

HANDOUT FOR LECTURE 19: THE HINDU REVIVAL

PEOPLES

Rashtrakuta Dynasty (west and central India: 750-980)

Pallavas (southern India: ca. 570-750)

Chola (southern India from the later half of the 9th century till the beginning of the 13th century)

Kingdom of Polonnaruwa, Sri Lanka (the 8th century -1310)

CONCEPTS

Mount Kailesh/Meru

Sacred Mountain

Sacred Lake

Sacred River (Ganges)

Elements of Hindu Architecture:

garbha griha

lingam and yoni

mandapa

Sacred Geometry/Sacred model

Indianization

PLACES

Sun temple of Modhera (1000)

Temple of Kailasnath, Ellora (850)

Descent of the Ganges at Mahabalipuram (700)

Shore temple at Mahabalipuram (700)

Khandariya Mahadeva (1050)

Brihadishwara Temple, Thanjavur, 1010

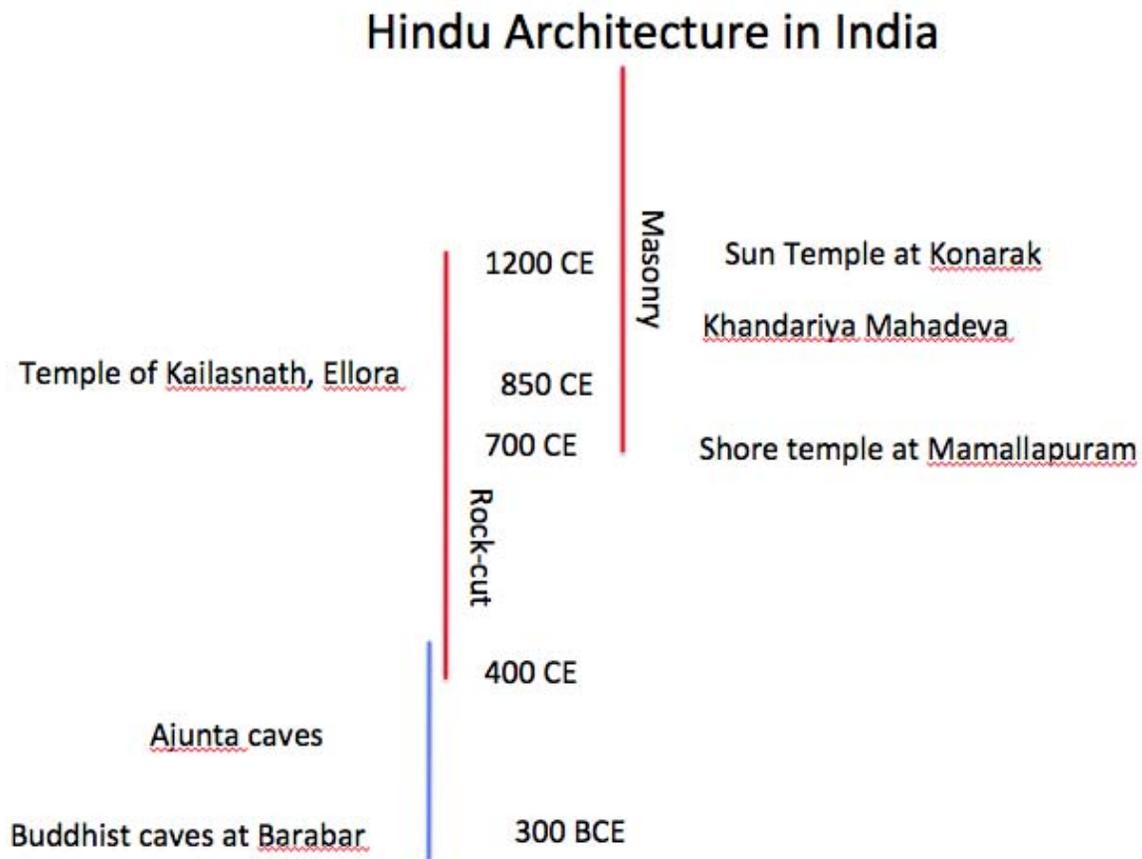
My Son, Vietnam, (begun around 500)

Hinduism is formed of diverse traditions and has no single founder. It is constructed around a series of mythological figures and tales representing a variety of human conditions.

The three most important figures are: Brahma (Creator of all); Vishnu (Preserver) and Shiva (Destroyer). All of these deities, however, have a complex and even contradictory set of associations.

In India, between 400 BCE and 1000 CE, Hinduism expanded at the expense of Buddhism. The transition was for the large part peaceful in that aspects of Buddhism were incorporated into Hindu beliefs.

Hindu beliefs span monotheism, polytheism, panentheism, pantheism, monism, atheism, agnosticism, gnosticism.



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