

Welcome to Islamic
Architecture



THE FORMATIVE PERIOD

- To trace the antecedents of indo Islamic architecture we must firstly learn about the birth of Islam and it spread to various parts including the sub-continent

PERIODISATION

- THE FORMATIVE PERIOD
- THE CLASSICAL PERIOD
- THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD
- THE AGE OF GUNPOWDER
- THE MODERN PERIOD

EARLY ISLAMIC CIVILIZATIONS

- ISLAM WAS FOUNDED IN ARABIA
- TWO FORMS OF PRODUCTION IN ARABIA – THE PREDOMINANTLY PASTORAL NOMADS OR BEDOUINS OF NORTH AND CENTRAL ARABIA
- & THE FARMING COMMUNITIES OF SOUTH ARABIA (MODERN YEMEN)
- THIS WAS THE CONTEXT OF THE BIRTH OF ISLAM

CULTURAL SOURCES OF EARLY ISLAM

- THE ISLAMIC RELIGION ITSELF
- BYZANTINE EMPIRE
- SOUTH ARABIAN SOCIETIES
- SASSANIAN EMPIRE

Mirhab –

- THE QIBLA WALL
FACING THE
DIRECTION OF
MECCA



The Kaabaa



ARCUATE



MIRHAB



MINAR



CHARMINAR

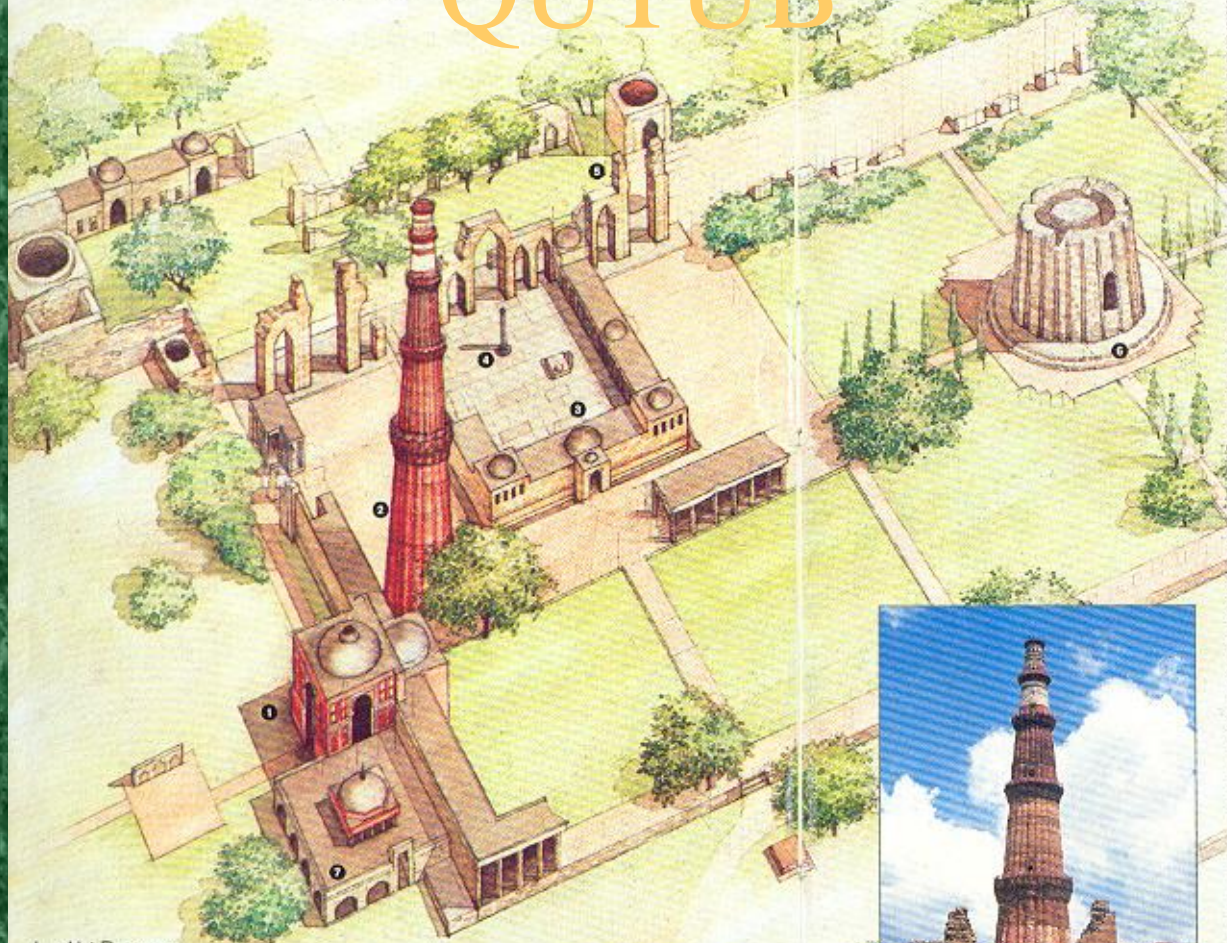


CHARMINAR

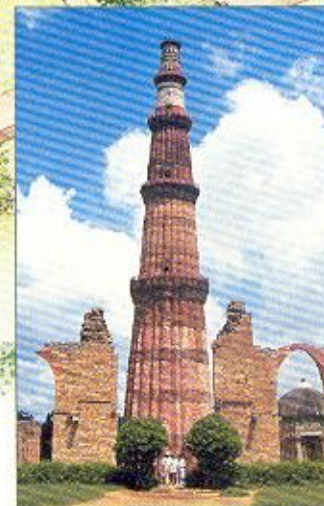


