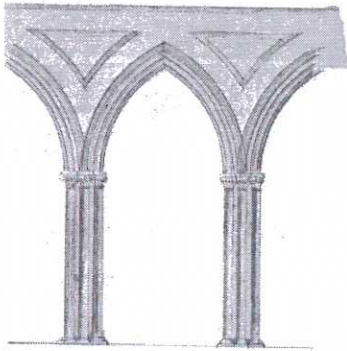
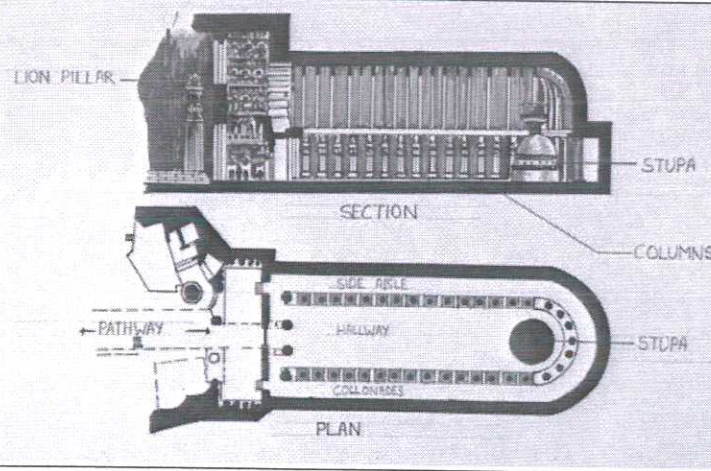


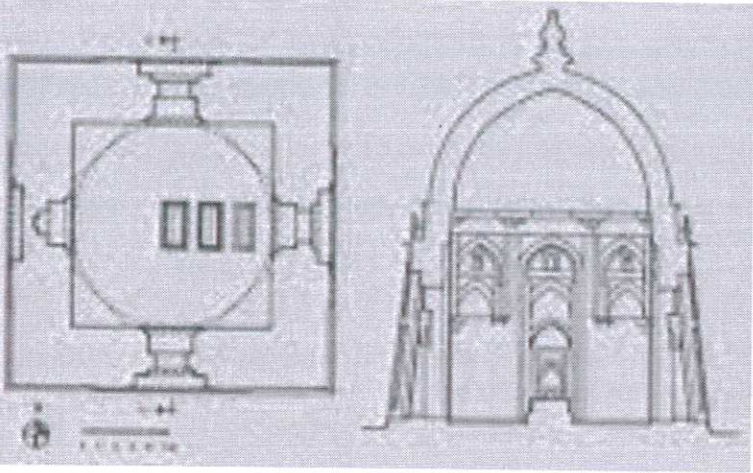
SCHEME OF VALUATION

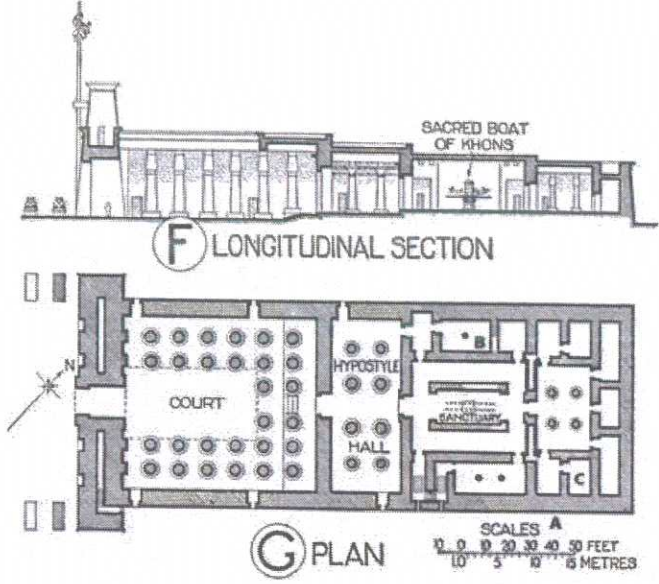
(Scoring Indicators)

