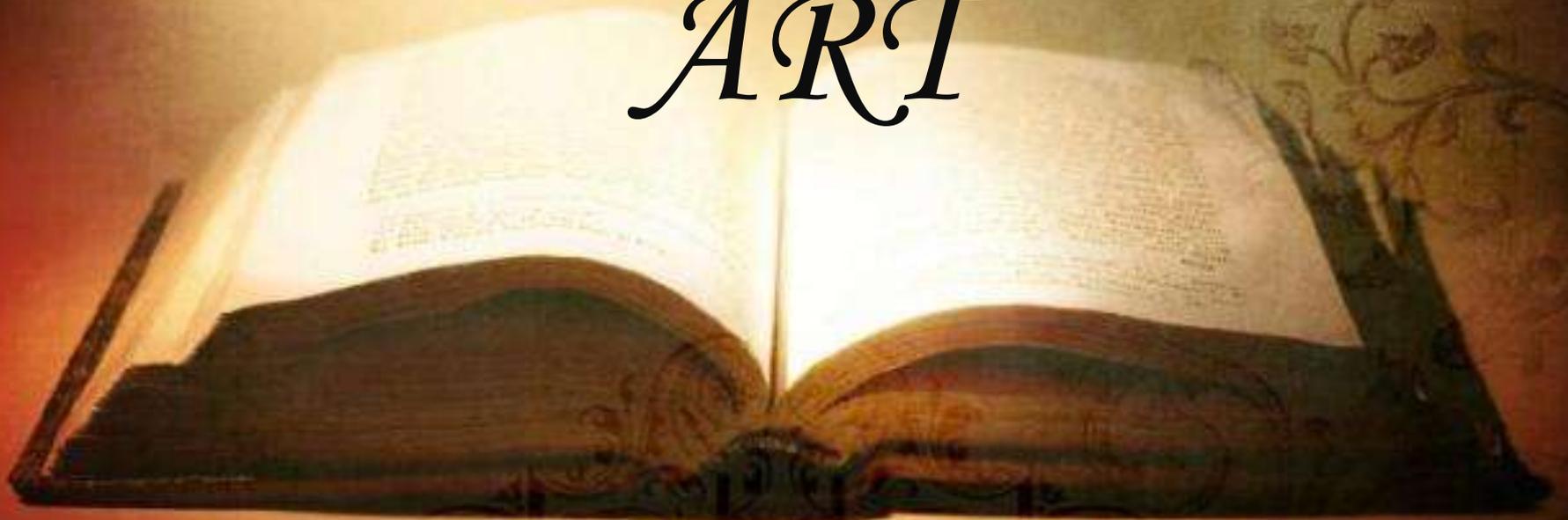


*MUGHAL  
ART*



# Introduction

Major Mughal contribution to the Indian subcontinent was their unique architecture. Many monuments were built by the Muslim emperors, especially Shah jahan, during the Mughal era. One of them is the world famous Taj Mahal. Others are Fatehpur sikri, Red fort, Qutb Minar and Agra fort and many more.

