

The background features a dense pattern of ancient stone carvings, likely from an Indian temple. The carvings are rendered in various shades of green and blue, creating a textured, layered effect. The central focus is the text 'Time Travel with Abhishek', which is written in a bold, yellow, sans-serif font. The text is centered horizontally and vertically, standing out prominently against the darker, more intricate background.

# Time Travel with Abhishek



# Art and Culture

*Abhishek Srivastava*

The logo features the words "TIME TRAVEL" in a bold, white, sans-serif font. The text is set against a circular background that resembles a clock face, with Roman numerals and a central hand. The entire logo is enclosed in a white, irregular border.

**TIME  
TRAVEL**



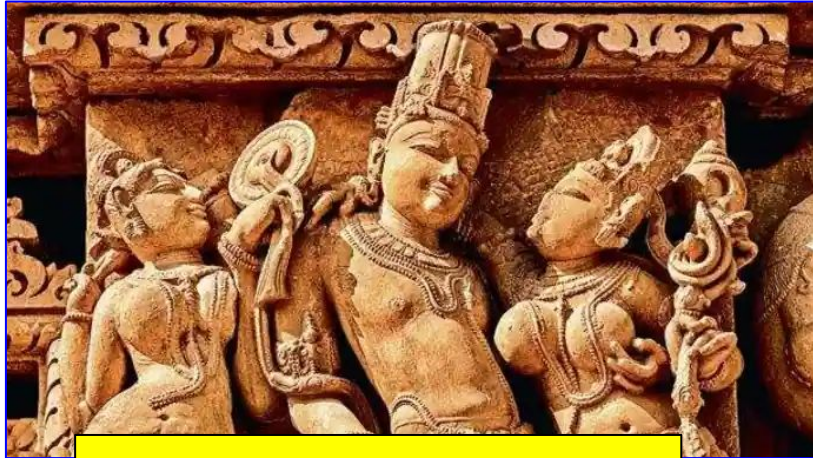
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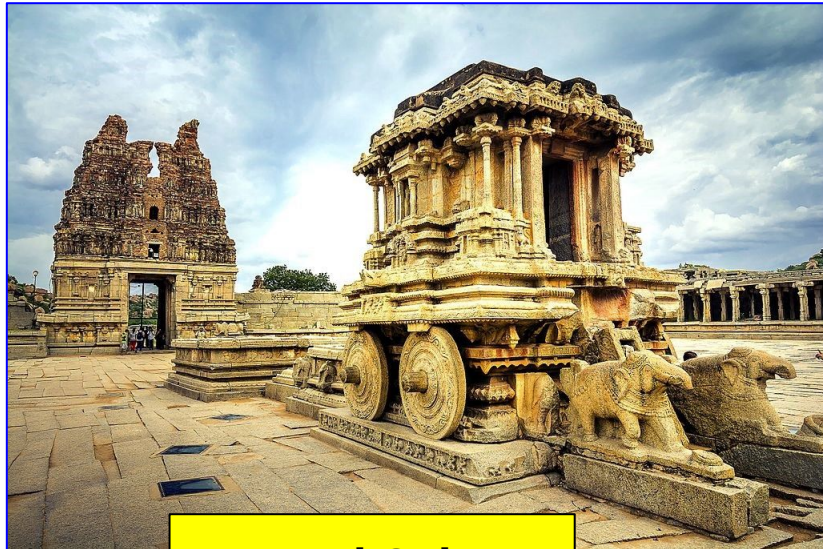
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**Indo Islamic  
Art and Culture**



Visual Art	Performing Art	Culture
<b>Architecture</b>	Music & Dance	Literature
<i>Forts/Palaces</i>	Theatre & puppetry	Religion
<i>Caves</i>	Circus	Philosophy
<i>Stupas</i>	Martial Arts	Jainism & Buddhism
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<i>INDO-SARACENIC ARCHITECTURE</i>		Festivals
<i>Sculpture</i>		
Paintings & WHS		
Pottery		
Handicrafts		

Material  
Technique  
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Religious  
Secular  
Political  
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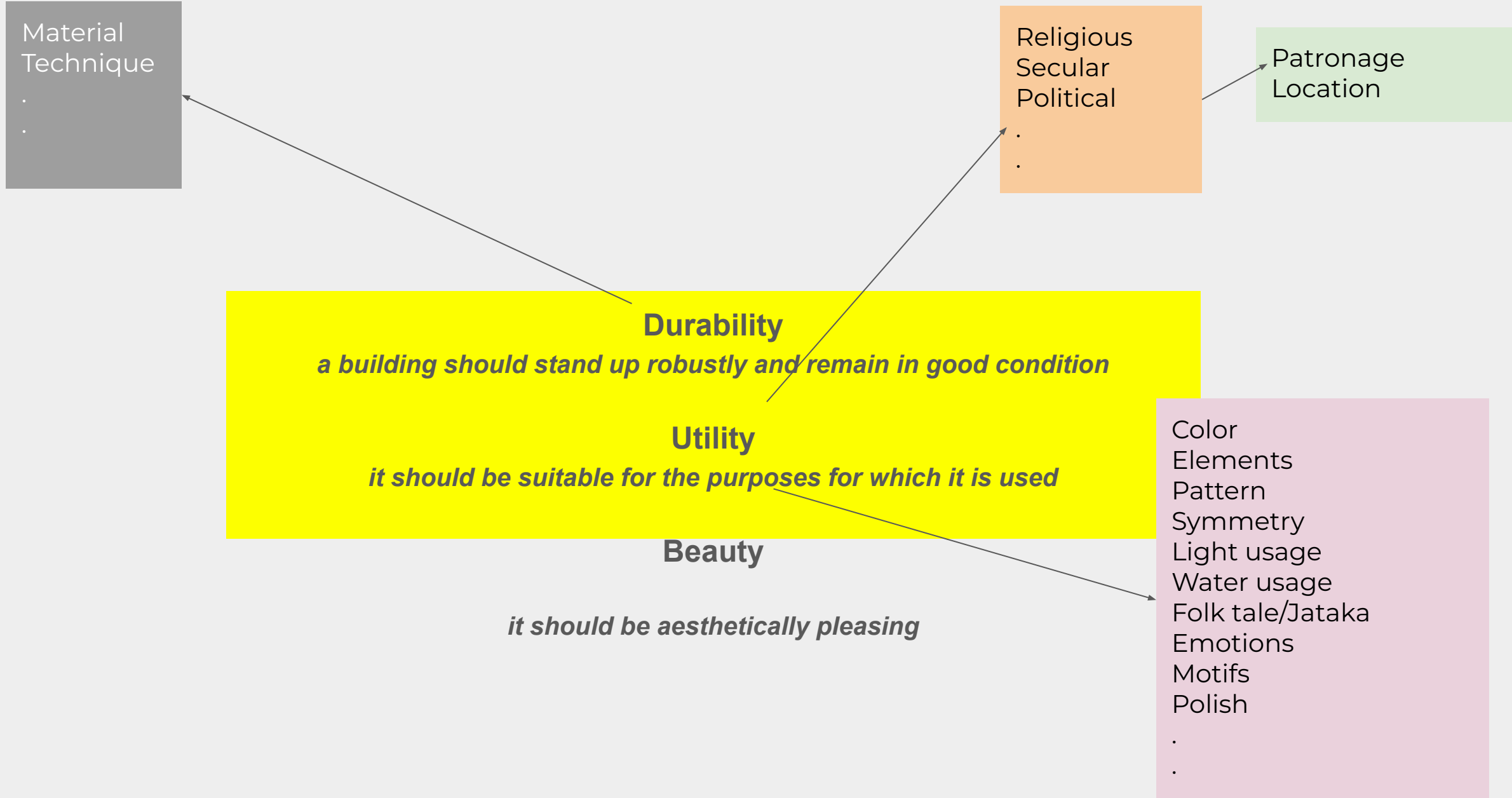
Patronage  
Location

**Durability**  
*a building should stand up robustly and remain in good condition*

**Utility**  
*it should be suitable for the purposes for which it is used*

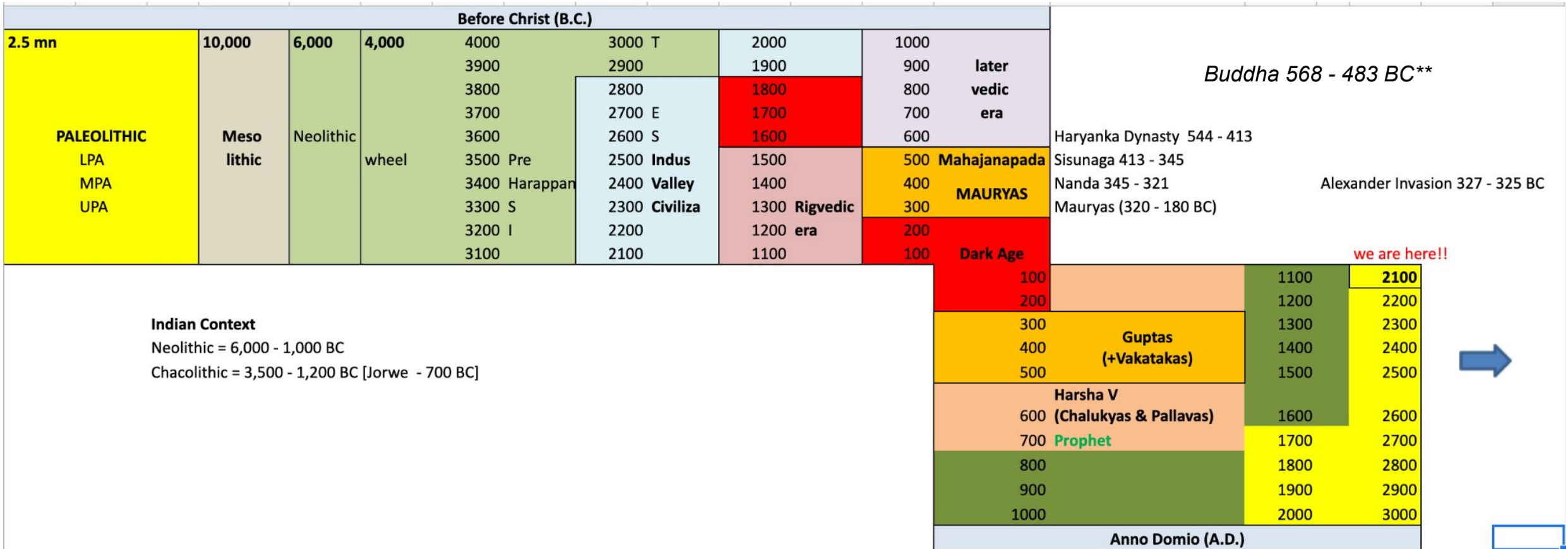
Color  
Elements  
Pattern  
Symmetry  
Light usage  
Water usage  
Folk tale/Jataka  
Emotions  
Motifs  
Polish  
.  
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**Beauty**  
*it should be aesthetically pleasing*





# STUPA ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA



## Before Christ (B.C.)

3000	2000	1000	
2900	1900	900	later
2800	1800	800	vedic
2700	1700 no idea!!	700	era
2600	1600	600	
2500 Indus	1500	500	Mahajanapada
2400 Valley	1400	400	MAURYAS
2300 Civiliza	1300 Rigvedic	300	
2200	1200 era	200	
2100	1100	100	Dark Age

we are here!!

100		1100	2100
200		1200	2200
300		1300 Delhi Sultans	2300
400	Guptas	1400	2400
500		1500	2500
600	Harsha V	1600 <b>Mughals</b>	2600
700	Prophet	1700	2700
800		1800	2800
900	<b>Palas /Rashtra/Prati</b>	1900	2900
1000	<b>&amp; Cholas</b>	2000	3000
<i>Anno Domio (A.D.)</i>			



700

710 Mohd Bin Qasim

910

1110

1310

1510

720

920

1120

1320

1520

730

930

1130

1330

1526 Battle of Panipat

740

940

1140

1340 Ibn Batuta

750

950

1150

1350

760

960

1160

1360

770

970

1170

1370

780

980

1180

1380

790

990

1190 Mohd Ghor

1390

800

1000

1200

1398 Timur

810

1001

1206 Qutub

1410

820

1020 Ghazni

1220

1420

830

1025

1230

1430

840

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1440

850

1050 Al Biruni

1250

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860

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1280 Marco polo

1480

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1290

1490

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1100

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1500

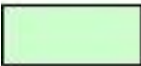
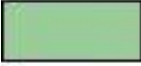


# Architecture of Medieval India

- The medieval architecture of India witnesses the drift of architecture from **temple building to fort building** with fine engineering.
- The reason for the sudden change of architectural style was the conquest of Arab countries and the invasion of foreign rulers.
- Earlier conquest used to take place but within regional front but the medieval period of India (8th to 18th century) saw attacks and settlements of foreign rulers and this replaced the existing culture with foreign culture.
- Invasion of Bin-Kasim in Sindh in 712CE, Ghazni in 1026 CE, mughals have impacted the architecture and lifestyle of people in India. Rulers generally were from Persia (present-day Iran) and Islamic countries due to which medieval period see the development of Indo-Islamic and Indo-Persian culture.
- Along with these some regional architecture was also flourishing.

The study of Indo-Islamic architecture is conventionally categorised into

- the Imperial Style (Delhi Sultanate),
- the Provincial Style (Mandu, Gujarat, Bengal, and Jaunpur),
- the Mughal Style (Delhi, Agra, and Lahore)
- the Deccani Style (Bijapur, Golconda).



-  Muhammad bin qasim
-  Mahmud of Ghazni
-  Ghori
-  Mughals

# Influence of Islamic architecture

- **Change in engineering techniques**

- Structure consists of Arch and Dome which not only provide pleasing skyline but also reduces the pillar support as compared to flat roof structure.
  - Weight of the structure above the doors and windows was carried out by the arches by distributing it's weight.

- **Use of Limestone as mortar**

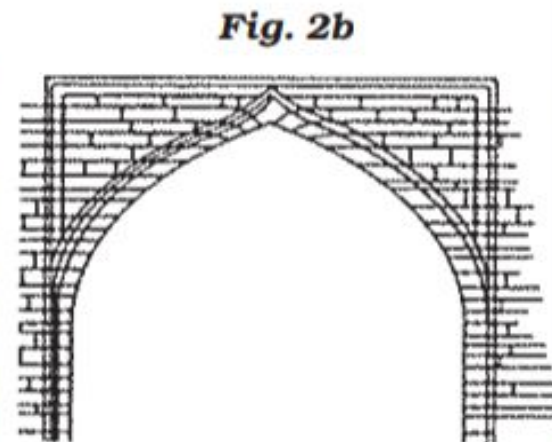
- Limestone which is superior mortar to provide strength to structure and provide less settling time I.

- **Change in the style of decoration**

- Turks avoided representation of human and animal figurine in the building.
- They used geometrical and floral design.
- The elements of decoration were in most cases were limited to
  - Calligraphy
  - Geometry
  - Foliation (an ornamentation consisting of a carved leaf shape)
- Instead of human and animal figurine turks inscribed the **verses of Quran** on the wall and grave.
- The decorative devices known as **arabesque**.
- **Colour** added to the building by using red sand stone, yellow sand stone and marble.



**Fig. 2a**



**Fig. 2b**

**Fig. 2a**

Screen in the Quwwat al-Islam mosque, Delhi (late twelfth century).

**Fig. 2b**

Corbelled technique used in the construction of the screen.

## Features of Indo-Islamic architecture are given as

- Use of minars
- Arcuate style
- Mortar usage
- Pietra Dura Art (it reached its zenith in Mughal empire)
- Floral design and geometrical elements.
- Well defined dimensions including spaciousness, massiveness and breadth.
- Adoption of Arabesque design
- Jali work in the building.
- Presence of water body in the premises.

## Floral Design



## Geometrical Design and Symmetry



### Kufi

*(Kufi was an angular Arabic script. It was used to inscribe verses of Quran on walls and roofs of monuments. This particular style itself came to be known as kufi over the period of time.)*

### Arabesque

*(It was the name of an ornamentation technique in which winding series of leapers and creepers were carved out)*

# Indo-Islamic Architecture

- Replaced Indian Trabeate style

Turks and Afghans Muslims having inherited a wealth of varied designs from **Sasanian and Byzantine** empires and being naturally endowed with good taste for buildings

- **ornamental decoration**
- **open space for prayer toward mecca (qibla)**
- **light and open, lesser decoration in prayer hall**
- **purdah hall system for females coming for prayer**
- **tower/minaret to call prayer (azaan)**

The Muslims, like the Romans, were also responsible for making **extensive use of concrete and lime mortar** as an important factor of construction and incidentally used lime as plaster and a base for decoration which was incised into it and held enamel work on tiles.







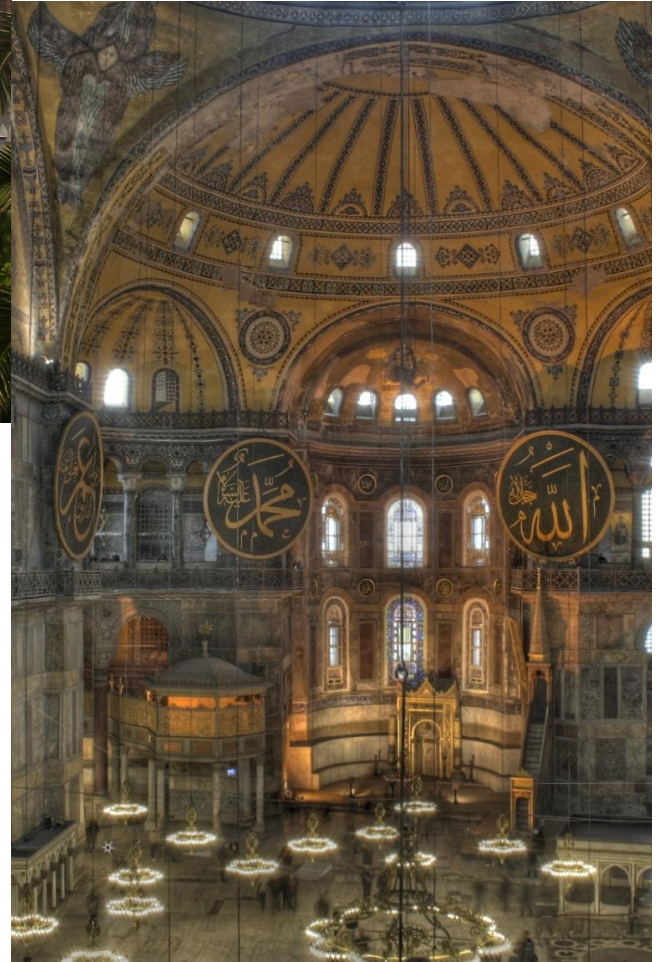
(above) Ateshgah of Azerbaijan  
(below) Niasar Fire temple

## Sasanian Architecture



a) Hagia Sophia in Istanbul ,  
b) view of the interior

## Architecture of Byzantine Empire



## Trabeate style

Trabeate' was a style of architecture in which roofs, doors and windows were made by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns. Between the eighth and thirteenth centuries the trabeate style was used in the construction of temples/mosques, tombs and in buildings attached to large stepped-wells.

Example—Quwwat-ul-islam mosque at Delhi.

- lintel
- Shikhar
- No use of minar
- Material - sand stone



Lintel

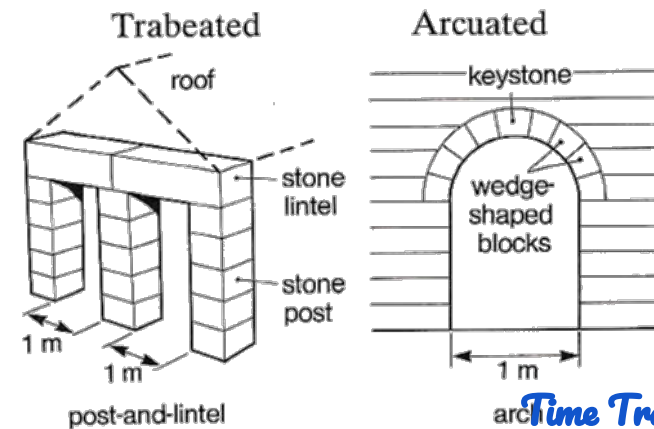
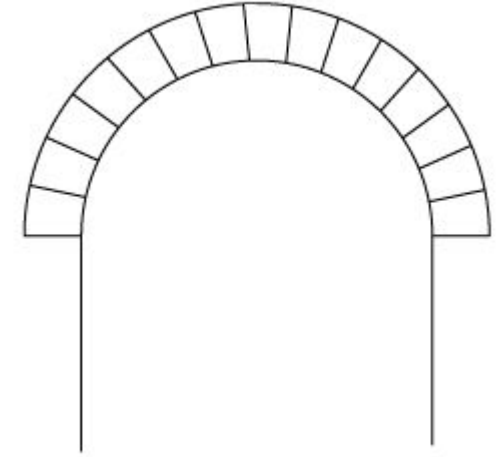
Post

## Arcuate style

Arcuate was an architectural form in which the weight of the superstructure above the doors and windows was sometimes carried by arches.

Example—Alai Darwaza at Delhi.

- Lintel replaced by arch
- Dome
- Concept of minar
- Material - brick, lime and mortar-used for making dome



## Difference between The Trabeate Style and the Arcuate style

Basis	Trabeate Style	Arcuate Style
Entrance	Use of Lintel.	Use of arches and domes
Top	The use of Shikhara on the top of the temples. They were conical or curvilinear in shape.	The use of domes, its shape was hemispherical on the top of the mosque.
Minar	Minars were absent.	Minars were present on the four corners of the mosque.
Building Material	Stone was the primary component.	Brick, lime plaster and mortar started to be used for construction.

Basis	Trabeate Style	Arcuate Style
Design	Extensive use of human and animal figures.	Avoided the use of human and animal figures, instead used calligraphy, or geometrical vegetal ornamentation as means of decoration.
Space	Too congested and usually dark.	Spacious and massive with proper entrance of light. Intricate Jali works, which signifies the importance of light.

# Comparative analysis of Indian Architecture and Islamic Architecture

## Columns and Beams:

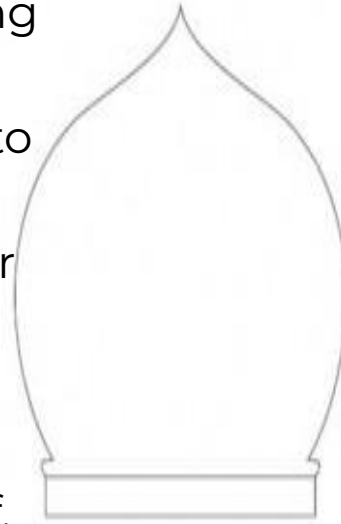
- The traditional Indian architecture was characterized by the use of **columns and beams**.
- Columns were used to support roof and beams were used to make the roof. This style of architecture is also known as **Trabeate style**.
- Flat roof was a typical feature of Indian traditional monuments. The size of monuments in traditional Indian style was moderate because it was practically impossible to have very big halls.
- The Indian style of architecture manifested itself in the form of palaces, forts, temples, etc. In Indian style of architecture, ornamentation was carried out by using
  - Images/Sculptures
  - Geometrical designs
  - Cornices
  - Paintings
  - Floral designs



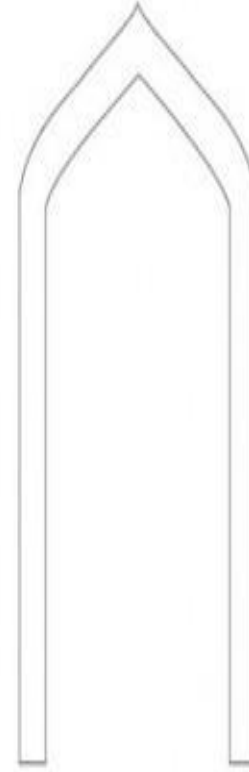
**Cornice**

## Introduction of Arches, domes and minarets

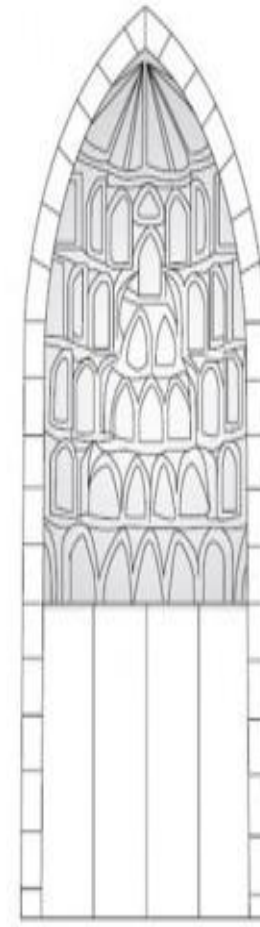
- The Islamic architecture brought to India by Turks was characterized by the use of **arches, domes, minarets and Muqarnas vault.**
- **Muqarnas vault**, form of decorative vaulting in Islamic architecture. In muqarnas, the surface of a vault or dome is subdivided into niche-like cells that have no load-bearing function. Also known as stalactite vaulting or honeycomb vaulting.
- **Arches** were used in construction of doors and windows.
- **Dome** was used in the construction of roof.
- **Minarets** were erected in all four corners of the buildings. These minarets were primarily for ornamentation purposes though some minarets were also used by Muezzin (in charge of mosque) to give a call for religious congregation for offering namaz (prayer).



**Dome.**



**Arches.**



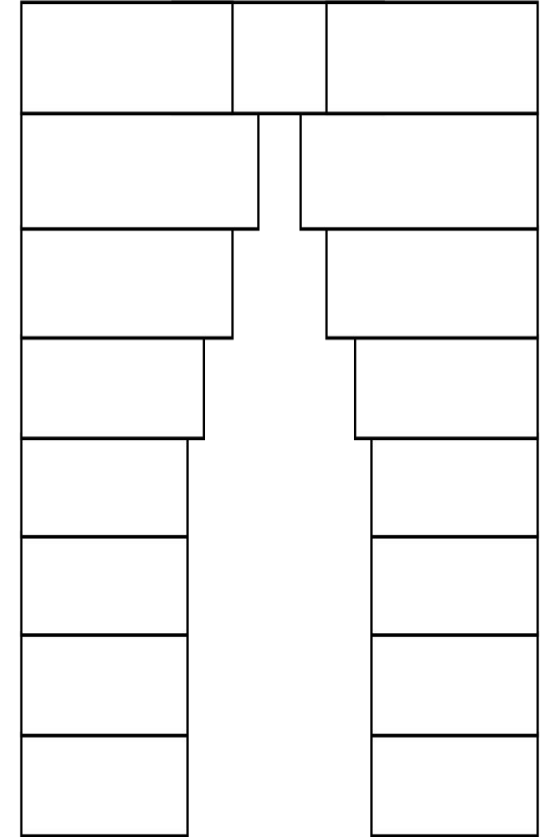
**Muqarnas  
Vault**



**Minarets**

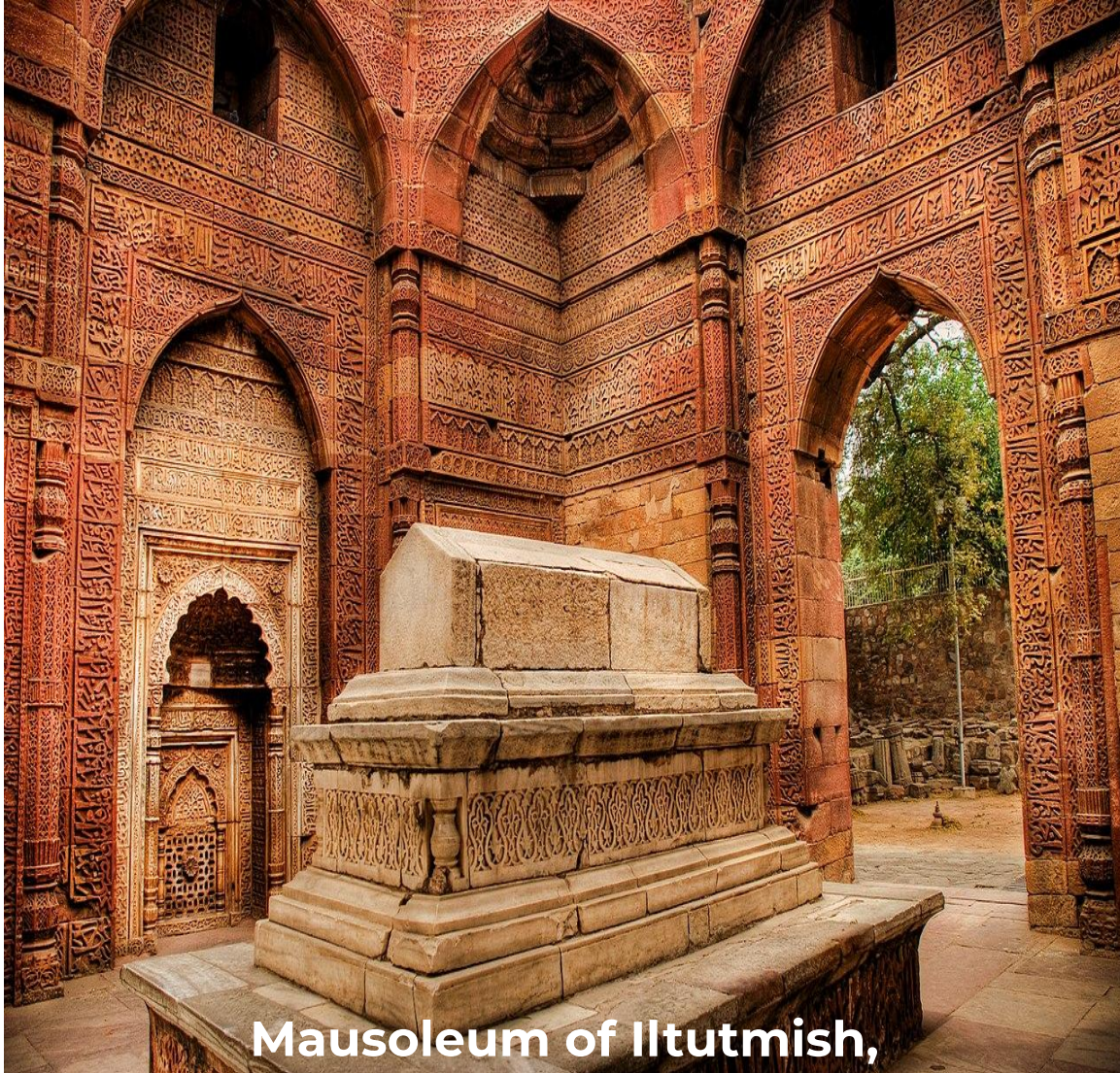
## Was Arches, domes and minarets new to India?

- The shapes and designs forming a part of Islamic architecture were not completely unknown in India before the establishment of Turkish rule because arches were being used in India since the days of Harappan civilization.
- **Corbelled arch** was used in the construction of underground drainage found at Mohenjodaro. Some houses excavated at Kaushambi (Uttar Pradesh) belonging to 1st and 2nd century BC had arches in their windows. **Domes** as such were never used in India but their shape was inspired from the **Anda (hemisphere of stupas)**.
- The minarets used in Islamic architecture were the adoption of Indian victory towers. These shapes and elements were carried by Arabs from India who used to come to India for trade and commerce.
- They became part of pre-Islamic Syrian architecture (Sasanid architecture) of Roman times when the Romans ruled over Syria and other parts of Arab world during the early centuries of Christian era.
- These elements can be seen in the remains of the Roman age monuments in the city of Palmyra in Syria.
- From Arabs, this particular style of architecture based on the use of arches, domes and minarets was adopted by Turks living in central Asia. The Turks brought this style back to India when **Mohammad Ghorī established Turkish rule in 1192 AD.**

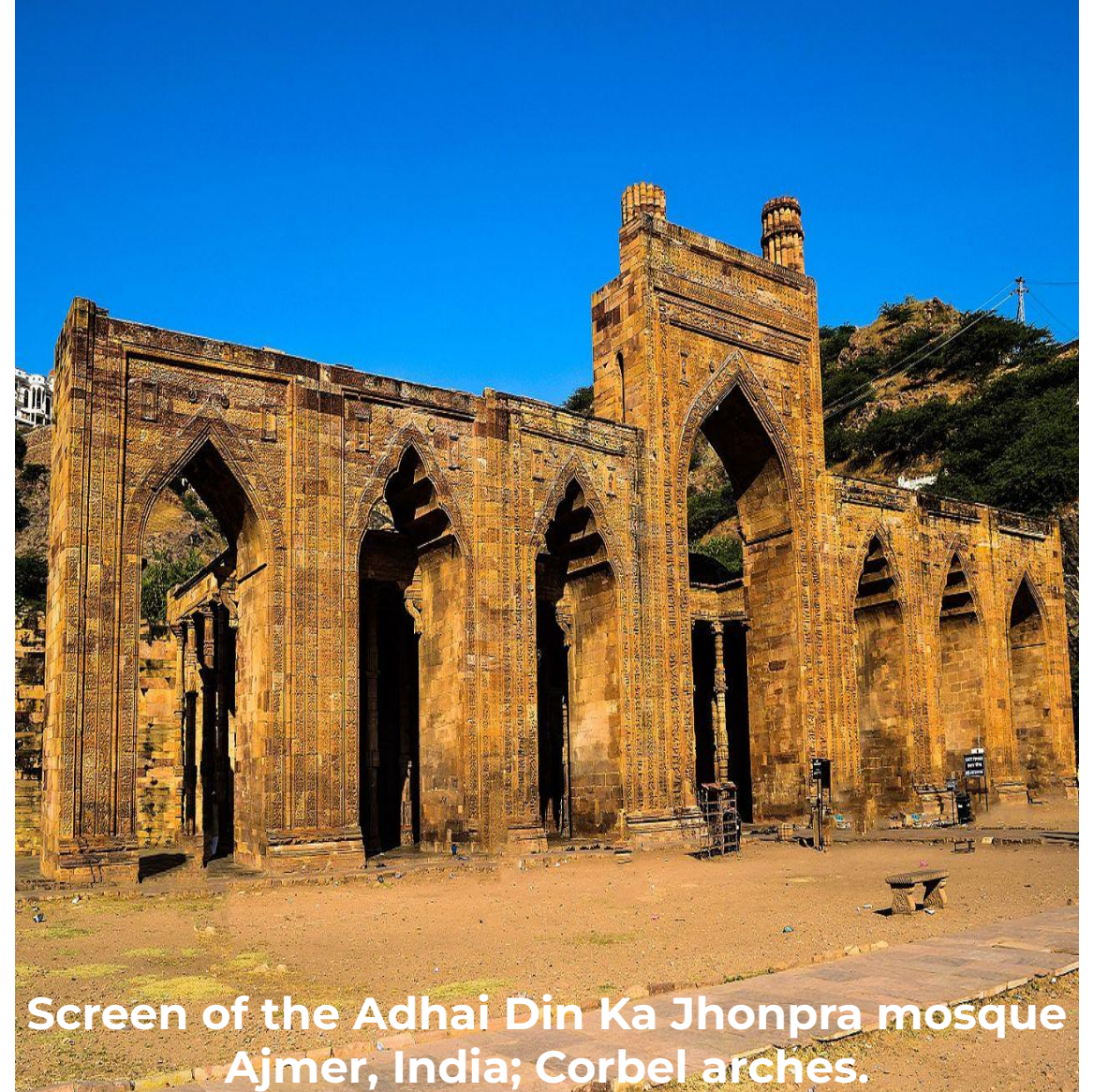


Corbel Arch

## Some Monuments supported by corbel Arch in India



Mausoleum of Iltutmish,



Screen of the Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra mosque  
Ajmer, India; Corbel arches.



# Emergence of Indo-Islamic Architecture

Assimilation was the result of conscious as well as unconscious efforts after the establishment of Turkish rule in India.

## Unconscious Assimilation:

- During the initial phase of Turkish rule, the sultans of Delhi had to employ Indian craftsmen in the construction of Islamic monuments because Turks came to India as military conquerors.
- They did not bring with them Islamic craftsmen from central Asia.
- These Indian craftsmen were habituated to constructing monuments of Indian style.
- Many early Islamic monuments were constructed by converting existing Indian monuments or by using their material.
- Indian temples could be easily converted to mosques by replacing flat roof with dome and by adding arches to doors and windows. In the construction of the **Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque** by **Qutb-ud-din Aibak**, material was procured from existing **27 Jain and Hindu temples**.



**Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque, New Delhi**

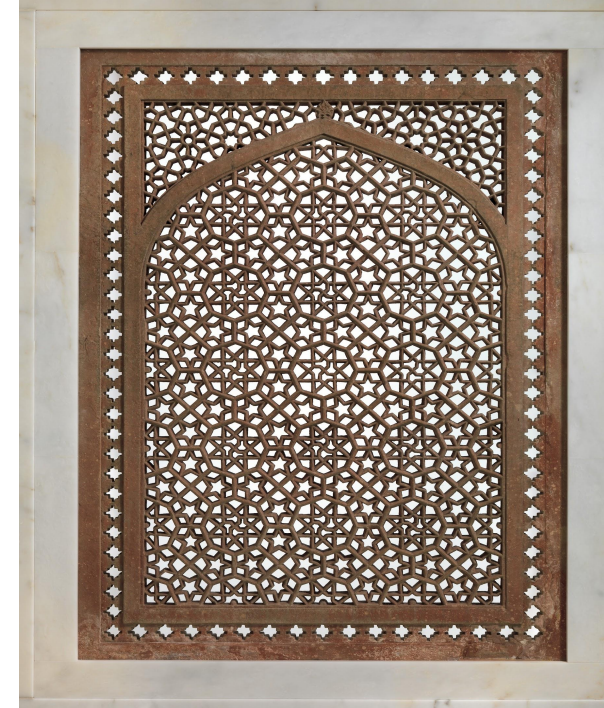
## Conscious Assimilation:

- Many Indian architectural elements were consciously adopted by liberal rulers such as the Mughals. Some of these elements were
  - Chhajja (Projection) : It was a sloping stone overhung at the roof level, used to deflect rain water away from the walls of a building and it was usually supported on heavy carved corbels.
  - Chattra (Canopy)
  - Jali (Screen)
  - Jharokha (Balcony) : It was a projecting balcony. It was supported on corbels with the help of a hood resting on columns.
- Some Indian ornamentation techniques were also incorporated in Islamic monuments consciously because of their secular character such as
  - 1. Geometrical designs
  - 2. Cornices
  - 3. Floral designs



**Chhajja**

overhanging eaves



**Jali**

# Evolution of Indo-Islamic Architecture

## Early Phase:

- Initially, Islamic monuments were constructed by using old material procured from existing Indian monuments but later on Islamic monuments began to be constructed with fresh material. Jamat-i-Khana mosque built by Ala-ud-din Khilji was the first monument with fresh material.
- **Corbelled arch** was used in the construction of early Islamic monuments. But later on true arch/scientific arch was invented.
- Balban's tomb was the first monument in which **true arch** was used.

## Khilji period

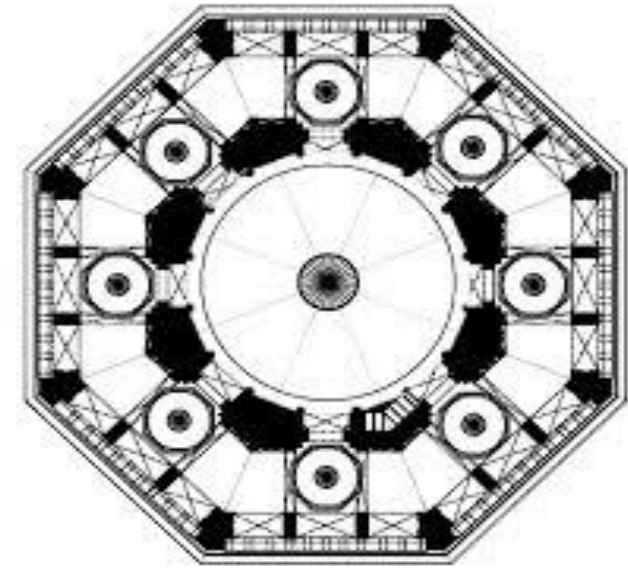
- The technique of laying **bricks as headers and stretchers** in the construction of walls was invented.
- This technique increased the strength and stability of monuments.

## Tughlaq period

- Pentagonal (five sided) and octagonal (eight sided) layouts were used in the construction of buildings.
- The tomb of Sultan **Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq** was the **first pentagonal building**.
- The tomb of **Khan-i-Jahan Telangani** (Wazir of Firoz Shah Tughlaq) was the first octagonal building.



**Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq's Tomb – Delhi**

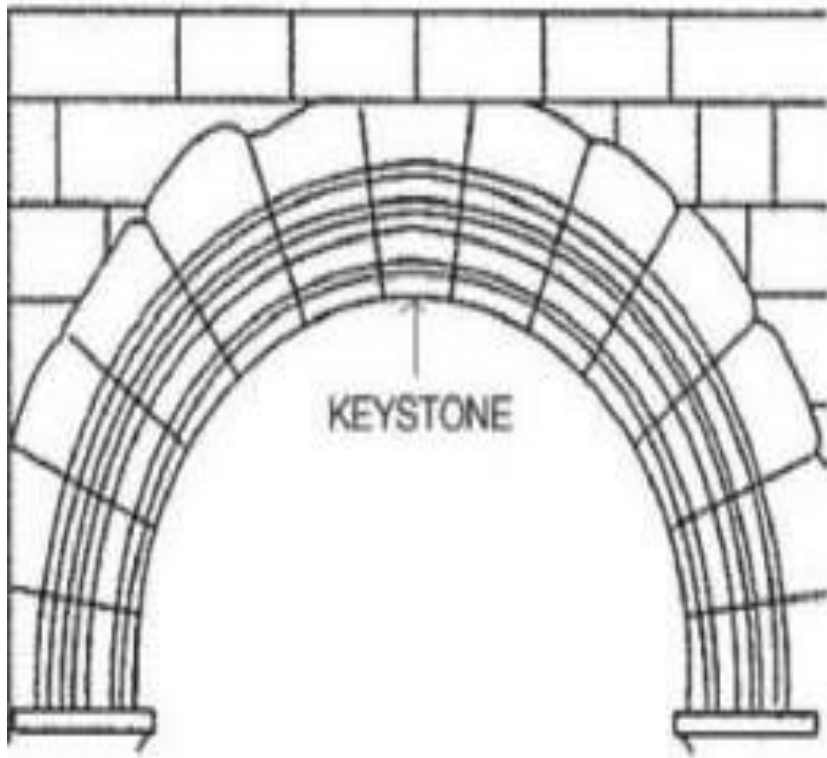


N ← PLAN OF TOMB(N.T.S.)

