

Grade VII

Lesson . 5 Rulers and Buildings

Social

I Multiple choice questions

1. The Kandariya Mahadeva temple was built by
 - a) Dhangadeva
 - b) Akbar
 - c) Dantidurga
 - d) Rajarajadeva
2. The Rajarajeshwara temple is located in
 - a) Durg
 - b) Madurai
 - c) Thanjavur
 - d) Vrindavan
3. Shiva temple was built by
 - a) Rajendra I
 - b) Ghazni
 - c) Ghori
 - d) Shrimara Shrivallabha
4. Different elements of Mughal architecture were fused under.
 - a) Akbar
 - b) Jahangir
 - c) Shah Jahan
 - d) none of these

1. a	2. c	3. a	4. c
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II Multiple choice questions

1. Large stepped-wells were known as
 - a) Trabeate
 - b) Baolis
 - c) Havelis
 - d) Super wells
2. The Qutb Minar was constructed by
 - a) Qutbuddin Aybak
 - b) Balban
 - c) Muhammed Tughluq
 - d) Babar
3. The Kandariya Mahadeva temple is dedicated to
 - a) Vishnu
 - b) Brahma
 - c) Durga
 - d) Shiva
4. Somnath temple was destroyed by
 - a) Sultan Mahmud
 - b) Genghis Khan
 - c) Khurram Khan
 - d) Iltutmish
5. Shah Jahan's reign witnessed a huge amount of construction activity especially in
 - a) Agra and Lucknow
 - b) Agra and Delhi
 - c) Delhi and Amritsar
 - d) Agra and Fatehpur Sikri

6. In Akbar's capital at Fatehpur Sikri many of the buildings show the influence of the architectural styles of

- a) Gujarat and Malwa
- b) Gujarat and Bengal
- c) Gujarat and Vijayanagara
- d) Bengal and Bijapur

7. The Agra Fort was built by

- a) Shahjahan
- b) Jahangir
- c) Akbar
- d) Babar

1. b	2. a	3. d	4. a	5. b	6. a	7. c
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III Multiple choice questions

1. The Qutb Minar was constructed by:

- a) Shahjahan
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Humayun
- (d) Qutbuddin Aybak

2. Step wells constructed in certain areas were called:

- (a) Baolis
- (b) Well
- (c) Qibla
- (d) Pond

3. The baolis were constructed:

- (a) To provide a place for bathing for royals
- (b) To fulfil the water demands
- (c) For rain water harvesting
- (d) For entertainment to royals

4. Diwan-i-Khas-o am courts were also described as:

- (a) Chahar Bagh
- (b) ChihilSutun
- (c) Pistaq
- (d) Qibala

5. The Agra fort was built by:

- (a) Shahjahan
- (b) ChihilSutun
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Babar

6. Which Pandayan king invaded Sri Lanka:

- (a) King Sena-I
- (b) Shrimara Shrivallabha
- (c) King Rajendra
- (d) None of these

7. Who had constructed Hauz-iSultani?

- (a) Sultan Iltutmish
- (b) Raziyya
- (c) Qutbuddin Aybak
- (d) GhiyasuddinBalban

8. The Taj Mahal in Agra was completed in:

- (a) 1720 (b) 1643 (c) 1667 (d) 1665

1. d	2. a	3. c	4. b	5. b	6. b	7.a	8.b
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I Fill in the Blanks

1. Image of chief deity was kept in the _____ .
2. Alauddin was supposed to have qualities of _____ and _____.
3. Hauz -i-Sultani was built by _____ .
4. Sultan Mahmud destroyed the great temple of _____ .
5. Akbar's architects were inspired from _____ .
6. Vijayanagara architecture was influenced by the styles of _____ and _____ .

1. Garbhagriha	2. Moses, Solomon	3. Iltutmish	4. Somnath
5. Taimur	6. Bijapur and Golconda		

II Fill in the Blanks

1. The Rajarajeshvara temple at Thanjavur had the tallest _____ amongst temples of its time.
2. Kings often built temples to demonstrate their _____ to God and their _____ and health.
3. Shah Jahan's audience halls were specially constructed to resemble a _____ .
4. Shah Jahan adapted the river-front garden in the layout of the _____.
5. The Taj Mahal at Agra was completed in _____ .