| Revision : 2021 | | QID : 2103230154 | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Course Name: HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE | | VERSION A | | |
| Course Code : (4181) | | | | |
| Q No | Scoring Indicators | Split Score | Sub Total | Total Score |
| PART A | | | | 9 |
| I. 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Buddhist monument those are typically dome-shaped.• Used as a focal point for meditation and prayer.• Stupas typically have a circular base and a dome-shaped top, which may be adorned with intricate carvings, statues, or other decorations. | Any one of these 3 points | 1 | |
| I. 2 | Ladkhan temple at Aihole | | 1 | |
| I. 3 | Taj Mahal, Humayun's Tomb | | 1 | |
| I. 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Taj Mahal Mausoleum• The Mosque• The Jawab• The gardens• The Gateway• The Guest House | | 1 | |
| I. 5 | The Parthenon | | 1 | |
| I. 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Doric order is one of the three main orders of ancient Greek architecture.• The Doric order is characterized by its simple and sturdy design, with columns that are wider at the bottom and taper towards the top, with no base. The capital, or top part of the column, is plain and is surmounted by a square abacus that supports the entablature. | | 1 | |
| I. 7 | Aqueducts are structures designed to transport water from one place to another, typically over long distances. | | 1 | |
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| I. 8 | An arch that extends out from a tall stone wall is a flying buttress, an architectural feature that was especially popular during the Gothic period. The practical purpose of a flying buttress is to help hold the heavy wall up by pushing from the outside—a buttress is a support—but it also serves an aesthetic purpose. | | 1 | |
| I. 9 |  <p style="text-align: center;">Fig. 6C</p> | | 1 | |
| PART B | | | | 24 |
| II. 1 |  | 1 1 1 | 3 | |
| II. 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of domes, minarets, and arches. • Emphasizes geometric and floral patterns, which are used in the decoration of buildings, particularly in the use of tiles, brickwork, and woodcarving. • Frequently employs calligraphy as a decorative element, using it to express religious verses or other important messages. • Emphasizes the use of light and shadow, creating dynamic and | Any 3 points | 3 | |

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| | <p>intriguing spaces that change throughout the day as the light shifts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Features water elements, such as fountains and pools. • Frequently incorporates courtyards, which provide a sense of openness and community, and allow for natural ventilation and cooling. • Designed to respond to local climate conditions, with features such as mashrabiya screens, which provide shade and privacy, and wind towers, which create natural ventilation. | | | |
| II. 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height: Qutub Minar is 73 meters (240 feet) tall, making it one of the tallest towers in the world. It is made up of five distinct stories, each with a projecting balcony. • Material: The tower is made of red sandstone and marble, and its surface is adorned with intricate carvings and inscriptions. • Construction: The tower was built in a fluted form, with each story projecting slightly from the one below. The lower three stories are made of red sandstone, while the upper two stories are made of marble and sandstone. • Carvings and inscriptions: The tower is covered with intricate carvings and inscriptions, including verses from the Quran, geometrical patterns, and floral motifs. The inscriptions are in Arabic and Nagari script. • Balconies: Each of the five stories of the tower has a projecting balcony, which provides visitors with a view of the surrounding area. • Staircase: The tower has a winding staircase with 379 steps that leads to the top of the tower. • Minaret: Qutub Minar is often referred to as a minaret because of its tall, slender shape. | Any 3 points | 3 | |