**Babur**



**Humayun**



**Akbar**



**Jahangir**



**Shah jahan**

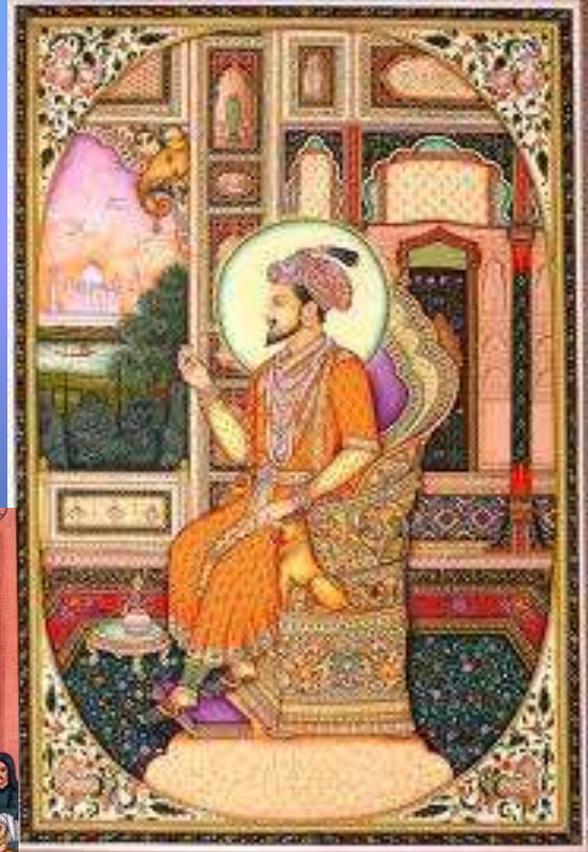
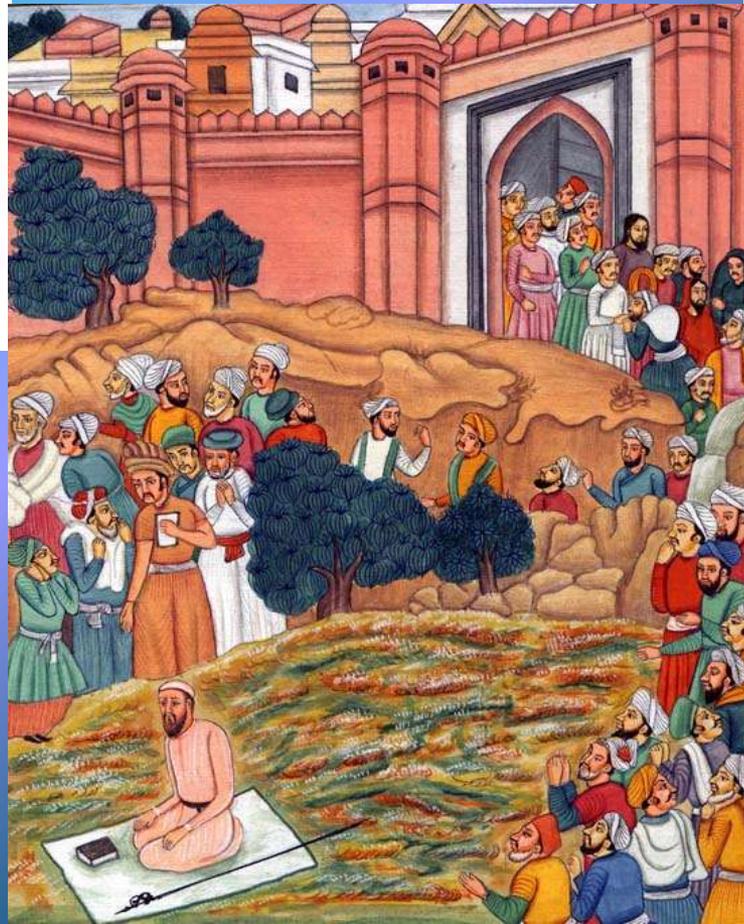


