

Chapter 4. Rulers and Buildings

Very Short Q&A:

Q1: Name the Pandya king who invaded Srilanka.

Ans: Shrimara Srivallabha

Q2: In which language the two bands of inscription were found written under the balcony of Qutab Minar?

Ans: Arabic language

Q3: State a Features of french churches that could be visible from a distance.

Ans: tall spires and bell towers

Q4: Name the first building that was constructed by using the architectural style pietra dura.

Ans: Taj Mahal

Q5: Corbelled technique was used in the construction of _____.

Ans: Arch

Q6: Rajendra Chola was one of the powerful rulers of the Chola dynasty. True/ False

Ans: True

Q7: Qibla the direction faced by Muslims at prayer was where everybody faced when court was in session. True/ False

Ans: True

Q8: Bhairava is associated with Lord Shiva. True/ False

Ans: True

Q9: What was the name of the roof style that was adopted by rulers of Bengal?

Ans: a thatched hut

Q10: Who destroyed the Somanath temple?

Ans: Mahmad Ghazni

Q11: Name the Mughal Emperor who has mentioned about Hindustan in his biography.



Ans: Babur

Q12: Baolis' were_____.

Ans: step wells

Q13: Who constructed the Kandariya Mahadeva temple?

Ans: Chandela dynasty

Q14: Patterns created under the balcony of the Qutub Minar are_____.

Ans: Two bands of inscriptions

Q15: How is the surface of the Qutub Minar?

Ans: Curved and angular

Q16: Name the Safe, protected and grandiose places of rest built by kings.

Ans: forts, palaces and tombs

Q17: Name the forms of domestic architecture which have survived from the eighteenth century.

Ans: havelis

Q18: Mahamandapa in temple construction is the name given to the _____.

Ans: main hall

Q19: Charupallam is the name of a village near Madhurai. True/False

Ans: False

Q20: Who invaded Madhurai, the capital of the Pandyas?

Ans: Sena II

Q21: What do you mean by Qibla?

Ans: The direction in which muslims offer prayers

Q22: When a garden is divided into 4 symmetric gardens by artificial channels, they are called _____.

Ans: Chahar bagh

Q23: What was the other name of ceremonial halls during Shah Jahan?

Ans: Diwan-i khas or aam

Q24: The temples in Vrindavan were influenced by the Mughal palace in_____.



Ans: Fatehpur Sikri

Q25: What is the meaning of Pishtaq?

Ans: tall gateway

Q26: Why a 'keystone' was used?

Ans: In the construction of arch

Q27: Name the Rajputs clan that refused to accept Mughal authority.

Ans: Sisodiya clan

Q28: What is the name of the large step wells attached to buildings and tombs?

Ans: Baolis

Q29: Name the Pandya king who invaded Sri Lanka.

Ans: Shrimara Srivallabha

Q30: Rajendra I seized the sun pedestal from the _____.

Ans: Chalukyas

Q31: What was the name of the architectural style of inlaying precious stones into the white marble?

Ans: pietra dura

**Q32: The term Mughal represents the mixture of Mongols and Timurid Turks.
True/False**

Ans: True

Q33: The Somnath temple was destroyed by _____.

Ans: Mahmud Ghazni

Q34: Who constructed Hauj-i-Sultani?

Ans: Shamsud- din-Iltutmish

Q35: Name some Safe, protected and grandiose places of rest built by kings.

Ans: forts, palaces and tombs

Q36: Name the forms of domestic architecture which have survived from the eighteenth century.

Ans: Havelis



Q37: Name the ruler who has been described in an inscription as having qualities of Moses and Solomon.

Ans: Alauddin

Q38: The Govind Deva in Vrindavan was constructed out of Red Sandstone. True/False

Ans: True

Q39: Who described Fatepur Sikri as 'Romance in Stone'?

Ans: Vincent Smith described Fatehpur Sikri as 'Romance in Stone'

Q40: Where is tomb of Salim Chisti located?

Ans: Fatehpur Sikri



Short Q&A:

Q1: Name the important Mughal Gardens which have survived till date.

Ans: Shalimar Bagh at Lahore and Srinagar, Nishat Bagh in Srinagar, Kabul Bagh in Panipat & the Pinjore Garden in Punjab are the important gardens of Mughal period that have survived till date.

Q2: Name some buildings built by Babar and Humayun.

Ans: Pirzad Masjid and Sambhal Masjid built by Babar at Delhi and Sambhal respectively. Humayun built a palace named 'Din Panah' at Delhi.

Q3: Write a note on Akbar's tomb at Sikandra?

Ans: The construction of the Akbar tomb was begun by Akbar himself but was completed by Jahangir. The tomb is located in the centre of a huge garden and is square shaped. It consists of five storeys. It has fresco done on its walls and the holy Quran's verses engraved on stone tiles.

Q4: Who was the Mughal Emperor who initiated construction on a massive scale?

Ans: Akbar was the first Mughal Emperor with enough time and resources to undertake construction of massive scale construction like Red Fort (Agra), Fatehpur Sikri etc.

Q5: Write short notes on Humayun's Tomb.

Ans: Humayun tomb was built by Humayun's wife Hamida Bano. It was built in Persian method of construction. The use of stone and marble shows Indian influence. Its construction started in 1564 A.D. and it took eight years to be completed.

Q6: Write short notes on 'Agra Fort'?

