

HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL INDIA  
MODULE III-CULTURAL SYNTHESIS



**TOPIC-SHARQUI ARCHITECTURE**  
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**2020**

# Atala Masjid





- Jaunpur School: Patronized by the Sharqi rulers, Jaunpur became a centre of great art and cultural activity.
- Ruled between 1394 and 1479
- The founder of the dynasty, Jahan Malik took the title ‘Malik-us-Sharq’ (the ruler of the east)-the name of the dynasty came to be known as Sharqi Sultanate.
- Annexed by Sikander Lodi and made a part of the Delhi Sultanate
- This style of architecture also came to be known as Sharqi style and also avoided the use of minars, as the Pathan style

# Contributions



- Only 5 mosques-Atala Masjid,Khalk Mukhis Masjid,Jhangiri Masjid,Lal Darwaza Masjid and Jami Masjid
- The foundations of the Atala Masjid were done by Firuz Shah Tughlaq in 1376,it was completed by the Sharqui ruler Ibrahim Shah in 1408
- Ibrahim shah was a patron of Islamic learning and architecture
- The Jhangiri Masjid was also built by him in 1430
- The Lal Darwaza Masjid was built in 1450 during the reign of Muhammad Shah.
- Jami Masjid was completed in 1470 during the rule of the last shargui sultan Hussain Shah

# Features



- The sharqui architecture identified with their special pylons built on the façade in order to accentuate entrances
- The pillars and beams were constructed in indigenous style as the work was done by Hindu masons and artisans
- The pillars have Square monolithic shafts with bands across the middle.
- A unique feature of the building is the use of bold and forceful characters painted on huge screens in the centre and side bays of prayer hall-Atala Mosque, Jaunpur