



## The Beginning of Mughal Architecture

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### ABSTRACT

In given article we will try to analyze the beginning of Mughal architecture. Moreover, we will try to clear up the role of Babur in formation of Mughal architecture. Lastly, we describe how Baburs early buildings has been created and its development over the years, also, we have given an evidence supporting our points.

### Keywords:

Mughal Architecture, Baburid architecture, Islamic architecture, Indian local traditions, Central Asian architecture.

A number of problems arise as a result of not taking into account the fact that this problem has been studied to a certain extent by world scientists in the researches conducted in connection with the rational use of cultural heritage objects on a global scale, the study of ancient architectural traditions, especially in the research of the architecture of the Babur period. In particular, in addition to the special recognition of the role of Babur in the development of Islamic architecture in medieval Indian architecture, it is inappropriate to say that Islamic architecture in India was formed only through Mughals, that is, the culture of Central Asian and Persian architecture. Revealing the place of Islamic architecture in Indian architecture even before Babur's conquest of India and gathering information about the flourishing of the emerging architecture during the period of representatives of this dynasty are among the urgent problems that are waiting for a solution. During the years of independence, significant work was done in researching Babur's heritage, studying its role and place in the world, and

popularizing it. The Museum of the History and Culture of the Timurids in Tashkent, Amir Temur Avenue, statues of Amir Temur in Tashkent, Samarkand and Shahrissabz, the Babur statue, garden and Museum of Babur Heritage in Andijan, the translation and publication of historical written sources into Uzbek, the international community named after Amir Temur and Babur establishment of funds is one of them.

However, the development traditions of Indian architecture during Babur's time in Uzbekistan have not been comprehensively researched yet. Scientific analysis of the architectural heritage created by Babur, comparing it with the architecture of Central Asia, especially Movarounnahr, and determining the importance and place of this heritage in the history of world architecture is an important issue today. Because Babur's architectural, urban planning and horticultural culture has a unique reality of mixing with the architectural culture of the Timurid era of Central Asia and the Indian culture, the fact that the architectural style and artistic methods used in them are not

similar to other cultures indicates the high importance and characteristics of this culture. According to Persian historians, Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur was born in the month of Muharram 888 AH (February 1483). His father Umar Sheikh Mirza (1462-1494) was the governor of Fergana province. Babur's youth was spent mainly in the cities of Aqsa and Andijan. From a young age, he received a good education in his father's palace. Although Andijan was not as developed as Samarkand, the capital of the Timurids, Umar Sheikh Mirza, imitating the ruler of Movarounnahr, Sultan Ahmad Mirza, attracted ulama - scientists and poets in his palace, naturally, his children were brought up in this environment.

Due to the untimely death of Umar Sheikh Mirza, Babur, a minor, is appointed governor of Fergana province. However, when he came to Andijan with his loyal emirs, it became known that Sultan Ahmad Mirza's troops were 7-8 km away in the city of Kuva will be lining up in the distance. Sultan Ahmed Mirza had captured the cities of Ora-Tuba, Khojand, and Margilan, and was about to attack Andijan. Sultan Mahmudkhan, the ruler of Tashkent, also sent an army for this purpose. His troops had captured Koson and Aqsa. In addition, the ruler of the Kashgars, Abu Bakr - a noble Kashgar, also set his sights on the Fergana region.

Officials of Fergana region demand that Sultan Ahmed Mirza recognize Zahiriddin Babur as the true ruler of Fergana region for the sake of the country's independence. In a letter sent to the ruler of Samarkand, Babur said: "Which of your servants will be placed in this region, I am both a servant and a child, it would be better and more acceptable if they entrusted me with this service." As a result, Sultan Ahmed is forced to return to Samarkand after concluding a peace agreement with Mirza Ferghana. After that, it was much easier for the Ferghanas to fight with the enemy troops, and they resisted first the Kashgar troops, and then the troops of Sultan Mahmud Khan. After the atmosphere in the country is calm, Babur is declared the ruler of Fergana region. Since Babur was 12 years old at that time, the country's political affairs were entrusted to Khoja-Kazi and Babur's grandmother Eson Davlatbegim.

