

ANJUMAN ARTS, SCIENCE, COMMERCE COLLEGE AND P.G. CENTRE, BHATKAL.



HISTORY FIELD VIST REPORT

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DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Miss. Mohtesham Marya.....is
the bonafied student of our college studying B.A. IVth sem semester has carried out
field visit as prescribed by the syllabus Karnatak University Dharwad & submitted
the report for the partial fulfilment of History of India -1526-1707 A.D. (Part-2) for
the academic year 2022-2023



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Mughal Art



Architecture

Introduction

Mughal art & architecture represent a pinnacle of artistic & architectural achievement in the Indian subcontinent during the Mughal Empire's reign from the early 16th to the late 17th century. This extensive period witnessed the emergence of a unique & vibrant fusion of Persian, Indian, and Islamic artistic traditions, resulting in the creation of magnificent monuments, intricate miniatures, and exquisite Mughal art & architecture represented a splendid fusion of Persian, Indian & Islamic influences, characterized by grandeur, intricacy & aesthetic sophistication.

Historical Context

The Mughal empire, established by Babur in 1526, reached its zenith under emperors like Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan & Aurangzeb. This period witnessed a flourishing of art & architecture, with emperors serving as patron of the art, attracting skilled artisans, architects, and craftsmen from diverse cultural backgrounds. Mughal rulers' appreciation for beauty & their desire to create lasting monuments to their power & glory drove the development of magnificent architectural marvels & exquisite artworks.

Features of Mughal Architecture

Mughal architecture is renowned for its grand monuments, intricate design & symmetrical layouts. The hallmark of Mughal architecture is its synthesis of Persian, Indian, & Islamic styles, resulting in structures that are both awe-inspiring & culturally resonant.

(i) Monument Structure

The monument structure of Mughal emperors is very unique & iconic style such as Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Agra Fort, Fatehpur Secor in Delhi & Humayun's Tomb. These structures serve as enduring symbols of Mughal power & architectural prowess.

2) Architectural element

Mughal buildings feature distinctive element such as large domes, Minarets, intricate carving, and inlaid work of precious & semi-precious stones. The intricate Lattice Screens known as Jalis, Chhatris & Mughal architecture, creating a harmonious blend form & function.

Material & Techniques

(1) Marble & Stone

Mughal architects favored materials such as marble, Sandstone, & red Sandstone for their durability & aesthetic appeal. The extensive use of marble, in particular, allowed for intricate carving & ~~pietra dura~~ inlay work, as seen in ~~the~~ Taj Mahal & other Mughal monument.

(2) Inlay work

A technique of inlaying semi-precious Stone into marble, became synonymous with Mughal craftsmanship.

(3) Frescoes & Murals

Interior walls of Mughal monument were adorned with vibrant frescoes & Murals, depicting a range of subject

including religious narratives, courtly scenes, & natural motifs. These paintings, executed with remarkable finesse, serve both decorative & narrative function, enriching the architectural experiences.

Several Mughal art & Architecture

Mughal art & Architecture is a type of Indo-Islamic architecture developed by the Mughals in the 16th, 17th & 18th centuries throughout the ever-changing extent of their empire in the Indian subcontinent.

(1) Taj Mahal

- * It is built in 17th by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in the memory of his wife Mumtaz.
- * It is built in the city of Agra, Uttar Pradesh.
- * Taj Mahal is an Islamic religious building, mosque & tomb in India.
- * It is one of the most beautiful buildings in the world.

(2) Red fort

- * Red fort or Lal Qila is a historic fort located at Delhi.
- * It is build by Shahjahan in the year 1638.
- * Its Design is credited to Ustad Ahmed Lahori, who also constructed the Taj mahal.
- * It is also added in the UNESCO world heritage.
- * It is build with the red sandstone.

(3) Moti masjid

- * It is build by the emperor ruler Shahjahan.
- * It is a mosque made for the prayers.
- * It is also a world UNESCO heritage.
- * It is build in the year 1653.
- * The mosque is made entirely with white marble.

(4) fatlhpur Sikri

- * It is build during the second half of the 16th century.
- * It is build by the mughal ruler Akbar.
- * It is located in Agra, Uttarpradesh.

- * It is also a UNESCO world heritage site.
- * The fort is an entire complex of historical mughal monument from when it was the capital.
- * Fatehpur Sikhari fort complex boasts an blend of islamic, hindu & persia style.

(5) Jama Masjid

- * It is located at Delhi.
- * It was build in the year 1656.
- * It is also one of the largest mosques build in the indian subcontinent.
- * It took 14th year to complete its construction.
- * It is build by the mughal ruler Shahjahan.
- * Jama Masjid is oriented towards the holy city of Mecca, Saudi Arabia.
- * It is also impressive example of mughal architecture style.
- * The mosque is near to the red fort.
- * All over the world people visite to view the architectural style of this Jama Masjid.

6) Badshahi Masjid

- * It is build by the Mughal ruler Aurangzeb.
- * The mosque is build in Lahore, Pakistan.
- * It is build in the year 1671.
- * It is the largest mosque in the world with the capacity of 100,000 worshippers on its grounds.

7) Tomb of Jahangir

- * It is constructed in the 17th C build by the Mughal Emperor Jahangir.
- * It is build in the year 1637.
- * It is located near city of Lahore, Pakistan, along with the bank of the Ravi river.
- * Jahangir's tomb is considered in Lahore a gem of Mughal Architecture.
- * It is a famous exquisite marble inlay work of "Parchin Kari".
- * The tomb was extensively embellished & richly decorated.
- * The tourist visit here to view the historic monument.

Conclusion

Mughal art & architecture represent a pinnacle of artistic achievement, the Mughal legacy that continues to captivate & inspire people across the globe. As testaments to human ingenuity & creativity, Mughal monuments stand as enduring symbols of beauty, power, and cultural exchange, reminding us of the rich tapestry of history & heritage that defines our world.

