

CLASS VII CHAPTER 5 RULERS AND BUILDINGS

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QUESTION - ANSWER



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

- ❑ **ANSWER:** In **trabeate** principle of architecture roofs, doors and windows were made by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns.
- ❑ In **arcuate** principle of architecture the weight of the superstructure above the doors and windows was carried by arches.

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ARCUATE



TRABEATE OR CORBELLED



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QUESTION 2. What is a shikhara?

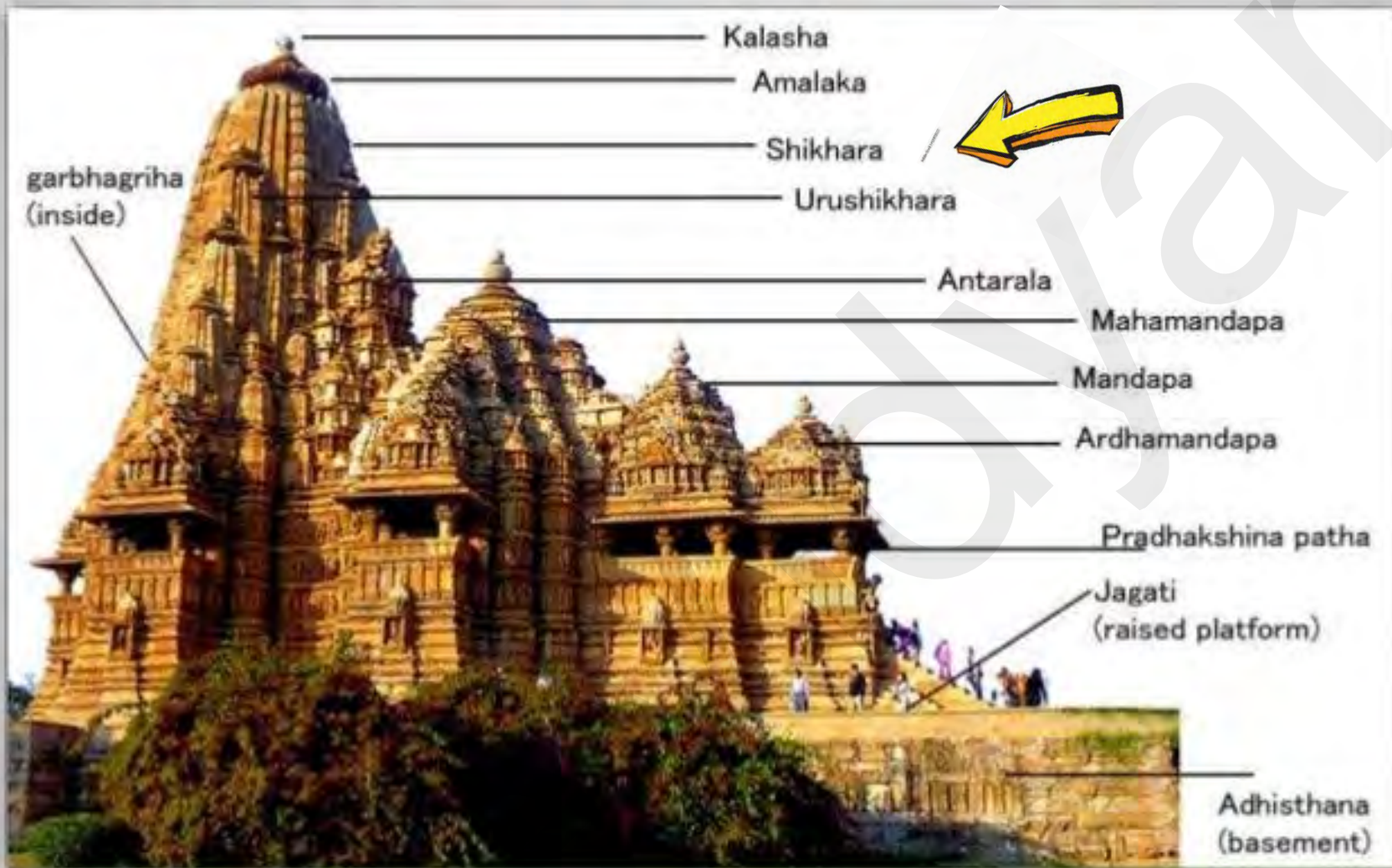
□ **ANSWER:** A **SHIKHARA** is the top most pointed portion of a temple.



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NAGARA STYLE ARCHITECTURE



❖ **SHIKHARA OF THE TEMPLE**

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QUESTION 3.What is pietra dura?

□ **ANSWER: PIETRA DURA** refers to the colored, hard stones placed in depressions carved into marble or sandstone which create beautiful ornate patterns.



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PIETRA DURA



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QUESTION 4. What are the elements of a Mughal chahar bagh garden?

□ **ANSWER: MUGHAL CHAHAR BAGH** consists of four gardens. These gardens are placed within rectangular walled enclosures and divided into four quarters by artificial channels.

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MUGHAL CHAHAR BAGH GARDEN



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QUESTION 5. How did a temple communicate the importance of a king?

□ **ANSWER:** Kings usually constructed temples to demonstrate their devotion to God and their power and wealth. Here we can mention the **RAJARAJESHWARA** temple which was built by King **RAJARAJADEVA** for the worship of his god, **RAJARAJESHVARAM.**



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- It is noticeable that the names of the ruler and the god are very similar. The king took the god's name because it was auspicious and he wanted to appear like a god. Through the rituals of worship in the temples one god. **RAJARAJADEVA** honored another i.e. **RAJARAJESHVARAM**.



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- Kings usually constructed the largest temples. The other, lesser deities in the temple were gods and **GODDESSES** of the allies and subordinates of the ruler. The temple was 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.



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QUESTION 6. 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?

- **ANSWER: SHAH JAHAN'S DIWAN-I KHAS** was designed in such a way that it fused together in a grand harmonious synthesis. It was carefully planned. It was placed within a large courtyard.



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❖ DIWAN- I-KHAS IN DELHI



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- Behind the emperor's throne there were a series of **PIETRA-DURA** inlays. It depicted the legendary god **ORPHEUS** playing the lute. The **DIWAN-E KHAS** was aimed to communicate that the king's justice would treat the high and the low as equals, creating a world where all could live together in harmony. The diwan-i khas reflected the image of a paradise in itself.



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QUESTION 7. How did the Mughal court suggest that everyone—the rich and the poor, the powerful and the weak—received justice equally from the emperor?

□ **ANSWER: DIWAN-I-AM** of the Mughal court suggested that justice was made for all in an equal way. The construction of **SHAH JAHAN'S** audience hall was designed to communicate that the king's justice was equal for the **HIGH AND THE LOW.**



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- Its aim was to create a world where all could live together in harmony. There was no difference between the rich and poor in the emperor's court.



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QUESTION 8. What role did the Yamuna play in the layout of the new Mughal city at Shahjahanabad?

□ **ANSWER:** The **RIVER YAMUNA** had a very significant role in the layout of the new Mughal city at **SHAHJAHANABAD**. Shah Jahan preferred the river-front garden in the layout of the **TAJ MAHAL**. He developed the same architectural form as a means to control the access that the nobles had to the river.

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- **ITS AIM WAS TO CREATE A WORLD WHERE ALL COULD LIVE TOGETHER IN HARMONY.** There was no difference between the rich and poor in the emperor's court. **IN THE NEW CITY OF SHAHJAHANABAD THE IMPERIAL** palace also commanded the river-front. Only the most favored nobles were given access to the river. Other than those had to construct their homes in the city away from the river Yamuna. It expanded the layout of the city.