

CHOWMAHALLA PALACE

The construction of the Chowmahalla Palace was initiated by the fourth Nizam, Salabat Jung, in 1750 and was completed by

Afzal ad-Dawlah, Asaf Jah V. The Palace is believed to be modeled on that of the Shah of Iran



in Tehran and is renowned for its unique style and elegance. The Chowmahalla Palace was the seat of the Asaf Jahi dynasty and the official residence of the Nizams. The palace remains the property of Barkat Ali Khan Mukarram Jah, heir of the Nizams, and is the 2010 winner of the prestigious UNESCO Asia Pacific Merit award for cultural heritage conservation.



A trip across city
and through time ...

SHILPARAMAM

Shilparamam was established in the year 1992 and is spread over 65 acres of land in Hi-tech City. It is a tribute to the diversity of Indian art and craft. Shilparamam provides a platform for artisans and performing artists to showcase their talents. Indian

festivals are celebrated here in the most traditional way. With hundreds of stalls, many of them run



by the artists themselves, Shilparamam offers a wide variety of hand made things to shop for. You can



certainly find the souvenir that you are looking for. Friendly bargaining is in order at many of the stalls.

What to Carry

Cap and Water Bottle

Dress

Casuals and Shoes



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Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad



Historic Hyderabad

A trip across the city
and
through time...

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IUTAM Hyderabad

Multiphase Flows with
Phase Change : Challenges
and Opportunities

Historic Hyderabad— A trip across the city and through time...

Historic Hyderabad



Hyderabad is known for its rich heritage, monuments and culture. In the third century B.C., The

Mauryan emperor Ashoka the Great, ruled over this region as well as over a large fraction of the land mass of modern India. Various Buddhist and Hindu dynasties, such as the Satvahanas, Andhra Ikshvakus, the Chalukyas and the Kakatiyas ruled the area during the subsequent centuries. The fort at **Golconda (our second stop)** was built by the Kakatiyas in the tenth century. The region witnessed anarchy for about a century during the 1300s, but afterwards came under the firm control of the Bahmani Sultanate. In 1589, **Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah** of the Qutub Shahi dynasty seized power from the Bahmanis and expanded Golconda into a fortress city (**We will visit his tomb during our trip**). He also built the (old) city of Hyderabad about 10 km away from Golconda. Hyderabad's fame and Golconda's legendary wealth attracted the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb, who captured Golconda after a long siege in 1687. After Aurangzeb's death, Asaf Jah I proclaimed himself the Nizam and established independent rule of the Deccan. This dynasty ruled over the region from Hyderabad until the state was

merged into the Indian Union in 1948. We will visit the Chowmahalla palace, the Nizams' official residence.

OUR STOPS:

TARAMATI BARADARI

The Baradari is a sarai (guest house) constructed around 1625 CE on the banks of the Musi river during the reign of Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah.



The Seventh Sultan of Golconda, Abdullah Qutub Shah, named

the Baradari as an ode to his favorite courtesan, Taramati. It is claimed that, when she sang here for the travellers, her melodious voice would be carried by the breeze and reach the prince's ears at Golconda fort. Taramati is buried in the **Quli Qutub Shahi Maqbara**.

GOLCONDA

Golconda derives its name from the Telugu words Golla konda meaning 'shepherd's hill.'

The fort was first built by the Kakatiyas,



on a granite hill, as part of their western defenses in 945-970 CE. It was further strengthened by the Musunari Nayaks. The fort was the capital of a major province during the Sultanate and Qutub Shahi periods. The fort was expanded to a circumference of around 5 km. In 1590, the capital was shifted to Hyderabad. The fort fell into ruins after its fall to Aurangzeb in 1687 CE. In medieval times, it was thought that Golconda was the only known source of diamonds across the globe and was known for producing the Kohinoor, Darya-e-nur and Hope diamonds.

QUTUB SHAHI MAQBARA

These are a series of tombs. All the Qutub Shahi kings



except Abdul Hassan Tana Shah who died in captivity in Daulatabad, are buried here. Sultan Quli Qutub ul Mulk's tomb sets the example for the tombs of his descendants. It was built in 1543 CE by the Sultan himself, as was the custom. Built in Persian, Pathan and Hindu architectural styles, these tombs are considered to be among the most important historical monuments of Hyderabad.