

Chapter Rulers and Buildings

In medieval period rulers built private and public buildings like forts, palaces, tombs, temples, mosques, tanks, etc

Engineering Skills and Construction

Monuments provide an insight into the technologies used for construction.

Between the seventh and tenth centuries, architects started adding more rooms, doors and windows to buildings.

Roofs, doors and windows were made by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns, a style of architecture called 'trabeate' or 'corbelled'.

Two technological and stylistic developments from the twelfth century are 'arcuate architectural' form and use of limestone mixed with stone chips that led to faster construction.

Assimilation of Indian style with Persian style of architecture was prominent.

Buildings, Temples, Mosques and Tanks

Temples and mosques were beautifully constructed because they were places of worship and meant to demonstrate the power, wealth and devotion of the patron.

The largest temples were all constructed by kings. The other, lesser deities in the temples were gods and goddesses of the allies and subordinates of the ruler.

Muslim Sultans and Padshahs did not claim to be incarnations of God but Persian court chronicles described the Sultan as the 'Shadow of God'.

As each new dynasty came to power, kings wanted to emphasise their moral right to be rulers.

Read the above passage throughly and try to understand and give the answer of the following question :

- 1.What is Trabeate?
- 2.Who were called the Shadow of God?
- 3.Who constructed Large Temples?
- 4.Which types of Buildings built by Rulers?