

MEDIEVAL FORTS

Presented by Syndicate Group 6

GROUP MEMBERS:

- 1. OT A26 VIDYA (GROUP LEADER)**
- 2. OT A25 TARU SIKHA JAIN**
- 3. OT A39 DIVIJ SAHANI**
- 4. OT A41 PRASANT KUMAR**
- 5. OT A42 MOHNISH KUMAR SINHA**
- 6. OT A54 ANKIT GOYAL**



What is fort??

- ❖ A **fort** is a strong building with thick wall all around it where soldiers can stay and be safe from the enemy.
- ❖ Forts in all over the world was used mainly for **defense purpose**.
- ❖ Most fort in India are actually Castles and Fortress.
- ❖ The fort was used by Britain. So, when British government in India started cataloging them in 17-19th century the term fort was used. Thereafter this became common usage in India

Materials used in Construction of Fort

- ❖ Stone was the most important material for construction and walls were erected by three construction methods.
- ❖ **First Method:**
 - ❖ Earthen rampart faced with stone on both sides.
 - ❖ **Problem:** earthen core which accumulates water.
 - ❖ **Solution:** Drainage channels were installed throughout walls.
 - ❖ Binding material for construction was **Lime mortar**.
- ❖ **Second Method:**
 - ❖ Filling the space between the outer layers with earth mixed with rubble.
 - ❖ Core was harder than simply using rammed earth.
- ❖ **Third Method (Most advanced):**
 - ❖ Use of mortar.
 - ❖ Rubble-built wall fastened with mortar was strong and long lasting.
- ❖ Construction methods depended, however, on the materials available.

MEDIEVAL PERIOD



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graph TD; A[MEDIEVAL PERIOD] --> B[Early Medieval Period]; A --> C[Late Medieval Period]; B --> D[6th Century to 13th Century]; D --> E[Slow Collapse of Gupta Period (480-550)]; C --> F[13th Century to 18th Century]; F --> G[16th to 18th is also counted as early modern period];
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The diagram is a flowchart titled 'MEDIEVAL PERIOD'. It branches into two main categories: 'Early Medieval Period' and 'Late Medieval Period'. The 'Early Medieval Period' is further defined by the time range '6th Century to 13th Century' and includes the event 'Slow Collapse of Gupta Period (480-550)'. The 'Late Medieval Period' is defined by the time range '13th Century to 18th Century' and includes the note '16th to 18th is also counted as early modern period'. All boxes are yellow with black text and black borders, connected by black lines and arrows.

Early Medieval Period

6th Century to 13th Century

Slow Collapse of Gupta
Period (480-550)

Late Medieval Period

13th Century to 18th Century

16th to 18th is also counted as
early modern period

About Indian Fort

- ❖ Of all the Indian monuments, forts and palaces are most fascinating.
- ❖ Forts are important architectural relics of the long history of India.
- ❖ The capital of each Raja was a fort around which a township grow and develop.
- ❖ This pattern can be seen in various cities of India.
- ❖ Battles for the fort can be seen on various occasion in India.
- ❖ Most of the Indian forts were built as a defense mechanism to keep the enemy away.

Indian Fort in UNESCO World Heritage Site

- ❖ Red Fort, Delhi
- ❖ Agra Fort, Agra
- ❖ Hill Fort of Rajasthan
 - ❖ Chittorgarh Fort
 - ❖ Kumbhalgarh Fort
 - ❖ Gagron Fort
 - ❖ Amber Fort
 - ❖ Ramthambore Fort
 - ❖ Jaisalmer Fort