## **Architecture of Khan-i-Jahan Telangani tomb**



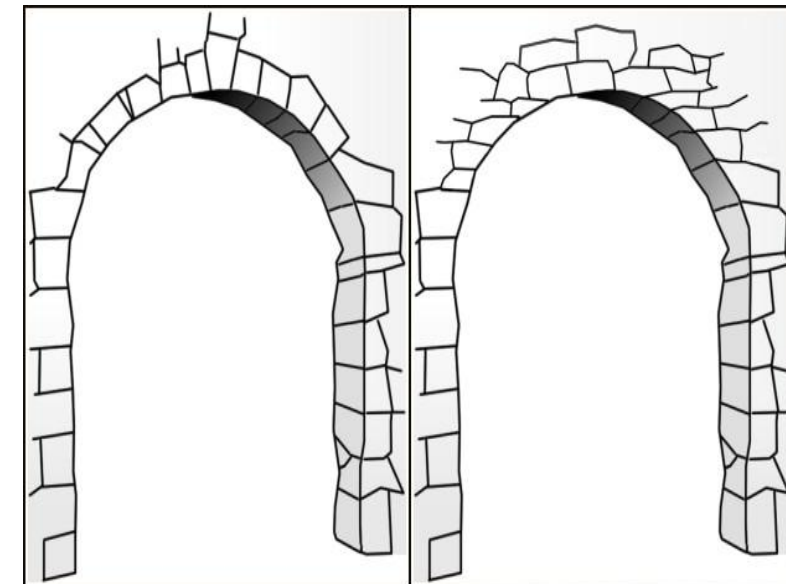
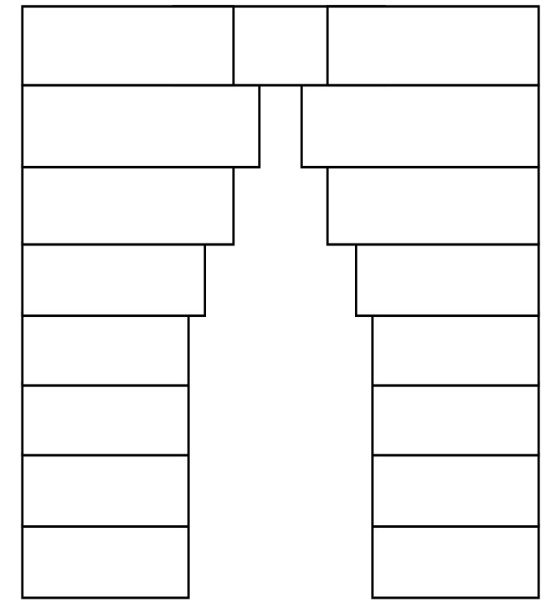
**Isa Khan Tomb, octagonal tomb, New Delhi**



**Fig. 5a**  
 A "true" arch. The "keystone" at the centre of the arch transferred the weight of the superstructure to the base of the arch.



**Fig. 5b**  
 True arch; detail from the Alai Darwaza (early fourteenth century). Quwwat al-Islam mosque, Delhi.



a) principle of corbelled arch design.  
 b) Comparison of a generic "true" stone arch (left) and a corbelled arch (right).

### **From single dome to double dome:**

- **In early phase Single dome** was used in the construction of monuments.
- But during Lodi period, **double dome began** to be constructed. **The first double dome was used in the construction of tomb of Sultan Sikander Lodi located in Delhi.**
- During the Mughal period double dome was a common feature. **The finest double dome** can be seen in **Taj Mahal**. This dome was designed by **Ismail Khan Rumi of Constantinople.**

### ***The benefits of double dome:***

- It enhanced the **monumentality of the building** by making it appear bigger.
- The devices of double dome enable the ceiling inside to be placed lower and in better relation to the interior space it covers.
- It helped in **maintaining temperature stability** inside the building.
- It **improved acoustics** (sound quality) inside the building.

### **The use of white marbles:**

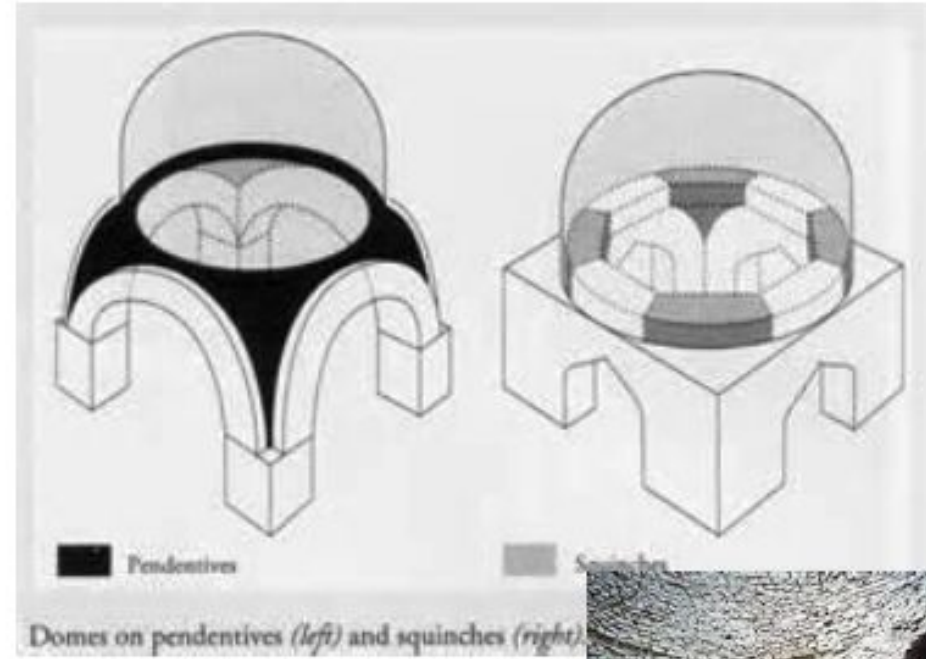
- For the **first time, white marble** was used in small quantity in the construction of **Qutub Minar.**
- **In Alai Darwaza**, the quantity of white marble was far more.
- In **Humayun's Tomb**, white marble was used in large quantity for the first time.
- **Taj Mahal was constructed entirely with white marble.**

# TOMB

Hard structure & Jali work

Prior to the Sayyid and Lodhi dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate, Islamic tombs in the Indian subcontinent were almost always square in plan.

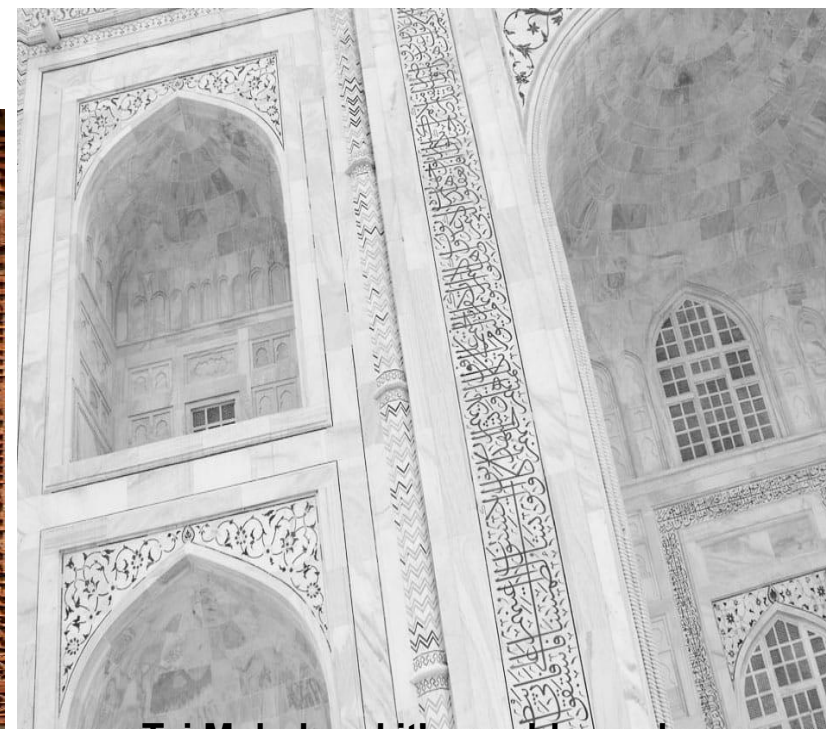
The typical form comprised of a square chamber raised on a plinth, with squinches translating the square to an octagon near roof level.





Marble work at Qutub minar, Delhi

Alai Darwaza and it's marble work



Taj Mahal and it's marble work



The attempts in the direction of Double Dome started with tomb of Taj Khan (1501 ) and the tomb of Sikandar Lodi (1518), both in Delhi.



**Sikander Lodhi**



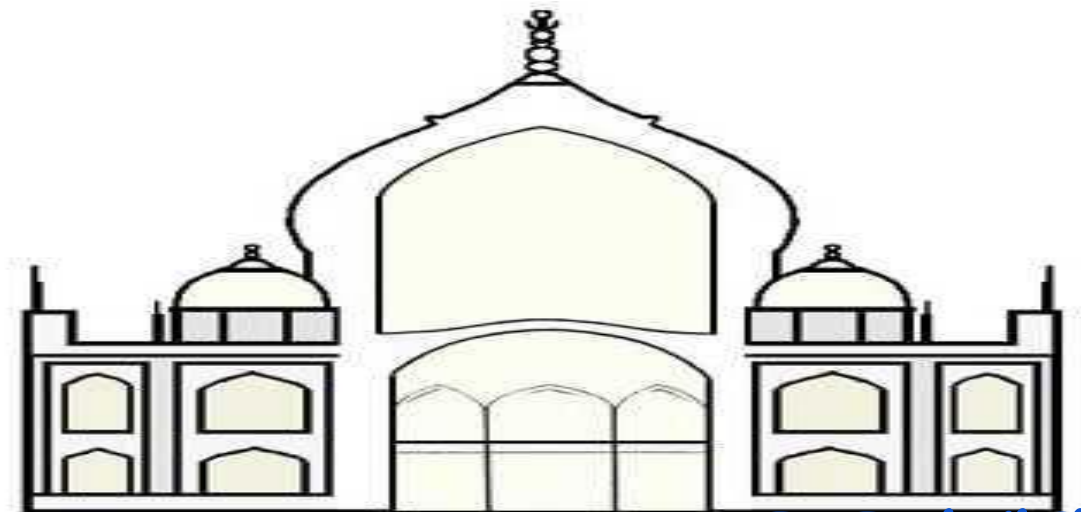
**Tomb of Taj Khan**



Left- Fully mature form of the double dome is seen, for the first time in India in the tomb of Humayun



Right- (above)- Taj Mahal, the finest double dome example  
(down)- sketch of dome of Taj Mahal



## The evolution in terms of ornamentation:

- During the initial phase, **coloured marble stones, kufi and arabesque were used**. Gradually, Indian techniques of ornamentation such as **geometrical designs, floral designs and cornices were adopted**.
- During the reign of **Akbar paintings** were also used.
- During the reign of **Jahangir, Pietra Dura technique** of ornamentation was adopted from Persia. **Pietra Dura means** designs were carved out in marbles and these carvings were filled with semi-precious and precious stones. For the first time **Pietra Dura** was used in the tomb of **Itimad-ud-Daula. Taj Mahal is the finest example of Pietra Dura.**

## The Use of Char Bagh style

- **Babur brought charbagh or chahar bagh style** of architecture to India. In this style
- The monuments were constructed in the **middle of a garden** after dividing the **garden into four equal parts**.
- Flowing water in narrow channels was used for ornamentation.
- **Humayun's Tomb is the finest example of the early stage of charbagh style.**
- **During the reign of Shah Jahan**, charbagh style was modified to some extent. He shifted the monument to one side of the park and constructed the monument on a **raised platform**. It
- **enhanced the beauty** as building appear much higher and the entire park was now in front of it. **Taj Mahal is the finest example of this modified form of charbagh style.**

# TOMB

The tomb architecture is an important feature of the Islamic architecture as the practice of the burial of the dead is adopted. Monumental structures were built over graves of rulers and royalty.

- The general pattern of the tomb architecture consists of a domed chamber (hujra), a cenotaph in its centre with a mihrab on the western wall and the real grave in the underground chamber.
- The idea behind the tomb was eternal paradise as a reward for the true believer on the Day of Judgement.
- This led to the paradisiacal imagery for tomb construction, beginning with the introduction of Quranic verses on the walls, subsequently under the Mughals, the tomb was placed within paradisiacal elements such as a garden or near a body of water or both, as is in the case of the Taj Mahal.
- Surely though, such vast expanses of structured and stylised spaces could not have been intended only to signify peace and happiness in the next world but to also showcase the majesty, grandeur and might of the person buried there.



**Akbar Tomb, Agra**



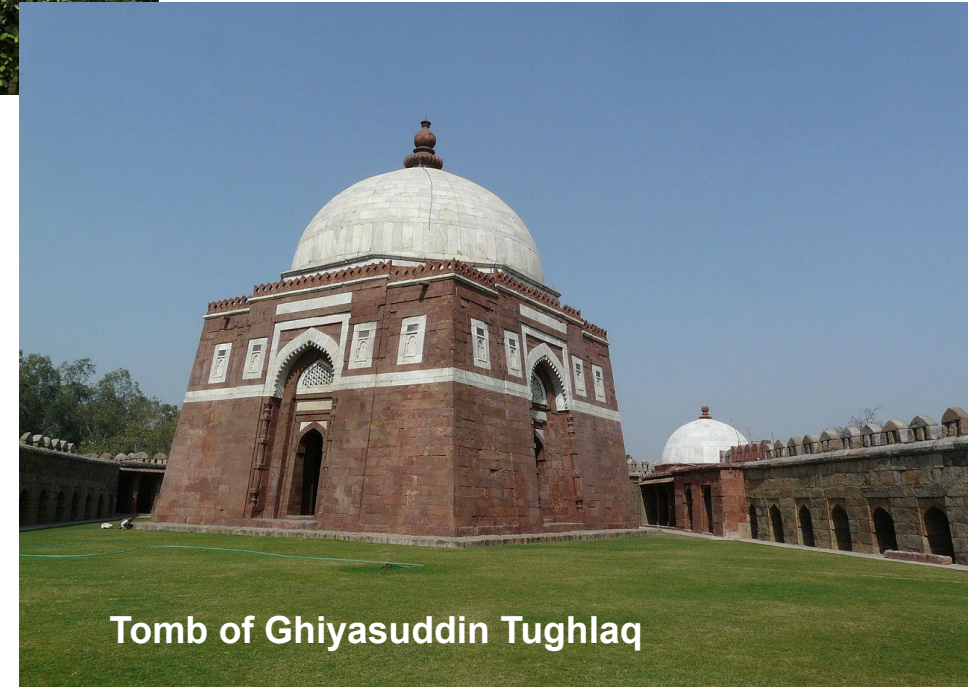
**Jahangir Tomb, Lahore** *Time Travel with Abhishek*

**Sayyids and Lodhis** constructed the tombs in two different forms;

- one pattern was based on **octagonal plan** surrounded by arched walkway with one storey in height and
- the other one was based on **square plan** without walkway with two or three storey in height.



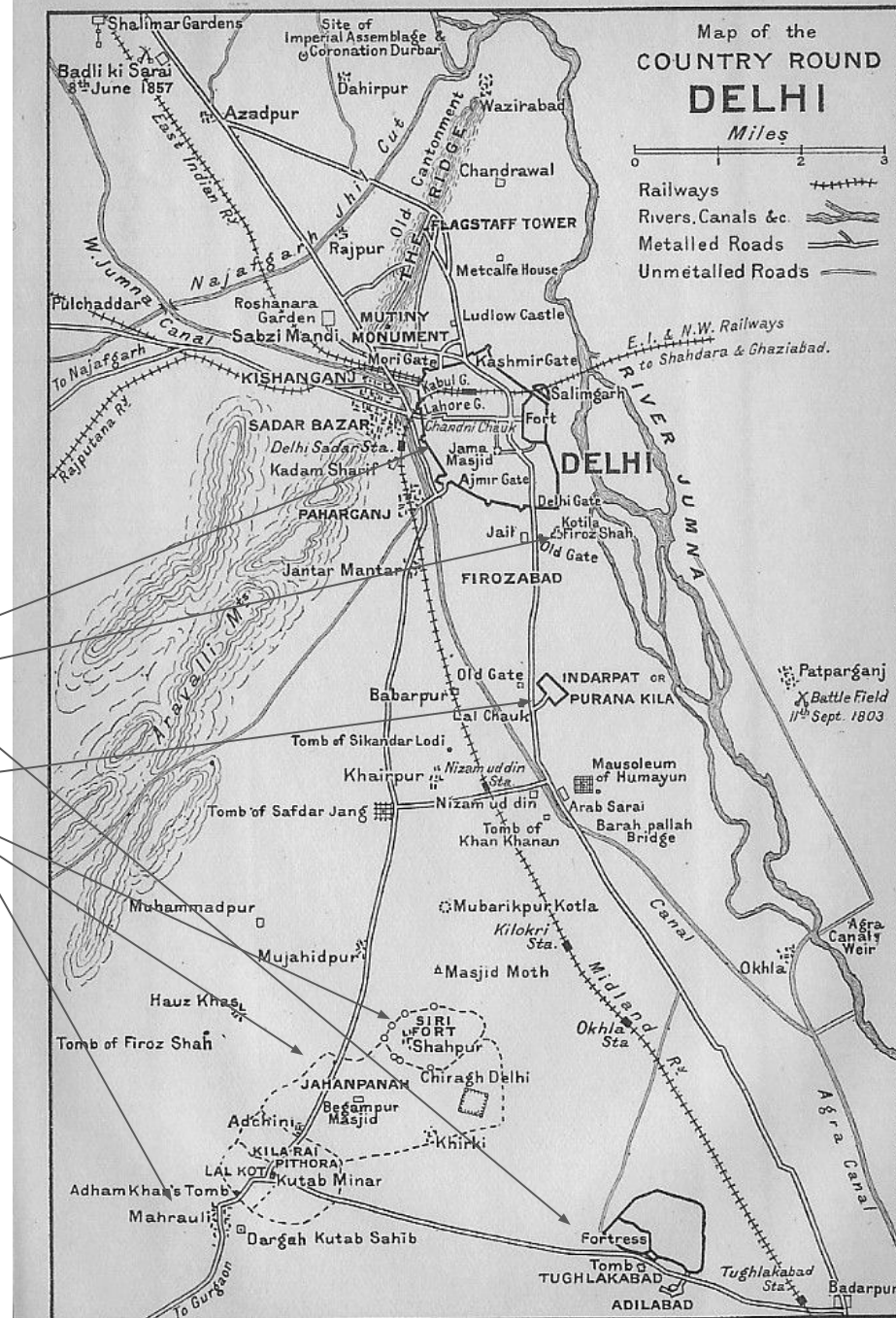
**Tomb of Shah Sayyed**



**Tomb of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq**

# Present Delhi is made of 7 cities

1. Lalkot/Killa Rai Pithora by Rajput Tomar (1060 A.D.)
2. Siri by Alauddin Khilji (1304 A.D.)
3. Tughlaqabad by Giyassuddin Tughlaq (1321 - 1323 A.D.)
4. Jahanpanah by Muhammad Tughlaq (1324 A.D.)
5. Feroz Shah Kotla by Firoz Shah Tughlaq
6. Delhi Shershahi/shergarh by Sher shah Suri (1534 A.D.)
7. Shahjahanabad by Shahjahan



# Art and Architecture

## Delhi Sultanate

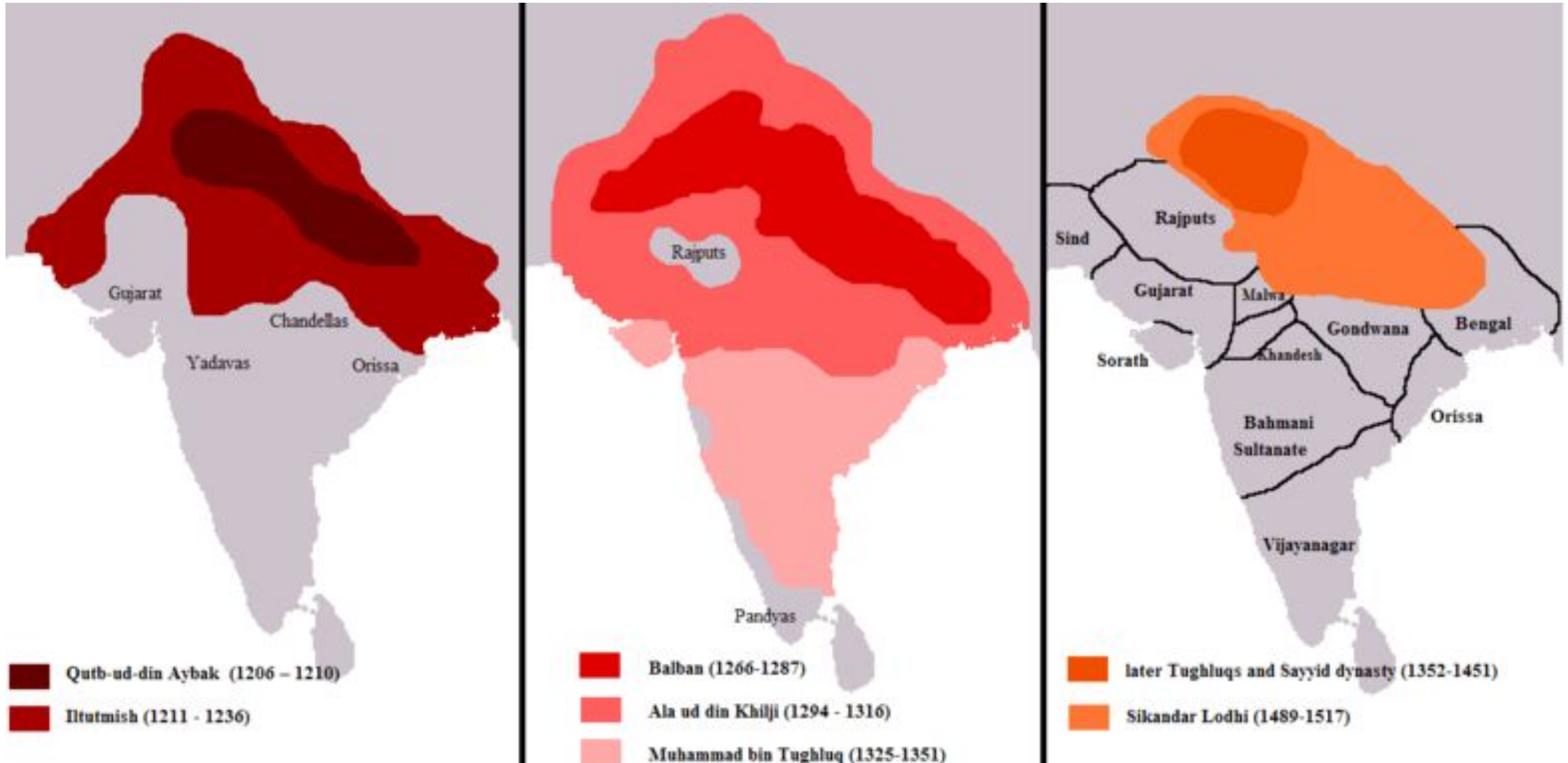
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1440 SAYYIDS  
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1480 LODHI  
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1510  
1520  
1526 Battle of Panipat

# Delhi sultanate





## Significance of architecture in Delhi Sultanate

- **Ruler as a Shadow of God “zilla e ilahi”**
  - Islamic rulers did not recognised as a incarnation of God instead of that they considered as a shadow of God.
    - An inscription in Quwwat al-Islam mosque of Delhi states that God chosed Allauddin as a king because of his qualities similar to Solomon and Moses (the law creators).
- **Considered God as a supreme architect**
  - According to their belief God was the only architect who believes in minute single details and perfect finishing just like God created world.
- **Constructing places of worship**
  - As dynasties comes and go the kings of each dynasty want to emphasize their moral right to be rulers by building sacred places.
  - Constructing sacred places/ worship places by rulers signified their close affiliation to God in the era of rapid political instability..
- **Transforming capital into cultural hub**
  - Rulers gave patronage and assistance to the skillfull architect, manson and engineers to built new design monuments under their reign to become a popular ruler.

# Cultural Development in India during Delhi Sultanate

The establishment of **Delhi Sultanate** by the beginning of the 13th Century may be said to mark a new phase in the cultural development of the country.

The interaction of the **Turks** with the Indians who held strong religious beliefs and who had well developed ideas of art, architecture and literature, resulted in the development of **new enriched culture**.

## Development in Architecture

The muslim rulers brought several new styles of decorating buildings and mosque.

They used scrolls of **flowers and verses of the Quran** which were intertwined in a very artistic manner. The combination of these decorative devices were called **Arabesque**.

They also freely borrowed Hindu motifs such as **bell, swastika, lotus etc** and used them in decoration.

Turks were the one to use **arch and dome** on a wide scale in the construction of their buildings.

***Note:** The arches or domes were neither turkish nor muslim invention. The Arabs borrowed them from the Rome through the Byzantine empire and developed them further.*

The arches and domes helped in constructing many lofty and impressive buildings with a pleasing skyline. The use of arches and domes dispensed the need for a large no. of pillars to support the roof and enabled the construction of large halls with a clear view.

***Note:** The arch and dome were known to the Indians but they were not used on a large scale*

The Turks also added colors to their buildings by using red sandstone. **Yellow sandstone or marble** was used to show off the color of the red sandstone.



Fine arts, primarily architecture, made progress during the period of the Delhi Sultanate. **Islam objects to painting, music and dance.** Therefore, the art of painting could not progress during this period. The architecture of the period of the Sultanate can be divided into three categories :

- **First is the Delhi or the Imperial style of architecture** which grew under the patronage of Sultans of Delhi. It includes all those buildings which were constructed by different Sultans.
- **Second** one is **Provincial style of architecture** which grew under the patronage of provincial ruling dynasties which were mostly Muslims. (Bengal school, Malwa school, Jaunpur school, Bijapur school)
- **Third- Hindu architecture** which mostly developed under Hindu kings of Rajasthan and the Vijayanagara empire.

The distinction between these three styles of architecture is only for the sake of convenience of understanding. Otherwise, the period witnessed the growth of that style of architecture which, as a whole, can be called the **Indo-Islamic architecture or the Indian architecture** influenced by the Islamic art of architecture. This style of architecture was neither purely Islamic nor purely Hindu.

The Turks were influenced by that Iranian style of architecture and when they settled down in India they maintained its characteristics which were borrowed from the Indians to a certain extent

Several factors contributed towards the formation of this Indo-Islamic architecture. The Turk-Afghan rulers desired to give that shape to their buildings which existed in Iran and Central Asia. But their buildings could not be exact copies of those buildings because of several factors.

- **Firstly**, they had to employ Indian craftsmen who had their own ideas about the form and method of construction.
- **Secondly**, during early period of their rule, the Muslims used materials of destroyed Hindu temples, palaces, etc., in the construction of their buildings or simply converted them to suit their purposes.
- **Thirdly**, both the Hindu and the Islamic architecture were inherently decorative though, of course, their form of decoration differed.

Hindu style of architecture largely influenced Islamic style and gave birth to that mixed style which has been called the **Indo-Islamic architecture**.

**For example:** While the Hindus decorated their buildings with images of different gods and goddesses, the Muslims decorated them with parallel, rectangular, square or triangular lines, stones of different colours or teachings of Koran inscribed mostly in Persian script. Thus, architectural style of both were ornamental.

However, historians have differed as to how much the Indo-Islamic architecture owed to the Hindu architecture and how much to the Islamic architecture.



**Koran inscribed on wall of Taj Mahal**

### **Mutual influence to each other styles of architecture:**

Muslim architecture was influenced by Hindu architecture only to some extent at Delhi and its vicinity while in distant provinces Hindu architecture contributed more to the Muslim architecture. **At Jaunpur, Bengal, Gujrat, Kashmir and the Deccan the Hindu architecture played a larger role than the Muslim architecture.**

The **Muslims added characteristics of spaciousness, massiveness and width to the Hindu architecture.** They introduced mehrab or arch, dome and minaret in the indigenous architecture while the design of the Kalash at the top of a Hindu temple was adopted by the Muslims by placing a dome on the top of their buildings.

Besides, the **Hindu-scheme of ornamentation** was applied by the Muslims to decorate their arches or mehrabs. Many times the historic inscriptions and verses of the Quran in decorative and graceful letters were engraved on the gates of the building for the same purpose.

The Muslims adopted the Hindu techniques to make the structures more strong, stable and graceful and also the proportional massing of structures and their different parts. Thus, and in many other ways, the synthesis between the Hindu and the Muslim architecture took place in India.

## Features of Tughlaq architecture

- The Tughlaqs introduced sloping walls known as **Salami**.
- They also introduced the **four-centred arch**. This was used particularly in Firoz Shah Tughlaq's buildings.
- Grey stone and red sandstone were used largely in the construction of buildings during the Tughlaq period.
- **Octagonal tombs** also began to be constructed during the Tughlaq period. The first octagonal tomb was the **tomb of Khan-i-Jahan Telangani**.
- The tomb of Mubarak Sayyid, tomb of Sikandar Lodi, Sher shah's tomb at Sasaram and the tomb of Islam Sur are also octagonal in design.

## Significance of Tughlaq architecture

- Muslim rulers or Sultans referred as the shadow of God not incarnation of God. Constructing the sacred palaces and place of worship provide and portrayed the close relationship of rulers with God.
- In Indo-Islamic culture availability of water within sacred places was highly praised. Due to his majority of Islamic monuments in India have water tanks and reservoir.
- Hauz Khas in Delhi is attributed to Iltutmish.

## Mosque (Masjid in Arabic)

It is place of worship of muslims. Any act of worship that follows the Islamic rules of prayer can be said to create a mosque, whether or not it takes place in a special building. Informal and open-air places of worship are called musalla, while mosques used for prayer on Friday are known as Jami.

### ● Significance

- Building several mosques in sub continent was an act of demonstration of protectors of Islam.
- It weaved a sense of community of believers and consolidating religious sentiments.
- It also played an important role in reinforce the idea of oneness because muslims and Islam followers came from varied regions.

Congregational is a mosque for hosting the Friday noon prayers known as jumu'ah. Members of congregation opt most respected male as that imam for prayers. On friday along with namaz it delivers serman khutba.

**During offering prayer (namaz) muslims stand facing Mecca (holy city of Islam) in India it is to the west is called Qibla.**

1201	1221	1241 Behram Shah	1261	1281
1202	1222	1242	1262	1282
1203	1223	1243	1263	1283
1204	1224	1244 Masud Shah	1264	1284
1205	1225	1245	1265	1285
1206	1226	1246	1266	1286
1207	1227	1247	1267	1287
1208 Qutub din Aibak	1228	1248	1268 B	1288
1209	1229	1249	1269 A	1289 Kaiqubad
1210	1230	1250	1270 L	1290
1211	1231	1251 Nasiruddin Shah	1271 B	1291
1212	1232	1252	1272 A	1292 Khaljis
1213	1233	1253	1273 N	1293
1214 Iltutmish	1234	1254 (Balban)	1274	1294
1215	1235	1255	1275	1295
1216	1236	1256	1276	1296
1217	1237	1257	1277	1297
1218	1238 Razia	1258	1278	1298
1219	1239	1259	1279	1299
1220	1240	1260	1280	1300

# Imperial Style architecture under Mamluks/Delhi Sultanate

## Slave Dynasty (1206-1290 AD)

- It converted existing building including temples into Mosques by using old building materials and hiring local artists and masons.
- Mameluk style architecture

## Qutb-ud-din Aibak (1206-1210)

### Qutb-ul-Islam Mosque

- He constructed the **Qutb-ul-Islam** mosque at Delhi in 1195 AD and another mosque at Ajmer called the **Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra** in 1199 AD.
- Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque erected with the carved columns and architectural members of 27 Hindu and Jain temples demolished by Aibak (inscribed on eastern entrance).
- This mosque was enlarged later by Iltutmish and Ala-ud-din Khilji. Iltutmish beautified it by adding a screen.
- The planning of Qutb Minar was purely Islamic as it was originally intended to serve as a place for the muazzin to call Muslims to prayer though, afterwards, it became famous as a tower of victory. Iltutmish constructed its four storeys and it rose to a height of 225 feet. Later Allauddin enlarged it.
- It was congregational mosque of the first city built by Sultanate mentioned as Delh-I kunha.



Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque started in 1193 CE by Qutb-ud-din-Aibak to mark his victory over Rajput



Intricate stone carvings on the cloister columns at Mosque, resembles Jain Temple Pillars





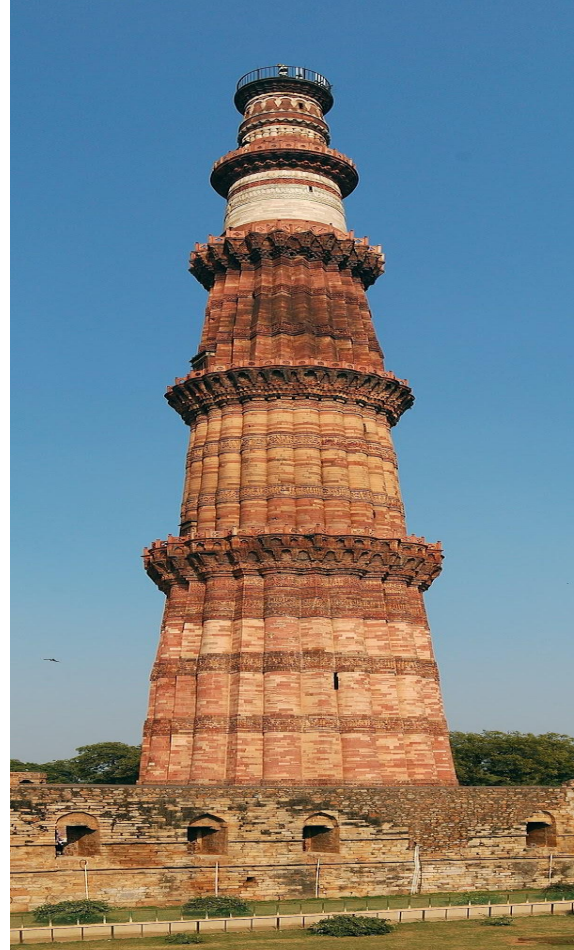
Screen of Adhai Din Mosque



Arcade ceiling of mosque

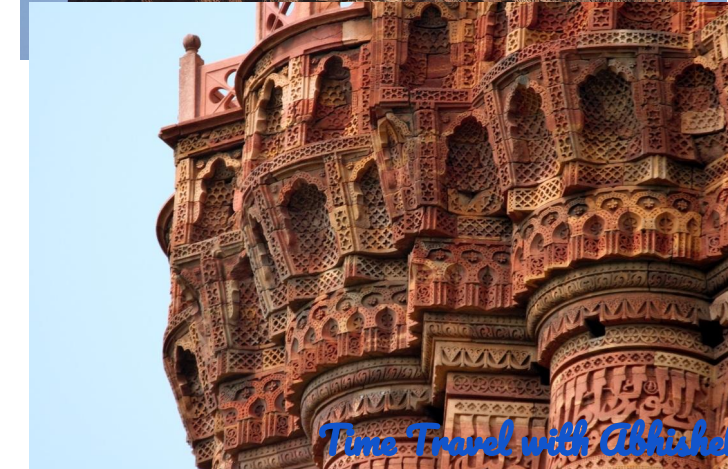
## Qutub Minar

- The construction of Qutub Minar was originally planned by Aibak but it was completed by Iltutmish.
- Iltutmish gave it the name Qutub Minar in memory of the Sufi saint Qutb-ud-din Bakhtiyar Kaki.
- Originally, it had four stories with 225 feet high.
- During the reign of Firoz Shah Tughlaq it was struck by lightning and its fourth storey was damaged. The fourth storey was replaced by two smaller stories as a result of which its height increased to 234 feet.
- It has two types of inscription under its balcony. These inscriptions are in Arabic and Nagari.



### Qutub Minar

- Each storey has a different pattern in plan.
  - First storey- Alternate wedge shaped and round projections
  - Second storey- Circular projections
  - Third storey- Star shaped
  - Fourth storey- Round
- Each storey has a balcony around it.
  - The balustrade around the balcony originally showed merlons called kanjuras.





Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque and Qutub Minar

# Iltutmish

Iltutmish built the city's fort (Kotla) and the Jama Masjid Shamsi (great Friday Mosque) of the city, which remained the biggest and most famous Mosque in Medieval India until the expansion of Delhi's Jama Masjid.

- He built his tomb near Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque.
  - **Antkaran ka Darwaja (at Nagaur)**
  - **Sultan Ghari near Qutub Minar in 1231-32**
    - It is the mausoleum of his son Nasir-ud-din Mahmud.
    - It stands in the middle of a square fortress-like enclosure with round towers/minarets at the four corners.
- He also commenced the structure of **Hamid ud-din's Khanaqa**, and built the **Gandhak-ki-Baoli**, a stepwell for the Sufi saint, Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki, who moved to Delhi during his reign.
- Near the Gandhaki Baoli, Shams ud-din also built the **Hauz-i-Shamsi**, a water tank (a popular means for the welfare of pilgrims)
- He built colleges
  - **Nasriya Madrasa**
  - **Musiya Madrasa**



**Jama Masjid Shamsi**



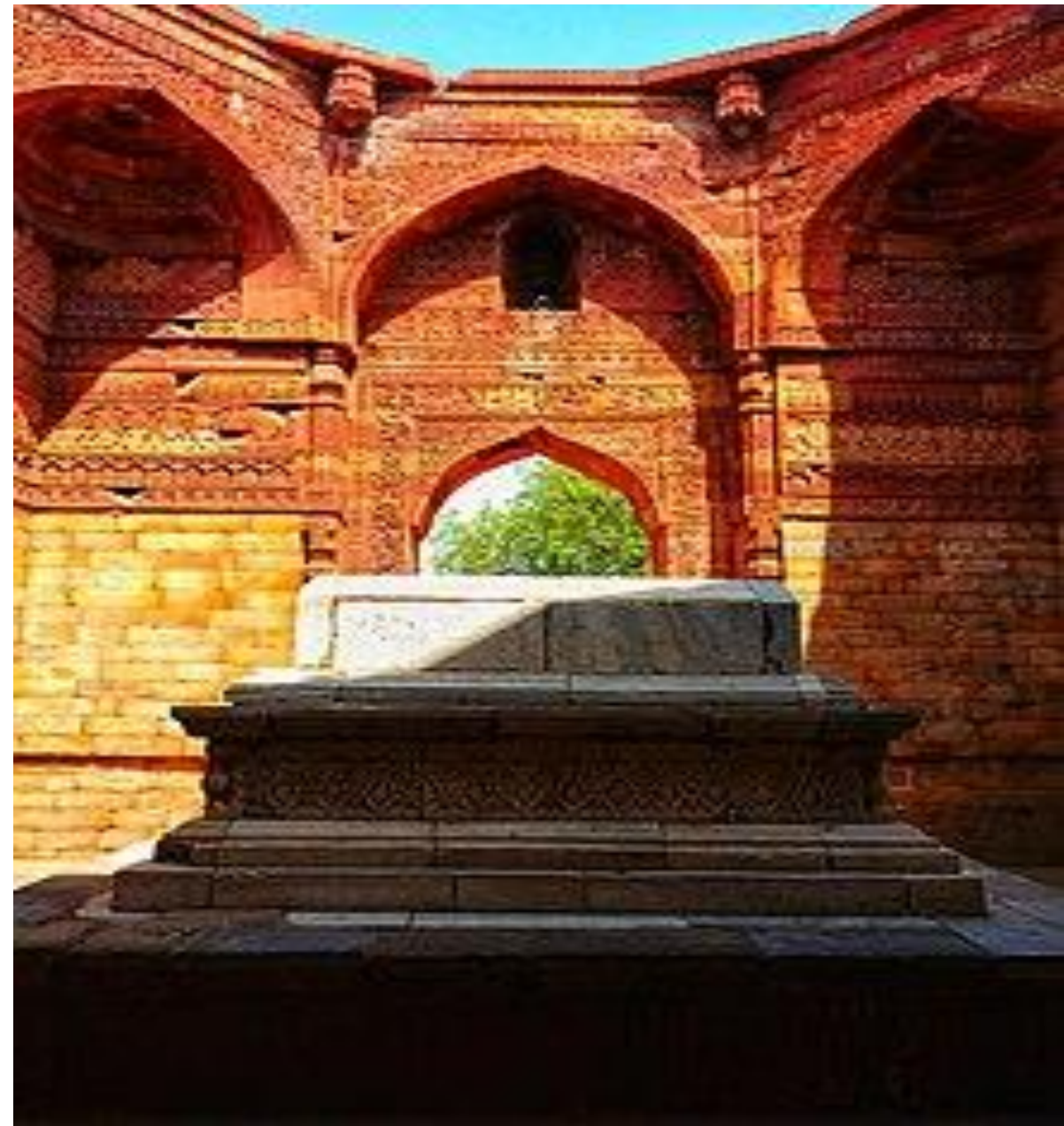
**Sultan Ghari near Qutub Minar**



**Gandhak ki Baoli**  
*Time Travel with Abhishek*



**Hauz e Shamshi**



**Illtumish Tomb in Qutub Minar Complex**

○

### **Ghiyasuddin Balban**

- The true arch or scientific arch was used for the first time in **Balban's tomb**.
- He constructed his tomb at Delhi.
- The reign of Sultan Balban also witnessed beginning of the construction of **Sarais**. The first Sarai was built in 1266. The largest number of Sarais were built during the Tughlaq period.
  - *Sarais were spaces where travellers could stay for a considerable period of time. If they were merchants, they could also store their goods in these places, with special arrangements made for security*

### **Water Tanks**

A number of water tanks called Hauz were built such as Hauz Khas in Delhi. Extensive repairs were also made to many tanks. Of them the most important were

- Hauz-i-Shamshi or tank of Sultan Iltutmish
- Hauz-i-Khudavand Khwaja
- Hauz-i-Muazzam of Mubarak Khan
- Hauz-i-Alai or tank of Alauddin

### **Mihrab**

**Mihrab** is a niche in the wall of a mosque that indicates the qibla, the direction of the Kaaba in Mecca towards which Muslims should face when praying. The wall in which a mihrab appears is thus the "qibla wall".

1241 Behram Shah	1261	1281	1301	1321
1242	1262	1282	1302	1322
1243	1263	1283	1303	1323
1244 Masud Shah	1264	1284	1304	1324
1245	1265	1285	1305	1325
1246	1266	1286	1306 Alluddin Khalji	1326
1247	1267	1287	1307	1327
1248	1268 B	1288	1308	1328
1249	1269 A	1289 Kaiqubad	1309	1329 TUGHLUQS
1250	1270 L	1290	1310	1330
1251 Nasiruddin Shah	1271 B	1291	1311	1331
1252	1272 A	1292	1312	1332
1253	1273 N	1293 Jalaluddin	1313	1333
1254 (Balban)	1274	1294 Khalji	1314	1334
1255	1275	1295	1315	1335
1256	1276	1296	1316	1336
1257	1277	1297	1317 Qutubududin	1337
1258	1278	1298	1318 Mubarak	1338
1259	1279	1299	1319	1339
1260	1280	1300	1320 Nasirruddin khusrau	1340

## Imperial Style architecture under Khiljis Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320)

- In the period of Khilji Dynasty buildings were constructed with a perfectly Islamic viewpoint and have been regarded as some best examples of Islamic art in India.
- Seljuk style of architecture.
- Arcuate style design with use of mortar cement.
- He founded the **city of Siri**, built a palace of thousands of pillars within it.
- **Jamait Khan** mosque at the shrine of Nizam-ud-din Auliya and the famous Alai Darwaza at the Qutub Minar.
- Ala ud-Din was an ambitious builder and built **Alai-Darwaza** in Qutub complex which is one of the most treasured gems of Islamic architecture. The building was built with red- stone, while its surface was made of white marble. It contained calligraphic inscriptions and decorative patterns.
- Alauddin also built **Alai Minar** which was remained incomplete.
- Ala-ud-Din built a **Hauz-i-Khas** or Hauz i-ilahi, a tank covering an area of nearly 70 acres. It had stone and masonry walls around it and provided water to the city during the year.
  - Red sandstone used in all structures
  - **Siri fort** by Alauddin was destroyed by Sher Shah in 1545





**Hauz-i-ilahi**

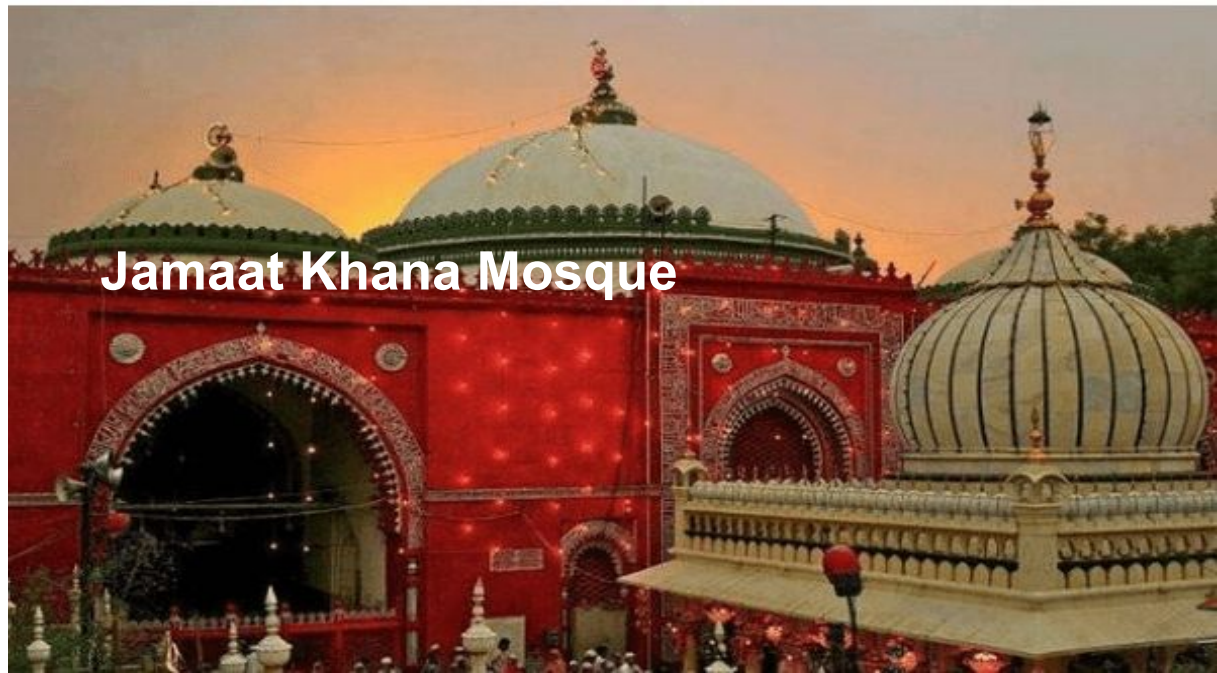


**Alai Darwaza**

- It's a entrance door to Qutub Complex.
- First time dome built on correct measurements.
- It is considered as first building embodied with Islamic principles of construction and decoration.