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| II.4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-centered pointed arch • Four-centered pointed arch • Ogee arch & Multicentered pointed arch. | 1 1 1 | 3 | |
| II.5 |  | 1.5 1.5 | 3 | |
| II.6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock-cut tombs were a common form of burial architecture in ancient Egypt, were carved into the sides of cliffs or mountains, often overlooking the Nile River. • The design of the tombs was usually simple, with a rectangular or square shape, a sloping entrance, and a series of corridors leading to the burial chamber. The walls were often decorated with paintings and hieroglyphs. • The walls of the tombs were decorated with scenes from the life of the deceased and religious texts. • The burial chamber was usually located at the end of a series of corridors. It contained a sarcophagus. • The tombs were often filled with funerary equipment | Any 3 points | 3 | |
| II.7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasis on proportion and harmony • Use of columns • Symmetry and balance • Use of pediments and friezes • Use of marble and stone Integration with landscape | Any 3 points | 3 | |

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| <p>II.8</p> |  | <p>1.5</p> | <p>3</p> | |
| <p>II.9</p> | <p>The three orders of Greek architecture are the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doric • Ionic • Corinthian orders. | <p>3</p> | <p>3</p> | |
| <p>II.10</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Humanism</u> Renaissance architecture was driven by a renewed interest in the classical past and a focus on human-centered values, such as reason, individualism, and human potential. • <u>Science and engineering</u> This style also influenced by advances in science and engineering, particularly in the fields of mathematics, geometry, and perspective. • <u>Patronage</u> The development of Renaissance architecture was also driven by the patronage of wealthy and powerful individuals, such as the Medici family in Florence, who commissioned many of the most famous works of Renaissance architecture. • <u>Urbanism</u> Renaissance architecture was also influenced by the changing urban landscape of Europe. As cities grew and became more complex, architects were called upon to design new types of | <p>1</p> | <p>3</p> | |

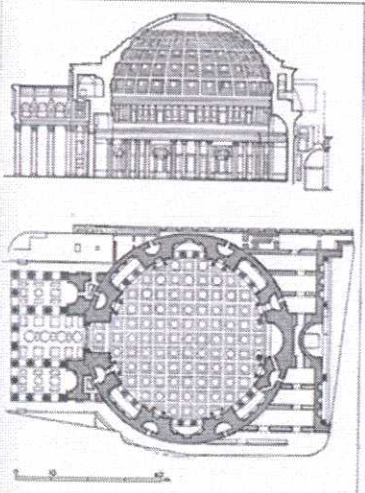
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| | buildings, such as public spaces, markets, and palaces. | | | |
| | PART C | | | 42 |
| III.1 | <p>Buddhist architecture is a diverse style of architecture that has developed over the centuries in the countries where Buddhism is practiced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stupas: Stupas are one of the most recognizable features of Buddhist architecture. They are domed or hemispherical structures that are often built to house relics of the Buddha or other important Buddhist figures. • Stambhas: Stambhas also known as pillars or columns are architectural features that have been used in many cultures throughout history, are tall, vertical structures that serve as symbols of the Buddha's teachings and as objects of veneration. They are usually made of stone, but can also be made of wood or other materials. • Viharas: Viharas are also important sites for Buddhist pilgrimage and worship. Many viharas contain relics or other sacred objects associated with the Buddha or other important figures in Buddhist history, and are visited by pilgrims seeking spiritual inspiration and guidance. • Chaitya halls: Chaitya halls (also known as chaitya girahs) are structures used for congregational worship and meditation. Chaitya halls are often located near Buddhist monasteries or other sacred sites, and are usually constructed of stone or brick. • Harmonious Design: Buddhist architecture is often designed to create a sense of harmony and balance with the natural environment. <p>Buddhist architecture is characterized by its simplicity, elegance, and attention to detail. It reflects the values of Buddhism, which emphasize inner peace, mindfulness, and a connection to the natural world.</p> | <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> | 7 | |
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| III.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shikara Temple: These temples have a curvilinear tower or shikara that raises | | | |

