The Pho Kala Temple is the one which is supposed to have belonged to the Amarapura Period, and the interior walls have been painted almost fully with the murals. Although the tradition of Myanmar drawing murals on the wall of temples, sima (ordination halls) and monasteries has existed through the successive periods of Myanmar history, the importance of the tradition of building temples and painting murals on the wall declined. Therefore, the murals found on the wall of the Pho Kala Temple may be regarded as rare pieces of work. Although the murals represent the religious descriptions, we can catch a glimpse of the religion, social affairs, political affairs, dresses and hair-styles of different classes, and architectural designs, and so the murals embody valuable historical evidence. This dissertation studies and makes a valuable judgment on the status of the murals and the architecture of the Amarapura Period, as has been observed in the murals. Furthermore, historical evidence has been discovered from various scenes of the murals.