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Many interesting Taj Mahal facts and myths have fared over the years, but true history is far more fascinating than any fiction. India's most iconic mausolej, inspired by love, has shreaded millions of visitors with its serene beauty. More than 7 million visitors a year come to see the magnificent structure. The Taj Mahal is the most popular tourist attraction in India, but many visitors leave without knowing the true story. Oddly enough, the popularity of the Taj Mahal means that the surrounding neighborhood has turned into a tourist trap. Be prepared to lead a gauntlet, but don't worry: the reward is worth the effort. Don't wait too long to see the Taj Mahal on your own. Reports of structural cracks and problems with foundations – the Taj is built in the basin – become more interrogating every year. R.M. Nunes/Getty Images Fact #1: Sick of grief, Shah Jahan was first inspired to build the Taj Mahal after his third wife, Mumtaz Mahal, died during the birth of his 14th child. His wife worked for 30 hours before she died at the age of 40. Fact #2: The four minarets (towers) surrounding the Taj Mahal were built further away from the main building than usual. Minarets also get a little tinged outwards and don't stand straight. This was done as a precaution so that if any of them fell, they would fall away from the tomb and not crash into the central building. Fact #3: During British rule in India, the garden was arranged to be more like manicure lawns in London, England. The original garden was enchanted with lots of roses and daffodils. Fact #4: The Taj Mahal contains a working mosque and is closed for prayer on Fridays. Respect must be shown during the visit, because it is an active religious structure. Dress appropriately, despite the heat. Fact #5: There is no evidence to support the long-lasting myth that the artists and architects who took part in the construction of the Taj Mahal later died that they could never repeat such a beautiful weasel. Instead, historians believe they have to sign contracts. Fact #6: With construction that began around 1632 and ended in 1653, the Taj Mahal took about 22 years to build. After that, small improvements continued. Fact #7: Ustad Ahmad Lahauri, who was widely regarded as the chief architect of the Taj Mahal, was not indian; He was Persian from Iran.Fact-#8: Islamic tradition forbids decorating graves, So shah jahan and his wife u things are buried in a plain beneath the main inner taj mahala.Fact #9: Shah Jahan's other wives and even his favorite grooming are bur U mauzoleju u mauzoleu near the Taj Mahal.Fact #10: The construction of the Taju Mahala stood, how is estimated 32 million Indian rupee (equivalent of over a billion USD u at the moment). Fact #11: The structure on the west side of the Taj Mahal was supposed to be used as a guesthouse. Fact #12: More than 1,000 elephants were used to transport heavy materials for construction. Fact #13: There are a total of 28 types of precious and semi-precitist gems in the marble. It came from Tibet and Jade came from China. Heavy white marble – the main building material – was supplied from Rajasthan.Fact #14: British soldiers took out the walls of the Taj Mahal during the Sepoy rebellion in 1857.Fact #15: An estimated 20,000 workers were recruited from all over Asia to contribute to the massive project. The rest of their massive water, bazaar and living areas are now a nearby neighborhood. Fact #16: After the completion of the Taj Mahal, Shah Jahan was placed under house arrest by his son Aurangzeb in 1658. Shah Jahan was only able to watch the Taj Mahal from his window for the last eight years of his life before he was there in the tomb. Fact #17: Bogus structures and stages were built around the Taj Mahal through various conflicts to confuse German, Japanese and Pakistani bombers. Fact #18: The white marble Taj Mahal due to terrible air pollution in Agri quickly turns yellow. Only electric vehicles are allowed near the building, and an environmental radius of 4,000 square miles has been declared around the monument to help control emissions. Visitors must walk or ride electric buses from the parking lot to the Taj Mahal.Fact #19: The Taj Mahal is actually cracking at alarming speed due to a lack of groundwater beneath the structure. The wooden foundations – when they were submerged – were supposed to roo with it. Even the minarets are more of a bit of a bit of a lye. Fact #20: The Taj Mahal was declared one of the world's new seven wonders in 2007, receiving more than 100 million votes. Voting for the Taj Mahal actually helped to push the controversial poll, based on the internet and phones, into the world's spotlight. Fact #21: In 2008, a Bangladeshi filmmaker built a replica of the Taj Mahal at a cost of \$56 million so his ousted compatriots in Bangladesh could enjoy the famous monument without a trip to India. It took five years for replications to complete modern