the general who had led the assault, a slave called Qutbuddin Aibak, decided to dedicate Gila Rai Pithora to Islam's victory over the infidel.

QUTUB



1. Alai Darwaza
2. Qutb Minar
3. Quwwatul Islam Masjid
4. Iron Pillar
5. Tomb of Iltutmish
6. Alai Minar
7. Imam Zamin's Tomb







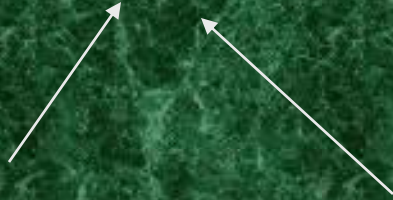
LODHI



Vault



The sphere now projects into
a dome



Squinch
is a
method
to place a
dome on
a square
surface



The two walls meet and their plain ends become spherical

HUMAYUNS TOMB



P L A N 4 B A G H



1. Entrance
2. Bu Halima's Garden
3. Bu Halima's Tomb
4. North Gate of Arab Sarai
5. Mosque Afsarwala
6. Tomb Afsarwala
7. West Gate
8. Humayun's Tomb
9. Bath
10. Baradari
11. Nila Gumbad
12. Barber's Tomb
13. South Gate
14. Arab Sarai Mandi
15. Isa Khan's Tomb and
16. Mosque



However, in AD 1538 he laid the foundations of a new city, Dinpanah or the Refuge of the Faithful, on the bank of the Yamuna in Delhi. It was completed in just ten months with massive walls, bastions and gates.

