



Master Lesson Plan

For

Rulers and Buildings

Board	Standard	Subject	Chapter	Language	Reference Link	Creation Date
CBSE	STD VII	Social Science	Rulers and Buildings	English	Rulers and Buildings	2020-12

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Rulers and Buildings

1. MS_Objectives_Rulers and Buildings

Learning Outcomes – Rulers and Buildings

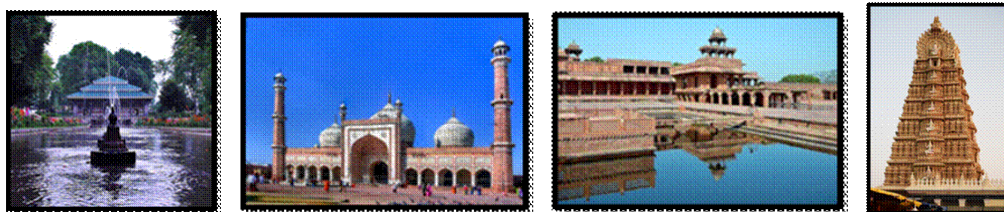
The students will be able to:

- explain why rulers from the eighth to the eighteenth centuries build two kind of structures
- describe the engineering skills and techniques used during those times
- state the main objective behind constructing temples, mosques and tanks
- assess the beauty of ancient and medieval architecture of India.
- describe the beautiful gardens, tombs, palaces and forts built by the Mughal Emperors
- analyse why the Taj Mahal is turning yellow
- examine the sharing and adopting of architectural styles across the different regions of India
- prepare a table/timeline on the important structures constructed by the rulers of Northern India between the 10th and 17th Century.
- discuss their learning of the topic 'Rulers and Buildings'
- summarise their learnings of the topic 'Rulers and Buildings'

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
2 Minutes	Main Script	Art & Architecture	Gardens, Tombs and Forts, Skills and Construction, Building tanks , Building mo Tombs and Forts, Engineeri Construction, Building temp tanks , Building mosques

2. IQ_Historical Monuments of India

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF INDIA



1. Can you identify the structures shown above? Where are they located?

Ans: Shalimar Bagh in Srinagar, Jama Masjid in Delhi, The Fatehpur Sikri in Agra and the Chamundeshwari Temple in Mysore.

2. Who built these monuments?

Ans: The rulers of these places had built these beautiful gardens, forts, mosques, and temples.

3. What would have been their motive or objective in building these structures?

Ans: The rulers between the 8th and 18th century especially the Mughal rulers built:

- impressive forts, palaces, beautiful gardens for themselves
- temples and mosques to please God,
- tanks, wells, bazaars, inns for the common people and also
- monuments such as Humayun's tomb and the Taj Mahal in memory of their loved ones
- the kings wanted their subjects to be comfortable and to praise their generosity and benevolence.
- the Mughal Emperors aimed to achieve social, political and religious integration.
- they also wanted to leave a lasting legacy.

4. Do you find these structures impressive? Why?

Ans: The amazing architecture, detailed intricate carving, engineering skills as well as the dedication of both the rulers as well as the craftsmen leaves us spellbound.

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<Shalimar Bagh> - <https://www.flickr.com/photos/shahbasharat/2776603526/in/photostream/> (Attribution- Basharat Alam Shah)

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Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Inquisitive Questions	Art & Architecture	Gardens, Tombs and Forts, Building mosques, Garder Forts, Building temples, Bui

3. MS_Engineering Skills in Construction

ENGINEERING SKILLS IN CONSTRUCTION

Around the 10th century the engineering style used for construction of temples/mosques, tombs and buildings attached to large stepped-wells, was mainly **Indo-Islamic**.



'**Trabeate**' or "**corbelled**" was a style of architecture that was used between the 7th and 10th century. Roofs, doors and windows were made by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns.

The two architectural developments from the 12th century:

a. the '**arcuate**' technique whereby the weight of the superstructure (above the doors and windows) was sometimes carried by arches.

