

# FLIP CLASS SCROLL IN MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURE IN HISTORY CLASS



# MUGHAL ARCHITECTURE

It is uncommon for a building to have same number of minarets and the same number of arches and pillars.



Tombs are vaulted spaces with the space enclosed by three walls and an opening to resemble a gateway.

The stalactite like decoration are commonly used under arches and pillars.



# Architecture Of Sultanate Period

Most Of the architecture Of Sultanate Period was Islamic Style

**Qutub Minar**

- The Qutub Minar was made by the Sultan Alauddin Khalji around 1192.
- The Minar is located in Delhi, India.
- It is a tall tower with a spiral design and is considered as the tallest brick minaret in the world.
- The Minar is made of red sandstone and is decorated with intricate carvings.



## LODI TOMB

- The tomb of Sikandar Lodi was designed by the architect Miran Mirza.
- It is a fine example of the Lodi style of architecture.
- The tomb is made of red sandstone and is decorated with intricate carvings.
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# BENGAL

## Bishnupur Temples



The Bishnupur temple, built in 1550, by King Raghunatha Goshal. Due to its richly ornamented with terracotta carvings. The roof has the classic ghata style of Bengal architecture!



Many of the modest built and terracotta. The temple is built with the reddish soil of Bengal.

# RAJASTHANI STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE



RAJASTHANI ARCHITECTURE: INCLUDING MAJETA, JAISALMER, JODHPUR, BIKANER, UDAIPUR, AND JAIPUR. THE RAJASTHANI ARCHITECTURE IS CHARACTERIZED BY ITS USE OF RED SANDSTONE AND WHITE PLASTER. THE RAJASTHANI ARCHITECTURE IS CHARACTERIZED BY ITS USE OF RED SANDSTONE AND WHITE PLASTER. THE RAJASTHANI ARCHITECTURE IS CHARACTERIZED BY ITS USE OF RED SANDSTONE AND WHITE PLASTER.





# DRAVID STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE

## PALLAVA DYNASTY



SHORE TEMPLE

Shore temple is a temple group of buildings on the shore of the Bay of Bengal. It is built with a series of pillars and is dedicated to Lord Shiva. It is considered as the first of the Dravid style of architecture.

## CHOLA DYNASTY

Annamalaiyar Temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shiva, located in the town of Tiruvannamalai in Tamil Nadu.



ANNAMALAIYAR TEMPLE



VARAHA TEMPLE

The Varaha Temple is the oldest structure in Karnataka, India. It is known for its historical importance. This temple is famous for its small shrines.

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# NAGAR STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE



AGRA - MANDIRA



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# BENGALI Vishnubasa Temples



For - Bangla temple built in 1855 by Jagat Mohan Das. Dev. It is rich with terms. The roof is flat.

## Mughal Architecture....

The Mughal buildings show a uniform pattern in their structures. Mughal rulers were skilled in adapting regional architectural styles in their buildings like:

- \* In Bengal, local rulers had developed a roof that was designed to resemble a thatched hut. The Mughals like this 'BANGLA DOME' and used it in their architecture.
- \* Buildings in Fatehpur Sikri show the influence of the architectural styles of Gujarat and Malwa.



# NAGAR

The Nagar style is a typical characteristic of the medieval period, which is characterized by the use of the arch, the dome, and the vault. It is a style that is characterized by its use of the arch, the dome, and the vault. It is a style that is characterized by its use of the arch, the dome, and the vault. It is a style that is characterized by its use of the arch, the dome, and the vault.

## Dravidian Style of Architecture

- It is a style of architecture that is characterized by its use of the arch, the dome, and the vault.
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**Mamallavar Temple**

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# BENGALI

## Bishrupur Temples



For Bengali temple, built in KSS by King Naga-unath Singh. They are richly ornamented with terracotta carvings. The roof has the classic chala style of Bengal architecture.



Many of the modest brick and terracotta temples in Bengal were built with the support of several pillars such as...

# Architecture of Sultanate Period

Most of the architecture of Sultanate Period was Islamic Style.

**Qutub Minar**

- Qutub Minar was erected by Qutub-ud-din Aibak around 1192.
- The tower is basically known through itsly perforated and highly decorated by fine architectural details.
- The traditional local uses continued from Hindu and Jain temples.



**LODI TOMB**

- The Tomb of Sikandar Lodi was the first of the Sultanate style.
- It has a unique design and architecture.
- The tomb wall have beautiful decorations.

# RAJASTHANI STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE



EMERALD ARCHITECTURE: Involving Moghul, Hindu, and Jain styles. The Moghul style and Hindu style are seen in the walls. The walls are built with the support of several pillars such as... A DISTINCT STYLE FOUND IN RAJASTHANI ARCHITECTURE.



# ARCHITECTURE

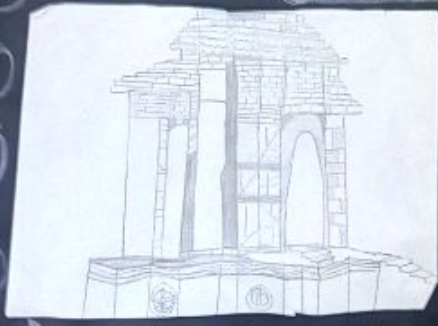


**Temple**  
A temple is a place where people go to pray and worship. It is a sacred place where people connect with their gods and goddesses. The architecture of a temple is very beautiful and it is a work of art.

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# ORRISA



**Temple, Orissa**  
The temple in Orissa is a very beautiful and it is a work of art. It is a sacred place where people connect with their gods and goddesses. The architecture of a temple is very beautiful and it is a work of art.

# BOARD

## DRAVIDIAN ARCHITECTURE

Dravidian architecture was an architectural idiom emerged in the southern part of Indian Subcontinent



It consists primarily of temples with pyramidal shaped towers

The top of the pyramid shaped tower's top were called Shikhara. It was big stone carving which was very beautiful.



The major of the existing structure are located in the states like Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala



Various kingdoms such as the Cholas, the Cheras, the Kakkiyas, the Pandiyas, the Pallavas, the Gangas, the Vijaynagar had made substantial contribution to make Dravidian architecture great

Here is difference between the style of north Indian temple and Dravidian temples

Here are the elements of Dravidian architecture in the picture shown below



THANK YOU



PREPARED BY GROUP - 2