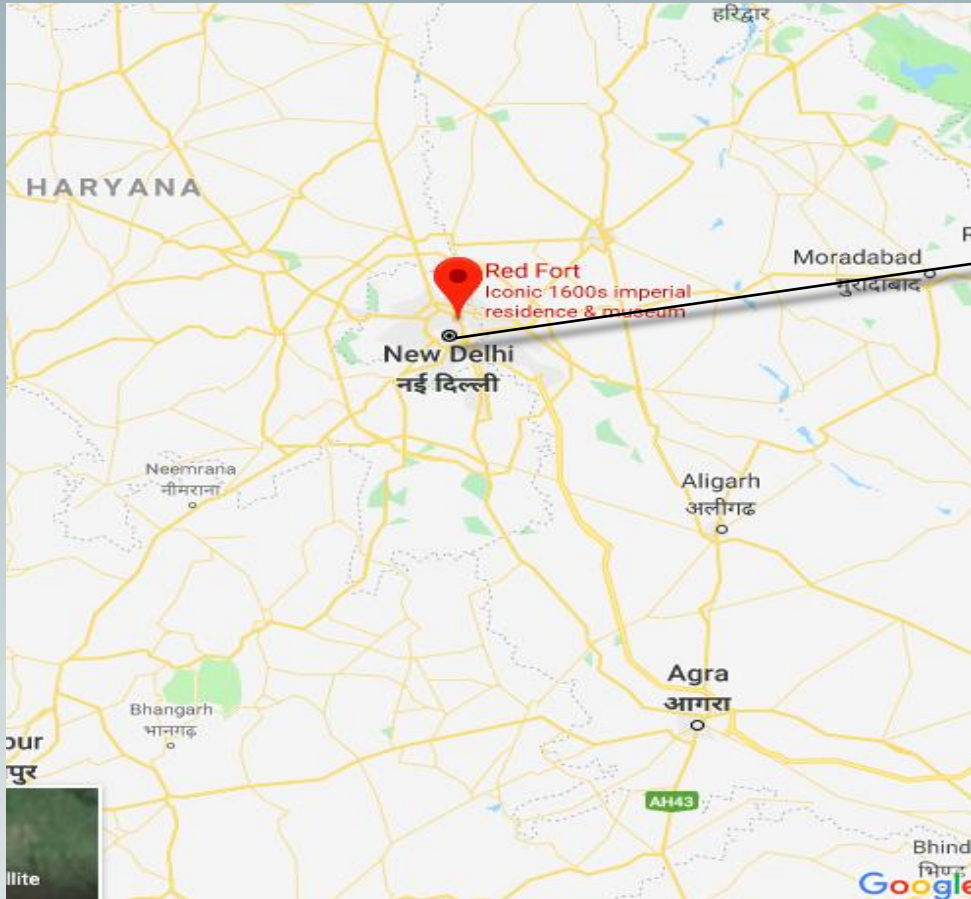
Major Medieval Forts In India

- ❖ **Red Fort, Delhi**
- ❖ **Agra Fort, Agra, UP**
- ❖ **Golconda Fort, Hyderabad**
- ❖ **Chittorgarh Fort, Rajasthan**
- ❖ Jaisalmer Fort, Rajasthan
- ❖ **Srirangapatnam Fort, Karnataka.**
- ❖ Gwalior Fort, MP
- ❖ Amber Fort, Rajasthan
- ❖ Junagarh Fort, Gujrat
- ❖ Kangra Fort, HP
- ❖ Purana Qila, Delhi
- ❖ Mehrangarh Fort, Jodhpur
- ❖ Kumbhalgarh Fort, Rajasthan
- ❖ Gagron Fort, Rajasthan
- ❖ Ramthambore Fort, Rajasthan

