



Class VII Social Science

Rulers and Buildings-Module1



INTRODUCTION

The eight and the eighteenth centuries kings and their officers built two kinds of structures ; the first were forts, palaces ,and tombs – 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 . Construction activity was also carried out by others, including merchants.

IMAGE OF QUTUB MINAR



QUTUB MINAR

- Qutub minar is a minaret that forms part of the qutb complex , a UNESCO world heritage site in the Mehrauli area of Delhi , India.
- Qutb ud -din- Aibak, founder of the Delhi sultanate , started construction of the Qutub minar's first storey around 1192. In 1220, Aibak's successor and son - in - law Iltutmish completed a further three storeys.
- Made of red sandstone and marble .
- Qutub minar is a 73 – meter (240 feet) tall tapering tower of five storeys with a 14.3 meter (47 feet) base diameter, reducing to 2.7 meters (9 feet) at the peak .

KANDARIYA MAHADEVA TEMPLE



KANDARIYA MAHADEVA TEMPLE

- The kandariya mahadeva temple “ the great god of the cave “ is the largest and most ornate hindu temple in the medieval temple group found at khajuraho in madhya pradesh , india.
- The kandariya mahadeva temple dedicated to shiva was constructed in 999 by king dhangadeva of the chandela dynasty.
- The temples were decorated with elaborately carved sculptures.

RAJARAJESHWARA TEMPLE



RAJARAJESHVARA TEMPLE

- The rajarajeshvara temple is a shiva temple located at the kannur district of kerala , south india.
- The temple is regarded as one of the existing 108 ancient shiva temples of kerala.
- It had the tallest shikhara amongst the temples of its time.



Jama Masjid

Built by Shah
Jahan

Jama Masjid

- Jama Masjid (Hindi: जामा मस्जिद, Urdu: جامع مسجد) of Delhi, is the principal mosque of Old Delhi in India. Commissioned by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan, he built this mosque in the year 1650 AD and completed in the year 1656 AD, it is the largest and best-known mosque in India. It lies at the beginning of the Chawri Bazar Road, a very busy central street of Old Delhi.

GOLDEN TEMPLE



GOLDEN TEMPLE

- Sri harmandir sahib also known as golden temple and the darbar sahib, is the holiest gurdwara and the most important pilgrimage site of sikhism.
- It is located in the city of amritsar, punjab ,india.
- The temple is built around a man – made pool that was completed by guru ram das in 1577.
- Guru arjan – the fifth guru of sikhism , requested sai mian mir – a muslim pir of lahore to lay its foundation stone in 1589.

Why temples were destroyed ?

- Temples were built to demonstrate their devotion to God and their power and wealth, it is not surprising that when they attacked one another's kingdoms they often targeted these buildings.
- In the ninth century when the Pandyan king Shrimara invaded Sri Lanka he defeated the King, Sena I, the Buddhist monk and it was noted that he had removed all the valuables and statue of Buddha was seized.

Why temples were destroyed?

- The next Sinhalese ruler , Sena II ordered his general to invade Madurai, the capital of Pandyas.
- Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni was not a very important ruler but by destroying temples- especially the one at Somnath-he tried to win credit as a great hero of Islam.

***THANK
YOU***

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