



In the mausoleum built by the Mughal emperor who married Mumtaz Mahal, how many slender minarets surround the central dome?



A= Four

Multimodal Documents



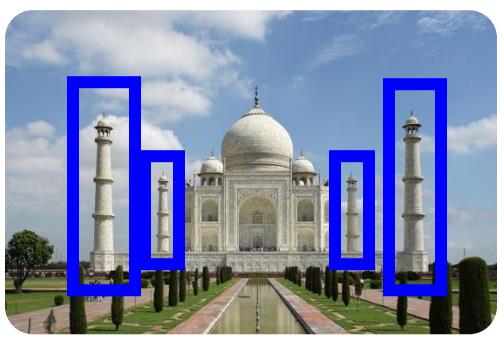
Shah Jahan



Shah Jahan commissioned many monuments, including the Red Fort and the Taj Mahal, where his favorite consort Mumtaz Mahal is entombed.



Taj Mahal



The Taj Mahal is an ivory white marble mausoleum on the right bank of the river Yamuna in Agra, India.

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Lossy summarization



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The picture captures a classic, head-on view of the Taj Mahal in Agra, India. The ivory-white marble mausoleum dominates the scene with its large central onion dome.

Minarets? Not a word about them!



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Loss of hyperlinks

Shah Jahan

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Not to be confused with Jahan Shah.
For other people named Shah Jahan, see [Shah Jahan \(disambiguation\)](#).

Shah Jahan I. (Shah-ab-Din Muhammad Khurram; 5 January 1592 – 22 January 1666), also called Shah Jahan the Magnificent,^{[7][8]} was the Emperor of Hindustan from 1628 until his deposition in 1658. As the fifth Mughal emperor, his reign marked the zenith of Mughal architectural and cultural achievements.

The third son of Jahangir (r. 1605–1627), Shah Jahan participated in the military campaigns against the Sisodia Rajputs of Mewar and the rebel Lodi nobles of the Deccan. After Jahangir's death in October 1627, Shah Jahan defeated his youngest brother Shahryar Mirza and crowned himself emperor in the [Agra Fort](#). In addition to Shahryar, Shah Jahan executed most of his rival claimants to the throne. He commissioned many monuments, including the Red Fort, Shah Jahan Mosque and the Taj Mahal, where his favorite consort Mumtaz Mahal is entombed. In foreign affairs, Shah Jahan presided over the aggressive campaigns against the suppressed several local rebellions and dealt with the devastating Deccan famine of 1630–32.

In September 1657, Shah Jahan was ailing and appointed his eldest son Dara Shikoh as his successor. This nomination led to the [Mughal war of succession \(1658–1659\)](#) among his three sons, with Aurangzeb (r. 1658–1707) emerging victorious to become the sixth emperor, executing all of his surviving brothers, including the Crown Prince Dara Shikoh. After Shah Jahan recovered from his illness in July 1658, Aurangzeb imprisoned him in Agra Fort from July 1658 until his death in January 1666.^[9] He was laid to rest next to his wife in the Taj Mahal. His reign is known for doing away with the liberal policies initiated by his grandfather Akbar. During Shah Jahan's time, Islamic revivalist movements like the Naqshbandi began to shape Mughal policies.^[10]

Shah Jahan I.
Sahib-e-Quran^[11]
Padishah
Ghazi
Al-Sultan Al-Azam
Shahenshah-e-Hind (King of Kings of India)

Portrait by Bichitr, c. 1630
Emperor of Hindustan

Reign 19 January 1628 – 31 July 1658^[2]
Coronation 14 February 1628^[3]



Taj Mahal

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see [Taj Mahal \(disambiguation\)](#).

The Taj Mahal (*taːj mɑːhaːl*; *لِتَّاھِی مَهَالِ*; *ताज़ महाल*; *ତାଜମହାଲ*) 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.

Construction of the mausoleum was completed in 1648, but work continued on other phases of the project for another five years. The first ceremony held at the mausoleum was an observance by Shah Jahan, on 6 February 1643, of the 12th anniversary of the death of Mumtaz Mahal. The Taj Mahal complex is believed to have been completed in its entirety in 1653 at a cost estimated at the time to be around ₹32 million, which in 2015 would be approximately ₹52.8 billion (US\$827 million).^[4]

The building complex incorporates the design traditions of [Indo-Islamic](#) and [Mughal architecture](#). It employs symmetrical constructions with the usage of various shapes and symbols. While the mausoleum is constructed of white marble inlaid with semi-precious stones, red sandstone was used for other buildings in the complex similar to the Mughal era buildings of the time. The construction project employed more than 20,000 workers and artisans under the guidance of a board of architects led by [Ustad Ahmad Lahori](#), the emperor's court architect.

The Taj Mahal was designated as a [UNESCO World Heritage Site](#) in 1983 for being "the jewel of Islamic art in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage". It is regarded as one of the best examples of Mughal architecture and a symbol of Indian history. The Taj Mahal is a major tourist attraction and attracts more than five million visitors a year. In 2007, it was declared a winner of the [New 7 Wonders of the World](#) initiative. The Taj Mahal and its setting, surrounding grounds, and structures are a [Monument of National Importance](#), administered by the [Archaeological Survey of India](#).^[5]



| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Location | Taj Mahal |
| Coordinates | 27°10'30"N 78°2'31"E |
| Area | 17 hectares (42 acres) ^[3] |
| Height | 73 m (240 ft) |
| Built | 1631–1653; 372 years ago ^[2] |
| Built for | Mumtaz Mahal |
| Architect | Ustad Ahmad Lahori |
| Architectural style(s) | Mughal architecture |
| Visitors | 4.84 million ^[3] (in Apr 22-Feb 23) |
| Governing body | Ministry of Culture, Government of India (via Archaeological Survey of India) |
| Website | tajmahal.gov.in ^[2] |
| Official name | Taj Mahal and grounds (including the Masjid on the west side, the pavilions on the east and west sides of the grounds) |
| Reference no. | N-UP-A28 (and monuments a-20) |

I see Shah Jahan... but no trail to follow!

Everything's crammed into one screenshot!



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