

Topic

Date

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SUBJECT:- SST

CLASS:- 8

TEACHER:- SARIKA MAM

TOPIC:- SIRI FORT

SCHOOL:- ATS VALLEY SCHOOL



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Teacher's Sign.







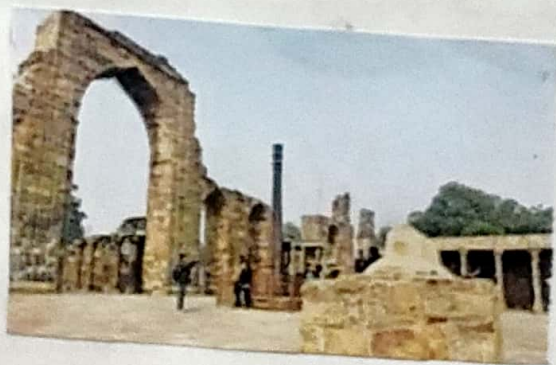
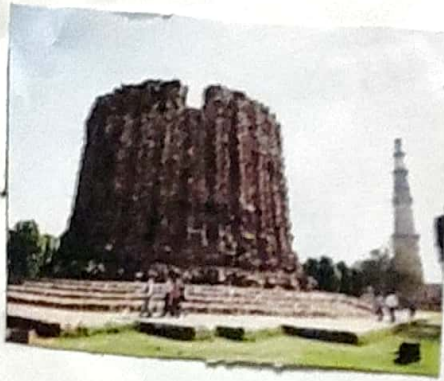
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# Siri Fort

Siri Fort, in the city of New Delhi was built during the rule of Alauddin Khalji, the ruler of Delhi Sultanate to defend the city from onslaught of the Mongols. It was the second of the seven cities of Medieval Delhi built around 1303, which at present is seen only in ruins with a few remnants. It is stated to be the first entirely constructed by Turks. Alauddin is known as the best ruler of Khalji dynasty because he extended his dominion to Southern India and established the second city of Delhi, Siri. He created Siri between 1297 and 1307 to defend against Mongol invasions. The Fort served as the seat of power during his campaigns to enlarge his territory. Siri which is now a part of New Delhi, later linked to the fortifications of Jahapanah. Then Siri was known as "Darul Khilafat" or "Seat of Caliphate". This fort is surrounded by fortifications built of stone and brick. The part called Jahapanah is situated in the midst of the inhabited city. According to the legend of Alauddin's war exploits, the name Siri was given to the fort because the foundation





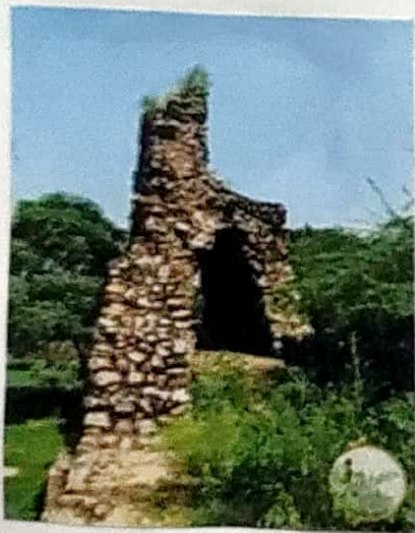
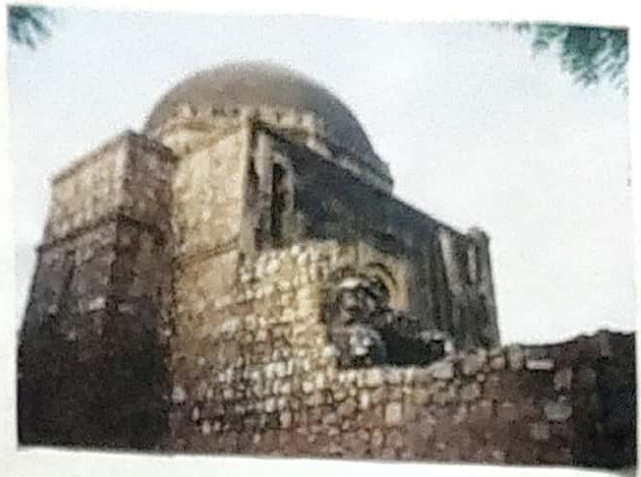


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of the fort was built on the severed heads (Sir in hindi) of about 8,000 Mongol soldiers killed in the war. Siri Fort was built 5 km to the north of Qutab Minar. The structures built in Siri were stated to have had a fine imprint of the enthusiasm of the rulers of Khalji dynasty with Allauddin's deep interests in architecture and his achievements supported by the imported skills of the artists of Seljuqs richly contributing to the efforts to build the new city. Legend states that Allauddin's prolific building involved engagement of 70,000 workers. The city was built with an oval plan with palaces and other structures. There were seven gates for entrance and exit, but at present only one south-eastern gate exists. The fort was once considered the pride of city for its palace of a thousand pillars or the 'Hazar Sutan'. The palace had marble floors and precious stones on walls and pillars. The destruction of the Fort is attributed to the local rulers who removed the fort's stones, bricks and other beautiful artifacts. In particular, Sher Shah Suri, took away material from Siri to build his own city. The battered walls of fort had a wider base







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On the outside of the fort, had a wider base on the outside. A protected passage was provided within the battered walls. The rest of the structures remained unexplored by archeologists and these were unknowingly buried when the Asiad Village Complex was built in 1982, for the Asiad 1982. ASI has now launched an excavation programme, since December 2008, to unearth some portions of the wall concealed for centuries, which will enable exposing wall providing a continuous link with the earlier excavated stretches of the wall.

