

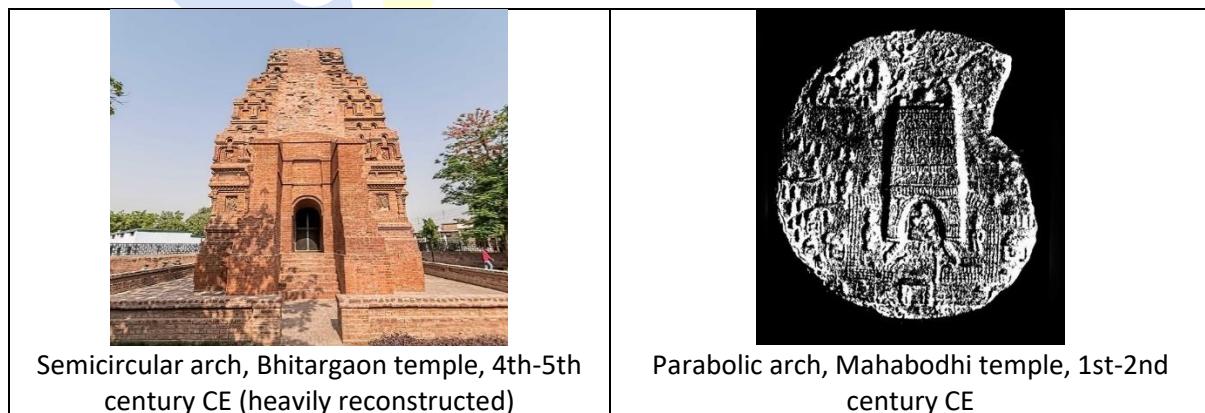
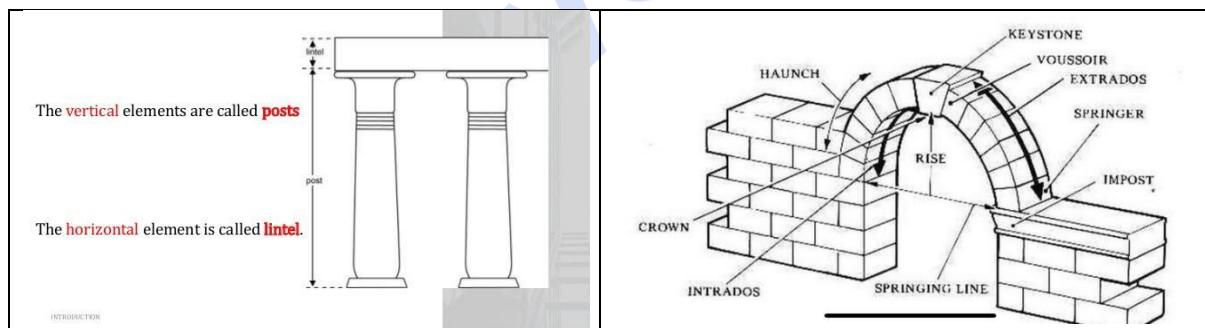
**Prelims Master Program (2023-24) – Ancient, Medieval, Art and Culture**  
**Handout 25 / 7 : Indo-Islamic Architecture**

### Forms/Types of buildings

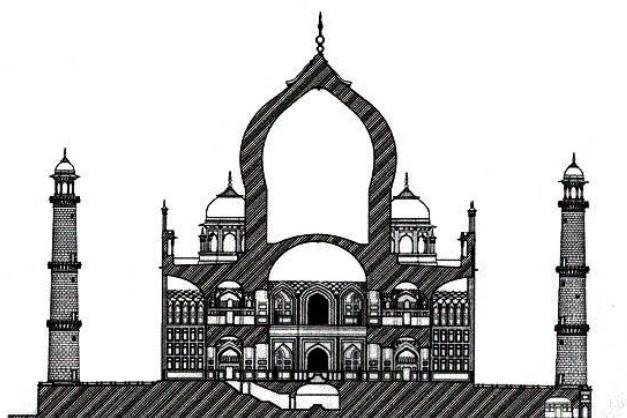
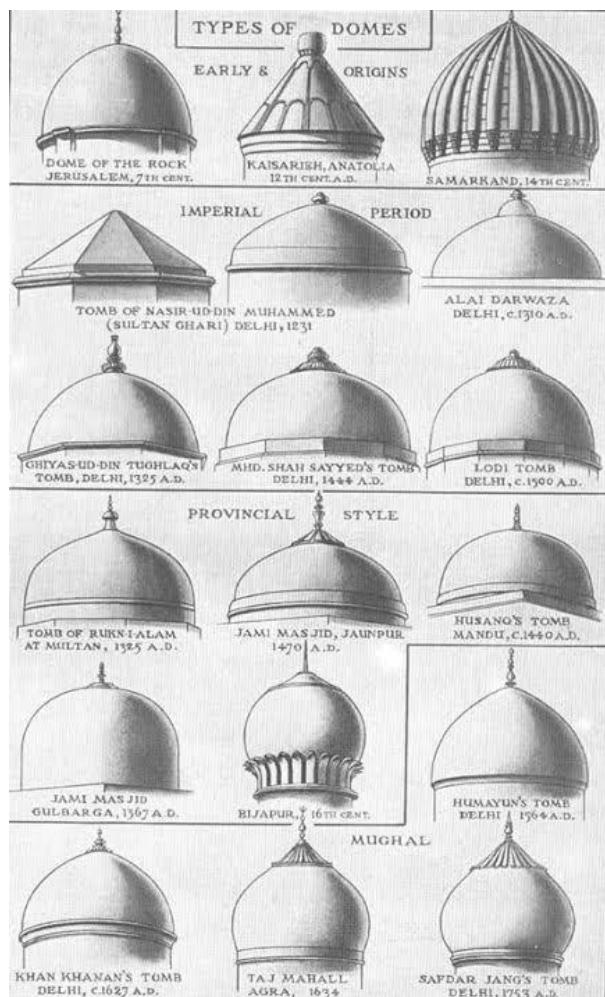
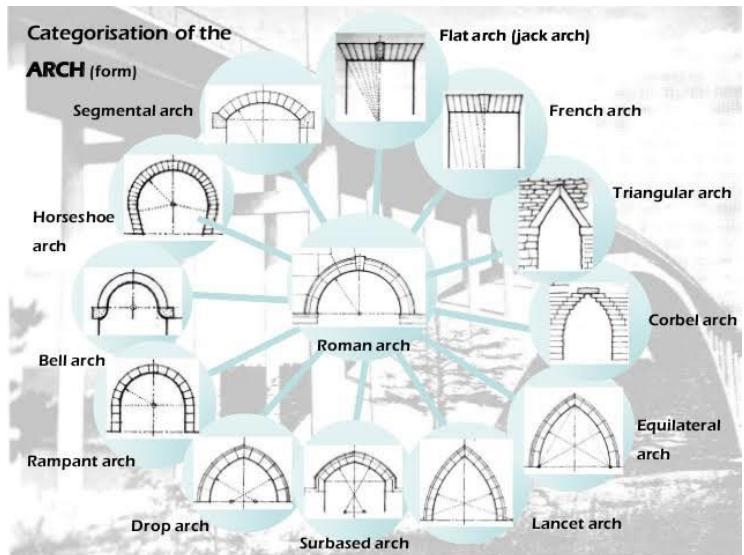
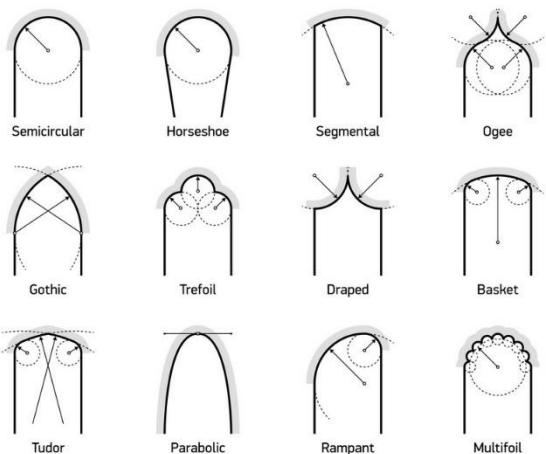
Before the Turks came to India, the urban skyline was dominated by forts, royal palaces and temples shikhars. Now, mosques, minars (turrets), tombs, madarsas, idgahs etc (religious) and hamams, mahals, sarais, bridges, canals, stepped wells etc (secular). Later, planned gardens also started being laid down by the state.

### Techniques

	Indian	Islamic
<b>Style</b>	<u>Trebeate style</u>	<u>Arcuate style</u>
<b>Entrance</b>	Lintel	Arch
<b>Top</b>	Shikhar/Vimana	Dome
<b>Minars</b>	Absent	Present
<b>Material</b>	Stone/Brick	Red or yellow-grey sandstone, marble
<b>Mortar</b>	Mud mortar (mud+jaggery+pulses+cow dung+egg yolk etc..)	Lime mortar
<b>Ornamentation, decoration</b>	Natural, expressive, human form	Flat surface, calligraphy, arabesque, geometric/floral pattern



## Types of Arches

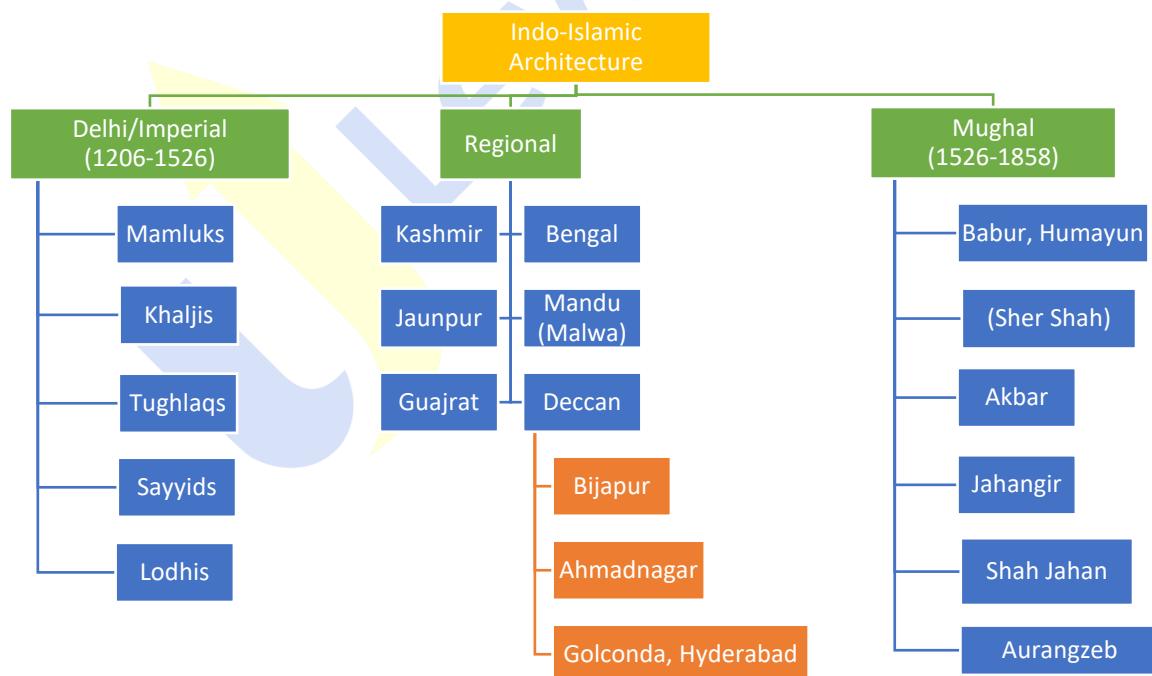
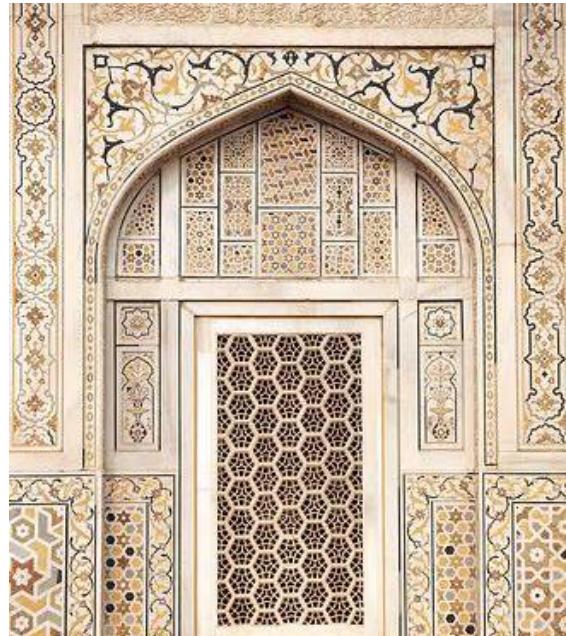


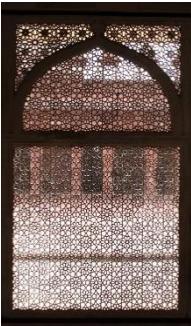
Section of the Taj Mahal (1631-48)

## Decorative devises

Various motifs are used as ornamentation to decorate the buildings.

