

**Ch-5(history)**

**Rulers and Buildings**

Question 1. Chahar bagh was also known as?

A1.Fourgardens  
  
Question 2.Which kind of cement was used in construction during ancient times?

A2.Limestone cement

Question 3. Which capital city of Akabar is known for its different architectural style?

A3. Fatehpur Sikri

Question 4. Quwwat al-Islam mosque is located in which city?

A4.Delhi

Question 5. Which temple has the tallest shikhara among the temples of its time?

A5. Rajarajeshvara temple

Question 6. Who completed the construction of Qutb Minar?

A6.Iltutmish

7. Give another name for Large-stepped wells.

A7.Baolis

Question 8. Superstructure was the term given to?

A8. The part of a building above the ground floor

Question 9. In which year the construction of Taj Mahal completed?

A9.1643

Question 10. Who built a Shiva temple in his capital which was filled with prized statues seized from defeated rulers?

A10. Rajendra I

Question 11. Which Pandyan king invaded Sri Lanka in the early 19th century?

A11. Shrimara Shrivallabha

Question 12. Name the temple which was constructed by King Dhangadeva of the Chandela dynasty?

A12. Kandariya Mahadeva

Question 13. In Fatehpur Sikri, the construction of several buildings was influenced by the architectural style of which of the two regions?

A13.Gujarat and Malwa

Question 14. Who built the Agra Fort?

A14. Akbar

Question 15. What is pietra-dura?

A15. Pietra-dura is a series of pictures showing the legendary Greek God Orpheus playing the flute(It was used by Shah Jahan in the Red Fort at Delhi)

Question 16. Name some famous buildings built by Akbar.

A16.Buland Darwaza, Panch Mahal, Jodha Bai’s Palace, Diwan-i-Aam, Diwan-i-Khas and the Agra Fort.

Question 17. Why were temples and mosques constructed beautifully?

A17.Temples and mosques were beautifully constructed because:-

- They were places of worship.

-They were also meant to demonstrate the power, wealth and devotion of the patron.

Question 18.What difference in architecture was seen during the seventh and tenth centuries?

A18.The difference in architecture was

-Architects started adding more rooms, doors and windows to buildings.

-Roofs, doors and windows were still made by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns, a style of architecture called **‘trabeate’ or ‘corbelled’.**

Question 19. Why were the temples destroyed?

A19.Kings built temples to demonstrate their devotion to God and their power and wealth to the subjects of their kingdom. However, when another king attacked, he destroyed the temples created by the previous king to degrade him and show off his power.

Question 20.How was the Rajarajeshvara temple at Thanjavur constructed?

A20. -It had the tallest shikhara among the temples of its time. -Constructing it was not easy because the 90-tonne stone for the top of the shikhara was too heavy to lift manually

(no cranes were available at that time)

-So the architects built an inclined path to the top of the temple, placed the boulder on rollers and rolled it all the way to the top.

-The path started more than four kilometres away so that it would not be too steep.

-This was dismantled after the temple was constructed, but the residents of the area remembered the experience of the construction of the temple for a long time.

-Even now a village near the temple is called Charupallam, the ‘Village of the Incline’.

Question 21.Define the following:

**Arcuate**: The weight of the superstructure above the doors and windows was sometimes carried by the arches. This architectural form was called Arcuate.

**Chahar Bagh**: These were the layouts placed between the rectangular walled enclosures and divided into four quarters by artificial channels.

Question 22. What kind of construction activities were taken up between 8th and 18th centuries?

A22. Kings and officers built two kinds of structures:

1. The first were forts, palaces, garden residences and tombs-safe, protected and grandiose places.

2. The second were structures meant for public activity including temples, mosques, tanks, wells and bazaars.

Question 23. Why were kings getting the structures constructed for their people?

A23.For their use and comfort, rulers hoped by doing this they will win people’s praise.

Question 24. Which technological developments took place in the construction activities from the 12th century?

A24.Following were the activities:

1. The weight of the superstructure above the doors and windows was sometimes carried by the arches(known as arcuate)

2. Limestone cement was increasingly used in construction

Question 25. Why limestone was increasingly used in the construction activities?

A25.This was very high quality cement, which when mixed with stone chips hardened into concrete. This made the construction of large structures easier and faster.

Question 26. Why were the kings of past adopting the names of Gods?

A26.The kings of past were adopting the names of Gods because it was auspicious and they wanted to appear like Gods.

Question 27. Why did Shah Jahan develop the idea of river front garden?

A27.Shah Jahan developed the idea of river front garden as a means to control the access that nobles had to the river.

-In the new city of Shahjahanabad that he constructed in Delhi, the imperial palace commanded the river-front.

-Only specially favoured nobles – like his eldest son Dara Shukoh – were given access to the river.

Question 28.Which were the areas of interest of Shah Jahan?

A28. Literature, Art and Architecture