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Rulers and Buildings

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- The weight of the superstructure above the doors and windows
 was sometimes carried by arches. This architectural form was called
 "arcuate".
- ii. Limestone cement was increasingly used in construction. This was very high-quality cement, which, when mixed with stone chips hardened into concrete. This made construction of large structures easier and faster.
- Q2. How were the policies of Rajendra I and Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni different?
- Ans. In the early eleventh century, when the Chola king Rajendra I built a Shiva temple in his capital he filled it with prized statues seized from defeated rulers.

Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni was a contemporary of Rajendra I. During his campaigns in the subcontinent he also attacked the temples of defeated kings and looted their wealth and idols. Sultan Mahmud was not a very important ruler at that time. But by destroying temples – especially the one at Somnath – he tried to win credit as a great hero of Islam. Thus, Rajendra I constructed the temple whereas Sultan Mahmud of

Ghazni destroyed it. In this way their policies were different.