**Ruin of Siri Fort**



**Jamaat Khana Mosque**



**Alai Minar**

- It was planned twice the height of Qutub Minar



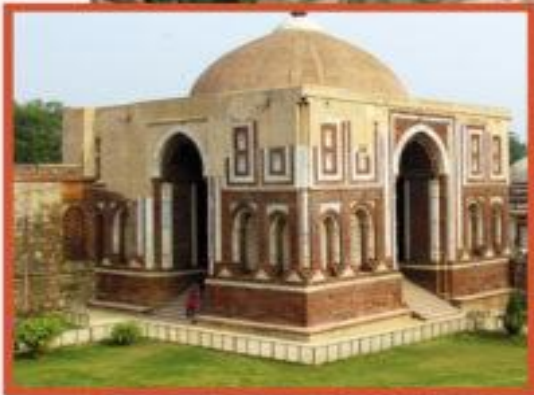
Qutb Minar  
begun c. 1192-3 C.E.



iron pillar  
c. fourth or fifth  
century C.E.



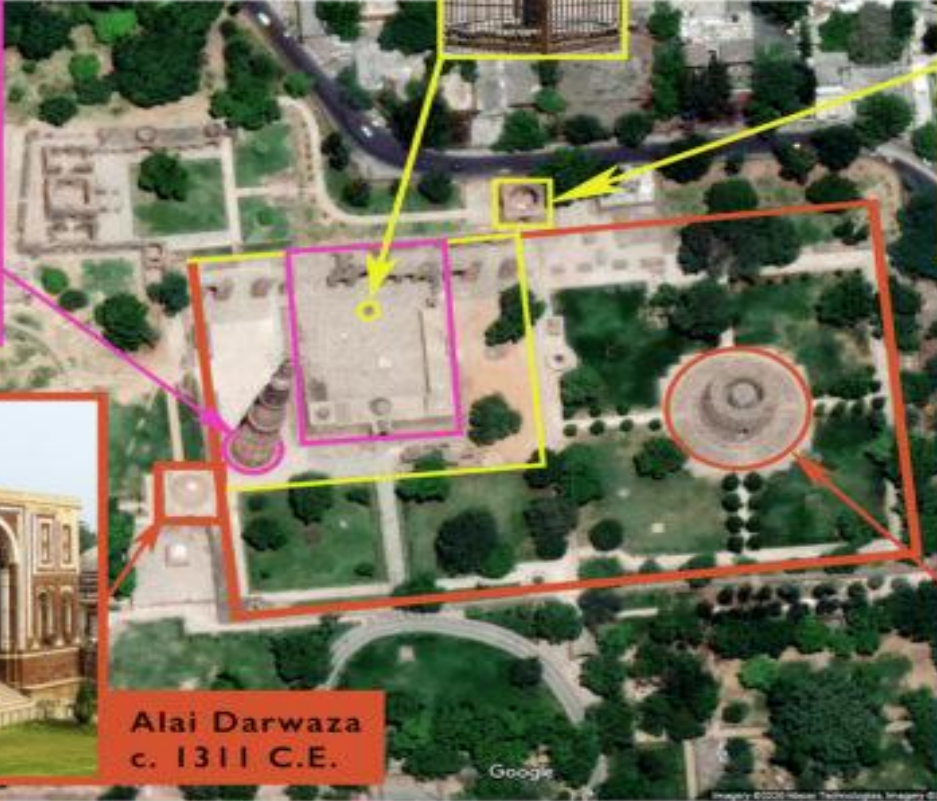
tomb of  
Iltutmish  
c. 1235 C.E.



Alai Darwaza  
c. 1311 C.E.



Alai Minar  
c. 1311 C.E.



Qutb al-Din Aibak  
1192 - 1206 C.E.

Iltutmish  
1211 - 1236 C.E.

Ala al-Din Khalji  
1296 - 1316 C.E.

# Monuments in Qutub complex

	1321	1341	1361	1381	1401
	1322	1342	1362	1382	1402
	1323 Ghiyassuddin	1343	1363	1383	1403
	1324 Tughluq	1344	1364	1384	1404
	1325	1345 Mohammad bin	1365	1385	1405
	1326	1346 Tughluq	1366	1386	1406 Nasiruddin
	1327	1347	1367	1387	1407 mohammad
	1328	1348	1368	1388	1408 Tughluq
	1329	1349	1369	1389 Ghiyassuddin II	1409
	1330	1350	1370	1390 Abu Bakr	1410
	1331	1351	1371	1391	1411
	1332	1352	1372	1392 Muhammad bin	1412
	1333	1353	1373	1393 Firuz	1413
	1334	1354	1374	1394	1414
	1335	1355	1375	1395	1415
	1336	1356	1376	1396	1416
	1337	1357 Firuz Shah	1377	1397	1417
	1338	1358 Tughluq	1378	1398 <i>Timur invaded</i>	1418
	1339	1359	1379	1399	1419
husrau	1340	1360	1380	1400	1420

# Imperial Style architecture under Tughlaqs

Tughluq Sultans did not construct beautiful buildings. Probably, the primary cause of it was their economic difficulties. The change was partly due to the urgent need of economy and partly due to the attitude of Tughlaq sultans. Besides, they were puritanical in their taste and therefore, avoided ornamentation in their buildings.

- **Ghiyas-ud- din** constructed the new city of Tughluqabad east of the Qutb area, his own tomb and a palace.
- **Muhammad Tughluq** constructed the new city of Jahanpanah near the city of old Delhi, the fort of Adilabad and some other buildings at Daultabad, Begumpuri Mosque, tomb of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq. But, all his buildings have been destroyed.
- **Nasir-ud-din Muhammad Tughlaq Shah** built a beautiful building known as **Lal-Gumbad** at the grave of Kabir-ud-din Auliya.

## Characteristics of Tughlaq Architecture

- During Ghiyasuddin, the building started to be built upon a **high platform** to have a good **skyline**.
- As it was a crisis period so not much focus on architecture but on strength
- The most striking feature of the **Tughlaq Architecture** was the **Sloping walls** called **Batter**. Its purpose was to give strength and solidarity to the building which combined the techniques of lintel and arch (Batter = lintel+arch).
  - This batter feature was not found in Feroz Shah Tughlaq.
- Another important feature of the Tughlaq architecture was the deliberate attempt to combine the principles of **arch, linten and beam** in their buildings. Ex- **Hauz Khas**.
- It has to be noted that Tughlaqs did not generally use the costly **red sandstone** in their buildings but the cheaper and more easily available **greystone**.
- Since it is not easy to do **carving** on greystone, the buildings of Tughlaqs has **minimum decoration**.

- **Feroz Shah Tughlaq built the city Ferozabad.**
- **Redevelopment of Hauz Khas**
- **Timurs court poet mentioned about Ferozabad, it's wooden architecture carvings.**
- **Feroz Shah Tughlaq brought Ashokan pillar from Topara to Delhi.**



**Hauz Khas Architecture**



Inside the mausoleum are three graves. The central one belongs to Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, and the other two are believed to be those of his wife and his son and successor, Muhammad.



**Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq Tomb**

**Tughlaqabad Fort, Delhi**

According to the Muslim Moroccan scholar Ibn Batuta, his palace was built of gold like shiny bricks.



**Adilabad Fortress**



**Ruin of city Jahan Panah**



**Towering 'pishtaq' of the Begampur Masjid**



**Fig. 3**

*Begumpuri mosque, built in the reign of Muhammad Tughluq, was the main mosque of Jahanpanah, the "Sanctuary of the World", his new capital in Delhi. See Map 1.*

together. Members of the congregation choose the most respected, learned male as their leader (*imam*) for the rituals of prayer. He also delivers the sermon (*khutba*) during the Friday prayer.

During prayer, Muslims stand facing Mecca. In India this is to the west. This is called the *qibla*.

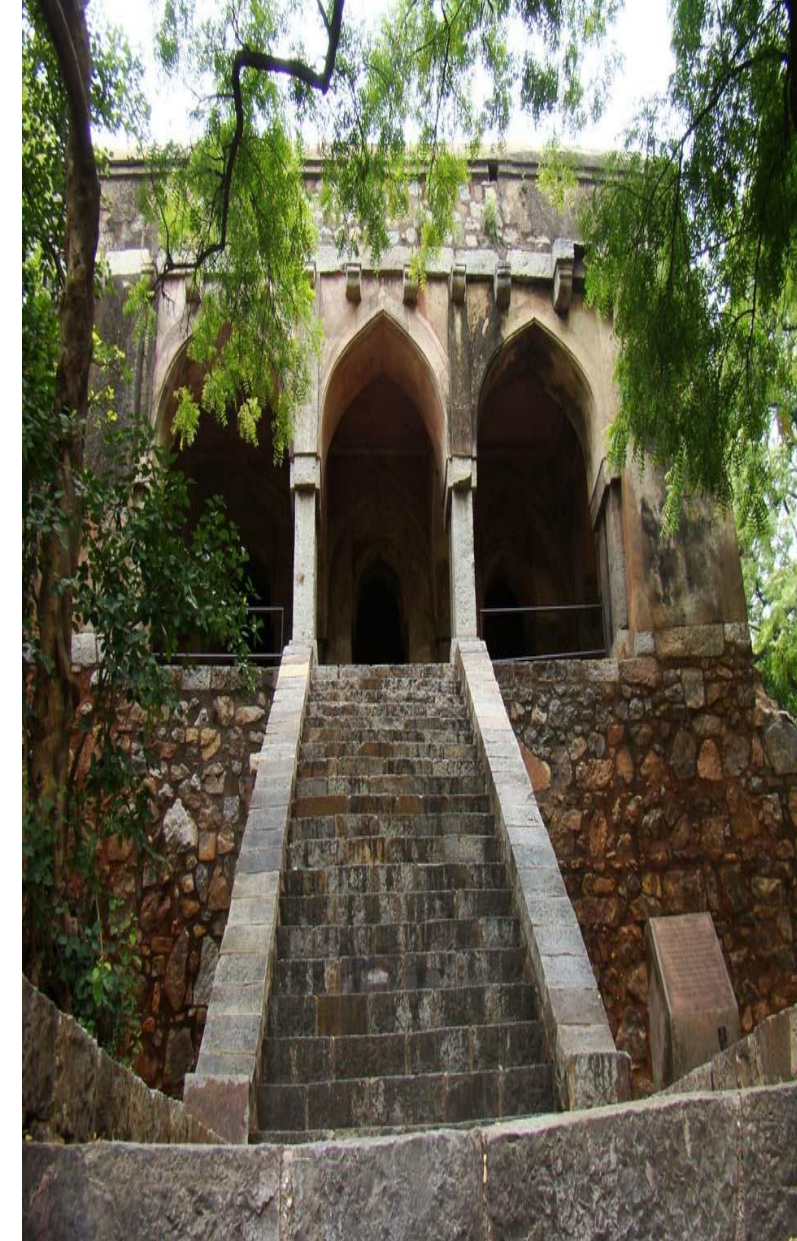


**Begumpuri Mosque**

# Some prominent rulers of Tughlaq Dynasty

## Firoz Shah Tughlaq

- **Many Cities and Canals**
  - **Firoz Shah Tughlaq** built **Kushk-i-Shikar and Kotla Firoz Shah**.
  - He laid the foundation of several cities like **Firozabad, Fatehabad, Hisar-Firoza, Jaunpur and Firozpur**.
  - With a view to encouraging irrigation, Firoz Shah Tughlaq paid a lot of attention to irrigation works.
  - The first and the most important and the longest canal were ones which carried the waters of the river Jamuna to the city of Hisar. It was 150 miles long.
  - The second canal was drawn from river Sutlej to Ghaghra. It was about 100 miles long.
  - The third canal was from Mandvi and Sirmur hills to Hansi.
  - The fourth canal ran from Ghaghra to the newly established town of Firozabad.



*Time Travel with Abhishek*

**Kushk-i-Shikar**

# Feroz Shah Kotla

## Feroz Shah Kotla- A Pyramidal structure showcasing an Ashokan pillar

- The Feroz Shah Kotla or Kotla was a fortress built by Sultan Feroz Shah Tughlaq.
- A pristine polished sandstone Topra Ashokan pillar from the 3rd century BC rises from the palace.
- Other than the Ashokan Pillar, the Fort complex also houses the Jami Masjid (Mosque), a Baoli and a large garden complex.



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**710 Mohd Bin Qasim**

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**1001**  
**1020 Ghazni**  
**1025**  
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**1050 Al Biruni**  
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1480 LODHI  
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1500

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1520  
**1526 Battle of Panipat**

# Sayyid Dynasty

Khizr Khan (1414–1421)  
Mubarak Shah (1421–1434)  
Muhammad Shah (1434–1445)  
Ala ud din shah (1445-1451)

700

710 Mohd Bin Qasim

910

1110

1310 KHALJI

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1526 Battle of Panipat

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1480 LODHI

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1490

1300 Abhishek Srivastava

880

1080

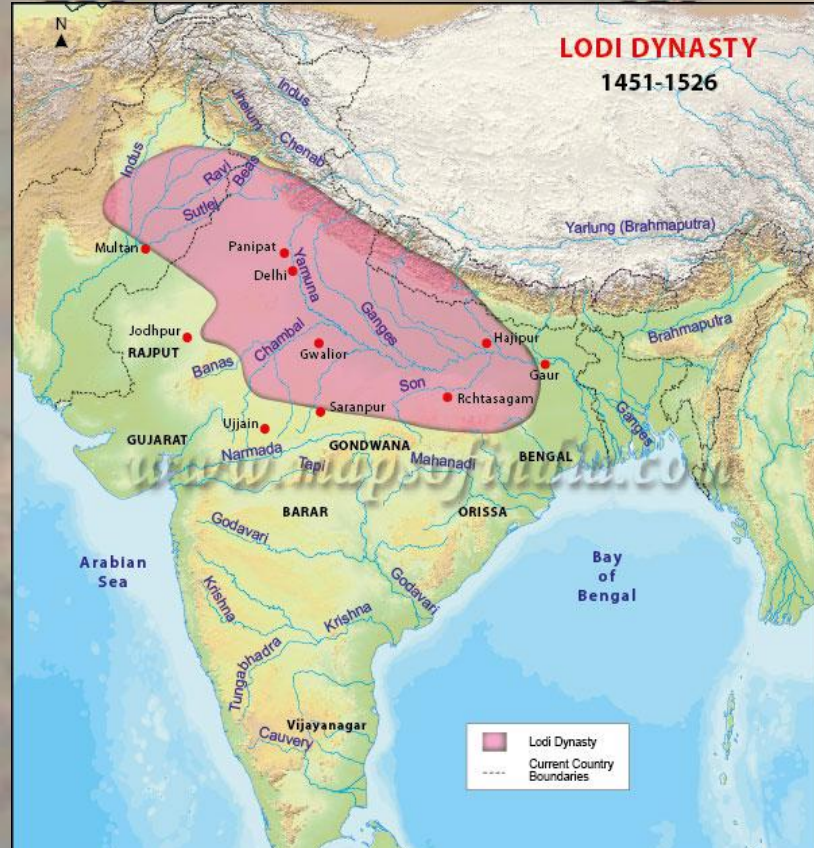
890

1090

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LODI DYNASTY  
1451-1526

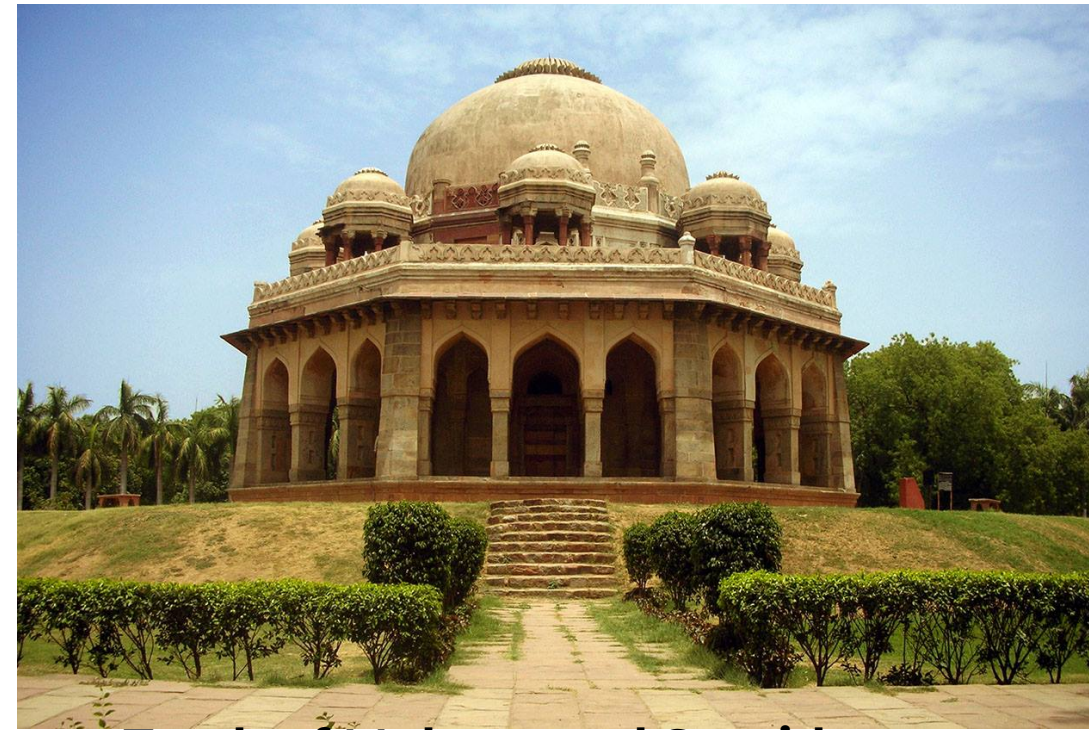


# Lodhi Dynasty

Bahlul Lodi  
Sikandar Lodi  
Ibrahim Lodi

## Sayyids & Lodhi Dynasty

- Unstable kingdom & scarcity of money so mainly tombs were made in this period
- Sikandar Lodhi established the city of Agra
- **Concept of double dome was introduced by Lodhis**
- The three royal tombs of **Mubarak Sayyid, Muhammed Sayyid** and **Sikandar Lodi** reflect the prototype of architecture during Sayyid and Lodhi dynasty.
- Tomb located in gardens consisting of double domes (hollow dome inside the top dome).
- The layout of the dome is octagonal.
- The city of **Agra laid** by Sikander Lodi.
- It is a good example of a combination of the Hindu and Islamic styles of architecture.
- They adopted arch and dome along with slab and beam technique for building structure.
- The Hindu features include eight chhatris, each of them capped by a lotus finial with a decorative band around the base; corner ornamental pinnacles (guldastas) and chhajja

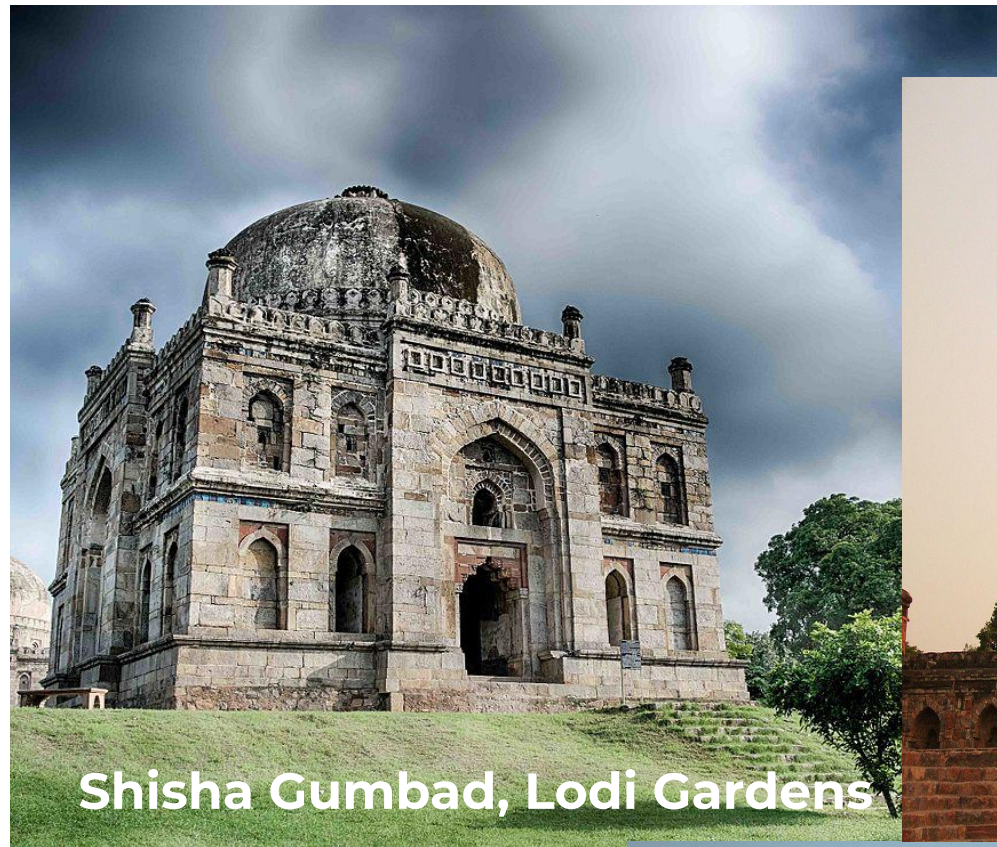


**Tomb of Muhammad Sayyid**

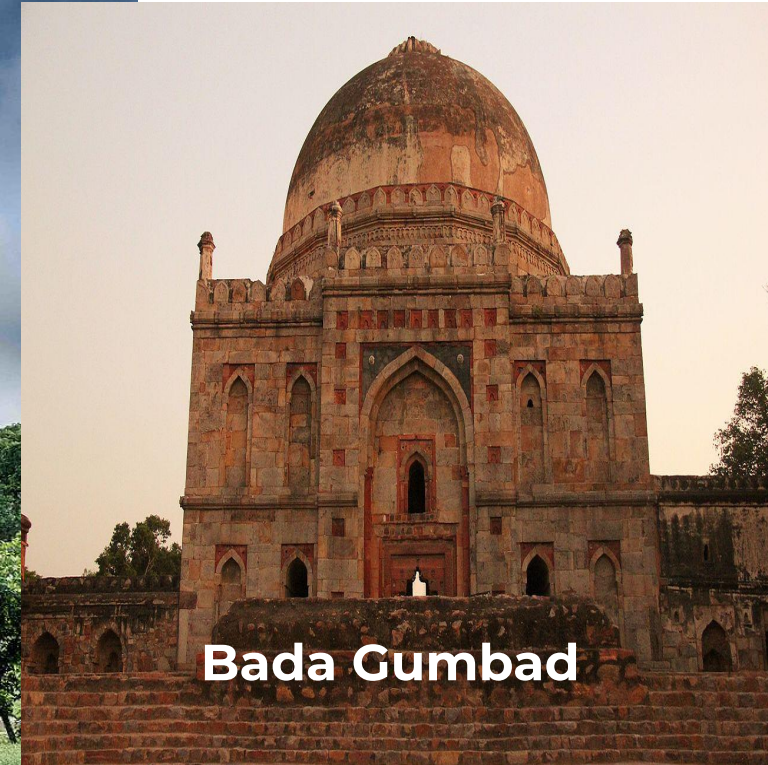


**Tomb of Mubarak Sayyid**

- After Tughlaqs, the **Lodis** continued their legacy very well. They placed their buildings (especially tombs) on high platforms giving it a feeling of size as well as better skyline.
- They placed some of their tombs were placed in the midst of Garden.  
Ex- **Lodi Garden** in Delhi.
- Later on many of these features were adopted by Mughals, the culmination of which can be found in **Taj mahal**.



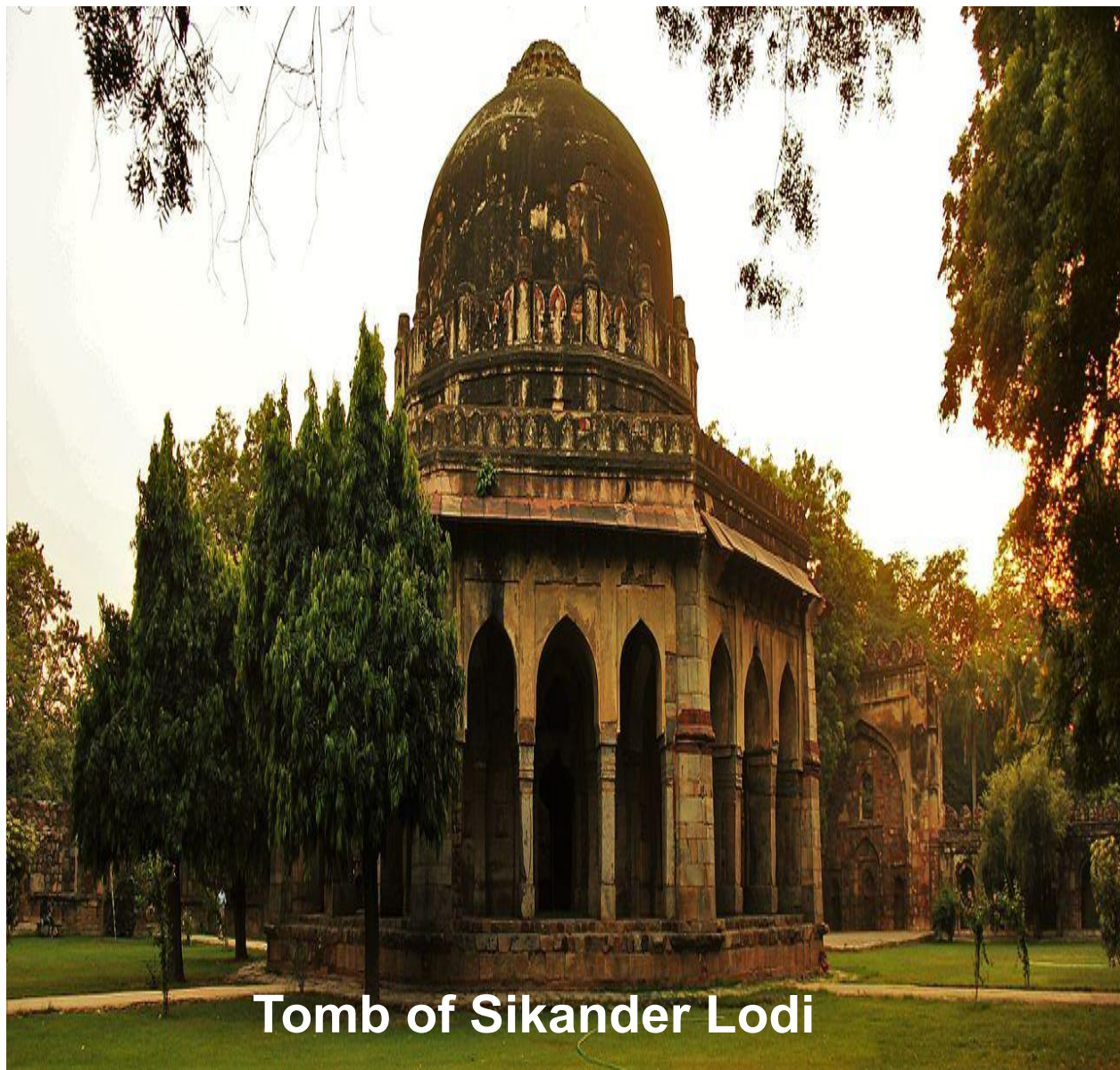
**Shisha Gumbad, Lodi Gardens**



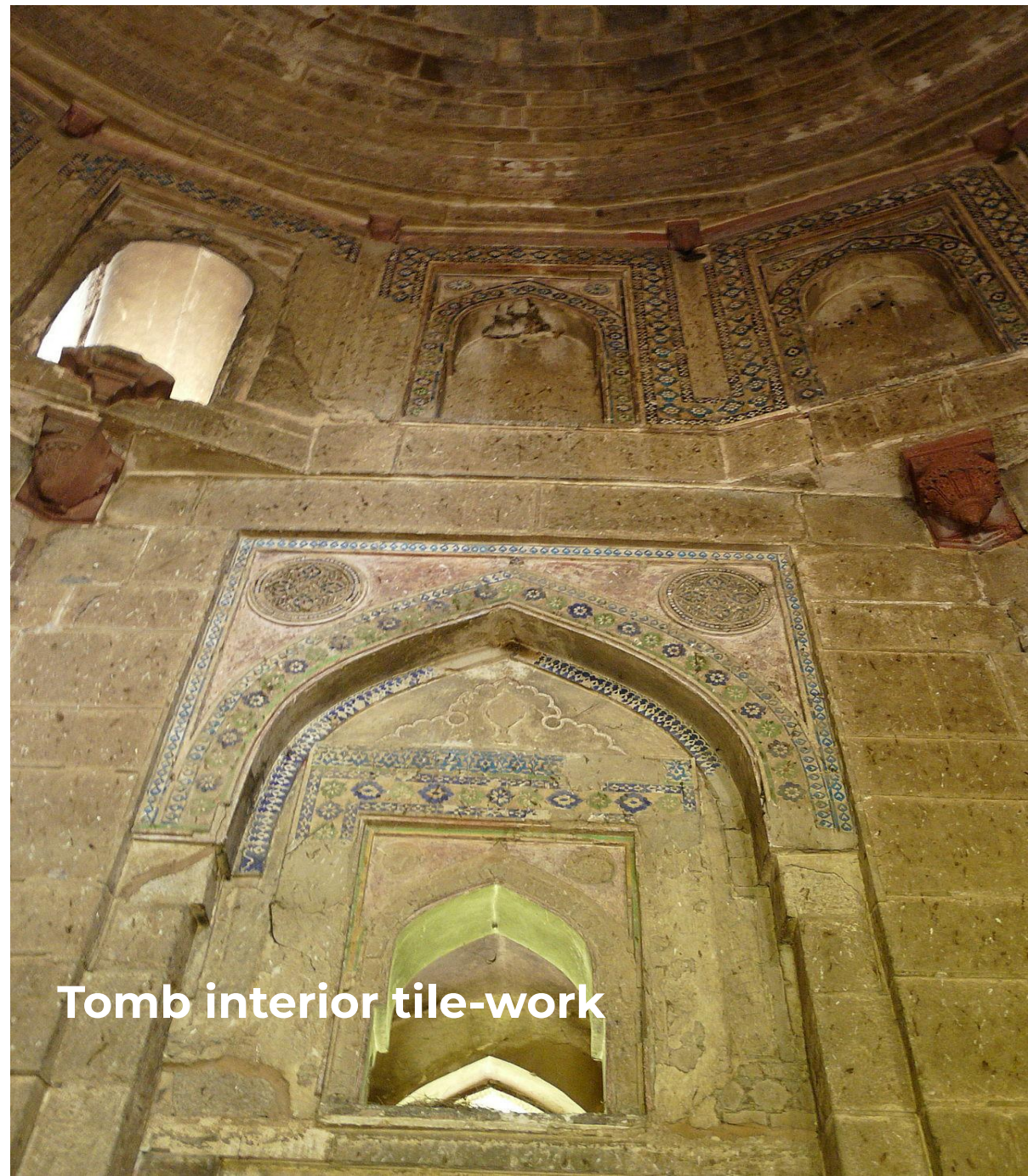
**Bada Gumbad**

**The three domed mosque,  
adjacent to Bada Gumbad, Lodi  
Gardens.**





**Tomb of Sikander Lodi**



**Tomb interior tile-work**



## Moth ki Masjid

- Moth ki Mosque is a heritage building located in Delhi, and was built in 1505 in the reign of Sikander Lodi (1489–1517) of the Lodi dynasty.
- Raised on a high plinth, the mosque has a square layout



**Jamali Kamali Mosque, Delhi**

- **Built in late 1520s**
- **Tomb of Jamali and Kamali saint (known as Shaikh Jamali Kamboh)**

# INDIA in 1525.



# Provincial School of Architecture

With the invasion of Timur on Indian subcontinent several region disintegrated into many fragments like Deccan region divided into Bahmani and Vijaynagar. East India divided into Bengal, Bihar, Jaunpur, Odisha and Assam. In west it divided into Gujarat, Malwa and Mewar.

Provincial style of Delhi sultanate architecture can be sub divide into following parts

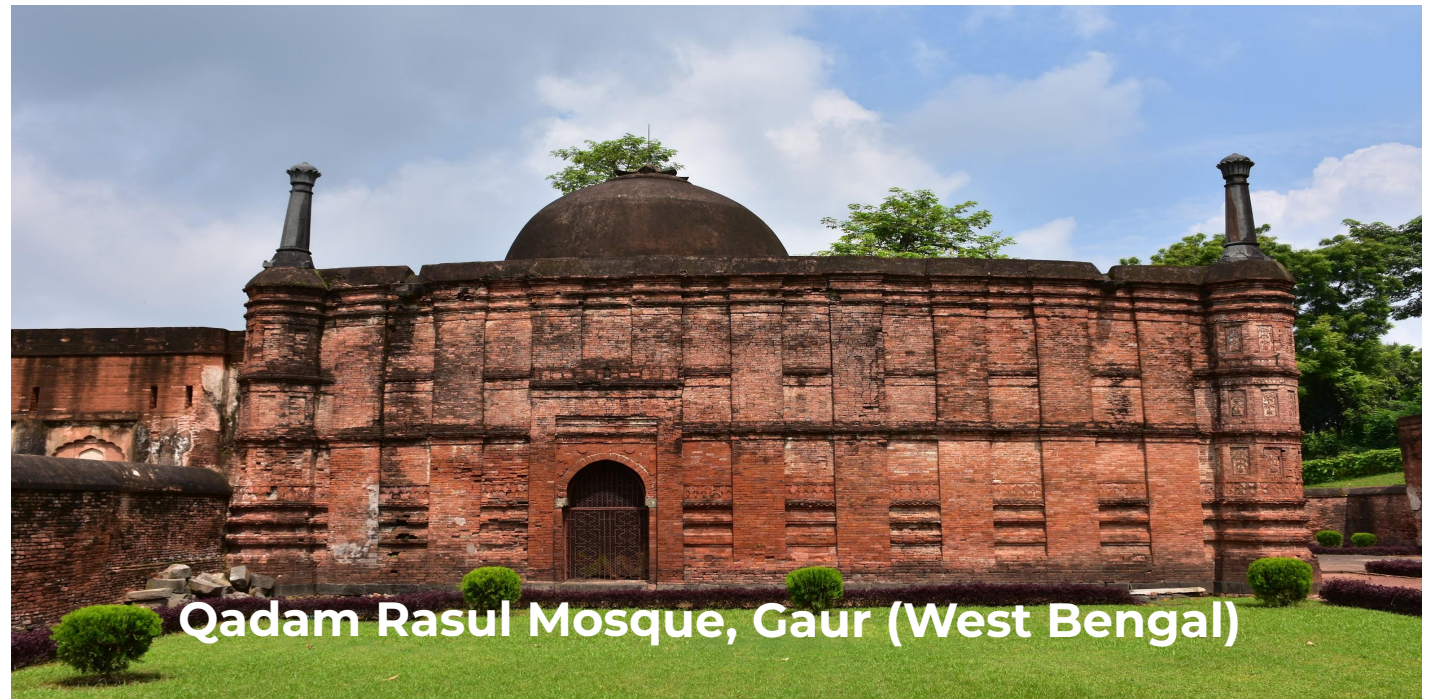
- Bengal
- Bijapur
- Jaunpur
- Malwa
- Gujarat
- Rajasthan

**Adina Mosque,  
Pandua**

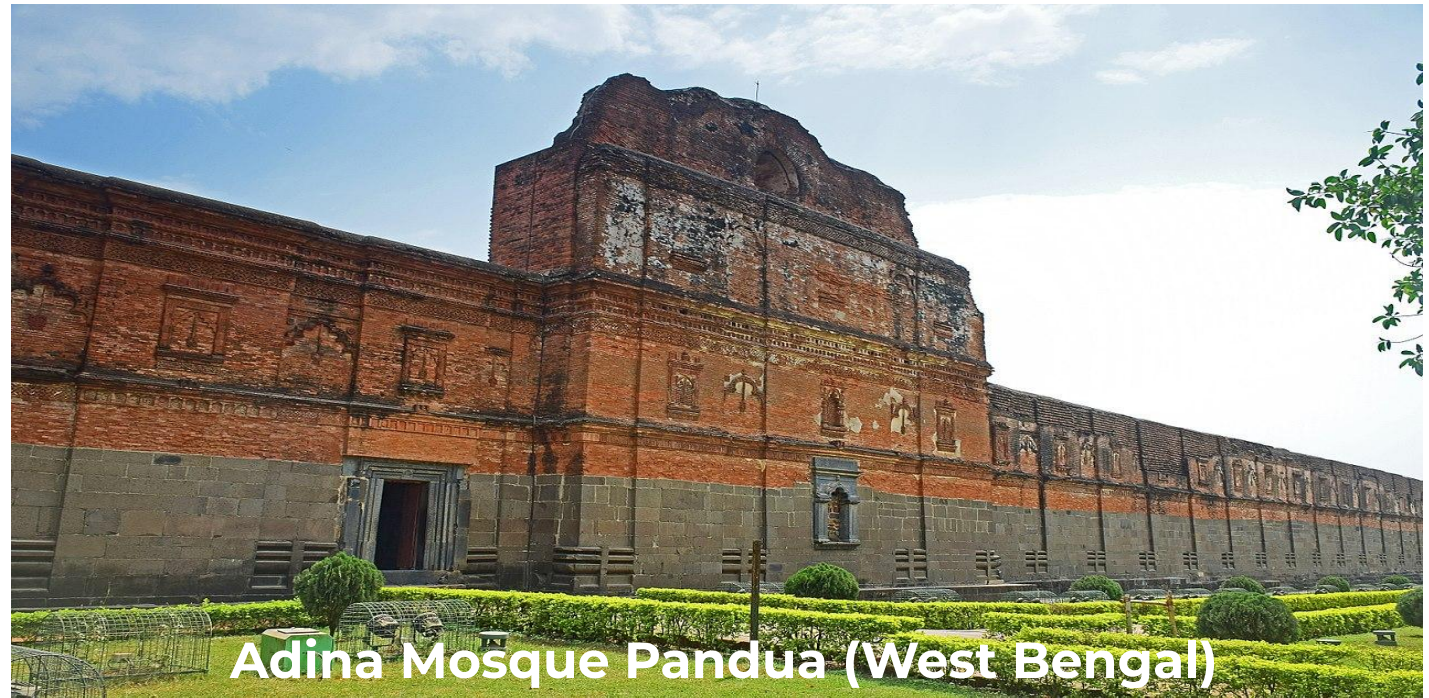


## Bengal

- Use of brick and black marble
- Use of mortar and lime plaster was very less.
- Introduction of **Bangla roof**.
- Focus was not on the decoration or strength. But focus was on construction of massive building.
- E.g. Qadam rasul mosque at Gor and Adina mosque at Pandua.



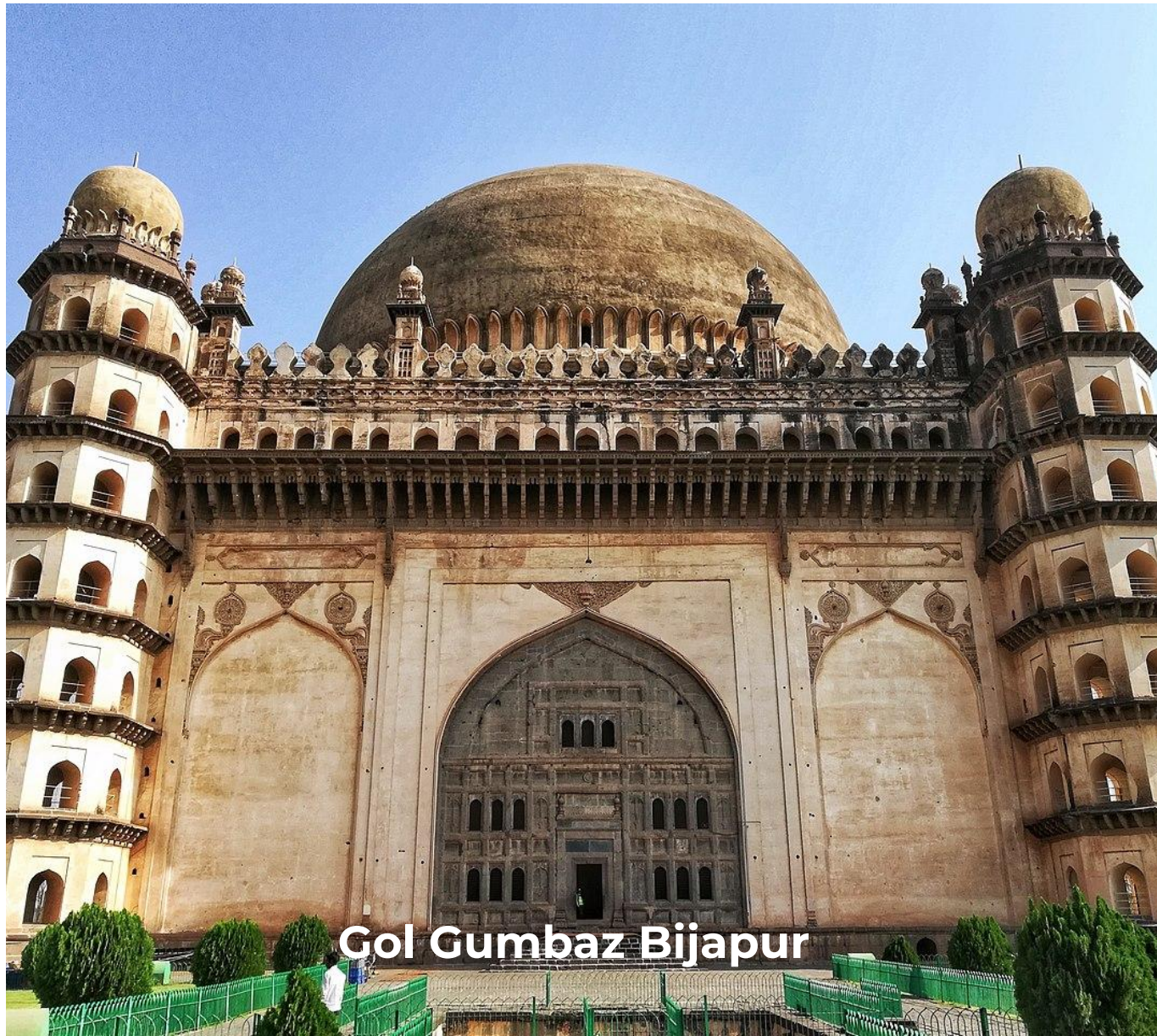
Qadam Rasul Mosque, Gaur (West Bengal)



Adina Mosque Pandua (West Bengal)

# Bijapur

- It is also known as **Deccan style architecture**.
- Monuments buildings include mosques, tombs and palaces.
- It was developed under the reign of Adil shahi rulers.
- Three arch method instead of single arch method.
- Important feature
  - treatment of ceiling without any apparent support, slab of stone are bounded by iron clamps and mortar.
  - Bulbous dome – unique feature (onion shape).
  - Gol Gumbaj – minar graceful tall and slender (use of acoustical science).
  - Use of cornice (Chajja)
- **Gol Gumbaj** and maqbara of **Muhammad Adil shah** are the perfect example.
- Surprisingly architect of Bijapur were aware of supporting the dome on intersecting arch because it was unheard of elsewhere the only existing example was the sanctuary in Cupola in cathedral of Cordova in Spain.