- Calligraphy of Quranic verses
- Arabesque design (repeated tapestry of various flowing/straight/geometric shapes)
- Introduction of jalis (perforated/latticed screen)
- Chhattris (kiosks), Chajjas (overhanging eaves) and Jharokhas (hanging balcony/window) – Rajput elements were adopted.
- Pietra Dura
  - Inlay of precious metals and semi-precious stones into surfaces of buildings.
  - Started in Italy and came to India: Opus Sectile, Opus Tessellatum
  - Remarkably developed during Jahangir and Shah Jahan period
    - Gul Mahal Jagmandir Palace on Lake Pichola, Udaipur (1551)
    - Itimad-ud-Daula tomb
    - Taj Mahal



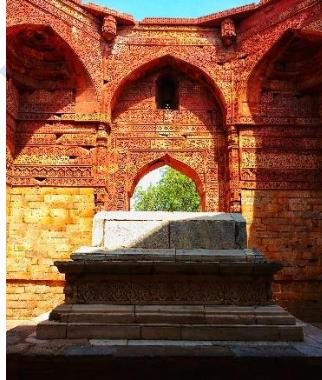
		
Glazed Tiles	Chevron (zigzag)	Dado Panels
		
Muqrana Design to fill squinches (Stalactites or Honeycomb motif)	Jali	Parchinkari Inlay work (Pietra Dura)
		
Arabesque	Arabesque	Calligraphy
		
Start of David (purush-prakriti)	Inverted lotus (padma-kosh)	Guldasta (tall decorative towers)
		
		Purna Kalash

### Delhi Sultanate

Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526)							
Ilbari/Mamluks (1206-1290)		Khilji (1290-1320)	Tughlaq (1320-1413)			Sayyid (1414-51)	Lodhi (1451-1526)
Lahore (1206-10)	Delhi (1210-14)	Delhi (1214-1327)		Daulatabad (1327-34)	Delhi (1334-1506)		
		Lalkot/Mehrauli by Aibak	Siri by AK		Tughlaq by GST	Jahapanah by MBT	Ferozabad by FST
							Agra (1506-26)

#### Mamluks/Ilbari (1206-1290)

1. **Red sandstone** was the preferred building material.
  - a. No monument was made completely out of marble, but marble was used for decorative purposes.
2. **Islamic elements** like **minars**, calligraphy etc were introduced for the first time.
  - a. **Qutb Minar** was constructed as a symbol of victory, reflecting the grandeur of political power. Perhaps it was named after Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki, a Chishti sufi saint.
  - b. In fact, the Qutub group of mosques with tapering towers, and beautiful blending of calligraphic inscriptions with geometrical designs, comprise the best example of Delhi style.
  - c. Its construction started by Aibak but finished by Iltutmish. It was repaired by FST who added the fifth storey. Apart from that, Alauddin Khilji and Sikandar Lodi also repaired it.
3. The construction of **mosques** also began but initial structures were not greenfield projects. They were largely repurposed existing Hindu/Buddhist/Jain structures with modification.
  - a. Earliest Turkish mosque was **Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque**. It was constructed using pillars from 27 Vishnu/Jain temples. It introduced the classic model of Islamic architecture that had developed in western Asia: Large archway, Open courtyard.
  - b. Second Turkish mosque was **Adhai Din ka Jhopra** at Ajmer. It was a converted Buddhist Vihara. It was more of an imitation of the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque.
4. The construction of **tombs** also started. **Dome** was introduced for the first time.
  - a. The first medieval tomb built in **Sultan Garhi**, which was near Lalkot, the first city of Delhi built at Qila di Rai Pithora. Prince Nasiruddin Mahmud (eldest son of Iltutmish) was buried here.
  - b. The tomb of **Iltutmish** represents the first failed experiment with dome.
  - c. The first successful experiment with dome was the tomb of Ghiyasuddin **Balban**.
5. Iltutmish also tried to build **civic structures** in Delhi.
  - a. Water tanks to supply water to Delhi: **Hauz-e-Shamsi** along with Jahaz Mahal on its bank.
  - b. **Madarasa-e-Nasiri** (in the memory of his son Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad)

 <p>Vishnu/Jain temple pillars at Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque, Mahrauli, Delhi</p>	 <p>Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque</p>
 <p>Design and Calligraphy on Qutb Minar</p>	 <p>Qutb Minar was inspired by Minaret of Jam for commemorating victory of Ghori over Ghaznavids in 1190s</p>
 <p>Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque</p>	 <p>Tomb of Nasiruddin Muhammad (Sultan Garhi, Delhi)</p>
 <p>Profusely carved Ilutmish Tomb</p>	 <p>Balban: Tomb of Balban (1287) Some scholars consider this as the first scientific arch while others call 'Alai Darwaza' as the first, was built by Alauddin Khilji.</p>

## Khilji dynasty (1290-1320)

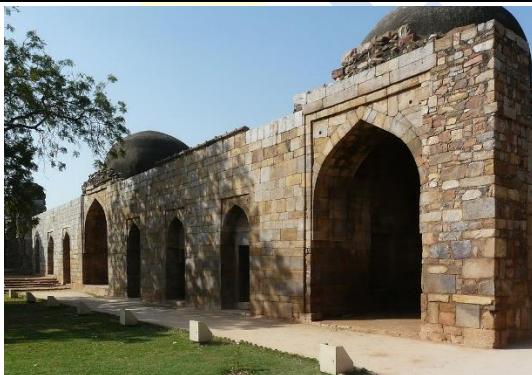
### Features:

- Monuments of Khaljis show the **influence of Seljuqs** on its masonry – narrow header with alternating wider stretchers.
- There is also increasing use of **bolder decorative elements of Islamic style**: Calligraphy, Geometry and Arabesque

Alauddin Khilji was a great imperialist, had taken the title of Sikandar-e-Sani and tried to create all India empire. In order to celebrate/commemorate his victories, he constructed a number of monuments at Mehrauli – by **enlarging and beautifying the Qutb Complex**.

He prepared an elaborate plan for the extension of the architectural complex in the Qutub area.

- Alai Darwaza** (southern gateway to the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque) in 1311
  - It is the first building in India to employ Islamic architecture principles in its construction and ornamentation with remarkable craftsmanship.
    - Naskh script calligraphy for decoration
    - It was the first successful experiment of the true arch and true dome.
    - First Indo-Islamic monument with Marble (red sandstone with white marble strips)
    - Latticed stone screens
  - It is called as ‘treasured gem of Islamic architecture in India’.
  - It shows that by this time, Indian craftsmen had mastered the alien style of decoration.
- Alai Minar**
  - It is an unfinished victory memorial Minar located close to the Qutb Minar.
- Alauddin Madrasa**



Alauddin's Madrasa, Qutb complex



Alai Minar



Alai Darwaza



Alai Darwaza decoration

#### **Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi (UNESCO Citation)**

Built in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century a few kilometres south of Delhi, the red sandstone tower of Qutb Minar is 72.5 m high, tapering from 2.75 m in diameter at its peak to 14.32 m at its base, and alternating angular and rounded flutings. The surrounding archaeological area contains funerary buildings, notably the magnificent Alai-Darwaza Gate, the masterpiece of Indo-Muslim art (built in 1311), and two mosques, including the Quwwatu'l-Islam, the oldest in northern India, built of materials reused from some 20 Brahman temples.

#### **Other constructions by Alauddin Khilji:**

- A new city of Delhi called **Siri Fort** made of red sandstone.
- **Hauz Khas** (Hauz e Alai) was constructed to supply water to the citizens of Delhi.
- **Jamat Khana Masjid** (or Khilji Mosque) in Delhi
  - Built by Khizr Khan, son of Sultan Alauddin Khilji
  - Three domed roofs with marble finials atop.
  - Exquisite geometric motifs and Quranic inscriptions



Siri Fort to resist Mongols (later it was destroyed by Sher Shah)

### Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1414)

The Tughlaq period was characterized by political instability, economic crisis and religious conservatism. This had a direct impact on the qualitative and quantitative nature of the Sultanate architecture of this period. They lost the youthful splendour and ornamentation of the earlier period. Seemingly massive and solid, in reality they were poorly built.

Firuz Shah proved an indefatigable builder and numerous cities, forts, palaces, mosques and tombs are credited to him.

The **fort/fortified city construction** received the most attentions. Thus,

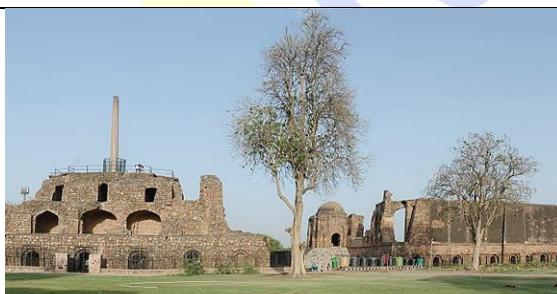
- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq constructed **Tughlaqabad** in Delhi
  - It is known for its rugged simplicity.
  - It includes Ghiyasuddin's tomb, Bijay Mandal built by Muhammad Tughlaq and hall of thousand pillar which has only a few ruins left.
- Muhammad bin Tughlaq constructed **Adilabad** and the city of **Jahapanah** in Delhi as well as **Daulatabad** in Deccan
- Firoze Shah Tughlaq constructed in all five fortified cities – **Firozeshah Kotla** (fifth Delhi), Fatehabad (HR), Hissar Firoza (HR), Firozabad (UP), and Jaunpur (UP).



