

Examrace

Vesara School of Temple Architecture, Hoyasala School of Art, Pal School of Art & Rashtrakuta School of Art for Competitive Exams

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Vesara School of Temple Architecture



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- Also called as Chalukya/Karnataka style
- Around 7th–8th centuries.
- Fusion of Nagara and Dravidian styles.
- 2 components
- Vimaan and Mandapa joined by an antarasala concept
- Shikhara-nagara concept
- Chalukyan temples don't have a covered ambulatory passage
- Treatment of exterior walls—blending of both styles
- Inlay carving on pillars, ceilings and door plains
- Ex. Virupaksha temple at Pattadakal, Rameswaram cave temple at Ellora, 4-armed dancing Shiva.

Hoyasala School of Art



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- 1050 – 1300 A. D.
- Near mysore, south Karnataka
- Unique feature-star ground plan
- Multiple shrines-deities-equal importance and power
- Jagati-upraised platform
- Inticrate carving on both sides of the walls as well in the jewellery of the gods.
- Stone choristic schist
- Temple pillar looks like monolith
- Temple walls zigzag form
- Ex. chhenakeshava temple, Belur
- Hoyasaleswara temple, helevied

Pal School of Art



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- Under pala and sena rulers
- Bengal and Bihar
- 10th- 12th century around
- Finely finished
- Highly polished stone sculpture looks like metal found at nalanda, rajgir and Bodhgaya nalanda art is divided in three stages.
- Mahayana phase of Buddha and bodhisattva images.
- Sahajyana images
- Kalchakra kapalika system
- Both Buddhist and hinduist
- Figures are much decorated

Rashtrakuta School of Art

- 8th century
- Successors of chalukya
- Kailash temple at Ellora caves by Krishna 2
- Trimurti at elephant caves

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