

10 Lines On Fatehpur Sikri In English

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June 27, 2025



Discover 10 lines on Fatehpur Sikri in English. Perfect for students and history lovers to learn about this UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Have you ever heard of a city that was once a grand capital but later left empty? Fatehpur Sikri is one such place. Located near Agra in Uttar Pradesh, it was built in the 16th century by the great Mughal emperor Akbar. This city was not just a place to live; it was a symbol of Akbar's dream. He wanted to create a city that showed unity, power, and faith.

Fatehpur Sikri was built in 1571 and served as the capital of the Mughal Empire for around 14 years. The city was built to honour a Sufi saint named Salim Chishti, who had blessed Akbar with a son.

The architecture here is a mix of Persian, Indian, and Islamic styles. From red sandstone buildings to grand gateways and beautiful palaces, everything was built with great detail and beauty.

Today, Fatehpur Sikri is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It attracts thousands of tourists every year. According to official tourism data, over 1.5 million people visit it annually. This silent city tells a powerful story of dreams, faith, and change. Let's explore 10 amazing facts about this city that once ruled the heart of a great emperor.

Important Lines about Fatehpur Sikri

1. Fatehpur Sikri is a historic city located near Agra, in Uttar Pradesh, India.

2. It was built by the Mughal Emperor Akbar in the 16th century (around 1571).
3. The city was made to honor the Sufi saint Sheikh Salim Chishti.
4. It served as the capital of the Mughal Empire for about 14 years.
5. Fatehpur Sikri is known for its blend of Indian, Persian, and Islamic architecture.
6. Major structures include Buland Darwaza, Jama Masjid, Diwan-i-Aam, Diwan-i-Khas, and Panch Mahal.
7. The city is made mainly of red sandstone.
8. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
9. The city was later abandoned due to water shortages.
10. Fatehpur Sikri remains a symbol of Akbar's architectural and cultural legacy.

What are the 9 Gates of Fatehpur Sikri?

Fatehpur Sikri was a fortified city with several grand gateways. The most famous **nine gates** are:

1. **Buland Darwaza** – The main and tallest gate, also known as the “Gate of Magnificence.”
2. **Agra Gate** – Faces toward Agra, the previous capital.
3. **Delhi Gate** – Faces toward Delhi.
4. **Chand Darwaza** – Meaning “Moon Gate.”
5. **Gujarat Gate** – Named after the region Gujarat.
6. **Ajmeri Gate** – Facing toward Ajmer, where Akbar visited the dargah.
7. **Tehra Gate** – A lesser-known gate on the city's outskirts.
8. **Lahore Gate** – Opens toward the direction of Lahore.
9. **Birbal's Gate** – Associated with Akbar's famous courtier, Raja Birbal.

These gates were part of the wall that enclosed the city and were used for entry and defense.

Who was born in Fatehpur Sikri?

Prince Salim, later known as **Emperor Jahangir** (son of Akbar), was born in Fatehpur Sikri.

His birth was considered a blessing by the saint Sheikh Salim Chishti, after whom the city was named and built.

What is special in Fatehpur Sikri?

- It is known for its **extraordinary Mughal architecture**.
- The city includes **Buland Darwaza**, one of the tallest gateways in the world.
- The **tomb of Sheikh Salim Chishti** is a sacred site for pilgrims.
- Structures like **Panch Mahal** and **Jodha Bai's palace** show a mix of Hindu and Islamic styles.
- It was the site where **Akbar's famous court and religious debates** took place.

Why is Fatehpur Sikri called a Ghost City?

- Fatehpur Sikri is called a “**Ghost City**” because it was **abandoned** soon after it was built.
- The main reasons were **lack of adequate water supply** and possibly **political reasons** like threats from nearby regions.
- Though it remained structurally intact, it became uninhabited and silent — hence the name **Ghost City** or “**City of Ruins.**”

Fatehpur Sikri is a historic city in Uttar Pradesh, built by the Mughal emperor Akbar in the 16th century. Known for its stunning architecture, it once served as the capital of the Mughal Empire.