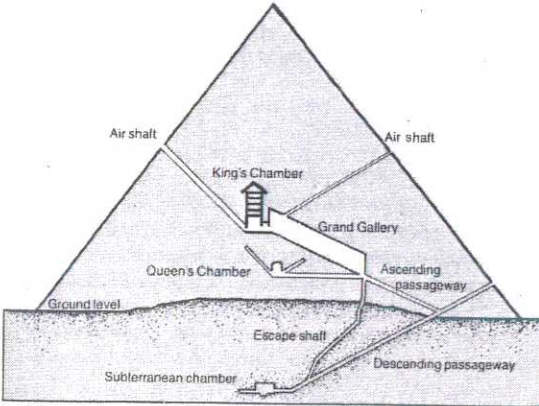
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| | <p>high above the central sanctum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Nagara Temple:</u> Nagara temples are characterized by their tall, pointed spires or shikhara. They are most commonly found in Central India. • <u>Dravida Temple:</u> Dravida temples are found primarily in South India, particularly in the states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh. • <u>Vesara Temple:</u> Vesara temples combine elements of both Dravida and Nagara temple styles. • <u>Hoysala Temple:</u> These temples are found primarily in the state of Karnataka and are known for their intricate carvings and sculptures, particularly on the exterior walls of the temple. • <u>Chalukya Temple:</u> Chalukya temples are found primarily in the state of Karnataka and are known for their intricate carvings and decorative features, particularly on the ceilings of the temple. <p>Each of these temple styles has its own unique characteristics and features, reflecting the diversity and richness of Hindu architecture and culture in India.</p> | 2 | 7 | |
| III.3 | <p>The Sanchi Stupa is one of the oldest and most well-preserved Buddhist monuments in India.</p> <p><u>Dome-shaped structure:</u> The Sanchi Stupa is a large, dome-shaped structure that rises to a height of over 50 feet. The dome is made of large, carefully cut and fitted stones, and is topped by a harmika (a square platform) and a circular finial.</p> <p><u>Stone railing:</u> Surrounding the dome is a stone railing that encloses a circular terrace. The railing is decorated with intricate carvings of</p> | 2 | | |

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| | <p>animals, plants, and other decorative motifs.</p> <p><u>Four gateways:</u> The Sanchi Stupa is surrounded by four elaborately carved gateways, or toranas, which lead into the circular terrace. Each gateway is decorated with scenes from the life of the Buddha and other important figures in Buddhist history.</p> <p><u>Buddha's relics:</u> The Sanchi Stupa was originally built to house the relics of the Buddha, and it is believed that the dome contains a stone casket containing the Buddha's remains.</p> <p><u>Symbolic elements:</u> The Sanchi Stupa contains many symbolic elements that are important in Buddhist iconography, such as the lotus symbolizing purity and enlightenment, the wheel symbolizing the Buddha's teachings, and the elephant symbolizing strength and wisdom.</p> | 2 | | |
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| III.4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Early period:</u> The earliest residences in Kerala were built using locally available materials such as wood, bamboo, and thatch. These houses were designed to withstand the region's monsoon climate and were built on high ground to avoid flooding. The houses were generally single-story structures with a central courtyard and verandahs. • <u>Medieval period:</u> During the medieval period, Kerala saw the development of a distinctive architectural style known as the Nalukettu. These were large, multi-story houses built around a central courtyard, with separate living quarters for different members of the family. The Nalukettu was designed to provide maximum ventilation and light, and featured elaborate carvings and wooden panels. • <u>Colonial period:</u> With the arrival of European colonial powers in Kerala, there was an influx of new architectural styles and building materials. European-style houses were built using brick and | 2 | | |
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| | <p>mortar, with tiled roofs and large verandahs. These houses were often designed to accommodate the tropical climate and featured large windows and ventilation systems.</p> <p>• <u>Modern period:</u> In the modern period, there has been a revival of interest in traditional Kerala architecture, and many new houses are being built using traditional materials and techniques. The emphasis is on sustainability and eco-friendliness, with a focus on using locally sourced materials and minimizing the use of energy.</p> | 1 | | |
| III.5 | <p>The Mughal Dynasty, which ruled India from the 16th to the 19th century, made significant contributions to Islamic architecture. Their architectural style blended Persian, Indian, and Islamic elements to create a unique and distinctive style. Here are some of the architectural contributions of the Mughal Dynasty:</p> <p>• <u>Mughal Gardens:</u> The Mughals are known for their exquisite gardens, which were designed to provide a serene and peaceful environment. These gardens featured terraced lawns, fountains, and water channels, and were often adorned with ornamental plants and fruit trees.</p> <p>• <u>Taj Mahal:</u> The Taj Mahal is one of the most famous buildings in the world and is considered a masterpiece of Mughal architecture. Built by Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife, the Taj Mahal is a white marble mausoleum that features intricate inlaid stone work, elaborate carvings, and a large dome.</p> <p>• <u>Red Fort:</u> The Red Fort in Delhi is another iconic Mughal building. The fort features massive walls, elaborate gateways, and a series of buildings and pavilions. The fort was the center of Mughal power in India and was the site of many important events in Indian history.</p> | 2 2 | | 7 |

