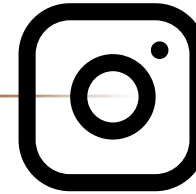


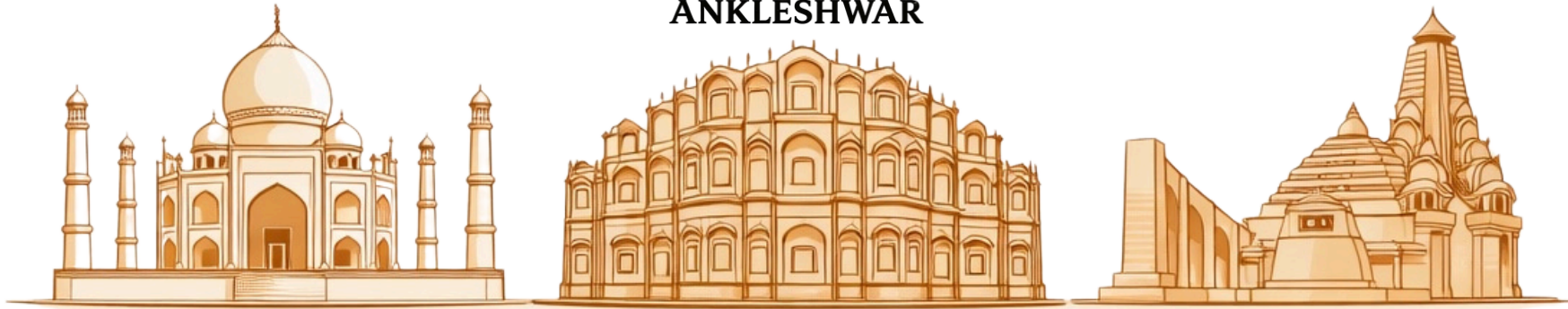
Chapter 6

Places of Indian Cultural Heritage



GSEB class 10th SS

AMIT ACADEMY
ANKLESHWAR



GSEB class 10th SS

1. LOCATION



- 1 Located near Ajanta village in Aurangabad district, Maharashtra.
- 2 A UNESCO World Heritage Site, dating back to 2nd century BCE.
- 3 An important center for ancient Indian art, painting, sculpture, and architecture.

3. RELIGIOUS SIGNIFICANCE



- 1 The Ajanta Caves mainly belong to the Buddhist religion.

CAVES OF AJANTA



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4. WALL PAINTINGS



2. TYPES OF CAVES

1. CHAITYAS (Prayer Halls)



- 1 Cave numbers: 9, 10, 19, 26, and 29
- 2 Used for worship and prayer, featuring a stupa.

2. VIHARAS (Monasteries)



- 1 All remaining caves were residential monasteries for monks.
- 2 Include prayer halls, living quarters, and courtyards.

- 1 Caves 1, 2, 10, 16, and 17 are famous for their exquisite wall paintings.
- 2 The paintings depict stories of the Buddha, Jataka tales, and scenes from Buddhist life.
- 3 Ajanta paintings are considered among the finest ancient wall paintings in the world.

ELLORA CAVES



1. LOCATION



- 1 The Ellora Caves are located in Aurangabad district, Maharashtra.
- 2 There are 34 caves in total.
- 3 These caves belong to three different religions, showing religious harmony.

2. TYPES OF CAVES

Buddhist Caves



Caves 1-12

Hindu Caves



Caves 13-29

Jain Caves



Caves 30-34

2. TYPES OF CAVES

- 1 Caves 1-12: Buddhist caves
- 2 Caves 13-29: Hindu caves
- 3 Caves 30-34: Jain caves

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3. HINDU CAVES AND KAILASA TEMPLE



- 1 Hindu caves were built during the rule of the Rashtrakuta dynasty.
- 2 The famous **Kailasa Temple** is located in Cave No. 16.
- 3 It is carved from a single massive rock.

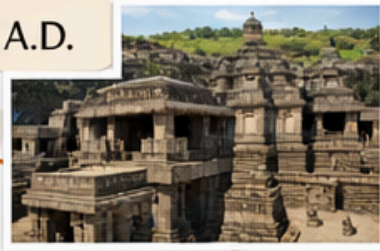


- 50 meters long
- 33 meters wide
- 30 meters high

- 5 The temple has beautiful doors, balconies, and pillars.
- 6 It is considered one of the greatest wonders of ancient Indian architecture.

