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CHAPTER NAME : - RULERS AND BUILDING (CH. – 5 HIS.)

GARDEN , TOMBS AND FORTS .

Mughal architecture was more complicated Babur laid formal Gardens rectangular enclosures Chaharbagh(four garden with symmetrical division of quarter later by Shahjahan and Jahangir)

Akbar’s Architects turned to Tombs of his central Asian ancestor ,Timur .

Humayun Tomb : Central towering dome and fall gateway (pishtaq) placed in Chahar Bagh built in tradition known as “eight paradises” or hasht bihight Central Hall surrounded by 8 rooms .

building was constructed with Red Stone, edged with white marble .

SHAH JAHAN : fused Mughal architectural elements, construction in Delhi and Agra, ceremonial halls of public and private audience (diwan-i-khas or am) chihil sutun or 40 pillared hall within a large courtyard .

Audience hall was similar to mosque , pedestal where Throne was placed was called Qibla (direction faced by Muslims during prayer)

RED FORT : series of Pietra Dura inlays depicting legendary Greek god Orpnews playing the lute behind Emperor’s Throne .

Shahjahan audience hall communicated that Kings justice would treat high and low as equal where all could live together in harmony .

Initial capital was Agra with Taj mahal, white marble Mausoleum was placed on a terrace by the edge of the river and the garden was to its south .

It was completed in 1643 .

New city of Shahjahanabad constructed in Delhi, Imperial place commanded the river – front.

only especially favoured , nobels like his eldest son Dara Shukoh - were given access to the river, rest all had to construct their homes in the city away from river Yamuna .

THANKS

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