(**Superstructure** – *Super means above and Structure means to build* - so superstructure stands for the part of a building above the ground level)



b. Very **high quality cement** which consisted of limestone was used in construction.

When stone chips were mixed, this cement hardened quickly. Large structures could thus be constructed faster with this cement mix.



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Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Main Script	Art & Architecture	Engineering Skills and Con: Engineering Skills and Con:

4. MS_Construction of Temples, Mosques and Tanks

Construction of Temples, Mosques and Tanks

The main objective of the kings who built beautiful places of worship was to display their supremacy, wealth as well as their dedication to the deity whose temple they were constructing.

- The Hindu kings wanted their subjects to revere them and so often they would adopt the names of the God whose temple they were constructing eg. King Rajarajadeva built the Rajarajadeva temple for his God Rajarajeshvaram.



- The kings wanted to give an impression that the just rule of God was brought on earth by them.
- The Muslim Sultans on the other hand were described by the Persian court chronicles as the 'Shadow of God'.
- In fact it was believed that Alauddin had the qualities of Moses and Solomon and was just chosen by God to bring order and justice to his kingdom.



Jama Masjid – Old Delhi (Shahjanabad)

- The kings tried to bring glory to their kingdoms by constructing places of worship. They wanted to establish their close connection with God.
- They encouraged scholars and priests and established their capitals as the new cultural centers.

Tanks:

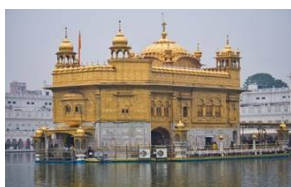
In order to make water available to their citizens, the rulers constructed huge reservoirs and tanks.



Sultan Iltutmish constructed a large reservoir on the outskirts of Delhi called the Hauz-i-Sultani (King's Reservoir).

Harmandir Sahib

Sometimes tanks were also part of a temple or a mosque.



The Golden Temple also known as Harmandir Sahib 'the abode of God' in Amritsar stands in a tank called the 'Ramdas Sarovar'.

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Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Main Script	Art & Architecture	Building temples , Building mosques , Building temples Building mosques

5. IA_Hauz-I-Shamsi

HAUZ-I-SHAMS

In 1230 CE, Iltutmish of the Slave Dynasty built a water storage tank on the outskirts of Delhi.

Legend has it that Muhammad the Prophet appeared to Iltutmish in his dream riding on a horse and asked him to build the reservoir at a particular site. The next day when the king visited the location he found a hoof print of Muhammad's horse there.



(Stone slab depicting imprint of Muhammad's Horse's hoof)

In order to mark the sacred spot Iltutmish had a red stone pavilion resting on twelve pillars built there. The area around this location was excavated and a huge water storage reservoir was built to harvest rainwater.



The area is said to have covered a hundred acres of land and was lined with red sandstone.

On account of the legend associated with the foundation of this tank, the water of the tank is regarded as sacred and numerous graves of Muslim saints lie around this tank.

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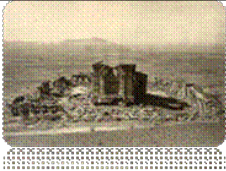
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Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Interesting Asides	Art & Architecture	Building tanks , Building tan

6. MS_Destruction of Temples

Destruction of Temples



The Destroyed Sun Temple

- During the Medieval period in India many temples were destroyed by invading rulers. These temples were considered as symbols of power and prestige and had a lot of valuable objects including *gold* thrones, crowns, coins, statues, ornaments, diamonds and other precious stones.
- The Pandyan King Shrimara Shrivallabha defeated the Sri Lankan King Sena I in the ninth century and looted the golden statue of Buddha from the Jewel Palace.
- He also stole golden statues from other Buddhist monasteries in Lanka.
- In revenge the next Sinhalese king, Sena II attacked Madurai, the capital of the Pandyas to get back the stolen statues.
- Two centuries later, the Chola King Rajendra I led many campaigns from 1002 CE. He defeated many kings and looted their palaces and temples.



