun Temple, Konarak is also called the Black Pagoda. True

25. Stepwells were used for both water storage and social gatherings. True

26. Khajuraho temples are known for erotic sculptures. True

27. The Konarak Sun Temple is shaped like Surya's chariot. True

28. Gopurams are a characteristic feature of Indo–Aryan temples. False

29. Lingaraja Temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva. True

30. Dilwara Temples are dedicated to Buddhism. False

PART B

1. Discuss the main features of Indo-Aryan temple architecture and its regional variations.

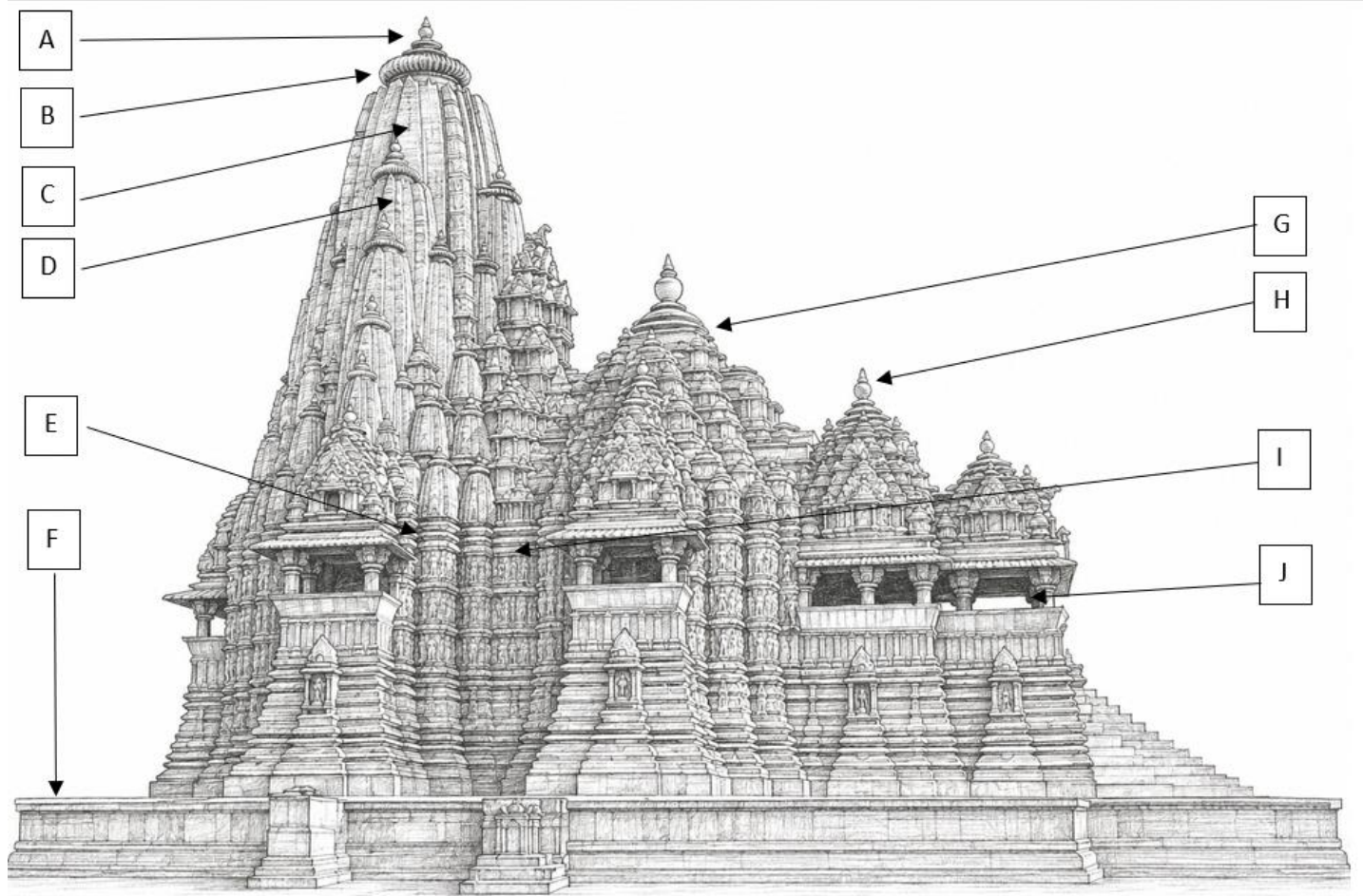
2. Explain the structural and artistic innovations seen in the Sun Temple, Konark.