**Gol Gumbaz Bijapur**

- It is the mausoleum (tomb) of the king Mohammed Adil Shah, Adil Shahi Dynasty.
- It was started building in 1626 and was completed in 1656.



**Overview of interior**



**Dome with intersecting arches from the outside**



Double" tomb of Taj ud-Din  
Firuz Shah (d. 1422), in  
Gulbarga

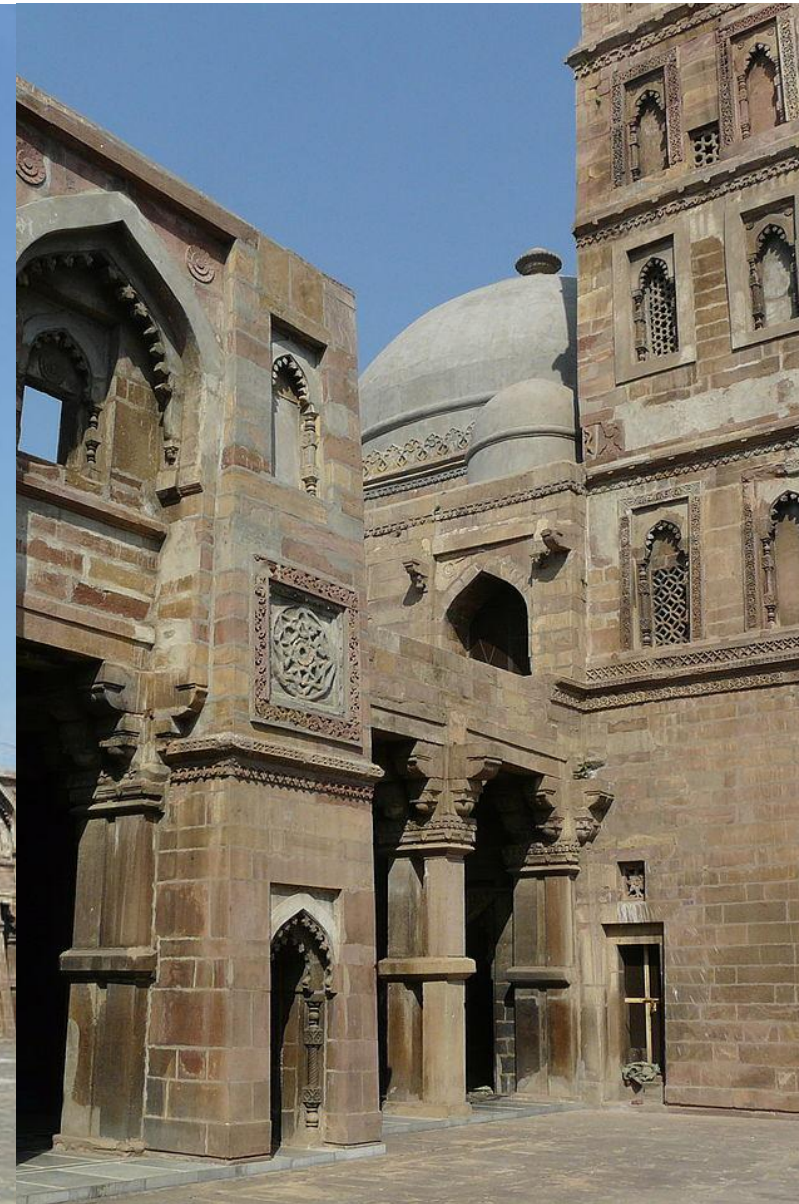


## Jaunpur

- The surviving architecture of Jaunpur consist of mosques.
- All existing building built under Sharqis under this school are located in the capital city Jaunpur.
- Prominent features of Sharqis are known for
  - The battering effect of it's bations and minarets.
  - The use of arch and beam combination in the opening.
- Absence of minarets as in Pathan style.
- Use of bold and forceful characters painted on huge screen.
- Example-Atala Mosque, Jami Masjid



**Jama Masjid, Jaunpur**



**Main pishtaq leading into the iwan of Atala Masjid**

## **Malwa School (Pathan School of Architecture)**

- This architecture developed in 15th and 16th century.
- The main example of this art found in cities of Dhar, Mandu and Chanderi.
- Features include
  - Battered walls
  - Top pointed arch with spear head fringe.
  - Building in high platform supported by stairs.
  - Here minars were not used.
  - Use of different coloured stones and marbles.
  - **Environmental friendly features**
    - Structure having large windows influenced by European style leads to good ventilated rooms.
    - Top pointed arches provide cooling.
    - Steep Wells (Baolis) emerge as the best medium for water conservation.
  - Use of coloured and glazed tiles on large scale.
  - Examples- **Raani Roopmati pavillion, Jahaz Mahal, Ashrafi Mahal, Jama Masjid, Hindola Mahal, Baz Bahadur Palace and Rani Roopmati palace.**

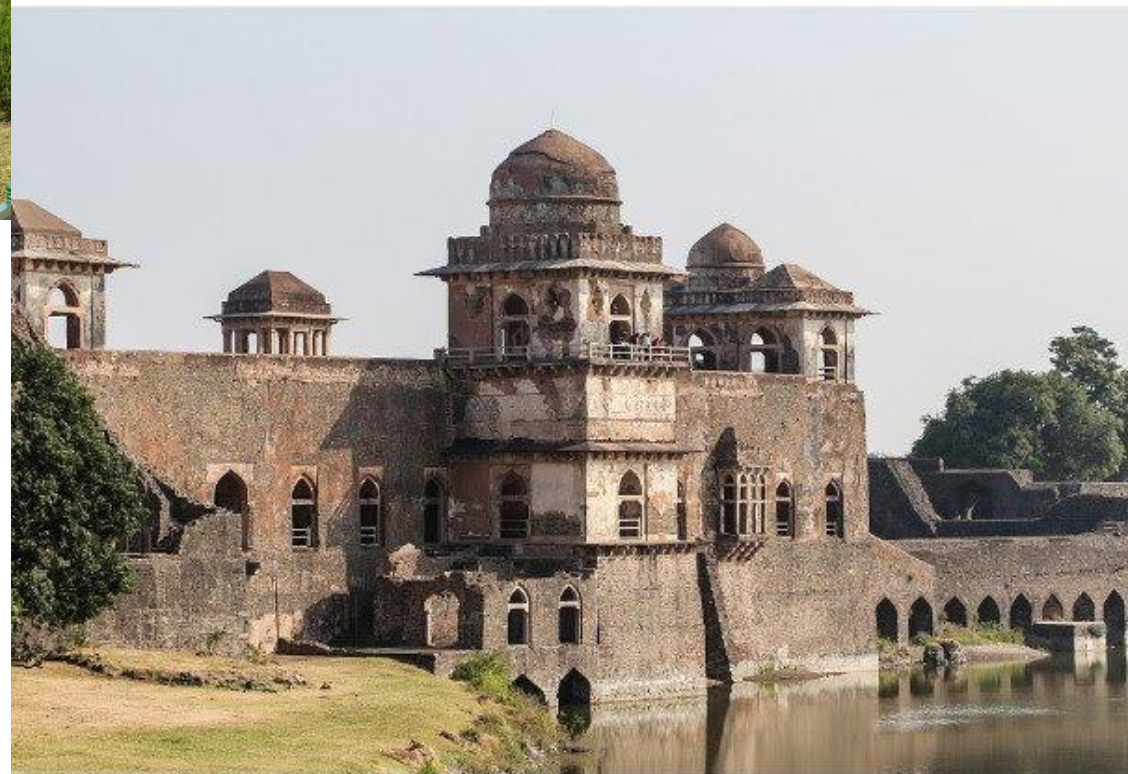


**Raani Roopmati pavillion**





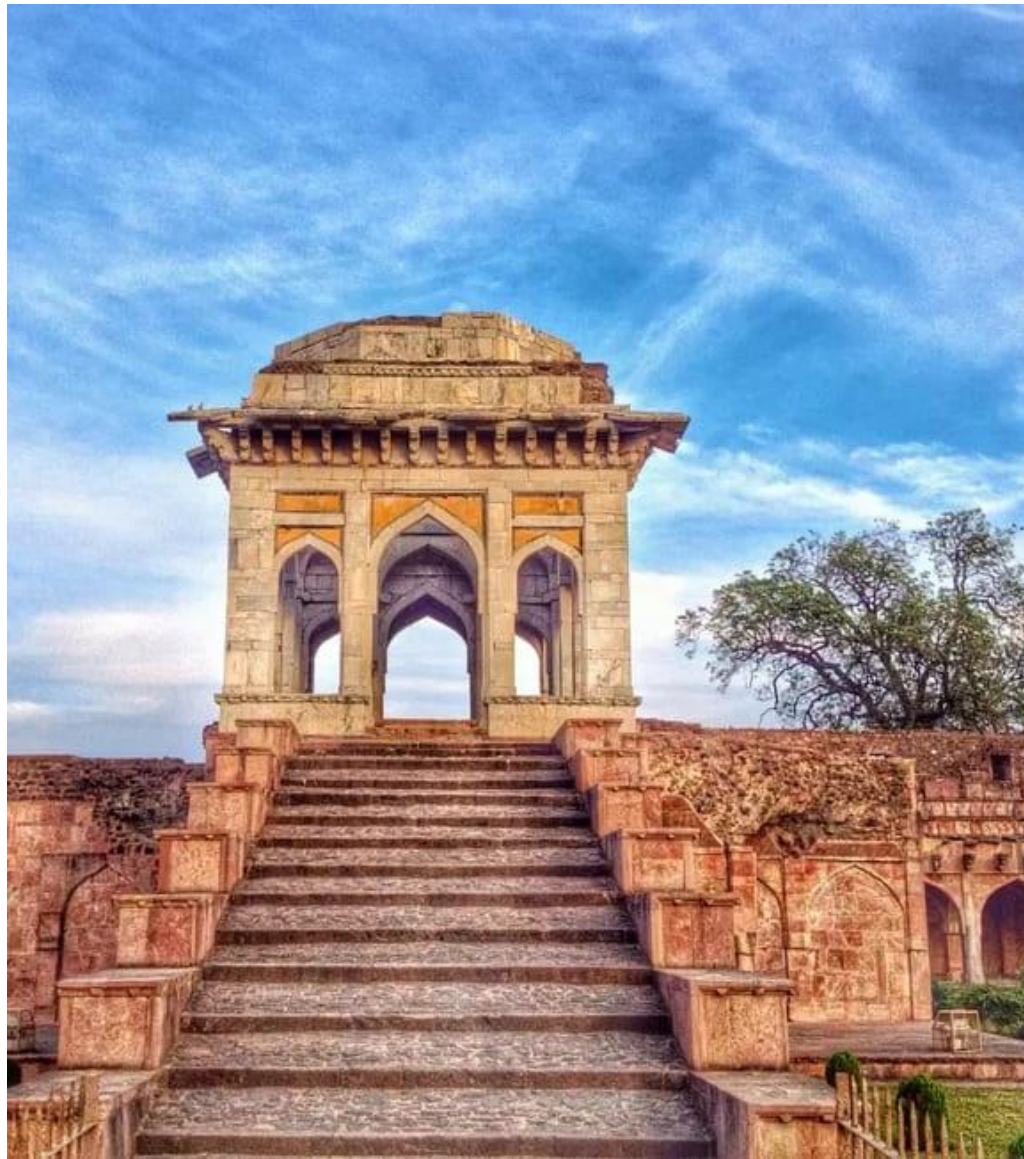
**Jahaz Mahal, Mandu**





**Jama Masjid, Mandu**

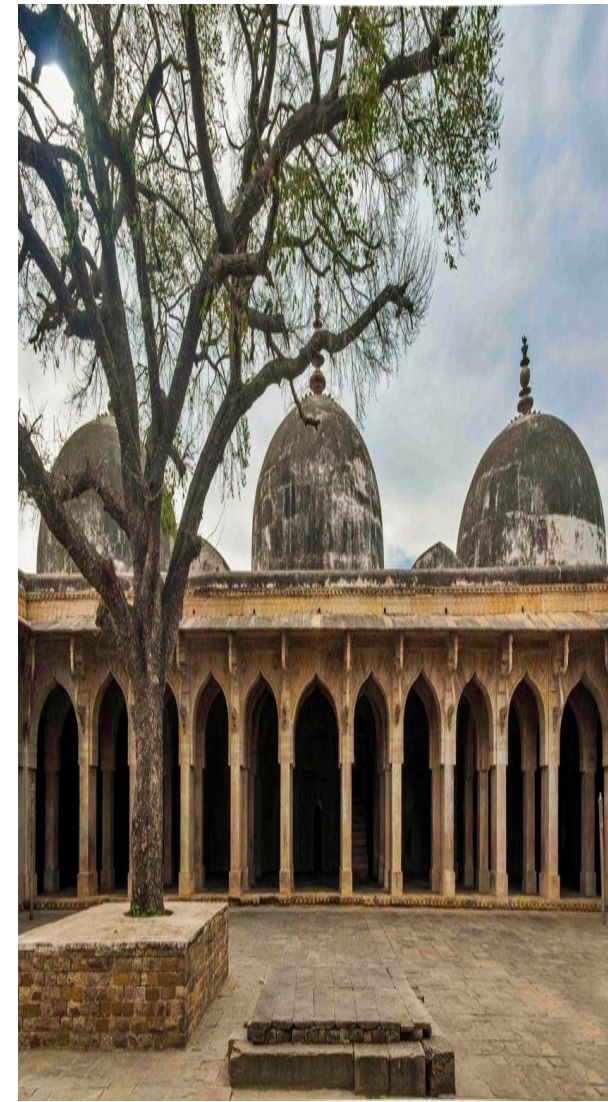
- **Planned and begun by Hoshang Shah and completed by Mahmud Khilji**



**Ashrafi Mahal, Mandu**



**Kushk Mahal, Chanderi**



**Jami Masjid, Chanderi**



**Hindola Mahal**



**The ogee arches of the Hindola Mahal**



**Baz Bahadur Palace**



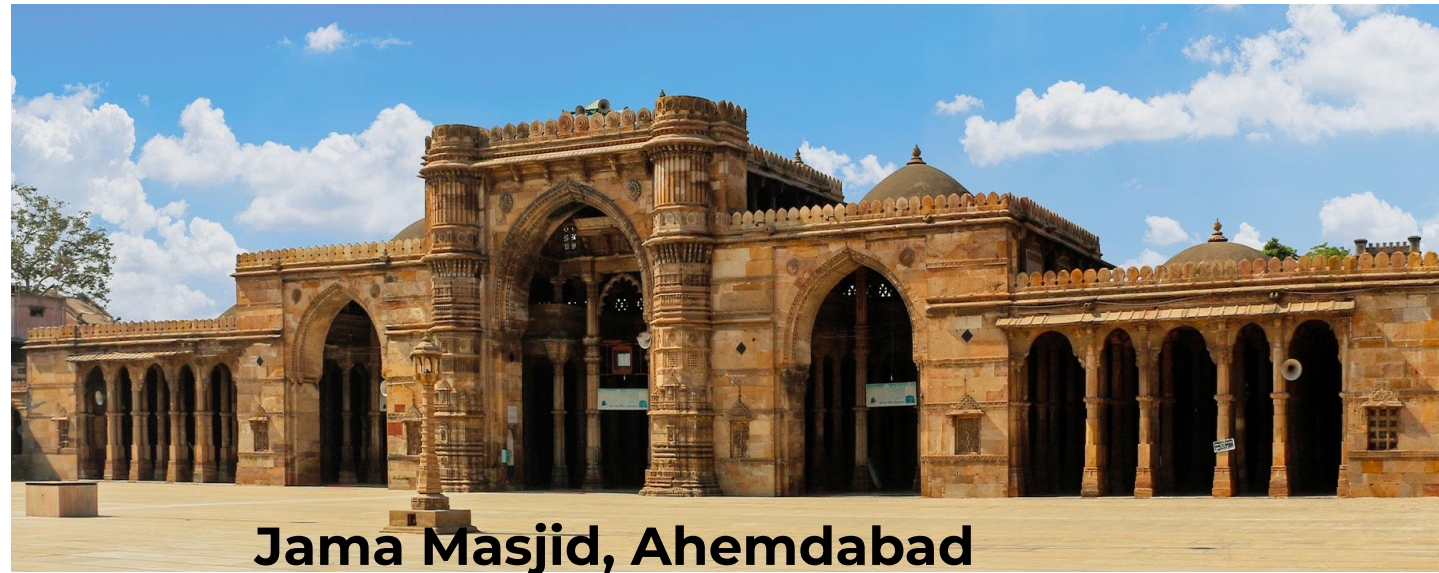
**Courtyard of Palace**



# Gujarat

- In the beginning of 14th century western architecture came into existence. Khilji sultan were credited to the Gujarat style of Indo-Islamic culture.
- *Features include*
  - *Slender turret*
  - *exquisite stone-carving*
  - *highly ornate brackets*
- City of Champaner was the capital of sultanate of Gujarat.
- It is also a UNESCO World Heritage site.
- Example-
  - Jama Masjid Ahmedabad,.
  - Teen Darwaza and.
  - Sarkhej Roja,
  - Mahmud Begarha- Muhammadabad
  - Saat kaman

Slender turret  
a small tower on top of a larger tower or at the corner of a building or wall, typically of a castle.



**Jama Masjid, Ahmedabad**



**Teen Darwaza**



**Sarkhej Roja**



**Mausoleum of Mahmud Begada and his  
queen Bibi Rajbai at Sarkhej Roza,  
Ahmedabad**



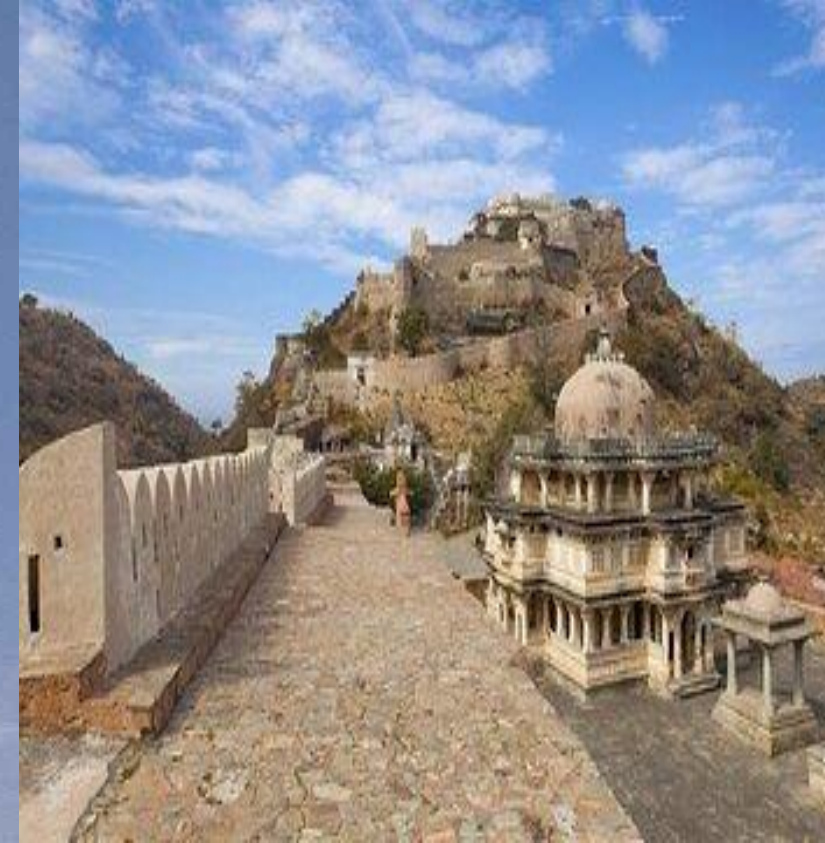
**sSaat Kaman**

## Rajasthan

- This region have particular focus in military architecture due to frequent attack from regional rulers.
- Rama Kumbha, the ruler of Mewar has strengthened the defence of Chittor and built more than 30 forts and laid foundation of Kumbhalgarh.
- Kirtistambha built by him at Chittor is his greatest architectural monuments region.
- Example: five fort of Kumbhalgarh, Achalgarh, Maddan, Kolana and Vairat.



**Kirtistambha, Chittor**



**Kumbhalgarh Fort**

## Before Christ (B.C.)

3000	2000	1000	
2900	1900	900	later
2800	1800	800	vedic
2700	1700 no idea!!	700	era
2600	1600	600	
2500 Indus	1500	500	Mahajanapada
2400 Valley	1400	400	MAURYAS
2300 Civiliza	1300 Rigvedic	300	
2200	1200 era	200	
2100	1100	100	Dark Age

## Art and Architecture

### Mughal period

we are here!!

100		1100	2100
200		1200	2200
300		1300 Delhi Sultans	2300
400	Guptas	1400	2400
500		1500	2500
600	Harsha V	1600 <b>Mughals</b>	2600
700	Prophet	1700	2700
800		1800	2800
900	Palas /Rashtra/Prati	1900	2900
1000	& Cholas	2000	3000
<i>Anno Domio (A.D.)</i>			



1521

1522

1523

1524

1525

1526 **Battle of Panipat**

1527

1528 **Babur**

1529

1530

1531 **Humayun**

1532

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1539

*Chausa*

1540

*Kannauj*

1541

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1546 **SUR EMPIRE**

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1556

1557 **Akbar**

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# ARCHITECTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF MUGHALS

## The Characteristics of Mughals

The Mughal architecture is fine assimilation of

- **Native Indo-Islamic – Like do-chala roof** derived from **Bengali huts**, which was used by Bengal Sultanate. the **cusped arch** which can be found in the **pre-Mughal architecture of Delhi and Gujarat.**
- **Persian-Central Asian and Indian Hindu architecture - Particularly from monuments of Rajputs.**
- Architecture, which had already achieved a high level of development under the sultanate, reached the pinnacle of its glory under the Mughals.

## Features of Mughal Architecture

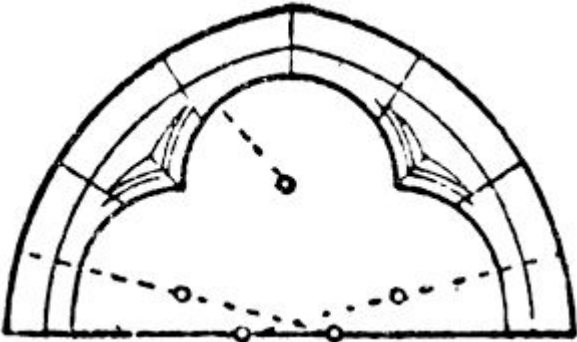
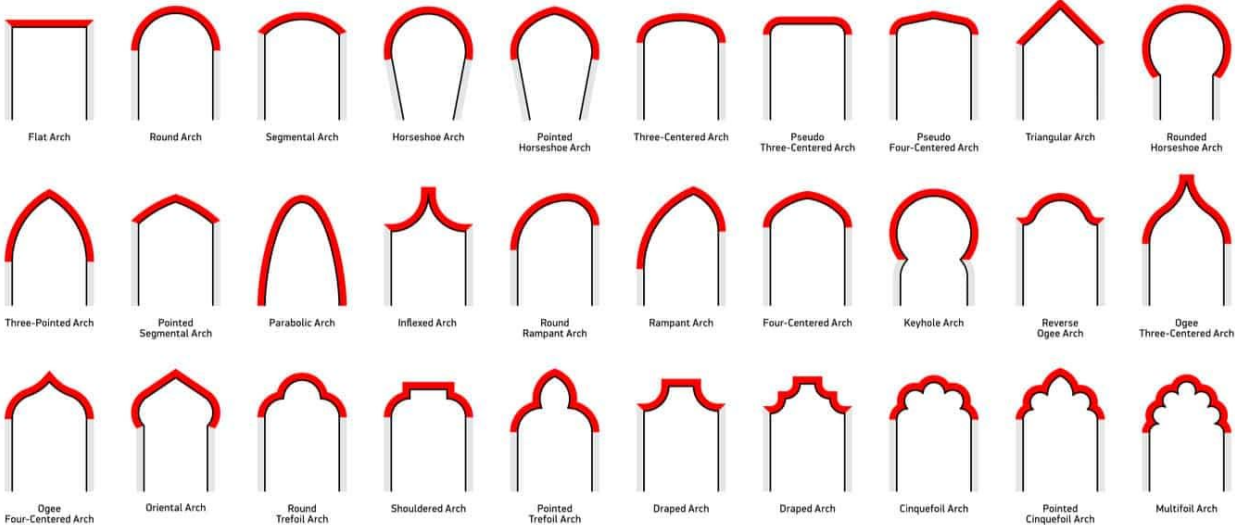
- **Variety of building**
  - The Mughal rulers built magnificent gates, forts, mausoleums, mosques, palaces, public buildings and tombs etc.
- **Synthesis of Persian and Indian style**
  - The specimens of architecture created under the Mughals have become the common heritage of both the Hindus and the Muslims. It is a happy blend of Hindu and Muslim architecture.
- **Specific characteristic**
  - A common characteristic of the Mughal buildings is “the pronounced domes, the slender turrets at the corners, the palace halls supported on pillars and the broad/gateways.”

**Bengal roofs** are dome-shaped roofs with **drawn-down corners** associated with late Mughal and Rajput architecture of Northern India. It is believed that stone roofs of this type did not emerge until the 16th century and can be traced back to rural models with straw or reed roofs in the rainy regions of Bengal

*do chala roof*



### Architectural Types Of Arches



Cusped arch

- **Costly decorations**

- The Mughal emperors in general but Shah Jahan in particular decorated his buildings with costly articles. One of the important distinguishing features of the Mughal buildings is their ornamentation as compared with the simple buildings of the previous Muslim rulers of India.

- **Building material**

- During the Mughal period, buildings were constructed mostly of red sandstone and white marble.

- **Charbagh style**

- Charbagh is a Persian quadrilateral garden layout based on the four gardens with a water channel representing the Islamic ideal of paradise. The quadrilateral garden is divided by walkways or flowing water into four smaller parts. Water channel
- In India, the Char Bagh concept is epitomized in Humayun's Tomb (Delhi) and Taj Mahal (Agra).

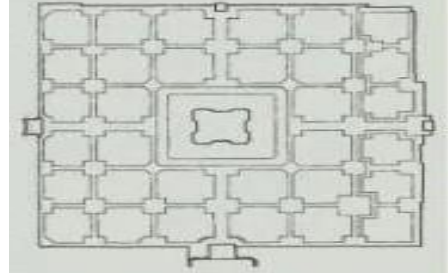
- **Garden-Landscape Architecture**

- Inspired from persian architecture many spacious gardens were created without association with any monuments.

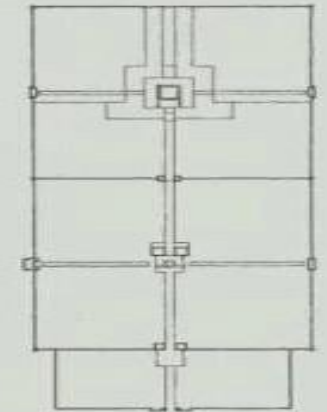


**Layout of the Charbagh at the Tomb of Jahangir in Lahore**

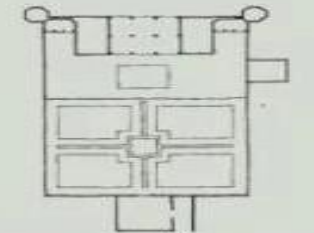
**Fig. 9**  
Mughal chahar baghs



*(a) The chahar bagh in Humayun's tomb, Delhi, 1562-1571.*



*(b) Terraced chahar bagh at Shalimar gardens, Kashmir, 1620 and 1634.*

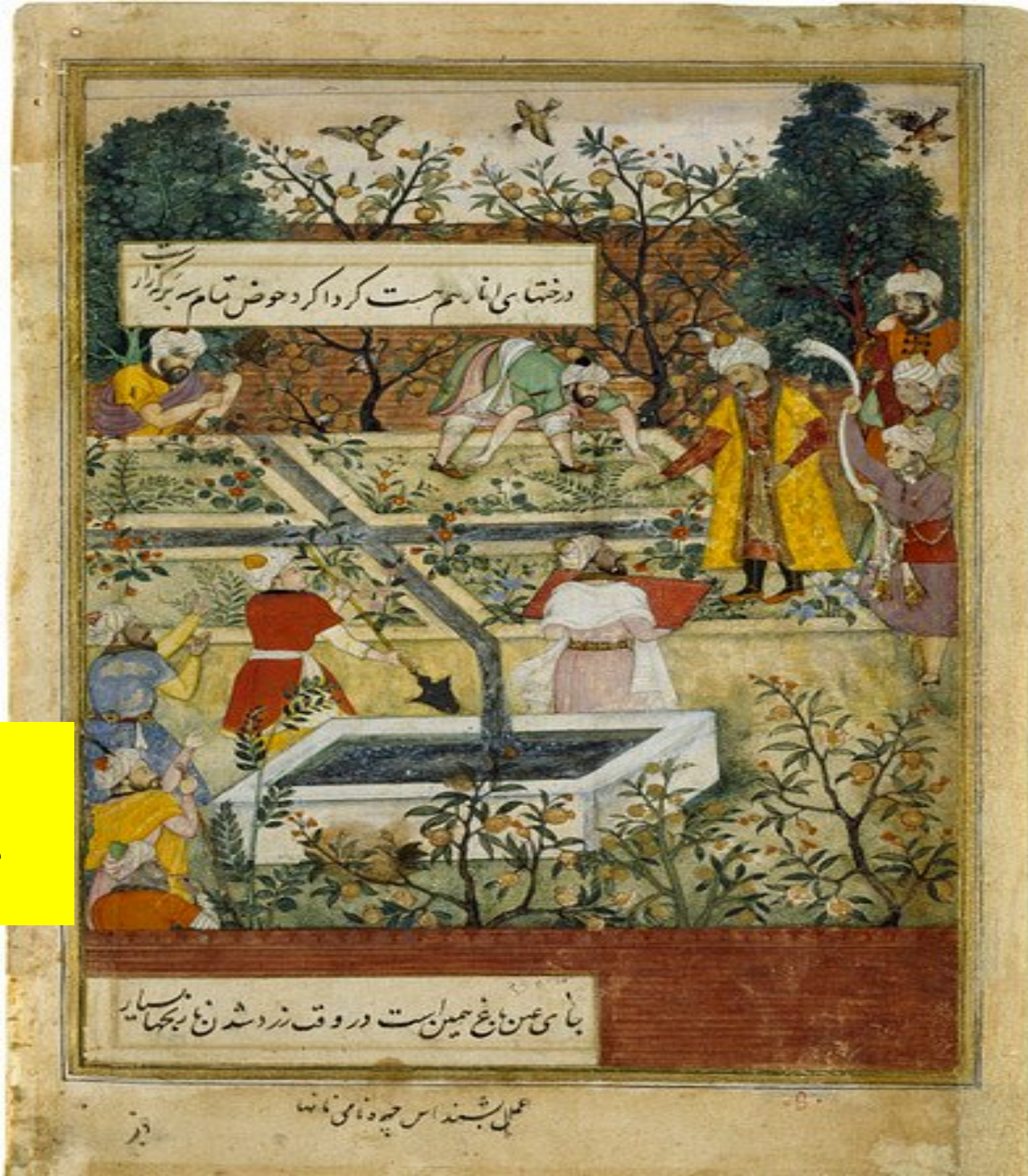


*(c) The chahar bagh adapted as a river-front garden at Lal Mahal Bari, 1637.*



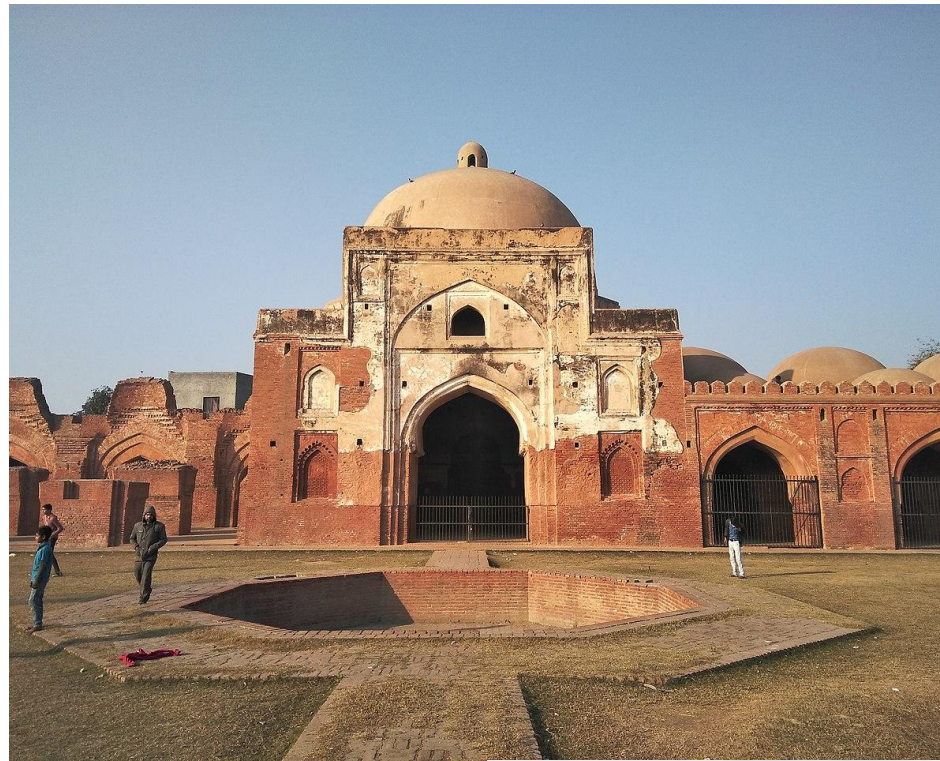
- **Uniform Architecture style**
  - Mughal rulers adopted uniform architecture style throughout their region
- **Other features**
  - cupolas at the corners standing on slender pillars,
  - magnificent palace halls
  - lofty vaulted gateway.

*A painting drawn in 1590 AD in which Babur is instructing workers to lay out a chahar bagh in Kabul.  
The intersecting channel on the path create the characteristics chahar bagh design.*



## Babar

- Babur did not have much time to spend on major building projects like palaces and instead governed mainly from tented encampments.
- The **Kabuli Bagh** mosque of Panipat and **Jama Masjid of Sambhal** were built during his reign.
- He brought the Charbagh style of architecture to India. This style was characterized by the use of gardens and artificial canals.



**Kabuli Bagh Mosque, Panipat**



**Jama Masjid, Sambhal**

## Humayun

### *Din Panah*

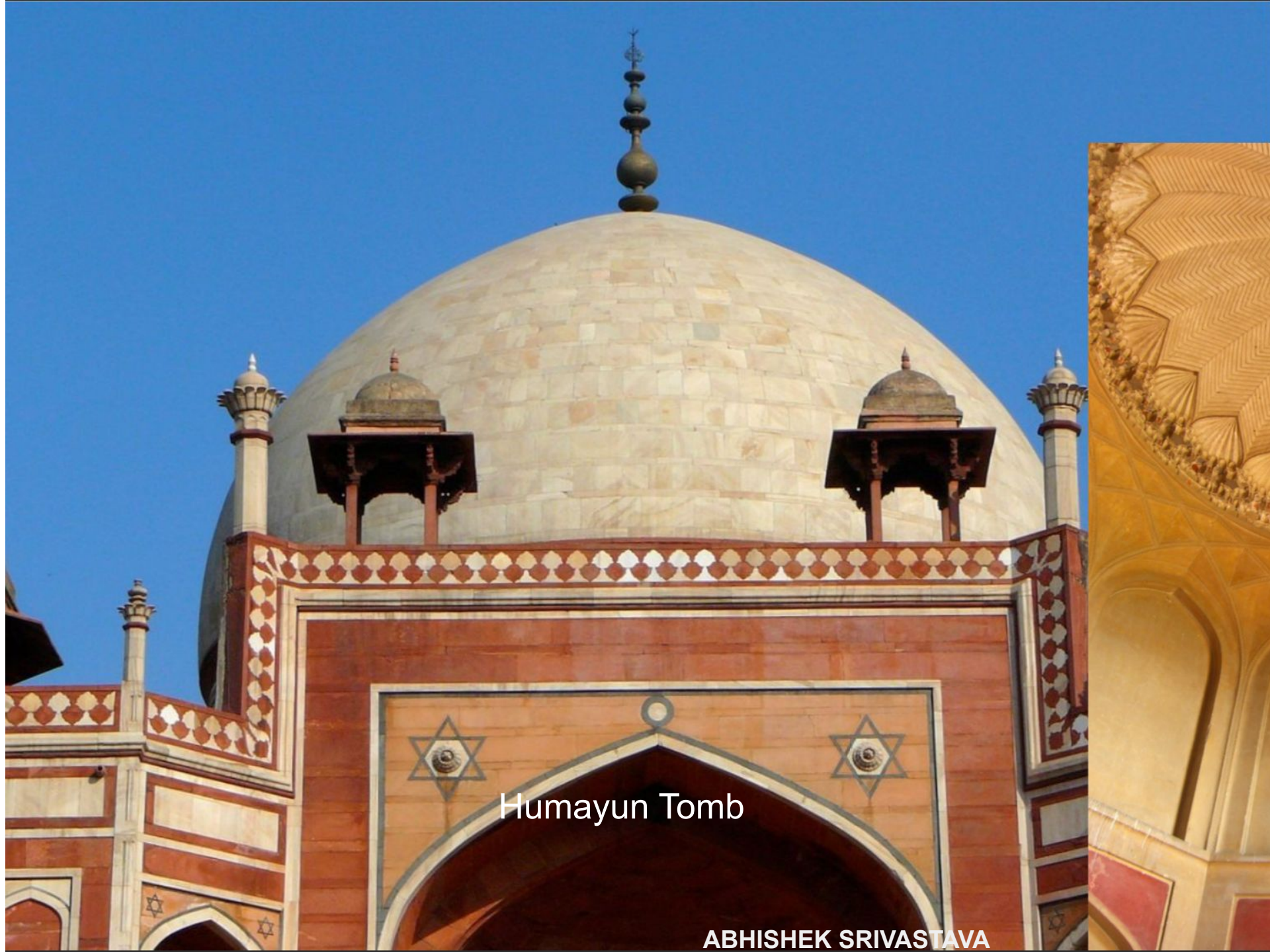
- Humayun constructed the city of **Din Panah at Delhi in 1533**. Din Panah is the earliest Mughal monument in Delhi.
- It is a fortified palace, surrounded by a 1.5 km long huge wall with 3 huge gateways. Each gateway consists of an arched opening flanked by 2 huge semi-circular bastion towers with battered walls, arrow slits and pointed crenellations (the battlements of a castle).
- Very few original structures have survived inside the fort because it was destroyed by Sher Shah to erase the memories of Mughals from India.

### *Purana Qila*

- Sher Shah built the **Purana Qila** on the same spot where **Din Panah of Humayun** was located.

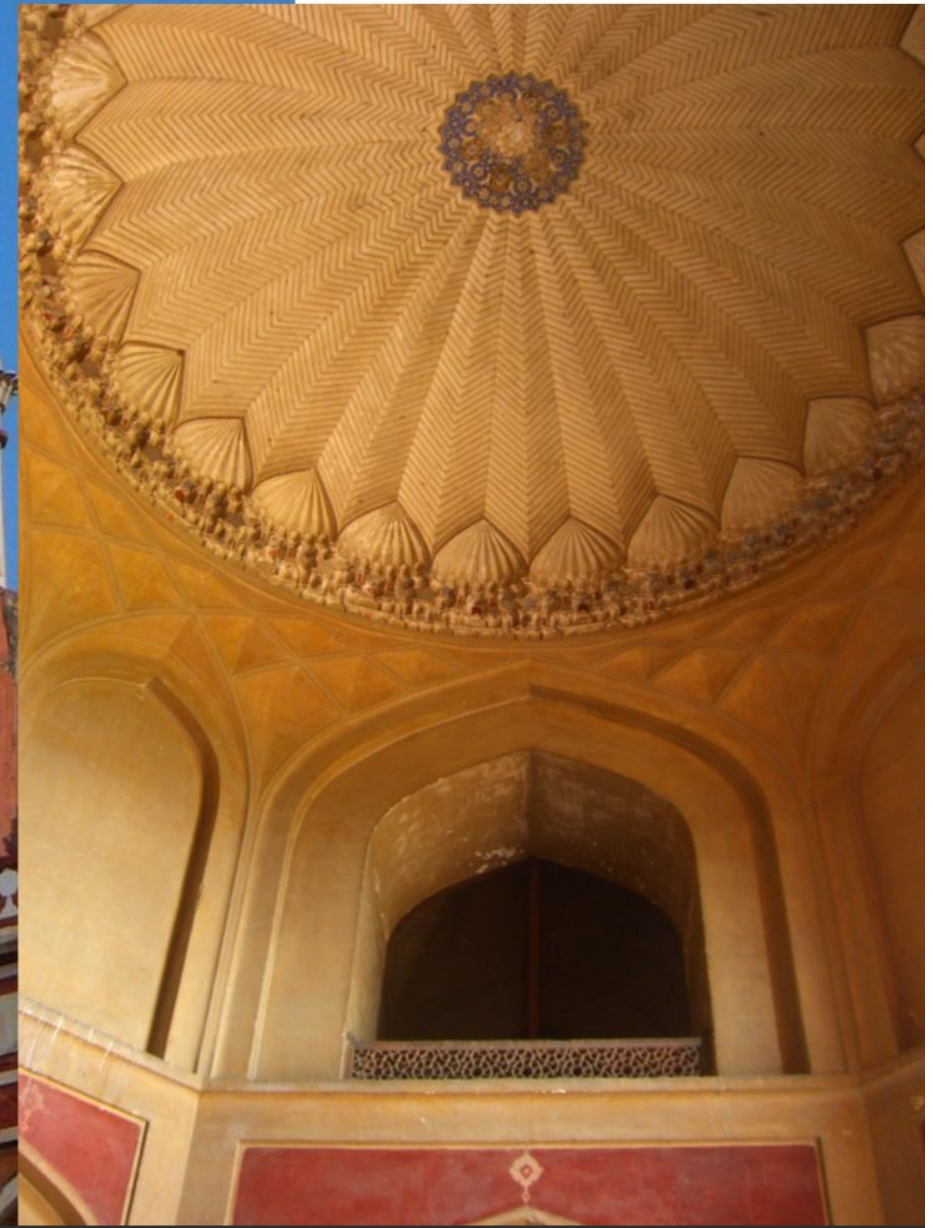
### *Humayun's Tomb*

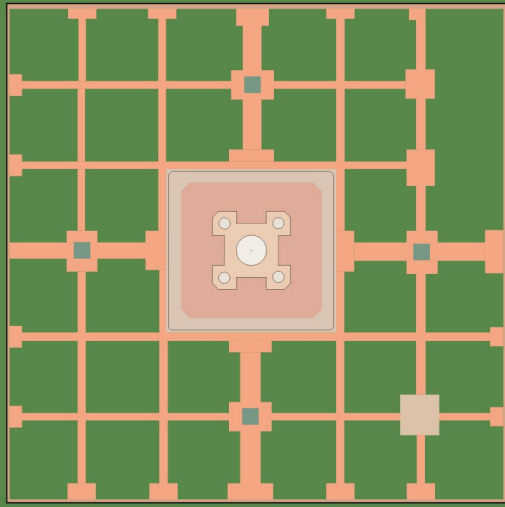
- **Humayun's Tomb** located in Delhi was built **by his widow Haji Bega Begam (Hamida Begum)**.
- Double dome in developed form was used for the first time in Humayun's Tomb.
- This was the first monument in which **white marble was used in a large scale for the first time**.