Several artifacts such as a statue of Ganesha as well as statues of Durga, Nandi, Bairava and Bhairavi from the Kalingas of Orissa, as well as Kali from Palas of Bengal were brought back to his kingdom.



A Shiva temple was built by Rajendra I in his capital and some of these statues were installed in it.

A Sun-pedestal which belonged to the Chalukyas, was also installed in the temple.

Mahmud of Ghazni



- Around the same time Mahmud of Ghazni raided India seventeen times.
- He plundered and destroyed the Somnath temple and even broke its sacred Jyotirling. He carried back a huge booty from the temple.



- Sultan Mahmud raided India and plundered its wealth mainly to display his might, to spread Islam and also to establish Ghazni as a formidable military power in Central Asia.

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John Burke (died 1900) [Public domain]

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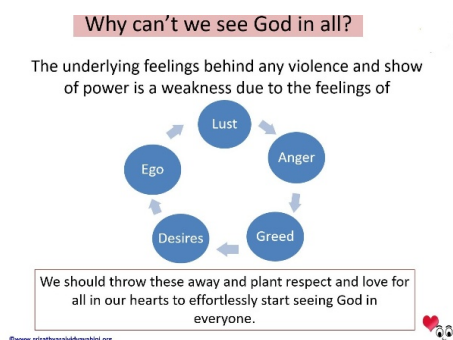
Mahmud of Ghazni : <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sultan-Mahmud-of-Ghazni.jpg>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Main Script	Art & Architecture	Destruction of temples , Des temples

7. VC_God is in Everyone

GOD IS IN EVERY ONE

What makes one target and attack sacred places of worship for showing their political might? The underlying feelings behind these kinds of attacks and display of political might are Lust, Anger, Greed, Desires and Ego. These five feelings symbolize the major weaknesses to see God in everyone.



When we succeed in throwing away all these and start planting respect and love for all in our hearts, we can effortlessly start seeing God in everyone.

There once was a small church in a small town. It started losing its purity due to the attitudes of the five chief members who were filled with ego, anger and desires.



Slowly people stopped coming to that church. Only these five members were left: the pastor and four others.

(A pastor is the priest of the church. In addition to preaching and conducting the weekly sermons, he provides care and counsel to the church members. A bishop is a senior member of the Christian clergy, usually in charge of a district)



In the mountains near the church there lived a retired Bishop.



It occurred to the pastor to ask the Bishop if he could offer any advice that might save the church. The pastor and the Bishop spoke at length, but when asked for advice, the Bishop simply responded by saying, "I have no advice to give. The only thing I can tell you is that the Messiah is one of you."



On returning to the church, the pastor told the church members what the Bishop had said. In the months that followed, the old church members pondered on the words of the Bishop.

"The Messiah is one of us?" they each asked themselves.

As they thought about this possibility, they all began to treat each other with extraordinary love and respect on the off chance that one among them might be the Messiah.

And in that process, they also began to treat themselves with extraordinary care by getting rid of negative emotions like ego, anger, desire, etc..



As time went by, people visiting the church noticed the aura of respect and gentle kindness that surrounded the five old members of the small church.



Hardly knowing why, more and more people began to come back to the church. They began to bring their friends and their friends brought more friends.

Within a few years, the small church once again became a thriving church, thanks to the Bishop's gift.

Children! Let us understand that God is in everyone. So let's treat all with the same level of honour and respect. Transcending beyond religion and sectional diversities is the answer for all communal violence that took place in the Middle Ages and which continues to a certain extent in the present scenario as well. Let us see God in everyone.



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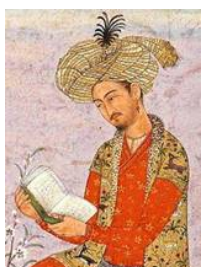
<https://pixabay.com/vectors/priest-catholic-monk-robe-church-294291/>

Time to teach	Value Type	Value Sub Type	Value Attribute
5 Minutes	Non-Violence		Open

8. MS_Mughal Architecture

Mughal Architecture

The Mughal kings starting from Babur right up to Shah Jahan were patrons of art, literature and particularly architecture which had become more elaborate.



