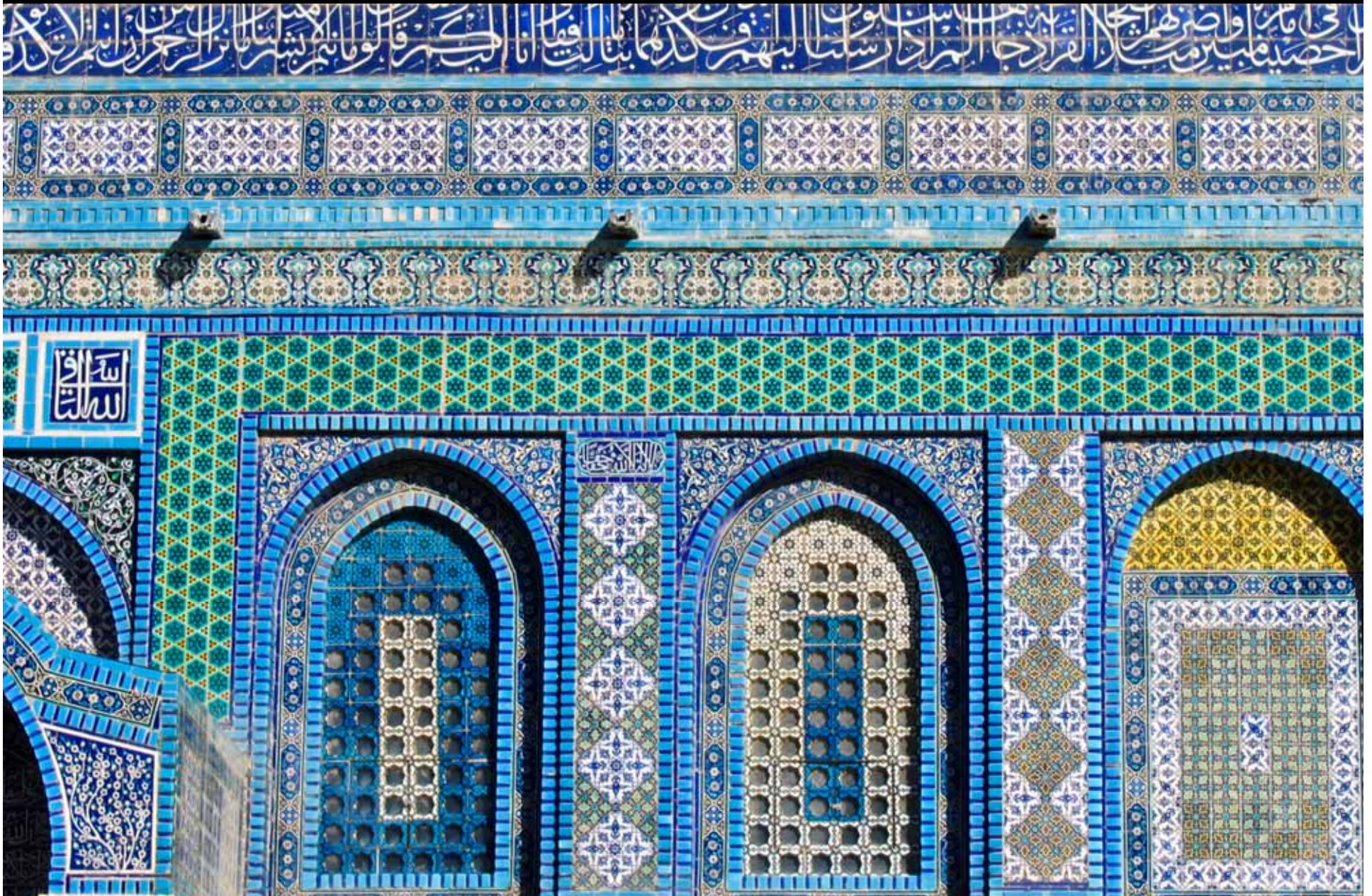


Readings

Pages 24-31 130-140
Great Architecture of the World

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGY

Indian and Islamic Architecture.



Indian Architecture

Developed along with religion:

Buddhist architecture:

- * Stupa, a dome shaped monument, for enshrining sacred relics.
- * Incorporating specifically Buddhist symbols.