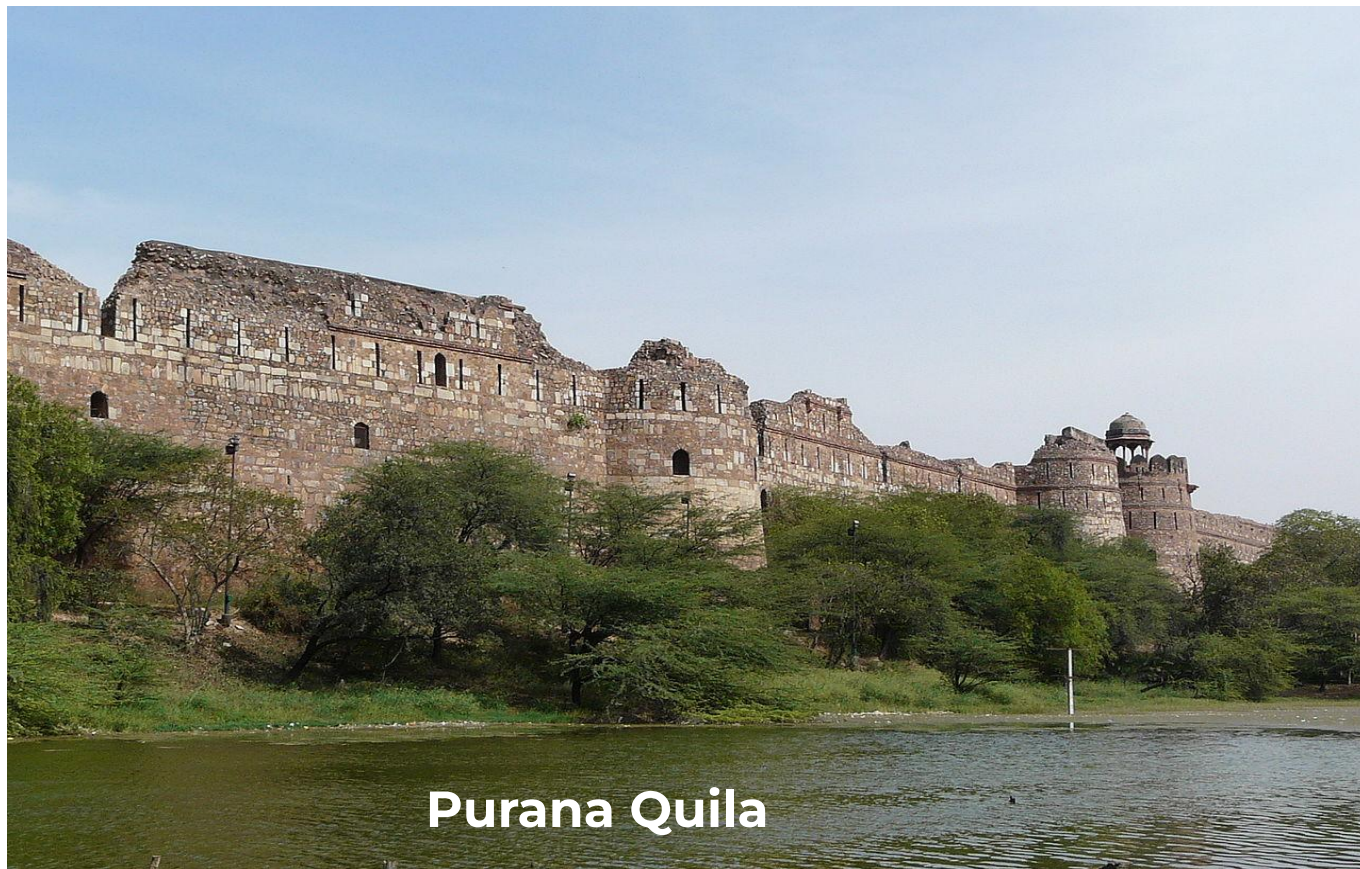


Humayun Tomb

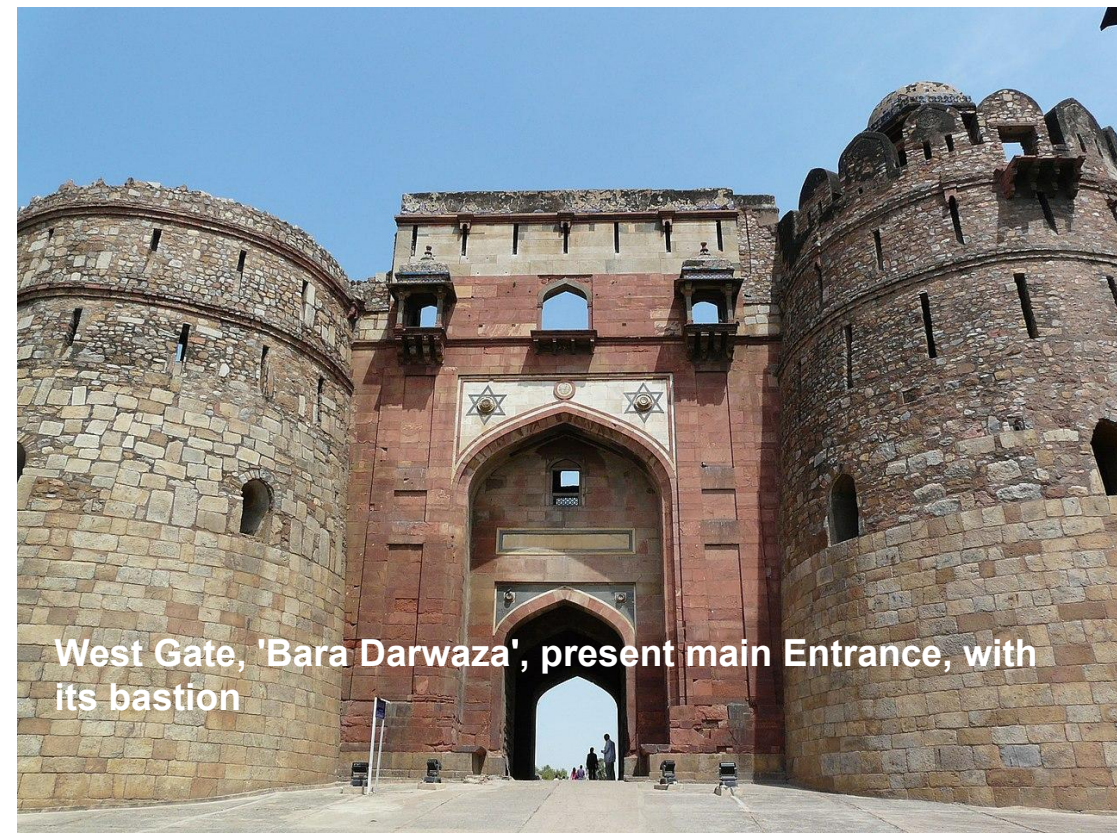
ABHISHEK SRIVASTAVA





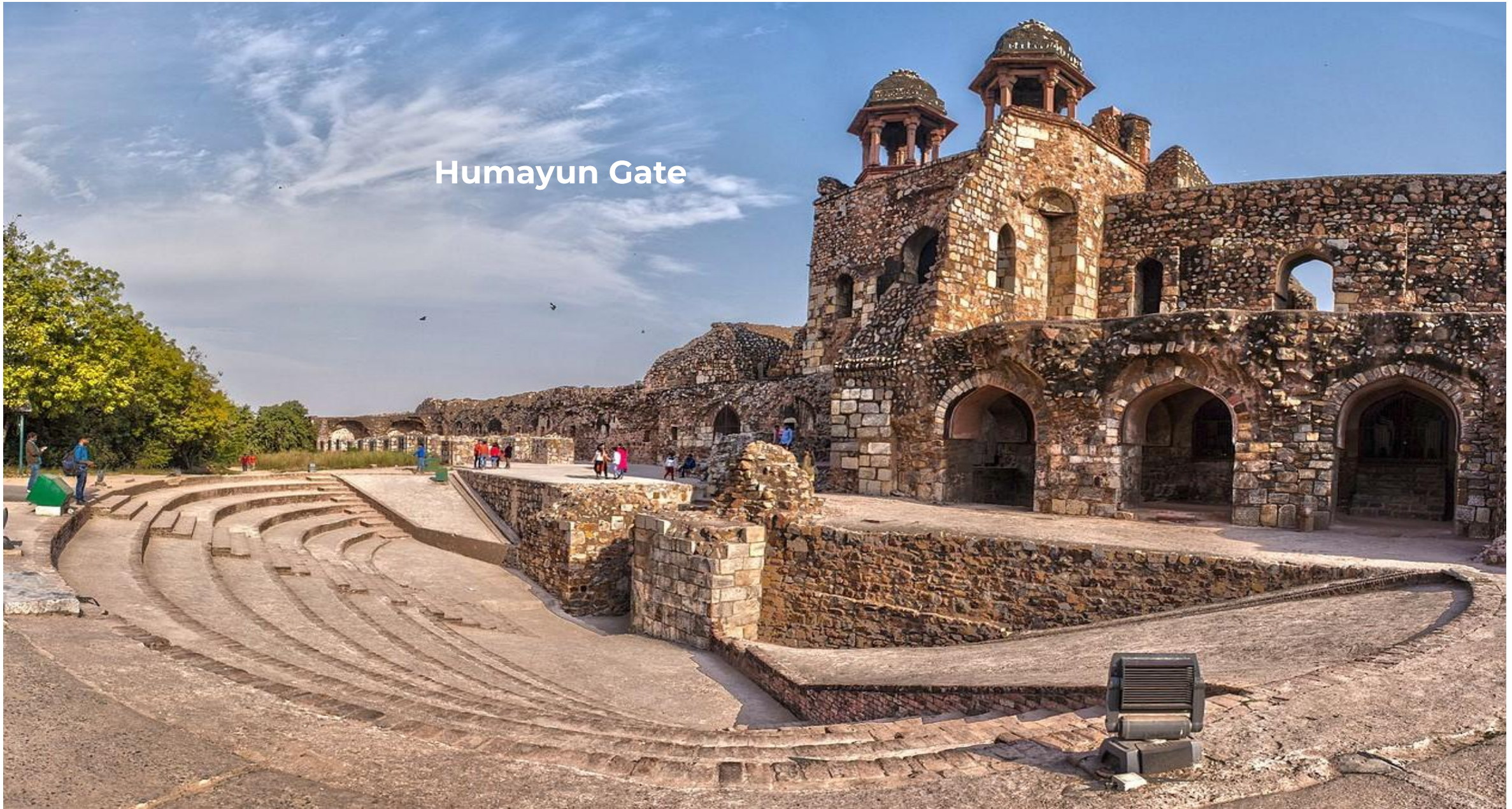


Purana Quila



West Gate, 'Bara Darwaza', present main Entrance, with its bastion

Humayun Gate

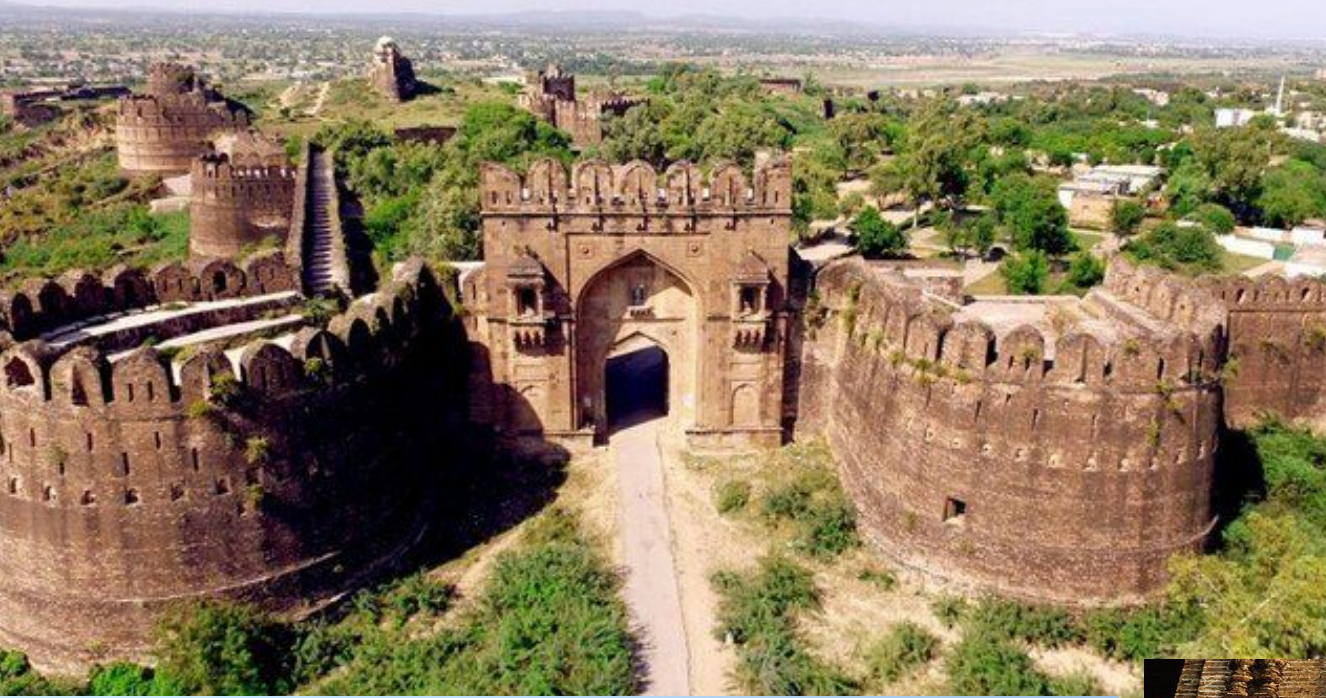


# Sher Shah

- The Mughal rule in India was interrupted by Shershah Sur in 1540. For the next 15 years, the Empire came under the sway of the Surs who worked on profound architectural projects. Their buildings, in fact, laid the groundwork on which the Mughals built subsequently.
- The first phase of construction of **tombs at Sasaram** in the state of Bihar clearly reflects the ambition of Sher Shah Suri to form a monument grander than anything available in Delhi.
- The second phase of development of Indian architecture occurred at Delhi from 1540 to 1545, where Sher Shah Sur erected **the Purana Qila**.
- Sher Shah built monuments including **Rohtas Fort** (now a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Pakistan), many structures in the Rohtasgarh Fort in Bihar, **Sher Shah Suri Masjid, in Patna**, built-in 1540–1545 to commemorate his reign.
- He built a new city **Bhera of Pakistan** in 1545 and inside the city built historical grand **Sher Shah Suri Masjid**.
- **Qila-i-Kuhna** mosque was built by Sher Shah in 1541, at Purana Qila, Delhi, along with the construction of **Sher Mandal**, an octagonal building inside the Purana Qila complex, which later served as the library of Humayun.
- The most important building is the **tomb of Sher Shah (in Sasaram), an architectural masterpiece**.
- Along with fort and mosques he built **Sadak-e-Azam** which was later called as **Grand Trunk Road**.
  - One of the main features of Sadak-e-Azam was having a Sarais at defined distance for travellers and businessmen.

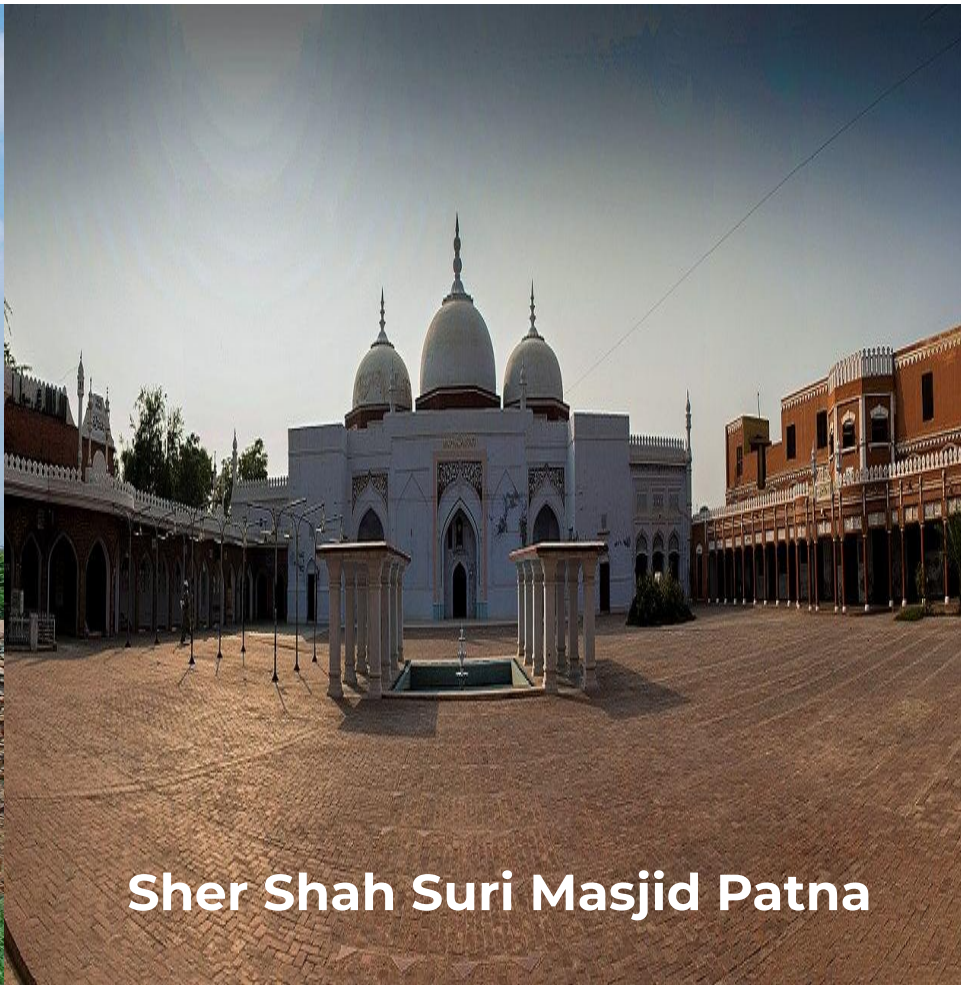


# Rohtas Fort, Pakistan





Qila-e-Qunnah Mosque, Delhi



Sher Shah Suri Masjid Patna



**The tomb of Sher Shah Suri at Sasaram, Bihar**

# Contribution of Akbar in Mughal Architecture

- The flowering of architecture, in reality, took place under the rule of Akbar.
- Akbar had led several innovations in architectural development. The architect of his reign turned to the tomb of his central Asian ancestors.
- The tomb was placed in the middle of a huge **charbagh**
  - construction is inspired by the “right paradise” tradition in which the central hall is surrounded by eight domes.
- Use of red stone, marble with edged finishing in construction of the building.
- A widespread use of the trabeated construction can be seen in his monuments.
- Arches used but in decorative form rather than in structural form.
- Domes which was seen in Lodhi dynasty sometimes built but never technically true double order.
- Some eye-catching structures in Mughal architecture were central towering **pishtaq (huge gateway)**.
- During his reign, the fusion of skills of artists can be seen by the building they made. For example - In Mathura temples were constructed very similar to the architectural design of Fatehpur Sikri.
- Some of the buildings were inspired by the Bengal architecture of “Bangla Dome”.
- He introduced “**Tudor arch**”.
- **In Fatehpur Sikri** which was Akbar’s capital many buildings are inspired by the architectural styles of Gujarat and Malwa.



**Gateway to the ‘Arab Sarā ’ī, Delhi, (Humayun Tomb)**

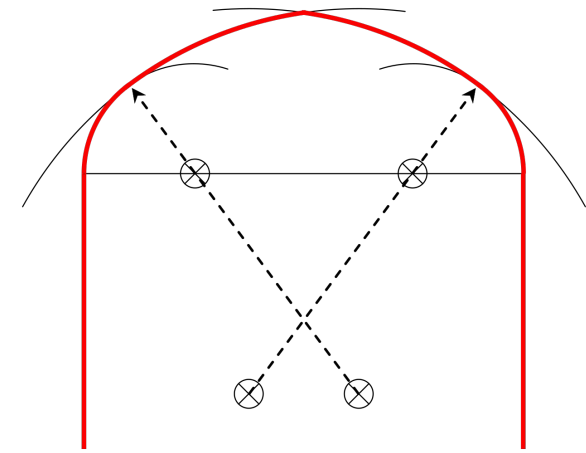
**It is the finest example of decorative work, which reflects many traditional Hindu elements in the reign of Akbar**

- The placing and decoration of pillars. The multifaceted shafts of the pillars and its capital were in the form of bracket supports and decoration of boldly carved or inland patterns complemented by brightly coloured patterns on the interior structure.

### **Change of tomb building in the reign of Akbar**

- Akbar carried out several innovation in its structure. For tomb building the architects of Akbar turned to the tombs of his Central Asian ancestors which was Timur.
  - In tomb, the central towering dome and the **pishtaq (tall gateway)** become essential part of Mughal architecture can be easily seen in Humayun Tomb.
  - Along with the dome and pishtaq it was placed in the centre of a huge formal chahar bagh. It was built in the traditional format known as “**eight paradises**” or **hasht bihisht** (a central hall surrounded by eight rooms).
- 
- Although there are many buildings which were started building by Akbar but completed by Shahjahan.
    - Moti Masjid, Diwan-i-Aam (Hall of Public audience), Diwan-i-khas (Hall or private audience), Jahangir Mahal and Sheesh Mahal.

- He built two major fortresses at Agra and Lahore.
  - The **Lahore fort**, which was built on the banks of the Ravi, at about the same time as that at Agra, was planned and constructed on practically the same grand scale.
  - The buildings within the Lahore fort were greatly altered by Shah Jahan and later by the Sikhs, but much remains in the original form.
  - A striking feature of the fort is the carved decoration, representing living things.
- Akbar's most ambitious project was his new capital and the numerous buildings at **Fatehpur Sikri**, the seat of the imperial court from 1569 to 1584.
  - Some of the buildings there are dominated by the Hindu style of architecture, reflecting the emperor's regard for the Hindu tradition.
  - But Persian influences were equally strong in his day, as can be seen in the magnificent tomb for Humayun built early in 1569 at Delhi.
- Akbar's efforts were not confined to tombs, mosques, and palaces, but included fortresses, villas, towers, sarais, schools, and reservoirs or Akbar's death in 1605 was followed by a pause in building activities of the Mughals.



**Four centre arch (Tudor Arch)**



**Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri has a four-centred archway with vaulted iwan.**

## Fatehpur Sikri, Agra

- It was founded by Akbar in 1571.
- The city came to be known as Fatehpur Sikri, the "City of Victory", after Akbar's victorious Gujarat campaign in 1573.
- The dynastic architecture of Fatehpur Sikri was modelled on Timurid forms and styles.
- It was built massively and preferably with red sandstone in Gujarati influence and Malwa influence.



## *Various monuments at Fatehpur Sikri:*

- **Jami Masjid** - This was built **on the tomb of salim chisti** 1571. This is in Gujarat style.
- **Ibadat Khana** - It was a meeting house built in 1575 AD by Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri to organize discussions on religious matters. These discussions were held in the period 1575-1578 AD during which Akbar got to know that truth was not limited to any particular religion but different religions were just **different paths to reach the same destination.**
- **Buland Darwaja** - This was built in commemoration of **victory over Gujarat.** It reflects the influence of Deccani style.
- **Panch Mahal** - This exhibits **Buddhist influence** in the form of diminishing size of building as its height increases. This pattern was followed in Buddhist stupas.
- **Birbal's Palace** - This is famous for its **double dome** and influence of Hindu style.
- **Jodha Bai's Palace:** This exhibits **Jain influence** in terms of use of open space and Jain images for ornamentation.
- **Mariam's Palace:** This is famous for **paintings** on walls. It has paintings of Hanuman worshipping Ram. This is also known as **Golden Palace.**
- **Sultana Palace:** This is famous for **wood carvings** and exhibits influence of Kashmiri style.
- **Hiran Minar-** The tower is entered through a flat-topped door bordered by sand stone panel and flanked by closed arched panels. There are 53 steps leading to the top inside the tower.





**Buland Darwaza (Door of Victory)**

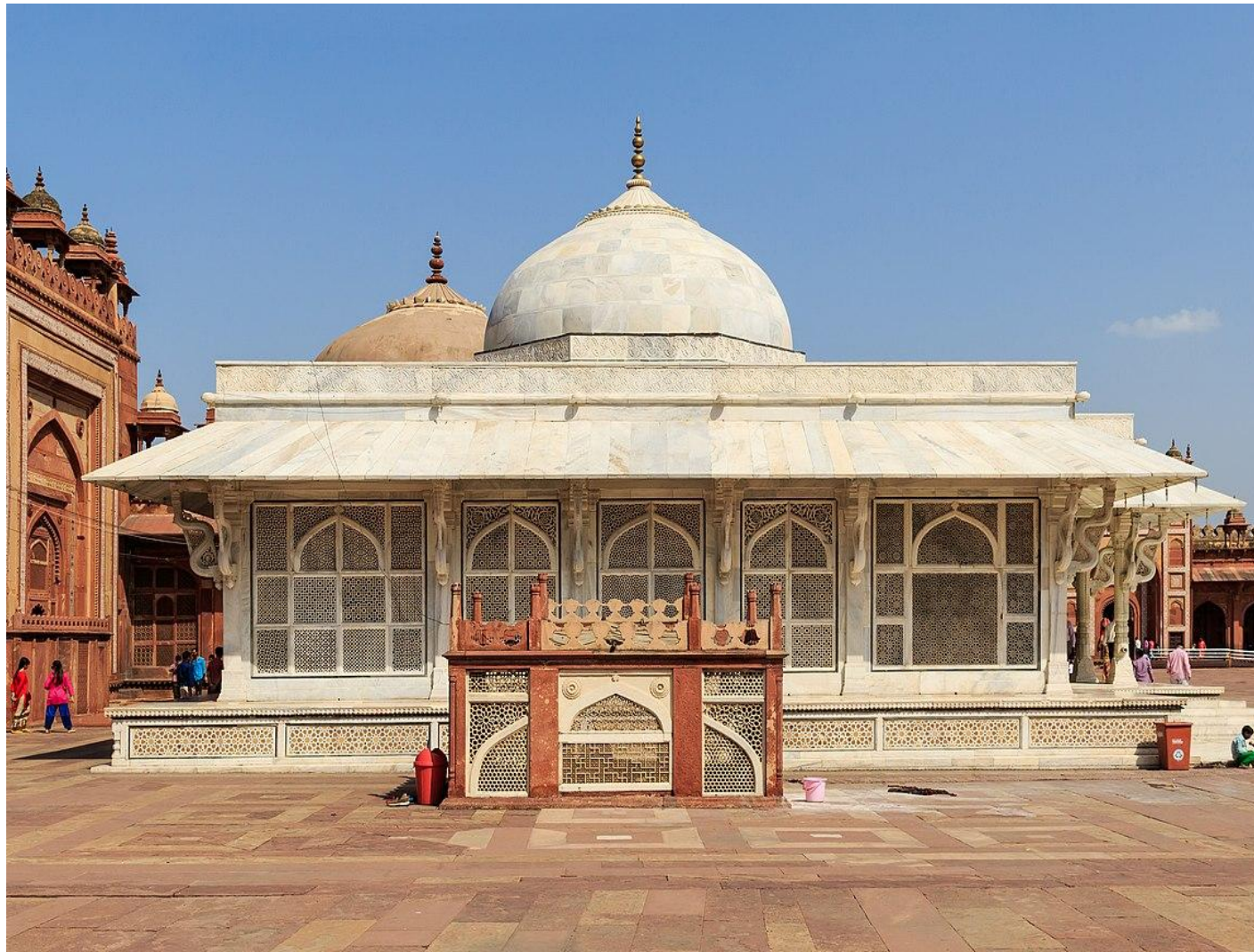
- It was built in 1602 A.D by Akbar
- It is the highest gateway in the world and is an example of Mughal architecture.
- It is symmetrical and is topped by large free-standing kiosks, which are the chhatris.
- The expanse is broken by arched niches, and marbles which highlights the courtyard of the Jama Masjid.
- A Persian inscription on the eastern archway of the Buland Darwaza records Akbar's conquest of Uttar Pradesh and the victory in Gujarat in 1573.



**Jama Masjid, Agra**

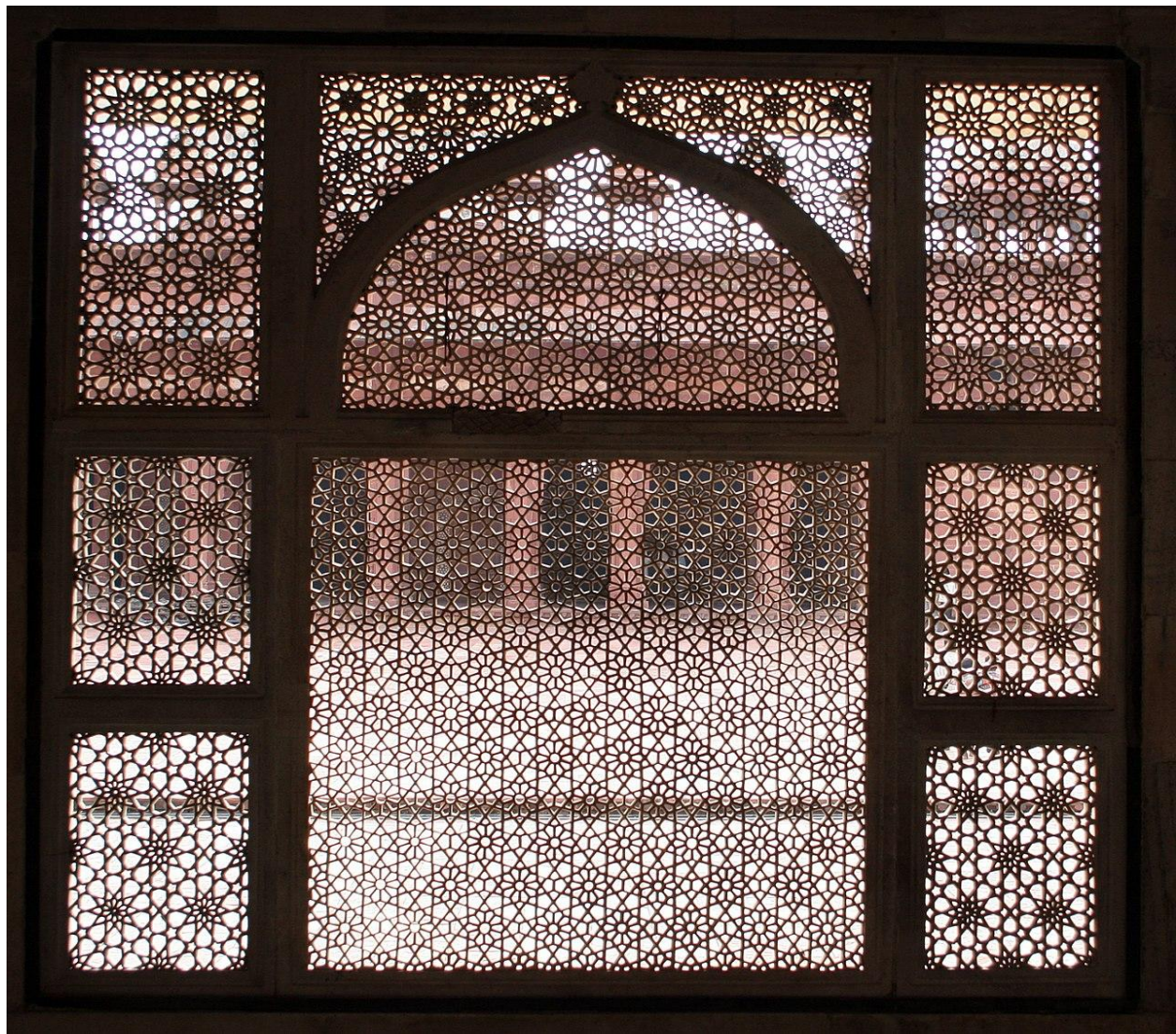


**The tomb of Shaikh Salim Chisti**



**Other view of Salim Chisti Tomb**

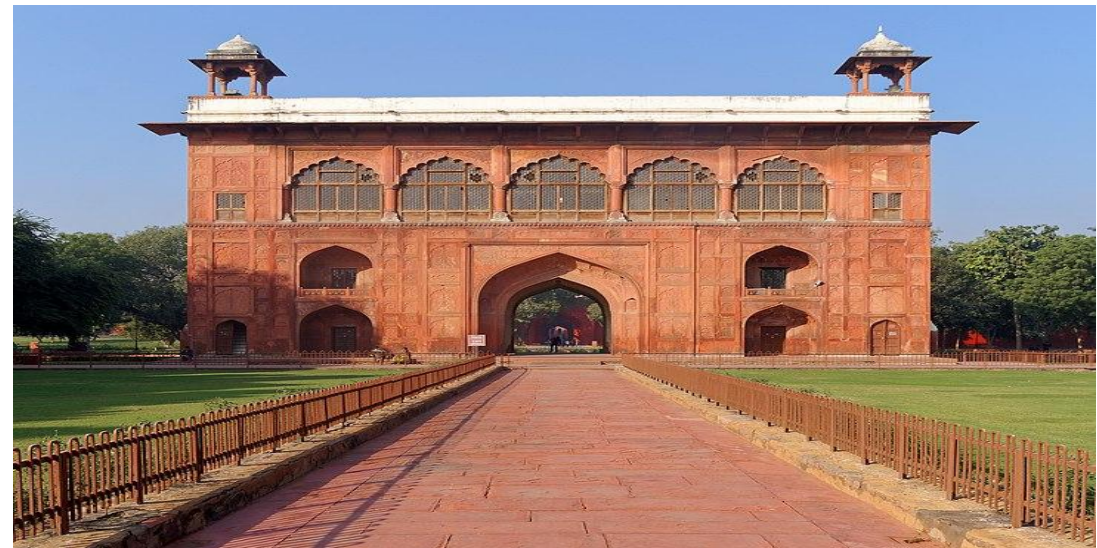




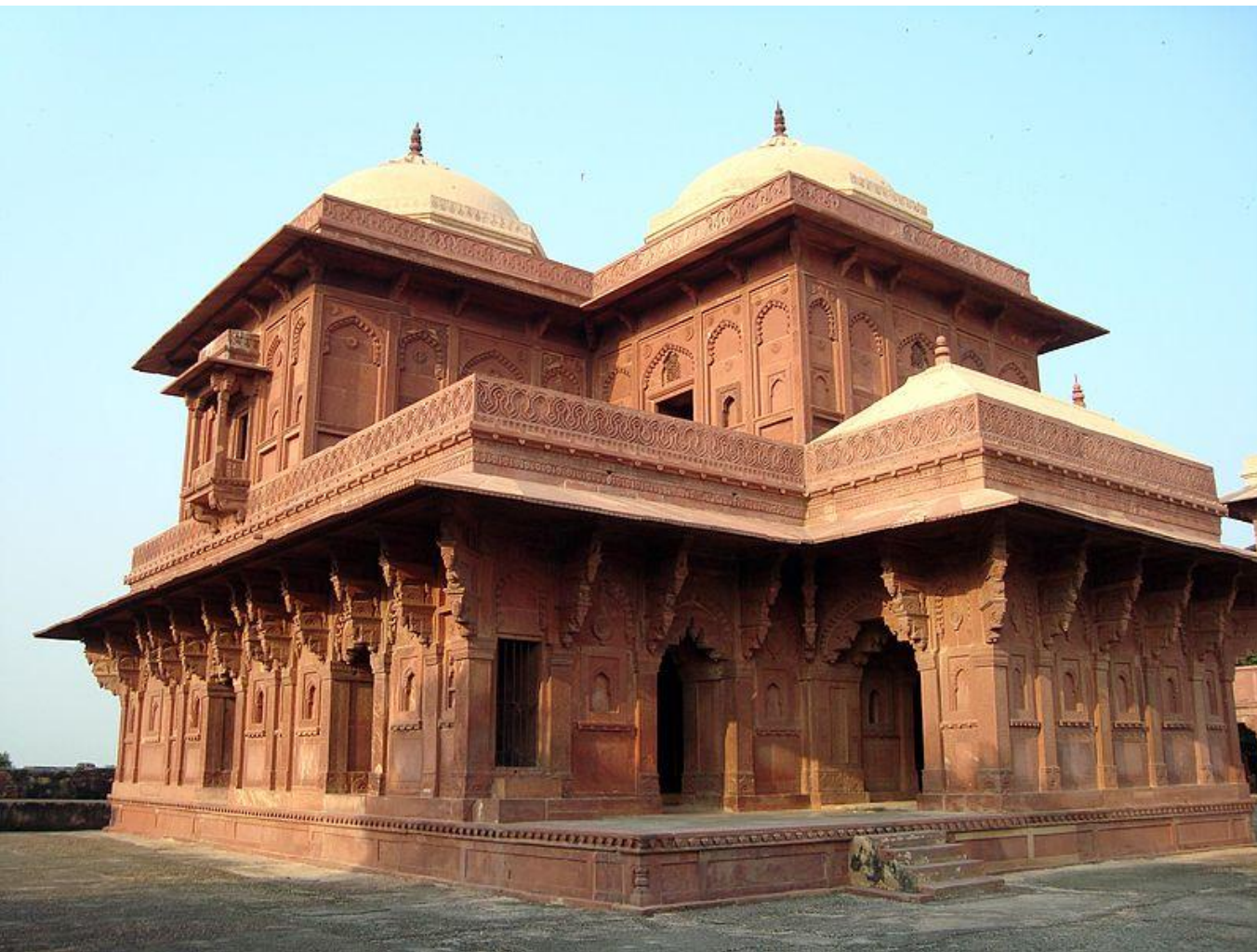
**Intricate jali, stone lattice work window of Chisti's tomb**



**Diwan-i-Am, where the Mughal emperor meets general public and heard their grievances**



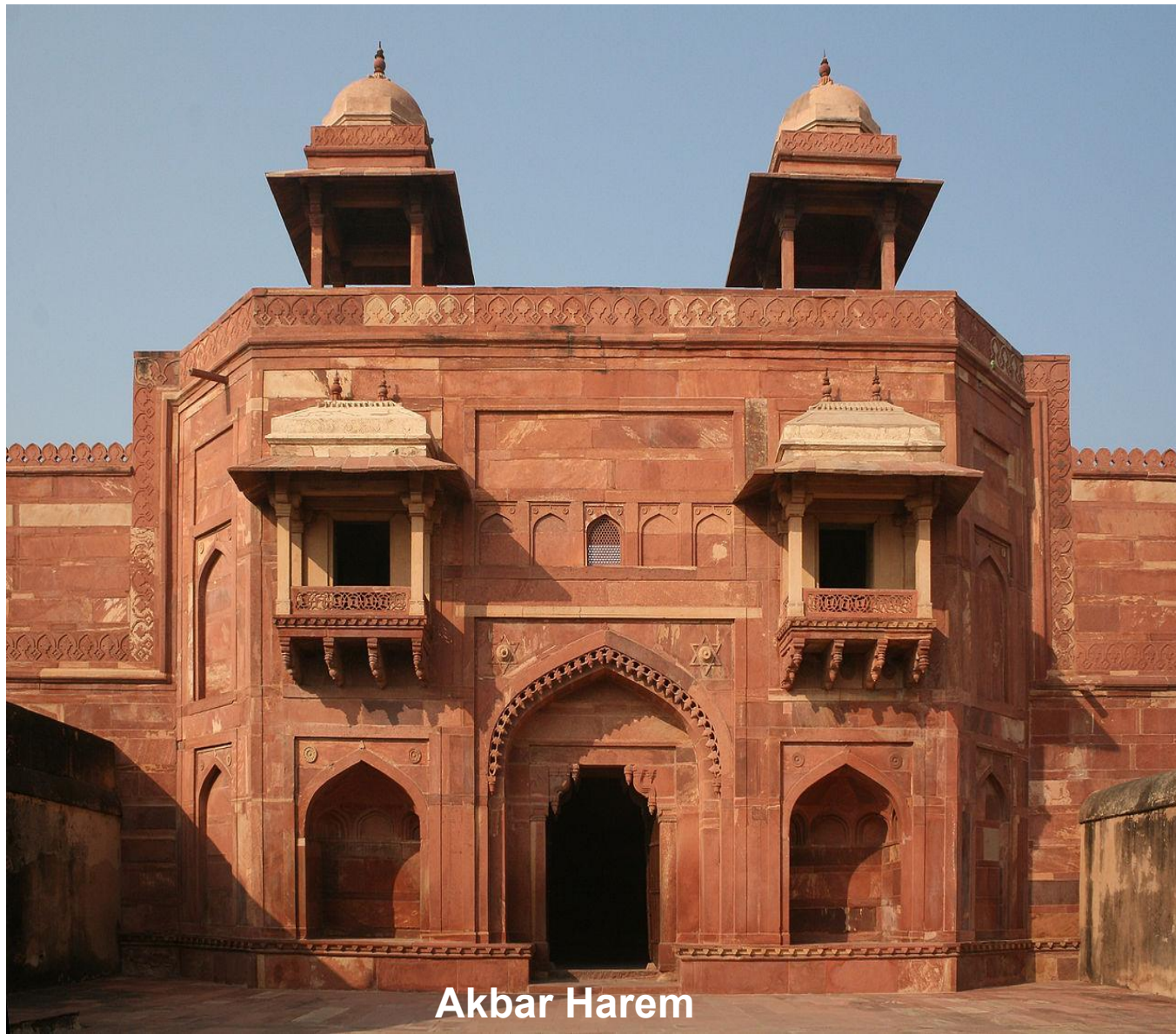
**Naubat Khana**



**Birbal House**



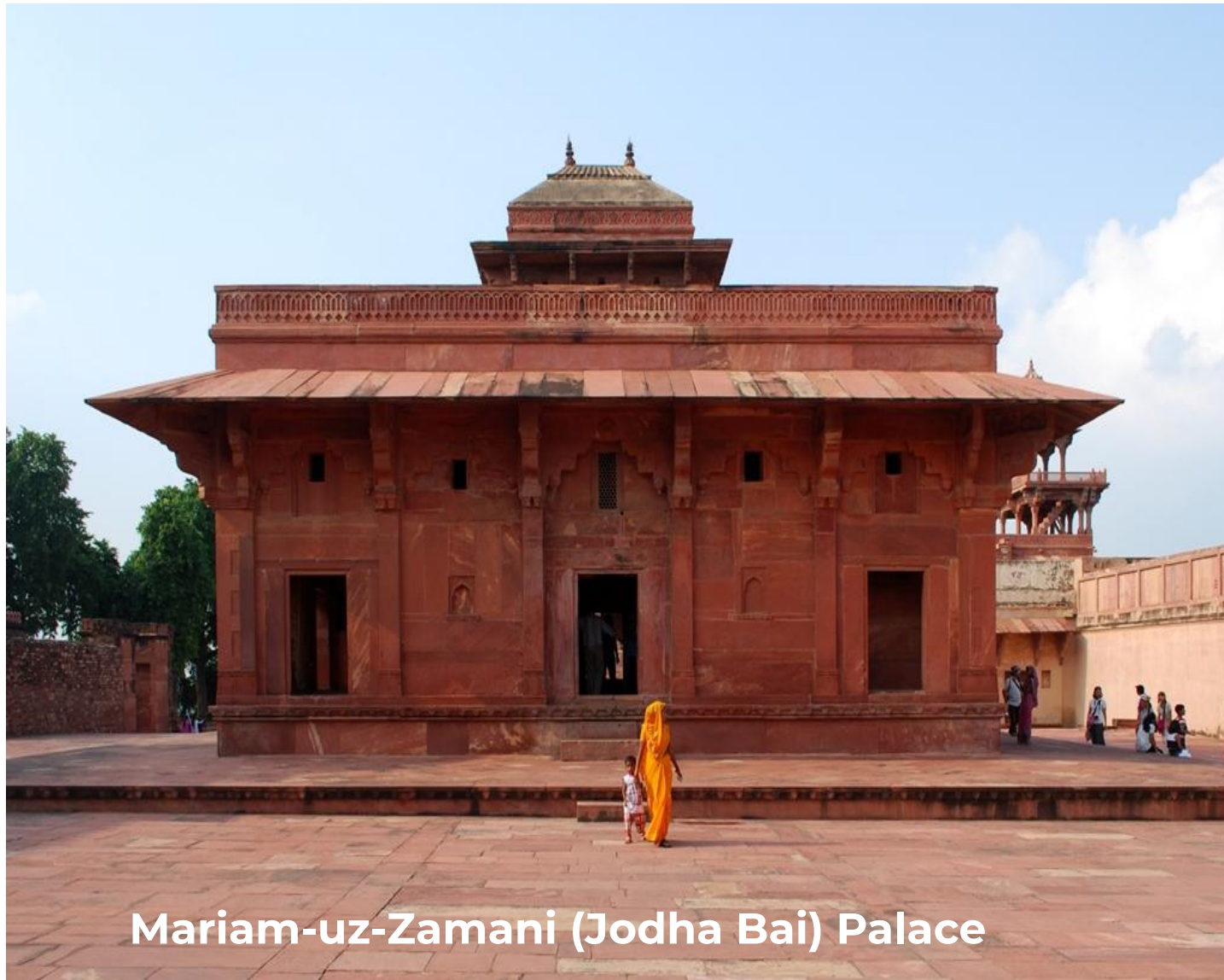
**Hiran Minar**



**Akbar Harem**



**Panch Mahal**



**Mariam-uz-Zamani (Jodha Bai) Palace**



## **Ibadat Khana**

- At Ibadat Khana Akbar used to meet the leaders of different religions to have discussion.