1. Fatehpur Sikri was built by Akbar in 1571 as a tribute to the Sufi saint Salim Chishti.
2. The city served as the Mughal capital for about 14 years before being abandoned due to water scarcity.
3. It is a blend of Persian, Indian, and Islamic architectural styles.
4. Buland Darwaza, the world’s highest gateway, is a major attraction here.
5. The Jama Masjid in Fatehpur Sikri is one of the largest mosques in India.
6. Diwan-i-Khas and Diwan-i-Aam were important meeting halls for the emperor.
7. Panch Mahal, a five-storey palace, was built for entertainment and relaxation.
8. The city was designed with a planned layout and symmetrical design.
9. Fatehpur Sikri is now a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
10. It stands as a symbol of Akbar’s vision of a unified and secular empire.

Fatehpur Sikri Essay – 100 Words

Fatehpur Sikri is a historic city near Agra in Uttar Pradesh, India. It was built in the 16th century by the Mughal Emperor Akbar and served as the capital of the Mughal Empire for about 14 years.

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The city showcases stunning Mughal architecture, including the Buland Darwaza, Jama Masjid, and the Tomb of Salim Chishti. Though abandoned due to water scarcity, it remains a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Fatehpur Sikri is a symbol of Akbar’s vision, blending Hindu and Islamic styles. Today, it stands as a popular tourist attraction and a reminder of India’s rich cultural and architectural heritage.

Fatehpur Sikri Essay – 150 Words

Fatehpur Sikri, located near Agra in Uttar Pradesh, is a city of great historical and architectural significance. Built by Mughal Emperor Akbar in the late 16th century, it was the Mughal capital from 1571 to 1585. Akbar built this city to honor the Sufi saint Salim Chishti, whose blessings were believed to have given him a son.

Fatehpur Sikri is known for its magnificent red sandstone buildings, including the Buland Darwaza, Panch Mahal, Diwan-i-Khas, Diwan-i-Aam, and the Jama Masjid. The Tomb of Salim Chishti is a major spiritual and architectural attraction.

Despite its grandeur, Fatehpur Sikri was abandoned due to water shortage. However, it remains a UNESCO World Heritage Site and attracts tourists from around the world. It reflects Akbar's policy of religious tolerance, blending Hindu, Islamic, and Persian architectural styles. Fatehpur Sikri remains a significant symbol of India's medieval history.

Fatehpur Sikri Essay – 200 Words

Fatehpur Sikri is a historic city located around 40 kilometers from Agra in Uttar Pradesh, India. It was founded in 1571 by the Mughal Emperor Akbar and served as the capital of the Mughal Empire for about 14 years.

The city was built in honor of the Sufi saint Salim Chishti, who had predicted the birth of Akbar's heir, Jahangir. As a result, Akbar constructed a grand city and named it "Fatehpur," meaning "City of Victory."

The architecture of Fatehpur Sikri is a blend of Islamic, Persian, and Indian styles. The city is famous for monuments such as the Buland Darwaza (the largest gateway in the world), the Jama Masjid, Diwan-i-Aam, Diwan-i-Khas, and the Panch Mahal. The Tomb of Salim Chishti, made of white marble, is especially revered by visitors.

Unfortunately, due to a lack of adequate water supply, the city was abandoned and later became a ghost town. Despite this, Fatehpur Sikri remains a UNESCO World Heritage Site and an architectural wonder.

It is visited by thousands of tourists and history enthusiasts every year, standing as a reminder of Akbar's visionary leadership and India's rich cultural past.

Fatehpur Sikri Essay – 300 Words

Fatehpur Sikri is a remarkable historical city located near Agra in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It was established in 1571 by the great Mughal Emperor Akbar and served as the capital of the Mughal Empire for a brief period of around 14 years.

The city was named after Akbar's victory in Gujarat and was built in honor of the Sufi saint Sheikh Salim Chishti, who had foretold the birth of Akbar's son and heir, Prince Salim (later Emperor Jahangir).