**Aurangzeb**



**Bahadur Shah Jafar II (the last emperor)**

# Mughal Paintings



तुलसीदास

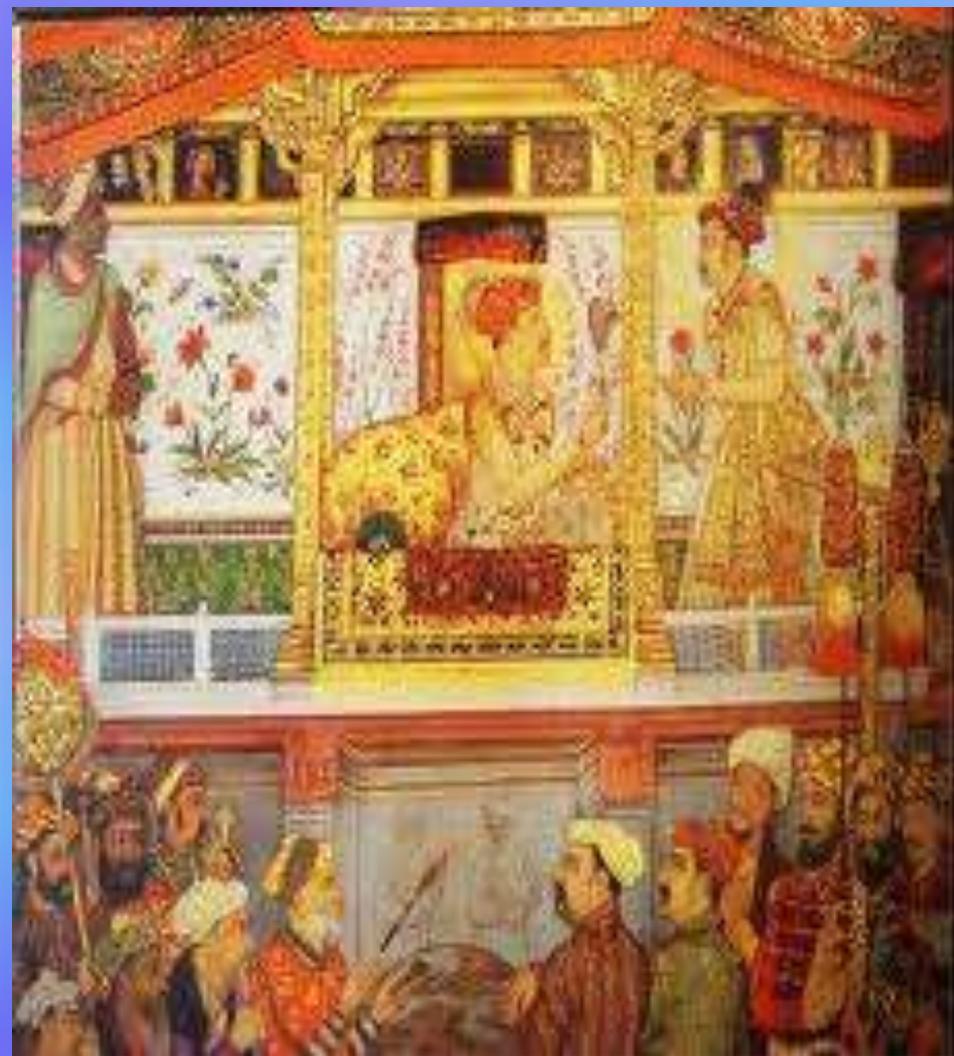


- Under the rule of King Akbar, there was a large scale growth of Painting experience.
- He encouraged paintings based on Ramayana, Mahabharata and Persian epics. It also used to depict nature, animal tales and portraits of Kings and Queens.
- The king who showed the maximum interest in painting was Emperor Jahangir.
- This period saw more and more refinement in brushwork, along with the use of much lighter colours.
- During the rule of Aurangzeb, Painting was not allowed and thus Mughal style of painting started to decline.





**BAHABAR SHAH JAFAR**



# A rare picture of Bahadur Shah Jafar awaiting trial



# Mughal Literature



Ain-i-akbari



- Islamic schools were attached to mosques, Khanqah of the Sufis and tombs.
- Students received education free of cost. Famous scholars received fixed stipends from the royal treasury.
- Nizamiyyah ( model of madrasa) system of education was introduced.
- Nizamiyyah institutes were the first well organized higher institutes of learning in the Muslim world. The quality of education was the highest in the Islamic world.
- Girls from rich families were given private tuitions at home and girls from middle class were usually able to attend classes in the same schools as the boys.

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- The Mughal period saw great developments in the field of literature.
  - Many Mughal emperors and members of the royal family were great men of letters.
  - Babar the first Mughal emperor was one of the pioneers of Turkish poetry and also the author of a very valuable autobiography in Turkish BabarNama which was later translated into Persian
  - Jahangir the great connoisseur of painting wrote his autobiography the Tuzuk-i- Jahangiri.
  - The last Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar was a notable Urdu poet.

- Hindi literature made significant progress during Akbar's reign.
- Tulsidas and the Surdas wrote in this period. Keshavdas a great poet wrote on themes of love
- Abul Fazl wrote the Ain-i-Akbari and Akbar Nama during Akbar's reign.
- Akbar also encouraged the translation of Mahabharat, Bhagvad Gita, Panchatantra, etc.
- One of the most significant developments during the medieval period was the birth of the Urdu language.
- It produced great poets like Wali, Mir Dard, Mir



# Mughal Architecture

- A style that combines elements from Persian, Indian, and Islamic architectural styles is the finest example of Mughal architecture in India.
- It is symmetrical and decorative in style.
- The buildings wore a look of grace, beauty, grandeur and richness.
- Red stone was substituted by White Marbles and Precious Stones.
- The Pietra Dura style became a popular feature of this period.

It was a technique of sculpturing marble and highlighting them with precious stones.



**Babur** – Most of the monuments he constructed collapsed just 3 mosques are remaining in North India( Panipat, Sambhal in Rajasthan and Ayodhya)

**Humayun** – Didn't have much time to build due to problems at home though he build one Palace called Dinpanah.

**Akbar**- He built many buildings such as forts, gardens, mosques, etc. He even established the city of Fatehpur sikri .Some buildings from there are Birbal Mahal, Panch Mahal, Jami Masjid, Jodha bai Mahal, etc.

