

PAKISTANI

تاریخی مقامات

HERITAGE

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com

ABOUT PAKISTAN



Official Name : Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Father of the Nation : Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali
Jinnah (1876-1948).

National Poet : Allama Muhammad Iqbal (1877-1938)

Capital : Islamabad

Area : Total : 803,940 Sq.km

Punjab : 205,344 Sq.km

Sindh : 140,914 Sq. km

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa : 74,521 Sq.km

Balochistan : 347,190 Sq.km

Federally Administered Tribal Areas : 27,220 Sq.km

Islamabad (Capital) : 906 Sq.km

Population : 180.8 million (UN, 2009)

Religion : 97% Muslims, (77 % Sunni, 20% Shi'a)
Christian Hindu 3%

Annual Per capita income : US \$980 (World Bank,2008)

GDP: 7.5%

Internet Domain : pk

Currency : Pak. Rupee

Imports : Industrial equipment, chemicals, vehicles,
steel, iron ore, petroleum, edible oil, pulses, tea.

Exports : Cotton, textile goods, rice, leather items,
carpets, sports goods, handi-crafts, fish and fish prep and fruit.

Languages : Urdu(National) and English (Official)

Literacy rate : 54%

National Flower : Jasmine

National Tree : Deodar (Cedrus Deodara)

National Animal : Markhor

National Bird : Chakor (Red-legged partridge)

Flora : Pine, Oak, Poplar, Deodar, Maple, Mulberry

Popular games : Cricket, Hockey, Football, Squash

Tourist's resorts : Murree, Quetta, Hunza, Ziarat, Swat,
Kaghan, Chitral and Gilgit

Pakistan National Flag :

Dark green with a white vertical bar, a white crescent and a five-pointed star in the middle. The Flag symbolizes Pakistan's profound commitment to Islam, the Islamic world and the rights of religious minorities.

Badshahi Masjid Lahore

سلاطین
پاکستان

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



Brief History:

The Badshahi Masjid, (Imperial Masjid) in Lahore was commissioned by the sixth Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. Constructed between 1671 and 1673. The courtyard which spreads over 276,000 square feet, can accommodate one hundred thousand worshippers and ten thousand worshippers can be accommodated inside the masjid. The minarets are 196 feet (60 m) tall. In 1993, the Government of Pakistan included the Badshahi Masjid in the tentative list for UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Shalimar Garden Lahore

شالیمار
گاردن
لاہور

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



Brief History:

The Shalimar Gardens), sometimes written as Shalamar Gardens, is a Mughal garden complex located in Lahore, Pakistan. Construction began in 1641 AD[2] (1051 AH) and was completed the following year. The project management was carried out under the superintendence of Khalilullah Khan, a noble of Shah Jahan's court, in cooperation with Ali Mardan Khan and Mulla Alaul Maulk Tuni. The meaning of the word 'Shalimar' remains but it is probably of Arabic or Persian origin as asserted by Anna Suworova in her book 'Lahore.

Tomb of Jahangir Shadra - Lahore

سلاطین پاکستان

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



Brief History:

The Tomb of Jahangir is a mausoleum built for Jahangir, who ruled the Mughal Empire from 1605 to 1627. The mausoleum is located in Shahdara Bagh in Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan. The tomb is located at Shahdara, Lahore. The region was a "favourite spot" of Jahangir and his wife Nur Jahan, when they lived in this city. When Jahangir died in 1627 in Rajaur, near Lahore, he was initially buried in Dilkusha Garden. But his son Shah Jahan, ordered that a "mausoleum befitting an Emperor" should be built in his honour.

Wazir Khan Masjid Lahore

سلاطین پاکستان

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



Brief History:

The Wazir Khan Mosque in Lahore, Pakistan, is famous for its extensive faience tile work. It has been described as 'a mole on the cheek of Lahore'. It was built in seven years, starting around 1634–1635 AD, during the reign of the Mughal Emperor Shah Jehan. It was built by Hakim Shaikh Ilm-ud-din Ansari, a native of Chiniot, who rose to be the court physician to Shah Jahan and a governor of Lahore. He was commonly known as Wazir Khan, a popular title bestowed upon him (the word Wazir means 'minister' in Arabic).