The city is a brilliant example of Mughal architecture, which blends Indian, Persian, and Islamic styles. Key monuments within Fatehpur Sikri include the **Buland Darwaza** (Gate of Magnificence), which stands 54 meters tall; the **Jama Masjid**, one of the largest

mosques in India; **Diwan-i-Aam** (Hall of Public Audience); **Diwan-i-Khas** (Hall of Private Audience); **Panch Mahal**, and the **Tomb of Salim Chishti**, made of white marble and known for its intricate carvings.

Despite its beauty and grandeur, Fatehpur Sikri was abandoned shortly after its completion due to a scarcity of water and other logistical challenges. Today, it remains a well-preserved ghost town and a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Tourists from all over the world visit Fatehpur Sikri to witness the architectural brilliance of the Mughal era. The city's design reflects Akbar's vision of a secular and inclusive empire. It stands as a powerful symbol of India's rich history, cultural diversity, and architectural heritage.

Fatehpur Sikri Essay – 500 Words

Fatehpur Sikri is a historical city located about 40 kilometers from Agra in Uttar Pradesh, India. It was founded by the Mughal Emperor Akbar in 1571 and served as the capital of the Mughal Empire from 1571 to 1585.

This magnificent city was constructed to commemorate Akbar's victory over Gujarat and to honor the Sufi saint Sheikh Salim Chishti, whose blessing was believed to have led to the birth of Akbar's heir, Prince Salim (who later became Emperor Jahangir).

Akbar envisioned Fatehpur Sikri as a city that symbolized unity and tolerance. The city is an architectural masterpiece and a symbol of the Mughal dynasty's cultural zenith.

Its design includes a combination of Persian, Islamic, and Indian architectural styles, showcasing the inclusive and secular vision of Akbar. The city was carefully planned with palaces, administrative buildings, religious structures, and housing complexes.

Some of the most important structures in Fatehpur Sikri include:

- **Buland Darwaza:** The "Gate of Magnificence," it is 54 meters high and is one of the tallest gateways in the world.
- **Jama Masjid:** A grand mosque that remains active to this day.
- **Tomb of Salim Chishti:** A beautiful white marble mausoleum, revered by devotees and tourists alike.
- **Diwan-i-Aam & Diwan-i-Khas:** Halls used for public and private audiences.
- **Panch Mahal:** A five-storied palace with diminishing floors, reflecting Indian architectural traditions.

Despite its grandeur and beauty, Fatehpur Sikri was abandoned after just 14 years, mainly due to water shortages and the logistical difficulties of managing an empire from that location.

Today, Fatehpur Sikri is a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** and one of India's most visited historical monuments. It stands as a remarkable example of Mughal architecture and Akbar's vision of cultural integration. Tourists and historians from all over the world come to admire its beauty, symmetry, and historical importance.

The city continues to serve as a reminder of India's rich and diverse heritage, highlighting the genius of Akbar's reign and the grandeur of Mughal architecture. Fatehpur Sikri is not just a historical monument but a legacy of wisdom, faith, and visionary planning.

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Fatehpur Sikri Essay – 1000 Words

Fatehpur Sikri is one of the most fascinating and well-preserved historical sites in India. Located approximately 40 kilometers west of Agra in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, this city stands as a magnificent testament to the vision and architectural brilliance of Mughal Emperor Akbar.

Although it served as the capital of the Mughal Empire for only about 14 years, Fatehpur Sikri left a lasting impact on Indian history, architecture, and culture.

Historical Background

Fatehpur Sikri was founded in 1571 by Akbar the Great, the third Mughal emperor. Akbar was not only a powerful military leader but also a great patron of art, culture, and architecture. The city was built in honor of the Sufi saint Sheikh Salim Chishti, who lived in the nearby village of Sikri.

