

PALLAVAS' CONTRIBUTION TO THE ART AND ARCHITECTURE (300-850 CE)

Architectural Styles:

1. Dravidian architecture: Introduced by Mahendravarman I (600-630 CE)
2. Pallava style: Characterized by simple, elegant designs
3. South Indian temple architecture: Influenced by Pallavas

Notable Monuments:

1. Mamallapuram (Mahabalipuram) Temples (UNESCO World Heritage Site)
 - Shore Temple
 - Five Rathas (PanchaPandavaRathas)
 - Arjuna's Penance
 - Krishna Mandapam
2. Kanchipuram Temples
 - Kailasanathar Temple
 - VaikuntaPerumal Temple
 - VaradarajaPerumal Temple
3. Tiruchirappalli Rock Fort Temple
4. Chidambaram Nataraja Temple

Sculptural Contributions:

1. Mamallapuram sculptures
 - Arjuna's Penance bas-relief
 - Krishna Mandapam sculptures
2. Kanchipuram temple sculptures
 - Kailasanathar Temple's intricate carvings
3. Tiruchirappalli Rock Fort Temple's sculptures

Painting Contributions:

1. Ajanta-style paintings in Mamallapuram caves
2. Kanchipuram temple paintings

Innovations:

1. Introduction of granite as primary building material
2. Development of Vimana (tower) architecture
3. Use of ornate carvings, sculptures, and bas-reliefs
4. Incorporation of Hindu mythology in art and architecture

Influence:

1. South Indian temple architecture
2. Southeast Asian architecture (e.g., Angkor Wat)
3. Chola, Vijayanagara, and Nayaka dynasties' art and architecture

Key Features:

1. Simple, elegant designs
2. Use of granite and sandstone
3. Intricate carvings, sculptures, and bas-reliefs
4. Hindu mythological themes
5. Symmetrical, balanced compositions

Artistic Techniques:

1. Carving
2. Sculpting
3. Painting
4. Architecture

Legacy:

1. Shaped South Indian art and architecture
2. Influenced Southeast Asian art and architecture
3. Contributed to Hindu temple architecture
4. Established Tamil Nadu's reputation as a cultural hub