Minar-e-Pakistan Lahore

سلاطین پاکستان

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



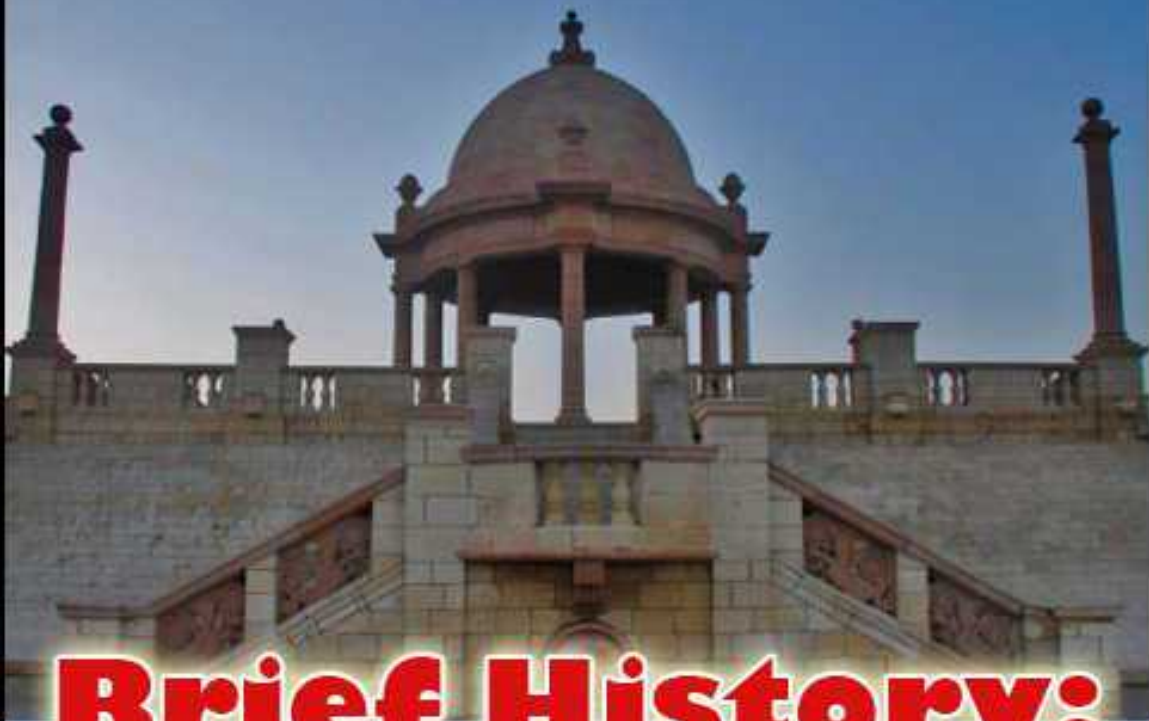
Brief History:

Minar-e-Pakistan is a public monument located in Iqbal Park which is one of the largest urban parks in Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan. The tower was constructed during the 1960s on the site where, on 23 March 1940, the All-India Muslim League passed the Lahore Resolution, the first official call for a separate homeland for the Muslims living in the South Asia, in accordance with the two nation theory. The place apparently is the exact spot where the Independence declaration of India, the Purna Swaraj was announced in 1929 after the Lahore.

Tomb of Jahangir Lahore - Shahdara

سلاطین پاکستان

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com

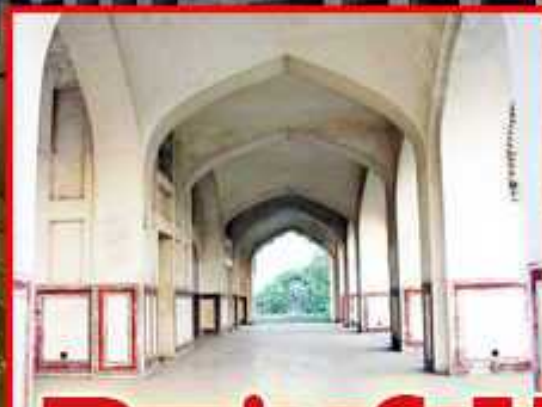


Brief History:

The Tomb of Jahangir is a mausoleum built for Jahangir, who ruled the Mughal Empire from 1605 to 1627. The mausoleum is located in Shahdara Bagh in Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan. The tomb is located at Shahdara, Lahore. The region was a "favourite spot" of Jahangir and his wife NurJahan, when they lived in this city. When Jahangir died in 1627 in Rajaur, near Lahore, he was initially buried in Dilkusha Garden. But his son Shah Jahan, ordered that a "mausoleum befitting an Emperor" should be built in his honour.

Karan's Baradari Lahore

سلاطین
پاکستان



Brief History:

The baradari (summer pavilion) of Prince Kamran, son of the first Mughal emperor Zahiruddin Babur, stands on a small island in the Ravi River (the river is on the northern outskirts of town). When it was completed in 1540 the Ravi was several hundred metres away and the baradari was in a large garden adjacent to the town. Its two storeys still open to a 12-columned vaulted veranda (baradari literally means 12 gates). These days a great deal of its former romance has disappeared and few travellers make the trip here.

