



### Daily Subject wise Quiz Day 75 Art & Culture I ( Online Prelims Test)

1) Consider the following statements with respect to Badami Caves

1. It is was first identified by Emperor Ashoka to carve temple for hindu priests.
2. An inscription found here records the dedication of shrines by Mangalesha in Saka 500.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : b

#### Badami Caves

- Badami is a town in the Bagalkot district of Karnataka.
- The caves were constructed in the 6th century by the Chalukya Dynasty in their capital Badami, which was earlier known as Vatapi.
- The caves significantly represent Indian rock-cut architecture, especially Badami Chalukya architecture.
- The caves house several Hindu and Jain temples, The Hindu temples are mainly dedicated to Lord Shiva, Lord Vishnu, and their incarnations.
- The caves are a World Heritage Site of UNESCO.

2) Which of the following statements is/are correct with respect to Ellora Caves

1. The temples in the caves were constructed in the 6th century by the Chalukyas of Vatapi.
2. Dhumar Lena is one of earliest excavations in Ellora and the largest cave.

Select the correct answers using the codes given below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : b

#### Ellora Caves

- The caves are located in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra.
- The caves are complex of Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain monuments; and are one of the largest

rock-cut monastery-temple cave complexes in the world.

- More than 100 caves are there at the site and all the monuments were built during the Rashtrakuta dynasty.
- It was designated as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

3) Which of the following statements with respect to Gandhara art

1. It is a style of Buddhist visual art that developed in north-western Pakistan between the 1st century BCE and the 7th century CE.
2. Standing Buddha's of Sravasti, Sarnath, and Kausambhi are classic example of gandhara school of Arts.

Select the correct answers using the codes given below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : a

### **Gandhara art**

- Gandhara art, a style of Buddhist visual art that developed in what is now northwestern Pakistan and eastern Afghanistan between the 1st century BCE and the 7th century CE.
- The style, of Greco-Roman origin, seems to have flourished largely during the Kushan dynasty and was contemporaneous with an important but dissimilar school of Kushan art at Mathura (Uttar Pradesh, India).
- Gandhara attained its height from the 1st century to the 5th century under the Buddhist Kushan Kings.
- A unique style of Buddhist sculpture called Gandhara art developed in ancient times in the Gandhara region of the Indian subcontinent.
- This art and culture associated with the Greco-Roman style of art.
- Grey Sandstone was used in the Gandhara School of Art for making images.
- Bamiyan Buddha is an example of the Gandhara School of Art.
- The Standing Buddha's of Sravasti, Sarnath, and Kausambhi belongs to Mathura School of Arts.

4) Consider the following statements with respect to Amaravati School of Art

1. It commenced in India from 200-100 BC was patronized first by the Satavahanas and later by the Ikshvakus.
2. These sculptures have a sense of movement and energy with profound and quiet naturalism in human, animal and floral forms.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

## Amaravati School of Art

- Amaravati school of art evolved and flourished for nearly six centuries commencing from 200-100 BC in India itself, i.e. it has no outside influence.
- It was patronized first by the Satavahanas and later by the Ikshvakus.
- The material used is a distinctive white marble and Amaravati sculptures have a sense of movement and energy with profound and quiet naturalism in human, animal and floral forms.
- Both religious (mainly Buddhist) and secular images were present in this style.

5) Which of the above statements is/are correct about Nagara Temple Style?

1. Valabhi is a rectangular building with a roof that rises into a vaulted chamber.
2. Konark Sun Temple marks the high point of the Odisha style of Nagara architecture.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

## Nagara Temple Style

- In North India it is common for an entire temple to be built on a stone platform with steps leading up to it.
- Further, unlike in South India it does not usually have elaborate boundary walls or gateways.
- While the earliest temples had just one tower, or shikhara, later temples had several.
- The garbhagriha is always located directly under the tallest tower.
- There are many subdivisions of nagara temples depending on the shape of the shikhara.
- There are different names for the various parts of the temple in different parts of India; however, the most common name for the simple shikhara which is square at the base and whose walls curve or slope inward to a point on top is called the 'latina' or the rekha-prasada type of shikara.
- The second major type of architectural form in the nagara order is the phamsana, which tends to be broader and shorter than latina ones.
- Their roofs are composed of several slabs that gently rise to a single point over the centre of the building, unlike the latina ones which look like sharply rising tall towers.
- The third main sub-type of the nagara building is generally called the valabhi type.
- These are rectangular buildings with a roof that rises into a vaulted chamber.