Babur's first creative activity began at the age of 14. It is recognized in "Boburnoma": "There is a town of Osh on the south-eastern side of Andijan, more inclined to the east. A beautiful mountain called Barokoh rose in the south-east of the Kurgan. Sultan Mahmud Khan built a cell on the top of this mountain. Below that cell, at the top of this mountain, in the nine hundred and second year (1497), I built a cell with a porch. Although that cell is higher, this cell is also raised in many good places: whole cities and neighborhoods can be seen like this. At the foot of Mount Barokoh, between the city and the mountain, there is a mosque named Javza. A large stream flows from the side of the mountain. The exterior of this mosque is a sloped, sebgalike, sersoya, safolik square.

It should be noted that, despite his young age, Babur Mirza chose the most moderate place for the construction of a house, i.e., the tip of a mountain with a beautiful landscape, and emphasized that the whole local area can be seen from this peak, indicating that he knew the secrets of choosing a place and connecting the building with nature. is standing.

The shape of "Babur House" is typical of Timurid architecture, and its dimensions are 4.2 x 6.0 m. The top of the cell is covered with a "turnip" dome and its diameter is 2.5 m. Despite the fact that the room is low, it looks healthy due to the majestic 6 m entrance hall. The walls of the building are made of simple baked bricks and are not decorated with patterns or tiles. Only the gable is decorated with carved bricks and ganch carving, i.e. girihs.

Although colored tiles or majolica were not used on the facade, the six-pointed stars in the arches made this building unique. Inside the archway, it is connected with three other small archways. The building is mainly of two different colors, one is brick color and the other is white ganch color. Although the building built by Babur Mirza has a simpler architecture, the decorative ornaments on the facade of the building are made with skillful taste, giving the building a special beauty.

When the ruler of Samarkand, Sultan Ahmad, died in 1495, and his successor, the 18-year-old Boysunqor Mirza, ascended the throne, wars began to take over Samarkand. In these wars,

Babur tried three times to capture the capital of the Timurids and finally managed to take the throne in 1497. It was during these years that Babur began to analyze the architecture of Movarounnahr. In Baburnoma, the buildings and structures built by the great Temur in Samarkand are sometimes theoretically described. "Boburnoma" writes: "The city is Samarkand, the province is called Movarounnahr... Perhaps the Emir of Samarkand became a Muslim during the time of Osman." Qusam bin Abbas of the Companions probably went there. His grave is outside the Ohanin Gate. Now known as Mazori Shah (Shahi Zinda)... There are many buildings and gardens of Temurbek in the neighborhoods of Samarkand. In the Samarkand arch, Temurbek built a large, four-story building, known and famous as Koksaroy, a very high building. Another stone mosque was built inside the fort near the Ohanin gate, where stone masons brought from India worked. In the book of the front of the mosque, the verse "Wa' iz yarfau Ibrahim al-Qawaida (ilo akhirihi)" was written in such large letters that it can be read from the ground. This is also a very tall building... Temurbek's grandson, Muhammad Sultan Mirza, the son of Jahangir Mirza, built a madrasa in the stone fortress of Samarkand. Temurbek's grave and everyone from his descendants reigned in Samarkand, their graves are in that madrasa." As can be seen from the above information, Babur's grandfather's palace was as big as Amir Temur's architecture. In addition, it is not difficult to understand the high respect and pride for Timur from his information. Babur also explains the activity of Mirzo Ulug'bek, who continued the architecture of the great Amir Temur in the following way: "One of the big buildings of Mirza Ulug'bek is the madrasa and the palace inside the Samarkand fortress. The dome of the mansion is a very large dome; they believe that there is no big dome in the world. Also, near this madrasa and khanaqah, there is a good bath, which is known as Mirza's bath. It is covered with all kinds of stones. It is not known that there are such baths in Khorasan and Samarkand. Another mosque named Muqatta' was built in the south of this madrasa. The reason why they are called