equipment. Fact #22: The luxury hotel, event and shopping complex that inspired the Taj is under construction in Dubai. Riyadh Arabia, as the replica is called, will be four times more than the original and will cost an estimated \$1 billion. The 20-room glass hotel will have 350 luxurious rooms. Apart from Friday and Ramadan holy month, the Taj Mahal is open two nights before, during and after the full moon every month. On a clear night, the full moon provides a soft, ermable light to enjoy the Taj Mahal. Thank you for telling us! The Taj Mahal is a beautiful white marble mauzolej in the city of Agra, India. It is widely regarded as one of the 10 most architectural masterpieces in the world and is listed as one of the New Seven Wonders of the World. The Taj Mahal receives visits from between four and six million tourists from all over the world each year. Interesting, less than of these visitors are from abroad; The vast majority are from india. UNESCO has designated the building and its grounds as an official World Heritage site and there is widespread concern that the sheer volume of foot traffic could have a negative impact on this world wonder. Nevertheless, it is hard to blame the people of India for wanting to see the Taj, because there the growing middle class finally has time and leisure to visit the great treasure of their country. The Taj Mahal was built by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan (r. 1628 – 1658) in honor of the Persian Princess Mumtaz Mahal, his beloved third wife. She died in 1632, when she was carrying their 14th child, and Shah Jahan never really recovered from the loss. He poured his energy into the design and construction of the most beautiful tomb she had ever known on the southern banks of the Yamuna River. It took more than a decade for Taj Mahal to build. The white marble stone is painted with floral details made of precious gems. In places, the stone is carved into delicate wine screens called pierce work so that visitors can see into the next chamber. All floors are inverted with stone pattern, and incised painting in abstract designs are heaving walls. The artisans who did this amazing work were overseen by an entire committee of architects, led by Ustad Ahmad Lahauri. The cost in modern values was about 53 billion rupiah (\$827 million U.S. dollars). The construction of mauzole was completed around 1648. The Taj Mahal is one of the most beautiful buildings in the world, combining architectural elements from all Muslim lands. Among the other works that inspired his design are Gur-e Amir, or Tomb of Timur, in Samarkand, Uzbekistan; Humayun's tomb in Delhi; and the tomb of Itmad-Ud-Daulaha in Agri. However, the Taj twists all these earlier mauzos in its beauty and grace. His name literally means Crown of Palaces. Shah Jahan was a member of the Mughal dynasty, a descendant of Tiver (Tamerlane) and Genghis Khan. His family ruled India between 1526 and 1857. Unfortunately for Shah Jahan and for India, the loss of mumtaz Mahal and the construction of her incredible tomb completely distracts Shah Jahan from the business of managing India. In the end, he was detained and imprisoned by his third son, the ruthless and insouous Emperor Aurangzeb. Shah Jahan ended his days under house arrest, lying in bed, sipping in the white dome of the Taj Mahal. His body was interseed in the magnificent building he made, next to his beloved Mumtaz. Arguably the most perfect building on Earth, the Taj Mahal is an Indian ruler with no time memory of his lost, soathed love. This white marble pearl of architecture was once described by the poet Rabindranath Tagore as a tear on the face of permanence. Like love and tears, it cannot be captured simply by words. Fully symmetrical Taj -- the central dome surrounded by four smaller domes, with minarets on The nook, reflected in the long pool - seems remarkably beautiful at dawn and sunset, when the light building appears to be almost floating in the air. His beauty changes all day. Sometimes the Taj Mahal is wrapped in fog, at other times glowing soft pink, or shading in pearl gray, or softening in creamy yellow, or dazzling white under the glowing sun of Agra. Changing lighting is actually a decorative motif designed to produce a depreciating response to the viewer. And according to the principles of mogul architecture, light symbolizes the presence of Allah. Famous Landmarks Image Gallery©PhotodiscEnletal Taj Mahal is a faint of Agra's all-too-modern air pollution. The factory emissions are mixed with moisture in the air to create sulfuric acid that eats into the surface of the tomb, yellows the pure white marble and causes it to be devoured. See more pictures of famous landmarks. In 1653, the Taj Mahal was given to the Mogotian ruler Shah Jahan to commemorate and capture the body of his favorite wife, Mumtaz Mahal (Here the Palace), who died during the birth of his 14th child. Mauzole's construction took 22 years and 20,000 workers. The convoy of 1,000 elephants is more than 200 miles from the quarry, each weighing more than two tons.