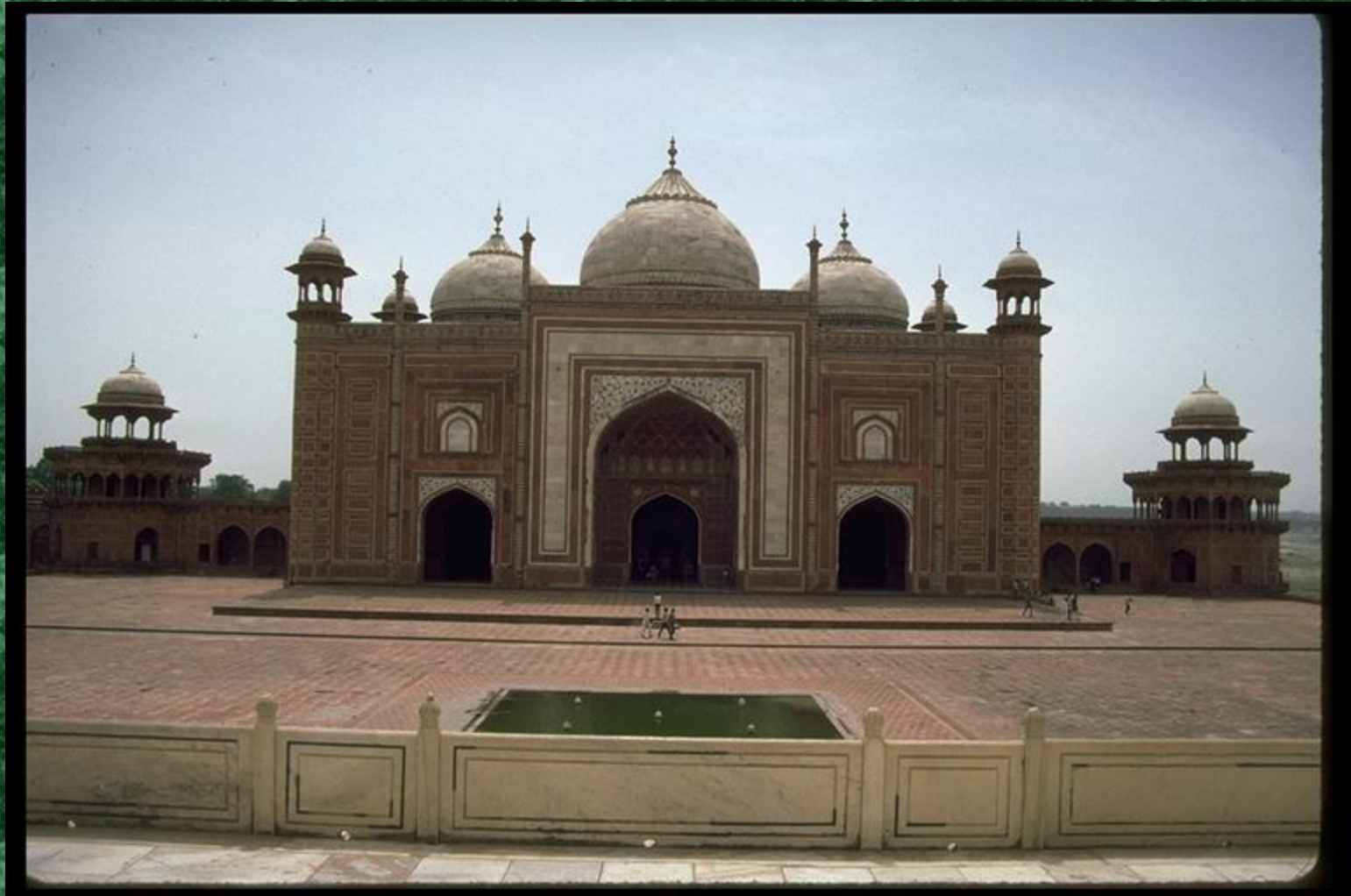
But no trace of it now remains, as it was pulled down systematically by Sher Shah Suri.

The inner citadel of this city is today known as Purana Qila or Old Fort. Within six years, Humayun was ousted by Sher Shah Suri who promptly renamed the city Shergarh. After regaining his throne, Humayun is said to have completed parts of the Purana Qila left unfinished by Sher Shah.



