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| <u>kulei</u> | <u>rs and Buildings</u> |
| Q1. | Which style was used in the construction between the eighth and thirteenth centuries? |
| Ans. | |
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| Q2. Ans. | Why were temples destroyed? |
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| Q3. Ans. | Who built Qutb Minar? |
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| Q4. Ans. | What types of architects found between seventh and tenth centuries? |
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Rulers and Buildings

- Q1. Which style was used in the construction between the eighth and thirteenth centuries?
- Ans. Between the eighth and thirteenth centuries the trabeate style was used in the construction of temples, mosques, tombs and in buildings attached to large stepped-wells (baolis).
- Q2. Why were temples destroyed?
- Ans. Temples were destroyed because kings built temples 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.
- Q3. Who built Qutb Minar?
- Ans. The first floor was constructed by Qutbuddin Aybak and the rest by Iltutmish around 1229. Over the years it was damaged by lightning and earthquakes and repaired by Alauddin Khalji, Muhammad Tughluq, Firuz Shah Tughluq and Ibrahim Lodi.
- Q4. What types of architects found between seventh and tenth centuries?
- Ans. Between the seventh and tenth centuries architects started adding more rooms, doors and windows to buildings. Roofs, doors and windows were still made by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns, a style of architecture called "trabeate" or "corbelled".