Shahi Qila Lahore

سلاطین
پاکستان

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



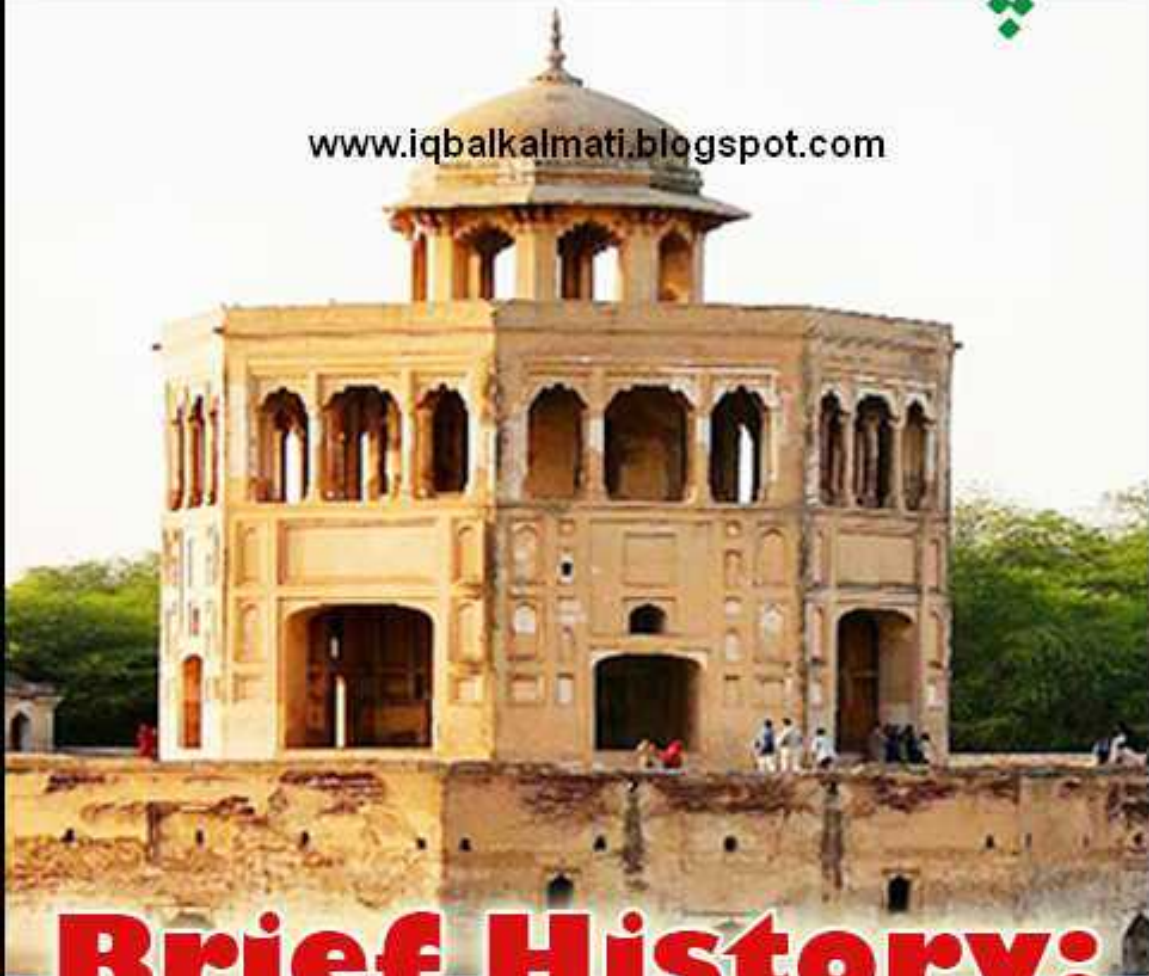
Brief History:

The Lahore Fort, locally referred to as ShahiQila is a citadel in the city of Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan. It is located in the northwestern corner of the Walled City of Lahore in Iqbal Park, which is one of the largest urban parks in Pakistan. The trapezoidal composition is spread over 20 hectares. Origins of the fort extend far into antiquity but the existing base structure was built during the reign of Mughal Emperor Akbar between 1556–1605 and was regularly upgraded by subsequent Mughal, Sikh and British rulers.

Hiran Minar Lahore

سلاطین پاکستان

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



Brief History:

HiranMinar (literally, the "deer tower") is a hunting retreat built by Emperor Jahangir to the northwest of Lahore. It was constructed in memory of an antelope named Mansraj that was beloved by the emperor. The memorial tower stands 30 meters high and is 10 meters wide at its base. Around the perimeter are 214 holes that are believed to have been used as supports for the severed heads of animal trophies taken by the emperor. This form and function is similar to an earlier tower, also known as Hiram Minar, built at FatepurSikri.

Allama Iqbal Tomb Lahore

سلاطین پاکستان

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



Brief History:

The Tomb of Allama Muhammad Iqbal is a simple but impressive structure located in Iqbal Park in Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan. Iqbal Park is one of the largest urban parks in Pakistan in the Hazuri Bagh lawn between the Badshahi Mosque and the Lahore Fort where both the grand structures (the Mosque and the Fort) face each other. Official guard is maintained by Pakistan Rangers. The architecture reflects a combination of Afghan and Moorish styles and is entirely constructed of red sandstone.