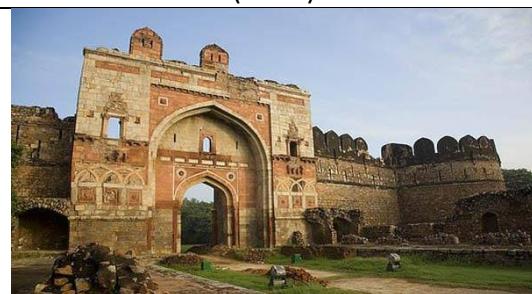
Now ruined Tughlaqabad fort (3<sup>rd</sup> Delhi)  
(1321)



Now ruined Tughlaqabad fort (3<sup>rd</sup> Delhi)  
(1321)



Ferozeshah Kotla

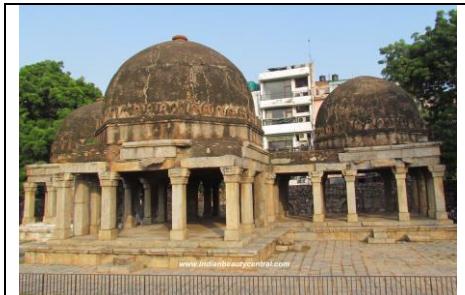


Ferozeshah Kotla

#### Important Features:

- Now, instead of red sandstone, a **cheaper alternative of grey and yellow sandstone** is used.
- Earlier the walls of the monuments were straight, and a lot of attention was provided to symmetry. Now, **sloping walls** were introduced to give an impression of solid-ness and strength.

- The overall **ornamentation** is **minimal** on Tughlaq era buildings.
- The hallmark of Tughlaq architecture was the **arch-beam combination**.
  - Pointed horse-shoe arch of the preceding style abandoned and the four-centered arch with a supporting beam started.
- Tughlaq domes also added **Hindu elements** like Kalash and Shikhara.



Combination of arcuate + trabeated

### **Tughlaq era tombs:**

Tughlaqs built three types of tombs: square, octagonal and pavilion (with chatri) plan. Of these, the octagonal plan later developed under Sayyids and Lodhis and perfected by the Mughals.

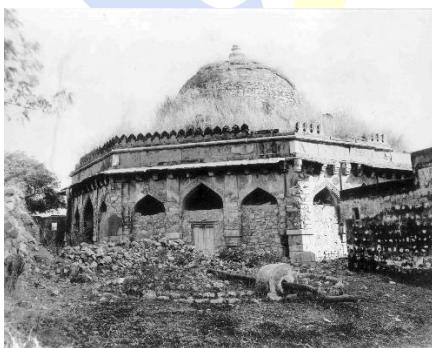
- Tomb of Shah Rukn-i Alam in Multan was the first octagonal tomb in India (built by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq)
- Tomb of GST in Delhi.
- Tilangani tomb was the first octagonal tomb to be built in Delhi.
- FST Tomb in Delhi is a heavy, massive square shaped building with sloping wall.



Shah Rukn-e-Alam Suhrawardiya Tomb (Multan) (1324)



GST Tomb within Tughlaqabad fort

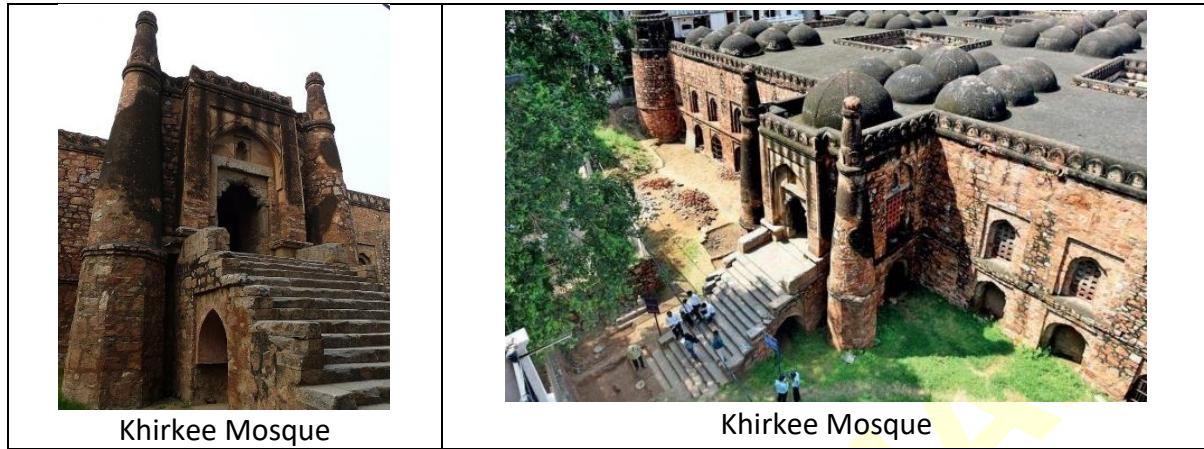


Khan-i-jahan Tilangani Tomb



FST's Tomb in Hauz Khas Complex

Khan-i-Jahan Maqbool Tilangani (Malik Maqbool) was the Wazir under Firoze Shah Tughlaq and commissioned construction of many **mosques in Delhi**: Khirki Mosque, Begampur Mosque, Masjid Kalu Sarai, Kalan Masjid (Hazrat Nizamuddin), Masjid Firoz Shah Kotla, Masjid Wakya (Lahori gate), Kalan Masjid (Turkaman gate).



These monuments lack symmetry. From here, the style that emerged was later perfected by Sayyids and Lodhis.

### **Pathan Style: Sayyids (1414-1457), Lodhis (1457-1526), Suri Dynasties**

The shrunken political empire of the Lodis and the Sayyids seriously handicapped them from undertaking any vast and elaborate buildings. Consequently, with few exceptions, their best efforts were confined to the tombs of kings and nobles which nevertheless reflect an attempt to revive the animated style of the Khiljis.

The architectural monuments during the era of Sayyids and Lodhis were **heavily influenced by the Persian architecture** of Samarkand. Its most distinctive feature is the use of blue enameled tiles on the exterior of monuments.

**Period of the macabre:** Assortment of a large number of small tombs and mausoleum built throughout Delhi.

#### **Features of the tombs:**

- Well-proportioned of height and width
- Construction of tombs on a **raised platform** so that they appear to be lofty
- Most are isolated structures, **without any surrounding wall**
- Laying down of **garden landscape** for tombs: Lodhi garden.
- Rectangular or square platform → **octagonal shape** became common.
- Initial attempts at **double dome** (Taj Khan, Sikandar Lodhi)
- Covered and a pillared corridor/verandah around the building.
- A series of smaller domes surrounding the main dome was added to make it beautiful.
- Lodhi Sultans used both arches and beams as well as balconies, caves and mandaps in the **Rajasthani and Gujarati styles**.

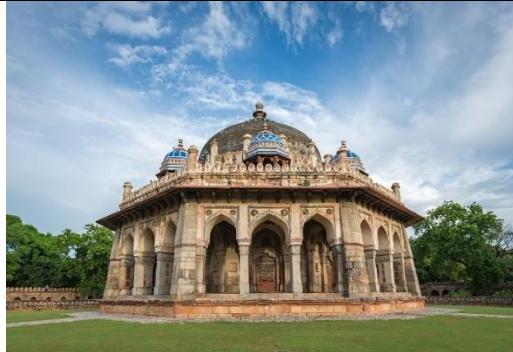
Sikandar Lodhi also founded a new city – Agra – which later served as the Mughal capital for long time.



Tomb of Sikandar Lodhi

Sikandar Lodi's tomb was built by Ibrahim Lodi in 1518 A.D. It stands out for its internal and external ornamentation, use of several coloured tiles and the innovation of the double dome used to preserve the symmetry and relative proportion of the interior and the exterior.

#### **Sher Shah Suri's era**



Tomb of Isa Khan Niazi (1540s)

- A noble at the courts of Sher Shah Suri
- Lodhi Architectural Style: Octagonal shape, low plinth, Varandah on all sides with chajja (roof)
- Part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Humayun's tomb complex.



Sher Shah Suri: Sasaram Mausoleum, Bihar

- In red sandstone
- Octagonal structure, with simple transition
- Low broad dome
- Glazed and painted geometrical pattern.
- Middle of artificial lake

## Regional/Provincial Architecture

With the decline and disintegration of the sultanate, the architectural activities were also decentralised and shifted to the provincial capitals and the regional states which emerged on its ruins. It resulted in the diversification of the Indo-Islamic architecture, giving birth to a number of art styles with the manifestation of new features, distinct from those of the traditional Indo-Islamic architecture as had been patronised by the sultans of Delhi in the 13th and the first half of the 14th centuries.

### Kashmir

625-855	855-1003	1003-1320	1339-1561	1589-1738	1738-1819	1819-1846	1846-1947
<b>Karkota Dynasty</b>	<b>Utpala Dynasty</b>	<b>Lohara Dynasty</b>	<b>Shah Mir Dynasty</b>	<b>Mughal Rule</b>	<b>Afghan Rule</b>	<b>Sikh Rule</b>	<b>Princely State</b>

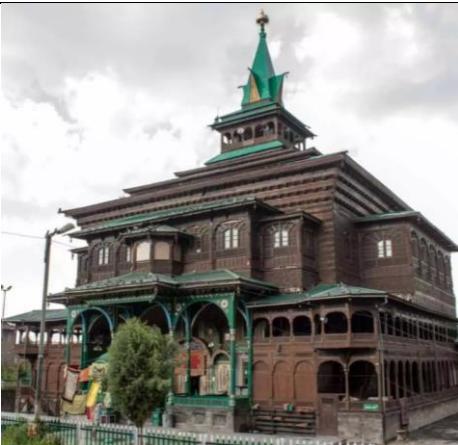
In Kashmir, a blending of the two styles was visible. They continued to use old stone and wooden architecture, but Muslim geometrical designs were also incorporated.

Muslim religious buildings of **Shah Mir era** are reflective of Kashmir's nascent Muslim community to merge within the tradition. There is an absence of a hegemonic message or monumentalization of power in the new architecture. Instead of domes, local Hindu/Buddhist elements remained the hallmark of Kashmir's mosques, which look like pagoda.

The **arrival of Mughal rule** in Kashmir was marked by a disruption in architectural style. The new architecture was "**imperialist**", discarding local styles.

- Stones were used to build the **mosques Pather Masjid and Mulla Shah** in a cold region like Srinagar.
- Added Terraced Gardens

Local architectural style flourished again between 1752-1847, after the fall of Mughal rule. During the era of **Afghan** and **Sikh rulers**, local elements with colourful *papier mache* work and *khatamband* became popular.



Khanqah-i-Maulla, Srinagar built in 1395 by Sultan Sikandar Butshikan



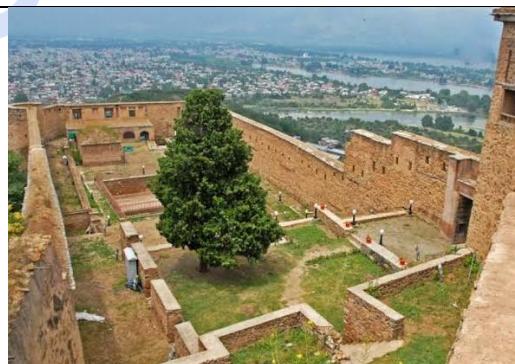
Jamia Masjid (Srinagar).



Nund Rishi Dargah (Charar Sharief), Budgam.



Pathar Masjid or Shahi Masjid (1623) by Noor Jahan

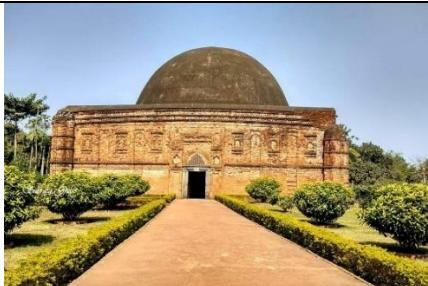


Nagar Nagar, Fort of Hari Parbat.