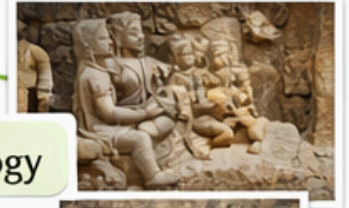
1. Time Period

- Built Between 600 A.D. and 1000 A.D.
- Ancient Indian Civilization



2. Example of Excellence

- Remarkable Art
- Advanced Technology
- Great Patience of Artisans

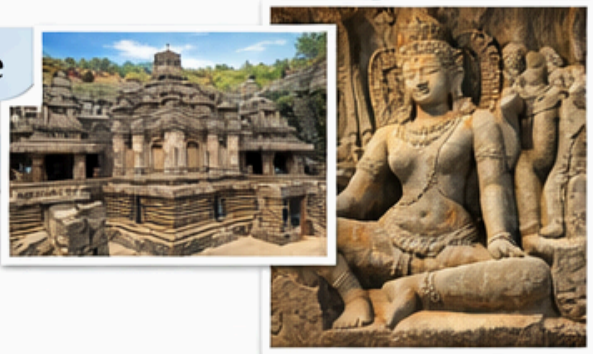


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Ellora Caves

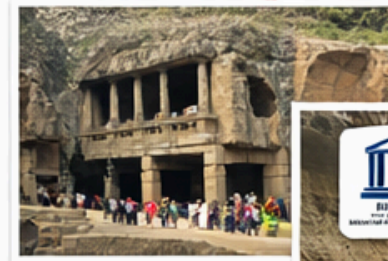
3. Global Significance

- Magnificent Architecture
- Stunning Sculptures



4. Worldwide Fame

- UNESCO World Heritage Site
- Tourist Attraction



Elephanta Caves

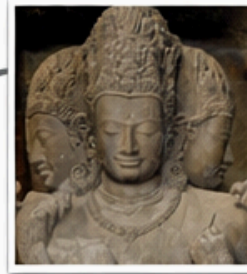
1. Located in Arabian Sea,
12 km from Mumbai



2. On Elephanta Island,
Maharashtra



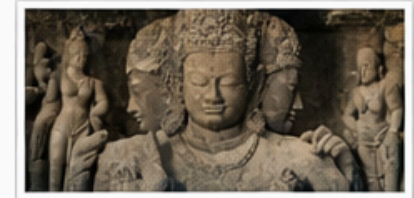
3. 7 Caves in Total



4. Dedicated to Lord Shiva



5. Famous Trimurti Sculpture of Shiva



6. Rock-Cut Architecture & Sculpture



1. Located 60 km from Chennai, Tamil Nadu



2. Famous for Rock-Cut Temples & Seashore



3. Developed during Pallava Dynasty



5. Seven Chariot Temples (Rathas)



6. Only Five Rathas Remain



Two Submerged in Sea

Mahabalipuram

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7. Smiling Vishnu Carving



9. Unique Rock Sculpture Art



8. Goddess Durga & Mahishasura



10. Ancient Harbour & Trading Port

1. Important City of Chalukya Dynasty



2. Located 16 km from Badami, Karnataka



5. Virupaksha Temple
Largest and Most Famous



3. Temples Built During 7th & 8th Centuries A.D.



Pattadakal Memorial
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4. Mainly Dravidian Style Architecture