According to legend, Akbar had no heir for a long time and was deeply concerned about the future of his empire. He visited Sheikh Salim Chishti, who blessed him and predicted the birth of a son. Soon afterward, Akbar's wife gave birth to Prince Salim, later known as Emperor Jahangir.

To honor the saint and celebrate the fulfillment of this prophecy, Akbar decided to build a grand city at Sikri, naming it **Fatehpur**, meaning "City of Victory." The city was intended to be a new capital of the Mughal Empire and a center of political and cultural excellence.

Architectural Marvel

Fatehpur Sikri is a brilliant blend of Persian, Islamic, and Indian architectural styles. It was carefully planned with palaces, courts, religious buildings, gardens, and residential areas. Most of the structures were built using red sandstone, giving the city a warm, earthy tone that glows beautifully in the sunlight.

Key architectural highlights include

- **Buland Darwaza:** This 54-meter-high gateway is perhaps the most iconic structure in Fatehpur Sikri. Built to commemorate Akbar's victory over Gujarat, it is one of the tallest and grandest gateways in the world. The inscription on the archway quotes Jesus Christ: "The world is a bridge, pass over it, but build no houses upon it."
- **Jama Masjid:** One of the largest mosques in India, this beautiful mosque is still in use today. It represents the religious inclusivity of Akbar's rule.
- **Tomb of Salim Chishti:** A white marble structure within the mosque complex, this tomb is a place of pilgrimage. People come from all over to pray and tie threads on the marble screens for their wishes to come true.
- **Diwan-i-Aam (Hall of Public Audience):** This is where Akbar would meet the general public and listen to their grievances.
- **Diwan-i-Khas (Hall of Private Audience):** A more intimate hall where the emperor would discuss important matters of state with his ministers and foreign visitors. Its central pillar with a beautifully carved capital is a fine example of Mughal craftsmanship.
- **Panch Mahal:** A five-storey palace with open, airy architecture, likely used for relaxation and entertainment. Each level is supported by intricately carved columns.
- **Jodha Bai's Palace:** Believed to be the residence of Akbar's Hindu queen, this palace is a mix of Rajput and Mughal architectural elements.

Cultural and Religious Significance

One of the most remarkable aspects of Fatehpur Sikri is its role as a symbol of Akbar's **policy of religious tolerance and inclusivity**. Akbar was known for his interest in different religions and philosophies.

At Fatehpur Sikri, he even established the **Ibadat Khana** (House of Worship), where scholars of different religions—Hindus, Muslims, Jains, Christians, and Zoroastrians—would gather to engage in interfaith dialogue.

This spirit of dialogue and tolerance is reflected in the architecture of the city, which fuses Islamic arches and domes with Hindu and Jain decorative motifs. The city stands as a monument to Akbar's dream of a united and harmonious India.

Why It Was Abandoned

Despite its grandeur and beauty, Fatehpur Sikri was abandoned just 14 years after it was built. The main reason for this was a **scarcity of water**. The natural water sources in the area were insufficient to support the growing population and royal court. Moreover, the harsh climate and logistical challenges made it difficult to sustain the city as a permanent capital. Akbar eventually moved his capital back to Agra and later to Lahore.

Although abandoned, the city remained largely intact and preserved over the centuries. Today, it stands as a well-preserved ghost town and a powerful symbol of India's medieval past.

UNESCO World Heritage Site

In 1986, Fatehpur Sikri was declared a **UNESCO World Heritage Site**, recognizing its outstanding universal value and architectural brilliance. The site is maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), and efforts have been made to preserve its historical integrity.

Tourism and Modern Importance

Today, Fatehpur Sikri is one of the most visited historical sites in India. Tourists, historians, architects, and students flock to the city to explore its rich heritage. The structures remain remarkably well-preserved, and the peaceful environment adds to the city's charm.

Besides being a major tourist attraction, Fatehpur Sikri continues to inspire art, literature, and academic research. Its fusion of different architectural and cultural traditions serves as a model of unity in diversity. The city has also been featured in several films and documentaries, further highlighting its cultural significance.