3. Explain the differences between the temple architecture of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

4. Discuss the importance of step-wells (Vavs) in Indian architecture and their social significance.

(5 marks) b) Give examples of notable step-wells and describe their architectural detailing. (5 marks)

5. Name the parts of the temple:



Answer: A- Kalasha, B- Amalaka, C-Sikhara, D- Urushringa, E- Garbagriha, F- Jagati(platform), G- Mahamandapa(great hall), H- Mandapa, I- Antarala, J- Ardha mandapa

UNIT V

PART A

1. The shift from trabeate construction to vaulted and dome construction in India was introduced by:

a) Hindus b) Buddhists **c) Muslims** d) Jains

2. A Masjid refers to:

a) Fort b) Tomb **c) Mosque** d) Gateway

3. A Mausoleum is primarily:

a) A palace **b) A tomb** c) A mosque d) A fort

4. The Red Fort, Delhi was built by:

a) Akbar **b) Shah Jahan** c) Humayun d) Babur

5. The Taj Mahal was built in memory of:

a) Akbar b) Nur Jahan **c) Mumtaz Mahal** d) Hamida Banu Begum

6. The Jama Masjid, Ahmedabad was constructed during the reign of:

a) Ahmed Shah I b) Alauddin Khilji c) Aurangzeb d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq

7. The vaulted dome system originated in:

a) China **b) Persia and Central Asia** c) India d) Africa

8. Darwazza in Indo-Islamic architecture refers to:

a) Mosque **b) Gateway** c) Dome d) Prayer Hall

9. Which mosque is considered one of the largest in India?

a) Jama Masjid, Delhi b) Jama Masjid, Ahmedabad c) Qutb Mosque, Delhi d) Moti Masjid, Agra

10. Qila is the term for:

a) Mosque **b) Fort** c) Gateway d) Tomb

11. The minaret is a:

a) Dome structure **b) Tower for call to prayer** c) Gateway d) Courtyard element

12. Which Islamic structure in India shows Persian influence in its charbagh garden layout?

a) Qutb Minar b) Gol Gumbaz **c) Taj Mahal** d) Jama Masjid, Ahmedabad

13. The mihrab in a mosque indicates:

a) The dome's position **b) The direction of Mecca (Qibla)** c) The entry point d) The minaret base

14. Which of the following is the largest dome in India?

a) Taj Mahal **b) Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur** c) Jama Masjid, Delhi d) Red Fort, Delhi

15. The Blue Mosque is located in:

a) Cairo **b) Istanbul** c) Mecca d) Baghdad

16. The Iwan in Islamic architecture is:

a) A gateway **b) A rectangular hall with an arched opening** c) A dome d) A minaret

17. The use of calligraphy and geometric decoration in mosques replaced:

a) Figurative sculpture b) Dome construction c) Minarets d) Mandapas

18. The main prayer hall in a mosque is called:

a) Iwan b) Sahn **c) Musalla** d) Darwaza

19. The courtyard of a mosque is called:

a) Minbar **b) Sahn** c) Mihrab d) Shikhara

20. The Gol Gumbaz is famous for:

a) The world's tallest minaret **b) The world's largest masonry dome** c) Calligraphy work d) A unique charbagh layout

21. Fatehpur Sikri was built by:

a) Babur b) Humayun c) Shah Jahan **d) Akbar**

22. The Qibla wall in mosques faces Jerusalem. → False (It faces Mecca)

23. The Dome of the Rock is in Cairo. → False (It is in Jerusalem)

24. Aurangzeb built the Red Fort in Delhi. → False (Shah Jahan did)

25. The Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram is part of Indo-Islamic tradition. → False (It's Dravidian)

26. The Alhambra combines palace and fortress functions. → True

27. The Sahn is always roofed. → False (It is open to the sky)

28. The Humayun's Tomb influenced the Taj Mahal's design. → True

29. The charminar at Hyderabad is an example of Indo-Islamic style. → True

30. Stepwells were significant in Indo-Islamic Gujarat for social and religious purposes. → True

PART B

1. Trace the evolution of Islamic architecture across the Middle East and South Asia.

2. Discuss the major changes introduced by Indo-Islamic architecture, focusing on the transition from trabeate to arcuate systems. (5 marks) b) Explain how Islamic and Indian architectural elements were fused in early provincial styles. (5 marks)

3. Elaborate on the typical architectural features of mosques, forts, gateways, and tombs in Indo-Islamic design.

4. Write a comparative study of the Red Fort, Delhi, and Taj Mahal, Agra, focusing on their structural and ornamental features.

5. Image Descriptive



Observe the Sultan Ahmed (Blue) Mosque, Istanbul and answer:

a) The mosque is located in:

A) Pakistan B) Turkey C) Iran D) Egypt

Answer: Turkey

b) The mosque gets its name from:

A) Blue tiles of the interior B) Blue dome exterior C) Builder's name D) Location near Blue Sea

Answer: Blue tiles of the interior

c) The mosque's design features how many minarets?

A) 2 B) 4 C) 6 D) 8

Answer: 6

d) The architectural form represents:

A) Ottoman Islamic architecture B) Indo-Islamic style C) Kalinga Nagara D) Dravidian

Answer: Ottoman Islamic architecture

e) What structural element supports the central dome?

Answer: Four massive piers known as "elephant feet."