Hindu architecture:

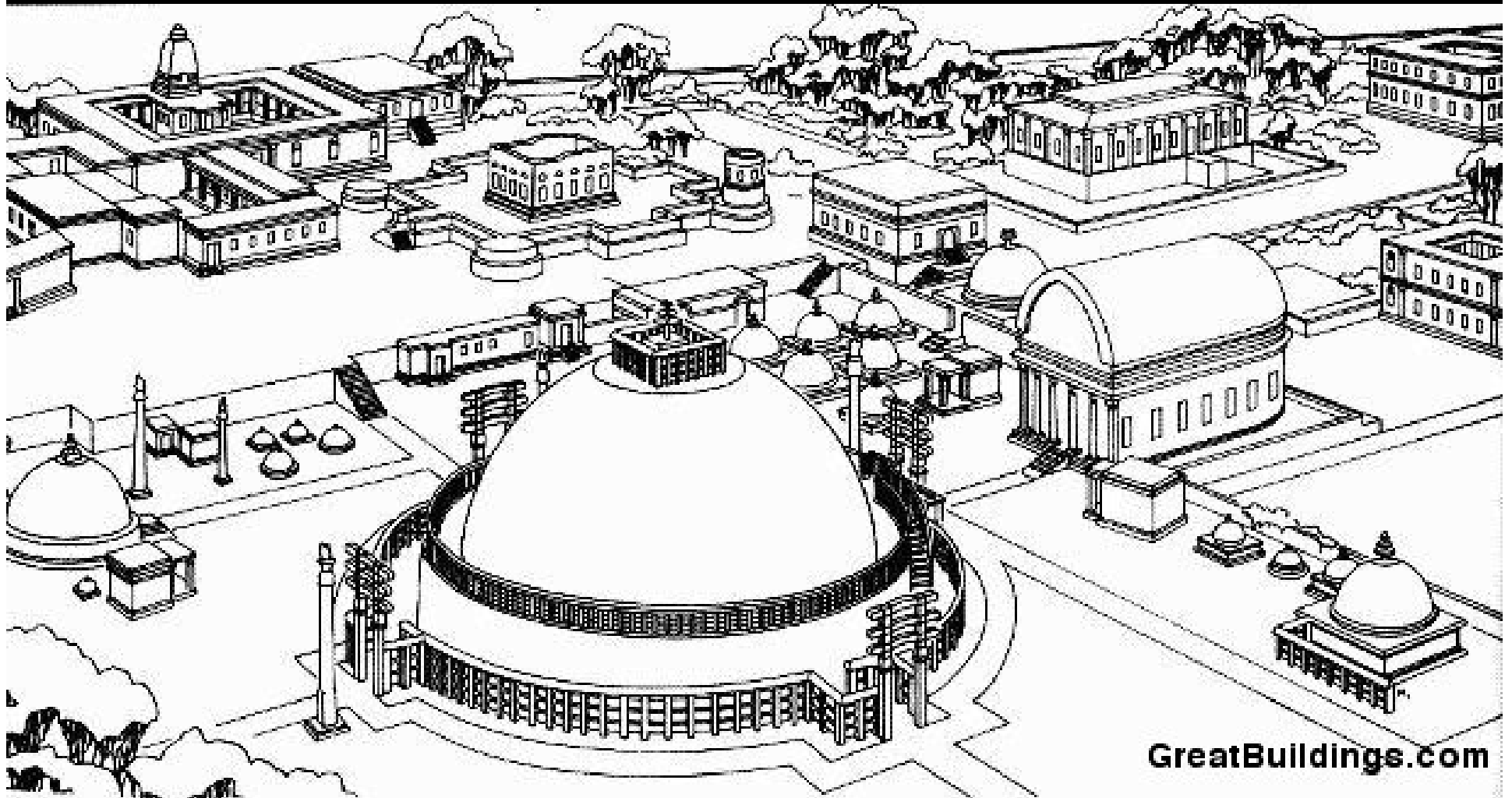
- * Nagara style: The tower is beehive shaped.
- * Dravida: The tower consists of progressively smaller storeys of pavilions.

