

Power, authority and legitimacy through art

An Islamic or a
Mughal aesthetic?
Part II

The Mughal empire: 1526-1858

* The "Greater" Mughals

- * Zahir-ud-din Babur, founder, 1526-30, defeats the Afghan Lodi ruler of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodi
 - * Descended from Timur (Tamerlane) and Chengiz Khan (Genghis Khan)
- * Humayun, 1530-1556 (with 15 year exile to the Persian court, 1540-1556)
- * The Sur interregnum, 1540-1555
 - * Sher Shah Sur
- * Akbar, 1556-1605
- * Jehangir, 1605-1627
- * Shah Jahan, 1628-1658
- * Aurangzeb, 1658-1707

Ibadat Khana debates



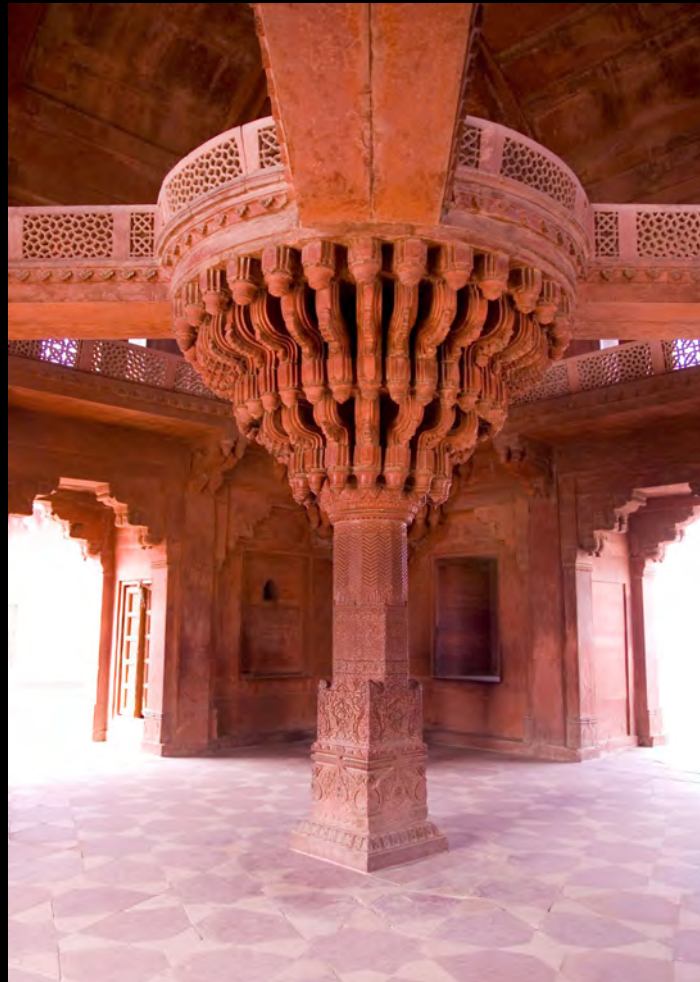
Fatehpur Sikri



Fatehpur Sikri, Diwan I Khas (private hall of audience)



Akbar as “axis and pillar” of the state (interior of the Diwan I Khas)



Salim Chishti's shrine



Hathiya Pol (elephant gate)– Fatehpur Sikri



Akbar on the elephant Hawa'l



Hiran Minar



Akbar hunting cheetahs



Jahangir's dream



Muin-ud-din Chishti handing globe to Jahangir



Babur's garden



A Mughal Chahar Bagh, c.
1590



Chahar Bagh in carpets



Black Pavilion, Shalimar gardens, Srinagar, Kashmir



Nishat Bagh, Srinagar, Kashmir



Cheshma-Shahi, Srinagar, Kashmir



Mughal garden, Agra fort



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Chahar Bagh at the Taj Mahal



The Taj Mahal

