

# Monuments of the south

# CHARMINAR



- ◉ The deccan plateau was ruled over by the Nizams of Hyderabad.
- ◉ Being under the Mughals, their islamic and persian culture has stayed in their monuments.
- ◉ The Charminar, built in 1591 CE, is a monument and mosque located in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India. The landmark has become a global icon of Hyderabad, listed among the most recognized structures of India.
- ◉ The Charminar is on the east bank of Musi river. To the northeast lies the Laad Bazaar and in the west end lies the granite-made richly ornamented Makkah Masjid.

# PADMANABH TEMPLE



- ◉ Sree Padmanabhaswamy temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu located in Thiruvananthapuram, India.
- ◉ The shrine is currently run by a trust headed by the royal family of Travancore.
- ◉ The Maharajahs of Travancore are Cheras and descendants of the great saint Kulashekhara Alwar.
- ◉ The temple is one of 108 Divya Desams (Holy Abodes of Vishnu) - principal centres of worship of the deity in Vaishnavism.

# MYSORE PALACE



- ◉ The Palace of Mysore (also known as the Amba Vilas Palace) is a palace situated in the city of Mysore in southern India.
- ◉ Mysore is commonly described as the City of Palaces, however, the term "Mysore Palace" specifically refers to one within the old fort.
- ◉ The Wodeyar kings first built a palace in Mysore in the 14th century, it was demolished and constructed multiple times.
- ◉ The current palace construction was commissioned in 1897, and it was completed in 1912 and expanded later around 1940.

# GOLKONDA FORT

- ◉ The most important builder of Golkonda was Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah Wali, the fourth Qutub king of the Qutub Shahi Dynasty. Ibrahim was following in the spirit of his ancestors, the Qutub Shahi kings, a great family of builders who had ruled the kingdom of Golkonda from 1512.
- ◉ Their first capital, the fortress citadel of Golkonda, was rebuilt for defense from invading Mughals from the north.
- ◉ They laid out Golkonda's splendid monuments, now in ruins, and designed a perfect acoustical system by which a hand clap sounded at the fort's main gates, the grand portico, was heard at the top of the citadel, situated on a 300-foot (91 m)-high granite hill.
- ◉ This is one of the fascinating features of the fort.



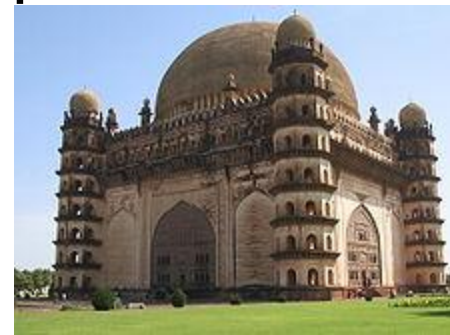
# THANJAVUR PALACE



- ◉ The Thanjavur Maratha palace was originally constructed by the rulers of Thanjavur Nayak kingdom.
- ◉ After the fall of the Thanjavur Nayak kingdom, it served as the official residence of the Thanjavur Maratha.
- ◉ When most of the Thanjavur Maratha kingdom was annexed to the British Empire in 1799, the Thanjavur Marathas continued to hold sway over the palace and the surrounding fort.
- ◉ The Bhonsle family continued to hold on to the palace even after the last king Shivaji II was deposed as per the Doctrine of Lapse.

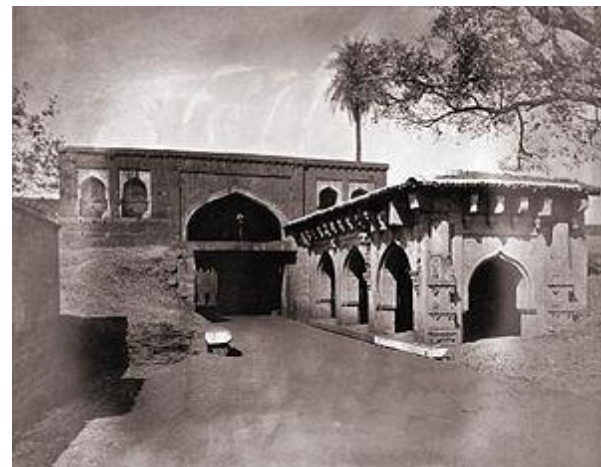
# GOL GUMBAZ

- ◉ Gol Gumbaz or Gol Gumbad, Kannada:  
Urdu: from Persian  
Gol Gonbadh meaning "rose dome", is the mausoleum of Mohammed Adil Shah, Sultan of Bijapur.
- ◉ The tomb, located in Bijapur, Karnataka in India, was completed in 1656 by the architect Yaqut of Dabul. Although "impressively simple in design", it is the "structural triumph of Deccan architecture".



# BELGAUM FORT

- Belgaum Fort, is located in the city of Belgaum, in the Belgaum district, in Karnataka state, India. It was built by Jaya Raya, also called Bichi Raja, an ally of the Ratta Dynasty, in the year 1204 AD. It has undergone several renovations over the centuries under different dynastic rulers of the region.



- ◉ The Rock Fort temple stands 83m tall perched atop the rock.
- ◉ The smooth rock was first cut by the Pallavas but it was the Nayaks of Madurai who completed both the temple
- ◉ The temple is situated at the top of the rock. The temple is mystic in its nature with an awe-inspiring rock architecture.
- ◉ The Ganesh temple is much smaller with an access through steep steps carved on the rock and provides a stunning view of Trichy, Srirangam and the rivers Kaveri and Kollidam.
- ◉ Due to its ancient and impressive architecture created by the Pallavas, the temple is maintained by the Archaeological department of India.es under the Vijayanagara empire.