For Every Fort Let's Answer the following

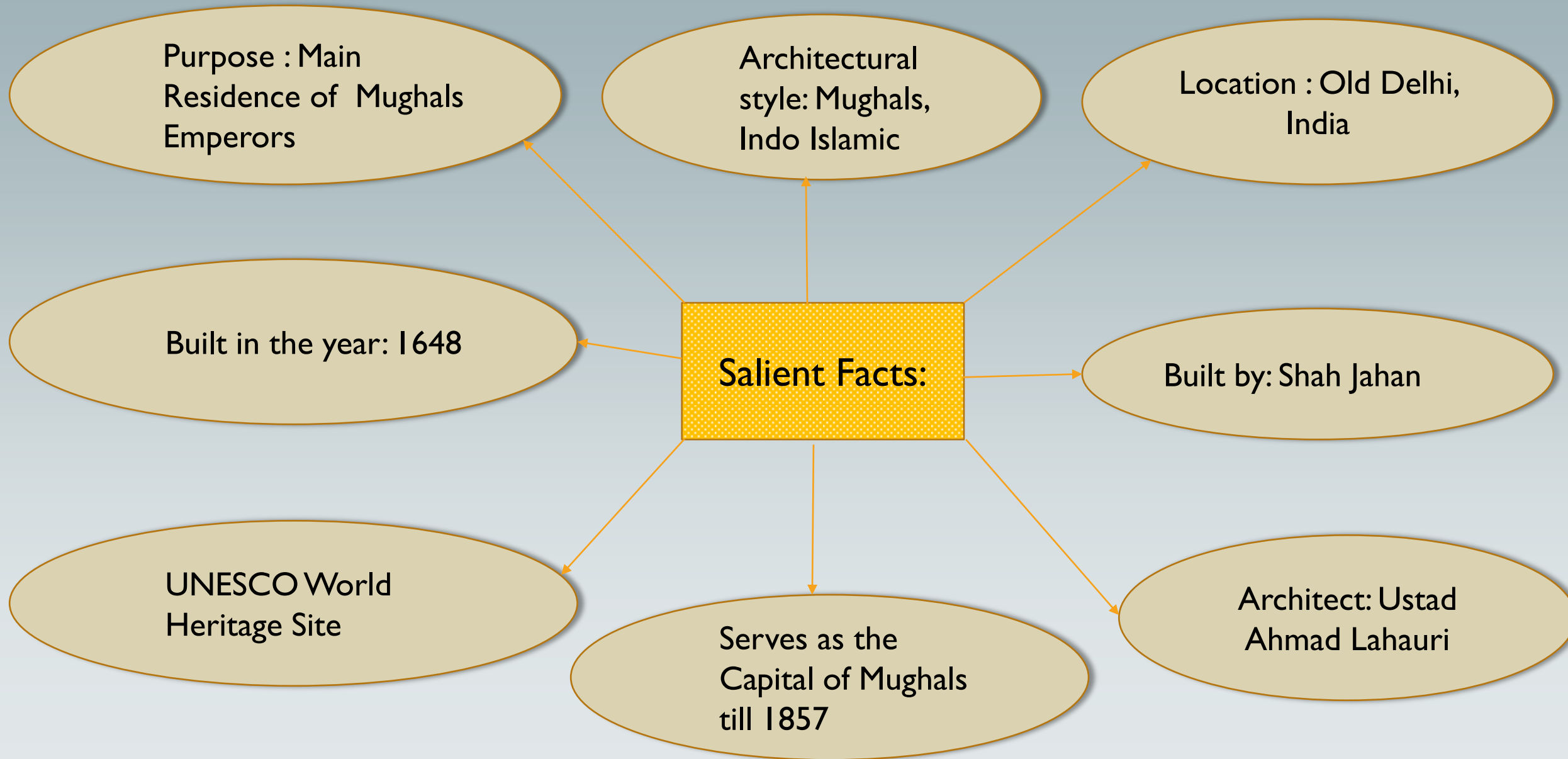
- ❖ Where it is?
- ❖ When was it Built and By Whom?
- ❖ Various Features and Facts of the Fort .

Red Fort, Delhi



Red Fort, Delhi

Area - 254.67 Acres



Purpose : Main
Residence of Mughals
Emperors

Architectural
style: Mughals,
Indo Islamic

Location : Old Delhi,
India

Built in the year: 1648

Salient Facts:

Built by: Shah Jahan

UNESCO World
Heritage Site

Serves as the
Capital of Mughals
till 1857

Architect: Ustad
Ahmad Lahauri



Lahori Gate

Chhatta Chawk

Major Structure of the Fort

Naubat Khana

Delhi Gate





Nahr-i-Bihisht

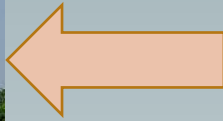
Mumtaz Mahal



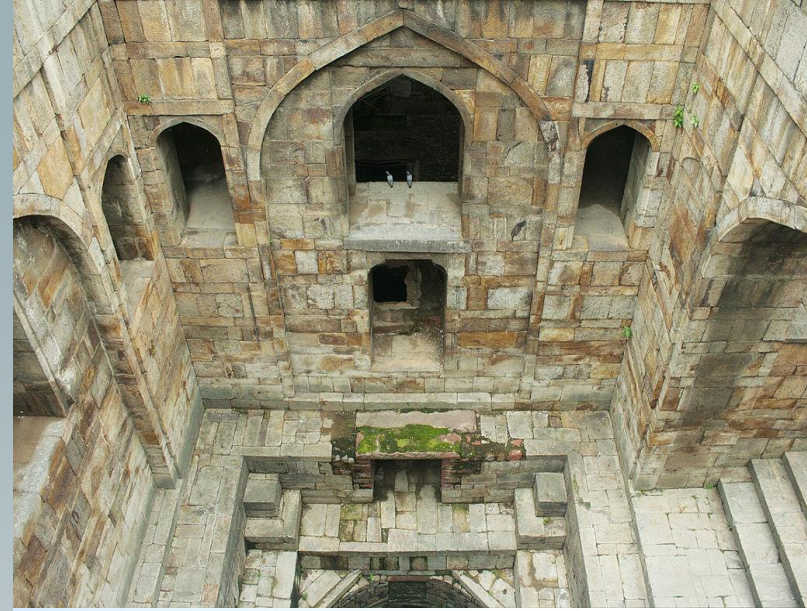
From left: Moti Masjid, Hammam, Divan-i-Khas, Khas Mahal and Rang Mahal