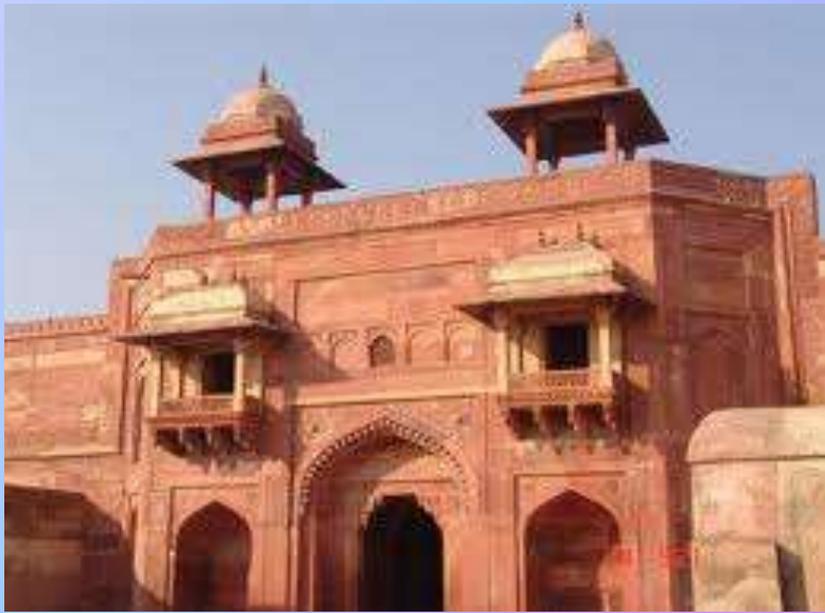
A decorative floral graphic with blue and purple petals, located on the left side of the slide.

**Shah Jahan** – Mughal architecture reached its height during the reign of Shahjahan. He demolished most of the buildings built by Akbar and built them back again using marble.

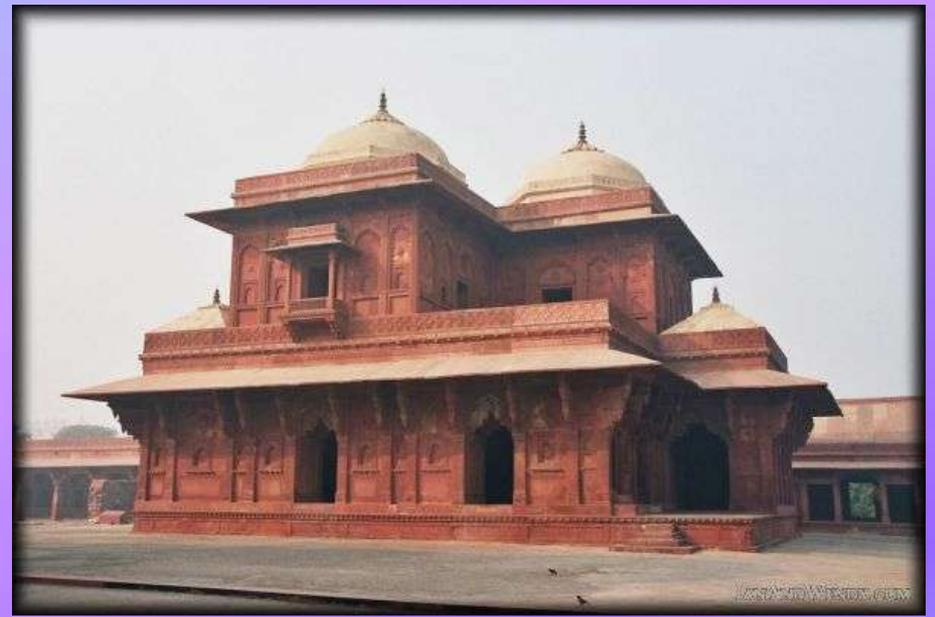
The most popular building by him- Taj mahal was built in memory of his beloved wife, Mumtaz Mahal who died during a child birth. It took 20 years to complete the construction. Other famous buildings are Red Fort, Moti masjid, Diwan-i-Khas, etc.

A decorative floral graphic with blue and purple petals and green leaves, located on the left side of the slide.

**Aurangzeb** - Did not show much interest in art or architecture but he built few mosques and also tried to replicate Taj mahal but it could no way match the real one.