## Bengal (Bengal Sultanate), 1352-1576

### Features:

- The architectural style **strongly reflected the local traditions** till the time Mughals captured it.
  - Sloping roof due to **climatic conditions**
  - Most Bengali monuments were made of **brick** and **terracotta**.
- 1450-1550 was **the intensive mosque building period**.
  - Large number of mosques built during the Bengal Sultanate, dotting the countryside, indicates the rapidity with which the local population converted to Islam.
  - The monuments of this era are **not primarily delicate** but are characterized by huge imposing buildings with **thick walls and narrow gateways**.
  - Some features: **Drop Arch, Corner Towers, floral carvings**.
  - It retained many popular Hindu traditions in the structural as well as decorative fields
- even in the construction of purely Islamic art forms like the masjids and tombs.
- **Urban architecture:** Royal capitals **Pandua and Gauda**
  - However, both capitals started to be abandoned soon after the Mughal conquest in 1576. Material from secular buildings was recycled by builders in later periods, leaving behind only many grand buildings, mostly religious.



**Eklakhi Tomb (Pandua/Adina)**  
Sultan Jalaluddin Muhammad Shah (1415-31 CE).



**Choto Sona Mosque, Gaud/Lucknauti**  
Around 1500  
Gem of Sultanate Architecture

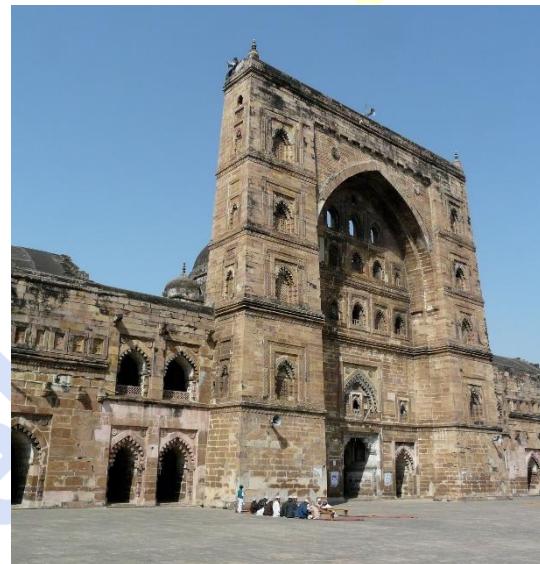


**Mosque city of Bagerhat (UNESCO World Heritage)**

### Jaunpur (Sharqi Dynasty):

This independent dynasty emerged during the reign of FST and continued till the time when Sikandar Lodhi assimilated it back into the Delhi Sultanate.

- Sharqi architecture is heavily influenced by Persian architecture (**Registan style**).
  - A huge public square surrounded by three buildings on three sides – one mosque, two madarsas.
  - Facades are extremely imposing, and they have a particular type of multi-storied monumental gateway, instead of pillars, which are called pro-pylon.
- **Walls are slightly slanted** (like salami/bater of Tughlaqs but not to the same degree)
- **Absence of minars**, like the Delhi architecture of the same period.
- The Sharqi architects made simultaneous use of the **arcuate and trabeate** principles in their building structures, thus bringing about a very healthy synthesis between the two styles.
- Examples
  - The earliest mosque at Jaunpur is distinguished by a number of carved pillars which were obviously taken from a temple. However, the Jami Masjid (commenced by Ibrahim Shah Sharqi and finished under Husain Shah about 1470 CE) is an attempt at absorbing Middle Eastern and Egyptian influences.
  - **Atala Mosque**
    - Though the foundation of the Atala Masjid was laid by Firuz Shah Tughluq in 1376, it was completed only during the rule of Ibrahim Shah in 1408)
    - Among the extant monuments of the Sharqi dynasty may be mentioned the Jhanjhari and Khalis Mukhlis.



After the conquest, Sikandar Lodi destroyed many of its mosques.

### Malwa (Khajjis)

It was patronized by the Pathan rulers of Malwa. They constructed several large pleasure resorts and forts, usually on the edge of water bodies.

#### Important features:

- Presence of well-proportioned stairways (for large monuments, large stairways)
- Presence of high open courtyards
- Use of painted all mats for decoration.
- In its final stage of development, the Malwa style of Indo-Islamic architecture was characterised by the immense love for pleasure and luxurious life.



Roopmati's Pavilion



Jahaj Mahal (between two lakes)



Baz Bahadur's Palace



Hindola Mahal (T-shaped plan)



Hoshang Shah tomb

Inspiration for Taj Mahal  
First completely marble tomb built in India.

Gujarat became a prosperous **regional sultanate** under the rule of the **Muzaffarid dynasty (1407-1543)**, where regional Indo-Islamic style uniquely evolved. The local tradition was modified and expanded to suit Islamic rituals. Here, the synthesis of Hindu+Muslim elements was almost perfect. The construction of Islamic ritual buildings such as mosques were codified and standardized. Such codification is found in the 15th century Sanskrit treatise, **Rahmana-Prasada**.

- **Early formative Phase:** Customary phase of demolition of temples followed by reconversion of the building materials (eg pillars etc)
  - Jami/Adina Masjid at Patan, Bharuch and Cambay
- More directional authority in the buildings and increased assurance in the design. It is called the **Ahmed Shahi period**, after the Sultan Ahmed Shah.
  - Jami Masjid, Ahmadabad
- Most magnificent and developed phase under Sultan **Mahmud I Begarha (1458-1511)**.
  - Sidi Sayyid Masjid
  - Jami Masjid Champaner

#### Features:

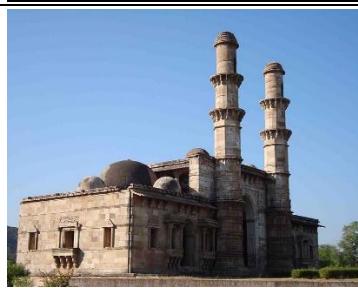
- Micro-architectural elements from earlier **Maru-Gurjara architecture**
- Especially notable for inventive and **elegant use of minarets**. (In pairs, flanking the main entrance, mostly rather thin and elaborately carved.)

#### Muzaffarid Dynasty Capital's: (1407-1573)

Anhilwada Patan (1407-1411)	Ahmedabad (1411-1484)	Champaner/Muhammadabad (1484-1535)	Ahmedabad (1535-1573)
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#### Champaner-Pavagarh Archaeological Park (UNESCO World Heritage)

A concentration of largely unexcavated archaeological, historic and living cultural heritage properties cradled in an impressive landscape which includes prehistoric (chalcolithic) sites, a hill fortress of an early Hindu capital, and remains of the 16th-century capital of the state of Gujarat. The site also includes, among other vestiges, fortifications, palaces, religious buildings, residential precincts, agricultural structures and water installations, from the 8th to 14th centuries. The Kalikamata Temple on top of Pavagadh Hill is considered to be an important shrine, attracting large numbers of pilgrims throughout the year. The site is the *only complete and unchanged Islamic pre-Mughal city*.



Kevda Masjid



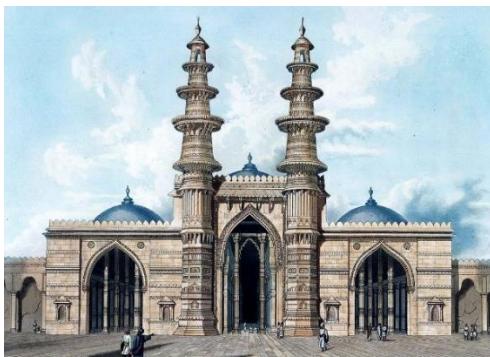
Sahar ki Masjid



Jama Masjid

### Ahmedabad – India's first UNESCO World Heritage city

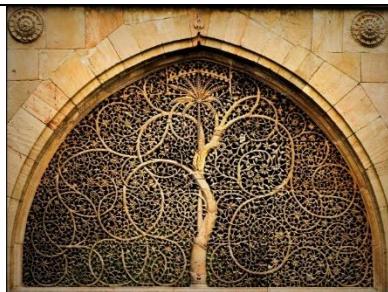
The walled city of Ahmadabad, founded by Sultan Ahmad Shah in the 15th century, on the eastern bank of the Sabarmati river, presents a rich architectural heritage from the sultanate period, notably the Bhadra citadel, the walls and gates of the Fort city and numerous mosques and tombs as well as important Hindu and Jain temples of later periods. The urban fabric is made up of densely-packed traditional houses (pols) in gated traditional streets (puras) with characteristic features such as bird feeders, public wells and religious institutions. The city continued to flourish as the capital of the State of Gujarat for six centuries, up to the present.