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| | <p>• <u>Jama Masjid:</u></p> <p>The Jama Masjid in Delhi is one of the largest and most impressive mosques in India. Built by Emperor Shah Jahan, the mosque features a large courtyard, three domes, and two minarets. The mosque is made of red sandstone and marble and is decorated with elaborate carvings and calligraphy.</p> <p>• <u>Humayun's Tomb:</u></p> <p>Humayun's Tomb in Delhi is another example of Mughal architecture. The tomb features a large dome, intricate stone work, and a series of smaller buildings and pavilions. It was built in memory of Emperor Humayun and is considered a precursor to the Taj Mahal.</p> <p>Overall, the Mughal Dynasty made significant contributions to Islamic architecture in India.</p> | 2 | | |
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| III.6 | <p>The Alai Darwaza is an architectural structure located in Delhi, India. It was built in the 14th century during the reign of the Khilji dynasty. Some of the architectural characteristics of the Alai Darwaza include:</p> <p>• <u>Indo-Islamic Architecture:</u></p> <p>The Alai Darwaza is a prime example of Indo-Islamic architecture, which is a fusion of Indian and Islamic architectural styles.</p> <p>• <u>Red Sandstone:</u></p> <p>The structure is made of red sandstone, which was a popular building material during that time.</p> <p>• <u>High Arched Gateway:</u></p> <p>The Alai Darwaza is a high arched gateway that stands 16.5 meters tall, and 9 meters wide.</p> <p>• <u>Intricate Carvings:</u></p> <p>The gateway is decorated with intricate carvings and geometrical patterns, which are typical of Islamic architecture.</p> | 2 | 7 | |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Calligraphic Inscriptions:</u> The Alai Darwaza also features calligraphic inscriptions in Arabic, which are quotations from the Quran. • <u>Lotus Bud Finials:</u> The gateway is topped with lotus bud finials, which are a characteristic feature of Islamic architecture. • <u>Use of Geometry:</u> The Alai Darwaza uses geometry in its design, with the arches and pillars being based on mathematical proportions. <p>Overall, the Alai Darwaza is a stunning example of the fusion of Indian and Islamic architectural styles, and is an important historical monument in Delhi.</p> | 2 | | |
| III.7 |  <p>The Pantheon in Rome is one of the most famous and well-preserved ancient structures in the world, with a rich architectural history that spans over two millennia.</p> <p><u>The key design features of the Pantheon:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Rotunda:</u> The Pantheon is a circular building, with a large domed roof over a cylindrical space known as the rotunda. • <u>Oculus:</u> The dome has a large circular opening at the top, known as | 7 | 7 | |

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| | <p>the oculus, which is the only source of natural light and ventilation for the interior space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portico: The entrance to the Pantheon is a rectangular portico with three rows of granite Corinthian columns. • Pediment: Above the portico is a triangular pediment decorated with sculptures of various gods and goddesses. • Concrete: The Pantheon's walls and dome were made of concrete, a relatively new building material at the time of its construction. • Coffered Ceiling: The dome is decorated with a series of recessed panels, or coffers, which help to reduce the weight of the structure and create a sense of depth and perspective. • Marble: The interior of the Pantheon is decorated with colorful marble, including a floor made of large, patterned slabs. <p>These design features combine to create a striking and unique structure that has influenced architecture for centuries, inspiring countless imitations and adaptations around the world.</p> | | | |
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| III.8 |  <p>The Great Pyramid of Cheops (also known as Khufu) is one of</p> | | | |