1. Shikhara	2.devotion,power	3. mosque	4.Taj Mahal	5. 1643
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III Fill in the Blanks

1. _____ is the top most pointed portion of a temple.
2. Gothic style of architecture was distinguished by _____ and _____.
3. The Kandriya Mahadeva Temple was constructed by the king _____ of the Chandela dynasty.
4. Kings often built their temples to demonstrate _____ to God and their _____ and wealth.
5. Plan of Jama Masjid was laid by _____ in his new capital at _____.
6. Shahjahan adapted the river front garden in the lay out of the _____.
7. Persian chronicler of described the sultan as the _____ .
8. Idea of construction of _____ was described by Babur in his autobiography.

1. Shikhara	2. High pointed arches, use of stained glass
3. Dhangadeva	4. Devotion, power
5. Shahjahan, Shahjahanabad	6. Taj Mahal
7. Shadow of God	8. Chaharbagh

I Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Large stepped wells	a) Sultan
2. Village of the Incline	b) King's Reservoir
3. Hauz-i-Sultani	c) Charupallam
4. Mahmud	d) Baolis

1. d	2. c	3. b	4. a
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II Match the following

Column A	Column B
i. Sultan Iltutmish	a. Bangla dome
ii. Harmandar Sahib	b. Hasht bihisht
iii. Tall gateway	c. King's reservoir
iv. The Mughals liked	d. Diwan-I Khas or am
v. Eight paradise	e. Amritsar
vi. The ceremonial halls of public and private audience	f. Pishtaq

i. c	ii. e	iii. f	iv. a	v. b	vi. d
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III Match the following

Column A	Column B
(a) Dhangadeva	(i) Agra fort
(b) Akbar	(ii) Hauz-i-Sultani
(c) Iltutmish	(iii) Jami Masjid
(d) Buddhist monk	(iv) Chandela dynasty
(e) Shahjahan	(v) Dhammakitti

a) iv	b) i	c) ii	d) v	e) iii
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I True or False

1. Mughal rulers adopted regional styles in their architecture.
2. Taj Mahal used the style of Chahar Bagh.
3. Pandya king defeated Ghazni.
4. Agra fort was made by 8000 labourers.
5. Limestone was not used for construction.

1. True	2. True	3. False	4. True	5. False
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II True or False

1. Jahangir and Shah Jahan were not at all interested in constructing chahar baghs.
2. Rulers offered their patronage to the learned and pious.
3. In the new city of Shahajahanabad that Shah Jahan constructed in Delhi, the imperial palace commanded the river front.
4. The temple of Govind Deva was constructed out of white marbles.
5. Most rulers in the Middle Ages attacked and looted the places of worship of defeated rulers.

1. False	2. True	3. True	4. False	5. True
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III True or False

1. Large stepped wells were called quiblas.
2. The surface of the Qutb Minar is curved and angular.
3. Akbar's capital was at Agra.
4. Diwan-i-khas also described as Chihil Sutun.
5. Muslim Sultan did not claim to be incarnation of God.

1. False	2. True	3. True	4. True	5. True
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I Very Short Answer Questions

1. What was a Shikhara?

Shikhara was the topmost portion of the building. The top of the building built during Chola rulers was called Shikhara.

2. What is pietra dura?

Pietra dura are coloured, hard stones placed in depressions, carved into marble or sandstone creating beautiful ornate patterns.

3. What are the elements of Mughal Chahar bagh garden?

Chahar bagh garden was placed within rectangular walled enclosures and divided into four quarters by artificial channels. Such garden was the river front garden. Here dwelling was not located in the middle of the chahar bagh but at its edge close to the bank of the river.

4. An inscription in Shah Jahan's Diwan-i- Khas in Delhi stated: "If there is paradise on Earth, it is here, it is here, it is here." How was this image created?

Shah Jahan was quite amazed to see Kashmir. He could not forget its gardens, lakes, mountains covered with ice, greenery, etc. It moved him and he was so impressed that he said, "If there is a paradise on Earth, it is here."

5. Why were temples constructed?

The temples were a miniature model of the world ruled by the king and his allies. As they worshipped their deities together in the royal temples, it seemed as if they brought the just rule of the gods on earth.

6. How did Sultan Mahmud glorify himself?

Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni in his campaigns in the subcontinent attacked the temples of defeated kings and looted their wealth and idols. By destroying the temple of Somnath, he tried to win credit as a great hero of Islam.

7. Where were Chahar Bagh constructed?

Chahar Baghs were constructed by Mughals in Kashmir, Agra and Delhi.

Next Generation School

II Very Short Answer Questions

1. Who constructed the Kandariya Mahadev Temple and when?

The king Dhangadeva constructed Kandariya Mahadev Temple in 999.

2. Why was Limestone cement used in construction of large structures?

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

3. Who built the Rajarajeshvara temple and where?

Rajarajadeva build Rajarajeshvara temple in Thanjavur.