Sidi Bashir's Mosque



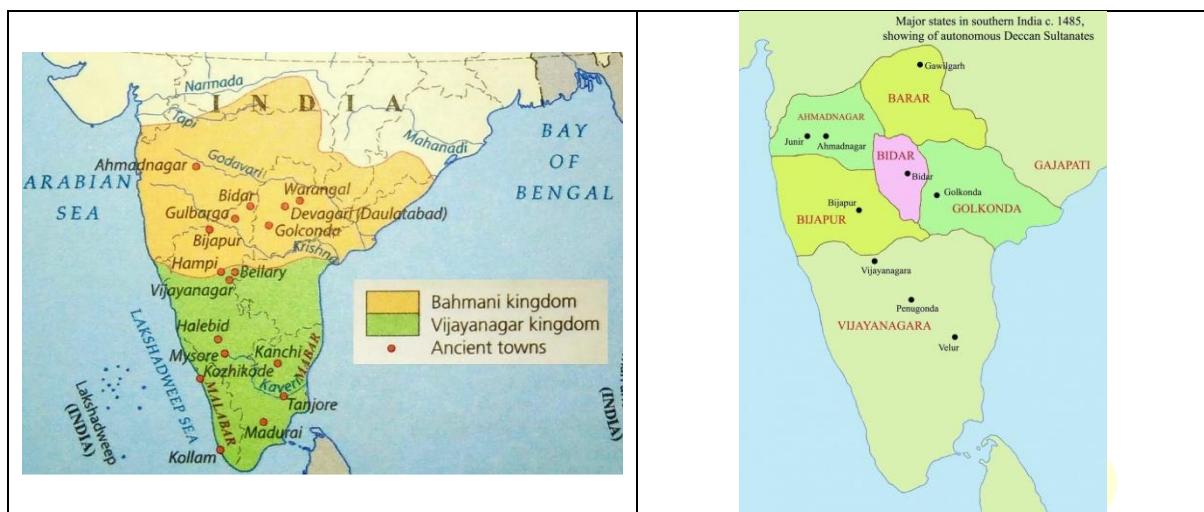
Shaking Minarets – Sidi Bashir's Mosque



Sidi Saiyyad Jali, Ahmedabad

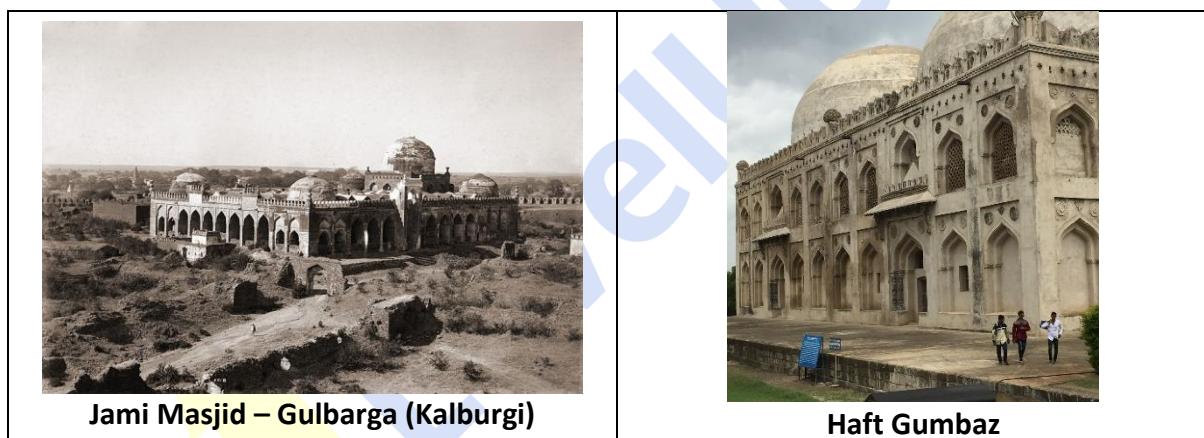


### Deccani Regional Styles

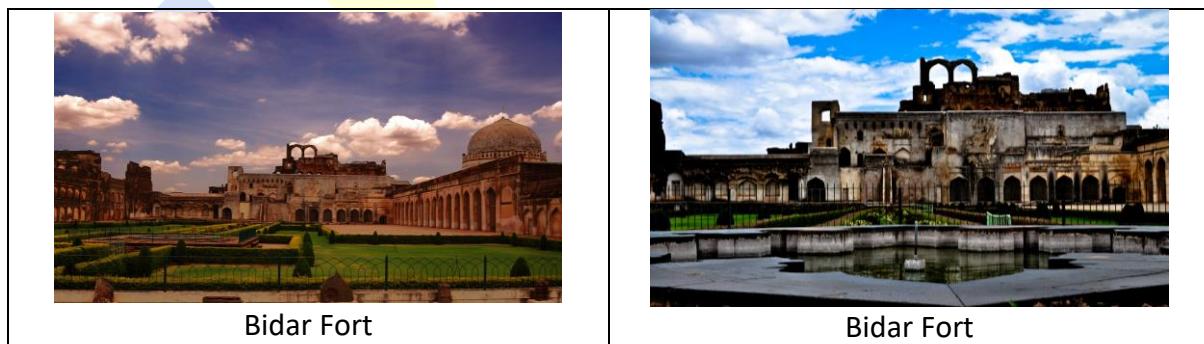


#### Bahmani Style (1347-1527):

##### (A) Gulbarga



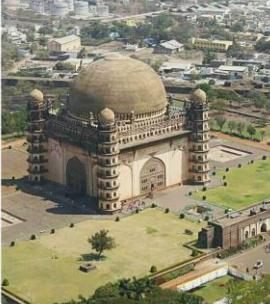
##### (B) Bidar



 <p>Tile work at Rangin Mahal palace inside the fort of Bidar.</p>	 <p>Woodwork at Rangin Mahal palace.</p>
 <p>Mahmud Gawan Madarasa</p>	 <p>Remnants of turquoise tile work of Central Asian design on the tall minaret.</p>

#### Bijapur Style (Adil Shahi) (now Vijayapura):

As the Bahmani Sultanate split into five separate sultanates, the strongest was the Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur started by a Persian migrant Yusuf Adil Khan (r. 1490-1510). Most buildings are constructed out of granite. These are characterized by the presence of a huge spherical/bulbous dome.

 <p>Gol Gumbaz, the tomb of Mohammed Adil Shah (r. 1627-1656).</p>	 <p>Ibrahim Rauza (delicate tomb and mosque in garden) were built by Malik Sandal, an Abyssinian architect</p>
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Afzalpur (near Bijapur) has a mosque and a tomb built by Afzal Khan, a general killed by Shivaji.



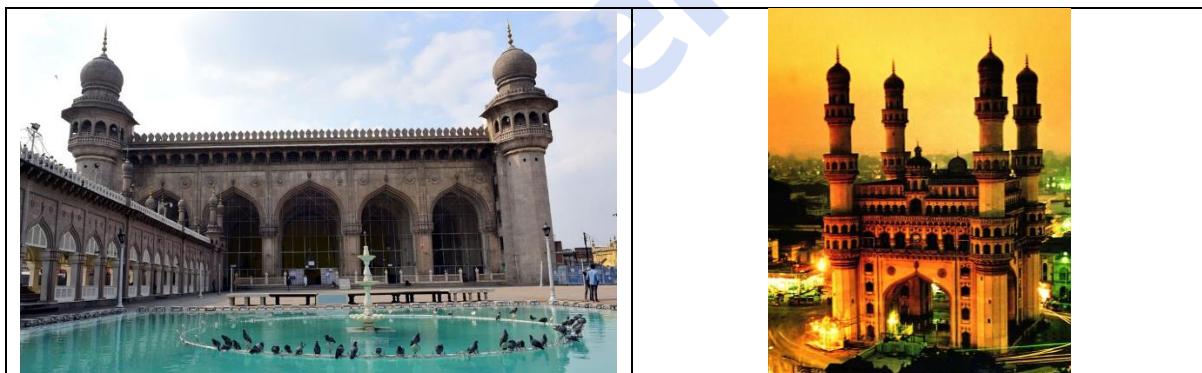
### Golconda



Golconda Fort

Tomb of Muhammad Qutub Shah

### Hyderabad:



## Mughal Architecture

### Classical Age of Architecture: Progression and New Standards

- **Buildings:** Mosques, Tombs, Forts, Gardens (and others)
- **The style:** Evolved and matured as a result of centuries of gradual evolution and experimentation.
- **Harmonious Amalgamation of various Elements:**
  - Islamic (esp. Persian: Minars, Iwan, Mihrab, Double Dome, Arabesque)
  - Hindu (esp. Gujarati, Rajput, Bengali)
  - Chhatri, Pietra Dura, Jali
- **Resources:** Widespread exploitation of resources over a large area → possible to spend more money on construction works → better quality materials.
- **Planning and the method of making designs** before the construction of a monument came into existence during this period.
- **Personality of the ruler:** Mughal rulers had fine aesthetic taste and cultured personal interest in building art
  - Akbar preferred syncretism. In contemporary paintings, he was depicted inspecting the ongoing construction work at Fatehpur Sikri.
  - Shah Jahan's Iranian preference: Golden Age of Mughal Architecture
  - Aurangzeb's attitude
  - After initial disturbed years, excellent art production over long period.
- **Stone:**
  - **Red Sandstone:** Akbar focused on strength and power, so he preferred red sandstone. (Although marble exceptions: Humayun Tomb and in Salim Chishti Tomb of Jami Masjid of Fatehpur Sikri)
  - **White Marble:**
    - In the Jahangir era, there was more use of white marble in Itimad ud Daula's tomb than in Humayun tomb.
    - During the Shah Jahan era, maximum use.
    - Even in Aurangzeb era, Moti Masjid (Delhi) but its use reduced gradually.

### Chronological Evolution of the Mughal style:

Padshah	Developments of Architecture
<b>Babur</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Didn't get much time, yet deep interest in art and culture.</li> <li>• Hated Indian climate yet attracted towards Gwalior architecture.</li> <li>• Started a department of architecture but he died soon afterwards</li> </ul>
<b>Humayun</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dinpanah</li> </ul>
<b>Sher Shah</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purana Qila and Qila-i-Kunha</li> <li>• Sasaram: Many Indian features like high platform, chatri, chajja, trabeate</li> <li>• Precursor to Akbar</li> </ul>
<b>Akbar</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keenly interested in building art</li> <li>• Preferred and encouraged Indian style over Persian <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Gathered architects from all across North India</li> <li>◦ Mostly red sandstone with white marble insertions</li> <li>◦ Trabeated order with decorative (not structural) Tudor arch</li> <li>◦ Lodhi type dome (never technically perfect double dome)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Akbar's building projects can be divided into two main groups, each representing a different phase. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Forts and a few palaces mainly at Agra, Allahabad and Lahore.</li> <li>◦ Construction of new ceremonial capital at Fatehpur Sikri.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Jahangir</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater interest in painting than in architecture</li> <li>• More focus on decoration than on magnificence.</li> <li>• Made white marble mainstream.</li> <li>• Developed Pietra Dura (inlay with coloured precious stones)</li> <li>• Marble Net (jali)</li> </ul>
<b>Shah Jahan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prolific builder, Age of marble. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Distinctive arch: foliated curves, usually with nine cusps.</li> <li>◦ Marble arcades of engrailed/multi-foil arches</li> <li>◦ A bulbous dome with stilted neck.</li> <li>◦ Double domes became very common.</li> <li>◦ Pietra Dura became the prominent decorative form.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Golden Age of Architecture = Age of Economic Prosperity?</li> </ul>
<b>Aurangzeb</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aurangzeb had none of his father's passion for architecture.</li> <li>• The architectural works were less numerous and of a lower standard.</li> </ul>

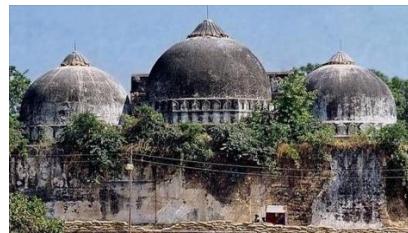
### Mughal Monuments

Emperor	Mosques	Tombs	Palaces, Forts, Cities	Garden etc
<b>Babur (1526-30)</b>	Kabuli Bagh (Panipat) Jama Masjid (Sambhal) Babari Masjid (Ayodhya)	Kabul (No dome)		Bagh-e-Bahur, Kabul
<b>Humayun (1530-56)</b>		Sabz Burz, Delhi Sheikh Quddus Tomb (Saharanpur, UP)	Sher Mandal, <sup>th</sup> Dinpanah (6 <sup>th</sup> Delhi)	
<b>Sher Shah Suri (1540-45)</b>	Kila-i-Qunha Mosque (DL)	Sasaram Mausoleum (BH) Isa Khan Niazi Tomb (DL)	Rohtas Fort, Jhelum Purana Qila, Shergarh (6 <sup>th</sup> Delhi)	
<b>Akbar (1556-1605)</b>	Jami Masjid with Buland Darwaza (Fatehpur Sikri)	Humayun Tomb (Delhi) Adham Khan Tomb (DL) Akbar's Tomb (Sikandra) Salim Chishti Tomb (Fatehpur Sikri) Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan tomb (DL)	Forts: Agra, Lahore, Allahabad, Attock, Hari Parbat Fatehpur Sikri: Diwan-i-Khas, Jodhabai Mahal, Panch Mahal, Anup Talab	Bag-e-Naseem (banks of Dal Lake) A garden at Nagar Nagar city
<b>Jahangir (1605-1627)</b>	Begum Shahi Mosque (Lahore) Pathar Masjid and Akhund Mullah Shah's Mosque (Kashmir)	Jahangir tomb (Lahore) Anarkali (Lahore) Itimad-ud-Daula Tomb (Agra) Mariam uz-Zamani's tomb (Sikandra) Chausath Khamba, of Mirza Aziz Kokah (DL) Khusro Bagh (Allahabad)	Jahangirabad/ Jahangirnogor	Hiran Minar (Sheikhpura, Punjab) Shalimar Bagh (Srinagar)
<b>Shah Jahan (1628-1658)</b>	Jami Masjid (DL) Fatehpuri Masjid (DL) Wazir Khan Mosque (Lahore) Shah Jahan Mosque (Thatta) Moti Masjid (Agra) Nagina Mosque (Agra) Jama Mosque (Agra)	Taj Mahal (Agra)	New buildings in Agra Fort (Diwan-i-Aam and Musamman Burz), Lahore fort (Sheesh Mahal) Red Fort (Shahjahanabad: 7 <sup>th</sup> Delhi)	Nishat Bagh Pari Mahal Mehtab Bagh (Agra)
<b>Aurangzeb (1658-1707)</b>	Badshahi Mosque (Lahore) Moti Masjid (Delhi)	Aurangzeb Tomb (Khuldabad) Bibi ka Maqbara (Aurangabad)		
<b>Later</b>		Safdarjung Tomb (Delhi)		

