

Chapter - 5

Rulers and Buildings

Notes →

* Between sights and sightseeing, continuity of kings and their officers build two kinds of structure. The first were forts, palaces, garden, residences and tombs, the second were structures meant for public activities including temples, mosques, tanks, wells, educational and religious.

* Roofs domes and windows were made by placing residential rooms on two vertical columns, a style of architecture called 'prabate'.

* Between the sights and sightseeing, continuity of the structure style was used in the construction of temples, mosques, tanks and in building attached to large step wells (prabate).

* The weight of superstructure above doors and windows was covered by arches. This architectural form was called oscule.

Q.1/A.

Q.1= What is Sirkhara?

Ans= The topmost part of the temple was called 'Sirkhara'.

Q.2= What is Pictura - dvara?

Ans= Pictura dvara was a screened hard stone placed in depressions carved into marble or sandstone creating beautiful patterns.

Q.4= What are the elements of Sirkhara Pagan?

Ans= These gardens were called chakra-pagan as they were consisted of 4 garden which were divided by symmetrical passage through which water flowed.

Q.5= How did a temple commemorate the importance of drinking?

Ans= Temples and mosques were beautifully made and were very big and had a flag on the top of it. They were made by big stones and had a very large wealth stored in temples. This showed their power, wealth, glory and devotion of the patron.

Q.6 =

What role did Yomura play in the day out of the New Shogun City

Ans =

In the new city of Shogunabad that Shogunabad constructed in Delhi, the imperial palace commanded the river front. Only specially no forward. Nobles were given access to river.