

HTML File

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<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
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  <title>Historical places in india</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>

<body>
  <nav>
    <h1>Historical places in India</h1>
  </nav>

  

  <h2>Exploring India's Timeless Heritage</h2>

  <p>
    Welcome to a land where centuries intertwine, where echoes of empires and
    dynasties resonate through ancient stones. India, with its kaleidoscope of
    traditions, architectural marvels, and spiritual sanctuaries, invites you on a
    journey back in time. Let's step beyond the present and delve into the past,
    where every monument whispers tales of valor, love, and grandeur.
  </p>

  <main>
    <section id="taj-mahal">

      

      <h2>Taj Mahal</h2>
      <ul>
        <li>
          The Taj Mahal, also known as the "Crown of the Palace," is an ivory-
          white marble mausoleum situated on the
          right bank of the Yamuna River in Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India. Here
          are some fascinating details about this
          iconic monument:
        </li>

        <h3>Construction and Purpose:</h3>
        <li>
          Commissioned in 1631 by the fifth Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan, the
          Taj Mahal was built to house the tomb of
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his beloved wife, Mumtaz Mahal. It also serves as the final resting place for Shah Jahan himself.

The mausoleum is the centerpiece of a 17-hectare (42-acre) complex, which includes a mosque and a guest

house. The entire project employed around 20,000 artisans under the guidance of the emperor's court

architect, Ustad Ahmad Lahori.

Although the construction of the main mausoleum was essentially completed in 1643, work continued on other

phases for another 10 years.

The first ceremony held at the Taj Mahal was an observance by Shah Jahan on February 6, 1643, marking the

12th anniversary of Mumtaz Mahal's death. Thousands of mourners attended the event.

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<h2>Fatehpur Sikri</h2>

Fatehpur Sikri, also known as the "City of Victory," is a town located in the Agra District of Uttar

Pradesh, India. Let's explore its fascinating history and architectural significance:

<h3>Foundation and Purpose:</h3>

Emperor Akbar, the Mughal ruler, founded Fatehpur Sikri in 1571 and designated it as the capital of the

Mughal Empire.

It served as the capital from 1571 to 1585, during which Akbar undertook significant construction projects.


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<li>
    The name "Fatehpur Sikri" translates to the "City of Victory,"
commemorating Akbar's successful Gujarat
    campaign in 1573.
</li>
<h3>Architectural Marvels:</h3>
<li>
    Fatehpur Sikri boasts early Mughal structures that showcase the
empire's architectural prowess.
</li>
<li>
    Notable landmarks include the Buland Darwaza (Victory Gate) and the
palace of Jodha Bai.
</li>
<li>
    The Jama Masjid within the complex is an impressive mosque.
</li>
<h3>Historical Significance:</h3>
<li>
    Akbar's son, Jahangir, was born in the village of Sikri, and Akbar
began constructing a religious compound
    to honor the Sufi saint Sheikh Salim Chishti, who had predicted
Jahangir's birth.
</li>
<li>
    After Jahangir's second birthday, Akbar initiated the construction
of a walled city and imperial palace,
    which became known as Fatehpur Sikri.
</li>
<li>
    The East India Company established an administrative center here
after occupying Agra in 1803.
</li>
<h3>UNESCO World Heritage Site:</h3>
<li>
    In recognition of its historical importance and outstanding
architecture, Fatehpur Sikri was designated a
    UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1986.
</li>
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    <h2>Agra Fort</h2>
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<ul>
  <li>
    The Agra Fort, also known as Agra's Red Fort, is a historical fort
    located in the city of Agra, Uttar Pradesh,
    India1. Let's delve into its captivating history and architectural
    significance:
    </li>
    <h3>Foundation and Renovation:</h3>
    <li>
      Mughal Emperor Akbar initiated the construction of the Agra Fort in
      1565.
    </li>
    <li>
      The present-day structure was completed in 1573 after extensive
      renovations by Akbar.
    </li>
    <li>
      It served as the primary residence of the Mughal rulers until 1638,
      when the capital shifted from Agra to
      Delhi.
    </li>
    <li>
      The fort was also known as the "Lal-Qila" or "Qila-i-Akbari".
    </li>
    <h3>Architectural Marvels:</h3>
    <li>
      The Agra Fort stands as a testament to Mughal architectural
      brilliance. Its red sandstone walls enclose a
      magnificent walled city.
    </li>
    <li>
      <p>
        Noteworthy features include the Buland Darwaza (Victory Gate) and
        the palace of Jodha Bai.
      </p>
    </li>
    <li>
      The Jama Masjid within the complex is an impressive mosque.
    </li>
    <h3>Historical Significance:</h3>
    <li>
      Humayun, the Mughal emperor, was crowned at this fort in 1530.
    </li>
    <li>
      <li>After the First Battle of Panipat in 1526, the Mughals captured
      the fort and ruled from it.</li>
      <li>Akbar recognized its central importance and made it his capital in
      1558.</li>
    </li>
  </li>
</ul>
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- The fort witnessed various historical events, including battles and coronations.