Wazir Khan Masjid Lahore

سلاطین پاکستان

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



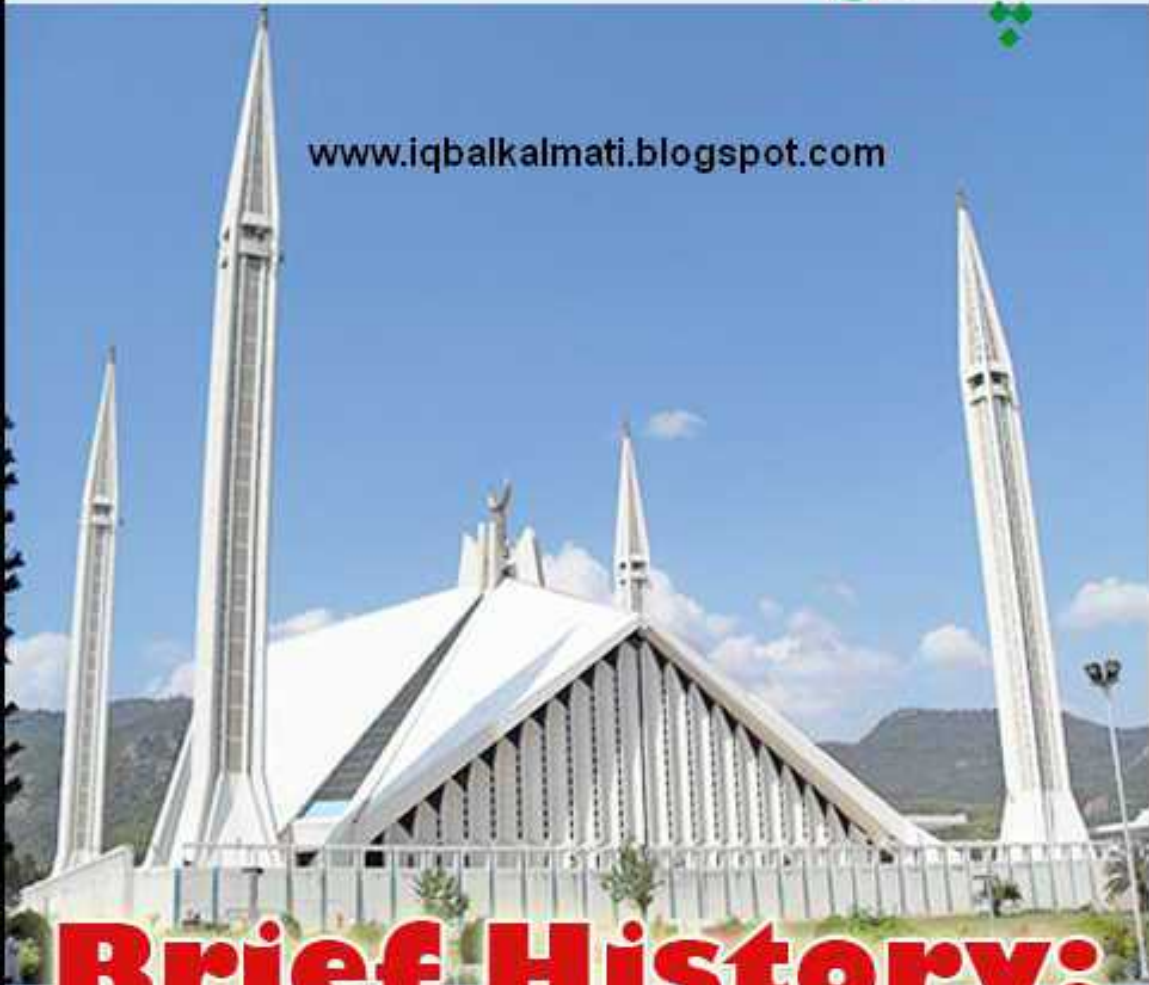
Brief History:

The Wazir Khan Mosque in Lahore, Pakistan, is famous for its extensive faience tile work. It has been described as 'a mole on the cheek of Lahore'. It was built in seven years, starting around 1634–1635 AD, during the reign of the Mughal Emperor Shah Jehan. It was built by Hakim Shaikh Ilm-ud-din Ansari, a native of Chiniot, who rose to be the court physician to Shah Jahan and a governor of Lahore. He was commonly known as Wazir Khan, a popular title bestowed upon him (the word Wazir means 'minister' in Arabic through which it came into Urdu)

Faisal Masjid Islambad

سلاہ پاکستان

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



Brief History:

King Faisal bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia both suggested (in 1966) and largely funded the Faisal Masjid, which is named in his honor. Ever since its conception, the masjid has been regarded as the national masjid of Pakistan, and as such it symbolizes the hopes and aspirations of the new nation. The architect was Vedat Dalokay of Turkey, whose design was chosen in 1969 after an international competition. Construction was completed in 1986. The Faisal Masjid is located on an elevated area of land against a picturesque backdrop of the Margalla Hills.

Pakistan Monument Islamabad

پاکستان

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



Brief History:

The Pakistan Monument in Islamabad, Pakistan, is a national monument representing the nation's four provinces and three territories. The blooming flower shape of the monument represents Pakistan's progress as a rapidly developing country. The four main petals of the monument represent the four provinces (Balochistan, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, and Sindh), while the three smaller petals represent the three territories (Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Kashmir and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas).

Shah Rukne Alam Multan

سلاطین پاکستان

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



Brief History:

Shah Rukn-e-Alam was the son of Pir Sadar-Al-Din Arif. He was born in Multan on Friday, the 9th of Ramadan 649 Hijri (26 November 1251). He was the grandson and successor of Sheikh Baha-ud-din Zakariya. Shah Rukn-e-Alam died on Friday, the 7th of Jumada-al-awwal 735 Hijri (3 January 1335). He was buried in the mausoleum of his grandfather, according to his own will. After sometime, however, his coffin was transferred to the present mausoleum. Shah Rukn-e-Alam never married.

Multan Fort Entrance Multan

سلاطین
پاکستان

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



Brief History:

The Multan Fort, a military installation, was a landmark of Indian defence and architecture. According to some estimates the original fort was built between 800 to 1000 Bc. It was built near the city of Multan, in Punjab province, on a hillock separated from the city by the Ravi River. The fort was destroyed by British forces during the British occupation of India. The fort was notable both for its effectiveness as a defence installation and for its architecture. Contemporary reports put the walls of the fort at 40 to 70 feet (21 m).