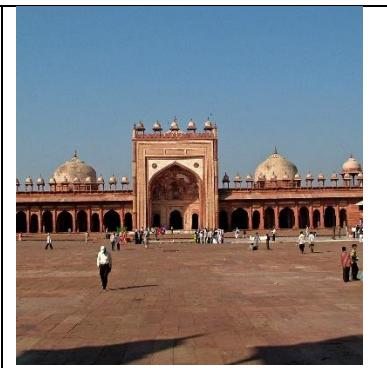
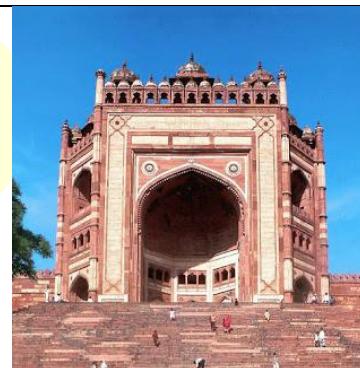
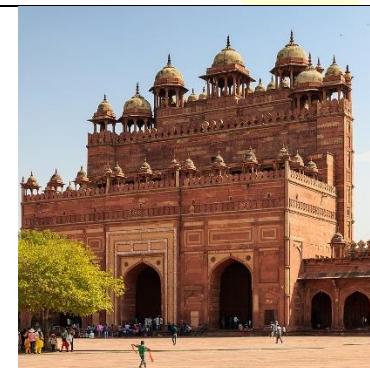
## Mughal Mosques

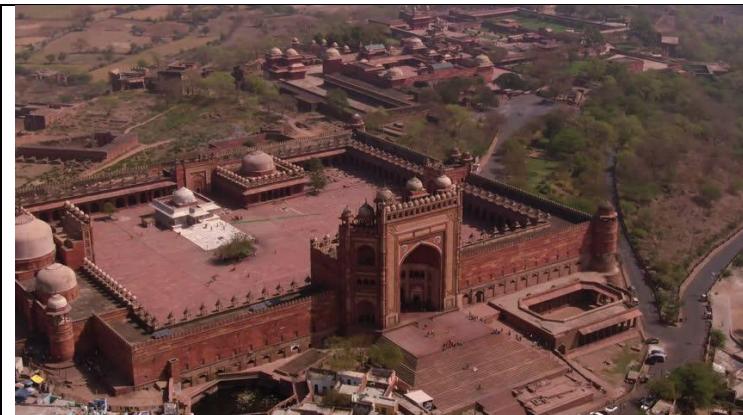
**Babur:**Kabuli Bagh Mosque,  
Panipat (HR)

Jama Masjid, Sambhal (UP)

Babri Masjid (Ayodhya):  
Constructed by Mir Baqi,  
Babur's General**Sher Shah Suri's Qila-e-Kunha Masjid**Artificial gem  
Notice the Jharokhas**Akbar: Jami Masjid and Buland Darwaza in Fatehpur Sikri**

- One of the largest of its kind in India, After conquest of Gujarat





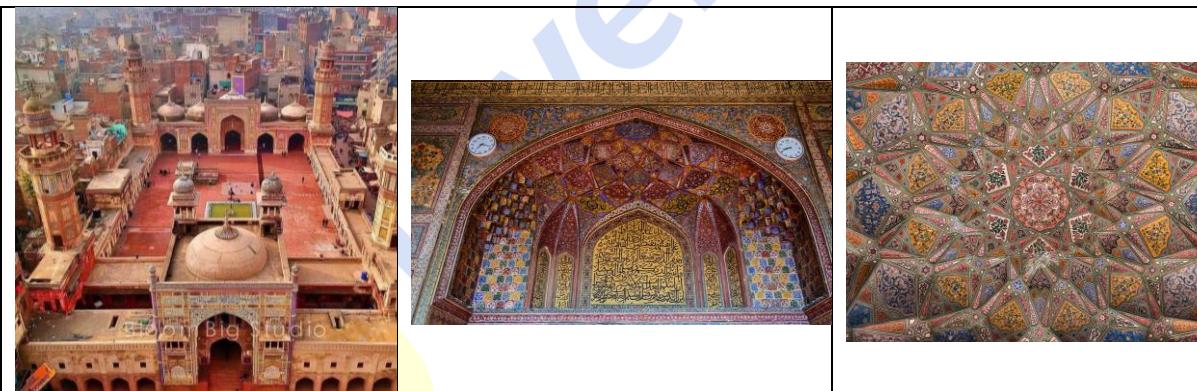
*"Isa, son of Mary said: 'The world is a Bridge, pass over it, but build no houses upon it. He who hopes for a day may hope for eternity, but the World endures but an hour. Spend it in prayer for the rest is unseen.'"*

### Jahangir: Begum Shahi Mosque (walled city, Lahore)

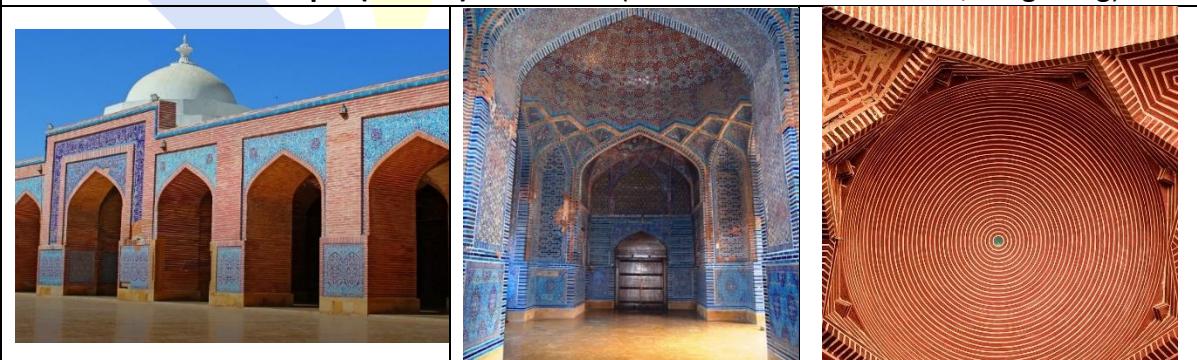
- In memory of Mother Begum Mariam-us-Zamani (Harkha/Jodha Bai)
- Beautiful Frescoes



### Shah Jahan Mosques:



**Wazir Khan Mosque (Lahore):** Kashi Kari (Intricate faience tile work, tin-glazing)



**Shah Jahan Mosque (Thatta):** Tile work and brick work  
Heavy influence of Central Asia due to Samarkand campaign

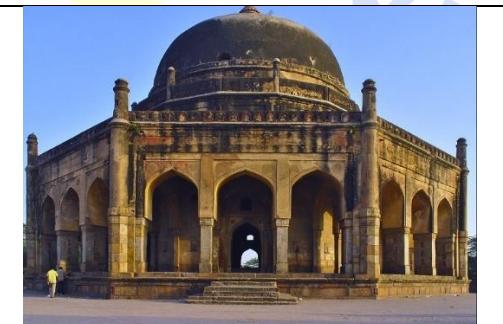
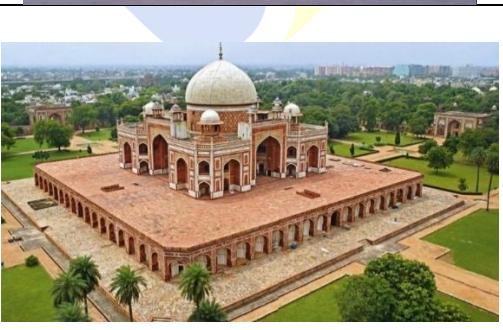
	<b>Jama Masjid (Delhi)</b>  Harmonious treatment of architecture and decoration, well-proportioned minor elements. Yet no pleasing appearance due to lack of movement – seems rigid and lacks artistic appeal.
	 <b>Moti Masjid (Agra Red Fort)</b>
	<b>Nagina Mosque (Agra Red Fort)</b>  <b>Jama Masjid (Agra)</b> Constructed by Jahanara Begum (eldest daughter of Shah Jahan)

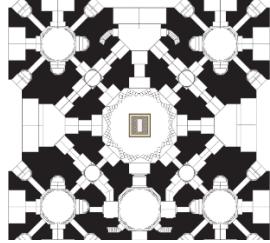
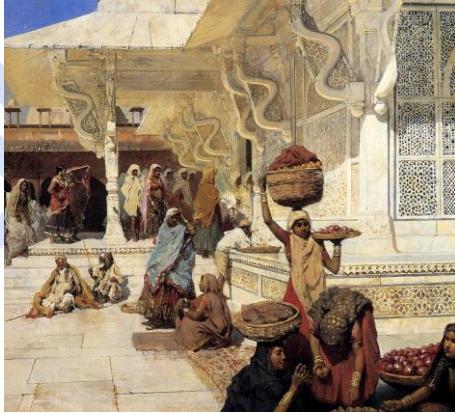
**Aurangzeb: Mosques**

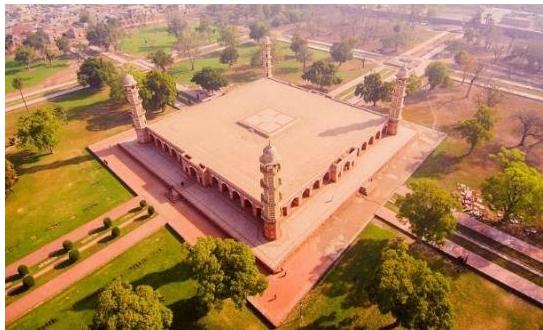
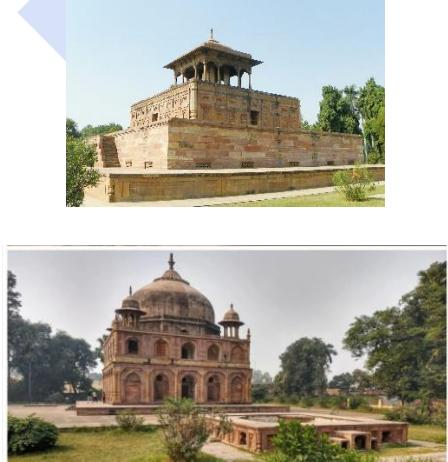
	
<b>Badshahi Mosque, Lahore</b>	
	
	
<b>Moti Masjid (Delhi): Small and elegant, Aurangzeb's private mosque</b>	
	
<b>Shahi Idgah Mosque, Mathura</b>	<b>Gyanvapi Masjid, Kashi</b>



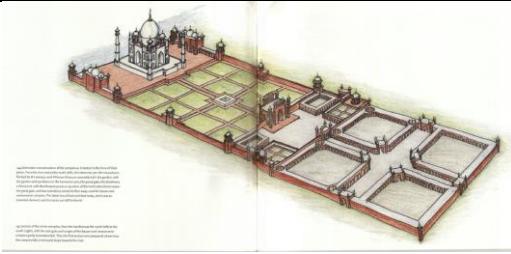
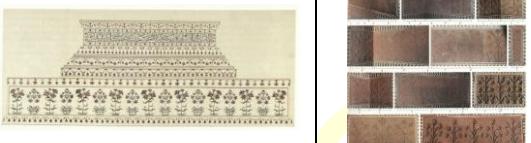
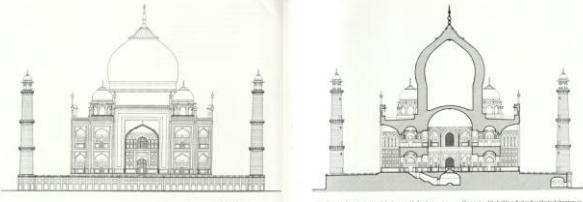
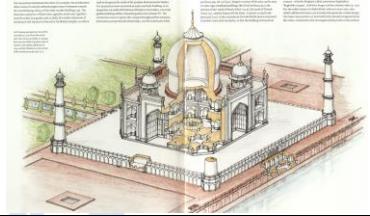
### Mughal Tombs