- <h3>UNESCO World Heritage Site:</h3>

- In 1983, the Agra Fort was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site due to its significance during the Mughal Dynasty.

- It stands about 2.5 kilometers (1.6 miles) northwest of its more famous counterpart, the Taj Mahal.

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<h2>Humayun's Tomb</h2>

Humayun's Tomb, also known as Maqbara-i Humayun, is a magnificent Mughal garden tomb situated in Delhi, India. Let's explore its captivating history and architectural significance:

<h3>Foundation and Design:</h3>

Commissioned by Empress Bega Begum, the first wife and chief consort of Mughal Emperor Humayun, the tomb was built in 1558.

The architects Mirak Mirza Ghiyas and his son, Sayyid Muhammad, both Persian, were chosen for this grand project.

It was the first garden-tomb on the Indian subcontinent and marked a departure from earlier Mughal architecture.

<h3>Location and Materials:</h3>

Humayun's Tomb is located in Nizamuddin East, Delhi, close to the Dina-panah Citadel (also known as Purana Qila or Old Fort), which Humayun founded in 1538.

The tomb's distinctive feature is its extensive use of red sandstone.

It stands on the banks of the Yamuna River, near the revered Nizamuddin Dargah of Sufi saint Nizamuddin Auliya.

<h3>UNESCO World Heritage Site:</h3>

In 1993, Humayun's Tomb was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Extensive restoration work has been completed, preserving its grandeur.

<h3>Complex and Graves:</h3>

Besides Humayun's main tomb, smaller monuments dot the pathway leading up to it.

Notably, the tomb complex of Isa Khan Niazi, an Afghan noble who fought against the Mughals, predates the main tomb by twenty years.

Within the main tomb enclosure lie the graves of Empress Bega Begum, Hajji Begum, Dara Shikoh, and several other subsequent Mughals.

<h3>Architectural Influence:</h3>

Modeled after Gur-e Amir, the tomb of Timur in Samarkand, Humayun's Tomb set a precedent for future Mughal royal mausolea.

It paved the way for iconic structures like the Taj Mahal in Agra.

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<h2>India Gate</h2>

The India Gate, formerly known as the All India War Memorial, stands as a solemn tribute to the valor and sacrifice of Indian soldiers who lost their lives during the First World War. Let's explore this monumental structure:

<h3>Design and Location: </h3>

Designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, the India Gate evokes the architectural style of ancient Roman triumphal arches.

It stands near the Kartavya path on the eastern edge of New Delhi's ceremonial axis, formerly called Rajpath.

The gate's grandeur is reminiscent of the Arc de Triomphe in Paris and the Gateway of India in Mumbai.

<h3>Historical Significance: </h3>

The India Gate commemorates 74,187 soldiers of the Indian Army who made the ultimate sacrifice between 1914 and 1921.

These brave souls fought in various theaters of war, including France, Flanders, Mesopotamia, Persia, East Africa, and Gallipoli.

The gate bears 13,300 inscribed names, including some soldiers and officers from the United Kingdom.

<h3>Amar Jawan Jyoti: </h3>

Beneath the archway, a structure called Amar Jawan Jyoti (Flame of the Immortal Soldier) was built after the Bangladesh Liberation War in 1972.

It consists of a black marble plinth with a reversed rifle, capped by a war helmet and surrounded by four eternal flames.

Since 1971, it has served as India's tomb of the unknown soldier.

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<h2>Red Fort</h2>

The Red Fort, also known as the Lal Qila, is a historic fort in the Old Delhi neighborhood of Delhi, India. It holds immense cultural and architectural significance and has played a central role in India's history.

<h3>Construction and Purpose:</h3>

Emperor Shah Jahan commissioned the construction of the Red Fort on May 12, 1639, when he decided to shift his capital from Agra to Delhi.