Islamic Architecture

Great Stupa, Sanchi, India: 250BCE-250CE

Stupas were originally markers of some holy site

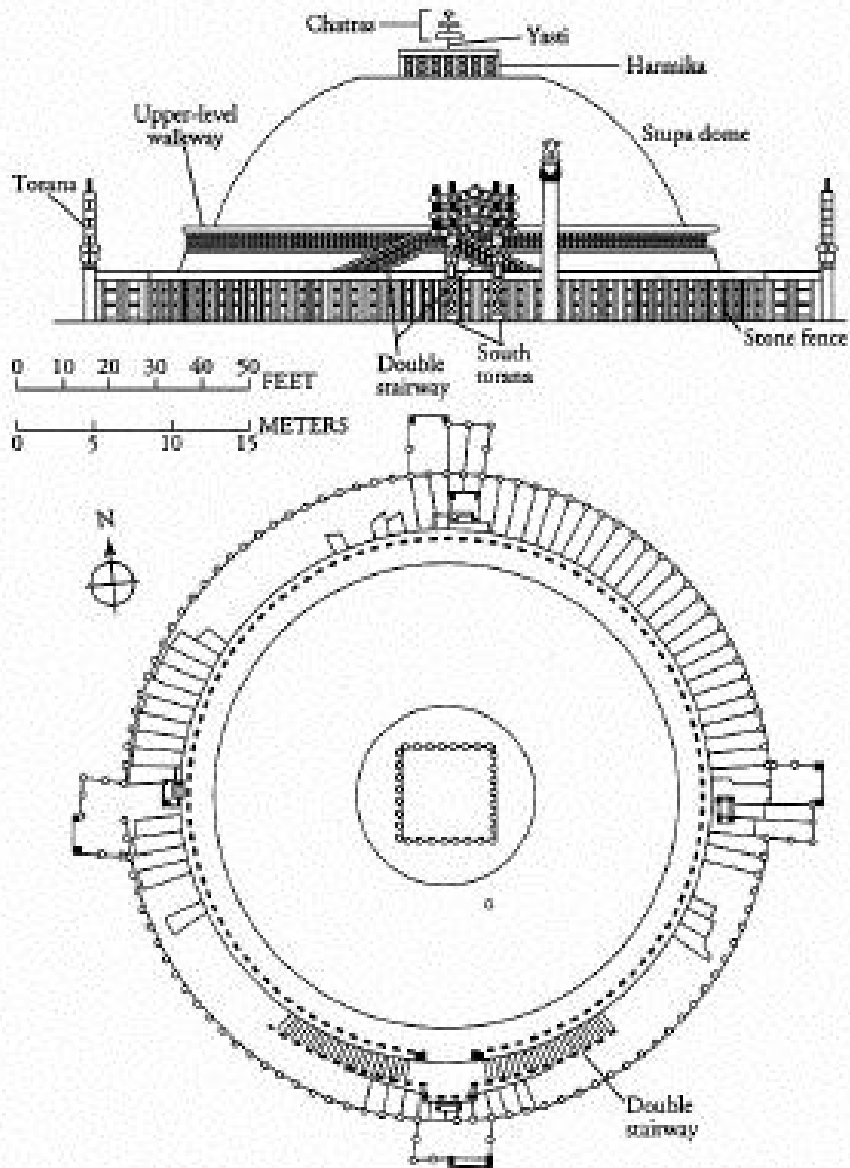
Stones were carved and assembled in a manner similar to wood



Great Stupa, Sanchi, India: 250BCE-250CE



Great Stupa, Sanchi, India: 250BCE-250CE



Kandariya Mahadeva Temple, Khajuraho:1025-50CE



Kandariya Mahadeva Temple, India: c1025-50CE

Built by the great Chandela king
Vidyadhara

Once the religious capital of the
Chandela Rajputs

The main spire or shikhara rises 102'
to depict Mount Meru, the holy
mountain of Shiva