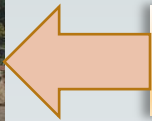
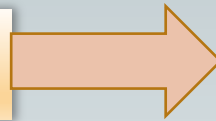
Baoli



Hira Mahal



Diwan-i-Aam



Hayat Bakhsh Bagh



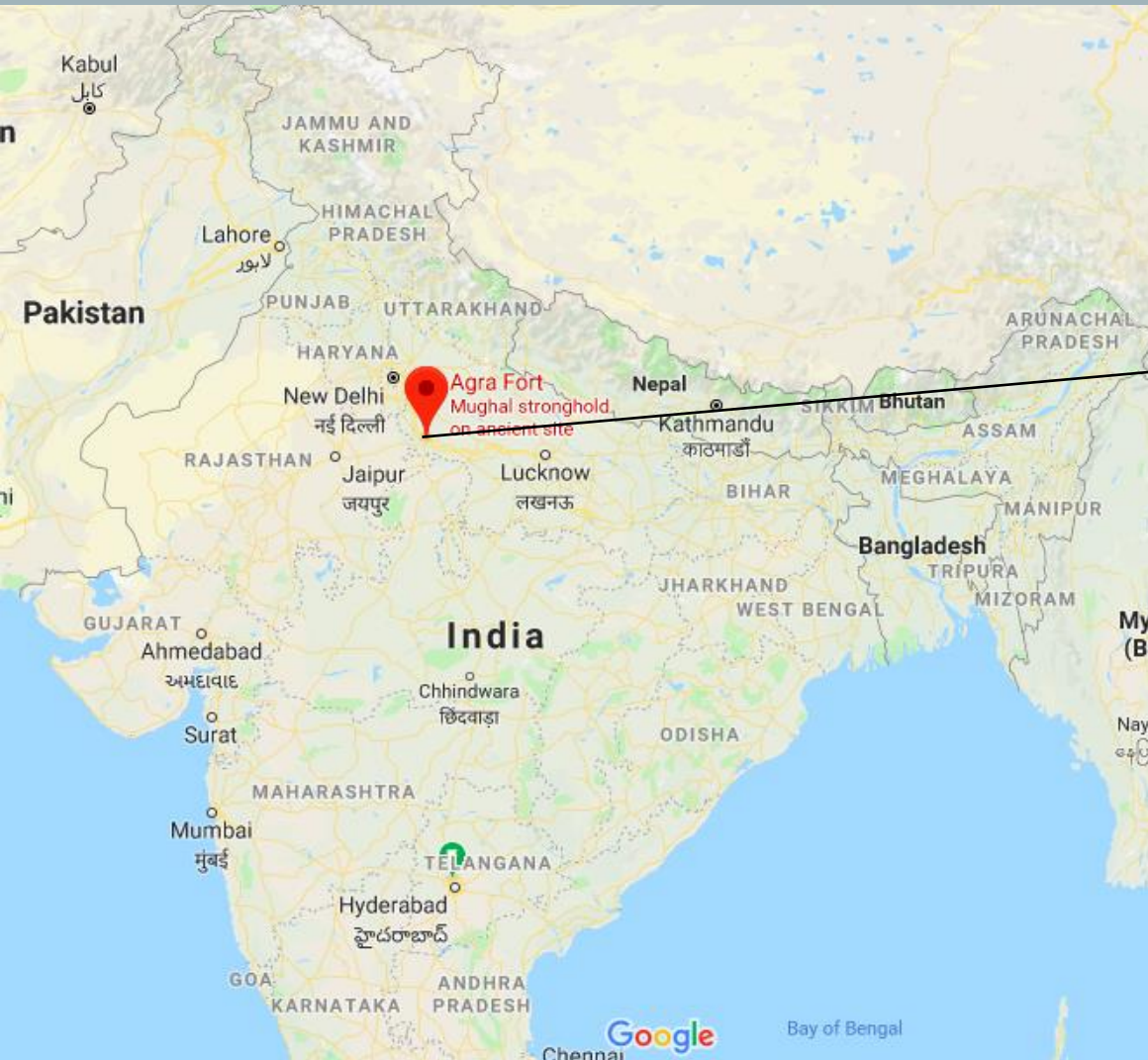
Today's Use

❖ Tourism

- ❖ Every year, the Prime Minister of India hoists the tricolor flag on every Independence Day.
- ❖ Three museums namely the museum of blood paintings, war-memorial museum and archaeological museum have been set up inside the fort.
- ❖ In the newly released currency note of rupees 500, the fort appears on the back of the note, implying its importance even in the post-independence era.