- Babur took particular interest in planning and erecting Chahar Baghs - Quadrilateral garden layout inspired by the four gardens of Paradise mentioned in the Koran.



- the Chahar Baug was further divided into smaller parts by walkways or flowing water.

Akbar's architectural innovations:

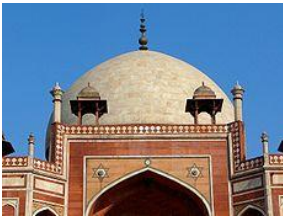


EMPEROR AKBAR

Akbar's architects took inspiration from the tombs of Central Asia.

Two new aspects were now introduced by Mughal architects

1. The towering dome



2. The tall gateway (Pishtaq)



- **Humayun's tomb** was the first garden tomb of India.
- It was placed in the centre of a Chahar Bagh in the tradition known as 'eight paradises' or hasht bihisht – a central hall surrounded by eight rooms.
- Red Sandstone and rubble masonry edged with marble was used to construct the tomb.
- Marble was also used on the floors.

EMPEROR SHAH JAHAN



Shah Jehan Period Architecture that flourished during the reign of Shah Jahan saw the synthesis of different elements of the Mughal and Islamic styles.

- The emphasis was on planning.
- Many ceremonial halls were constructed for both private audience (diwan-e-khas) as well as public audiences (diwan-e-am).
- These forty pillared halls (chihil sutun) were placed in large courtyards.



Diwan-e-Aam at the Red Fort, Delhi

- The special feature of these audience halls was that they were built to resemble mosques. The stand on which the Emperor's throne was placed was frequently described as the **qibla** - the direction of the Kaaba (the sacred building at Mecca), to which Muslims turn to prayer.
- These architectural features were supposed to suggest that the emperor was God's representative on earth.



The emperor's throne in the Diwan-i-am at the Red fort Delhi

- The wall behind the throne has panels inlaid with multi-coloured **pietra dura** stones which represent flowers and birds.

TAJ MAHAL

For his greatest architectural achievement the Taj Mahal, Shah Jahan had a river-front garden layout.



The riverfront terrace contains the white marble Mausoleum.

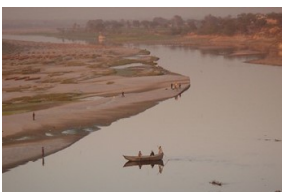
Shah Jahan wanted to restrict the access of the nobles to the river.

SHAHJAHANABAD

- Shah Jahan shifted his capital from Agra to Shahjahanabad around 1639.



- The Red Fort with the imperial palace was constructed on the banks of the River Yamuna.



- Only a few nobles such as Dara Shukoh (the emperor's eldest son) had access to the riverfront.
- Homes of others were constructed in the city away from the Yamuna River.

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1. <Babur> - <<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Babur.2.jpg>>

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Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
8 Minutes	Main Script	Art & Architecture	Gardens, Tombs and Forts, and Forts

9. DD_The Taj is turning yellow

TAJ MAHAL IS TURNING YELLOW

There are many reasons why the Taj Mahal is turning yellow. This is a 360 year old structure. The marble is gradually getting oxidized resulting in brown stains. Rain is also slowly adding to the weathering resulting in chipping and cracking.



- Air pollution is one of the main causes of the yellowing of the Taj.



- **Garbage** of Agra and its neighbouring areas is regularly burnt, emitting large amount of dust and carbon containing particles.



- This is one another reason for discolouring.
- In addition **industrial and biomedical waste** is directly dumped into drains which eventually lead to the Yamuna riverfurther adding to the tarnishing of this Wonder of the World.
- All around Agra trees are being cut down regularly for development of new structures. Without this tree cover hot gusty winds have been adding to the gradual abrasion of the Taj.
- Millions of **tourists** visit it every year....on some days over fifty thousand visit it daily!
- This causes a lot of wear and tear.