Ans: Akbar had built several buildings and forts, but the most impressive among them is the Agra Fort which was completed in 1571 A.D. Red sand stone was used for the construction and, has many gates named Amar Singh Dwar, Hathi Dwar etc. The Jahangir Mahal, Mariam Mahal etc. are among the places built in Agra Fort. The Agra Fort required 2,000 stone-cutters, 2,000 cement and lime-stone makers and 8,000 labourers.

Q7: Which was Akbar's most famous construction?

Ans: The crowning achievement of Akbar's reign is considered to be palace-cum-fort complex at Fatehpur Sikri. Akbar wanted a peaceful and pretty place with good natural environment. So he had chosen Fatehpur Sikri for this purpose. He commenced its building in 1572 and completed it in 1580. It is built on a hill with large artificial lake. It has many buildings based on Gujarati and Bengali style, including fanciful kiosks, balconies and deep caves.



Q8: What do you know about Panch Mahal?

Ans: Panch Mahal' is the part of Fatehpur Sikri. Panch Mahal was built to enjoy fresh air and has five storey buildings. It has different temples with beautiful pillars in several designs.

Q9: Describe one of the most magnificent buildings of Fatehpur Sikri.

Ans: The most magnificent buildings of Fatehpur Sikri are the mosque and the gateway. It is called the 'Buland Darwaja' or the 'lofty gate'. It was built to commemorate the victory of Gujarat by Akbar. The arch of Buland Darwaja is about 41 meters. It is a 'half dome portal' style gate.

Q10: What was the chief interest of Jahangir and name the two famous buildings of his reign?

Ans: Jahangir's chief interest was in painting rather than in architecture. Despite this, two buildings constructed during his reign are famous- Akbar's tomb at Sikandra and Itmad-ud-Daulah's tomb at Agra.

Q11: List out some of the important buildings constructed during Shah Jahan's period?

Ans: Architecture during Shah Jahan's period was at its zenith. Some of the finest examples are- Taj Mahal in Agra, Red fort in Delhi, Jama Masjid in Delhi, Moti Masjid and Masumman Burz in Agra Fort.

Q12: Mention some monuments considered as blend of Hindu and Muslim architecture.

Ans: The Jama Masjid of Adil Shah at Bijapur, Adil Shah II's tomb, some royal palaces & the Satmanzila buildings are elegant examples of blend of Hindu and Muslim style architecture.

Q13: Where is Quli Qutub Shah Tomb situated and what is its significance?

Ans: Quli Qutub Shah Tomb is situated at Golconda in Deccan. It is significant because it is the biggest dome in India

Q14: What kind of structures was built between eight and eighteenth century by the kings and their officers?

Ans: Two kinds of structures were built between eight and eighteenth century by the kings and their officers. The first were forts, palaces and tombs. These were safe, protected and grandiose places of rest in this world and the next. The second were structures meant for public activity including temples, mosques, tanks, wells, caravan serais and bazaars. Kings were expected to care for their subjects and by making structures for their use and comfort, rulers hoped to win their praise.



Q15: Describe 'Arcuate' style of construction.

Ans: Arcuate' was an architectural style of windows to support the weight of the superstructure etc.

Q16: What were the technological improvements in the Medieval period?

Ans: Technological improvements noticeable from twelfth century were arches above doors and windows; use of cement and construction of large structures.

Q17: Give a brief note on Islamic architecture.

Ans: The Islamic architecture represented the order and might of Islam. It was not entirely foreign implant on Indian scene but a mixture of Persian, Timurid, Samarkhand & Bukhara style.

Q18: Write a short note on Qutub-Minar.

Ans: Qutub Minar with a height of 72.5 m is the tallest brick minaret in the world. Qutub-ud-din-aibak laid the foundation of minar in AD 1199. Numerous inscriptions in Arabic and Nagari characters in different places of the minar reveal the history of Qutub-Minar.

Q19: Why were the temples destroyed in the Medieval period?

Ans: As kings very often attacked each other kingdoms; they very often targeted these buildings to destroy the power and wealth of their opponents. They decorated their temples with seized images from defeated kingdoms.

Q20: What is 'Mausoleum'?

Ans: Mausoleum' was 'a building housing an Islamic tomb'. Taj Mahal at Agra and tomb of Shiek Salim Chisti at Fatehpur Sikri are representative examples of Mausoleums built on Persian pattern.



Long Q&A

Q1: Itmad-ud-Daulah's tomb was predecessor of Taj Mahal. Explain.

Ans: Itmad-ud-Daula tomb was one of the significant buildings of Jahangir reign. It was built by Jahangir's wife and Itmad-ud-Daulah's daughter, Nur Jahan. It is square shaped and on all the four corners there are small eight sided minarets. It is fully made of white marble inlaid with coloured stones. Here, the principle of Pietra dura (engraving of coloured stones in different motifs) was introduced first in India. The tomb is considered to be the precursor of Taj Mahal due to the use of marble and Pietra Dura.

Q2: Describe the styles of temple architecture in India.

Ans: Indian temple architecture is classified in three different styles:

- The North Indian style or Nagara.
- The South Indian style or Dravida.
- The amalgamation of north and south Indian style is called the Vesara.

Q3: Give some examples of all three styles of temple architecture.

Ans: The Kasi Vishvanath temple at Vanarasi and Das Avatar temple are examples of north Indian style of temple. The most representative of Nagara style are the groups of temples at Khajuraho (M.P) and Bhubaneswar (Orissa). The most important examples of Dravida Style are the Shore Temple (Mamallapuram) and the Meenakshi temple (Madurai).

