

TOPIC : VISIT A
LOCAL SITE
OF HISTORICAL
IMPORTANCE.

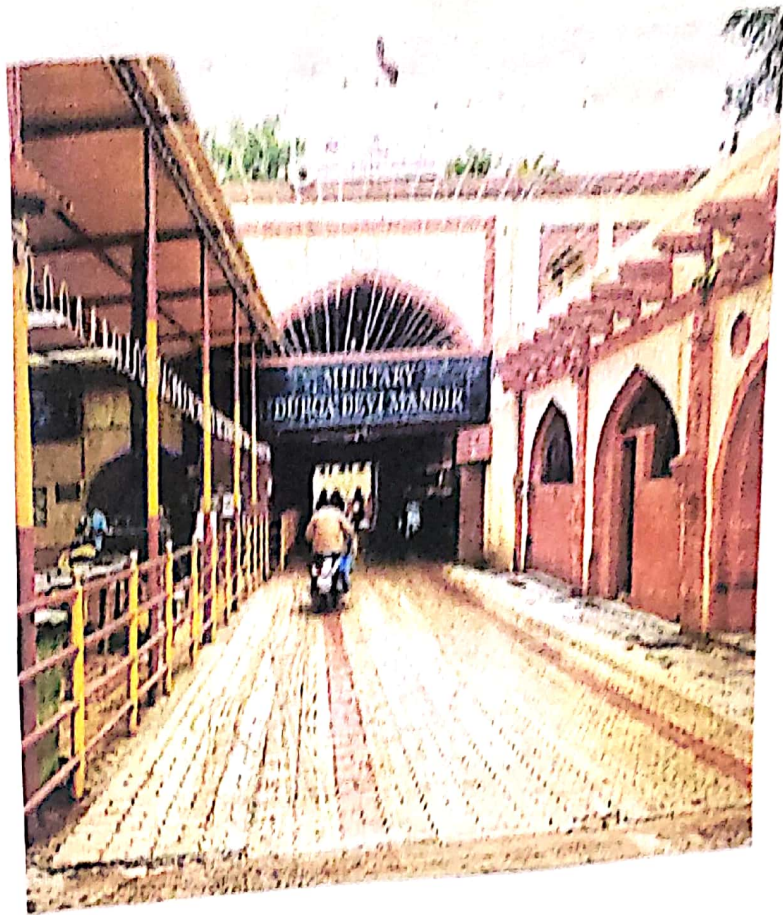
- 1). Visit a museum or local site of historical importance collect pictures or draw any 3 pictures & write its significance.



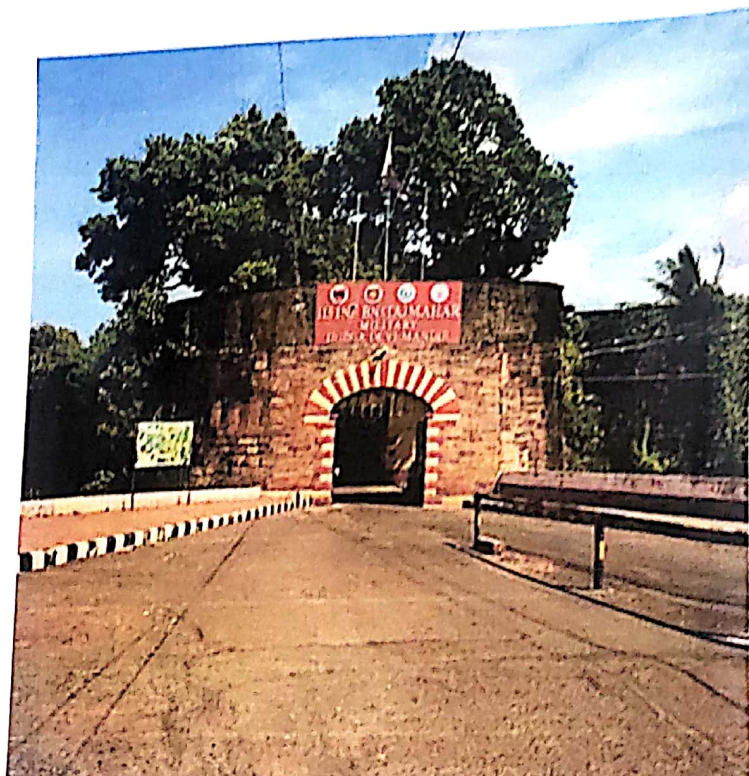
Belgaum fort is one of the oldest in the state of Karnataka. It had fortifications designed to repel attacks of invading armies. It was originally built by Bichirgia (Ratta) Dynasty in 1204. It has undergone several renovations over the centuries under dynasties rulers of the region.