- As per the instructions of the Supreme Court, the government has taken positive steps to restore the Taj to its former glory.
- The government is now trying its best to stop the discoloration. Strict regulations regarding pollution are now in place in Agra.
- Vehicles are banned within 500 meters of the Taj.
- To help control the pollution, the Indian government has set up the Taj Trapezium Zone area around the Taj where strict emission standards are in place.
- The Taj is also being given mud pack treatments since 1994 to curb the discolouring.

Fuller's earth is a mud paste that absorbs dirt and grease and is commonly used to treat skin impurities. When washed off it leaves behind a clean and spotless surface.

Currently almost 75% of the reconstructive work of the Taj is over.

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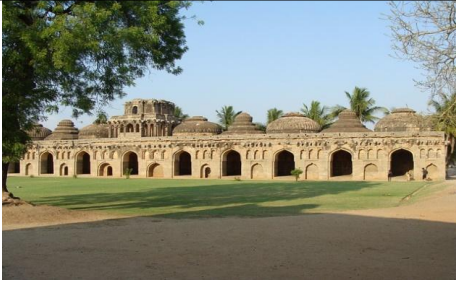
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Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Day-to-day Relevance	Art & Architecture	Gardens, Tombs and Forts, and Forts

10. MS_Regions and Empires

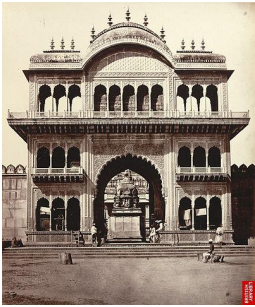
REGIONS AND EMPIRES

- Architectural ideas around this period not only became popular in the kingdoms where they were used, but also throughout the country.
- Traditional ideas were shared across different regions.
- The architectural styles of Bijapur and Golconda were adopted for constructing elephant stables in Vijayanagara.



STABLES IN HAMPI

- Temples in Vrindavan were influenced by the Mughal architecture of Fatehpur Sikri



TEMPLE GATE IN VRINDAVAN

- As the Mughal rulers invaded and captured different regions of the country, they adapted the regional architectural styles of these places.
- The Mughals adapted the 'Bangla dome' – a roof that was designed to resemble a thatched hut.



JOR BANGLA, BISHNUPUR

- Akbar's buildings of Fatehpur Sikri were also influenced by the architecture of Gujarat and Malwa.



NILAMBAGH PALACE, GUJARAT



BULAND DARWAZA, FATEHPUR SIKRI



PANCH MAHAL – FATEHPUR SIKRI

- This palace in Fatehpur Sikri which was commissioned by Sikarwar Rajputs has adapted many design elements of a Buddhist temple.
- Although the influence of the Mughal rule started declining towards the 18th century, the architectural styles developed by the Mughal Emperors remained popular and were adapted by other kings who continued to patronise Mughal style architecture in their own kingdoms.

Image URLs:

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Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Main Script	Art & Architecture	Building tombs, Building ten Forts, Building tombs, Buildi Building Forts

11. SA_Important Structures of North India

TIME LINE OF IMPORTANT STRUCTURES CONSTRUCTED IN NORTH INDIA

Aim: To construct a timeline/table on the important structures constructed by the rulers of Northern India between 10th and 17th century.

Resources required: A-4 size sheets, pencils, pens/ sketch pens, pictures of structures, gum.

Setting for the activity [Indoor/ Outdoor]: The activity will be performed in the classroom.

Type of Activity: [Demonstration/ Experiment/ Field Trip/ Project]

This activity is a project in which the students will prepare a timeline/table.

Number of participants: All students.

Procedure: The students may be asked to gather information and pictures of the important structures constructed by the rulers of Northern India between the 10th and 17th century.