COURTESY: THE GOLDEN CALM BY M.M. KAYE, VIKING PRESS, NEW YORK, 1980

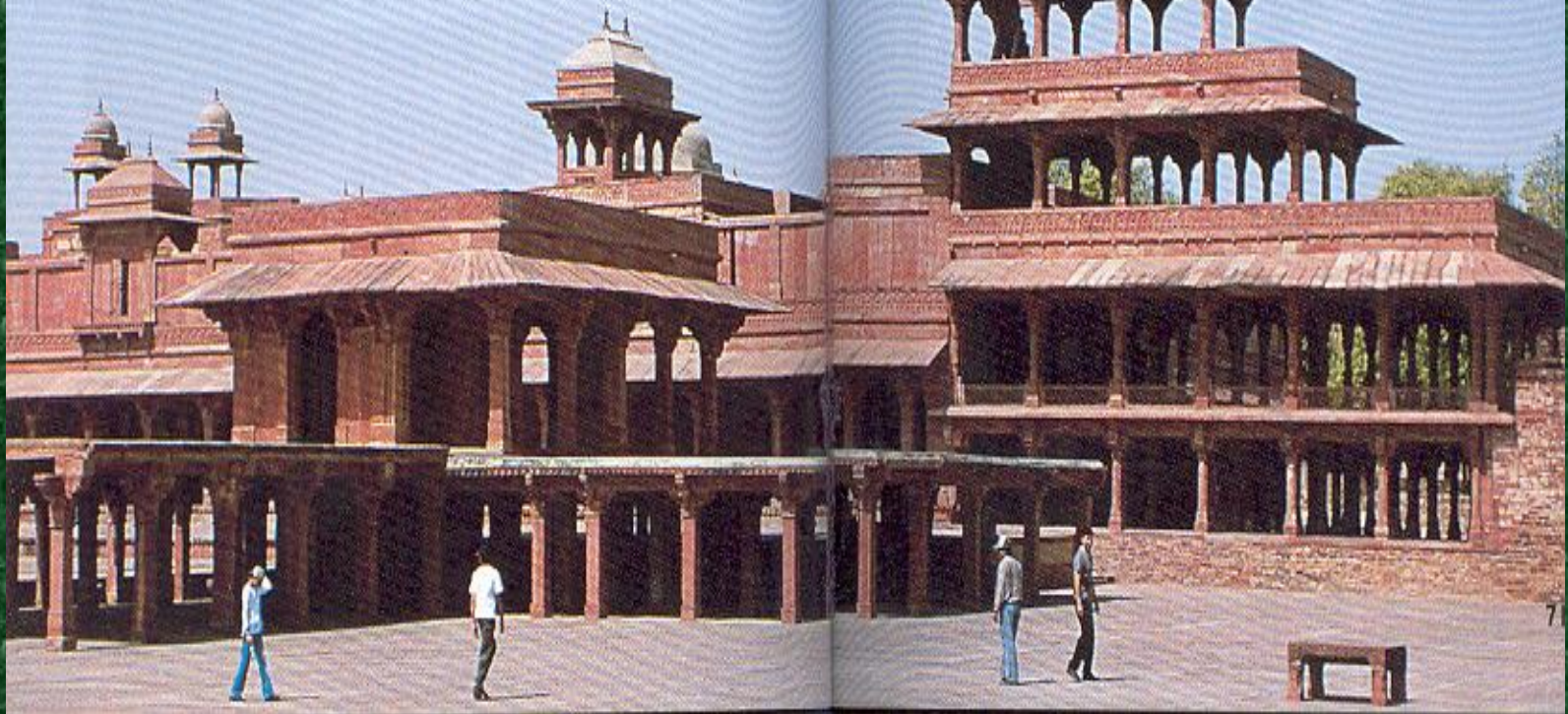
Sandstone facade

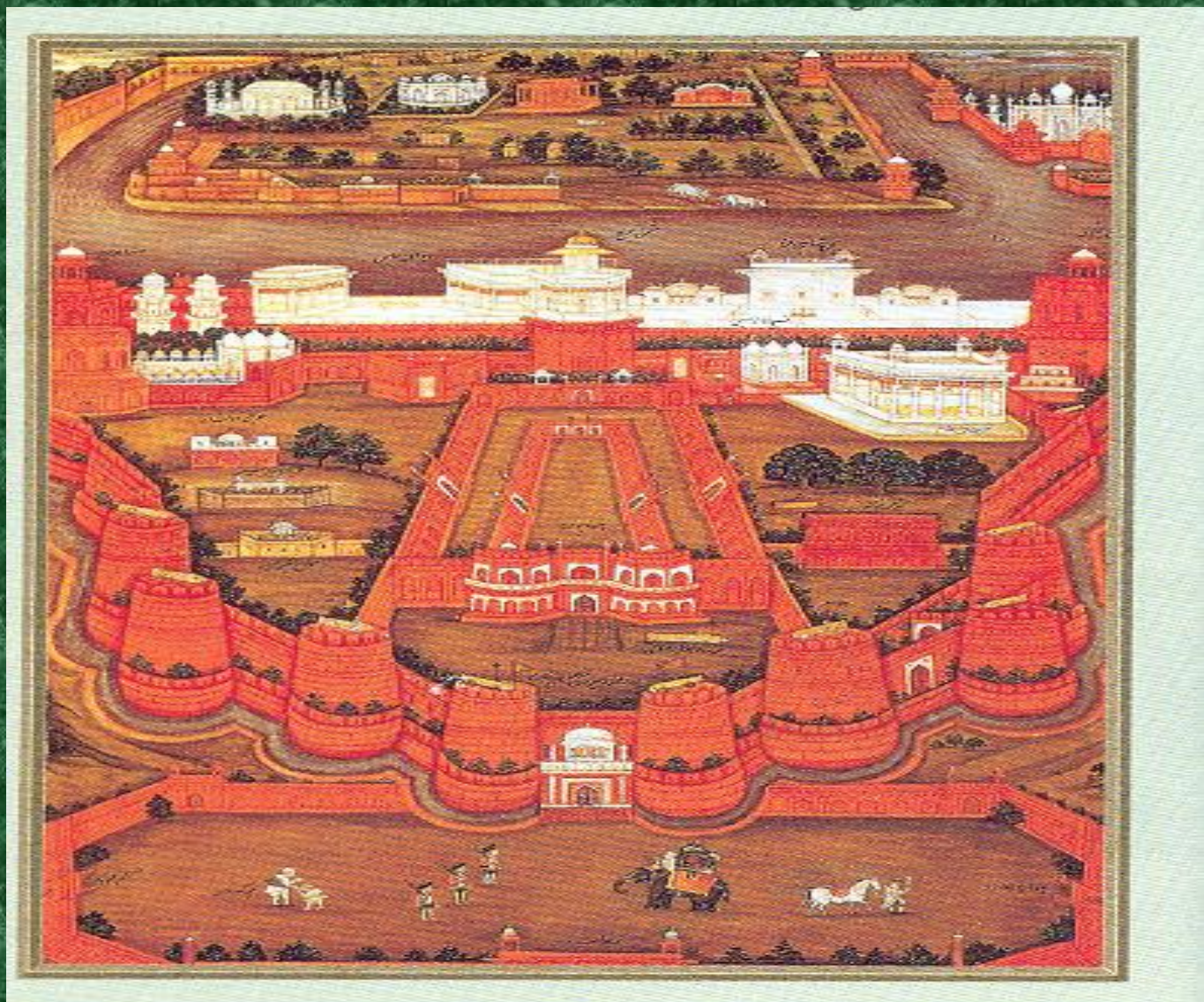


complex in Fatehpur Sikri,
a city Emperor Akbar built
and then, inexplicably,
abandoned within 14 years

later came to be known as Maryam
Zamani or Mary of the Age, gave
birth to a son.