Tilla Jogian (Jhelum)



www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



Brief History:

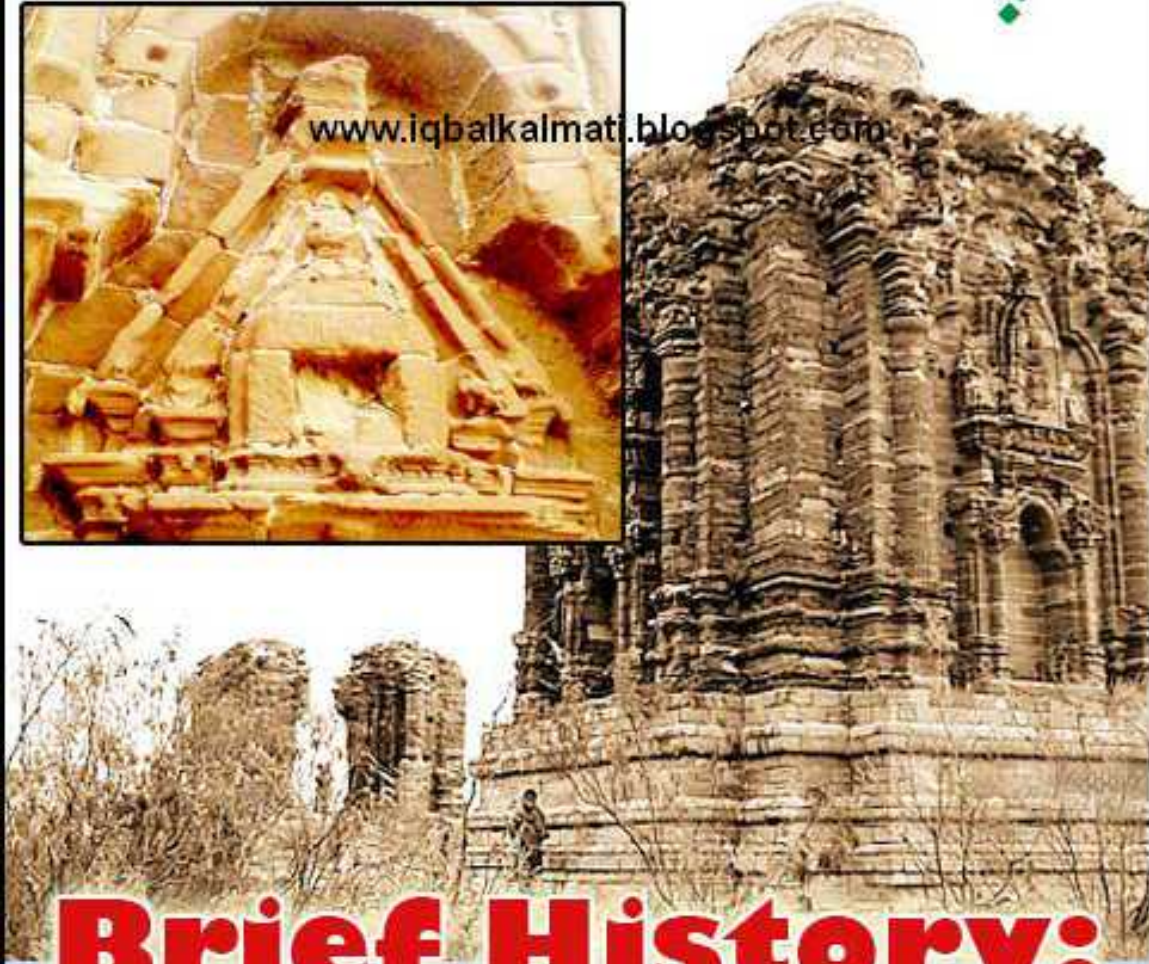
Tilla Jogian is the highest peak in the Eastern Salt Range in Punjab, Pakistan. At 975 meters (3200 ft) above sea level, it is about 25 km to the west of Jhelum city and 10 km west of the model village of Khukha. The view from the top of Tilla is highly rewarding. Rohtas, Pakistan Fort is located to the east of Tilla Jogian at a distance of about 7 km from Dina, a rapidly expanding town on the Grand Trunk Road.. Tilla Jogian can be a gorgeous and historical host to Area Jhelum. Is it doesn't best pile of the sodium array.

Malot Temple Jhelum

سلاہ پاکستان



www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



Brief History:

Malot is a village of Jhelum District in the Punjab Province of Pakistan. It is part of Jhelum Tehsil and is located at 32°57'0N 73°37'E lying to the west of Jhelum with an altitude of 230 metres (757 feet). It was established and settled by Janjua tribe. In 997 CE, Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi, took over the Ghaznavid dynasty empire established by his father, Sultan Sebuktegin, In 1005 he conquered the Shahis in Kabul in 1005, and followed it by the conquests of Punjab region.

Rohtas Fort Jhelum

سلاطین پاکستان

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



Brief History:

Rohtas Fort is a historical garrison fort located near the city of Jhelum in Punjab, Pakistan. It was built by Raja Todar Mal, under the orders of the Afghan king Sher Shah Suri, to subdue the rebellious tribes of the northern Punjab region, in the 16th century. This fort is about 4 km in circumference. The Rohtas fort was built to crush the local tribes of Potohar, who rebelled against the Sur dynasty after the Mughal emperor Humayun was ousted by the former. It took eight years to build the fort, it was captured by Mughal emperor Humayun.