muqatta' (pieced) is because the pieces of wood are carved and decorated with Islamic and Chinese motifs, and the entire walls and ceilings are decorated in this way. There is a lot of difference between the qibla of this mosque and the qibla of the madrasa. Apparently, they used the astrological method (astronomically) to determine the Qiblah of this mosque. Another high-rise building is the observatory at the foot of Kohak hill, which is the place of zij bitmak (astronomical charting). It has three floors. In this observatory, Mirza Ulug'bek compiled the "Zizhi Koragoniy" ("Koragoni Astronomical Table"), which is currently in use in the world... At the foot of Kohak Hill, on the western side, Ulugbek Mirza built a garden called Maidan. A tall building stood in the middle of this garden. It is called Chilsutun (forty columns), two stories, all columns are made of stone. At the four corners of this building, four tower-like towers (circular towers) were built, and the paths to the top are through these towers. Pillars in all other places are made of stone. Some of them were carved in the form of a snake wrapped around the stone. The four sides of the upper floor are porches, the pillars of which are made of stone. It is clear from the data that during these periods, Babur made a perfect analysis of the architecture of the Timurids both historically and theoretically. He especially appreciated the monuments of Samarkand, which was considered the capital at that time, at a high level.

Babur could not rule Samarkand for a long time. After all, during this period, his native land was occupied by Andijan Uzun Hassan. After two years of attempts, Babur managed to capture Andijan again in 1499. But this will not bring peace to the country. Jahangir Mirza, Babur's brother, raised his head with the help of Sultan Ahmed Tanbal and caused the division of Fergana region. In 1500, Samarkand was handed over to Shaibani Khan without a fight. In this year, Babur managed to capture Samarkand for the second time. However, soon after in 1501, as a result of Shaibani Khan's siege, Babur was forced to flee to Tashkent and asked Sultan Mahmud for help. However, Shaibani Khan's troops prevailed in this campaign as well.

By 1504, the major cities of Movarunnahr - Samarkand, Bukhara, Osh, Andijan and Tashkent - came under Shaibani Khan's rule. Babur is forced to withdraw from Fergana province and head towards Khurasan.

By September 1504, as a result of the victory over Muqim Argun, Babur was declared the Timurid ruler of the Kabul region. Babur divided the territories of Kabul to his relatives according to the customs of that time. According to Babur: "After giving permission to Muqim, the province of Kabul was distributed to the mirzas and all the guest beks. The district of Ghazni was given to Mirza Jahangir with its dependent areas. Ningnavor district, Mandirovar, Darai Nur, Kunar, Nurgal and Jigansarai were given to Nasir Mirza. Some of the beggars and young men who were wandering with me were given city and village residences. No province was given to anyone."

Babur in his work "Boburnoma" covered the natural areas of Kabul city almost exactly and compared to the results of the researches of European scientists in the 19th and 20th centuries, it has many similarities. Babur writes: "Kabul region is in the fourth climate. The city is located in the middle of the affluent lands. It is a small province. Stretched lengthwise. Leaning from east to west. The surroundings are full of mountains. The castle is adjacent to the mountain. There is a smaller mountain on the west-south side of the castle. Because the king of Kabul built a palace on the top of that mountain, this mountain is called Shahi Kabul. The arch of the city of Kabul, i.e. "Bolo Hisar", was built around the 5th century and was built with stone and brick walls. The Ark was built on the top of the Ukabayn (two eagles) mountain. The city of Kabul was located in a very well protected area. Because the city is partly surrounded by Shahi Kabul, which is a part of the Hindikush mountain range, in the eastern part of this mountain, that is, in the south of the arch, there was a large lake with an area of about 2 km. Above the lake, there are three beautiful corners of the mountain, which are known as Siyoh-Sang, Sonak Kurgan, and Cholok.

