Lec 11: Temples of the Ancient East 2

Hinduism is developed in parallel to Buddhism, no single founder, oldest living religion Characterized by multiple gods

Hindu Temple Design theme: the holy mountain, the sacred cave and the cosmic axis

Geometry derived from a subdivided square or mandala

Main entrance: facing east

Moksha	Nirvana, freedom from the cycle of life	and death (reincarn	ation)		
ghats	Shore/steps	Varanasi, india			
Lingaraja Temple c105-1150 AD	Assembly hall Pavilion Dancing hall Three separate halls precede the garbhahriha (sanctuary)	Bhubaneshwar, India	Shikhara (Amalaka-lotus on the top)		
garbhahriha	sanctuary of the temple, meaning literally a womb-chamber, sacred cave				
shikhara	characteristic mountain-peak roof of mature Hindu temple architecture, the symbolic holy mountain				
gopura	towering entrance gate to a Hindu temple complex				
Angkor Wat c1120 (the same time as gothic cathedrals were being built)	Largest religious structures ever built Need to walk 10km to complete pilgrimage Double use – as a mortuary shrine and hindu temple dedicated to Vishnu. Power and religion (royal shrine and tomb complex) Representation of Mount Mehru (home of the gods)	Cambodia			
Rudabai Stepwell		Adalaj, India			

Spaces of Community and Public Life Lec 12: Temples and Typologies

Judaism (Torah - synagogue)

Christianity (Bible - church)

Islam (Qur'an - mosque)

holy space that stores The Ark of the Covenant – gold covered wooden chest	Temple of Solomon	the Covenant – gold covered	Jerusalemn, Israel	
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