Makli Graveyard Thatta

سلاطین پاکستان

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



Brief History:

Makli Hill is one of the largest necropolises in the world, with a diameter of approximately 8 km. It lies approx. 98 km east of Karachi and is the burial place of some 125,000 local rulers, Sufi saints and others. Makli is located on the outskirts of Thatta, the capital of lower Sindh until the seventeenth century, in what is the southeastern province of present-day Pakistan. It was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1981[2] under the name of Historical Monuments of Thatta.

Shah Jahan Masjid Thatta Sindh

سلاطین پاکستان

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



Brief History:

The Shah Jahan Mosque (Thatta Sindh) was constructed by the eponymous Emperor as a gift to the people of Sindh. It is built predominantly of heavy brick and is laid out in the usual quadrilateral arrangement with a large (52 x 30 meter) courtyard at its center. The arcades around the courtyard are covered with 93 domes of varying size. One remarkable acoustical feature is that the prayers of anyone speaking loudly in front of the mihrab (the prayer niche facing Mecca) can be heard clearly throughout the building.

More books visit www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com

KotDiji Fort Sindh

سندھ پاکستان

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



Brief History:

The KotDiji Fort, formally known as Fort Ahmadabad, dominates the town of KotDiji in Khairpur District, Pakistan about 25 miles east of the Indus River at the edge of the Nara-Rajasthan Desert. The fort was built between 1785 to 1795 by Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founder of the Kingdom of Upper Sindh in 1783. In addition to the fort, a 5 kilometer, 12 feet wide mud wall was built around the city. This defensive wall had bastions throughout its length and a huge iron gate served as the city's only entrance.

Ranikot Fort Sindh

سلاطین پاکستان

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



Brief History:

The original purpose and architects of Ranikot Fort are unknown. Despite the fact that a prehistoric site of Amri is nearby, there is no trace of any old city inside the fort and the present structure has little evidence of prehistoric origins. It is located 30 km southwest of small town Sann, Sindh. Archaeologists point to 17th century as its time of first construction but now Sindh archaeologists agree that some of the present structure was reconstructed by Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur and his brother Mir Murad Ali in 1812 at a cost of 1.2 million.

Mohenjo-Daro Sindh

سلاطین پاکستان



www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



Brief History:

Mohenjo-Daro. Mound of the Dead: is an archeological site in the province of Sindh, Pakistan. Built around 2500 BCE, it was one of the largest settlements of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization, and one of the world's earliest major urban settlements, contemporaneous with the civilizations of ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, Crete, and Norte Chico . Mohenjo-daro was abandoned in the 19th century BCE, and was not rediscovered until the 1920s. Significant excavation has since been conducted at the site of the city, which was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1980.

Mazar-e-Quaid Karachi

سلاطین پاکستان

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



Brief History:

Mazar-e-Quaid also known as the Jinnah Mausoleum or the National Mausoleum, is the final resting place of Quaid-e-Azam (Great Leader) Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan. It is one of the most popular tourist destinations among foreign visitors to Karachi. The location is usually calm and tranquil which is significant considering that it is in the heart of one of the largest global megalopolises. The glowing tomb can be seen for miles at night. Official and military ceremonies take place here on special occasions.

Makli Hill Karachi

سلاطین
پاکستان

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



Brief History:

Makli Hill is one of the largest necropolises in the world, with a diameter of approximately 8 km. It lies approx. 98 km east of Karachi and is the burial place of some 125,000 local rulers, Sufi saints and others. Makli is located on the outskirts of Thatta, the capital of lower Sindh until the seventeenth century, in what is the southeastern province of present-day Pakistan. It was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1981[2] under the name of Historical Monuments of Thatta.

Chaukhandi Tombs Karachi

سلاطین پاکستان

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



Brief History:

The Chaukhandi tombs are situated 29 km east of Karachi on N-5 National Highway near Landhi Town in Pakistan. The Chaukhandi tombs are remarkable for the elaborate and exquisite stone carving. The style of architecture is typical only to the region of Sindh, and unique in that it is found nowhere else in the Islamic world. Generally, the elements are attributed to Jokhio (also spelt Jokhiya) also known as the family graveyard of Jokhio tribe, some people of Baluch tribe also buried were built between the 15th and 18th centuries.

Derawar Fort Bahawalpur

سلاطین
پاکستان

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



Brief History:

Derawar Fort is a large square fortress in Bahawalpur, Punjab, Pakistan. The forty bastions of Derawar are visible for many miles in Cholistan Desert. The walls have a circumference of 1500 metres and stand up to thirty metres high. The fort was built by Hindu Rajput, Bhati of Jaisalmer. It remained in the hands of the Rajput Bhati royal family of Jaisalmer until captured by the Nawabs of Bahawalpur in 1733. In 1747, the fort slipped from the hands of the Abbasis owing to Bahawal Khan's preoccupations at Shikarpur.

Uch Shareef Bahawalpur

سلاطین پاکستان

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



Brief History:

Uch Sharif is 73 kilometres (45 mi) from Bahawalpur in Bahawalpur District, South Punjab, Pakistan. Uch is an important historical city, having been founded by Alexander the Great. Formerly located at the confluence of the Indus and Chenab rivers, it is now 100 kilometres (62 mi) from that confluence, which has moved to Mithankot. It was an important centre in medieval India, as an early stronghold of the Delhi Sultanate in the 13th century during the Muslim conquest. Uch Sharif contains the tombs of Bibi Jawindi.