Agra Fort



Agra Fort

Area – 380,000 sq. mtrs

**Salient Facts
and Features:**

Purpose : Main
Residence of Mughals

Location : Agra, UP

Bank of River Yamuna

Built in the year: 1573

Built by: Akbar

Top view: Semicircular
in shape

UNESCO World
Heritage Site



Amar Singh Gate

Important Gates



Delhi Gate

Major Structure of the Fort



Akbari Mahal

Jagahgiri Mahal



Diwan-i-Aam



Diwan-i-Khas





Anguri Bagh



Mausammam Burj

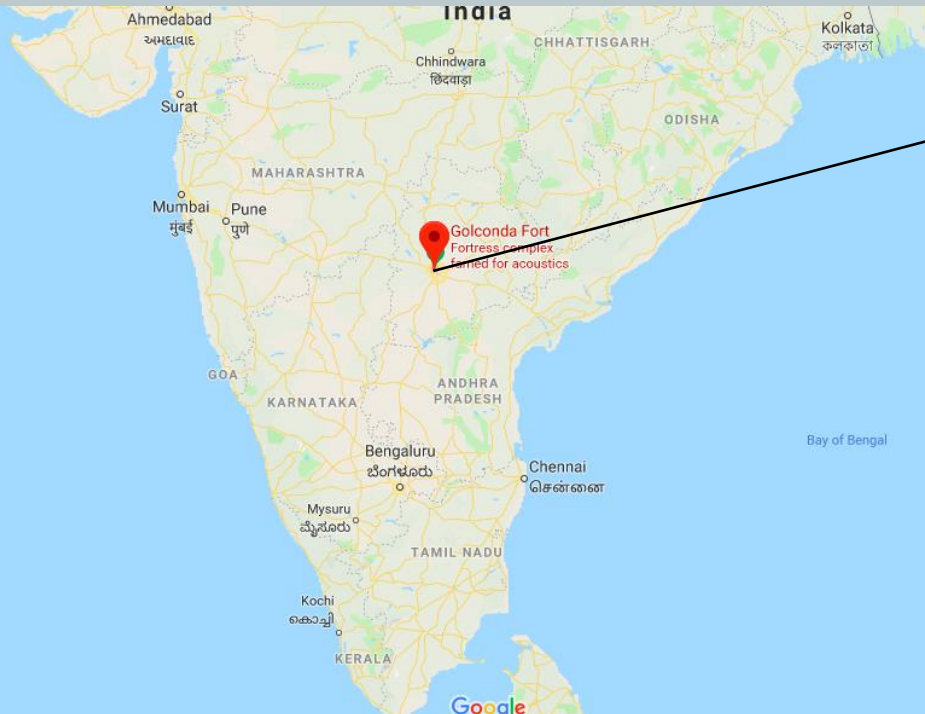


Sheesh Mahal

Moti Masjid



Golkonda Fort



Golkonda Fort

Salient Facts and Features:

Purpose : **defend** the western part of kingdom

Location : **HYDERABAAD,** Telangana

Highest point of fort is called **BALA NISAR**

Built in the year: 1143

Built by: **KAKATIYA** Dynasty

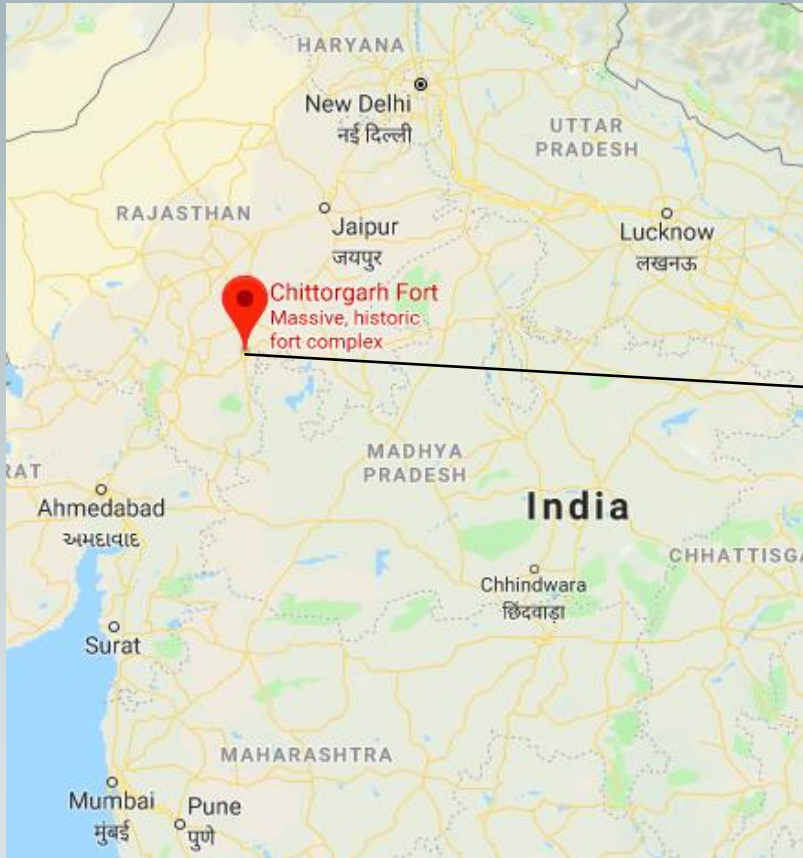
Main gate ; out of eight gates the main gate of the fort is called **FATEH DARWAZA.**

Listed as archeological treasure in '**LIST OF MONUMENTS**'

Golkonda fort

- ❖ Built on **GRANITE HILL** that is 120 m high.
- ❖ Originally known as **MANKAL**.
- ❖ Remained the capital of the **QUTUB SHAHI** dynasty until 1590.
- ❖ Consists of four distinct forts with 10 km long outerwall, eight gateways, four drawbridges with number of royal apartments .
- ❖ Rebuilt and strengthened by PRATAPA RUDRA of kakatiya dynasty.
- ❖ The fort is famous for its **ACOUSTIC EFFECTS**
- ❖ There is secret tunnel that leads from darbar hall to the foot of the hill.

Chittorgarh Fort, Rajasthan



Area – 280 ha

Chhitorgarh Fort

Chittorgarh Fort, History

- 1. Ancient History**
- 2. Bappa Rawal**
- 3. Alauddin Khilji**
- 4. Rana Kumbha**
- 5. Rana Udaysimha**
- 6. Rana Sanga**
- 7. Moughal Era**

Chittorgarh Fort – Architecture



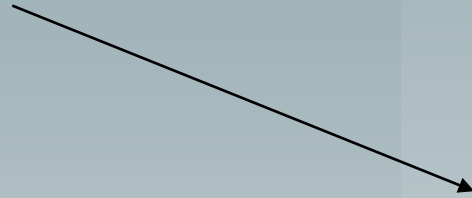
The fort was built on the basis of Hindu architecture though ideas like vaulted substructures belong to Muslim architecture.