Originally adorned with red and white hues, its design is credited to the architect Ustad Ahmad Lahori, who also constructed the Taj Mahal.

The fort represents the pinnacle of Mughal architecture under Shah Jahan, blending Persian palace architecture with Indian traditions.

<h3>Features and History:</h3>

The Red Fort lies along the Yamuna River and features impressive red sandstone walls.

It served as the main residence of the Mughal emperors.

Unfortunately, during Nader Shah's invasion of the Mughal Empire in 1739, the fort was plundered of its artwork and jewels.

Most of the fort's marble structures were later demolished by the British following the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

However, the fort's defensive walls remained largely intact.

<h3>Independence Day Tradition:</h3>

On August 15, 1947, India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, raised the Indian flag above the Lahori Gate.

Every year on India's Independence Day, the prime minister hoists the Indian tricolor flag at the fort's main gate and delivers a nationally broadcast speech from its ramparts.

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<h2>Qutub Minar</h2>

The Qutb Minar, also spelled as Qutub Minar and Qutab Minar, stands tall as a minaret and a “victory tower” within the Qutb complex. This complex lies at the site of Delhi's oldest fortified city, Lal Kot, founded by the Tomar Rajputs. Here are some intriguing details about this remarkable structure:

<h3>Height and Steps:</h3>

The Qutb Minar reaches an impressive height of 72.5 meters (238 feet).

It consists of a whopping 399 steps that spiral upward.

<h3>UNESCO World Heritage Site:</h3>

The Qutb Minar is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in the Mehrauli area of South Delhi, India.

It was mostly built between 1199 and 1220.

Interestingly, it can be compared to the 62-meter all-brick Minaret of Jam in Afghanistan, which was constructed around the same time.

<h3>Architectural Marvel:</h3>

The Qutb Minar showcases elements of traditional Islamic architecture and southwestern Asian design.

Its shaft is fluted with superb stalactite bracketing under the balconies at the top of each stage.

Unlike typical minarets, which are often detached from the main mosque, the Qutb Minar stands as a central marker and a reminder of Islam's presence in the area.

The intricate decorations on its surface include inscriptions and geometric patterns.

<h3>Illumination and Celebrations:</h3>

In recent years, the Qutub Minar has been illuminated for special occasions involving international relations.

For instance, it was lit up in the colors of the Mexican flag to celebrate Mexico's 213th Independence Day in September 2023.

Similarly, the monument was illuminated with the Turkish flag to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Republic of Turkey in October 2023.

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<h2>Gateway of India</h2>

The Gateway of India, completed in 1924, stands as an iconic landmark on the waterfront of Mumbai (Bombay), India. It was erected to commemorate the landing of George V for his coronation as the Emperor of India in December 1911 at Strand Road near Wellington Fountain. Notably, George V was the first British monarch to visit India.

<h3>Design and Architecture:</h3>

The Gateway of India is a memorial arch made of basalt, soaring 26 meters (85 feet) high.

Its architectural style combines elements of a triumphal arch with Gujarati architecture from the 16th century.

The final design by architect George Wittet was sanctioned in 1914, and construction was completed in 1924.

The structure overlooks the Arabian Sea and stands at an angle opposite the Taj Mahal Palace and Tower Hotel.

<h3>Historical Significance:</h3>

Initially, the Gateway served as a symbolic ceremonial entrance to India for important government personnel.

In 1948, it witnessed a significant moment when the last British troops in the Army of India departed, following the British withdrawal from India.

Today, the Gateway of India is synonymous with Mumbai and remains one of its prime tourist attractions.

Locals, street vendors, and photographers gather here, creating a vibrant atmosphere.

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<h2>Hawa Mahal</h2>

The Hawa Mahal, also known as the Palace of the Winds, is a captivating palace in the city of Jaipur, Rajasthan, India. Let's explore its fascinating details:

<h3>Construction and Purpose:</h3>

Built in 1799 by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh, the grandson of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh, the founder of Jaipur, the Hawa Mahal is a masterpiece.

Inspired by the unique structure of the Khetri Mahal, Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh commissioned this grand palace.

The architectural design was executed by Lal Chand Ustad.

Its five-story exterior resembles a honeycomb, adorned with 953 small windows called Jharokhas, intricately decorated with latticework.