3. Temples Built During 7th & 8th Centuries A.D.



6. Important Ancient Indian Temple Architecture

1. The Khajuraho Temples are located in the **Chhatarpur** district of **Madhya Pradesh**.



2. Khajuraho was the capital of the **Chandela Rajputs** of **Bundelkhand**.



3. These temples were built between **950 and 1050 A.D.** during the rule of the **Chandela kings**.



4. Today, about **25 temple** still exist.



5. Most temples are **Shaiva** (Lord Shiva) temples.



6. Some temples are **Vaishnava** and **Jain** temples.



7. All temples have similar **architecture and sculpture style**.



8. The **64 Yogini** (चौंसठ योगिनी) Temple is one of the important temples.



9. The **toran** (arched gateway) shows excellent ornamental decoration.



12. The beautiful **carvings and sculptures** of Khajuraho fascinate visitors from all over the world.



10. Temples are built mainly with **stone**.



11. Khajuraho temples follow the **Nagara style** of architecture.



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Temples at Khajuraho

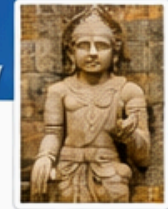


Sun Temple of Konark

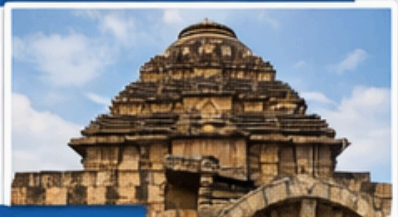
1. Near the Bay of Bengal in Odisha



2. Built in 13th century by Narsihhvarman I of the Ganga Dynasty



3. Temple shaped like the Chariot of the Sun God



4. 7 Horses & 12 Huge Wheels



5. 12 Wheels with 8 Spokes Each



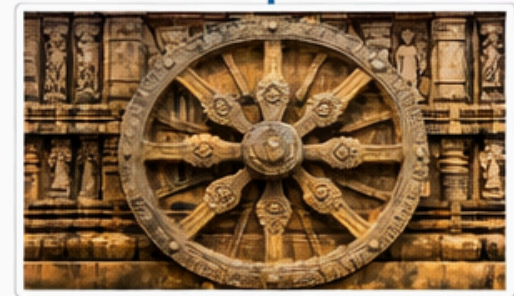
6. Known as the "Black Pagoda"



7. Advanced Art & Culture of 13th Century



5. Representing 12 Months & 8 Prahars of a Day





1. Located in Thanjavur,
Tamil Nadu



2. Built by Rajaraja Chola I
(1003–1010 A.D.)



3. A Shiva Temple
(Rajrajeshwar Temple)



4. Large Complex with
Strong Walls

BRIHADEESHWAR TEMPLE



5. 200 ft. Tall Vimana

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6. Dravidian Style
of Architecture



7. Maclerpiece of Sauth Indian
Architecture



6. Dravidian Style
of Architecture



1. Located in Delhi



2. Started by Qutubuddin Aibak in 12th Century



3. Completed by Iltutmish



4. Tallest Stone Minaret in India (72.5 meters)

QUTUB MINAR



5. Built Using Red Sandstone and Marble

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5. Built Using Red Sandstone and Marble



7. Wide at the Base, Narrow at the Top



6. Verses from the Quran are Engraved on the Minaret

1. Located on the Tungabhadra River, Karnataka



2. Capital of the Vijayanagara Empire



3. Patrons of Art & Architecture



4. Unique Vijayanagara Style



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Hampi

5. Golden Age of Krishnadevaraya



6. Huge Stone Pillars & Columns



8. Famous Temples at Hampi



Vithala Temple Virupaksha Temple Hazara Rama Temple

7. Carved Pillars with Figures



— 9. Vijayanagara Architecture —

Humayun's Tomb

1 Located in Delhi



3 Built After Humayun's Death



2 Example of Mughal Architecture



4 Constructed by Hamida Banu Begum



5 Persian Style Architecture



6 Red Sandstone & White Marble Used



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1 Located in Agra, Uttar Pradesh