Rawat Fort Pothohar

سلاطین پاکستان

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



Brief History:

Rawat Fort is located in Pothohar Pakistan. The fort was built in early 16th century by Gakhars, a designated warrior clan raised by local tribes to defend the Pothohar plateau. It is 17 km east of Rawalpindi on Grand Trunk Road. The fort was the scene of a battle between the Gakhar chief Sultan Sarang and Afghan king Sher Shah Suri in 1546 AD. Main Gate of the Fort The fort is almost in square form and has two gates. It contains a mosque made up of three big dome shaped rooms.

Quaid-e-Azam Residency Ziarat-Balochistan

سلاطین پاکستان

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



Brief History:

Quaid-e-Azam Residency also known as Ziarat Residency, is located in Ziarat, Balochistan, Pakistan. It is where Quaid-e-Azam, Muhammad Ali Jinnah spent the last two months and ten days of his life. It is the most famous landmark of the city, constructed in 1892 during the British Raj. The building is a wooden structure, originally designed as a sanatorium before being converted into the summer residence of the agent of the Governor General. It is declared a national monument and heritage site.

Islamia College Uni. Peshawar

پشاور
اسلامیہ کالج

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



Brief History:

Islamia College University is a public research university located in midst of Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. Founded by the personal initiatives led by Sir S.A. Qayyum and Sir George Roos-Keppel in 1913, it is one the oldest institution of higher education in Pakistan, and its historical roots are traced from the culminating point of the Aligarh Movement. The university was established in a view to build an effort to provide quality education to region's youth, and provides higher learning in fine arts, humanities and modern.

Katas Raj Mandir Chakwal

سلاہ پاکستان

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com



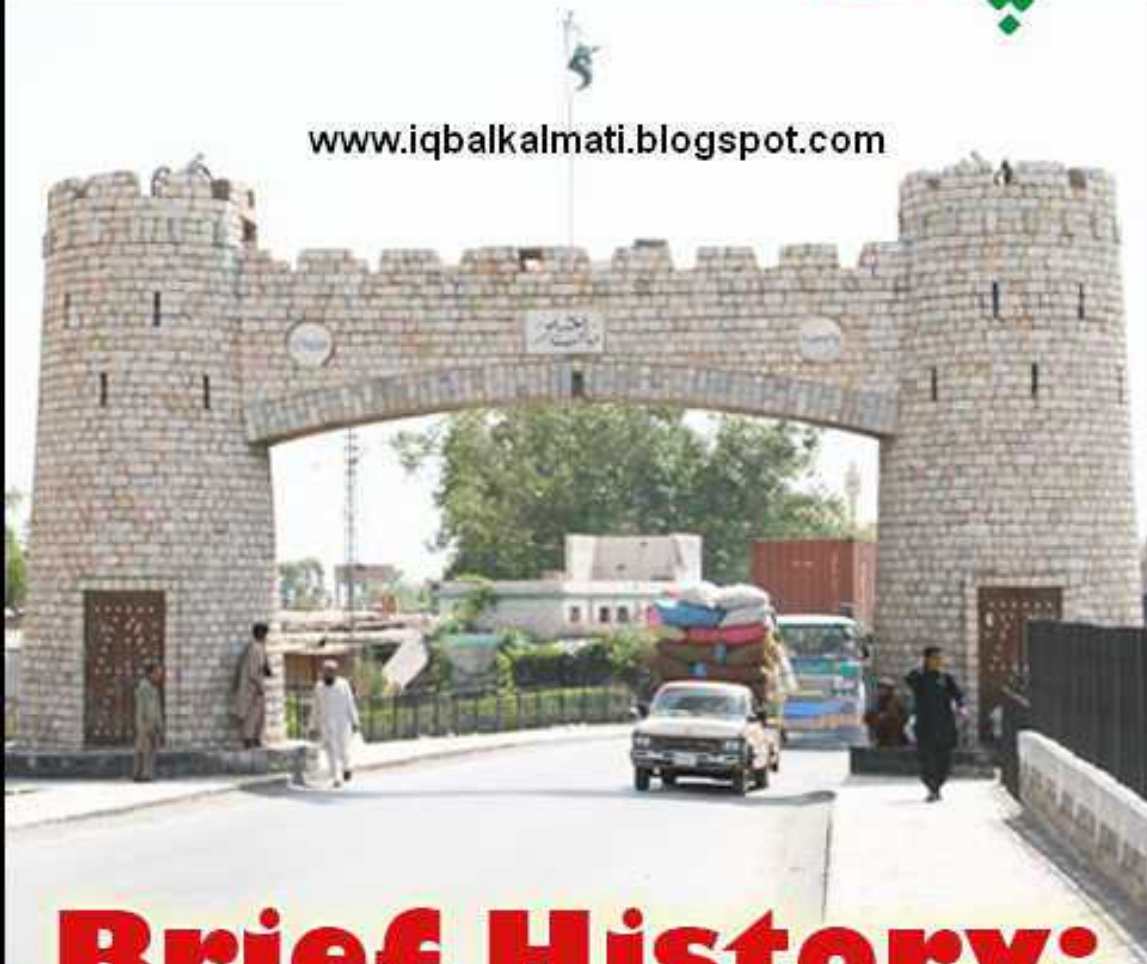
Brief History:

Katasraj Mandir is a Hindu temple complex situated in Katas village near ChoaSaidanshah in the Chakwal District of Punjab in Pakistan. Dedicated to Shiva, the temple has, according to Hindu legend, existed since the days of Mahābhārata and the Pandava brothers spent a substantial part of their exile at the site and later Krishna himself laid the foundation of this temple and established his hand made Shiv ling in it. The Pakistan Government is considering nominating the temple complex for World Heritage Site status.