Originally, these lattice windows allowed royal ladies to observe street life and festivities without being seen.

The design also facilitated the Venturi effect, allowing cool air to pass through during scorching summers.

<h3>Unique Facts:</h3>

Many people mistakenly assume that the Hawa Mahal's street-facing side is the front, but it is actually the back.

The monument's façade features a mass of semi-octagonal bays, creating its distinctive appearance.

Each porthole has miniature windows, carved sandstone grills, finials, and domes.

<h3>Renovation and Preservation:</h3>

In 2006, after a 50-year gap, extensive renovation work was undertaken to restore the Hawa Mahal.

The corporate sector, including the Unit Trust of India, contributed to preserving this historical gem.

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<h2>Sanchi Stupa</h2>

The Sanchi Stupa, located in Sanchi Town, Raisen District, Madhya Pradesh, India, is a remarkable Buddhist complex renowned for its Great Stupa. Here are some fascinating details about this ancient monument:

<h3>Origins and Commissioning:</h3>

The Great Stupa at Sanchi is one of India's oldest stone structures, dating back to the 3rd century BCE.

It was originally commissioned by the Mauryan emperor Ashoka the Great.

The nucleus of the stupa was a simple hemispherical brick structure built over the relics of the Buddha.


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    <li>
        The stupa was crowned by a chatra, symbolizing high rank and
        intended to honor and shelter the relics.
    </li>
    <h3>Architectural Evolution:</h3>
    <li>
        In the 1st century BCE, four elaborately carved toranas (ornamental
        gateways) and a balustrade encircling the entire structure were added.
    </li>
    <li>
        Originally made of bricks, the Sanchi Stupa flourished until the
        11th century.
    </li>
    <li>
        Sanchi is the center of a region with several stupas, including
        Satdhara, Bhojpur, Andher, and Sonari.
    </li>
    <h3>UNESCO World Heritage Site:</h3>
    <li>
        In 1989, the Sanchi Stupa was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage
        Site for its cultural significance and architectural importance.
    </li>
    <li>
        It is depicted on the reverse side of the ₹200 Indian currency note,
        signifying its importance to Indian cultural heritage.s
    </li>
</ul>
</section>

</main>

<p>
    India, a land steeped in history and adorned with architectural marvels,
    beckons you to discover its timeless past. From the majestic Taj Mahal in
    Agra, a testament to eternal love, to the ancient Ajanta and Ellora Caves,
    where rock-cut art whispers tales of bygone eras, our country is a treasure
    trove of historical wonders.
</p>

<h1>Thank you for visiting my webpage !</h1>

<footer>
    Designed and Developed by Abhijith Biji
</footer>

</body>
<script>
    window.addEventListener('scroll', function () {

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    if (window.pageYOffset >= 10) {
        document.querySelector('nav').classList.add('scrolled');
    } else {
        document.querySelector('nav').classList.remove('scrolled');
    }
});
</script>

</html>

```

CSS File

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    cursor: default;}
body {
    background-image: url(bg.avif);
    background-size: contain;
    display: flex;
    flex-direction: column;
    align-items: center;
    padding: 20px;
    box-sizing: border-box;
    margin: 0;
}

nav {
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    background-size: cover;
    box-shadow: 0px 10px 90px 0px#AE3400;
    display: flex;
    justify-content: center;
    align-items: center;
    width: 96%;
    height: 90px;
    border-radius: 80px;
    margin-bottom: 20px;
    position: fixed;
    box-sizing: border-box;
    transition: height ease-in-out 0.5s;
}

nav.scrolled {
    height: 55px;
    opacity: 0.6;
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    background-size: cover;
    box-shadow: 0px 10px 90px 0px#AE3400;
}

```

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  margin: 2%;
}

.map {
  cursor: pointer;
  display: block;
  margin: 140px auto;
  max-width: 100%;
  width: 85%;
  height: 85%;
}

@media screen and (max-width: 600px) {
  .map {
    width: 100%;
    height: auto;
  }
}

h2{
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}

p{
  font-size: x-large;
  height: 90%;
  width: 80%;
}

main {
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}

section{
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  transition: box-shadow ease-in-out .4s;
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}

section img{
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  height: 75%;
  width: 75%;
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  transition: height,width ease-in-out .3s,box-shadow 0.4s;
}

section img: hover{
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}

section h2{
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}

section h3{
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}

section li{
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}

h1 {
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}
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