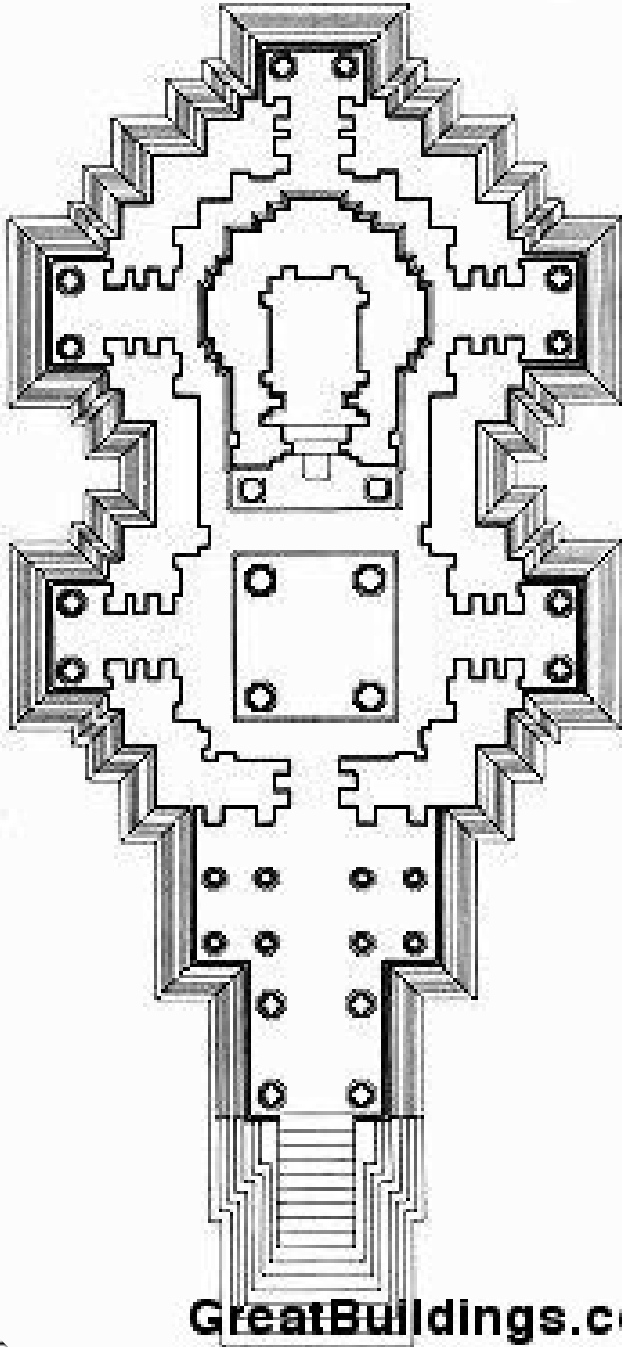
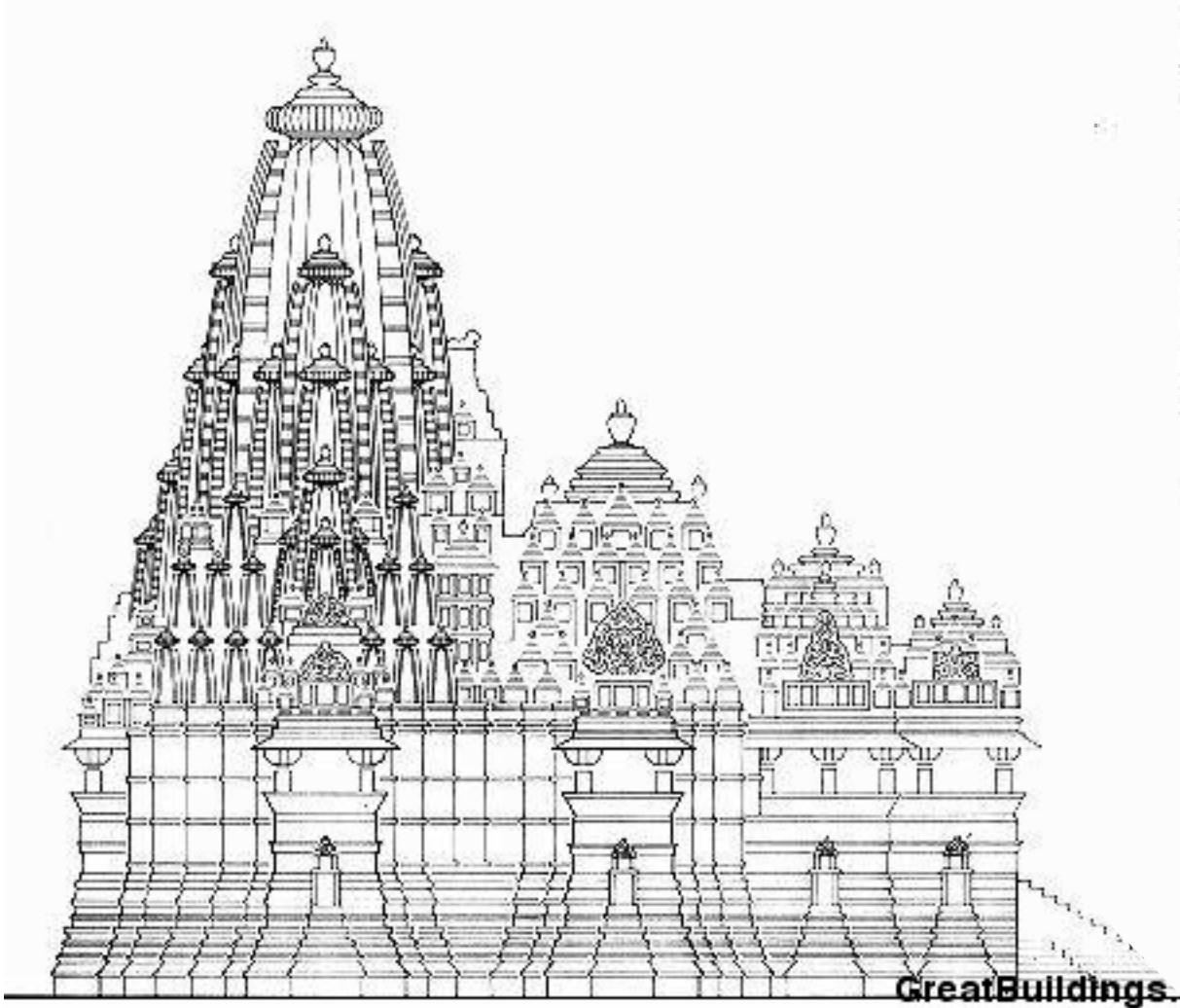
Many of the side panels depict Shiva
in the presence of apsaras, consorts,
and other divinities (erotic figures).