They may then prepare a table in the following format:

Approx. period of Construction	Name of Structure	Ruler	Location	Salient features

SUGGESTED TABLE:

Approximate Period of Construction	Name of Monument/Structure	Ruler	Location	Salient Features
1192	 Qutub Minar	<u>Qutab-Ud-Din-Albak</u> started the construction in 1192 - completed by <u>Iltutmish</u> in 1220	Mehrauli – Delhi	The <u>Minar</u> has five <u>storeys</u> and each storey is separated from the other by a projecting balcony
1230	 Hauz-i-Shamsi	Sultan <u>Iltutmish</u>	Mehrauli - Delhi	Near the south-western corner of the tank there is a red stone domed pavilion supported by twelve pillars
1569-70	 HUMAYUN'S TOMB	Humayun's first wife - <u>Bega Begum</u> (also known as Haji Begum)	Delhi	The tomb has a central towering dome and a tall gateway (<u>pishitaq</u>)
1571	 BULAND DARVAJA FATEHPUR SIKRI	Akbar	Agra District	The <u>Buland Darwaja</u> or Door to Victory is the 54 <u>metre</u> high entrance to Fatehpur Sikri
Started in 1632 completed in 1643	 TAJ MAHAL	Shah Jahan	Agra	This masterpiece in marble has features such a tall gateway, a central <u>dome</u> , <u>elegant</u> minarets, lovely gardens and intricate inlay work on marble.
Founded in 1639	 RED FORT	Shah Jahan	<u>Shahjahanabad</u> (Old Delhi)	Red fort has massive enclosing walls made of red sandstone. The artwork of the fort is a mix of Persian, European, and Indian styles.

Presentation: After preparing the table/timeline, one child from every row can be called to make a presentation.

As a conclusion each presenter could also mention some of the other architectural styles of India such as:

Harappan architecture

Temple Architecture,

Dravidian Architecture,

Sikh Architecture and

European Architectural styles which were introduced by the British

Observation and Conclusion: The students prepare and present a table/timeline on the important structures constructed by the rulers of Northern India between the 10th. and 17th. century.

Instructions to the Teacher:

The teacher may have to provide the images and information to the students if they are unable to access the internet.

URL of images:

1. Qutab Minar: CC0: <https://pixabay.com/photos/qutub-minar-delhi-india-landmark-249956/>
2. Hauz-i-samsi: CC0: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hauz-i-Shamsi#/media/File:Hauz-iKhasi.jpg>
3. Humayun's tomb: CC0: <https://pixabay.com/photos/humayun-s-tomb-india-monument-delhi-390890/>
4. Buland Darwaza: CC0: https://free-images.com/display/northindiacircuit_100.html
5. Taj Mahal: CC0: <https://pixabay.com/photos/india-taj-mahal-agra-architecture-866692/>
6. Red Fort: CC0: <https://pixabay.com/photos/red-fort-delhi-india-travel-2254704/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
20 Minutes	Suggested Activity	Art & Architecture	Gardens, Tombs and Forts, Gardens, Tombs and Forts,

12. QA_Recap - Rulers and Buildings**ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS – Rulers and Buildings:****I Give one word for:**

1. Formal rectangular gardens _____
2. Large mansions constructed by merchants _____
3. Creation of beautiful, detailed patterns by inlay technique of using cut and fitted, highly polished coloured stones _____
4. Large stepped wells _____
5. Part of a building above the ground floor _____

Ans: 1. Chahar baug 2. Havelis 3. Pietra Dura 4. Baolis 5. Superstructure

II Match the columns:

STRUCTURE	KING
1. Kandariya Mahadeva Temple	a. Rajarajadeva
2. Fatehpur Sikri	b. Shah Jahan
3. Rajarajeshvara Temple	c. Dhangadeva
4. Hauz-i-Sultani	d. Babar
5. Red Fort	e. Akbar
	f. Sultan Iltutmish

Answers

STRUCTURE	KING
1. Kandariya Mahadeva Temple	Dhangadeva
2. Fatehpur Sikri	Akbar
3. Rajarajeshvara Temple	Rajarajadeva
4. Hauz-i-Sultani	Sultan Iltutmish
5. Red Fort	Shah Jahan

III Location: Where are the following structures located?