Khyber Pass Khyber

سلاطین پاکستان

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com

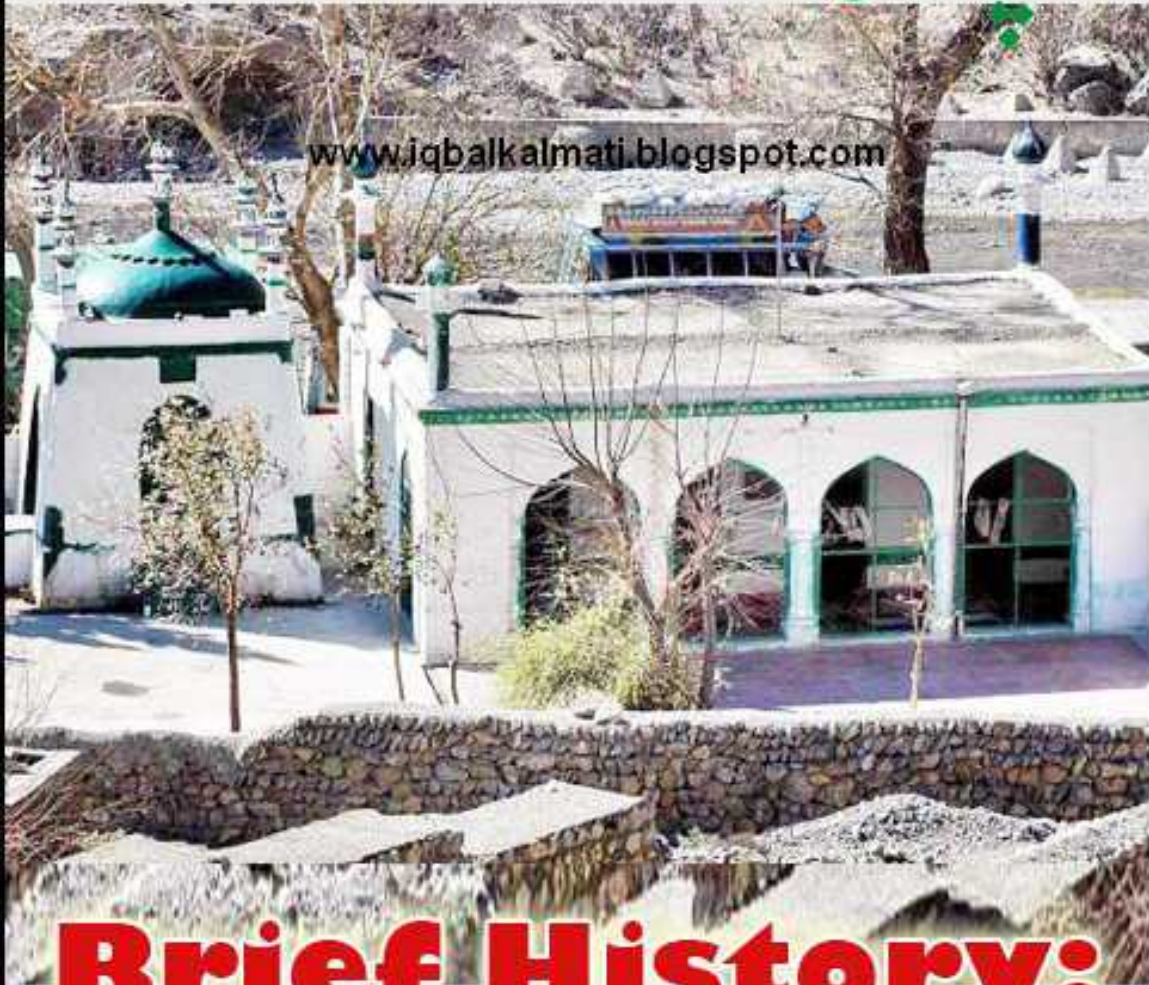


Brief History:

The Khyber Pass is a mountain pass connecting Afghanistan and Pakistan, cutting through the north eastern part of the Spin Ghar mountains. An integral part of the ancient Silk Road, it is one of the oldest known passes in the world. Throughout history it has been an important trade route between Central Asia and South Asia and a strategic military location. The summit of the pass is 5 km (3.1 mi) inside Pakistan at Landi Kotal. The Khyber isn't at the border but weaves through the Suleiman Ranges for many kilometres.

Ali Masjid Khyber Pass

سلاہ پاکستان



Brief History:

Ali Masjid (Ali Masjid) the masjid and the army fort
The Ali Masjid Fort is a landmark located at the highest point of Khyber Pass in Pakistan. It is located around 10 miles (16 km) east of the city of LandiKotal (West of Peshawar) and has an elevation of 3,174 feet (967m). A masjid and a shrine have been built here in the memory of Hazrat Ali, who visited this place according to a local tradition. There is also a huge boulder which carries the marks of a hand believed to be that of Hazrat Ali.

سائلا کلمات

www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com

**Pakistan is an Peacefull
Country so please don't
think negative
about it.**

**These are not all but a
few HERITAGE Places
in Pakistan.**



**Please if you like our effort then
kindly give your comments with
5 stars. Thank you.**