The temple seems to be carved out
of a solid piece of stone.

[commons.wikimedia.org](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kandariya_Mahadeva_Temple.jpg) by Jungpionier



Kandariya Mahadeva Temple,
India: c1025-50CE



GreatBuildings

GreatBuildings.com

Angkor Wat, Cambodia: begun ca. 1120

Built for the king Suryavarman II as the state temple and capital.

Moat and outer wall are 2.2 miles long.

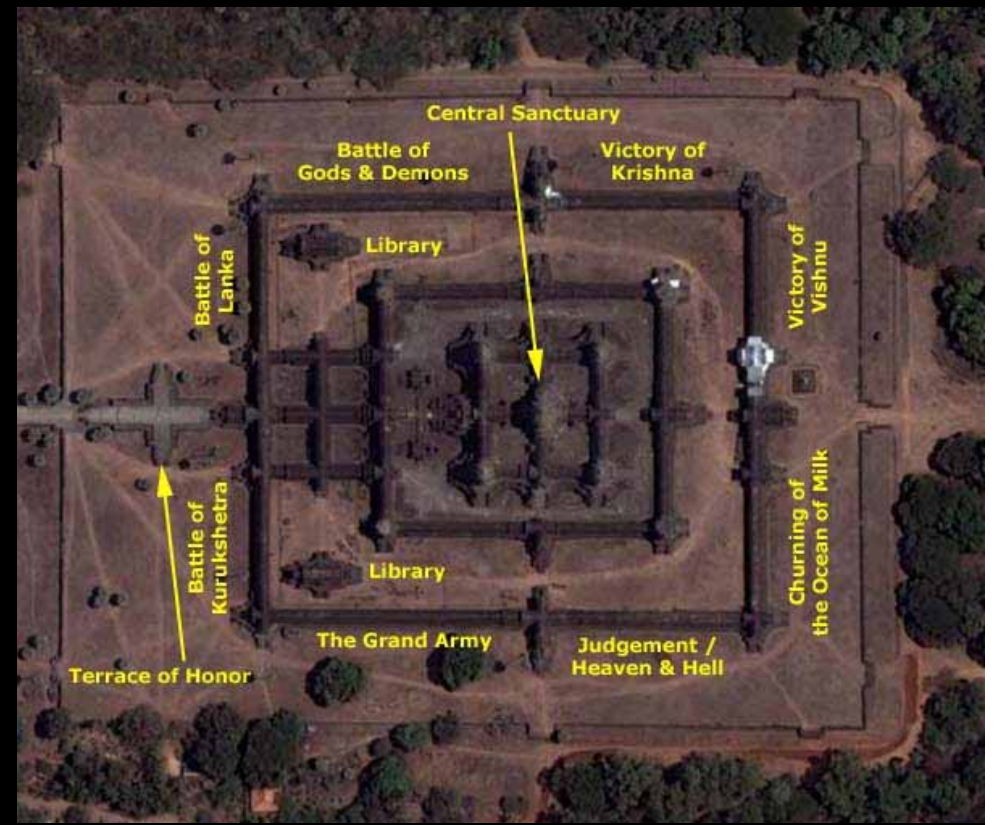
There are three rectangular galleries, each raised above the next.