The fort built with fine ramparts and a large moat, has a rich history with historical and religious monuments dated to the Adil Shahi dynasty.

The fort has been captured in battles many times, as the possession of local rulers, until the region was stabilized by the British Raj. It is notable in modern history because Mahatma Gandhi was imprisoned by the British in this fort during India's struggle for freedom.



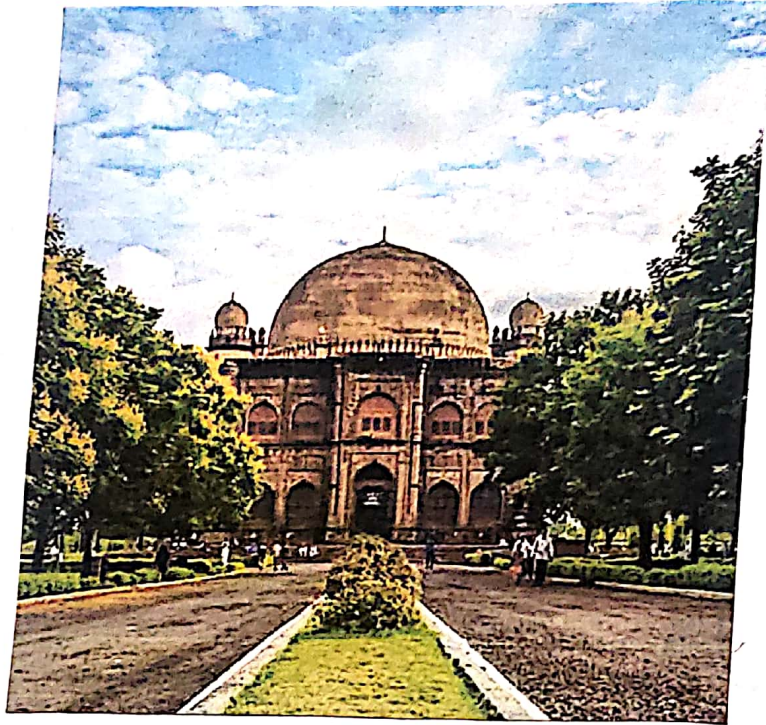
The fort has Hindu, Jain and Muslim architectural influence with temples & mosque within its limits, indicating cultural syncretism. The architectural styles seen in the mosque are of the Indo-Saracenic and Deccan type. The fort has been built with stones and mud. A wide moat runs round.



Of the two Jain temples inside the fort Kamal Basadi, a Basadi with the Neminata idol in black stone deified on a stone-carved pedestal, is more famous. It was built in 1204 AD. The other temple is called the Chikki Basadi, is in ruins. Both temple were built inside the fort in the Chalukyan architectural style.

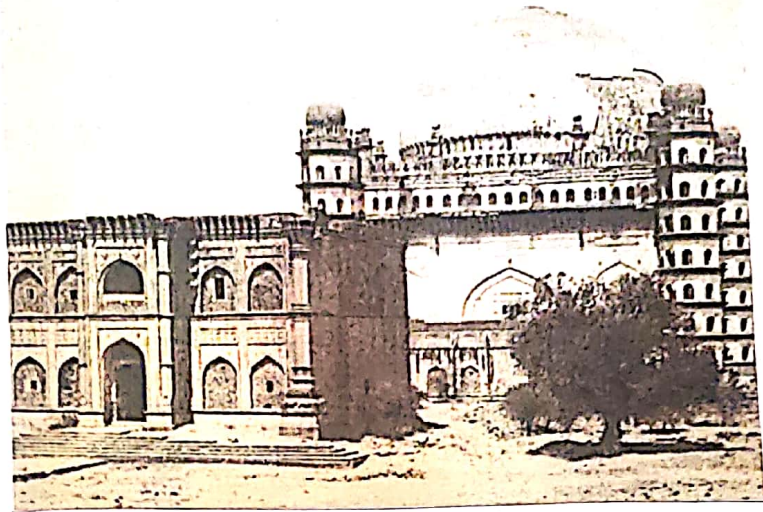
27. Write the art and architectural features and stick any 4 pictures.