## Pachisi Court

- Akbar used to play chess here

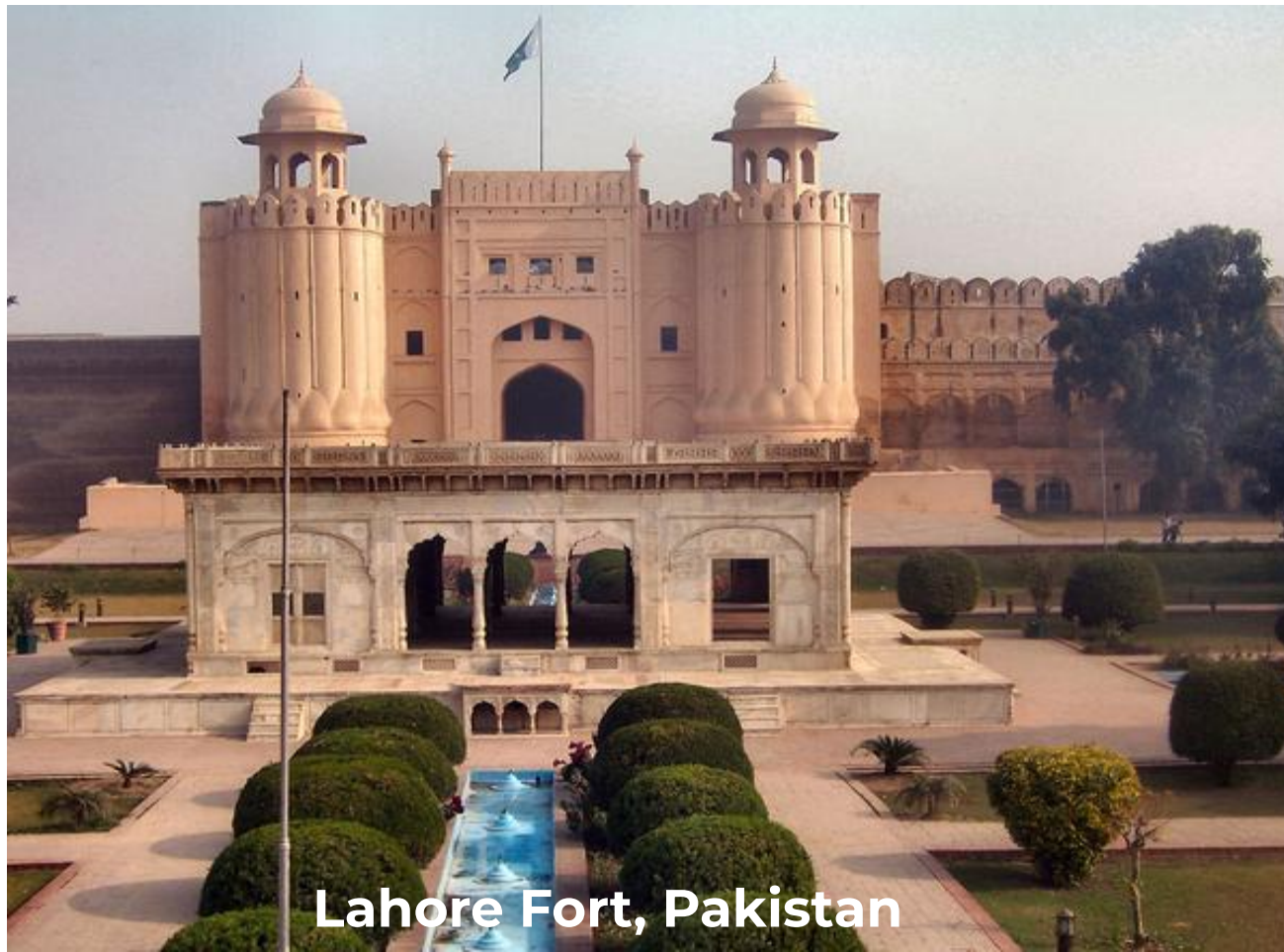
Panch Mahal is a five storied structure made of columns and is inspired by the concept of Persian badgir.

*(A wind-catcher or wind-tower projecting above the roof of a dwelling, used in Persia and northwestern India.)*



## Panch Mahal





**Lahore Fort, Pakistan**

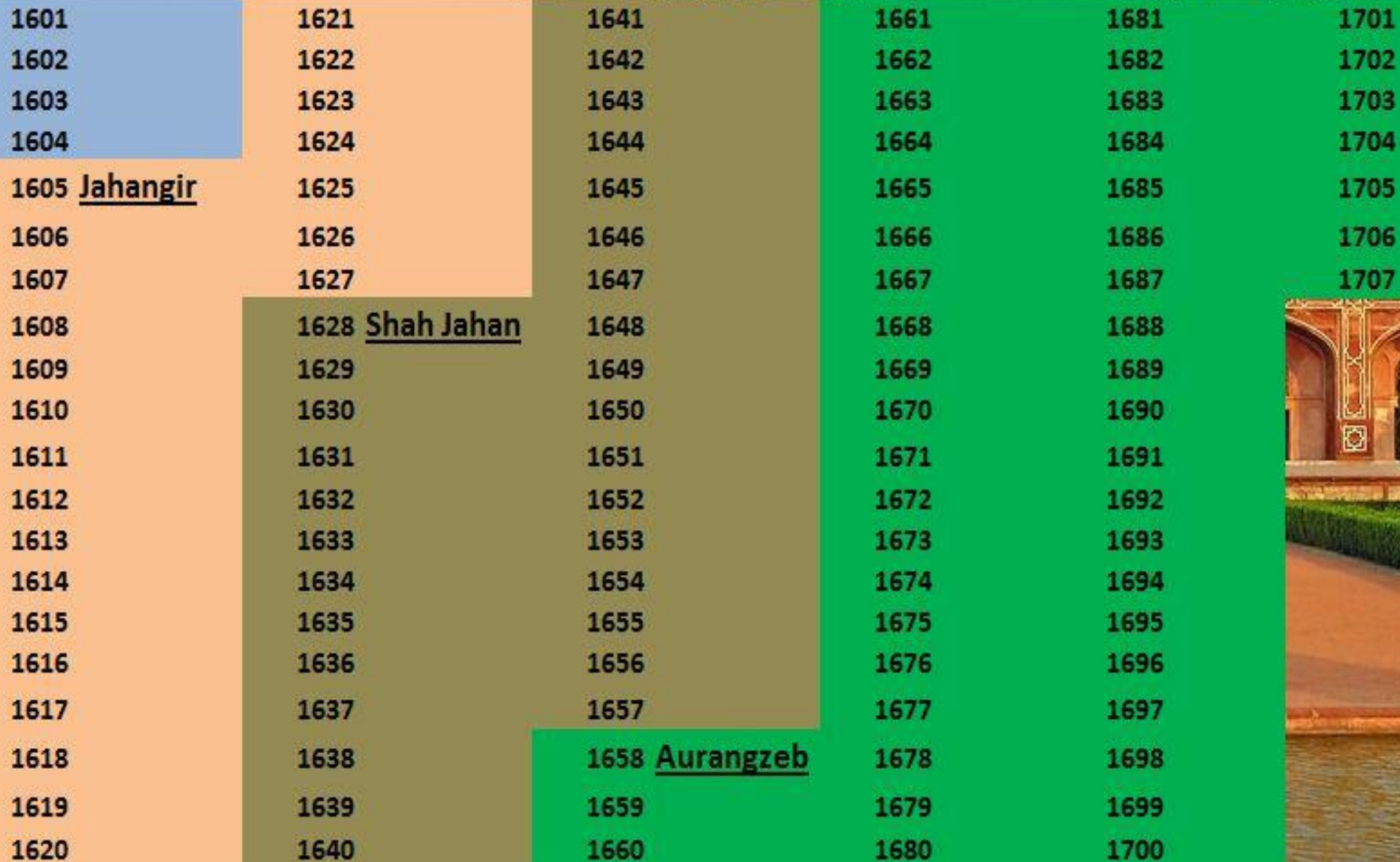
- The foundations of the modern Lahore Fort date to 1566 during the reign of Emperor Akbar.
- It is declared as UNESCO World Heritage site
- It is ornate and full of incredible sites such as **Naulakha Pavillion** and the Hall of Public Audience or '**Diwan-i-Aam**'



**Nau Lakha, Pavillion**



**The use of elephant-shaped column brackets in buildings of the Lahore Fort reflects the influence of Hindu motifs on Mughal architecture during the reign of Akbar.**



1601	1621	1641	1661	1681	1701
1602	1622	1642	1662	1682	1702
1603	1623	1643	1663	1683	1703
1604	1624	1644	1664	1684	1704
1605 <u>Jahangir</u>	1625	1645	1665	1685	1705
1606	1626	1646	1666	1686	1706
1607	1627	1647	1667	1687	1707
1608	1628 <u>Shah Jahan</u>	1648	1668	1688	
1609	1629	1649	1669	1689	
1610	1630	1650	1670	1690	
1611	1631	1651	1671	1691	
1612	1632	1652	1672	1692	
1613	1633	1653	1673	1693	
1614	1634	1654	1674	1694	
1615	1635	1655	1675	1695	
1616	1636	1656	1676	1696	
1617	1637	1657	1677	1697	
1618	1638	1658 <u>Aurangzeb</u>	1678	1698	
1619	1639	1659	1679	1699	
1620	1640	1660	1680	1700	

## Jahangir

**Jahangir** was interested less in architecture than in painting and gardens. Akbar's tomb at Sikandra and some other buildings were constructed during his reign. However, he oversaw the construction of some noteworthy monuments including Akbar's tomb in Sikandra. He also built the **Moti Masjid at Lahore**. Jahangir's greatest contribution was in laying out the large formal gardens which adorn many cities of Kashmir and the Punjab. **Jahangir's beautiful mausoleum** at Shahdara near Lahore was planned by the emperor himself, but it was completed in the next reign, by his widow Nur Jahan.

**Shalimar Bagh** in Kashmir. Tomb of **Itmad-ud-daulah**, father of Noor Jahan (first time pietra dura).



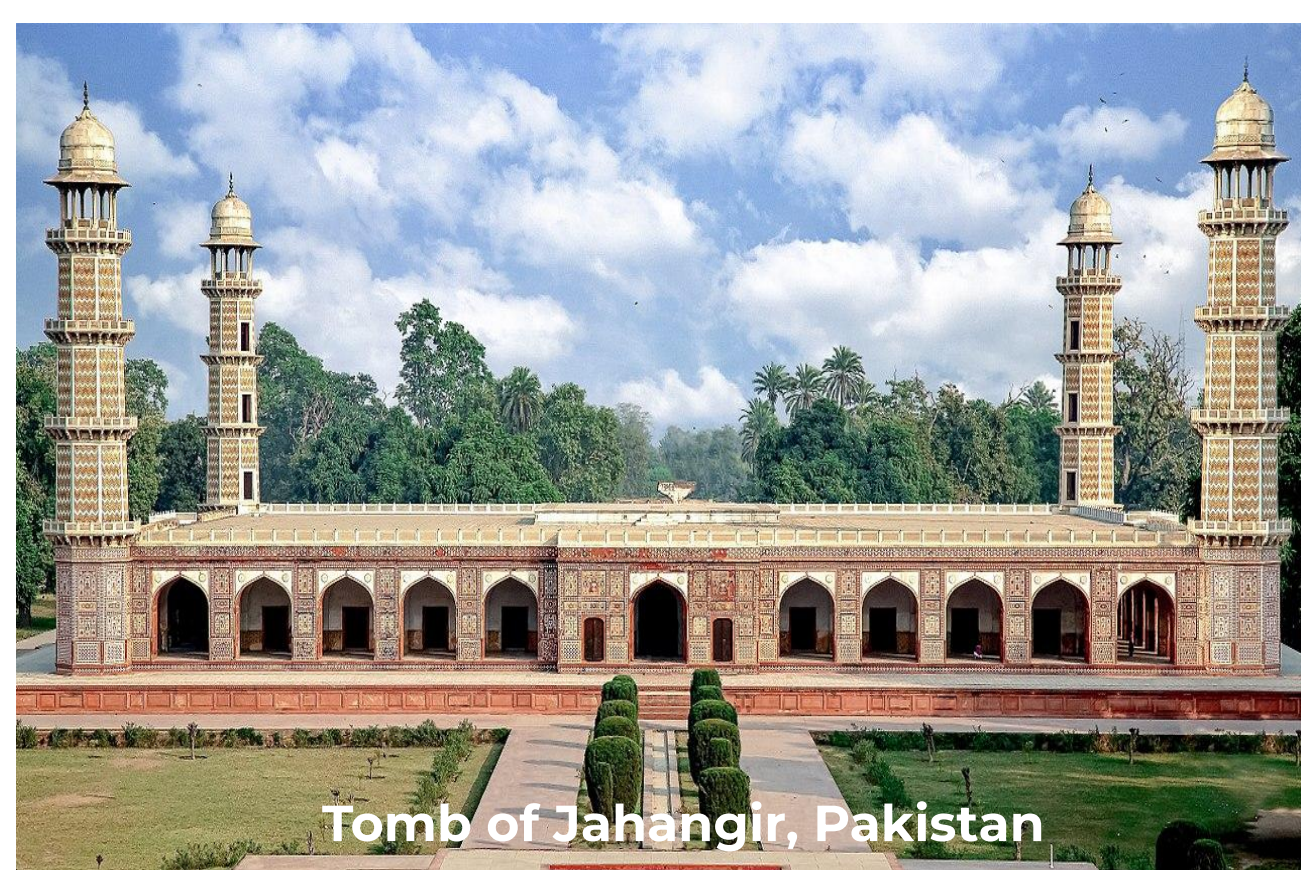
**Shalimar Bagh, Kashmir**



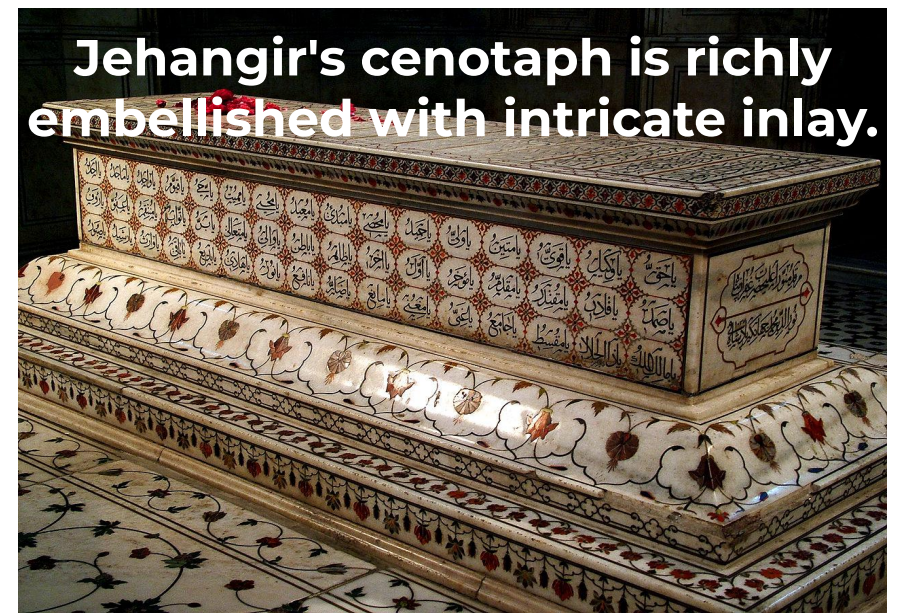
**Tomb of I'timād-ud-Daulah, Agra**



**Pietra dura on mausoleum interior wall  
(first time in India)**



**Tomb of Jahangir, Pakistan**



**Jehangir's cenotaph is richly embellished with intricate inlay.**

**A view of the mausoleum exterior embellishments and architectural features**



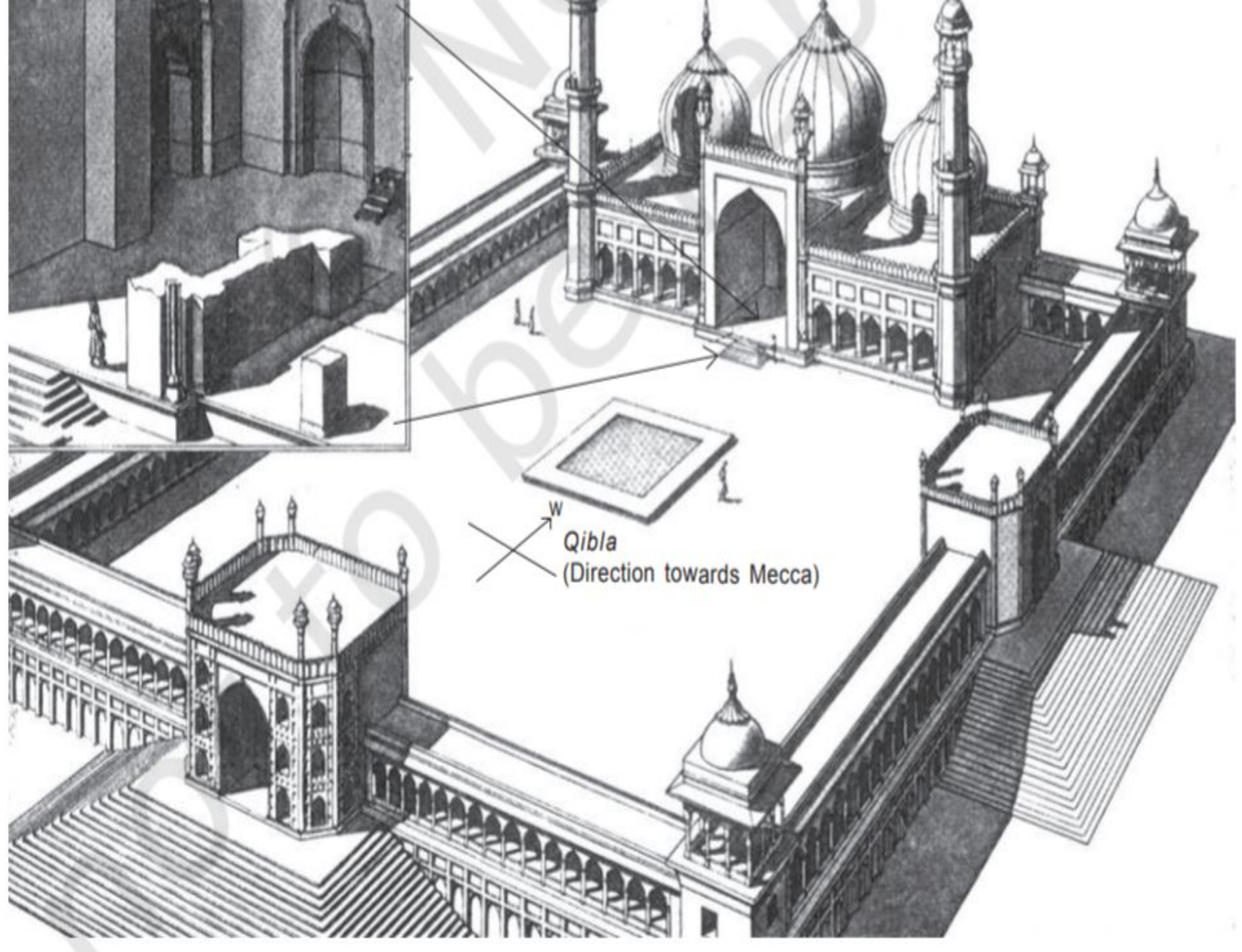
# Shahjahan

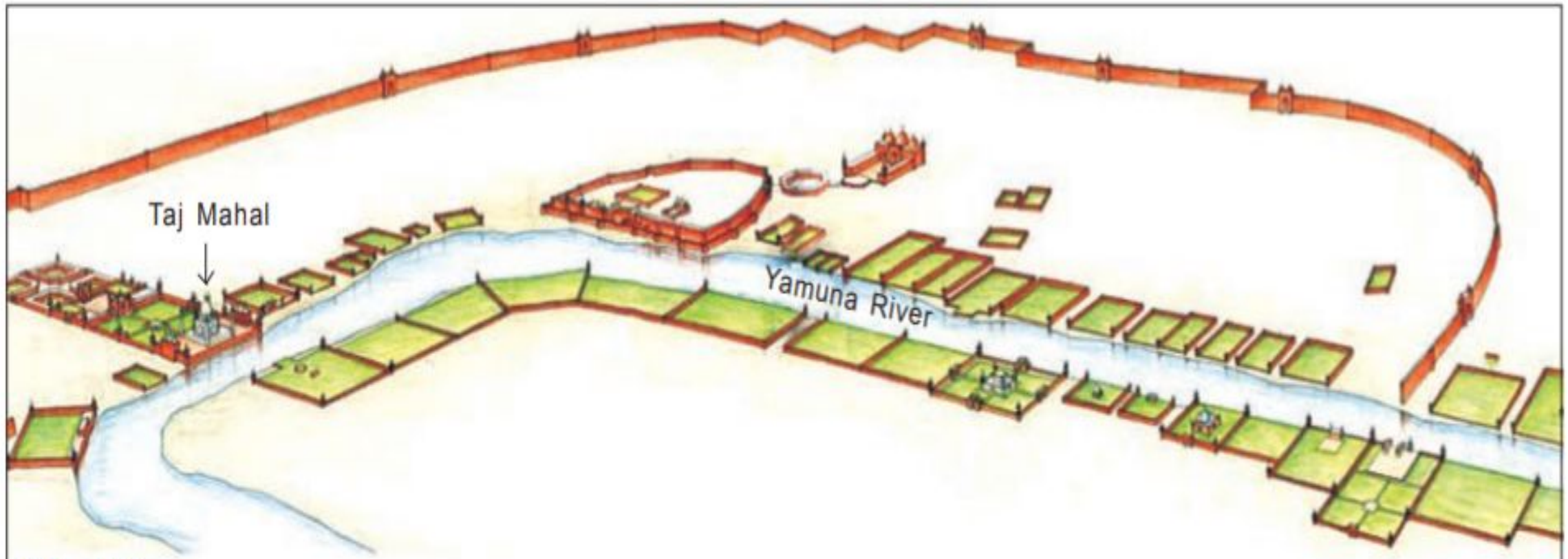
- **Shah Jahan was the greatest builder amongst the Mughals.** One secret of his success was the liberal use of marble.
  - **He replaced many sandstone structures of his predecessors in the forts of Agra and Lahore and other places with marble palaces.** It was his reign that different elements of Mughal architecture were fused together in harmonious style.
- This change in the material itself facilitated a corresponding change in architectural treatment. Rectangular forms gave way to curved lines, and the art of the marble cutter gave a new grace and lightness to the decoration.
- **The style of Shah Jahan's principal edifices is basically Persian,** but is distinguished by
  - the lavish use of white marble,
  - minute and tasteful decoration—particularly the open-work tracery which ornaments the finest buildings, giving them their distinctive elegance.
- Shahjahan reign witnessed a huge amount of construction activity especially in Agra and Delhi.
- The halls of public and private audience (Diwan-i-khas or aam) were precisely planned these halls often described as **chihil sutun** or **forty-pillared halls**, placed within a large courtyard. These halls resembled like mosque.

## Characteristics of Architecture of Shahjahan

- The idea behind the architectural features of Shahjahan was that king was considered as the representative as God on earth.
- The pedestal on which the throne of Shahjahan was kept was frequently described as the Qibla (the direction faced by Muslim during prayer due to their sacred city Mecca).
- He adopted the **riverfront garden in the layout of the Taj Mahal.** For example the white marble mausoleum was placed on a terrace by the edge of the river and garden was to its south.
- Shahjahan was given a title of “architect of the workshop of empire and religion”.
- Shahjahan developed this architectural form as a means to control the access that nobles had to the river. Only his eldest son Dara Shukoh was given access to river. All others had to construct their houses in the city away from the river Yamuna..

**Plan of Jama Masjid  
built by Shahjahan in  
his new capital  
Shahjahanabad**





**Fig. 14**

*A reconstruction from a map of the river-front garden city of Agra. Note how the garden palaces of the nobles are placed on both banks of the Yamuna. The Taj Mahal is on the left. Compare the layout of Agra with Shahjahanabad in Delhi in Figure 15.*





**Fig. 15**

1850 map of Shahjahanabad. Where is the emperor's residence?

The city appears to be very crowded, but did you notice the many large gardens as well?

Can you find the main street and the jami masjid?

Among the more famous of his buildings are :

- **Pearl Mosque and the Taj Mahal at Agra,**
- **The Red Fort and Jama Masjid at Delhi,**
- **Palaces and gardens at Lahore,**
- **a beautiful mosque at Thatta in Sind,**
- **a fort, palace, and mosque at Kabul,**
- **royal buildings in Kashmir, and**
- **many edifices at Ajmer and Ahmadabad.**



**Jama Masjid, Delhi**

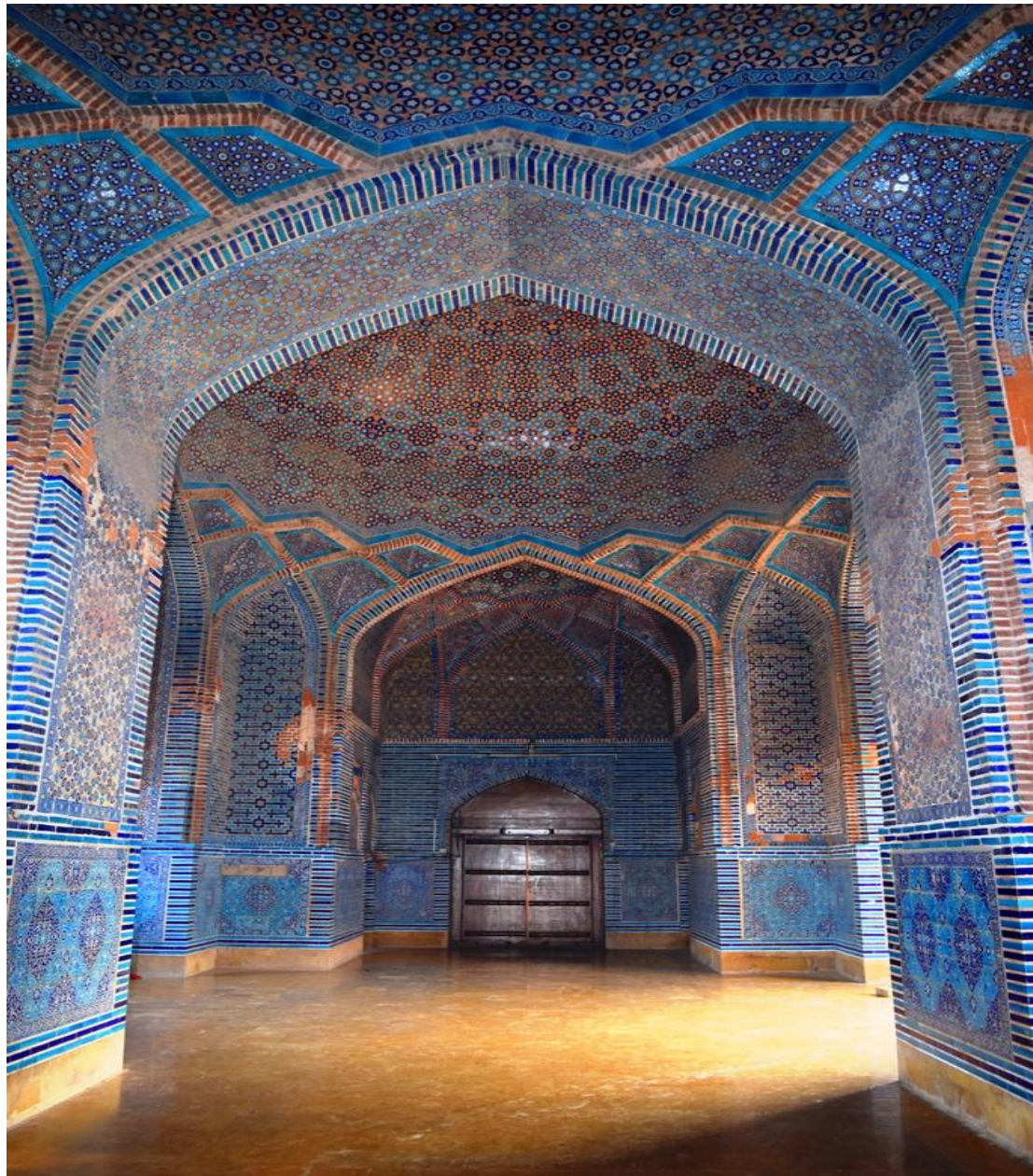


**Pearl Mosque, Agra**



**Taj Mahal, Agra**

- It was commissioned in 1632 by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan .
- The construction project employed some 20,000 artisans under the guidance of a board of architects led by the court architect to the emperor, Ustad Ahmad Lahauri and Isa Muhammad Effendi.
- Dome was designed by Ismail Khan



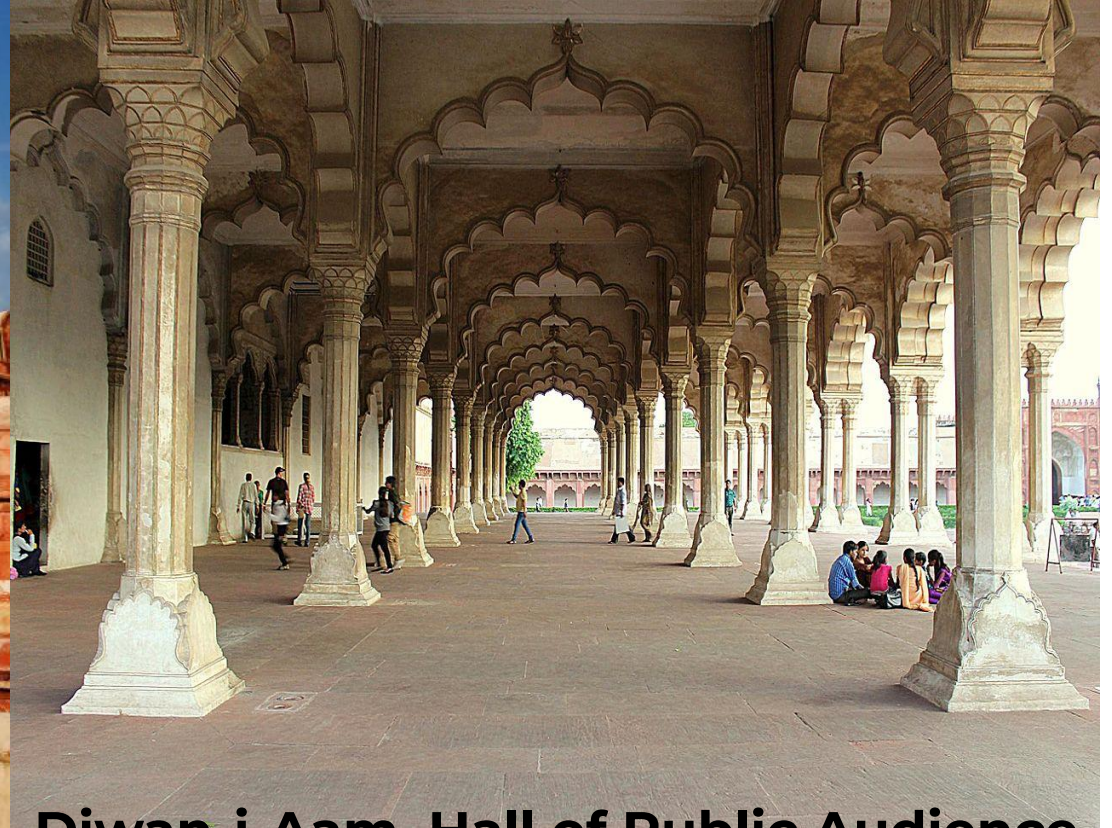
**Mosque at Thatta, Pakistan**



**Red Fort, Delhi**



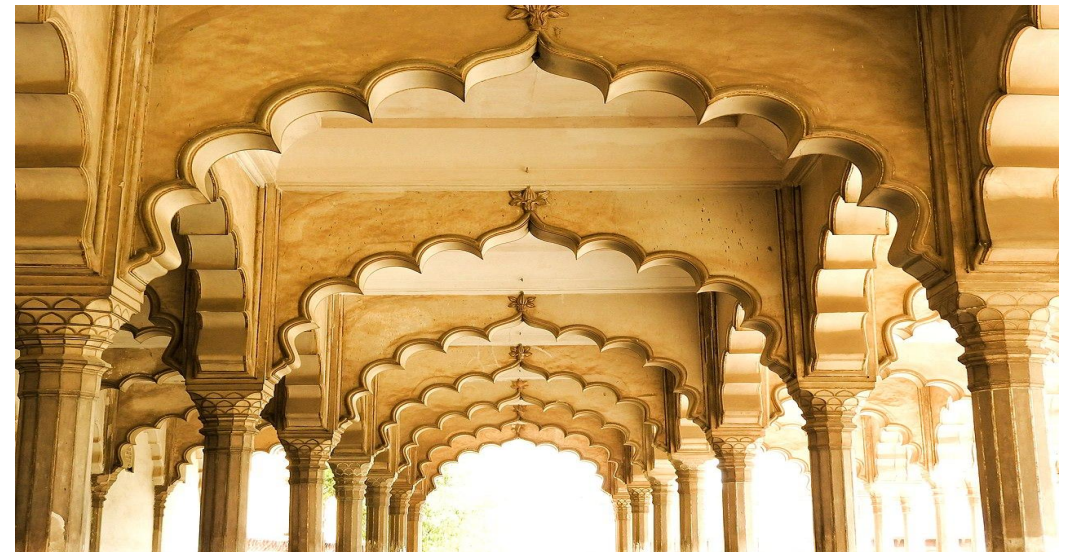
**Agra Fort**



**Diwan-i-Aam, Hall of Public Audience**



**Jahangir  
Palace**





**Sheesh Mahal, Agra Fort**



**The throne balcony in  
Diwan-i-Aam in Delhi**

**Aurangzeb** was not a great builder, but among buildings of merit erected **in his reign is the great Badshahi Mosque of Lahore, completed in 1674.** Its construction was supervised by Fidai Khan Kuka whose engineering skill and experience enabled him to design and erect a building of great size and stability.

**It is one of the largest mosques in the subcontinent.** There is a great dignity in its broad quadrangle leading up to the facade of the sanctuary.

Its ornamentation is boldly conceived, but perhaps representing Aurangzeb's puritanical taste, this is sparingly introduced. For this reason the building suffers in comparison with the Great Mosque at Delhi.

**After Shah Jahan Mughal architecture declined** even at the capital, although some interesting buildings were erected from time to time.

**The tomb of Safdarjung at Delhi, built in 1783, is indicative of the decline in the architectural standards, which was to become more manifest in the hybrid structures** exhibiting European and Mughal influences at Lucknow.



**Badshahi Mosque of Lahore built during the reign of Aurangzeb**



- *The Bibi Ka Maqbara is a tomb located in Aurangabad, Maharashtra.*
- *It was commissioned in 1660 by the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb in the memory of his wife Dilras Banu Begum*



## **Indo-Islamic style fully developed under Mughals**

- **Arch and dome method (arcuate style)**
- **Minar**
- **Mortar used as a cementing agent to create arch and dome**
- **New life to hindu architecture**
- **Space and massive**
- **Avoided the representation of human being**
- **Charbagh Style**
- **Water was used**
- **Arabesque method**
- **Pietra Dura technique**
- **Use of light**
- **Symmetry**
- **Foresightening technique in Calligraphy**



Finial

Lotus decoration

Onion dome

Drum

Guldasta

Chattri

Spandrel

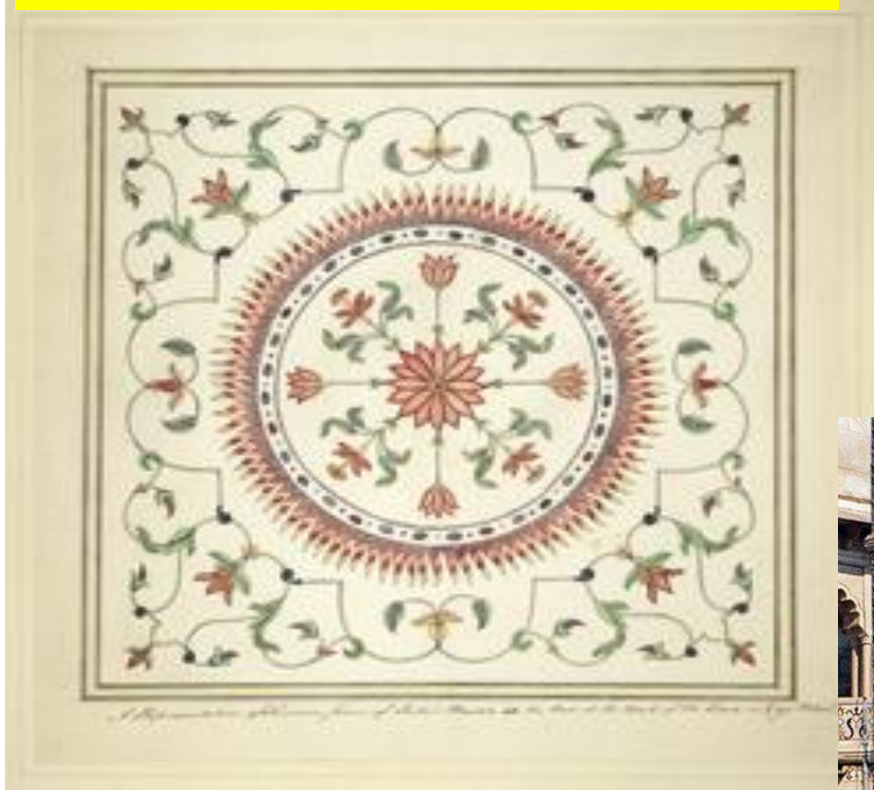
Calligraphy

Arch

Dado

## Pietra Dura

- It is a decorative art also known as **Parchin Kari** in south asia.
- It is a inlay technique of using cut and fitted, highly polished colored stones to create images.



## Arabesque Method

- It is a form of artistic decoration consisting of surface decorations based on rhythmic linear patterns of scrolling and interlacing foliage, tendrils or plain lines.
- Flower, vegetation depicted on wall because Quran prohibited the depiction of human beings and animals.



## Pietra Dura work in Taj Mahal



# MUGHAL GARDENS

A large number of gardens were also laid out in India during the Mughal period.

## Shalimar Bagh

- One of the most famous of them is **Shalimar Bagh** located in the **city of Srinagar**.
- It was laid out during the reign of **Jahangir in 1619**.
- The layout plan of the garden was similar to that of **palace architecture**.
- It consisted of a **terraced system** where the garden was divided into three parts:
  - the lowest part was open to common public,
  - the middle section was for the emperor and his friends,
  - whilst the highest part contained the 'zenana' or women's private area.
  - In the centre of the women's area, in the middle of a formal pool, is the **Black Pavilion built by Shah Jahan**.
  - The building has a 3-tiered tiled roof and is built in the style of local Kashmiri wooden mosques.



## **Fatehabad Garden near Agra**

- Like his ancestor Babur, Aurangzeb was more concerned with **garden architecture** than the construction of palaces.
- One of the most impressive of these gardens was that of **Fatehabad near Agra**, which although now largely derelict contains a central arcaded pavilion surrounded by a crenelated wall with a monumental entrance.

## **Other prominent Mughal gardens were**

- Hasht Bahisht: Laid out by Babar at Agra, now known as Ram Bagh
- Nishat Bagh: Laid out by Asaf Khan at Srinagar
- Shalimar Gardens: Laid out by Shah Jahan near Lahore
- Hayat Bakhsh: Laid out by Shah Jahan inside the Red Fort in Delhi
- Shalimar Bagh : Laid out by Shah Jahan in Delhi
- Wazir Bagh : Laid out by Dara in Kashmir
- Chahar Burj Bagh: Laid out by Zeb-un-nisa near Lahore.

# Roads built during Mughal period

- In 1570s Akbar initiated a programme of road improvement including the
  - provision of milestones
  - wells
  - reservoirs and
  - caravan sarais.
- The best examples of this programme are the **caravan sarais built at Chata near Mathura** and **Chaderghat**.