1. Harmandir Sahib
2. Qutub Minar
3. Humayun Tomb
4. Fatehpur Sikri
5. Shalimar Gardens

Ans: 1. Amritsar, 2. Mehrauli, 3. Delhi, 4. Agra 5. Srinagar

IV Identify the wrong statement:

- a. The central towering dome and the tall gateway (Pishtaqa) became first visible in Babar's tomb.
- b. 'Arcuate' is the form of architecture when the weight of the superstructure above the doors and windows is carried by arches.
- c. The style of architecture in which roofs, doors and windows are made by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns is called 'corbelled' or 'trabeate'.

Ans: a

V Explain the following:

- i. In addition to building forts, palaces, garden residence and tombs, the kings between the eighth and the eighteenth centuries also built structures, which provided amenities to their subjects.

Ans: The kings believed that if their subjects were well looked after they would support and praise their Emperors. There would be peace in the empire. Thus, the rulers constructed temples, mosques, roads,

ii. Limestone cement was increasingly used in construction.

Ans: When mixed with stone chips limestone hardened into concrete. This helped construct large structures faster and easier.

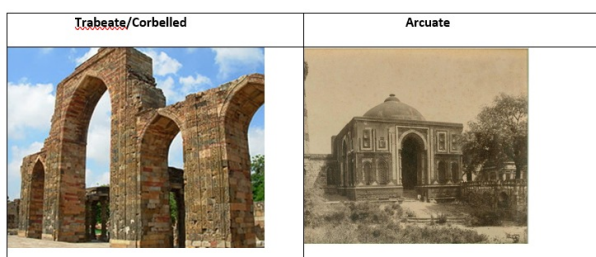
iii. Shah Jahan's diwan-i-am, was constructed to resemble a mosque.

Ans: The diwan-i-am was built to resemble a mosque and the pedestal on which the Emperor's throne was placed was frequently described as the **qibla** - the direction of the Holy Kaaba (the sacred monument at Mecca), to which Muslims turn at prayer. These architectural features were supposed to suggest that the emperor was God's representative on earth and that the emperor's justice was the same for all. The rich the poor, the powerful and the weak all would receive equal justice from the emperor who believed in creating a world where all could live together in peace and harmony.

Textual Questions:

Q1. How is the 'trabeate' principle of architecture different from the 'arcuate'?

Suggested Ans: In the 'trabeate' or 'corbelled' style of architecture, roofs, doors and windows were made by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns, whereas in the 'arcuate' form of architecture, the weight of the superstructure above the doors and the windows was carried by arches.



Q.2 What is a shikhara?

Suggested Ans: A *shikhara* is a tower-like structure on top of a temple.



Q3. What is Pietra-dura?

Suggested Ans: Pietra dura is a type of inlay technique of placing and fitting cut to shape highly polished coloured stones into marble or sandstone to create beautiful images and patterns. It is considered a decorative art.



Q.4. What are the elements of a Mughal Chahar bagh garden?

Suggested Ans: Chahar Bagh is a quadrilateral garden layout inspired by the Four Gardens of Paradise as mentioned in the Koran.

This Chahar Baug is further divided into four smaller parts separated by walkways or flowing water.



.5. How did a temple communicate the importance of a king?

Suggested Ans: Kings built temples to demonstrate their devotion to God as well as to display their power and wealth.

In many cases the king took the name of the deity because it was auspicious and he wanted to appear like a god.

For example the Rajarajeshvara temple was built by King Rajarajadeva for his God Rajarajeshvaram. Through the worship in the temple, one god (King Rajarajadeva) honoured another (Rajarajashvaram).

Q.6 An inscription in Shah Jahan's dewan-i-khas in Delhi stated: "If there is a Paradise on Earth, it is here, it is here, it is here." How was this image created?

Suggested Ans: The audience hall was constructed to resemble a mosque.