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| | <p>the most famous and awe-inspiring structures in the world. Located at the Giza complex in Egypt, it was constructed around 4,500 years ago during the reign of the Pharaoh Khufu. the key features of the Great Pyramid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Size:</u> The Great Pyramid is the largest of the three pyramids at Giza, standing at a height of 147 meters (481 feet). • <u>Construction:</u> The pyramid is made of more than 2.3 million stone blocks, each weighing an average of 2.5 tons, and was constructed over a period of around 20 years. • <u>Shape:</u> The pyramid has a square base with sides measuring approximately 230 meters (755 feet), and slopes upward at a 51-degree angle. • <u>Internal chambers:</u> The pyramid contains three known chambers: the King's Chamber, the Queen's Chamber, and the subterranean chamber. The King's Chamber is located at the center of the pyramid and contains a large sarcophagus that is believed to have held Khufu's remains. • <u>Alignment:</u> The pyramid is aligned with the four cardinal points of the compass with remarkable accuracy. • <u>Causeway:</u> The pyramid was connected to the Nile River by a causeway, which was used to transport the large stone blocks used in its construction. • <u>Mortuary temple:</u> A mortuary temple was constructed adjacent to the pyramid, which was used for the worship of the Pharaoh's spirit after his death. | 7 | 7 | |
| III.9 | Westminster Abbey is a historic church located in Westminster, London, England. It has served as the site of | | | |

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| | <p>numerous royal coronations, weddings, and burials over the centuries. The key design features of Westminster Abbey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Gothic Architecture:</u> Westminster Abbey is built in the Gothic architectural style, which was popular in medieval Europe. • <u>Flying Buttresses:</u> The exterior of the church features flying buttresses, which are arched supports that help to distribute the weight of the building. • <u>Arches and Vaulted Ceilings:</u> The interior of the church is characterized by its high pointed arches and vaulted ceilings, which create a sense of height and space. • <u>Stained Glass Windows:</u> The church is adorned with numerous stained-glass windows, which depict scenes from the Bible and other religious themes. • <u>Royal Tombs:</u> Westminster Abbey contains the tombs of numerous British monarchs, including Elizabeth I, Mary Queen of Scots, and Edward the Confessor. • <u>Coronation Chair:</u> The church houses the Coronation Chair, which was built in 1300 and has been used in every coronation ceremony since 1308. • <u>Cosmati Pavement:</u> The floor of the church features the Cosmati Pavement, a decorative mosaic made of colored stone, which dates back to the 13th century. <p>Overall, Westminster Abbey is a remarkable example of Gothic architecture and is an important cultural and historical landmark in London.</p> | 1 | | |
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| III.10 | Gothic architecture emerged in the late Middle Ages in Europe and is characterized by its ornate, decorative style and pointed | | | |