Conclusion

Fatehpur Sikri is not just a historical monument but a living legacy of Emperor Akbar's vision and leadership. It reflects the cultural richness, architectural brilliance, and secular spirit of the Mughal Empire. Although it was inhabited for only a short period, the city's impact on Indian history and architecture is immense.

Walking through the red sandstone corridors of Fatehpur Sikri is like stepping back in time to an era of imperial grandeur, intellectual exploration, and cultural harmony. It stands today not only as a popular tourist destination but as a symbol of India's glorious past and timeless values.

What is Fatehpur famous for?

Fatehpur Sikri is famous for:

- Being the **capital of the Mughal Empire** under Emperor Akbar.
- Its **magnificent Mughal architecture**, especially made of red sandstone.
- The **Buland Darwaza**, one of the tallest gateways in the world.
- The **Tomb of Sheikh Salim Chishti**, a sacred place of prayer.
- Historic buildings like **Panch Mahal, Diwan-i-Khas, and Jodha Bai's Palace**.

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A Few Lines on Buland Darwaza, Fatehpur Sikri

1. Buland Darwaza is the grand gateway to Fatehpur Sikri.
2. It was built by Emperor Akbar in 1601 to celebrate his victory over Gujarat.
3. It is 54 meters high and made of red sandstone and marble.
4. It is called the **"Gate of Magnificence"**.

5. Quranic verses are inscribed on its walls.

Is Fatehpur Sikri a Symbol of Victory?

Yes. Fatehpur Sikri, especially the **Buland Darwaza**, was built to commemorate Akbar's **victory over Gujarat**, making the city and the gate strong **symbols of victory and power**.

Which is the Most Important Architecture in Fatehpur Sikri?

The **most important architectural structure** in Fatehpur Sikri is the **Buland Darwaza**.

Other major structures include:

- **Jama Masjid**
- **Tomb of Salim Chishti**
- **Diwan-i-Khas**

Panch Mahal These buildings reflect a unique blend of Persian, Indian, and Islamic styles.

10 Lines on Fatehpur Sikri for Class 3

1. Fatehpur Sikri is an old city in Uttar Pradesh.
2. It was built by Emperor Akbar.
3. It is made of red sandstone.
4. Buland Darwaza is a famous gate here.
5. The city has a big mosque and palaces.
6. The tomb of Salim Chishti is also here.
7. It was once the capital of Akbar's empire.
8. Many tourists visit it every year.
9. It is quiet now and called a ghost city.
10. It shows the greatness of Mughal times.

10 Lines on Fatehpur Sikri for Class 4

1. Fatehpur Sikri is a historic city near Agra in Uttar Pradesh.
2. It was built by the Mughal Emperor Akbar in the 16th century.
3. The city was made to honor the saint Sheikh Salim Chishti.
4. Buland Darwaza is the tallest gate in India and is found here.
5. Fatehpur Sikri has many palaces and a big mosque.
6. Akbar's court used to meet here.
7. The city is made from red sandstone.
8. It was the capital of the Mughal Empire for some time.
9. The city was later abandoned.
10. It is now a famous tourist and historical place.

10 Lines on Fatehpur Sikri for Class 5

1. Fatehpur Sikri is a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Uttar Pradesh.
2. It was founded by Emperor Akbar in 1571.
3. Akbar built it to honor the saint Salim Chishti, who blessed him with a son.
4. His son Jahangir (Salim) was born here.
5. The city has many beautiful buildings like Buland Darwaza and Panch Mahal.
6. Buland Darwaza is the tallest gateway in India.
7. The architecture of the city is a mix of Hindu and Islamic styles.
8. It was the capital of the Mughal Empire for 14 years.
9. Due to water shortage, it was later abandoned.
10. Today, it is visited by people from all over the world.