©DreamstimeAshaslepm stone cutting ails the Taj Mahal. The huge dimension and giant Taj Mahal is counterproductive to the extreme delicatessen of its decorating. Especially elegant ornaments are floral entries of gemstones brought from different places: lapis lazuli from Sri Lanka, turquoise from Tibet, mother of pearl from the Indian Ocean, karnelian from Iraq, crystal and green hed from Turkistan.Just like the treasure, the Taj Mahal is protected behind the towering passage of the red sandstone, which is located 100 meters high. It follows the garden in typical mogul style, with symmetry as a rule. Waterways separate the garden into spaces that symbolize Islamic eden gardens, whose four rivers run with water, milk, wine and honey. In the former glory days of the garden, bright fish filled the waterways, colourful birds flew through the air, and symmetrically planted trees symbolized death (cypresses) and life (fruit trees). The tomb is surrounded by a red sandstone mosque, which surrounds the ground and an identical replica called Jawab (answer), whose doors are facing away from Makka, making the building useless for prayer. On the four corners of the tomb stands the minarets that have so slightly bent outwards -- precautions in the event of an earthquake, designed to ensure that a tall, thinner tower falls away from the tomb instead of collapsing on it. True to the Mogul principles of architectural symmetry, the tomb itself has the shape of a square that on each side is 186 meters. Its central arch is submitted on both sides with smaller arches. The width of the marble base on which the tomb stands is the same as the tomb And the height of the dome is equal to the height of the façade below. The spherit-like dome resembles a pearl reminiscent of Muhammad's throne as a dome of a white pearl resting on four pillars. With the help of architectural innovation developed in Central Asia, the dome is actually a dual construction design that allows for greater height. The eighth-floor master chamber of the tomb has a monument to Mumtaz Mahal, which is behind a gently cut marble screen that conveys illumination as ethereal as lace. There's also a memory of Shah Jahan. The entry of gemstones is so doated on these monuments that one leaf or flower can be up to 60 or 70 separate pieces. The actual tombs of the King's Dua lie directly below, in the tomb. When Shah Jahan built this dying monument to romantic love, mogul power was on print, and the project consumed much of the empire's wealth. Moreover, the inconsolable ruler was rather deterred from state affairs. Eventually, his son, Aurangzeb, staged a coup and fumigated the authorities. Strict and devout, the son imprisoned his father in a nearby zatvrt at Agri. The desperate Shah Jahan has spent the last few years getting over his wife's commemorative plaque of pure white marble, the magnificent Taj Mahal. Here are links to dozens of other world famous sights:Abu Simbel, EgyptEiffil Tower, France-Leaning Tower of Pisa, ItalyRoman and Georgian Bath, EnglandThe Alhambra, SpainEllora Caves, IndiaMachu Picchu, PeruSt. Mark's Basilica, ItalyAngkor Wat, Cambodia Forbidden City, ChinaMont-St.-Michel, FranceSt. Paul Cathedral, EnglandArc de Triomphe, France Golden Pavilion, Japanese CastleNeuschwanstein, GermanySt. Petrova Basilica and Sistine Chapel, ItalyBorobudur, Indonesia Grand Buddha, JapanesePalace in Versailles, FranceShwedagon Pagoda, MyanmarChartres Cathedral, France Great Chinese Wall, China Pantheon, ItalyStonehenge, EnglandChrist the Redeemer Statue, BrazilGuggenheim Museum, Bilbao, SpainThe Parthenon and the Acropolis, GreeceSydney Opera House, AustraliaCN Tower, CanadaHagia Sophia, TurkeyPetra, JordanThe Taj Mahal, IndiaThe Colosseum, ItalyHouses of Parliament, EnglandPompeii, ItalyThe Temple at Karnak, EgyptThe Dome of the Rock , IsraelKaba and Al-Haram , Saudi ArabiaPotala Palace, ChinaTera-cotta Army, Statues of ChinaEaster Island, ChileKrak des Chevaliers, Syria Pyramids of Gize i The Great Sphinx, Zamak Edinburgh in Egypt, Scottish Kremlin and Red Square, RussiaPiramide Sunca i Moon u Teotihuacánu, Mexico To learn about other sights and destinations for the year, see:O AUTHOR: Jerry Camarillo Dunn, Jr., is more than 20 g. - start as an employee, writer and columnist in Traveler magazine, and then writes travel guides. His latest work is National Geographic Traveler: San Francisco. Dunn's Smithsonian Guide to Historic America: The Rocky Mountain States has sold more than 100,000 copies. travel parts appear in newspapers such as the Chicago Tribune and The Boston Globe. Jerry Dunn's stories have won three awards from The Lowello Thomas of the American Travel Writers Association -- the highest honor in the field. He also wrote and hosted a pilot episode for a travel show produced by WGBH, a Boston public television station. Advertising advertising