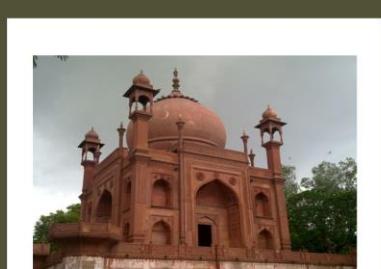
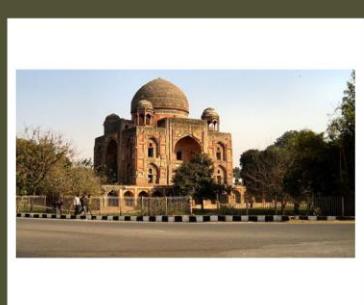
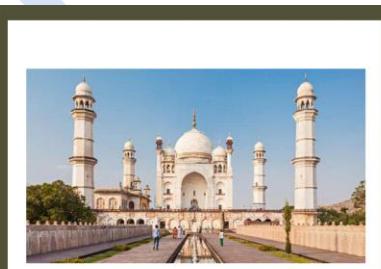
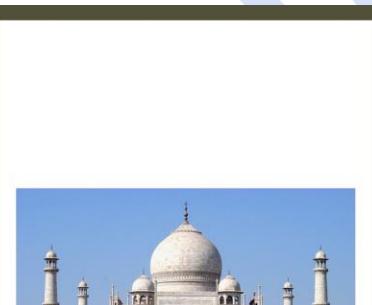
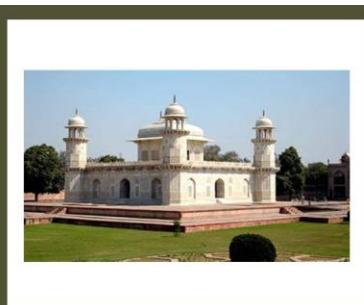
		<p><b>Babur's Tomb</b>          Aram Bagh (Agra) → Kabul          Desire to "lie under the open skies of Kabul"</p>
<b>Humayun's Era</b>		
		<p>Sabz Burj, a tomb constructed by Humayun for his mother in the Nizamuddin complex, beside his tomb, glimmers with turquoise blue tiles.</p>
		<p>Sheikh Quddus tomb (Saharanpur)</p>
<b>Akbar Era Tombs</b>		
		<p><b>Adham Khan and Maham Anga Tomb (1562)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mother and Son</li> <li>• Domed octagonal chamber in the Lodhi Dynasty style</li> <li>• Slim minarets (Persian style of Gujarati style)</li> </ul>
		<p><b>Humayun Tomb</b></p> <p>This tomb, built in 1570, is of particular cultural significance as it was the first garden-tomb on the Indian subcontinent. It inspired several major architectural innovations, culminating in the construction of the Taj Mahal. (UNESCO)</p>

 	<p><b>First Example of Grand Mughal Architecture.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commissioned by Begum/Haji Begum</li> <li>• More Iranian in style</li> <li>• Architect: Mirak Mirza Ghiyath, and his son Sayyid Muhammad</li> </ul> <p><b>Features</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First Mughal Garden Tomb in India – accomplished Charbagh garden.</li> <li>• <b>Persian:</b> Pishtaq, Hasht-behesht (8 heavens) room, Double dome</li> <li>• <b>Indian:</b> chhatri, higher platform, stone masonry of red sandstone + marble</li> <li>• <b>Char Bagh:</b> Divine status to the king. Here lies a great soul.</li> </ul> <p><b>The Dormitory of Mughals</b> (150+ members)</p>
	<p><b>Salim Chishti Tomb</b></p>  <p>Edwin Weeks Painting</p>
	<p>Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan's tomb (Taj of Delhi)</p>
	<p><b>Akbar Tomb (Sikandra)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designed by Akbar himself but completed by Jahangir with modifications</li> <li>• Minars: Predecessor to Taj Mahal</li> <li>• Intended to be innovative but turned out to be inferior to Humayun's tomb: Beautiful lower portion is beautiful,</li> </ul>
	

	but second story seems whimsical while upper story looks out of place.
<b>Jahangir Era Tombs</b>	
	<b>Jahangir's Tomb</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jahangir forbade the construction of a dome over his tomb.</li> </ul> 
	<b>Tomb of Anarkali (Lahore)</b> Octagonal shape
	<b>Mariam uz-Zamani's tomb (Sikandra)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jahangir's mother</li> <li>Original name Harkha Bai (daughter of Raja Bharmal of Amber)</li> <li>Impact of Rajasthani architecture</li> </ul>
	<b>Khusro Bagh, Allahabad</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tomb of Shah Begum (Manbhawati Bai, Jahangir's wife)</li> <li>Khusro Mirza (Jahangir and Shah Begum's son, a Mughal prince)</li> <li>Nithar-un-Nisa, Khusro's brother</li> </ol>

	
	<p><b>Chausath Khamba (DL)</b> The final resting place of Mirza Aziz Kokah, the foster brother of Emperor Akbar</p>
	<p><b>Itimad-ud-Daula Tomb (Baby Taj, Agra)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>His daughter Noor Jahan as patron: Transition in architectural style from Akbar (robustness) to Jahangir and Shah Jahan (more sensuous)</li> <li>First complete marble building –</li> <li>Important for development of Parchinkari</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Tomb of Nur Jahan, Lahore</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Takhtgah style:</b> podium serves as the takht, or "throne."</li> </ul>
<b>Shah Jahan Era Tombs</b>	
	<p>"A tear in the face of eternity" Architect: <b>Ustad Ahmad Lahori</b>, assisted by Ustad Isa</p> <p>An immense mausoleum of white marble, built in Agra between 1631 and 1648 by order of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his favourite wife, the Taj Mahal is the jewel of Muslim art in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage. – <b>UNESCO</b></p>

	<p>"The buildinge is begun and goes on with excessive labour and cost, prosecuted with extraordinary diligence, Gold and silver esteemed common Mettall, and Marble but as ordinarie stones" – <b>Peter Mundy</b></p>
	
	
<b>Aurangzeb Era Tombs</b>	
	<p><b>Bibi ka Maqbara (Dakhani Taj)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Built by Prince Azam Shah in memory of <b>Rabia Durani (Dilras Bano Begum)</b>, wife of Aurangzeb in 1678</li> <li>• Architect Ata Aula</li> <li>• Imitation on a reduced scale of the Taj Mahal at Agra.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Aurangzeb's tomb, Khuldabad</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open air, unmarked grave near a mosque as per his own directions</li> <li>• Near Dargah of Sheikh Zainuddin Shirazi (Chishti)</li> <li>• Khuldabad area</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Safdarjung Tomb (1754), Delhi</b></p> <p>Wazir-e-Mamluk-e-Hindustan Second nawab of Oudh</p>

**Identify:****Five Tajs:**

**Mughal Forts, Cities and Palaces**
**(1) Humayun and Sher Shah**
**Humayun: Dinpanah**

(at the same place: Purana Qila and Qila-i-Kunha built by Sher Shah)

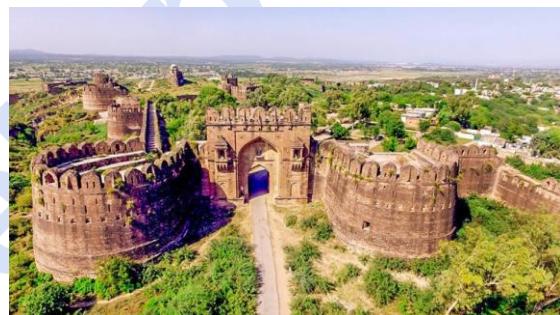


Image: Sher Mandal

**Sher Shah Suri: Rohtas Fort, Jhelum, Punjab**

Following his defeat of the Mughal emperor Humayun in 1541, Sher Shah Suri built a strong fortified complex at Rohtas, a strategic site in the north of what is now Pakistan. It was never taken by storm and has survived intact to the present day. The main fortifications consist of the massive walls, which extend for more than 4 km; they are lined with bastions and pierced by monumental gateways. Rohtas Fort, also called Qila Rohtas, is an exceptional example of early Muslim military architecture in Central and South Asia.

UNESCO World Heritage Site  
(Pakistan)


**Sher Shah Suri: Purana Qila**

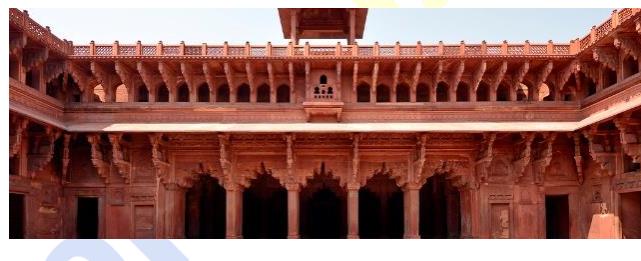
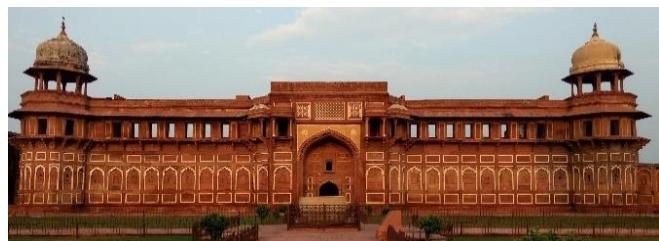
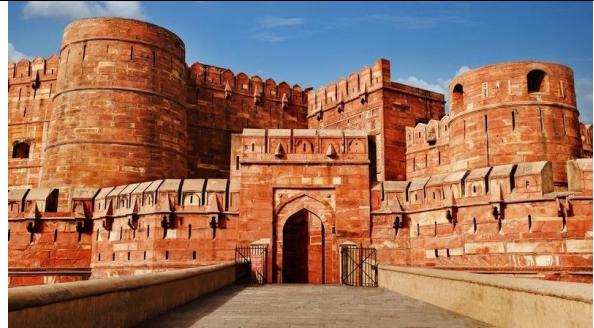
Indraprastha (Abul Fazl), Dinpanah/Shergarh



### Akbar's five important forts:

#### **Agra Fort (UNESCO)**

Near the gardens of the Taj Mahal stands the important 16th-century Mughal monument known as the Red Fort of Agra. This powerful fortress of red sandstone encompasses, within its 2.5-km-long enclosure walls, the imperial city of the Mughal rulers. It comprises many fairy-tale palaces, such as the Jahangir Palace and the Khas Mahal, built by Shah Jahan; audience halls, such as the Diwan-i-Khas; and two very beautiful mosques.