4. When was the tomb of Humayun constructed?

The tomb of Humayun was constructed between 1562 and 1571.

5. What is the special feature of Fatehpur Sikri, Akbar's capital?

In Fatehpur Sikri many of the buildings show the influence of the architectural styles of Gujarat and Malwa.

7. What were havelis?

They were large mansions of the merchants.

8. How did kings win the praise at their subjects?

They won the praise of their subjects by making structures for their used and comfort such as temples, mosques, tanks, wells, caravanserais and bazaars.

I. Short Answer Questions

1. Why was Rajarajeshvara temple constructed ?

i) An inscription shows that Rajarajeshvara temple was constructed by king Rajarajadeve for the worship of his god, Rajarajeshvaram.

ii) The king took the god's name as it was auspicious and he wanted to appear like a God.

iii) Through the rituals of worship in temple one god (Rajarajadeva) honoured another (Rajarajeshvaram).

2. How did Muslim rulers portray themselves?

i) Muslim Sultans and Padshahs did not claim to be incarnations of God but Persian court chronicles described the Sultan as the "Shadow of God".

ii) An inscription in the Quwwatal- Islam mosque explained that God chose Alauddin as a king as he had the qualities of Moses and Solomon, the greatest lawgivers of the past.

iii) The greatest lawgiver and architect was God himself. He created the world out of chaos and introduced order and symmetry.

3. How did new dynasties and kings establish their authority?

i) As each new dynasty came to power, kings wanted to emphasize their moral right to be rulers.

ii) Constructing places of worship gave rulers a chance to proclaim their close relationship with God, especially important in an age of rapid political change.

4. When was rule by a king supposed to be just? How did people react to it?

i) It was widely believed that the rule of a just king would be an age of plenty when the heavens would not withhold rain.

ii) At the same time, making precious water available by constructing tanks and reservoirs was highly praised.

iii) Sultan Iltutmish was given respect for constructing a large reservoir called Hauz-i-sultani just outside Delhi-i-Kuhna.

iv) Rulers often constructed tanks and reservoirs for use by ordinary people.

II. Short Answer Questions

1. Why temples and mosques were beautifully constructed?

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. Constructing places of worship provided rulers with the chance to proclaim their close relationship with God.

2. Write a short note on the Kandariya Mahadeva temple.

The Kandariya Mahadeva Temple dedicated to Lord Shiva was constructed in 999 by the King Dhanga of Chandela dynasty. It had an ornamented gateway led to an entrance and the main hall, known as Mahamandapa, where dances were performed. The image of the chief deity was kept in the main shrine, known as the Garbhagriha. This was the place for ritual worship where only the king, his immediate family and priests gathered.

3. Throw light on how the construction of the Rajarajeshvara temple was a very difficult task.

Rajarajeshvara temple at Thanjavur had the tallest shikhara amongst temples of its time. It was built in early 11th century. Constructing of this temple was not easy because there were no cranes in those days and the 90 tonnes stone for the top of the shikhara was too heavy to lift manually. To solve this problem 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.

4. Mention the architectural innovations witnessed during Akbar's reign.

There were various important architectural innovations witnessed during Akbar's reign:

- i) Akbar's architects turned to the tombs of his Central Asian ancestor, Timur.
- ii) The central towering dome and the tall gateway (pishtaq) became important aspects of Mughal architecture, firstly visible in Humayun's tomb.
- iii) It was situated in the centre of a huge formal Chaharbagh and build in the tradition known as "eight paradises" or hashtbihisht - a central hall surrounded by eight rooms.
- iv) The building was constructed with red sandstone. It was edged with white marble.

5. Write a note on new technological advancements from seventh to thirteenth century.

- (i) Monuments provide an insight into the technique used for construction.
- (ii) Between the seventh and tenth centuries, architects started adding more rooms, doors and windows to the buildings.
- (iii) Roofs, doors and windows were still made by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns.
- (iv) Between the eight and thirteenth centuries, the trabeate style was used in the construction of temple, mosques, tombs and in buildings attached to large stepped-wells(baolis).

6. "Architecture emphasized upon the association between royal justice and the imperial court".

The idea of the king as the representative of God on Earth was suggested by the architectural features of Shahjahan's audience halls with throne on pedestal, referred as 'qibla'. These audience halls communicated that king's justice would treat all as equal, creating a world where all live in harmony.

(i) This was further emphasised in the newly constructed court of Shahjahan in Red Fort at Delhi. Behind the throne, there were series of 'pietra dura' inlays, that showed the Greek God Orpheus playing the lute.

(ii) It was believed that Orpheus's music could calm even the most ferocious beasts and they co-existed peacefully.