There are seven entrances which are

i) Padan pol



ii) Bhairon Pol



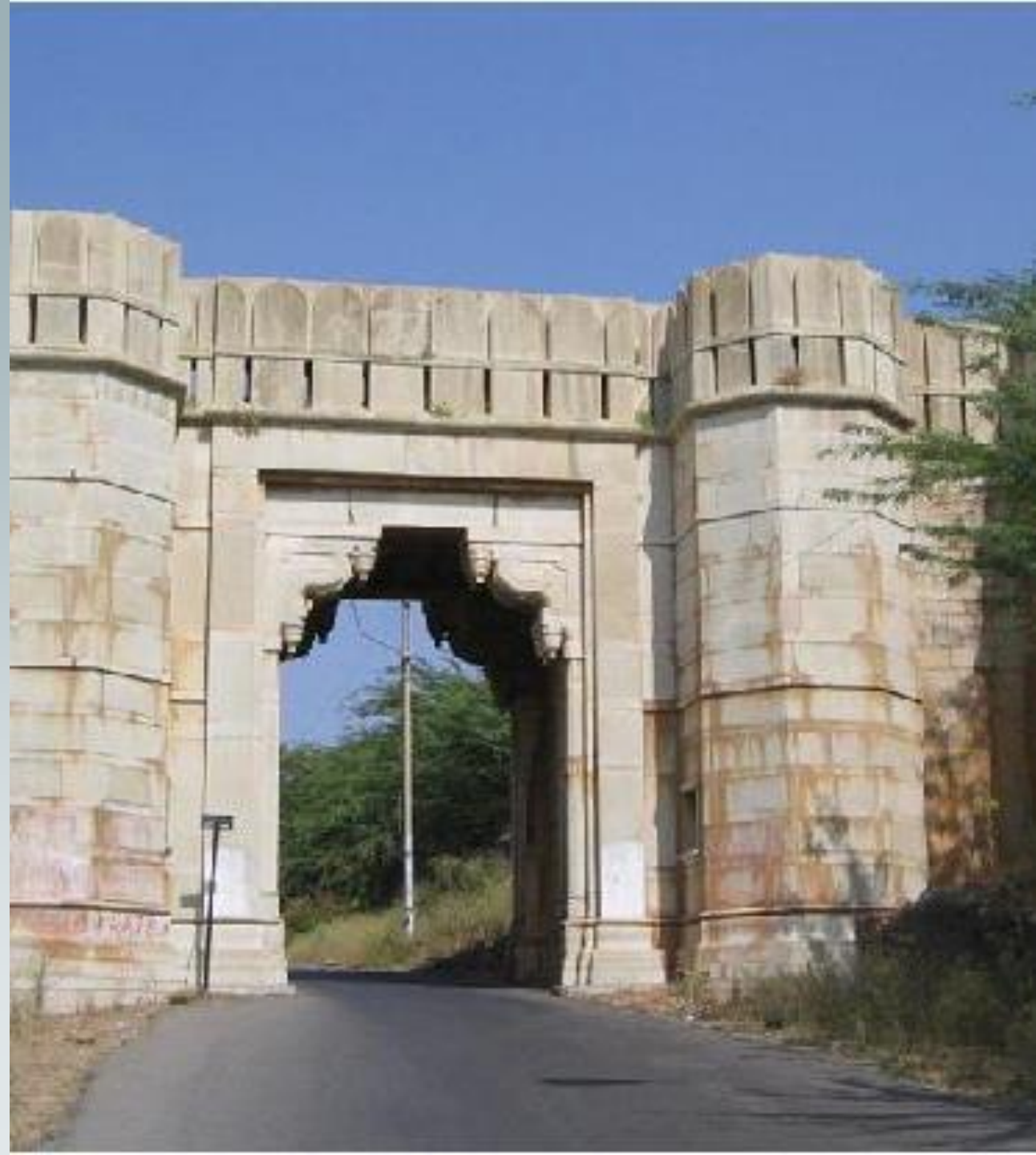
iii) Hanuman Pol

iv) Ganesh Pol

v) Jodala Pol

vi) Laxman Pol

vii) Ram Pol



Chittorgarh Fort – Temples

**Bhagwan Mahaveer
Temple**



**Bhagwan Parshvnath
and Bahgwan
Adinath Temples**



Kalika Mata Temple



**Kumbha Shyam
Temple**



**Nagchandreshwar
Mahadev Temple**



Other Temples

**Tulja Bhavani Temple
Ratneshwar Mahadev Temple
Meera Bai Temple**

Chittorgarh Fort – Palaces

Rani Padmini Palace



**Fateh Prakash
Palace**



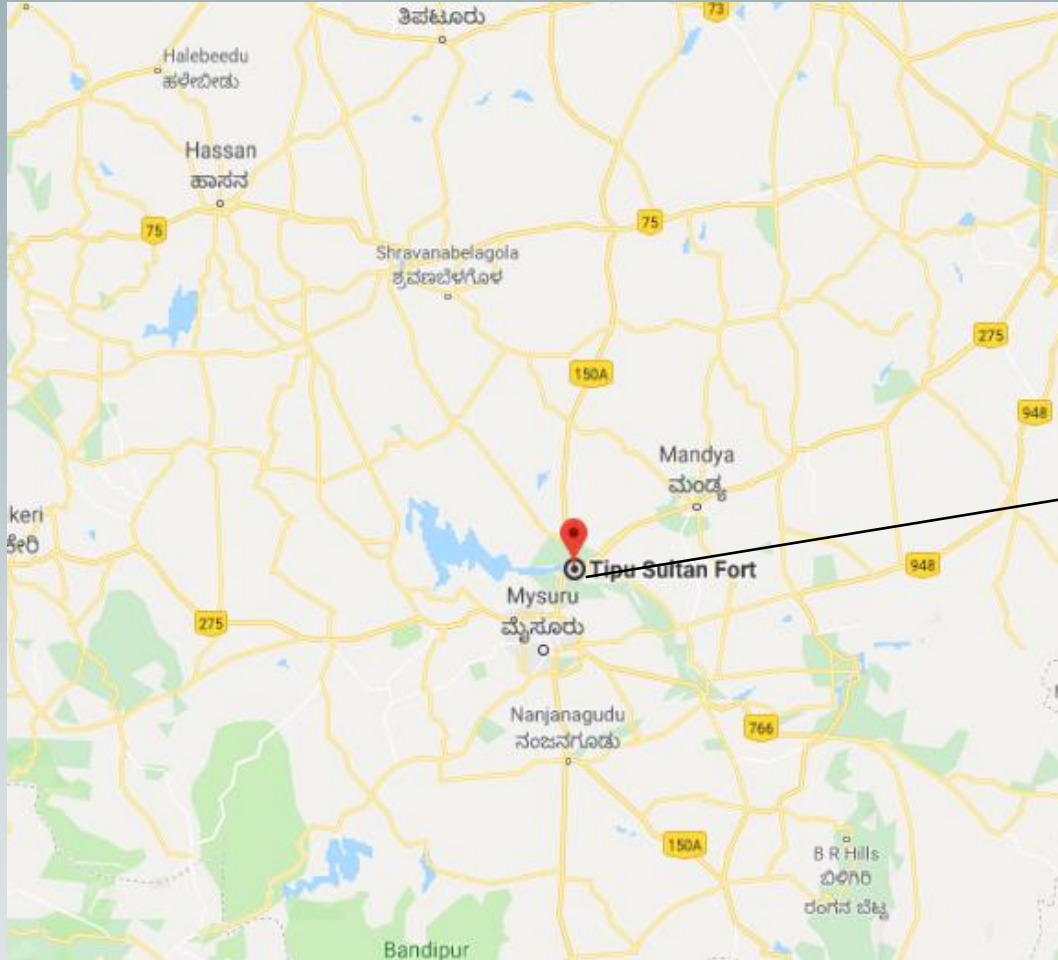
Ratan Singh Palace



Rana Kumbha Palace



Srirangpatnam Fort



Srirangapatna Fort, karnataka

**Salient Facts
and Features:**

Purpose : to defend
the kingdom against
invadors, Vijaynagara
Empire

Location :
Srirangpatna,
Karnataka

Built by: Timmanna
Nayaka, in 1454

**Demolitions of Lal
Mahal and Tipu's Palace
by British**

**Wodeyar kingdom's
capital**

**1799, Forth Anglo
Mysore War, Captured
by British**

**Tipu Sultan's reign,
1782, Fortifications**



Srirangnathaswamy
Temple

Juma Mosque



**Major
Structure of
the Fort**



Dungeon

Importance

- ❖ Considered to be 2nd toughest fort in India.
- ❖ Double wall defense system which makes it impenetrable.
- ❖ Legendry Tipu Sultan's residence was inside the fort. (**Tipu sultan's fort**)
- ❖ **Battle of Srirangapatnam, 4th Anglo-Mysore war, 1799.**

Current State

- ❖ Although no Indian forts were destroyed by sudden disasters, there are several which were abandoned due to the ambitions of their rulers and have consequently deteriorated over time.
- ❖ Very few castles have survived unchanged since the early Middle Ages or even since the 14th-15th centuries:
 - ❖ most of those built in the 10th-15th centuries were later rebuilt and altered.
 - ❖ Castles were still used as living quarters until the 19th-20th centuries, and so were continually modified.
 - ❖ Even now, some of them are private property.

References

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Thank
You