FATHEPUR SIKRI





sikandra



Itimad ud daula



FALAKNUMA

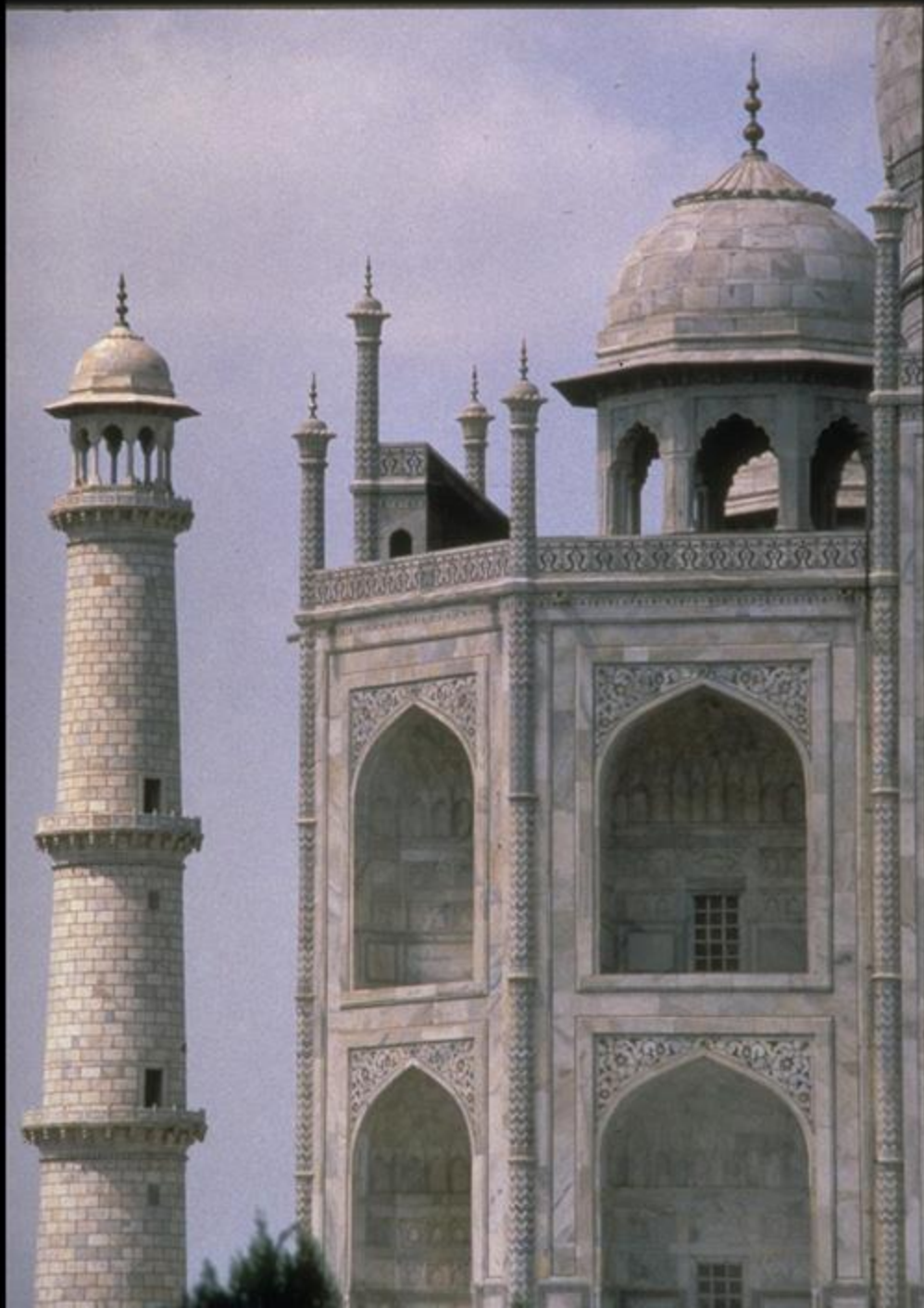


HAVELI HYDERABAD



GOLCONDA





DETAILS ON
THE TAJ
MAHAL
NOTE :VERY
LITTLE
ORNAMENTATI
ON & AN
EMPHASIS ON
GRANDEUR &
PRONOUNCED
FEATURES

Pietra dura or inlay work (TAJ)





DEPARTING FROM TAJ VIA THE YAMUNA