The pedestal, on which Shah Jahan's throne was placed, was frequently described as the Quibla, the direction which Muslims face while praying. The Mughal Sultan was described as 'Shadow of God'.

These architectural features created the image of Paradise on Earth where the king was God's representative.

Q.7 How did the Mughal court suggest that everyone- the rich and the poor, the powerful and the weak-received justice equally from the emperor?

Suggested Ans: Shah Jahan wished to emphasise the connection between royal justice and the imperial court. Behind the emperor's throne were a series of Pietra dura inlays that showed the legendary Greek God Orpheus playing the lute. It was believed that Orpheus's music used to have such a soothing effect on ferocious beasts that they could peacefully co-exist with other animals.

Similarly, Shah Jahan's audience halls were constructed to communicate that the King's justice would treat all citizens as equal regardless of their position in society, thus creating a world where all could live together in harmony.

Q.8 What role did the Yamuna play in the layout of the new Mughal city at Shahjahanabad?

Suggested Ans: Shahjahan constructed the city of Shahjahanabad on the banks of the Yamuna river. The palace was constructed on the river-front.

Only the emperor's eldest son Dara and some favoured nobles had access to the river.

All others had to construct their homes in the city away from the River Yamuna.

Thus, the Yamuna played an important role in the layout of the new Mughal city at Shahjahanabad.

Let's Discuss

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9. The rich and the powerful construct large houses. In what ways were the constructions of the kings and their courtiers different in the past?

- 1. Suggested Ans:** In those days the administrative buildings lay more emphasis on the design and artistic decorations than on utility. Large mansions constructed by the rich and powerful today emphasise more on appliances of luxury and comfort such as air conditioners, televisions, washing machines, etc .

2. In the past construction were not time bound, every building took years to complete, whereas now time is of essence and a lot of prefabricated material is used in modern construction to save time.

10. Look at figure 4. How could that building be constructed faster today?



Suggested Ans: This temple could have been constructed faster by using cranes, forklifts, hoists and conveyors. Larger forklifts are able to lift about 50 tons.

Many different types of mechanised earth moving equipment such as **excavators**, **loaders**, **motor graders**, **trenchers**, **bulldozers** and **backhoes** are used in modern construction.

URL of images:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Corbelled_arched_screen,_Quwwat_ul-Islam_mosque,_Qutub_Minar_complex,_Delhi.jpg

Attribution: chopr [CC BY 2.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/>)]

Arcuate: CC0:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alai_Darwaza#/media/File:Alai_Darwaza,_Qutub_Complex,_Delhi_in_the_1870s.jpg

Sikhara: CC0: <https://pixabay.com/photos/architecture-temple-travel-religion-3373322/>

Pietra-Dura: CC0: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pietra_dura#/media/File:Cathedral_Virgin_Mary-7.jpg

Chahar Bagh: CC0: <https://pixabay.com/photos/humayun-tomb-color-grading-2739352/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
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25 Minutes	Assessments	Art & Architecture	Gardens, Tombs and Forts, Skills and Construction, Destruction of temples , Building temples , Building mosques , Gardens and Forts, Engineering Skills and Destruction of temples , Building tanks , Building mosques
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13. MS_Summary_Rulers and Buildings

Summary of Rulers and Buildings

This chapter discusses

- the architecture of the beautiful buildings, monuments, temples, mosques, tanks and gardens that were built in Northern India before and during the Mughal Era.
- the architectural techniques and material used during construction
- the main objective in constructing temples, mosques and tanks
- the destruction of temples
- the complex architectural designs of the Chahar baugs, the tombs and forts
- the careful planning of the ceremonial halls of the Red Fort to make them resemble mosques thereby implying that the Emperor was the direct representative of God on earth
- the sharing of the traditions and architectural styles across the country
- adapting of Mughal styles by other rulers even after the Mughal Rule had ended

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Main Script	Art & Architecture	Gardens, Tombs and Forts, Skills and Construction, Building tanks , Building mosques, Tombs and Forts, Engineering Skills and Construction, Building temples , Building mosques