GOL GUMBAZ

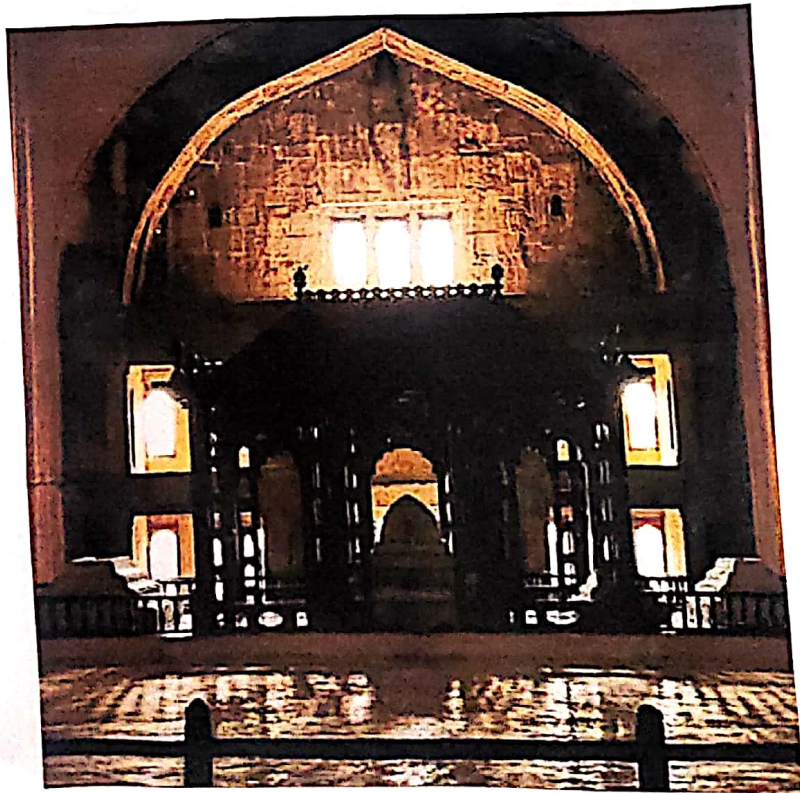


This grand mausoleum is the final resting place of Mohammad Adil Shah, who was the ruler of Bijapur during the 17th century. The construction of the structure dates back to 1626 when the Sultan just ascended the throne. It was his idea to build an impressive mausoleum for himself. Ironically, the structure was complete in 1656 he breathed his last breath.

The name Gol Gumbaz has been derived from the Gumbadh or Gol Gummata, which means a dome in the circular shape. Since the most prominent feature of the structure is its giant circular dome, it came to be known such. Apart from the Sultan's mortal remains, the mausoleum houses the crypts of his 2 wives namely Taj Jahan Begum, Arcoo Bili, grandson, daughter and his mistress Rambha.