7. When was Humayun's tomb built? What are its special features?

Humayun's main tomb was built in between 1562 and 1571. Its main features are:

(i) The central towering tomb and the tall gateway was known as pishtaq became first visible in Humayun's tomb and there after became important aspect of Mughal architecture.

(ii) The tomb was placed in the centre of a huge formal chaharbagh and built in traditions known as 'eight paradises' or hashtBihisht-a central hall surrounded by eight rooms.

8. What was the importance of the royal temples?

The Massive temples were constructed by the kings. In a temple made by Rajarajadeva, worship of one God Rajarajeshvaram honoured another-Rajarajadeva.

The other lesser known deities were the gods and goddesses of the allies and subordinates of the ruler. The temples were the miniature model of the world rules by the king and his allies. As they worshipped the deities together in the temple, it seemed as if the rule of the gods is present on Earth.

9. How were Sultans "the shadow of God"?

(i) Muslim Sultans and padshahs did not claim to be incarnations of God.

(ii). Persian court chronicles described the Sultan as the "Shadow of God".

(iii) An inscription in the Delhi mosque depicted that God choose Alauddin as a king because he had the qualities of Moses and Solomon who were the great law-givers of the past.

iv) The greatest justice provider and architect was God Himself.

v) He created the world out of chaos and introduced order and symmetry everywhere.

Next Generation School

I Long Answer Questions

1. How did the 'trabeate' principle of architecture different from the 'arcuate'?

i) In the trabeate principle of architecture, roof, doors and windows were made by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns/pillars.

ii) In the arcuate principle of architecture, the weight of that superstructure above the doors and windows was carried by arches.

2. How did a temple communicate the importance of a king?

i) Temples were not only a places of worship but they were rather meant to show power, wealth and devotion of the patron.

ii) The temple was a miniature model of the world ruled by the king and his allies.

3. How did the Mughal court suggest that everyone- the rich and the poor, the powerful and the weak received justice equally from the emperor?

i) The connection between royal justice and imperial court was emphasised by ShahJahan at Red Fort in Delhi.

ii) Behind the emperor's throne, there were scenes of pietra dura which depicted the legendary Greek God Orpheus, playing the lute. It was believed that his music could calm ferocious beasts until they co-existed together peacefully.

iii) The construction of Shah Jahan's audience hall aimed to communicate that the king's justice would treat the high and low as equals creating a harmonious world.

4. What role did the Yamuna play in the layout of the new Mughal city at Shahjahanabad?

In the new city of Shahjahanabad, that Shah Jahan constructed in Delhi the imperial palace near river -front. Only specially favoured nobles like his eldest son Dara Shikoh were given access to the river. All others constructed their home in the city away from the river Yamuna.

5. What were the two types of structures of architecture found in India?

Grandiose Structures

These included forts, palaces, gardens and tombs which were places of safe residence in this world and in the world beyond (i.e. after death)

Structures for Public Activity

The second type of structures were structures for public activity which included mosques, temples, wells, caravan, sarais and bazaars. Kings aimed for public good and they did this by building structures for their utility and comfort of the general public.

Thus, constructing buildings was an essential part of the medieval period.

6. Examine the style of architecture from the 12th century

Two notable styles of architecture developed from the 12th century. These included:

Arcuate Architecture

In this, the weight of superstructure above the doors and windows was held by arches.

Faster Construction

From 12th century onwards, use of limestone increased. High quality cement when mixed with stone chips developed into hard concrete which made the building of structures faster and easier.

7. Why is medieval architecture rich?

The medieval architecture is rich due to the following reasons:

- i) Rulers built tombs, palaces and forts to demonstrate their wealth, power and position.
- ii) It was a way to celebrate their victory in war.
- iii) By building temples and mosques, rulers showed their devotion to God. It got them public support.
- iv) The rulers wanted to leave behind structures which would show the future generations the legacy of their grandeur.

8. How is architecture a source of constructing history?

The architecture of medieval India is the most authentic source of constructing history. The significance can be known from the following facts :

- i) The monuments portray engineering skills and building techniques of a particular time period.
- ii) They reflect different styles of architecture. Thus, for instance, the Nagara style of architecture is reflected by North Indian temples while South Indian temples reflect the Dravidian style of architecture.
- iii) The havelis and palaces reflect the grandeur of royal families while the forts with high walls and gateways reflect the preparedness for defence against enemy.

