index2.html

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 1   <!DOCTYPE html>
 2   <html lang="en">
 3   <head>
 4       <meta charset="UTF-8">
 5       <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
 6       <!-- custom css file link -->
 7       <link rel="stylesheet" type=""text/css" href="index2.css">
 8       <title>Historical Monuments of India</title>
 9
10   </head>
11   <body>
12       <header class="header">
13           <h2>Historical Monuments Of India </h2>
14           </header>
15       <div class="container">
16       <div class="box-container">
17       <div class="box">
18           <img src="images/tajmahal.jpg" alt="" class="img-with-shadow">
19           <h3>Taj Mahal</h3>
20           <p>The Taj Mahal (/ˌtɑːdʒ məˈhɑːl, ˌtɑːʒ-/; lit. 'Crown of the Palace') is an
     ivory-white marble mausoleum on the right bank of the river Yamuna in Agra, Uttar Pradesh,
     India. It was commissioned in 1631 by the fifth Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan (r. 1628–1658)
     to house the tomb of his beloved wife, Mumtaz Mahal; it also houses the tomb of Shah Jahan
     himself. The tomb is the centrepiece of a 17-hectare (42-acre) complex, which includes a
     mosque and a guest house, and is set in formal gardens bounded on three sides by a
     crenellated wall.</p>
21           <a href= "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taj_Mahal" class="btn">read more</a>
22       </div>
23       <div class="box">
24           <img src="images/indiagate.jpg" alt="" class="img-with-shadow">
25           <h3>India Gate</h3>
26           <p>The India Gate (formerly known as All India War Memorial) is a war memorial
     located near the Kartavya path on the eastern edge of the "ceremonial axis" of New Delhi,
     formerly called Rajpath. It stands as a memorial to 84,000 soldiers of the Indian Army who
     died between 1914 and 1921 in the First World War, in France, Flanders, Mesopotamia,
     Persia, East Africa, Gallipoli and elsewhere in the Near and the Far East, and the Third
     Anglo-Afghan War. 13,300 servicemen's names, including some soldiers and officers from the
     United Kingdom, are inscribed on the gate.</p>
27           <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India_Gate" class="btn">read more</a>
28       </div>
29       <div class="box">
30           <img src="images/Qutub-Minar39249.jpg" alt="" class="img-with-shadow">
31           <h3>Qutub Minar</h3>
32           <p>The Qutb Minar, also spelled Qutub Minar and Qutab Minar, is a minaret and "
     victory tower" that forms part of the Qutb complex, which lies at the site of Delhi's
     oldest fortified city, Lal Kot, founded by the Tomar Rajputs. It is a UNESCO World Heritage
     Site in the Mehrauli area of South Delhi, India. It is one of the most visited tourist
     spots in the city, mostly built between 1199 and 1220. It can be compared to the 62-metre
     all-brick Minaret of Jam in Afghanistan, of c. 1190, which was constructed a decade or so
     before the probable start of the Delhi tower.</p>
33           <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qutb_Minar"  class="btn">read more</a>
34       </div>
35       <div class="box">
36           <img src="images/hyderabad-charminar-1225121.jpg" alt="" class="img-with-shadow">
37           <h3>Charminar</h3>
38           <p>The Charminar (lit. 'four minarets') is a monument located in Hyderabad,
     Telangana, India. Constructed in 1591, the landmark is a symbol of Hyderabad and officially
     incorporated in the emblem of Telangana.The Charminar's long history includes the existence
     of a mosque on its top floor for more than 425 years. While both historically and
     religiously significant, it is also known for its popular and busy local markets
     surrounding the structure, and has become one of the most frequented tourist attractions in
     Hyderabad. Charminar is also a site of numerous festival celebrations.</p>
39           <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charminar" class="btn">read more</a>
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40          </div>
41          <div class="box">
42              <img src="images/jantarmantar.jpeg" alt="" class="img-with-shadow">
43              <h3>Jantar Mantar</h3>
44              <p>The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur is a collection of 19 astronomical instruments built
    by the Rajput king Sawai Jai Singh, the founder of Jaipur, Rajasthan. The monument was
    completed in 1734. It features the world's largest stone sundial, and is a UNESCO World
    Heritage Site. It is near City Palace and Hawa Mahal. The instruments allow the observation
    of astronomical positions with the naked eye. The observatory is an example of the
    Ptolemaic positional astronomy which was shared by many civilizations.</p>
45              <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jantar_Mantar" class="btn">read more</a>
46          </div>
47          <div class="box">
48              <img src="images/Golden-Temple-Amritsar.jpg" alt="" class="img-with-shadow">
49              <h3>Golden Temple</h3>
50              <p>The Golden Temple (also known as the Harimandir Sahib (lit. 'abode of God',
    Punjabi pronunciation: [ɦəɾᵊməɳ̪d̪əɾᵊ saːɦ(ɪ)bᵊ]), or the Darbār Sahib, 'exalted court',
    [d̪əɾᵊbaːɾᵊ saːɦ(ɪ)bᵊ] or Suvaraṇ Mandir) is a gurdwara located in the city of Amritsar,
    Punjab, India. It is the preeminent spiritual site of Sikhism. It is one of the holiest
    sites in Sikhism, alongside the Gurdwara Darbar Sahib Kartarpur in Kartarpur, and Gurdwara
    Janam Asthan in Nankana Sahib.</p>
51              <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Temple" class="btn">read more</a>
52          </div>
53          <div class="box">
54              <img src="images/elloracaves.jpg" alt="" class="img-with-shadow">
55              <h3>Ellora Caves</h3>
56              <p>Ellora Caves are a multi-religious rock-cut cave complex with inscriptions
    dating from the period 6th century CE onwards, located in the Aurangabad District of
    Maharashtra, India. They are also called verul caves. There are over 100 caves at the site,
    all excavated from the basalt cliffs in the Charanandri Hills, 34 of which are open to
    public.These consist of 17 Hindu (caves 13–29), 12 Buddhist (caves 1–12) and 5 Jain (caves
    30–34) caves. </p>
57              <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ellora_Caves" class="btn">read more</a>
58          </div>
59          <div class="box">
60              <img src="images/Lotus_temple_Delhi.jpg" alt="" class="img-with-shadow">
61              <h3>Lotus Temple</h3>
62              <p>The Lotus Temple, located in New Delhi, India, is a Bahá'í House of Worship that
    was dedicated in December 1986. Notable for its lotus-like shape, it has become a prominent
    attraction in the city. Like all Bahá'í Houses of Worship, the Lotus Temple is open to all,
    regardless of religion or any other qualification. The building is composed of 27 free-
    standing marble-clad "petals" arranged in clusters of three to form nine sides,with nine
    doors opening onto a central hall with a height of slightly over 34 meters and a capacity
    of 1,300 people.</p>
63              <a href= "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lotus_Temple"  class="btn">read more</a>
64          </div>
65        </div>
66      </div>
67      </div>
68      <audio controls>
69      <source src="Jan-Gan-Man(PaglaSongs).mp3" type="audio/mpeg" >
70      </audio>
71      <footer class="footer">
72        <h2  style="color:white;" align="center">&copy; Designed and Developed By Divya
    Tripathi.</h2>
73    </footer>
74    </body>
75    </html>
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