The outer gallery measures 610'x710'.

The second gallery measures 330'x380'.



Angkor Wat, Cambodia: begun ca. 1120



Angkor Wat, Cambodia:
begun ca. 1120



Angkor Wat, Cambodia: begun ca. 1120

The stones, as smooth as polished marble, were laid without mortar with very tight joints.

The monument was made out of enormous amounts of sandstone, as much as Khafre's pyramid in Egypt (over 5 million tons).



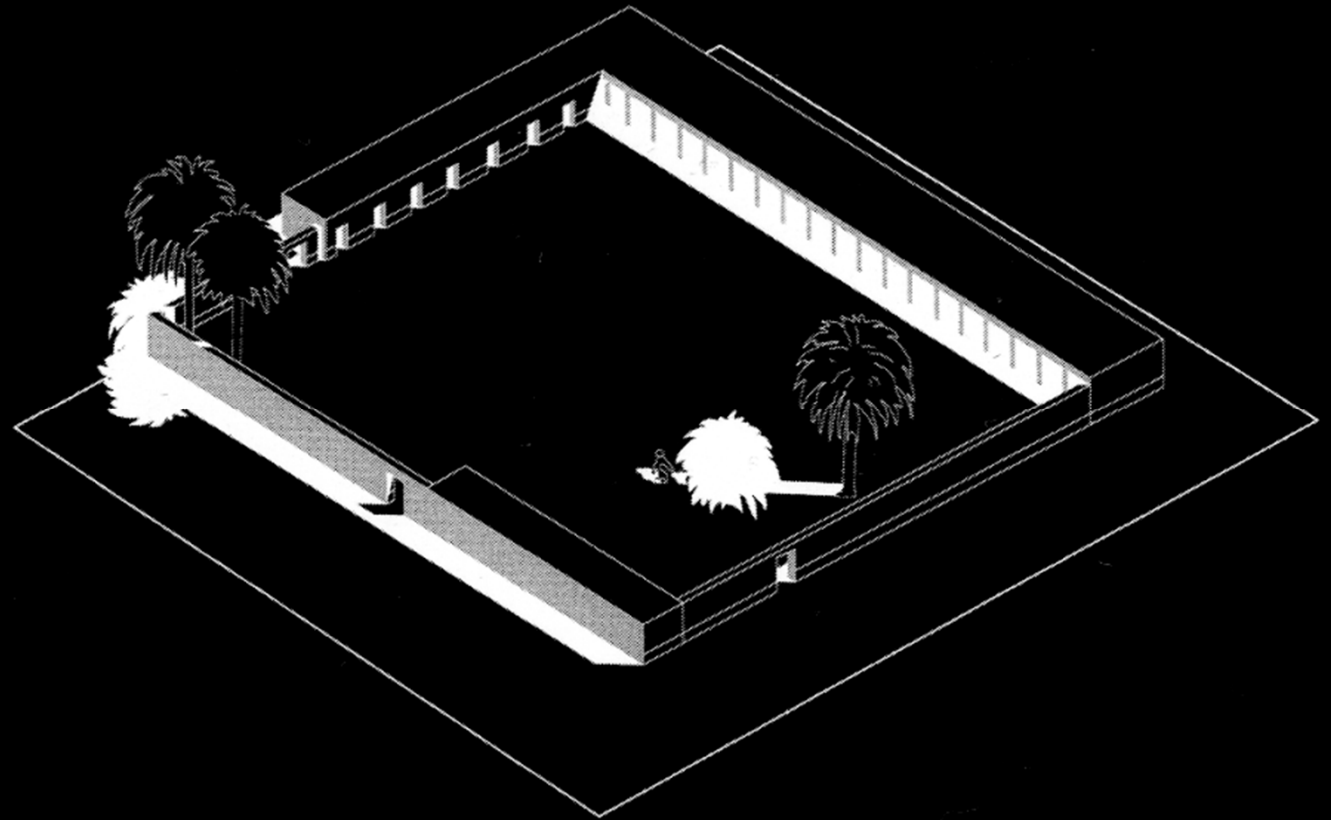
Islam is the religion taught by the Prophet Muhammad and based on the Koran