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| | <p>arches. There were several factors that influenced the development of Gothic architecture, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Religion:</u> Gothic architecture emerged at a time when the Catholic Church was the dominant religious institution in Europe. • <u>Technology:</u> Gothic architecture was made possible by advances in construction technology, such as the development of ribbed vaults, pointed arches, and flying buttresses. • <u>Economic and Social Conditions:</u> The growth of trade and commerce during the Middle Ages led to increased wealth and patronage of the arts. Many wealthy individuals and organizations, such as guilds and merchant associations, sponsored the construction of Gothic buildings as a way to demonstrate their wealth and influence. • <u>Cultural Influences:</u> Gothic architecture was influenced by a variety of cultural factors, including the Romanesque architectural style that preceded it, as well as the Islamic architecture of Spain, which featured decorative geometric patterns and pointed arches. • <u>Symbolism:</u> Gothic architecture was often rich in symbolic meaning, with elements such as stained glass windows, gargoyles, and sculptures that conveyed religious or moral messages. <p>Overall, the development of Gothic architecture was a complex and multifaceted process that was influenced by a wide range of cultural, economic, technological, and religious factors.</p> | 1 | | |
| III.11 | <p>Gothic architecture in France is characterized by its ornate, decorative style and pointed arches, and was one of the most influential architectural styles of the Middle Ages. The general architectural characteristics of Gothic architecture in France:</p> | 2 | 7 | |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Vertical Emphasis:</u> Gothic architecture in France emphasized verticality, with tall, slender columns and pointed arches that directed the viewer's gaze upward toward the heavens. • <u>Ribbed Vaulting:</u> Gothic architecture in France made use of ribbed vaulting, a technique that involved using a framework of pointed arches to support the weight of the ceiling. This allowed for larger, more open interior spaces and increased structural stability. • <u>Flying Buttresses:</u> Gothic architecture in France also made use of flying buttresses, which were arched supports that helped to distribute the weight of the building and allowed for taller and more slender structures. • <u>Decorative Elements:</u> Gothic architecture in France was characterized by a profusion of decorative elements, including ornate carvings, sculptures, and stained glass windows. Many of these decorative elements were used to convey religious or moral messages. • <u>Rose Windows:</u> Gothic architecture in France is also notable for its use of rose windows, which are large circular windows with intricate tracery patterns. These windows often served as a focal point of the building's façade and were symbolic of the divine. • <u>Gothic Cathedrals:</u> Some of the most iconic examples of Gothic architecture in France are the Gothic cathedrals, such as Notre Dame de Paris, Chartres Cathedral, and Reims Cathedral. These massive structures were often the center of civic and religious life in their respective cities and were built to inspire awe and devotion in their viewers. <p>Overall, Gothic architecture in France was a highly ornate and decorative style that emphasized verticality, structural</p> | 4 | 7 | |
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| | innovation, and a profusion of symbolic and religious imagery. | | | |
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| III.12 | <p>St. Peter's Cathedral, also known as St. Peter's Basilica, is a massive church located in Vatican City, Rome, Italy. It was designed by several architects over the centuries, including Bramante, Michelangelo, and Bernini, and its construction spanned more than 120 years. Here are some of the key design features of St. Peter's Cathedral:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Facade:</u> The facade of St. Peter's Basilica is one of the most recognizable in the world, featuring a row of columns topped with statues of saints, and a central balcony overlooking St. Peter's Square. • <u>Dome:</u> The dome of St. Peter's Basilica is one of its most iconic features, standing 448 feet tall and topped with a cross. The dome is made of brick and was designed by Michelangelo, who also created the dome's intricate decoration. • <u>Nave:</u> The interior of St. Peter's Basilica is characterized by its vast size and rich decoration, with a central nave flanked by side aisles and a series of chapels. The nave is lined with marble columns and features a coffered ceiling. • <u>Baldacchino:</u> The focal point of the nave is the baldacchino, a massive bronze canopy that covers the high altar. • <u>Michelangelo's Pieta:</u> One of the most famous sculptures in St. Peter's Basilica is Michelangelo's Pieta, which depicts the Virgin Mary holding the body of Jesus after his crucifixion. • <u>Bernini's Canopy:</u> Another famous sculpture in St. Peter's Basilica is Bernini's bronze canopy over the high altar, which is supported by four massive spiral columns and decorated | 4 | 7 | 3 |

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| | <p>with cherubs and other intricate details.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Stained Glass Windows:</u> The church is also adorned with numerous stained glass windows, which depict scenes from the Bible and other religious themes. <p>Overall, St. Peter's Basilica is a stunning example of Renaissance architecture, with a vast interior, rich decoration, and numerous masterpieces of sculpture and art.</p> | | | |
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