10 Lines on Fatehpur Sikri for Class 6

1. Fatehpur Sikri is a historical city built by Mughal Emperor Akbar.
2. It is located near Agra in the state of Uttar Pradesh.
3. The city was built in honor of the Sufi saint Sheikh Salim Chishti.
4. It served as the capital of the Mughal Empire for about 14 years.
5. The architecture here is a beautiful blend of Indian and Persian styles.
6. Important structures include Buland Darwaza, Jama Masjid, and Panch Mahal.
7. Buland Darwaza was built to mark Akbar's victory over Gujarat.
8. The city had palaces, courtyards, and meeting halls.
9. It was abandoned due to water shortage.
10. Fatehpur Sikri is now a UNESCO World Heritage Site and a major tourist attraction.

10 Lines on Fatehpur Sikri for Class 7

1. Fatehpur Sikri is a historical Mughal city located near Agra.
2. It was established by Emperor Akbar in 1571 and served as his capital.
3. The city was built after Akbar's visit to the saint Sheikh Salim Chishti.
4. It showcases a unique blend of Indian, Persian, and Islamic architectural styles.
5. Buland Darwaza, one of the tallest gateways in the world, stands at its entrance.
6. The tomb of Sheikh Salim Chishti is located in the Jama Masjid of Fatehpur Sikri.
7. Buildings like Diwan-i-Khas, Diwan-i-Aam, and Panch Mahal are famous here.
8. The city was abandoned because of water scarcity and other political reasons.
9. It is also known as a "ghost city" because no one lives there now.
10. Fatehpur Sikri is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and a symbol of Akbar's legacy.

Short Essay on Fatehpur Sikri in English (for Classes 5–7)

Fatehpur Sikri is a historical city located near Agra, Uttar Pradesh. It was built by the Mughal Emperor Akbar in 1571 and served as his capital for 14 years. The city was named after Sheikh Salim Chishti, a Sufi saint whose blessings were believed to have given Akbar a son.

The city is famous for its red sandstone buildings, beautiful architecture, and important structures like Buland Darwaza, Panch Mahal, and the tomb of Salim Chishti. Buland Darwaza, built to mark Akbar's victory in Gujarat, is one of the tallest gates in the world.

The city was abandoned due to lack of water and is now called a "ghost city." It remains a popular tourist destination and a UNESCO World Heritage Site, showing the rich heritage of the Mughal Empire.

Where is Fatehpur Sikri located?

Fatehpur Sikri is located in the **Agra district of Uttar Pradesh**, India. It is around **40 kilometers from Agra** city.

Fatehpur Sikri is Famous For

- Mughal architecture
- Buland Darwaza
- Tomb of Sheikh Salim Chishti
- Akbar's royal court and palaces
- Being a UNESCO World Heritage Site
- Its unique blend of Indian and Islamic designs

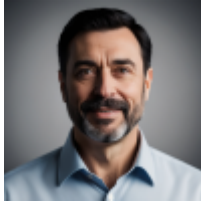
Wrap Up

Fatehpur Sikri is more than just an old city with empty walls. It is a place where history still speaks. Every gate, every palace, and every courtyard tells us something about Akbar's life and vision. Though the city was left because of water problems, its charm still remains.

Walking through Fatehpur Sikri feels like stepping back in time. The Buland Darwaza stands tall as a symbol of Akbar's victories. The tomb of Salim Chishti still draws people who come to make wishes. The red sandstone buildings shine brightly under the sun, showing the rich art and culture of the Mughal era.

Many school trips, history lovers, and tourists from India and abroad visit this site each year. It's not just about what you see, but what you feel when you're there. Fatehpur Sikri teaches us about unity, art, and leadership. Akbar's idea of bringing all religions and cultures together is something the world still talks about today.

If you love history or want to see the Mughal glory up close, Fatehpur Sikri should be on your list. It's a place that lives in stories, stone, and silence – a true treasure of India's past.



Alberto Robino

Alberto Robino is a passionate content creator who specializes in sharing concise, insightful, and engaging 10-line facts on a variety of topics. With a love for simplifying complex ideas, he enjoys providing quick, digestible information to help people learn fast.