## ASSIGNMENT

Name: Syed Haider Hussain Shah

Id: 16072

Sec: A

Sem: 2nd

Subject: Architecture and Town Planing

# Mughal Architecture

## Timeline:

It was started in 1569 and ended in 1574.

## Location:

It was located in south Asia India and Pakistan.

Mughal Architecture is mostly described by arches, minarets, domes,

valuated roof and has no parallel embellishment.

Impressive structure and highly detailed ornamental art work represent the

Mughal architecture the best and except able.

In the Mughals period the formation of bricks was on its culmination. White

marble, red stones and glazed tiles were used as overlays and coating

over the brick.

## Materials used in building:

1. Red sandstone
2. White marble
3. Precious stones
4. Arches sparingly

## Reasons for the materials used in buildings:

## Red sandstone:

It is used because it is soft. It is easy to cut. It oppose the

weathering and construction from it is easy. It is easy to make a curve in it.

## White marble:

It is brighter. It is highly durable. It is completely natural. It

is having Insulation properties so it can save money. It is affordable. It can be

used for both indoors and out doors purposes.

## Precious stones:

It was used for decoration purposes on walls. It provides attraction to the people.

## Arches sparingly:

It is used for high strength provided to the structure.

It support a lot of weight.



Mughal architecture is the combination of the Indo-Islamic architecture style.

Mughals. A uniform pettern is shown in both aspects structure and character

in Mughal buildings. It is a signally decorative and symmetrical blend Indian,

Persian and Turkish architecture.

Some famous leaders of Mughal participated in building architecture

## Babur

He started the construction of a mosque in Rohikhand and Panipat in

1526 AD. As a leader his time period was very small.

## Humayun

He achieved the desired the aim from the Babur but as a leader

his period was so tough and full in struggle. Persian style architecture was

famous in his time.

## Sher Shah Suri

He built some famous buildings which are listed below

* Quila-e-Quanah in Delhi.
* Rohtas Fort in Pakistan.
* Sher Shah Masjid in Patna.

Mostly he use red sand and grey stone.

## Akbar

He captured the throne of Dehli in 1556. The use of red stone was

important at that time. First he started the use of Tudor arch.

He built some famous buildings which are listed below

* Moti Masjid
* Diwan-i-aam
* Diwan-i-khas
* Jahangir Mahal
* Sheesh Mahal

## Jahangir

Mostly he focused on painting and other art forms

He built some famous buildings which are listed below

* Tomb of Jahangir
* Begum Shahi Mosque
* Shalimar Gardens

## Common features

The main common features of Mughal architecture

are that buildings are having huge and round domes, a thin minarets with

cupolas surrounded from the corners, having large halls and with enormous

gateways and buildings were in very fine texture. The interior of domes were

decorated with pietra dura, geometric patterns on pillars and walls. The

balconies were supported with carved brackets. Mostly the buildings were

surrounded by pool, fountains and gardens.

The two famous buildings are listed below

* Badshahi Mosque
* Wazir Khan Mosque



## Badshahi Mosque

It is located in Lahore Pakistan. The construction was

Started in 1671 by the Emperor Aurangzeb and ended in 1673. It is having

three domes. It is having eight minaret ( four major and four minor minarets).

The height of minarets is 176 feet 4 inch. It is having the capacity of hundred

thousands persons at a time. It is the second largest mosque in Pakistan.

## Architecture of the Badshahi Mosque

The mosque is constructed

from red sand stone and white marble in lay. The entrance of mosque was

two story which was from red stone which is fully decorated and framed.

## Prayer Hall

The main prayer hall was also built from red sand stone and decorated with white marble.

Each side of the main chamber carry rooms which were specifically utilize

unique. The minarets which are surrounded from the mosque are made of

red stones and the height of minarets is 196 feet (60 m) and the outer

circumference is 67 feet and with eight and half feet inner circumference.



## Wazir Khan Mosque

It is located in Lahore Pakistan. The construction

of the mosque was started in 1634 and completed in 3 December 1641.

## Architecture of Wazir Khan Mosque

It is having five domes and four

minaret. The height of is 107 feet (33 m). This mosque is considered as the

most decorated mosque. The mosque is famous for its detailed faience tile

work which is recognized as kasha-kari. The ceiling of the mosque is heavily

decorated with frescoes. The wall’s intramural of the mosque is adorned and

plastered with much detailed buon frescoes and decorated with Arabic and

Persian script . The architectural work of the mosque is unique to everyone.

It is built from bricks and placed in kakad lime.The main prayer hall is fully

decorated with Mughal frescoes. The main portion of the prayer hall is

cover with 31 feet tall tomb and its diameter is 23feet recline up on four

arches which shape a square pavilion which is a type of Persian architecture

which is known as Char Taq. The enclosures of the masque carry a pool

which is usually use for Islamic ritual washing.

## 

## 

## 