~HISTORY~

CLASS-7

CHAPTER-5

BUILDINGS IN MEDIVAL INDIA

A. Fill in the blanks with correct answer.

1. The Alai Darwaza was built by_____.

Ans(d) Alauddin khilji ✔

2. The khajuraho temples were built by the_____.

Ans(b) Chandelas ✔

3. The Buland Darwaza was built to commemorate Akbar's victory over in_____.

Ans(c) Gujarat ✔

4. _____was extensively used by Shah Jahan in his buildings

Ans(b) White marble ✔

5. A_____is an example of a religious structure.

Ans(d) temple ✔

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. An example of Sultanate architecture is_____.

Ans ▶ Qutub Minar

2. In the north,the_____style of temple construction was followed.

Ans ▶ Nagara

3. The_____in Delhi is one of the largest mosques of Delhi built by Shah Jahan.

Ans ▶ Jama Masjid

4. The Kandariya Mahadeva temple has Lord_____as the main deity.

Ans ▶ Shiva

5. The Sudarshan lake was constructed by_____.

Ans ▶ Chandragupta Maurya

C. Answer these questions in brief.

1. Why was limestone extensively used for construction?

Ans:- Increased use of limestone in construction is beacuse the limestone was of high quality. It hardened into concrete when mixed with stones. It made the construction of large structures easier and faster.

2. What is a garbhagriha?

Ans:- The innermost part of a Hindu temple where the idol of the deity presides is known as Garbhagriha.

3. Who built the Moti Masjid?

Ans:- Moti masjid was constructed by Shahjahan. It is located in the Agra fort.

4. Name two buildings that exhibit fusion of different architectural styles.

Ans:- The two different architectural styles buildings are:-

•The Kailasanatha temple is a major example of the Dravida Architecture.

•The kandariya Mahadev Temple is an example of Nagara Architecture.

5. What is gargoyle?

Ans:- A gargoyle is a decorative monster like creature carved out of stone and perched on the roofs and ledges of Gothic buildings.

D. Answer these questions in detail.

1. Discuss two styles of temple architecture of India.

Ans:- The two prominent style of temple architecture are:-

1. Nagara Style

2.Dravidian Style

▲ Nagara Style:-

•The nagara style is associated with the land developed regionally in Northern parts of India.

•The temples of this style are mainly formed of four chambers:- Garbhagriha,Jagmohan,Natyamandir, Bhogamandi.

•The structure comprises of two buildings- The main taller Shrine and short Mandapa.
•In nagara style there were no pillars.
Example:- Kandariya Mahadev Temple

▲ Dravidian Style:-

•This style is advanved in south India throught out the Chola Empire.
• It is seen in the region between the krishna and kaveri rivers.
• Two most important characteristics of this style is - Temple has more than 4sides or sanctum and Tower or Vimana are pyramids.
•Gopuram is the high gates and Mandapa is pillared hall.
Example:- Kailashnath Temple

2. What are the various structures constructed for water conservation ?

Ans:-

It was believed that if a just king is ruling, there will be enough rain, i.e. no water scarcity. At the same time, making precious water available by constructing tanks and reservoirs was highly appreciated. For constructing a large reservoir just outside Dehli-i Kuhna, Sultan Iltutmish got universal respect. The reservoir was called the Hauz-i-Sultani or the 'King's Reservoir'. Big and small tanks and reservoirs were constructed by rulers for people's use. Sometimes these were part of a temple, mosque or gurudwara.

3.Explain the significance of baoli.

Ans:-

Baolis, also known as baoris or vavs, are man-made step-wells that were constructed to serve as underground water resources. These structures have always been popular in India, primarily in the arid areas, and played a significant role in water conservation. More commonly seen in the western parts of India, the baolis provided villages with water for drinking, washing, bathing, and also for irrigation, especially during periods of water shortages in seasonal fluctuations.

People living in the subcontinent have always been involved in water harvesting, and that is evident from the advanced and elaborate water management that were created by the Harappans.

4.Shah Jahan is known as the architect of the Mughal period. Discuss.

Ans:-

Shah Jahan was a great builder. He is known for his extensive architectural works. He used marble as the main material in the construction of almost all of his buildings. Some of his famous architectural works are as follows:

1) Lal Qila: Located in Delhi, it follows the course of old Yamuna. It is flanked by Delhi and Lahore gateways. There are several notable buildings inside like Diwan-i-Am, Diwan-i-Khas and Rang Mahal. All these buildings have floral work on them.

2**) Jama Masjid:** Located in Delhi, it is the largest building in India of its kind. It is made of red sandstone, with white marble decoration. Built on a high platform, it is surrounded by arcades.

3) **Taj Mahal:** It is one of the most grand and well-known works of Shah Jahan. It is a huge rectangular complex with a grand entrance. The main building stands on a high platform. The decorative features include calligraphy and *pietra dura*. It has beautiful gardens in the front.

5. Explain the monuments in the study of history.

Ans:- •Studying monuments is very useful for understanding the time period in which the monument was constructed.

•Monuments offer us a glimpse into the past.

•They also mirror the economic conditions of the people.

•Many buildings were important in helping us understand the cultural and religious practices of the times.

•The numerous temples and mosques built in medival period suggest the importance the rulers gave to religion.

• Akbar's Buland Darwaza which he built to commemorate his victory over Gujarat.

~ End of Chapter ~