Emerged in the 7th century - spread quickly throughout the Arabian peninsula



Islam

Faith had ritual requirements, but no architecture.



Building were:

brick & stucco – Influenced from Mesopotamia

Ashlar (squared hewn stone laid in regular courses with fine joints)– Influenced from North Syria

Islam

Muhammad's death in 632

Within 80 years of his death

– insurgence of Islamic Architecture

Mainly Congregation Mosques

Islamic Architectural Elements

Arcaded Portico – taken from the palm leaves that sheltered
at Muhammad's courtyard

Mihrib in the Qibla – decorative niche in the wall oriented
to Mecca. Found inside the mosque

Minbar – pulpit- was at the right of mihrib – recalling three steps
from which he preached

Maksura – railed enclosure to protect the caliph when leading
prayers

Basin (pool) – for rituals

Minaret – Convenient for the call to prayer - five times a day.

Elements of Islamic Style:

Kind of representation of desert oasis: each guarded by fortress walls, yet inside abundant in flowing water, lush gardens, and shady alcoves.

- large domes
- minarets (towers)
- large courtyards often merged with a central prayer hall
- the use of iwans (a large vaulted hall having one side open to a court) to intermedate between different sections
- use of geometric shapes and repetitive art
- extensive use of decorative Arabic calligraphy
- use of symmetry
- ablution fountains
- use of bright color
- focus on the interior space of a building rather than the exterior

Islam:

7th -11th Century – saw building of great congregation or “Friday Mosques”

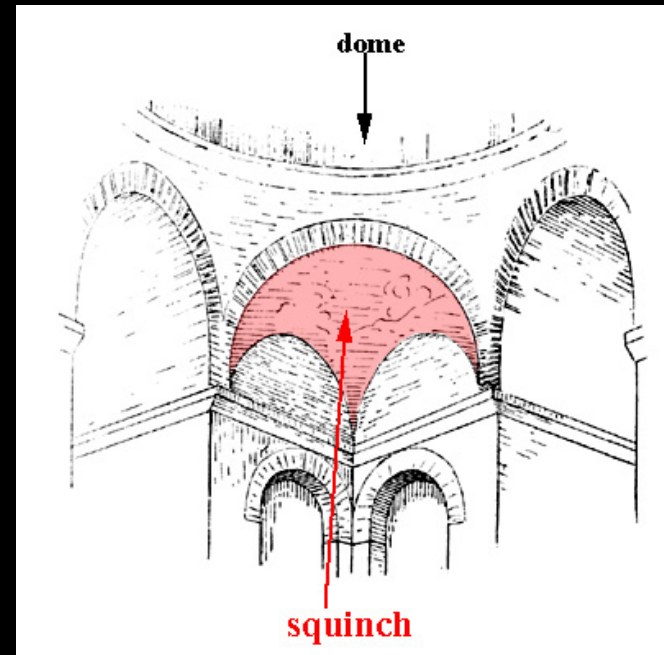
Walled rectangular courtyards surrounded by flat roofed porticos



Coincided with the abandonment of brick and rise of ashlar

Islamic Architecture:

3 Important features were derived:



The Squinch

The Glazed Tile



Stalactite Decoration

Dome of the Rock: 684 Jerusalem

Islam's earliest monument

Influenced by Byzantine rotunda – octagonal in plan

Dome and Clerestory supported on piers

Dome built of wooden ribs covered with boards and lead, then gilded.