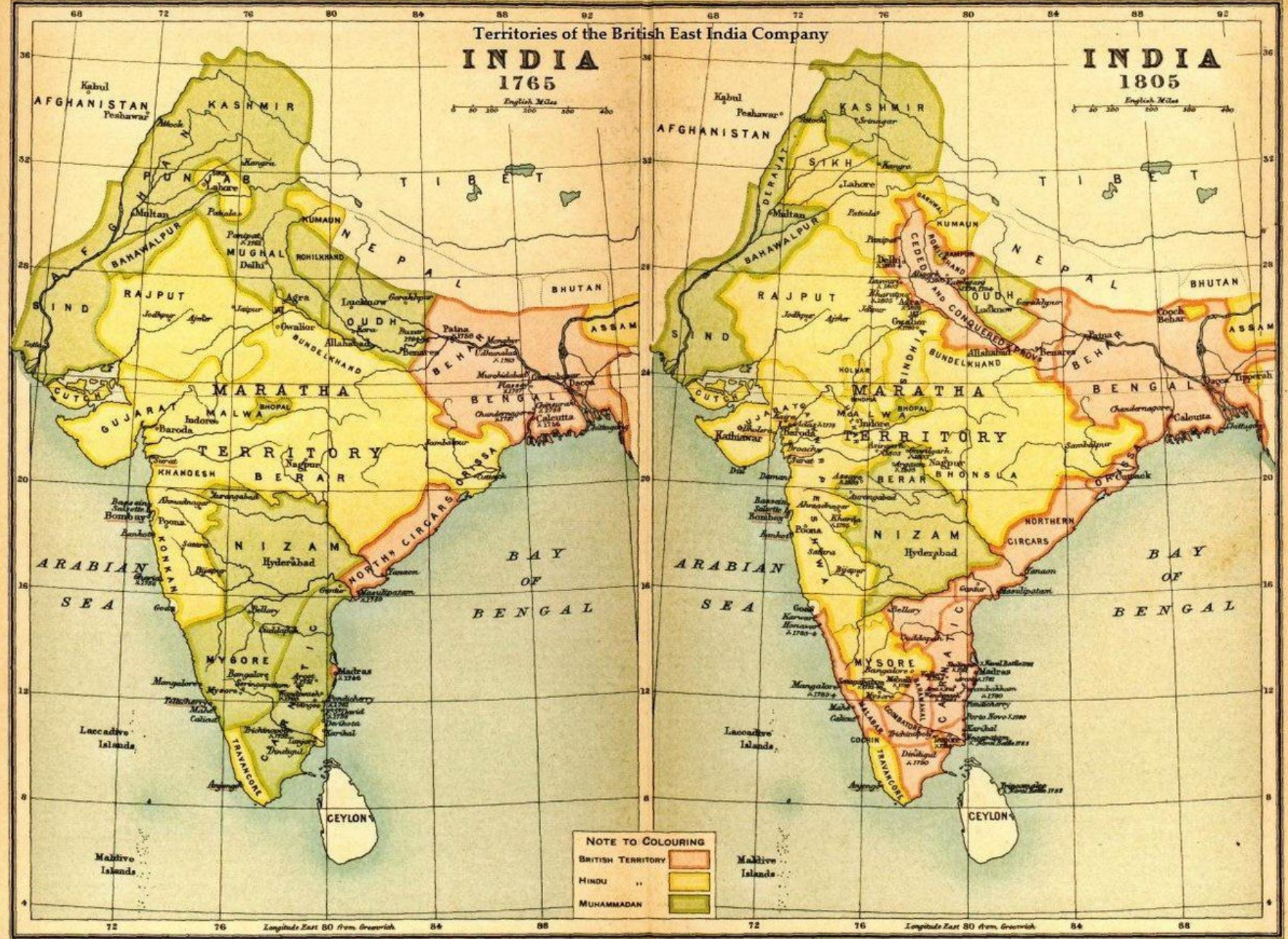
## Caravan Sarais

- These buildings have a fairly **uniform design**, consisting of a large **rectangular enclosure** with octagonal towers.
- There are '**iwans**' inside leading on to cells along the side of the walls. The cells are usually arranged in pairs with a connecting door in between, thus forming units of 4 (**2 iwans and 2 closed rooms**). In addition to the standard rooms there are usually at least 2 larger sets of rooms for more important travellers.
- Most caravan sarais have 1 entrance; where there are 2, these are usually opposite to each other.
- Sometimes the central axis of the **caravan sarais** are built as bazars for the visiting merchants.
- One of the most magnificently decorated gateways is that of the **Nur Mahal caravan sarai** by **Nur Jahan between 1618 and 1620**. Its design resembles funerary and mosque architecture of the period, with a central iwan flanked by 3 tiers of side iwans; however, the decoration, which consists of carved human, animal and mythical figures, is more reminiscent of palatial architecture of the period.

## Milestones

- Milestones, known as **kos minar (small towers)**, were used to mark the roads. These are usually very plain structures with an octagonal base and a tapering cylindrical shaft.
- One of the main routes which received attention during Akbar's reign was the **Agra to Ajmer pilgrimage route** which was provided with road markers and small rest houses.
- **Under Jahangir**, the improvement of roads continued with **trees planted on the road from Agra to Bengal**, the construction of wells and **kos minar** on the road from Agra to Lahore and the provision of small stations on the **Pir Panjal pass into Kashmir**.
- During the reign of **Aurangzeb**, the roadside facilities were extended and improved, with particular attention paid to the roads between Agra and Aurangabad and Lahore to Kabul.
- Repairs carried out on bridges, **caravan sarais** and roadside mosques were paid for out of the emperor's private income.







## Awadh Architecture

- They mainly revolve around Lucknow and were built by the Nawabs of Awadh during 18th-19th century AD.
- It attempted to preserve mughal traditions along with experimenting with variety of materials and innovative ideas.
- They built religious as well as secular structures.
- These structures were made mainly using mortar (not marble or sandstone). Mortar used was a mixture of brick dust, urad daal (lentil), rice husk, tree gum, etc.
- Prominent structures include -

**1. Bara Imambara, Lucknow** - Built in 1784, it comprises Asfi mosque, Bhul-bhulaiya (the labyrinth).



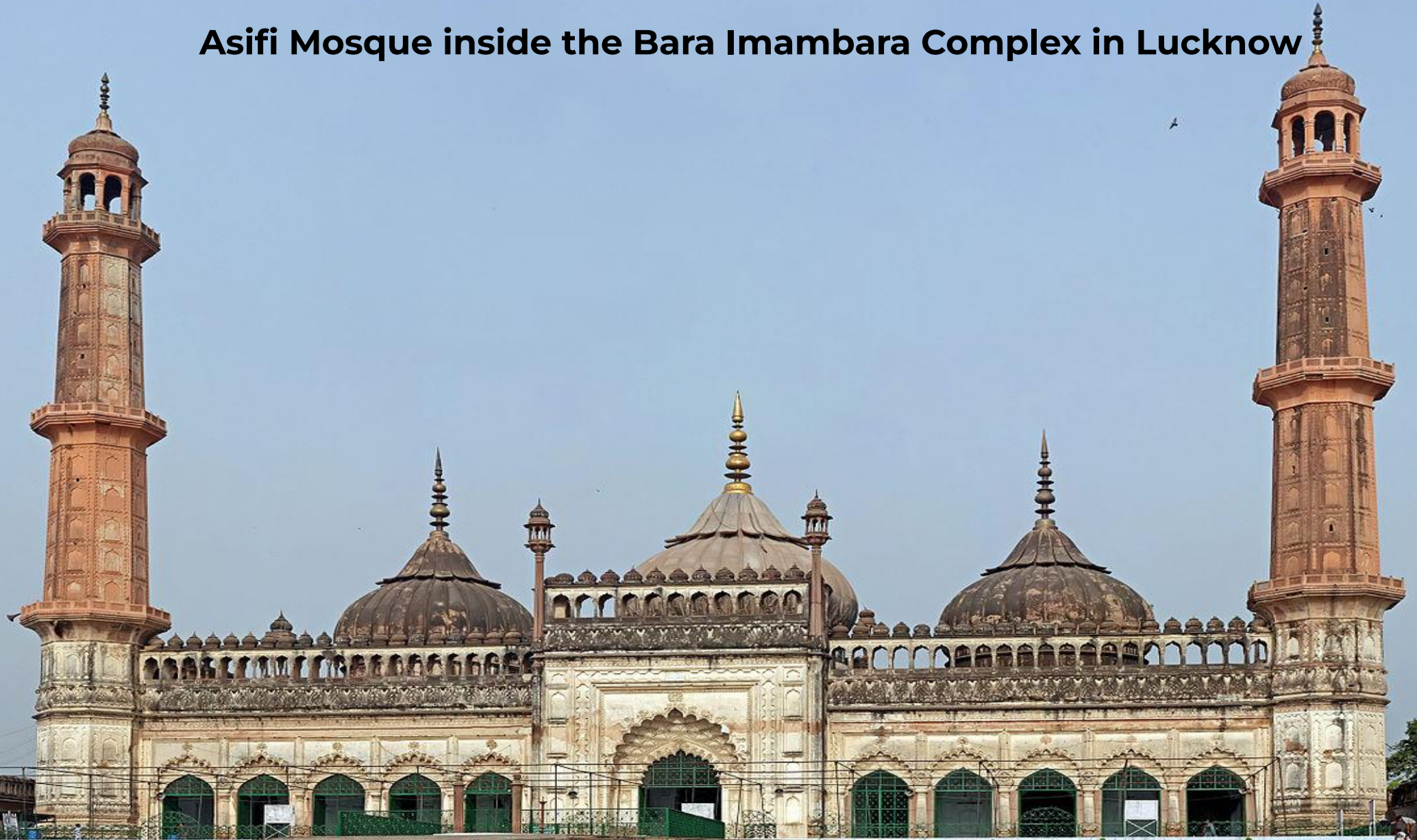
**Bara Imam Bara**



### **Bada Imambara, Lucknow**

- *built by Asaf-ud-Daula, Nawab of Awadh in 1784.*
- *The building also includes the large Asfi mosque, the Bhul-bhulaiya (the labyrinth), and Bowli, a step well with running water.*
- *It is said that there are 1024 ways to reach the terrace but only two to come back first gate or the last gate.*

# Asifi Mosque inside the Bara Imambara Complex in Lucknow



- **Chota Imambara, Lucknow** - Built in 1838, it serves as a mausoleum for Nawab Muhammad Ali Shah and his mother.
- **Rumi Darwaza (Turkish Gate), Lucknow** - Built in 1784, it is situated between Bora amhara & Chota Imambara and is believed to be named after Sufi mystic, Jalal ud-Din Muhammad Rumi.



**Chota Imambara, Lucknow**



**Rumi Darwaza**

## **Architecture in Kashmir**

Development of Kashmiri architecture can be broadly divided into two important phases of its political rule - **early medieval Hindu phase** and 14th century onwards **Muslim rule**. No major monuments that were made prior to 600 AD exist, except few Buddhist monuments like monastery and stupas (now in ruins) were discovered at Harwan and Ushkar.

# KASHMIR

The Indo Islamic architecture of Kashmir is characterized by its amazing woodwork. It exhibits a generous array of stupendous constructional wonders. From the beautiful gardens and wonderful museums to the holy mosques and shrines, each and every construction depicts the saga of the magnificence of the past Kingdoms of the valley.

The best illustrations of wooden architecture of Kashmir are **kadals, the wooden bridges** and **ziarats, the wooden shrines** respectively.

Most of the wooden constructions in this province were done by deodar trees. Later in the period of 16th to 17th centuries, Mughals not only developed the specific wooden architecture of Kashmir, but they also tried to revive the stone building art in that province.

Due to the presence of wood in abundant amount, suitability to the climate, country, and the needs of the people, the wooden constructional method became in regular use.

**Features** - The Indo Islamic architecture of Kashmir mostly occurred in the form of **mosques and tombs**, where the tombs are known as **ziarat** in the local language. Several other external features such as small subsidiary shrine and a range of cloisters are added later. The greatest example of this kind of Indo Islamic architecture in Kashmir is the mosque of Shah Hamadan in Srinagar.

## Stone Architecture

The Indo Islamic architecture in Kashmir took a new turn in the Mughal period. The early Islamic architecture developed and introduced a

separate style of a building art in the Kashmir province.

Mughals introduced the art of stone building to the province in the sixteenth and seventeenth century which became the famous and dominating architecture of Mughal dynasty.

There are three such buildings, **the Fort of Hari Parbat, the Pattar or Stone Masjid 1623, and the mosque of Akhun Mulla Shah 1649**. All these structures were executed in the **grey limestone** readily available in the valley.

## **Wooden Architecture**

Some of the famous examples of wooden architectures of Kashmir are

- Jami Masjid at Srinagar constructed by Sikandar Butshikan (1400 AD),
- Shah Hamdan in Srinagar,

The wooden architectures found in Kashmir indicate its ancient history.



**Jami Masjid at Srinagar**



**the Fort of Hari Parbat**



**The Patthar or stone masjid**



## Sikh Style

Sikh style of architecture developed in the region of modern day Punjab. It was heavily influenced by Mughal style and Rajput style of architecture. Some of the features of Sikh school are:

- Use of multiple Chhatris or kiosks on the top of the construction.
- Use of shallow cornices and onion dome.
- The buildings had fluted domes, which were generally covered with brass and copper guilds for decoration and support.
- The arches were decorated by the use of numerous foliations.
- **Example:** Shri Harmandir Sahib or Golden temple (constructed during 16th-17th century).



**Harmandir Sahib, Amritsar**

## Rajput Style

- Mostly construction took place under Jai Singh 1699-1743.
- It was highly influenced by Mughal architecture.
- Main features of Rajput style architecture was hanging balcony for **Jharokha Darshan**.
- **Hawa Mahal** is one of the exceptional monument of rajput style.
  - Jharokha Darshan was a daily practice of addressing the public audience at the balcony at the forts and palaces of medieval kings in India.
  - It was an essential and direct way of communicating face-to-face with the public, and was a practice which was adopted by the Mughal emperors.
- The cornices were built in the shape of an arch such that the shadow took the shape of a bow.
- Some of the monuments build by Maharaja Jai Singh are
  - Jantar mantar at Jaipur, Delhi and Ujjain.



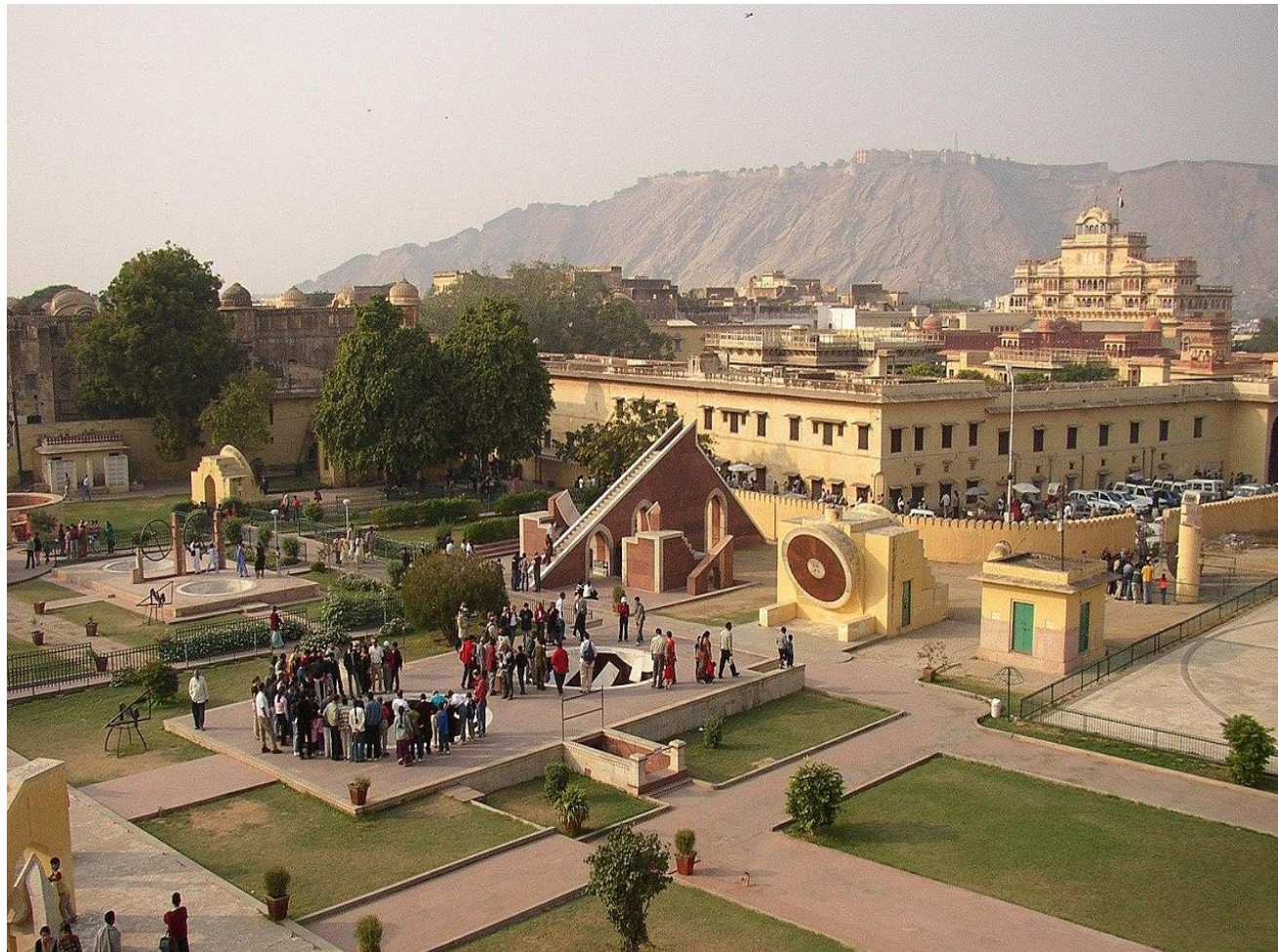
- The Hawa Mahal is a palace in the city of Jaipur, India. Built from red and pink sandstone.
- The structure was built in 1799 by the Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh, the grandson of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh, who was the founder of the city of Jaipur, India.
- It was designed by Lal Chand Ustad.
- Its five-floor exterior is akin to a honeycomb with its 953 small windows called Jharokhas decorated with intricate latticework.
- This architectural feature also allowed cool air from the Venturi effect to pass through, thus making the whole area more pleasant during the high temperatures in summer.

**Hawa Mahal, Jaipur**



- It is located in the modern city of New Delhi.
- **“Jantar Mantar”** means “instruments for measuring the harmony of the heavens.”
- It consists of 13 architectural astronomy instruments.
- The primary purpose of the observatory was to compile astronomical tables, and to predict the times and movements of the sun, moon and planets. Some of these purposes nowadays would be classified as astronomy.
- In 2010, the Jantar Mantar was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

**Jantar Mantar, Delhi**



**Jantar Mantar, Jaipur**



**Jantar Mantar, Ujjain**

## Before Christ (B.C.)

3000	2000	1000	
2900	1900	900	later
2800	1800	800	vedic
2700	1700 no idea!!	700	era
2600	1600	600	
2500 Indus	1500	500	Mahajanapada
2400 Valley	1400	400	MAURYAS
2300 Civiliza	1300 Rigvedic	300	
2200	1200 era	200	
2100	1100	100	Dark Age

we are here!!

100		1100	2100
200		1200	2200
300		1300 Delhi Sultans	2300
400	Guptas	1400	2400
500		1500	2500
600	Harsha V	1600 <b>Mughals</b>	2600
700	Prophet	1700	2700
800		1800	2800
900	<b>Palas /Rashtra/Prati</b>	1900	2900
1000	<b>&amp; Cholas</b>	2000	3000
<i>Anno Domio (A.D.)</i>			



# FORTS AND PALACES IN INDIA

- Harappan Forts
- Mauryan Forts
- Mauryan Palaces
- Forts in Delhi

# HARAPPAN FORTS

## Significance and Evolution of the Forts:

- **oldest forts** in the Indian subcontinent.
- Fortification have started during pre and early Harappan phase itself.
- well developed and standardized during the Mature Phase of Harappan civilization.
- With the emergence of big towns and cities, **forts were used as a measure to safeguard their own town.**

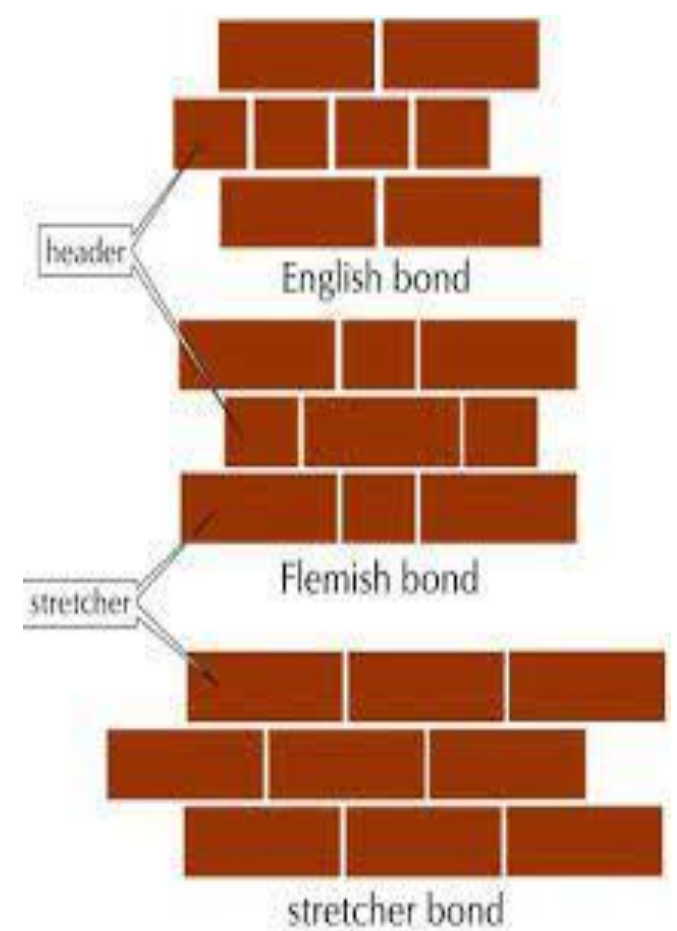
## Structure of the Forts:

- The Harappan cities were divided into two parts - upper town and lower town
  - Exception: **Dholavira (Gujarat) - a third part**, a 'middle' town'
- The **upper town in Harappan cities was generally fortified.**
- **Kalibangan (Rajasthan) and Surkotada (Gujarat) - even lower town was fortified.**
- Fortification was carried out by using **mud and mud bricks.**
  - lower portion of the walls of forts was built by using '**stones and sun dried bricks**'
  - In upper portion of the walls of forts, '**burnt bricks**' were used.
  - Had stone rubble veneer
  - **Walls were massive in size**
- Probably, they were built to **control the movement of goods in and out of the city.**
- These forts provided safety to the residents of the cities from
  - Flash floods (sudden flood). Harappan towns are located on the Indus river channel.
  - Protection from Wild animals
  - Robbers and anti-social elements.



## City Walls

Each city in the Indus Valley was surrounded by massive walls and gateways. The walls were built to control trade and also to stop the city from being flooded. Each part of the city was made up of walled sections. Each section included different buildings such as public buildings, houses, markets, craft workshops, etc.



The massive fortification walls with a **vener of dressed stone** at Dholavira and the remains of stone pillars in the citadel are very distinctive and are not found at any other Harappan site.

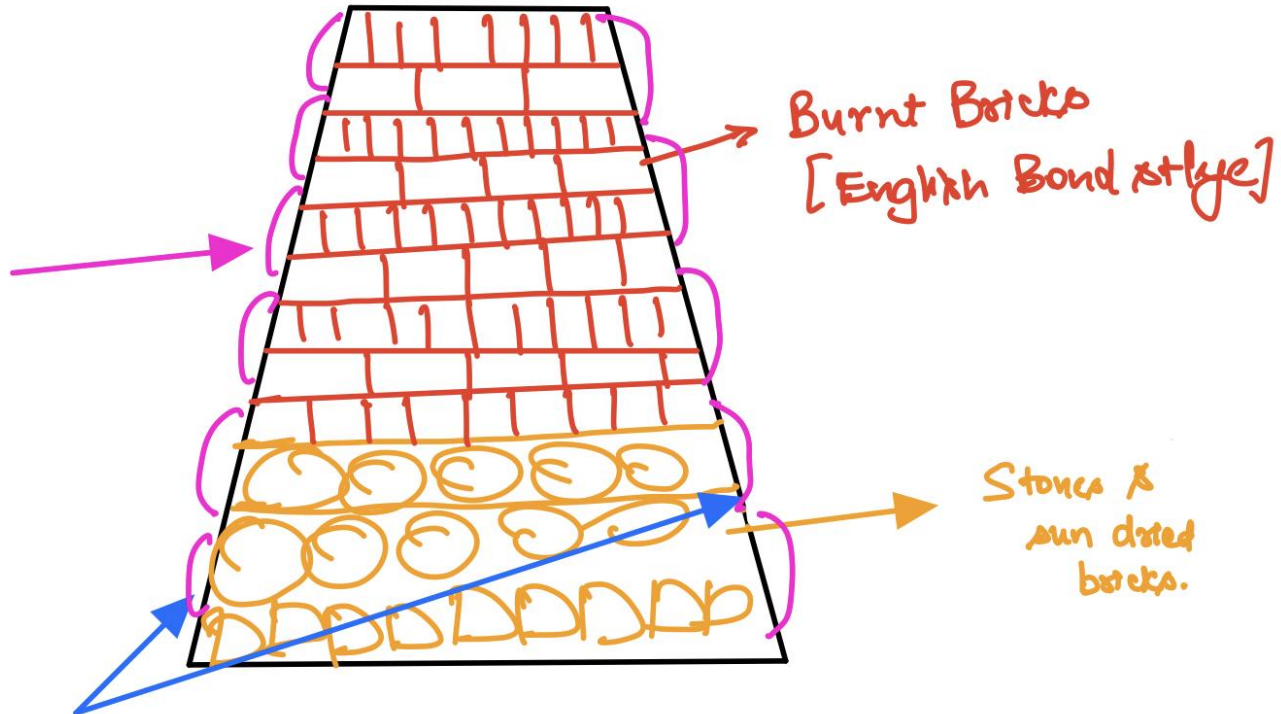
There were various styles of laying bricks, including what is known as the **'English bond style'**. In this, bricks were laid together in a sequence of the long side (stretcher) and short side (header), with an alternate arrangement in consecutive rows. This gave the wall a maximum load-bearing strength.



Stone rubble  
masonry  
[usually where  
high availability  
of stones]

ex. Dholavira  
Surkotada

Fort wall @ IVC



Burnt Bricks  
[English Bond style]

Stones &  
sun dried  
bricks.

Both walls tapered  
[Trapezoidal cross section]

As a garrisoned defence post

- Elaborate gateway complexes
- Top parts of the gates were covered
- Rooms/sentinel posts at the entrances
- Entry/exit controlled by a guard room

Gates at Harappa = 2.8 m wide. Enough only for entry/exit of a bullock cart at a time.

- Though may **not be used for military purpose** and **not well suited for defence** because of
  - Absence of moats
  - Absence of sudden turns in wall

*Stone rubble veneer*

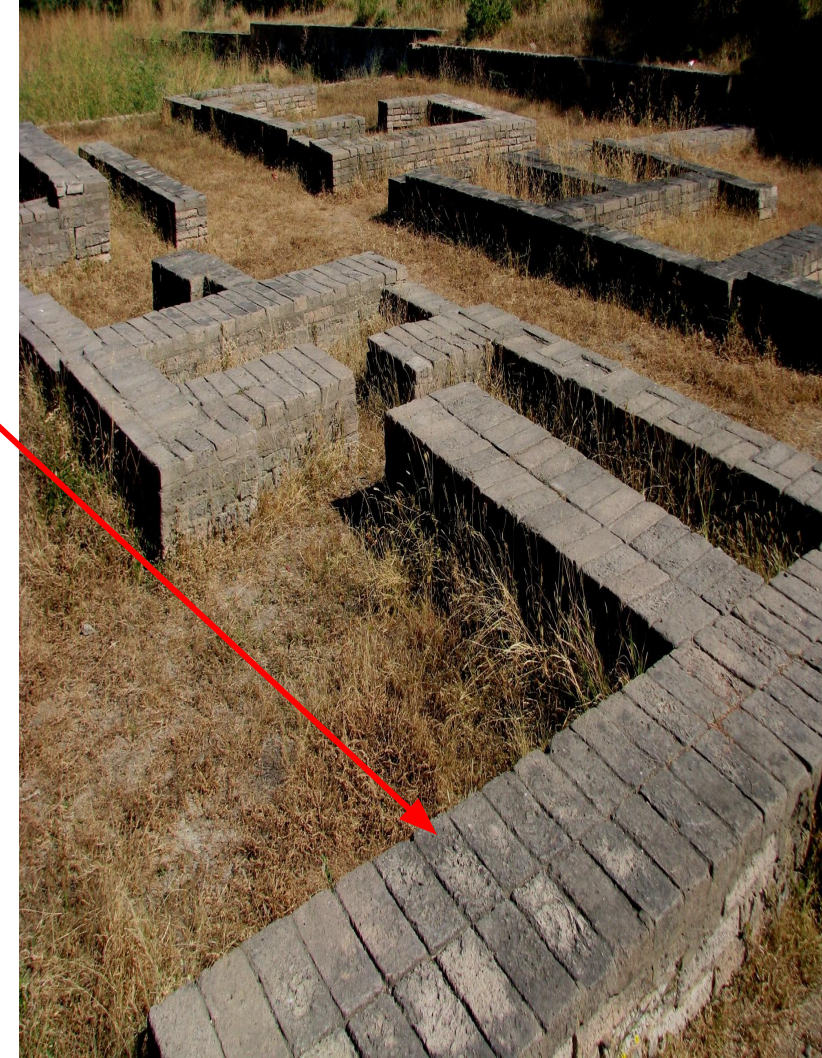


*Remains of stone pillars at citadel*



*Massive fortification wall at Dholavira*

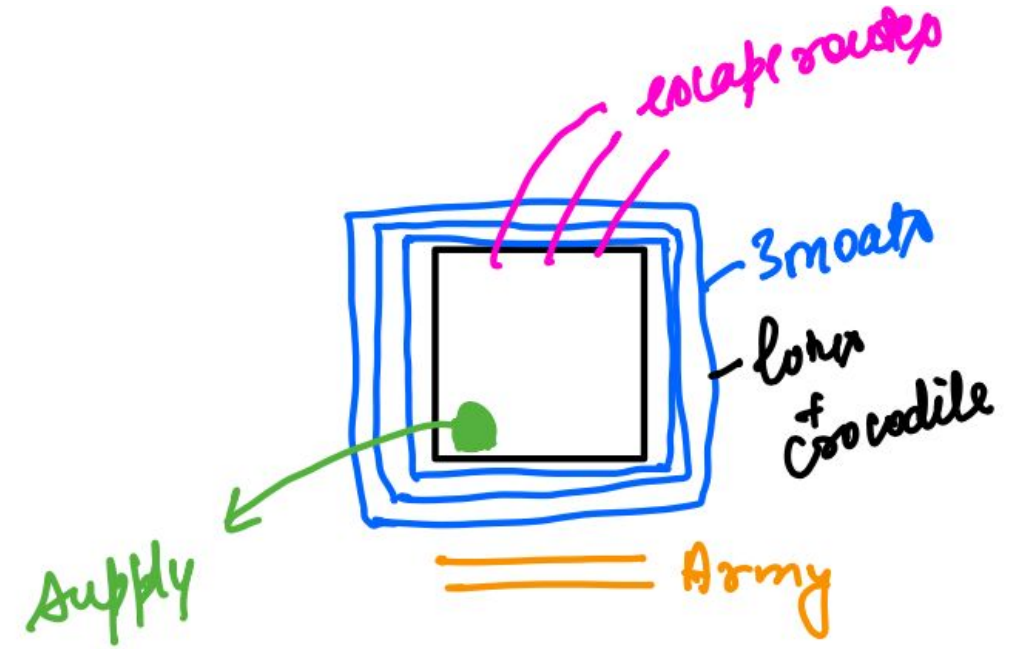
A striking feature of Harappan structures is the uniformity in the average size of the bricks : 7 x 14 x 28 cm for houses and 10 x 20 x 40 cm for city walls. Both these brick sizes have an identical ratio of thickness, width and length (1:2:4). This ratio first makes its appearance at a few sites in the early Harappan phase, but in the mature Harappan phase, it is found in all the settlements.



## MAURYAN FORTS

### Pataliputra wooden Fort

- **Megasthenes [Indica] - Pataliputra** was surrounded by a **wooden palisade**.
  - 64 gates and 570 watchtowers in this fort.
  - Soldiers with bow and arrow used to sit in these watchtowers to ensure that no intruder could threaten the safety of Pataliputra city.
- The wooden **fort was surrounded** by a 60-foot deep and 200-yard wide **ditch** to prevent the enemy forces from coming close to the walls of the fort.
- **Archaeological evidences** at Bulandibagh and Gosainkanda revealed this fortification of Pataliputra city.



**Structure as per  
Arthashastra**

## Pataliputra Wooden Palace

- In ancient India, **palaces were built only during Mauryan age.**
  - **Chandragupta Maurya built a palace with wood** in his capital Pataliputra.
  - His grandson **Ashoka built an exact replica of this wooden palace in stone** on the same spot.
- It appears that the **wooden palace was destroyed by fire**
  - archaeological excavations a 30-cm thick layer of ash was found beneath the stone palace built by Ashoka.
- **Located at Kumrahar.**
- The glory of the wooden palace of Chandragupta Maurya was described by **Megasthenes.**
  - massive **central pillared hall**
  - far **more beautiful than the palaces seen by him in Persia (Iran).**

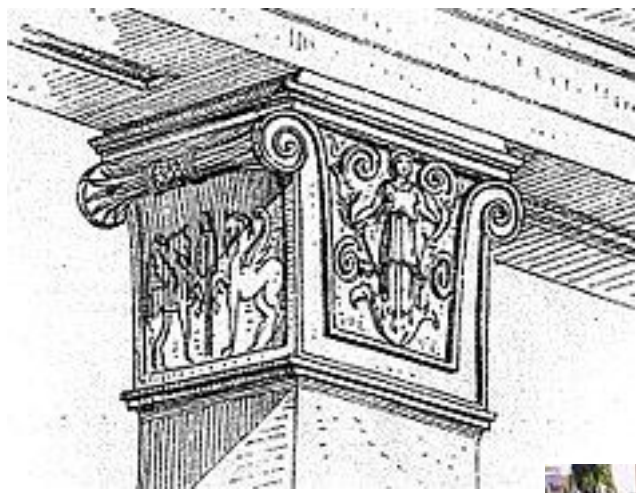


Multi pillar hall at Kumrahar near Patna.

Kumrahar 80 pillar hall: 72 pillars arranged in a neat chessboard pattern plus 8 more pillars and a number of brick structures in the area, were also discovered.

*Megasthenes described the grandeur of Pataliputra palace.*

- **Archaeological evidences**
  - remains of the stone palace built by Ashoka.
  - **80 pillars** used in its central pillared hall **have been discovered.**
  - These pillars had a glossy polish on them.
  - carved out at **Chunar** (Mirzapur district, Uttar Pradesh).
- central pillared hall of the palace was used during the **3rd Buddhist Council** which was held **at Pataliputra** during the reign of Ashoka.
  - **Moggaliputta Tissa** was the president of this Buddhist Council.
- The same palace was used by a number of Indian dynasties such as Sungas, Kanvas and Guptas.
- **Fa-Hien** was amazed by the beauty of this palace when he visited the court of **Chandragupta II** from 399 AD- 413 AD. He wrote a book named **Fu-kyo-ki.**

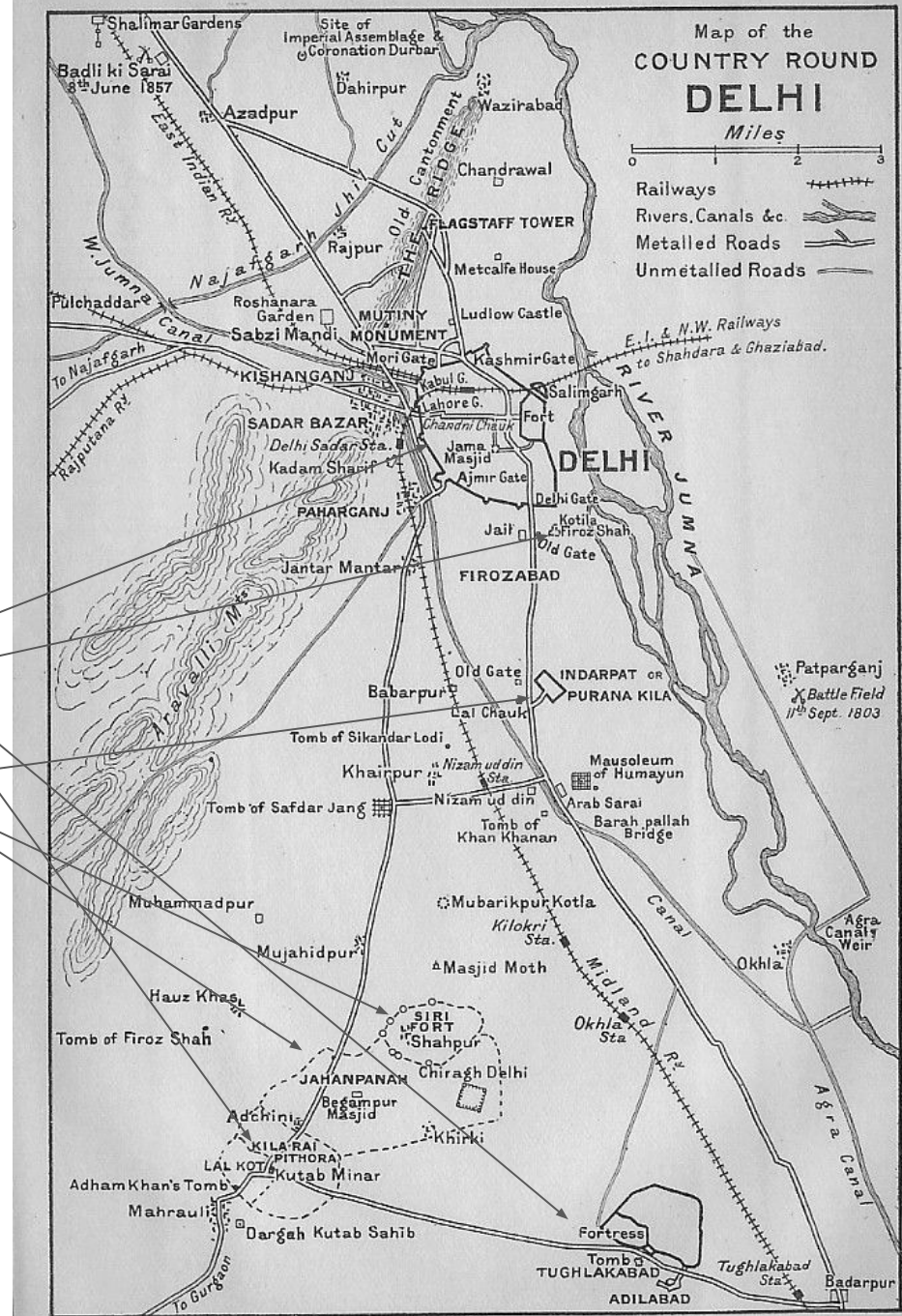


# FORTS IN DELHI

## Present Delhi is made of 7 cities/forts

1. Lalkot/Killa Rai Pithora by Rajput Tomar (1060 A.D.)
2. Siri by Alauddin Khilji (1303 A.D.)
3. Tughlaqabad by Giyassuddin Tughlaq (1321 - 1323 A.D.)
4. Jahanpanah by Muhammad Tughlaq (1324 A.D.)
5. Feroz Shah Kotla by Firoz Shah Tughlaq 1354AD
6. Delhi Shershahi/shergarh by Sher shah Suri (1534 A.D.)
7. Shahjahanabad by Shahjahan

- *Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq constructed Adilabad Fort and the city known as Jahan Panah in 1329.*
- *Humayun constructed Dinpanah in 1533.*
- *Shershah built Purana Qila at the site of Dinpanah Fort by destroying it.*



[To face p. 202.]

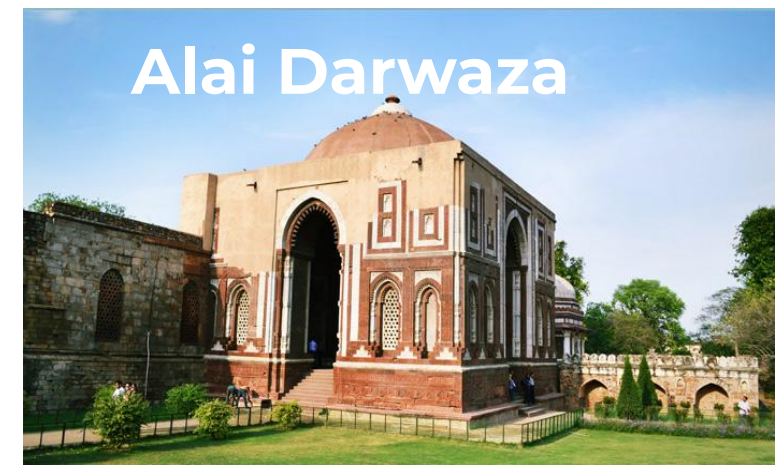


Lal Kot/Qila Rai  
Pithora



## Imperial Style architecture under Khiljis

- **Ala-ud-din Khalji**, compared to his predecessor, had better economic resources at his command and therefore, constructed beautiful buildings.
- **His buildings were constructed with perfectly Islamic viewpoint** and have been regarded as some best examples of Islamic art in India.
- He had a plan to build a minor and a big mosque near the Qutb Minar which he could not pursue because of his death. Yet, he found **the city of Siri**, built a palace of thousands of pillars within it.
- Jamait Khan mosque at the shrine of Nizam-ud-din Auliya and the famous Alai Darwaza at the Qutb Minar.
- Ala ud-Din was an ambitious builder and started the construction of a huge Minar near the Qutab Minar. However, he could not implement this project due to his death. However, he succeeded in completing **Alai-Darwaza** in Qutub complex which is one of the most treasured gems of Islamic architecture. The building was built with red- stone, while its surface was made of white marble. It contained calligraphic inscriptions and decorative patterns.
- Ala-ud-Din built a **Hauz-i-Khas** or Hauz i-Ilahi, a tank covering in area of nearly 70 acres. It had stone and masonry wall around it and provided water to the city during the year.
- Red sandstone used in all structures
- Siri fort by Alauddin was destroyed by Sher Shah in 1545



## Imperial Style architecture under Tughlaqs

Tughluq Sultans did not construct beautiful buildings. Probably, the primary cause of it was their economic difficulties.