2 Made of red sandstone
"Red Fort of Agra"



3 Built by Akbar in 1565 A.D.



Agra Fort

4 Mix of Hindu & Persian Architecture



5 70 feet tall & 1.5 miles
circumference



6 Jahangir Palace (Bengal & Gujarat Styles)



7 Shah Jahan's Last days in the Fort



1 Located on the bank of the Yamuna River in Agra



2 One of the Seven Wonders of the World



3 Built by Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal



Taj Mahal

4 Construction started in 1631 A.D. and completed in 1653 A.D. (22 years)



5 Indian, Iranian, Turkish, Arabian, and European artisans worked on it



7 It has a beautiful octagonal marble fence & fine inscriptions



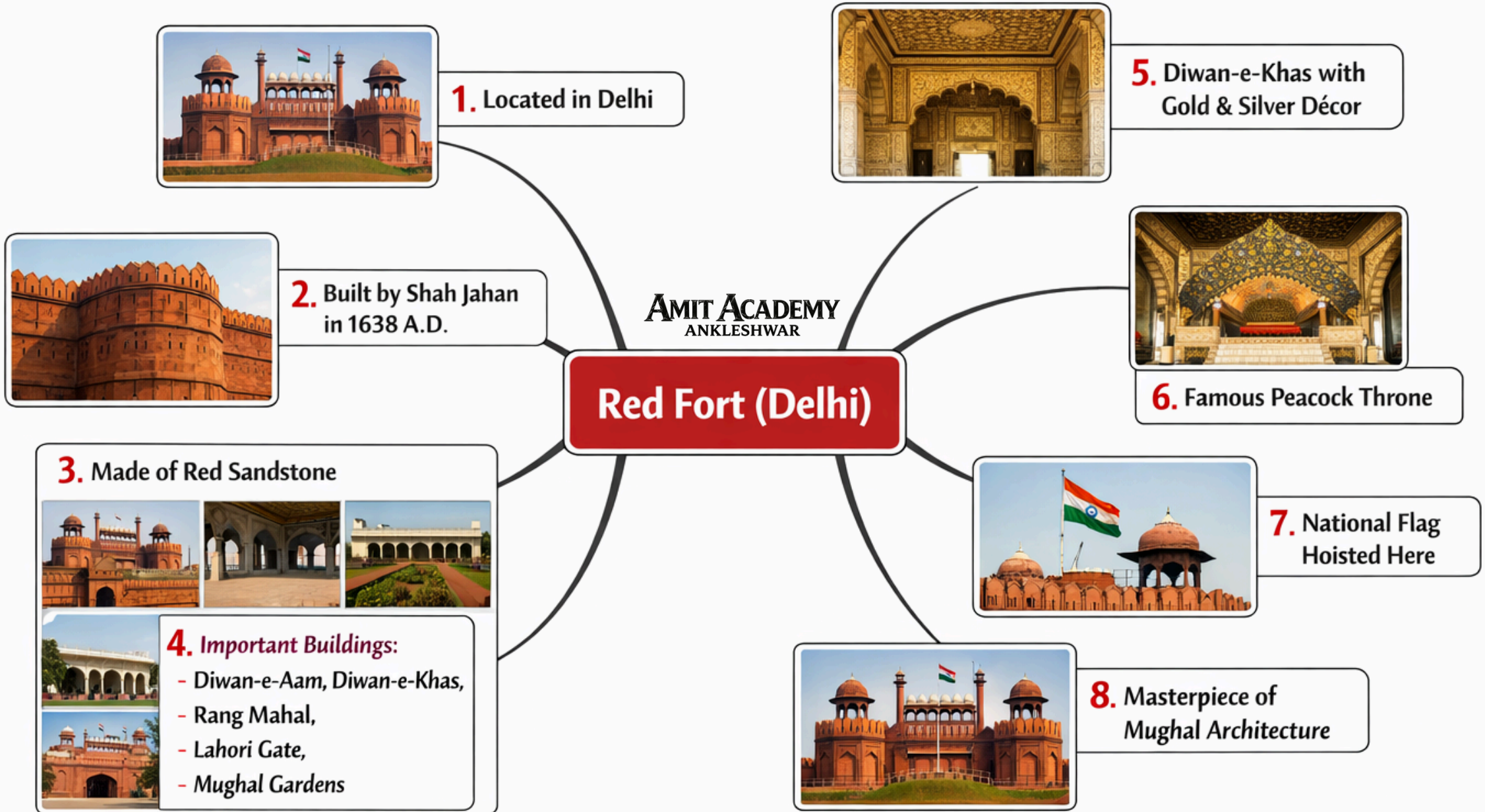
6 The tomb is built in a rectangular layout, with Mumtaz's grave at the centre



5 Indian, Iranian, Turkish, Arabian, and European artisans worked on it

9 "Pious hearts are welcomed in the garden of paradise."