In addition to Kabul region, Babur also left valuable information about Lamg'anot region: "Eastern Lamg'anot region consists of five

districts and two divisions (county smaller than a district). Ningnavor is the largest of Lamghon districts. The road between Ningnavor and Kabul is very bad. These lands were uninhabited, there were many roadblocks, and there were no amenities. I built the Karatu area at the foot of Kuruksoy (1503-1504). After that, the road became safe."

In Baburnama, Babur gives an important architectural classification about Muzaffar Mirza's house: "After a few days, Muzaffar invited Mirza to his house. Muzaffar Mirza was sitting in Bogi Safida. Muzaffar Mirza took us to a building called Tarabkhana built by Abulqasim Babur Mirza. The restaurant was built in the middle of the garden. It is a smaller building. Two-story. But it is a nice building. They decorated the upper floor a lot. It has four rooms at its four corners. This is a home lounge that leads into four rooms. This is a house, the space between the cells of which was four shahnishin (that is, the higher part like a platform in the grid of houses). Pictures are hung all over this house. Although this building was built by Babur Mirza, but these images were ordered by Sultan Abusaid Mirza. It describes his lines and battles. Two beds were placed facing each other on the northern side of the bed, the sides of the beds were facing north. Muzaffar Mirza and I sat on the same bed. In her research, Liza Golombek claims that this two-story building is a building based on the Hasht-Bihisht concept, which was brought to India by Babur, and later developed by his descendants, and is the main model in the creation of the Taj Mahal.

According to Ram Nath, "This classification is that of a two-storied building within a garden at Herat, which Babur visited in 1506. The history of this building is very interesting, the rooms are in the corners of the building, and there are verandas in the middle of the sides, and the garden in the middle is lower. The reason is that the king can be seen by the people from his seat. It is known from Babur's information that a place was laid out for them in Shahnishin, which indicates that this place was built for the king and that it was quite spacious. There are cells in the corners, after which there are eight rooms with verandas in the middle. Battle scenes are depicted on the walls of these rooms. Babur's

information about the wall paintings is very valuable, and after seventy years, the same wall paintings are also displayed on the walls of Fatehpur Sekri.

In 1510, as a result of the death of Shaibani Khan in a battle near Marv, Ismail Safavi, the ruler of Iran, allied with Babur and sent an order to attack Mowarounnahr. Babur agrees to this alliance in order to capture the capital of the Timurids. During this period, the main areas of Movarounnahr were ruled by Sevinchok Sultan, Jonibek Sultan and Ubaydullah Khan. However, when Babur came to an important conflict in Bukhara, Ubaydullah Khan left Bukhara without a fight and retreated to Turkestan. This, in turn, led to the almost effortless capture of Movarounnahr. After Babur occupied Samarkand, the Friday prayer sermon was read in the name of Ismail Safavi and twelve Shiite imams, causing great protests among the people. Taking advantage of this situation, Ubaidullah Khan with his 5,000-strong army marched towards Bukhara in April 1512. Babur learned about this and took part in a decisive battle near Kuli Malik on April 28 with an army of forty thousand. However, Babur was defeated in this battle and at the end of his eight-month reign in Mowarounnahr, he left Mowarounnahr forever.

From the early days of his rule in Kabul, Babur made several attempts to conquer India. In "Baburnoma" Babur writes: "Since the conquest of Kabul in 910 (1504/1505), I dreamed of conquering India. Sometimes I could not go to India due to the lack of intelligence of my parents, sometimes because of the lack of support of my uncles and brothers, relatives and clan. Finally, there are no such obstacles left. None of Beck and my officials could say a word against my purpose. In the year 925 (1519), we took an army, took Bajavr by force in two or three garis, and massacred his people, and came to Bhira. We did not loot this land. We returned to Kabul. From that year to 932 (1526) year, we earnestly began to occupy India, and in seven to eight years we raised five armies. For the fifth time, God the Most High, with his grace, destroyed an enemy like Sultan Ibrahim in his fury, made a country as big as India available to us and subjugated it."

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