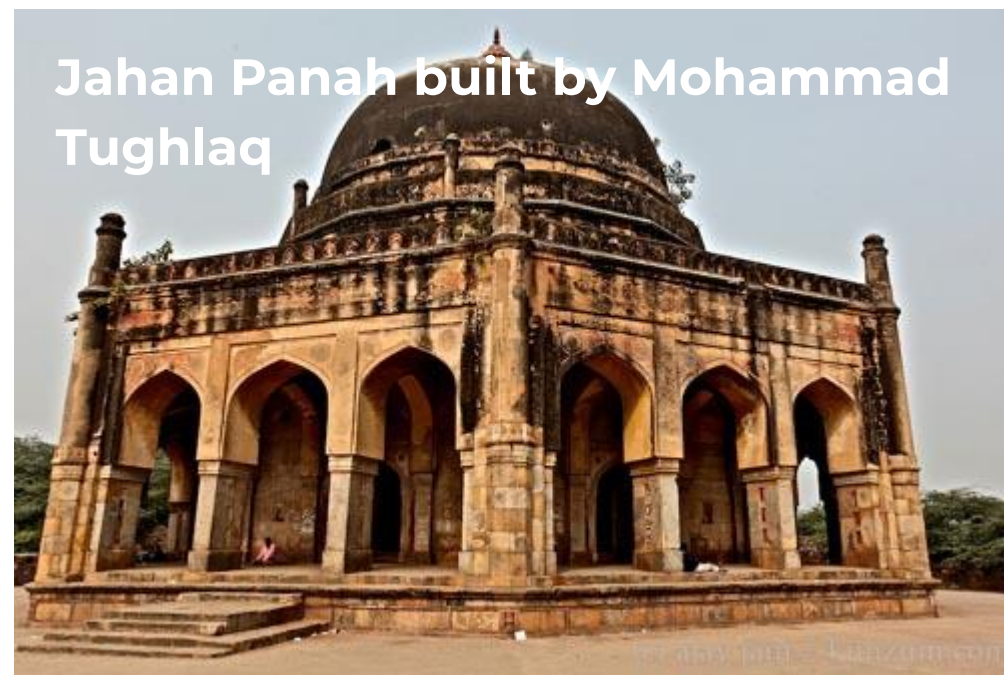
Besides, they were puritanical in their taste and therefore, avoided ornamentation in their buildings. **Ghiyas-ud- din** constructed the new city of Tughluqabad east of the Qutb area, his own tomb and a palace.

**Muhammad Tughluq** constructed the new city of Jahanpanah near the city of old Delhi, the fort of Adilabad and some other buildings at Daultabad. But, all his buildings have been destroyed.

A beautiful building known as Lal-Gumbad was constructed by Nasir-ud-din Muhammad Tughluq Shah at the grave of Kabir-ud-din Auliya.

During Ghiyasuddin, the building started to be built upon a **high platform** to have a good **skyline**.

As it was a crisis period so not much focus on architecture but on strength. The most striking feature of the **Tughlaq Architecture** was the **Sloping walls** called **Batter**. Its purpose was to give strength and solidity to the building, which combined the techniques of lintel and arch (Batter = lintel+arch). Generally grey sandstone was used so no design.



- Established 3 cities
  - Tughlaqqabad by Gyasuddin Tughlaq
  - Jahapanah by Mummam Tughlaq
  - Firozshah kotla by Firozshah Taghlaq

# Tughlaqabad Fort



## Sher Shah

The Mughal rule in India was interrupted by Shershah Sur in 1540. For the next 15 years, the Empire came under the sway of the Surs who worked on profound architectural projects. Their buildings, in fact, laid the groundwork on which the Mughals built subsequently. The first phase of construction of tombs at Sasaram in the state of Bihar clearly reflects the ambition of Sher Shah Suri to form a monument grander than anything available in Delhi.

The second phase of development of Indian architecture occurred at Delhi from 1540 to 1545, where Sher Shah Sur erected **the Purana Qila**.



**Purana Qila (Old Fort), Delhi**

Sher Shah built monuments including Rohtas Fort (now a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Pakistan), many structures in the Rohtasgarh Fort in Bihar, Sher Shah Suri Masjid, in Patna, built-in 1540–1545 to commemorate his reign.

He built a new city Bhera of Pakistan in 1545 and inside the city built historical grand Sher Shah Suri Masjid.

Qila-i-Kuhna mosque was built by Sher Shah in 1541, at Purana Qila, Delhi, along with the construction of Sher Mandal, an octagonal building inside the Purana Qila complex, which later served as the library of Humayun.: The most important building is the tomb of Sher Shah (in Sasaram), an architectural masterpiece.



**Rohtas Fort**

## Salimgarh Fort

- 1546 by Salim shah Suri, s/o Sher Shah Suri
- Part of Red fort complex
- Included in UNESCO's list of world heritage sites in 2007
- Various Mughal rulers used to camp here
- Renamed as Nurgarh by Hymayun when he had camped here before recapturing Delhi
- Converted to prison by Aurangzeb
  - British continued this practice once they got it in 1857



# Mughal Forts

The greatness of the Mughal achievement in the political unification of India was matched by the splendor and beauty of the work of **the architects, poets, historians, painters, and musicians who flourished in the period.**

Architecture, which had already achieved a high level of development under the sultanate, reached the pinnacle of its glory under the Mughals.

Although **Babur's** stay in India was brief, and he was preoccupied with the conquest of the country, **he summoned from Constantinople pupils of the great Ottoman architect Sinan, to whom he entrusted the construction of mosques and other buildings.**

Akbar's most ambitious project was **his new capital and the numerous buildings at Fatehpur Sikri, the seat of the imperial court from 1569 to 1584.** Some of the buildings there are **dominated by the Hindu style of architecture, reflecting the emperor's regard for the Hindu tradition.** But Persian influences were equally strong in his day, as can be seen in the magnificent tomb for Humayun built early in 1569 at Delhi.

**Akbar's efforts were not confined to tombs, mosques, and palaces, but included fortresses, villas, towers, sarais, schools, and reservoirs or tanks.**

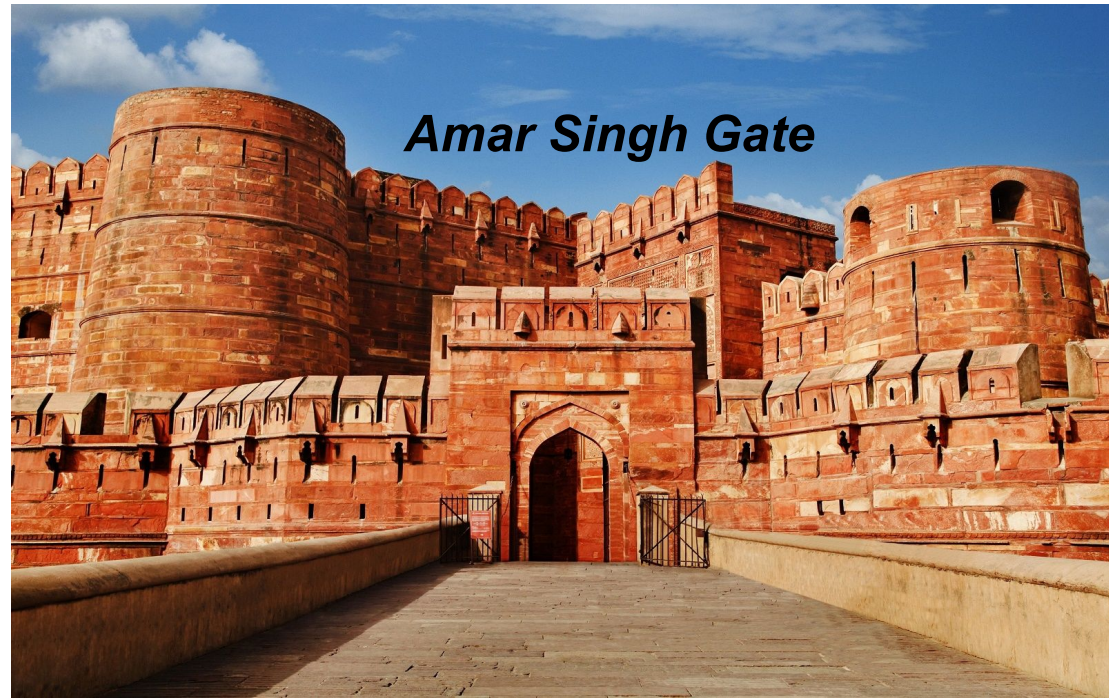
He **built two major fortresses at Agra and Lahore.**

- The Lahore fort, which was built on the banks of the Ravi, at about the same time as that at Agra, was planned and constructed on practically the same grand scale.
- **The buildings within the Lahore fort were greatly altered by Shah Jahan and later by the Sikhs,** but much remains in the original form.
- A striking feature of the fort is the carved decoration, representing living things.





**Fatehpur Sikri complex built by Akbar**



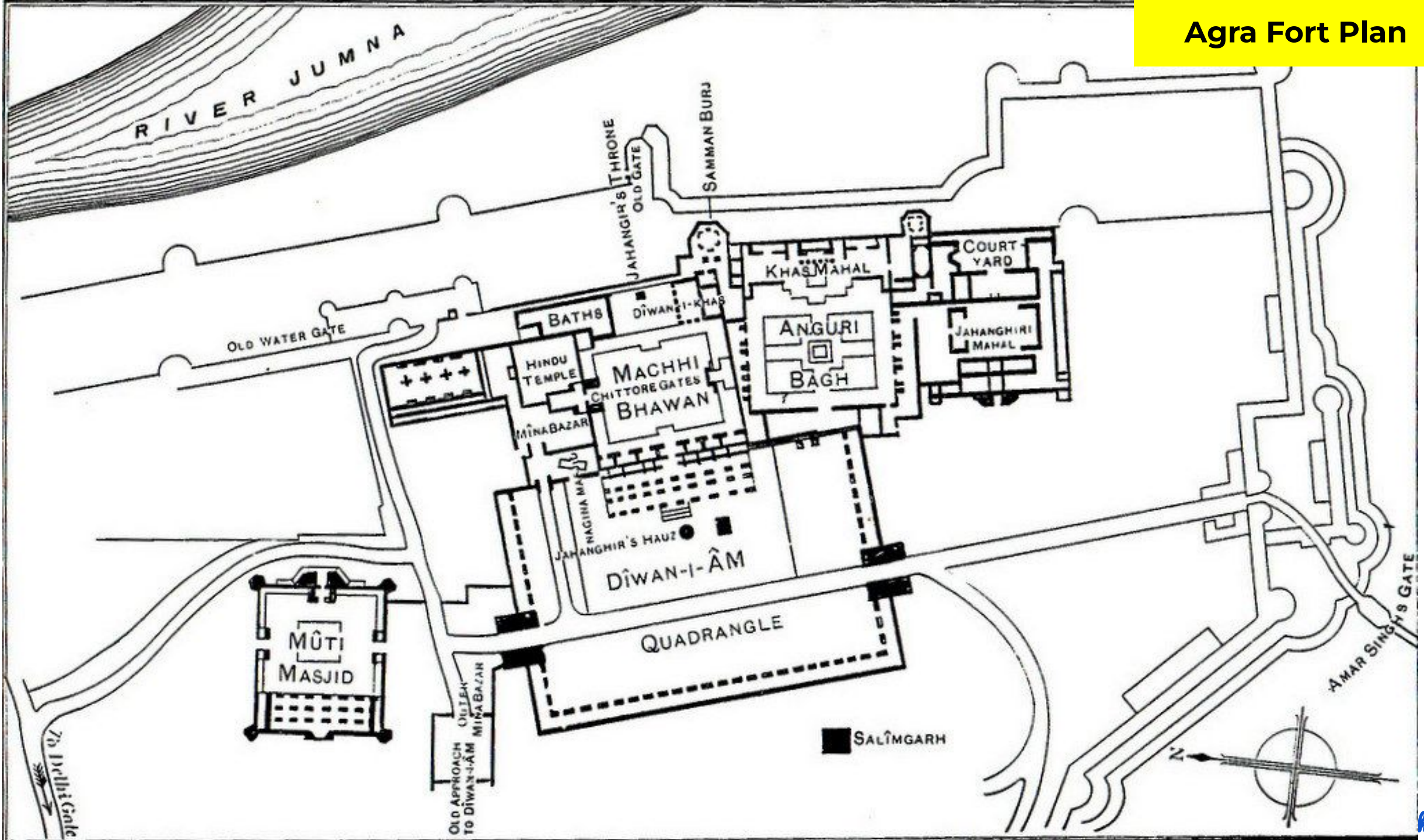
**Amar Singh Gate**

**Agra Fort built by Akbar**



**Delhi Gate**

# Agra Fort Plan



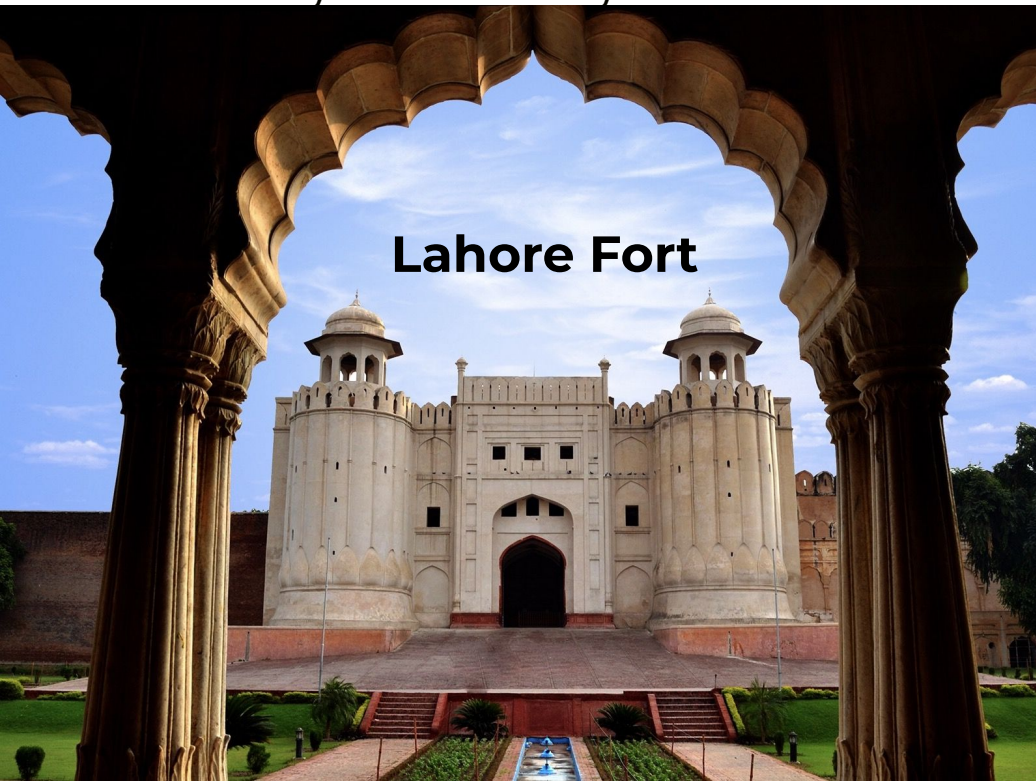
**Agra Fort** is a UNESCO world heritage site in Agra.

The major part of Agra fort was built from 1565 to 1574. The architecture of the fort clearly indicates the free adoption of **Rajput' planning and construction**. Some of the important buildings in the fort are **Jahangiri Mahal** built for Jahangir and his family, **the Moti Masjid**, and **Mena Bazaars**. The Jahangir Mahal is an impressive structure and has a courtyard surrounded by double-storeyed halls and rooms.

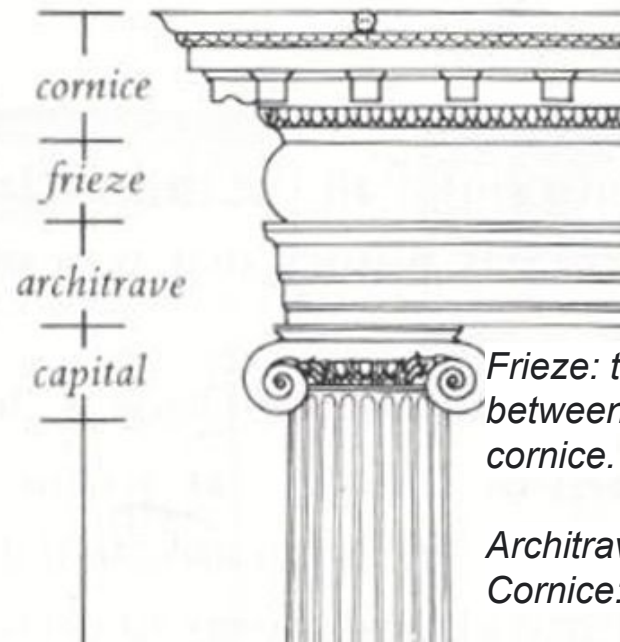
## Jahangiri Mahal



- *located inside Agra Fort.*
- *built by Akbar for his Rajput wives.*
- *Nur Jahan also used it as her residence.*



## Lahore Fort



*Frieze: the part of an entablature between the architrave and the cornice.*

*Architrave: beam [above the door]*

*Cornice: Chajja*

# Lahore Fort

## The Royalty Continues

**Daulat e Khan o Khaas o Aam**  
 Akbar  
 The hall for common and special people.  
 This is one of the oldest structures in the Fort.

**Diwan e Aam**  
 Shah Jahan  
 1633  
 The emperor would make a daily public appearance, receive official visitors and receive petitions.

**Paien Bagh**  
 Shah Jahan  
 The royal ladies would come here for walk and recreational activities.

**Sheesh Mahal**  
 Empress Shah Jahan  
 1631-1632

**Pictured Wall**  
 Empress Jehangir  
 Shah Jahan  
 1631-2

**Hathi Paer**  
 Shah Jahan  
 1631-2  
 The rope designed for elephants to carry the royalty.

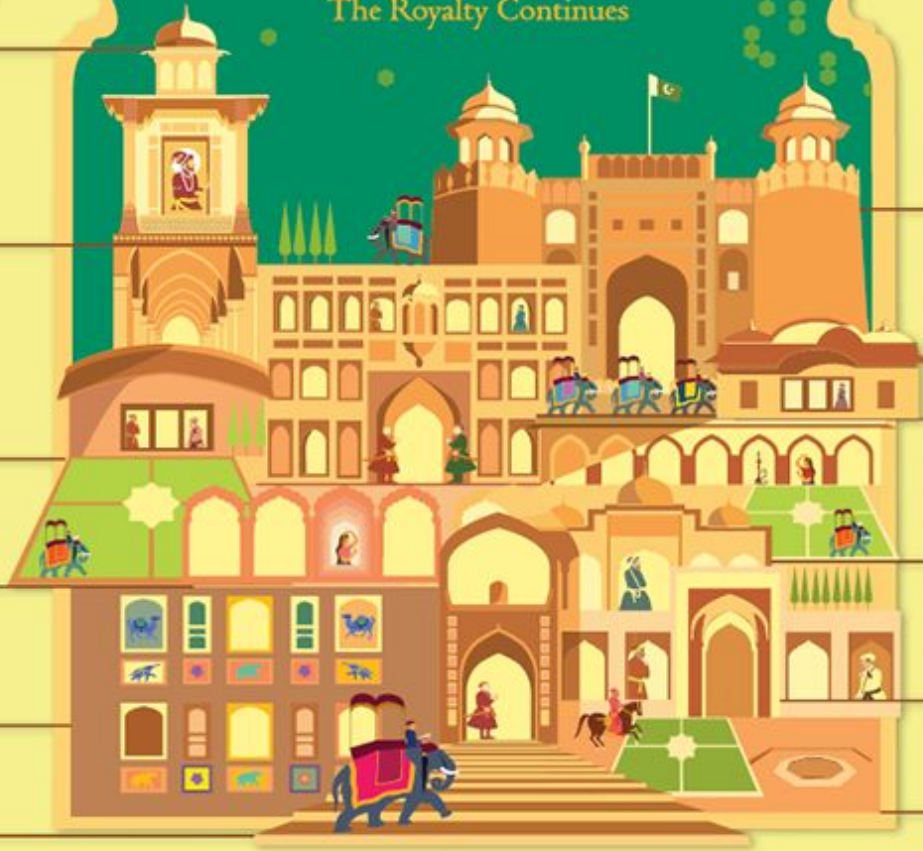
**Alamgiri Gate**  
 Aurangzeb Alamgir  
 1673  
 It was made as a private entrance to carry the royalty.

**Jehangir's Quadrangle**  
 Jehangir  
 1617-8  
 It was a quadrangle for royal ladies quarters and harem. It contains of Jehangir's sleeping chamber and a star flag.

**Moti Masjid**  
 Shah Jahan  
 1654  
 It is made of purely out of white marble, contains of three domes.

**Maktab Khaana**  
 Jehangir  
 1617

**Hamman e Shahi**  
 Shah Jahan  
 1633  
 The royal bath with a dressing and undressing rooms behind it.

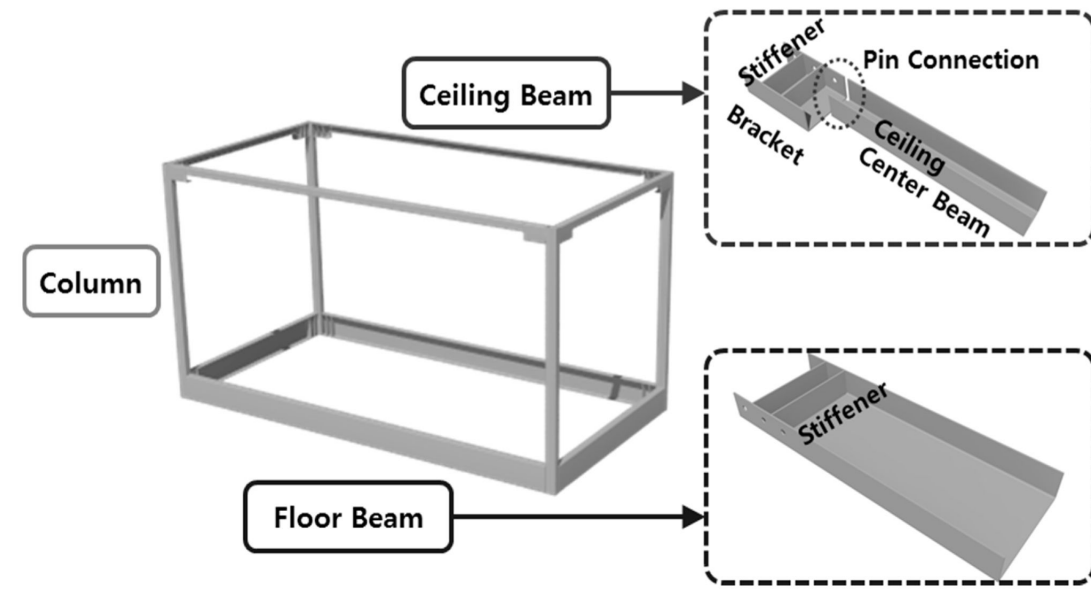
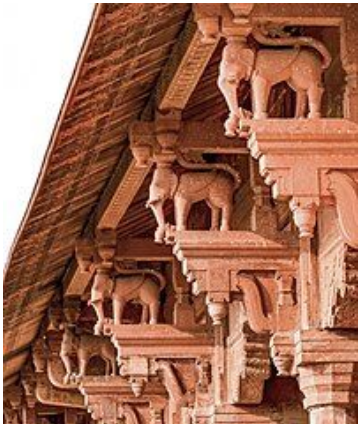


# MUGHAL FORTS - AKBAR FORTS

- **Agra Fort**
  - Agra Fort has two gateways
    - **Amar Singh Gate**
    - **Delhi Gate or Elephant Gate**
- **Lahore Fort**
  - **lion and elephant images** in its brackets.
  - **peacock images** at the friezes.

**Beam and bracket principle** was used in the construction of Agra Fort and Lahore Fort while the **use of arches** was avoided.

- **Ajmer Fort**
- **Allahabad Fort**



**Fatehpur sikri**  
(Buland Darwaza)  
leading to Mosque



Jahangiri Mahal  
@ Agra fort



**Humayun's tomb**

→ Built Jahangiri Mahal in Agra fort according to hindu design based on Mon Mandir

# Art & Architecture

many indigenous art styles encouraged

- use of sandstones
- use of arches (mainly in decorative form)
- decoration



→ built his own tomb @ Sikandara, completed by Jahangir

→ Built temple of Govinda deva @ Vrindavan



Agra fort in red stone

+ Lahore + Allahabad

+ Fatehpur Sikri, near Agra.

Palace cum fort complex in it

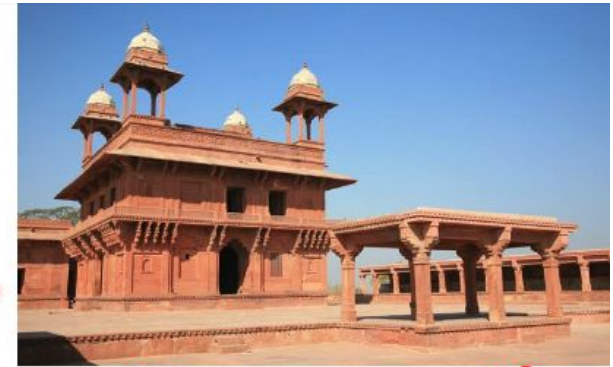
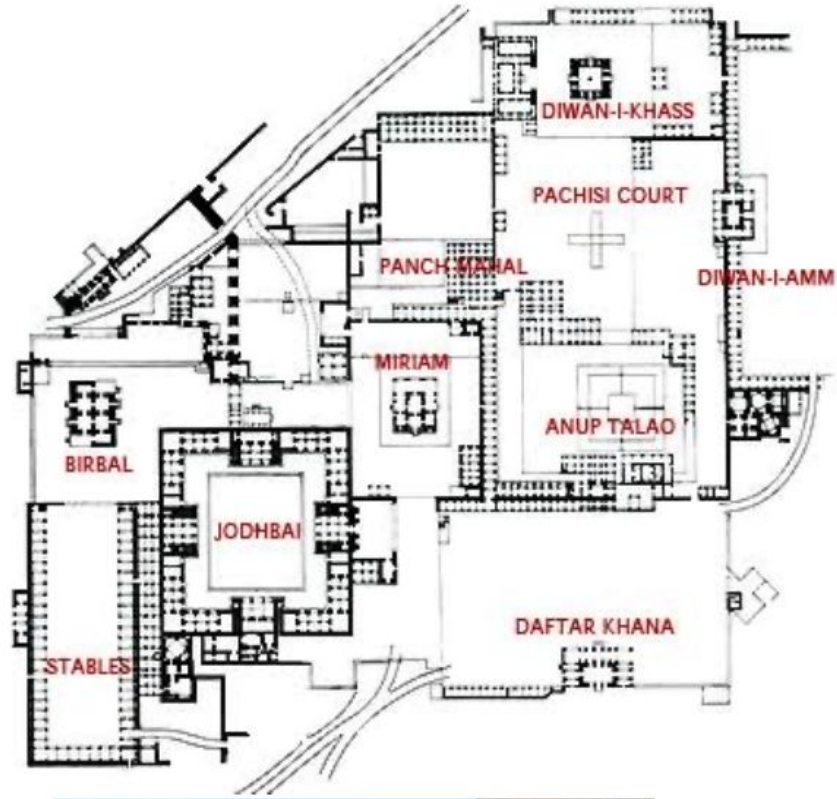
many buildings in Bengali & Gujrati style

- + Diwan-e-aam
- + Diwan-e-khas
- + Jodha Bai's palace

+ Jama masjid inside with a lofty gate  
Buland Darwaza



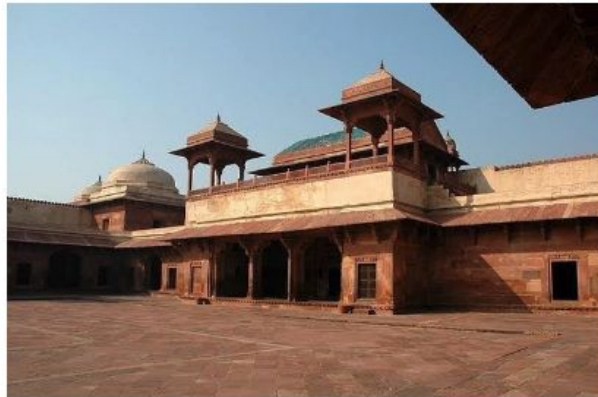
Panch mahal



Diwan-e-Khas



Diwan-e-Aam



Jodha Bai Palace

## [MUGHAL FORTS] SHAH JAHAN FORTS

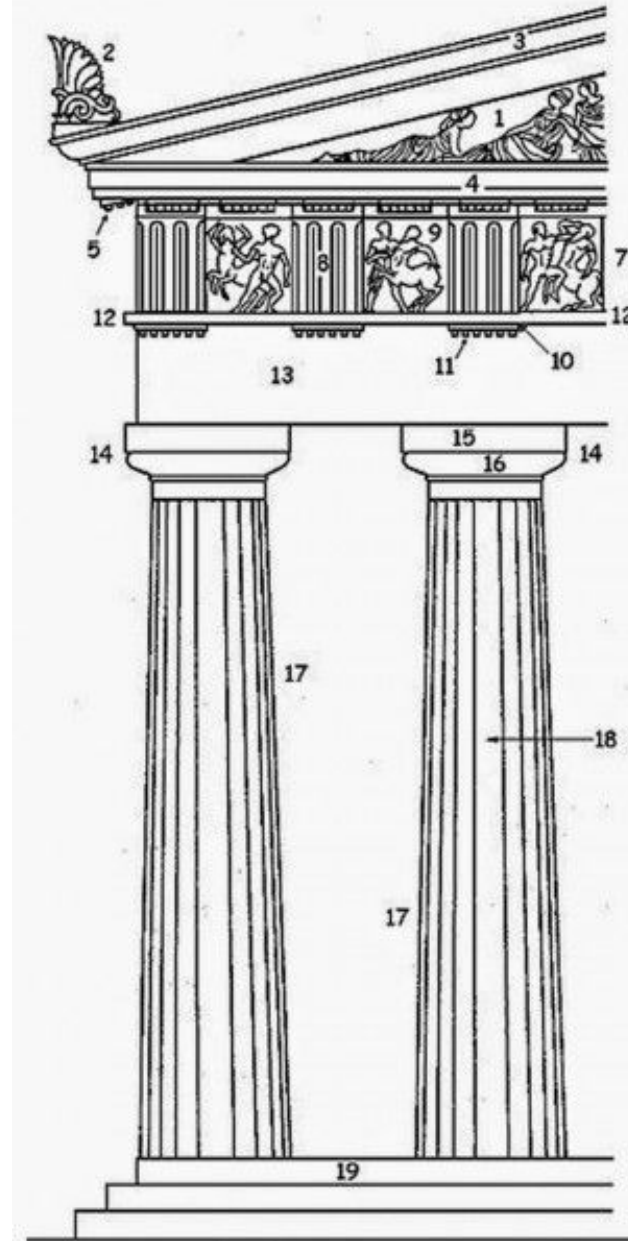
- He was the greatest builder among the Mughal emperors.

### In Agra

- He added more constructions inside
  - Shish Mahal (palace made of glass),
  - **Diwan-i-Aam**
  - **Diwan-i-Khas**
  - **Moti Masjid (Pearl Mosque)**
  - Nagina Masjid
  - Musamman Burj were built inside Agra
    - *When Aurangzeb imprisoned Shah Jahan, he used to view Taj Mahal from **Musamman Burj**.*
- **The Jami Masjid of Agra** was built by Shah Jahan's daughter **Jahanara**.

### Shahjahani Mahal

- It is located inside Agra Fort.
- Built between khaas mahal [white marble] and Jahangiri mahal [red sandstone]



### Parts of an Ancient Greek temple of the Doric Order:

1. Tympanum,
2. Acroterium,
3. Sima
4. Cornice
5. Mutules
7. Frieze
8. Triglyph
9. Metope
10. Regula
11. Gutta
12. Taenia
13. Architrave
14. Capital
15. Abacus
16. Echinus
17. Column
18. Fluting
19. Stylobate

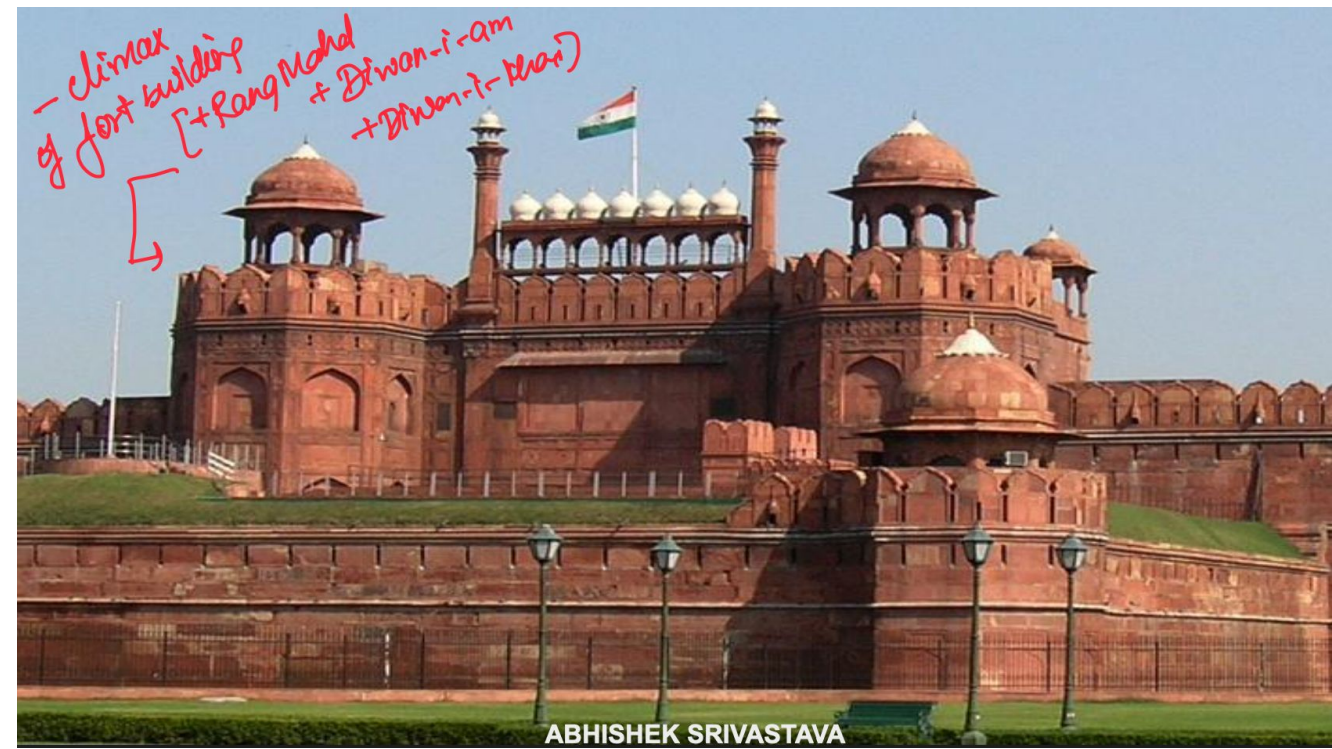


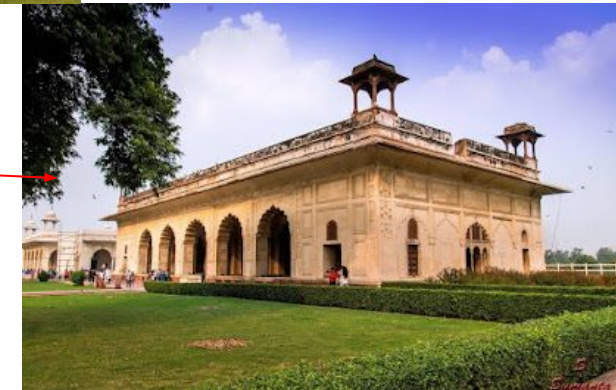
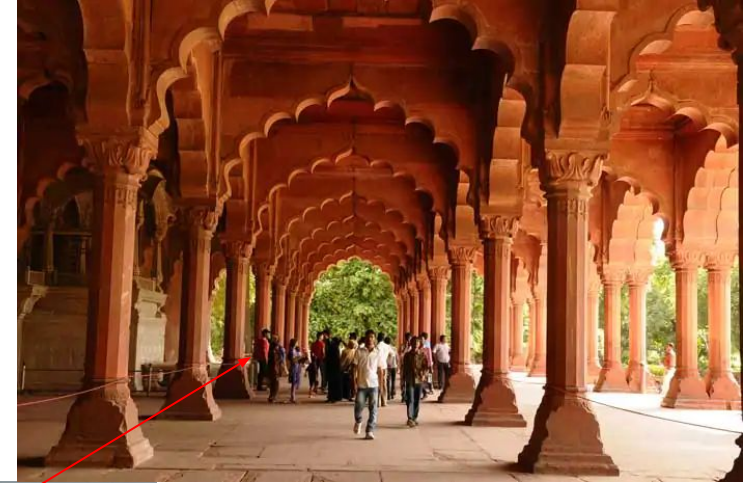
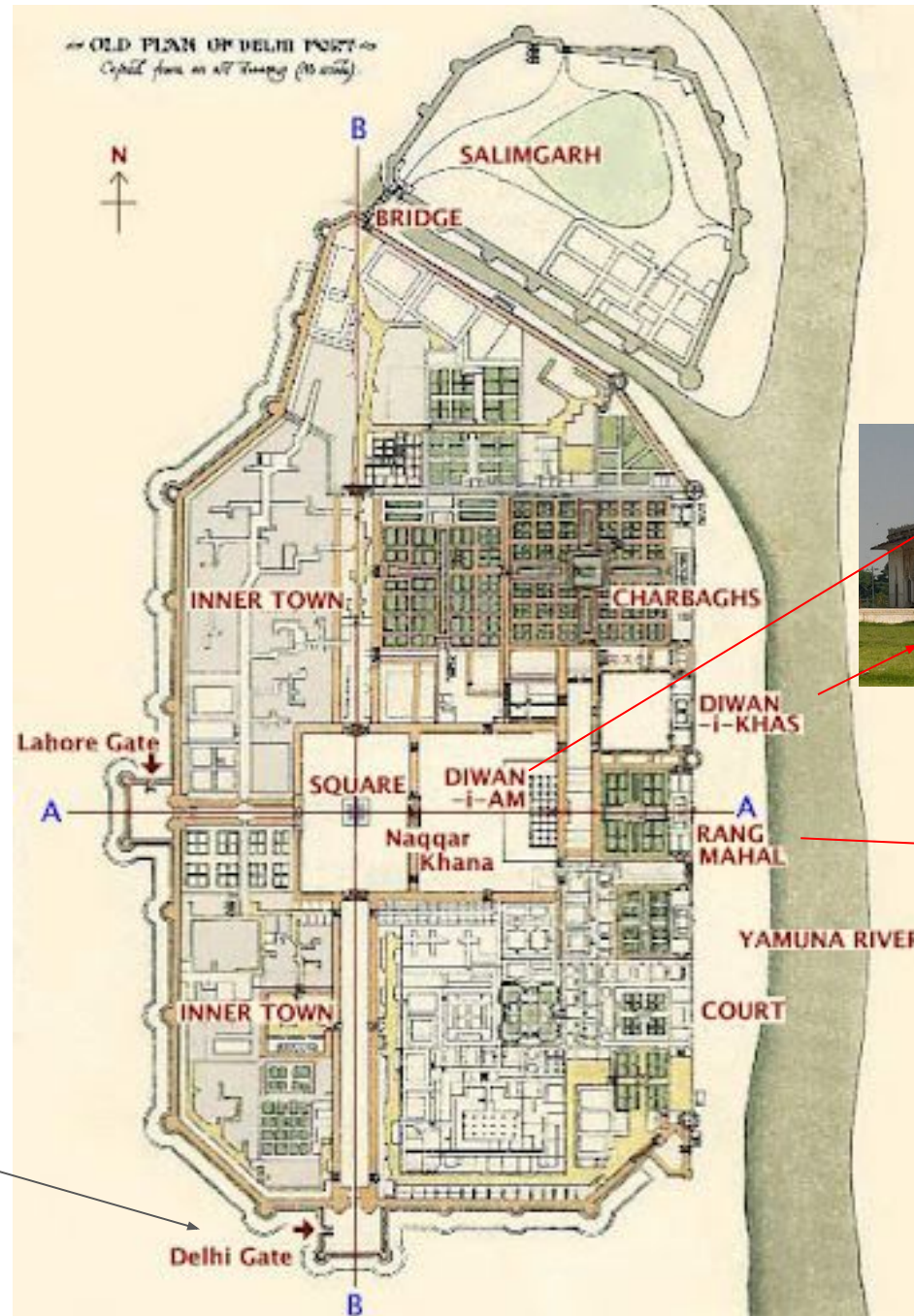
## In Delhi

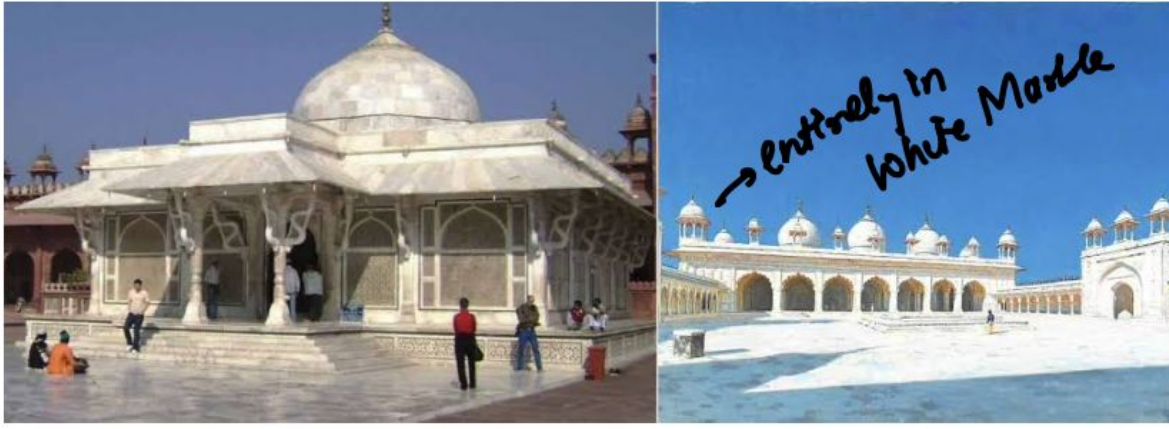
- **Shah Jahan** constructed the city of **Shahjahanabad at Delhi (1639-1648)**. It has
  - The **Red Fort - “Qila e Maula”**
  - **Jama Masjid**
- **The Red Fort had**
  - **Rang Mahal** - Emperor's palace
  - **Diwan-i-Aam** - where Peacock Throne was placed
  - **Diwan-i-Khas** - An inscription in Diwan-i-Khas says that, 'If there is heaven anywhere on the earth, it is here'.
  - 14 gates in different directions
  - Nahar - i bahisht [canal]

### Note:

The Peacock Throne was looted away by Nadir Shah to Persia when he invaded India in 1739 AD.







Moti Masjid @ Agra

[Mosque building reached its peak]



Sheesh Mahal @ Agra



Shalimar Bagh, Lahore

+ City of Shahjahanabad.

+ He got Bebadal Khan to build Peacock Throne.



Inscribed Amir Khusrav couplet  
"If there is paradise on earth  
It is here".



# Previous years question (Prelims)

**Q) With reference to the cultural history of India, consider the following statements: 2018**

1. White marble was used in making Buland Darwaza and Khankah at Fatehpur Sikri.
2. Red sandstone and marble were used in making Bara Imambara and Rumi Darwaza at Lucknow.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 Only                                  (b) 2 Only  
(c) Both 1 and 2                          (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q) The arrival of Babur into India led to the (2015).**

- (i) introduction of gunpowder in the subcontinent
- (ii) introduction of the arch and dome in the region's architecture
- (iii) establishment of Timurid dynasty in the region

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) (i) and (ii) Only                      (b) (iii) Only  
(c) (i) and (iii) Only                      (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

**Q) Ibadat Khana of Fatehpur Sikri was (2013).**

- (a) The mosque for the use of royal family
- (b) Akbar's private chamber for prayer
- (c) The hall in which Akbar held discussion with scholars of various religions.
- (d) The room in which the nobles belonging to different religions gathered to discuss religious affairs.

**Q1) Indo-Islamic architecture derives its character from both sources native as well as foreign, though not always in an equal degree.” Substantiate. (200 words)**

**Q2) What are the special features introduced by Tughlaqs in Indian Architecture?**