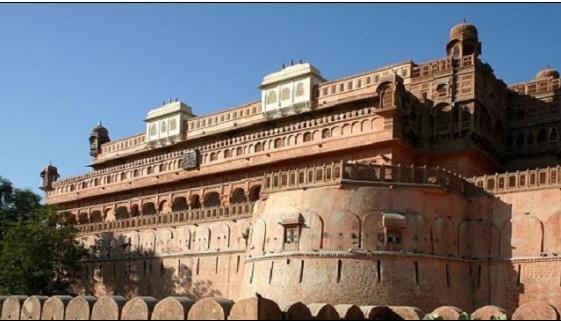


#### **Lahore Fort**

##### **Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore (UNESCO)**

These are two masterpieces from the time of the brilliant Mughal civilization, which reached its height during the reign of the Emperor Shah Jahan. The fort contains marble palaces and mosques decorated with mosaics and gilt. The elegance of these splendid gardens, built near the city of Lahore on three terraces with lodges, waterfalls and large ornamental ponds, is unequalled.

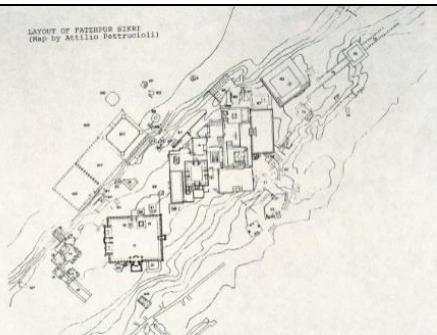


<p><b>Allahabad Fort (1583)</b> It was built at the sangam, thus wedge shaped.</p>	
<p><b>Attock Fort (1583)</b> To protect Indus river against Afghan invaders.</p>	
<p><b>Hari Parbat fort</b> (Nagar Nagar, Kashmir)</p>	

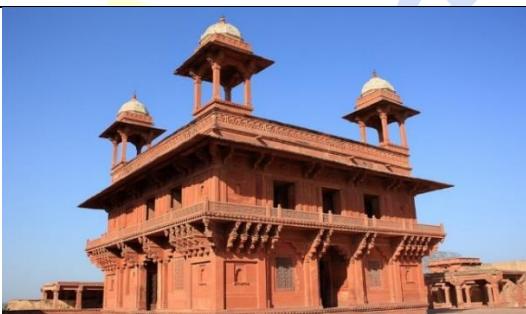
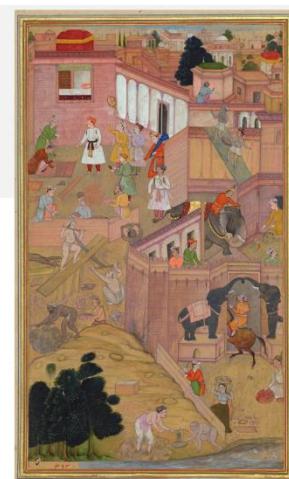
### Akbar: Fatehpur Sikri: Most Spectacular Production

Built during the second half of the 16th century by the Emperor Akbar, Fatehpur Sikri (the City of Victory) was the capital of the Mughal Empire for only some 10 years. The complex of monuments and temples, all in a uniform architectural style, includes one of the largest mosques in India, the Jama Masjid. (UNESCO)

LAYOUT OF FATEHPUR SIKRI  
(BWP by Attilio Petruccioli)



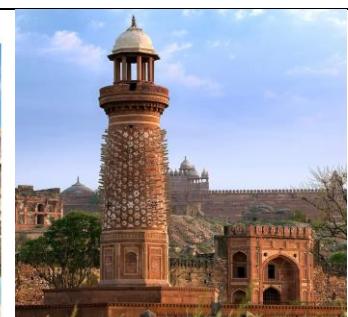
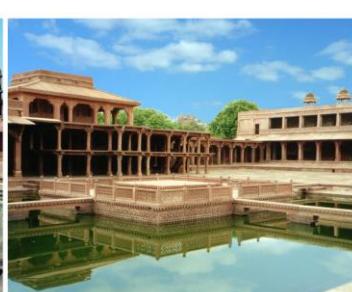
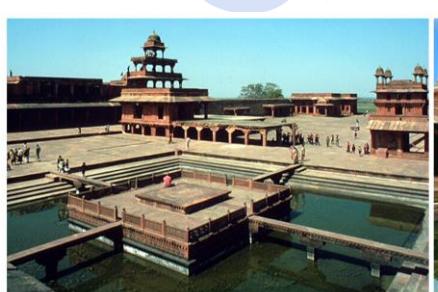
- Rich red sandstone
- **Layout:**
  - City without streets
  - Public buildings form a coherent group around the private palace apartments.
- **Building categories:**
  - **Religious:** Jami Masjid, Buland Darwaza, Salim Chishti tomb
  - **Palatial residences:** Jodhabai palace, Mariam, Sultana and Raja Birbal House
  - **Official/public administrative:** Diwan-i-Khas, diwan-i-Aam
- **Attempt at cultural syncretism (*Sulh-e-Kul*)**
  - Traditional trabeate construction
  - Abul Fazl: Various regional styles purposefully assimilated.



Diwan-i-Khass



Panch Mahal



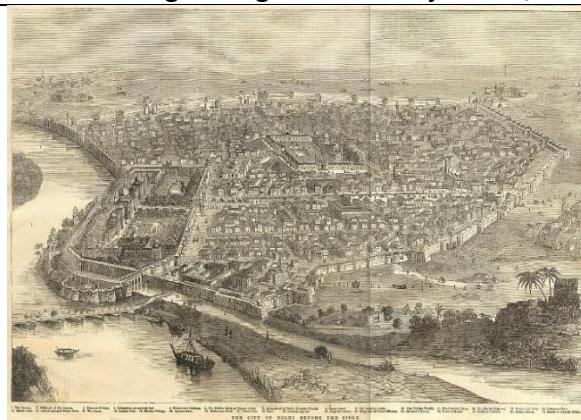
Anup Talao, Hiran Minar

### **Shah Jahan: Red Fort (Shahjahanabad, 7<sup>th</sup> Delhi)**

- Palace fortress surrounded by city.
- Last great citadel of Mughal power
- Planned, formal and regular layout, splendid palaces.
- Gates: Lahore Gate, Delhi Gate
- Most luxuriant buildings: Diwan-i-Khas, Diwan-i-Am, Rang Mahal

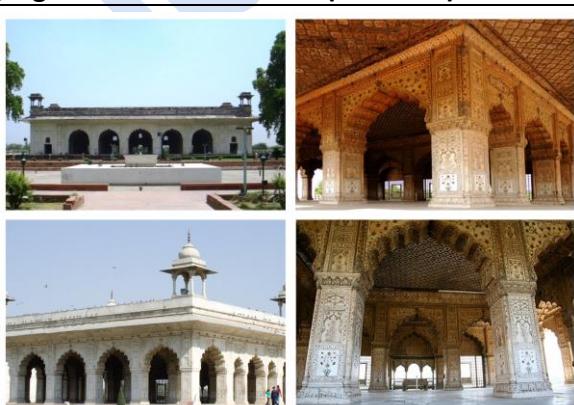


The Red Fort Complex was built as the palace fort of Shahjahanabad – the new capital of the fifth Mughal Emperor of India, Shah Jahan. Named for its massive enclosing walls of red sandstone, it is adjacent to an older fort, the Salimgarh, built by Islam Shah Suri in 1546, with which it forms the Red Fort Complex. The private apartments consist of a row of pavilions connected by a continuous water channel, known as the Nahr-i-Behisht (Stream of Paradise). The Red Fort is considered to represent the zenith of Mughal creativity which, under the Shah Jahan, was brought to a new level of refinement. The planning of the palace is based on Islamic prototypes, but each pavilion reveals architectural elements typical of Mughal building, reflecting a fusion of Persian, Timurid and Hindu traditions. The Red Fort's innovative planning and architectural style, including the garden design, strongly influenced later buildings and gardens in Rajasthan, Delhi, Agra and further afield. (**UNESCO**)

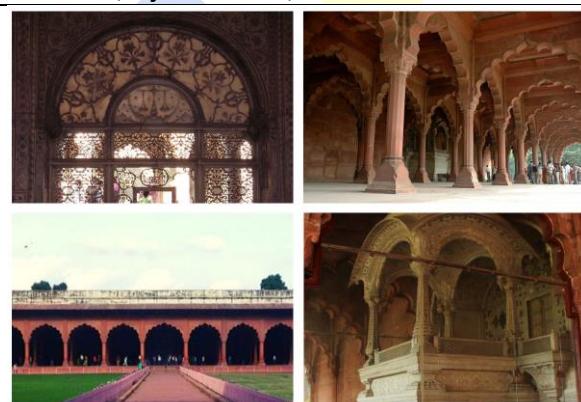


**The Walled City of Shahjahanabad**

- Kashmiri Gate, Kabuli Gate, Lahore Gate, Ajmeri Gate, Turkman Gate etc



**Diwan-i-Khas and Rang Mahal (Harem)**  
(Single story pavilions with graceful corner kiosks)



**Diwan-i-Aam**  
(Scale of Justice, Arches)

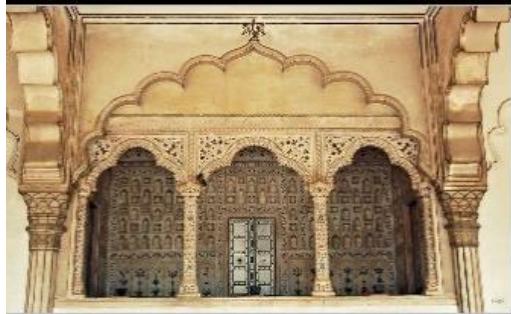


**Military barracks by British after 1857**

New buildings in old forts by Shah Jahan:



Sheesh Mahal (Lahore fort)



Diwan-i-Aam (Agra Fort)  
(Intricate pillarwork, seat of peacock throne)

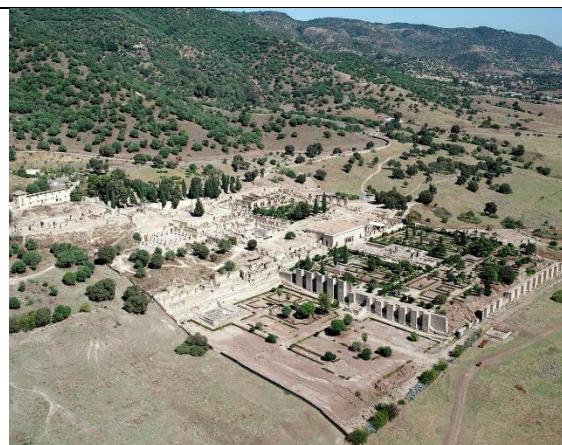


Musamman Burj (Agra Fort) for exotic view of Taj Mahal. He was captive here with his favorite daughter Jahanara Begum



### Mughal Gardens

Bagh-e-Babur, Kabul	 <p><b>Baburnama</b></p> <p>Mughal Emperor Babur supervising the creation of a garden</p> <p>Babur celebrates the birth of Humayun in Kabul</p>
Jahangir: Hiran Minar (Sheikhpura, Punjab)	
<p>Jahangir: Shalimar Bagh (1619), Srinagar.</p> <p>Connected to Dal lake.</p> <p>Other gardens in Kashmir: Chashma Shahi, Nishat Bagh, Pari Mahal, Pinjore Garden, Roshanara Bagh</p>	
<p>Taj Mahal Humayun Tomb Safdarjung Tomb</p>	 <p>Taj Mahal - William Hodges, 1780s</p> <p>Taj Mahal - Edwin Landseer, 1883</p>
<p>Agra Fort, Red Fort Delhi</p> <p>Rashtrapati Bhawan – Amrit Udyana</p>	



**Madinat al Zahra (Caliphate of Cordoba)**

*Kings who want posterity to talk about their elevated aims,  
Use the tongue of their buildings  
See how the Pyramids still stand,  
Whereas so many kings were erased by the ups and downs of time.*

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