Jodhabai Palace



Birbal Palace



Jami Masjid, Delhi





Humayun's Tomb, Delhi

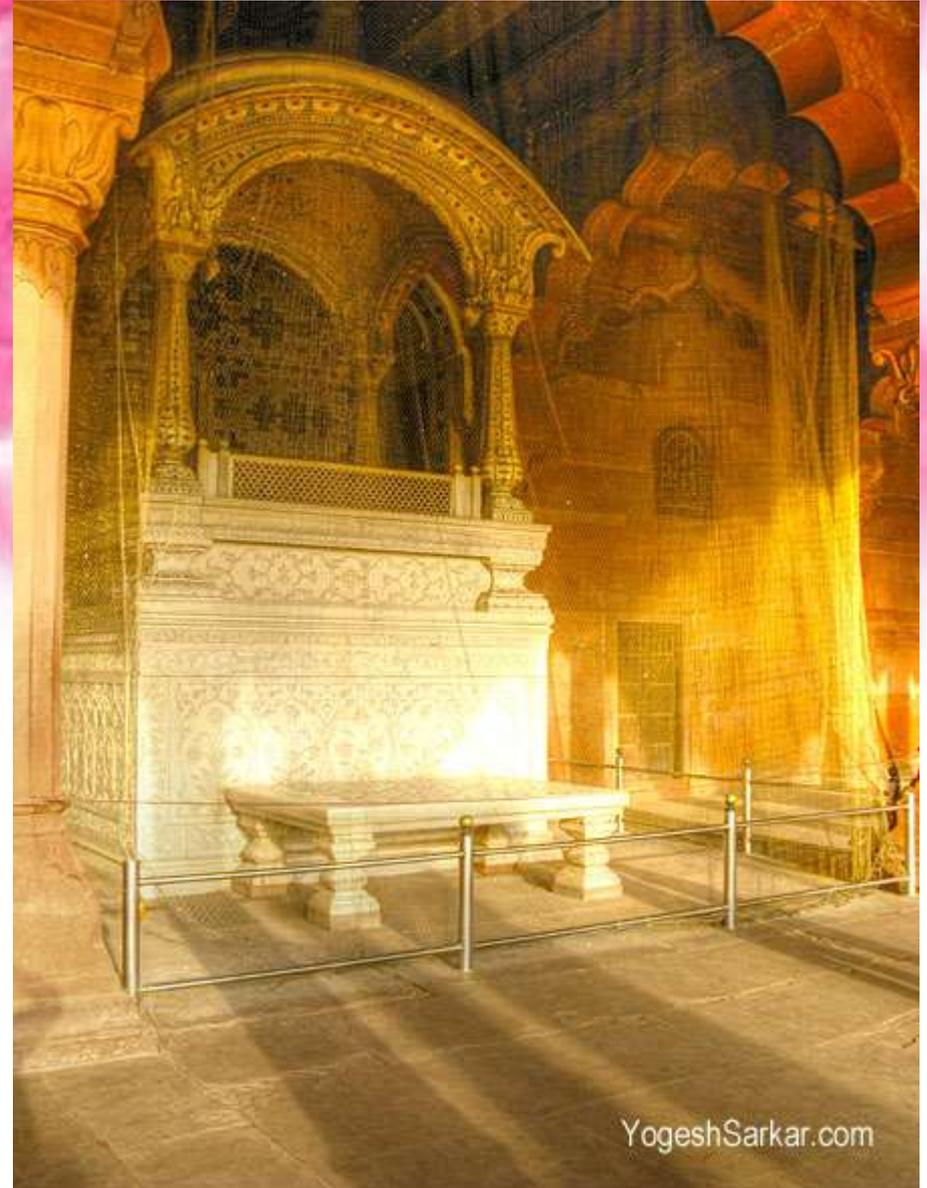




# Sheesh Mahal



# Mughal throne



# MUGHAL MUSIC

During the Mughal period, especially under Akbar's reign, temple music took a backseat and durbar sangeet came into being.

Music was composed mainly to sing praises of the masters. There were numerous musician irrespective of gender or religion.

The main instruments were Sarmandal, bin, nay, karna and tanpura.

The musicians came from far and wide and the music was rich and varied.

Akbar's court was witness to a complete fusion of the Persian and Indian music systems. But Aurangzeb was a puritan thus did not support any type of art or architecture



Other arts popular at the mughal court were Jewellery, Fashion designing or embroidery, writing, perfumery and so on.



**THANK YOU**