1. About 26 miles from Agra



2. Founded by Akbar in memory of Salim Chishti



3. Built between 1569 A.D. - 1572 A.D., Akbar's Capital City

Fatehpur Sikri



4. Buland Darwaza (50 m high, 41 m wide)

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6. Famous Buildings Include:



● Panch Mahal



● Diwan-e-Aam & Diwan-e-Khas



5. Jama Masjid



● Jodha Bai Palace



● Birbal Palace



● Birbal Palace



● Turkish Sultana's Palace



1. The Portuguese came to India with Christian missionaries to spread Christianity



2. Goa was the capital of the Portuguese in India



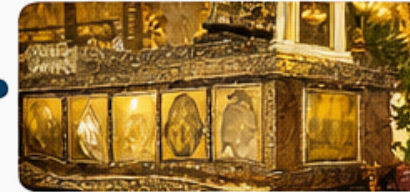
3. Many famous churches were built in Old Goa



4. The most famous church is the Basilica of Bom Jesus

Churches of Goa

AMIT ACADEMY
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5. The relics (dead body) of Francis Xavier are kept here and have not decayed



5. The relics (dead body) of Francis Xavier are kept here and have not decayed



6. Goa is also famous for its beautiful beaches and artistic churches

Cultural Heritage of Gujarat

1. Architectural Wonders

1.1 Caves, Temples & Step-Wells



1.2 Historic Forts & Arches



2. Dholavira and Lothal

2.1 Dholavira: Indus Valley Site



2.2 Bead & Shell Workshops



2.3 Lothal: Harappan Port City



2.4 Ancient Dockyard

3. Junagadh

3.1 Ashoka Rock Edict



3.1 Ashoka Rock Edict



3.2 Khapra Kodiya Caves



3.2 Khapra Kodiya Caves



3.3 Mahabat Khan's Tombs



3.3 Mahabat Khan's Tombs



Patan (North Gujarat)

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1 Famous for its
Ancient Architecture



2. Sahastralinga Lake
Built by Siddharaj
Jaysingh in 1140 A.D.



3. Rani ki Vav
Built by Queen Udayamati



4. A Stepwell for
Public Water Supply

5. UNESCO World
Heritage Site
(Declared in 2014)



6. Rudra Mahalaya
at Siddhpur
(26 km from Patan)



7. Shamlaji Temple
on Bank of Meshwo River



8. Marvelous Art
of Architecture



AHMEDABAD – HISTORICAL CITY

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1 Ahmedabad is known as a **heritage city**.



2 **Important monuments include:**

- Bhadra Fort
- Jama Masjid
- Sarkhej Roza
- Kankaria Lake
- Hathi Singh Jain Temple



3 **Shaking Minarets (Jhulta Minara)** are famous for their mysterious vibrations.



4 **Sidi Saiyed Jali** is world-famous for its fine stone carving and tree-like design.



OTHER IMPORTANT PLACES OF GUJARAT

1 **Vadnagar:** Fort, Sharmishtha Lake, and Kirti Toran (arches) are important monuments.



Vadnagar Fort



Sharmishtha Lake



Kirti Toran

2 **Shamlaji Temple** is an ancient pilgrimage site on the Meshwo River.



3 **Buddhist stupas and viharas** from the Kshatrap period found at:

- Dev ni Mori
- Bordevi
- Intva
- Junagadh (Uperkot)
- Khapra Kodiya
- Talaja, Sana, Dhank, and Kaliya Dungar



Dev ni Mori



Bordevi



Uperkot, Junagadh



Kaliya Dungar

Stepwells (Vav) of Gujarat

- 1 A Vav is a stepwell with many steps and entrances.
- 2 Types of Vavs: Nanda, Bhadra, Jaya, Vijaya.
- 3 Famous Stepwells:



Rani ki Vav, Patan



Adalaj ni Vav, Near Gandhinagar



Adi-Kadi Vav, Junagadh



Other Stepwells in Nadiad, Mehmedabad, Kapadwanj, Vadhwan, Kaleshwari

Jain and Hindu Heritage

- 1 Palitana Jain Temples, Shetrunjaya Hills
- 2 Taranga Jain Temple, Near Kheralu
- 3 Somnath Temple & Dwarkadhish Temple

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1 Somnath Temple



2 Dwarkadhish Temple

1. Land of pilgrimages since ancient times.



2. People go on religious journeys (Yatras).



3. The Char Dham Pilgrimage:

- Badrinath
- Rameshwaram
- Dwarkadhish Temple
- Jagannath Temple



4. 12 Jyotirlingas of Lord Shiva

Places of Pilgrimage in India

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5. 51 Shakti Peeths & Amarnath Cave



6. Girnar, Shetrunjaya & Narmada Parikrama



7. Rich Cultural & Spiritual Heritage



8. Tourists from India & Abroad



9. Economic Growth through Pilgrimage Tourism