9. Describe architecture style in North India.

i) In North India, nagara style of architecture was famous. Khajuraho temples in Madhya Pradesh were built by the Chandellas. The Kendriya Mahadeva temple has 84 decorated small tower. The Shikhara is so designed that it appears like Mount Kailasha, the home of Lord Shiva. The Viswanath, the Parsvanatha and the Kendriya Mahadeva temples were all based on Nagara style. This style is marked by a curvilinear temple tower which ends up almost in a point.

ii) The specimens of Nagara style are reflected in Lingaraj's temple (1100) and Mukteswar temple in Bhubaneshwar. In Lingaraj's temple, interior of the temple is plain but outer walls are carved richly. It has a conical-shaped spire. All these temples were constructed by Ganga dynasty. A landmark of the Ganga dynasty was the Sun temple at Konark built by King Narasimha Deva I of Eastern Ganga dynasty.

10. Describe the style of architecture in South India.

- i) In South India, the Pandyas, the Pallavas and the Cholas were great temple builders.
- ii) The South Indians follow the Dravidian style of architecture.
- iii) The gateway of the temple was known as Gopuram.
- iv) The area where the image of Gods and Goddesses was kept was called Garbhagriha.
- v) The mandapa was located in front of the Garbhagriha. It was an assembly hall where people gathered for prayers.
- vi) The top of the main shrine had a tower-like structure called the Shikhara.
- vii) The famous temples built under Cholas were the Brihadeeswara temple and the Gangaikondacholapuram temple.

11. Describe the architecture under the Sultanate period.

- i) The Turks and the Afghans introduced a new style of architecture. It was known as the Indo-Islamic style of architecture.
- ii) The Delhi Sultanate built many monuments, mosques, domes and minarets.
- iii) So the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque in Delhi built by Qutub-ud-din between 1192 and 1193 were symbols of Islamic might over India.
- iv) The construction of Qutub Minar was started by Qutub-ud-din Aibak and completed by Iltutmish.
- v) Alauddin Khalji built the Alai Darwaza next to the Qutub Minar.

vi) The monuments of Tughlaqs, Sayyids and Lodhid include the Tughlaqbad Fort, Firoz Shah Kotla, BadaGumbad, tombs of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, Muhammand-bin-Tughlaq and Sikander Lodhi.

12. Give chief features of Mughal architecture.

The chief characteristics of Mughal architecture are :

- i) Use of pure white marble and red sandstone,
- ii) Gold, jewellery and diamond inlay work,
- iii) Painting on walls; natural scenery, birds and beasts were painted,
- iv) Beautiful gardens were laid around the tombs
- v) Bell – shaped domes and minarets.

13. Give features of important Mughal monuments.

The main features of important buildings are the following:

- i) Red sandstone was extensively used in the high gateways, several halls, mosques and bazaars of the Red Fort at Agra.
- ii) Diwan-i-Khas and Diwan-i-Aam are exclusively Indian in character.
- iii) I badat-khana, the house of worship, was the seat of discussion on questions of theology and philosophy in the presence of Akbar.
- iv) In the Jama Masjid at Fathepur Sikri, inlaid marble and plaster relief ion colour have been freely used.

II Long Answer Questions

1. How was Mughal architecture influenced by regional art?

The creation of large empires that brought different regions under their rule helped in the cross fertilization of artistic forms and architectural styles. Mughal rulers were skilled in adapting regional architectural styles in the construction of their own buildings. For example, in Bengal, rulers had developed a roof that was designed to resemble a thatched hut.

The Mughals liked this “Bangla dome” so much that they used it in their architecture.

In Akbar's capital at Fatehpur Sikri many of the buildings bear the impact of the architectural styles of Gujarat and Malwa.

The authority of the Mughal rulers wanted in the eighteenth century; the architectural styles developed under their patronage were constantly used and adapted by other rulers whenever they tried to establish their own kingdoms.

2. Write an account of the regional influence on Art.

Regional influence on Art:

- (i) Along with increase in construction activity between the eighth and eighteenth century, there was a significant sharing of ideas across regions.
- (ii) The traditions of one region were adopted by the other.

In Brindavan, near Mathura, temples were constructed in architecture style similar to the Mughal palaces in Fatehpur Sikri.

Vijayanagara's architecture was influenced by the Sultanate of Bijapur and Golconda. For example, their elephant stables.

- (iii) Mughal rulers were specifically skilled in adapting regional architectural styles in the construction of their own buildings.

In Bengal, the local rulers developed a roof that was designed to resemble a thatched hut.

The Mughal liked this "Bangla dome" to such extent, that they widely used it in architecture.

The impact of other regions was also evident. In Akbar's capital at Fatehpur Sikri, many of the buildings have the impact of the architectural styles of Gujarat and Malwa.



Next Generation School