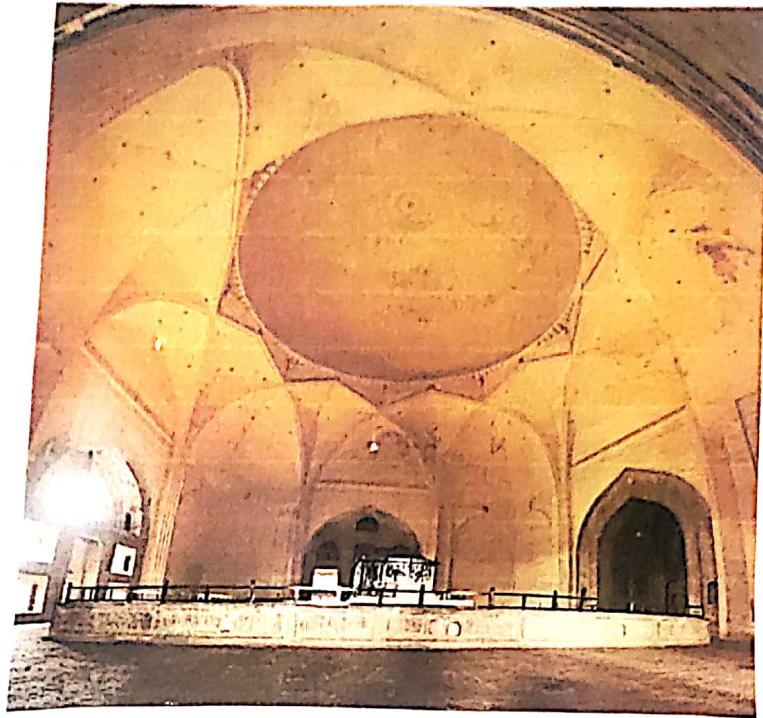


Gol Gumbaz counts among the finest examples of Deccan Indo-Islamic architectural style. The colossal structure is made out of dark grey basalt. It reaches up to 51 metres in height while the giant dome has an external diameter of 44 meters, making it one of the largest domes ever built. Four dome-capped towers adorn the edifice on four sides. Each of these towers are 7 stories high and has a staircase built inside.



A square podium with an intricately carved wooden canopy exists

inside the main mausoleum hall. The epitaph slab in the middle of the podium marks the location of the actual tomb of the actual Sultan, in the ground below.



The mausoleum hall boasts of an area 18000 sq. ft., which marks it as one of the world's largest single-chamber spaces. An interesting feature of Gol Gumbaz is that a whispering gallery runs down the dome's inner periphery. Any sound made here gets echoed down at least seven times or more. When you are inside the whispering gallery, you can hear even the softest of sounds from the other side of the monument. This phenomenon is attributed to the impressive acoustics of the structure.

Another impressive aspect of this structure is that there are no towers or pillars that provide support to the huge dome, which is an architectural marvel in itself. The dome, on the other hand is held by eight interesting arches from the inside.

TOWER OF SILENCE



A dakhma, also known as the Tower of Silence, is a circular raised structure built by Zoroastrians for exhumation - that is for dead bodies to be exposed to carrion birds, usually vultures.

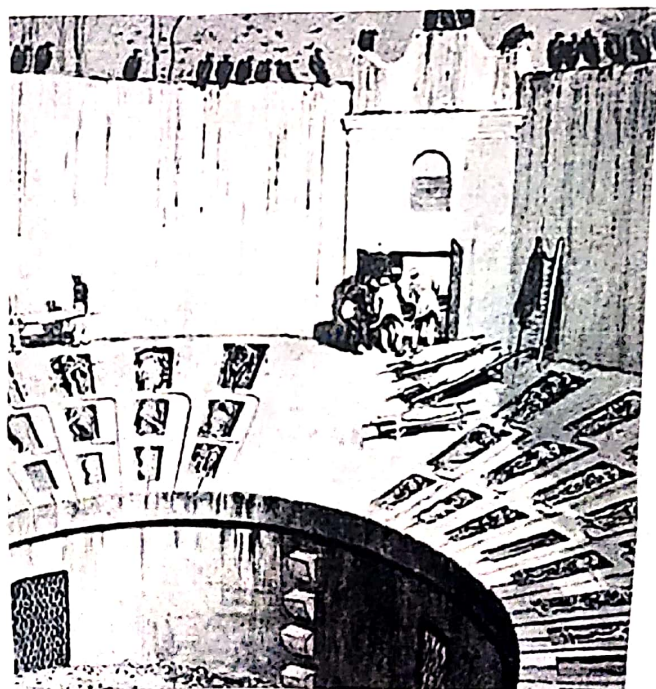


The tower of silence in Mumbai is a Zoroastrian funeral tower,

Built in 672 according to Paris's belief. It was built by Reth
Modi Hirji on top of Malabar hills covering an area of 55 acres.



The towers are uniform in their construction. The roof of the towers is lower in the middle than the outer and is divided into 3 concentric circles. The dead bodies are placed on stone beds on the roof of the tower.



The bodies of men are arranged on the outer rings, women in the second circle, and children in the innermost ring. Once the bones have been bleached by sun & wind, which can take as long as 1 year. They are collected on ossuary pit in center of the tower. The bodies disintegrate naturally assisted with lime and the remaining is washed off by rain water into multiple coal & sand filters before being eventually washed out to sea.