

CHAPTER – 6

PLACES OF INDIAN CULTURE HERITAGE :

SYNOPSIS :

- **Ajanta caves** are situated in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra.
- **30 caves** exist today at Ajanta.
- **Ajanta** caves were made nearly **2000 years** ago.
- **Ajanta caves** are famous for their paintings, sculpture, art and architecture.
- There are **34 caves** at Ellora.
- **Ellora caves** were built during the rule of **Rashtrakuta** Kings.
- **Kailasa Temple** is the main attraction at Ellora.
- The local fishermen know **Elephanta caves** by the name Dharapuri.
- **Idol of Trimurti** is found in Elephanta caves.

- Pallava King Narasimhavarman I was popularly known as 'Mahamalla'.
- **Mahabalipuram** is also known as 'the City of Seven Caves'.
- Pallava kings have made **Mahabalipuram** a collection of **Rock Cut Temples**.
- Out of 7 rock cut temples at **Mahabalipuram** only 5 are present. Each temple at Mahabalipuram is shaped like a **Chariot**.
- Chariot temples at Mahabalipuram are named after **Pandavas**.
- **Pattadakal** was the capital of Chalukya dynasty.
- **Pattadakal** temples were built during the rule of Vikramaditya & Vijayaditya.
- **Khajuraho** was the ancient capital of Chandela rulers of Bundelkhand. Out of **80** temples built at Khajuraho only **25** are in existence.
- The oldest of surviving shrines at Khajuraho is the **Chaunsath Yogini Temple**.

- Khajuraho temples are built in the **state of Madhya Pradesh.**
- Sun Temple of **Konark** is situated in the state of **Orissa.**
- Qutubuddin Aibak started the construction of **Qutub Minar.**
- **Illtutmish** finished the construction of Qutub Minar.
- **Hampi** was the capital of Vijaynagar Empire in 14th Century.
- **Hampi** was founded by Harihar and Bukkarai in 1336.
- Downfall of Hampi began after **defeat** of the **king Ramaraya.**
- Era of Krishnadevarai king is regarded as "**the Golden Era of Hampi.**"
- Ramaraya was defeated in the Battle of **Talikota.**
- Begum Hameeda Bano got **Humayun's tomb** constructed in 1565.
- **Humayun's Tomb** inspired the construction of Taj Mahal.

- Emperor Akbar laid the foundation of **Agra Fort** in 1565.
- Shahjahan spent the last days of his life in the Agra Fort.
- Construction of **Taj Mahal** started in 1631 and ended in 1653. It cost 4.5 crore rupees in those days to construct the Taj Mahal.
- The **Red Fort** or the Lal Quila was built by Shah Jahan in 1638.
- The **Peacock Throne** was built by Shah Jahan.
- **Fatehpur Sikri** was built by Akbar. It was built as a tribute to the Sufi Saint Salim Chisti.
- **Bihu** is a festival of **Assam**.
- **Kangra Fort** is situated at Himachal Pradesh.
- **Janjira Fort** and **Sinh Gadh Fort** are situated at Maharashtra.
- **Chittorgarh Fort** and **Ranthambhore Fort** are situated at Rajasthan.
- Asirgarh , Mandu and Gwalior Forts are situated at Madhya Pradesh.

- **Golconda Fort** is situated at Andhra Pradesh.
- **Daulatabad Fort** is situated at Maharashtra.
- **Jinji Fort** is situated at Tamilnadu.
- **Rohtas** is situated at Bihar.
- **Red Fort** is situated at Delhi.
- **Agra** and **Allahabad** Forts is situated at Uttar Pradesh.
- **Pavagadh** and **Champaner** Forts are situated at Gujarat.