Houses the Noble Rock from which the Prophet is said to have made his leap to heaven

Shrine for Pilgrims – not public worship

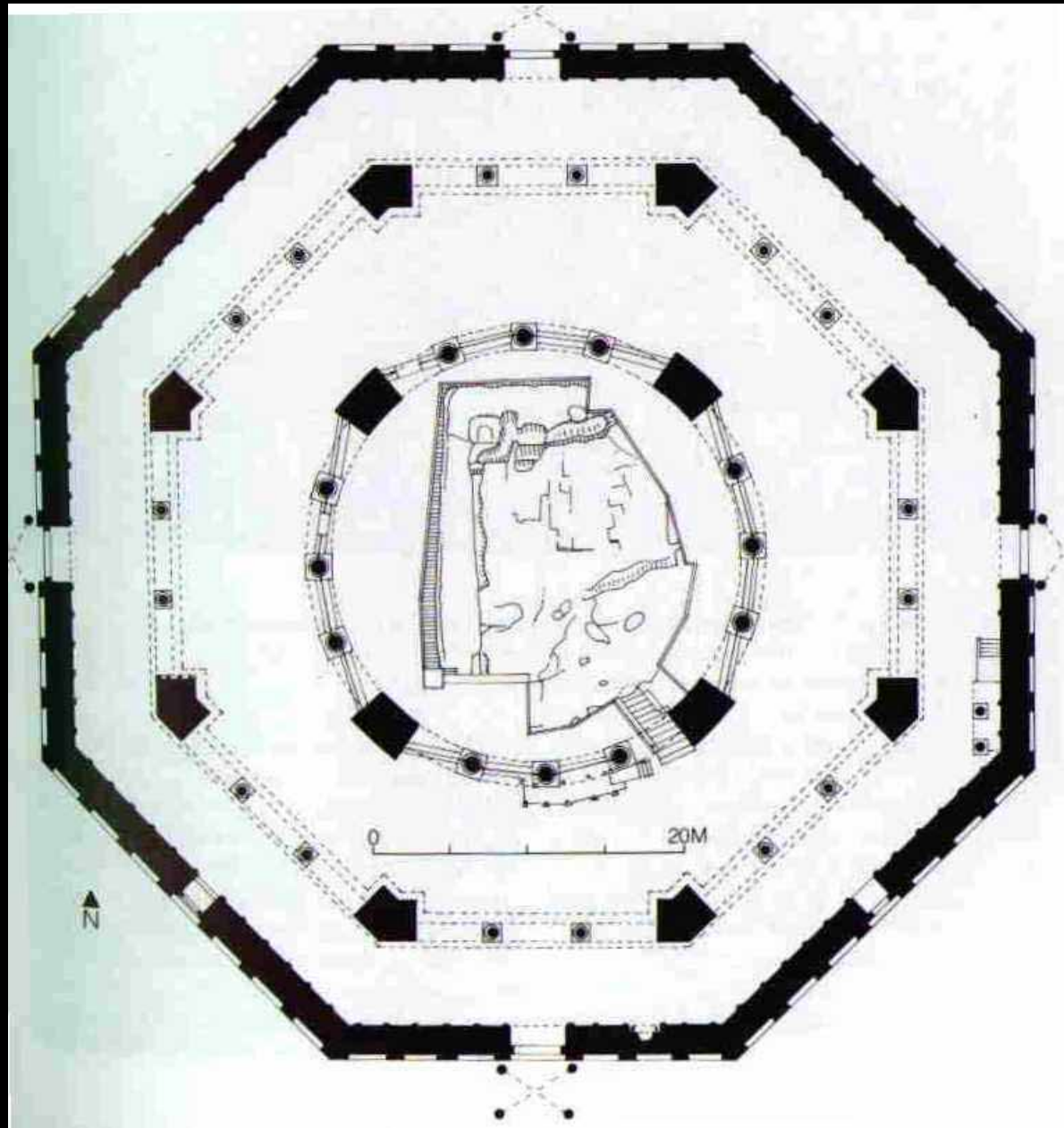


Dome of the Rock: 684 Jerusalem

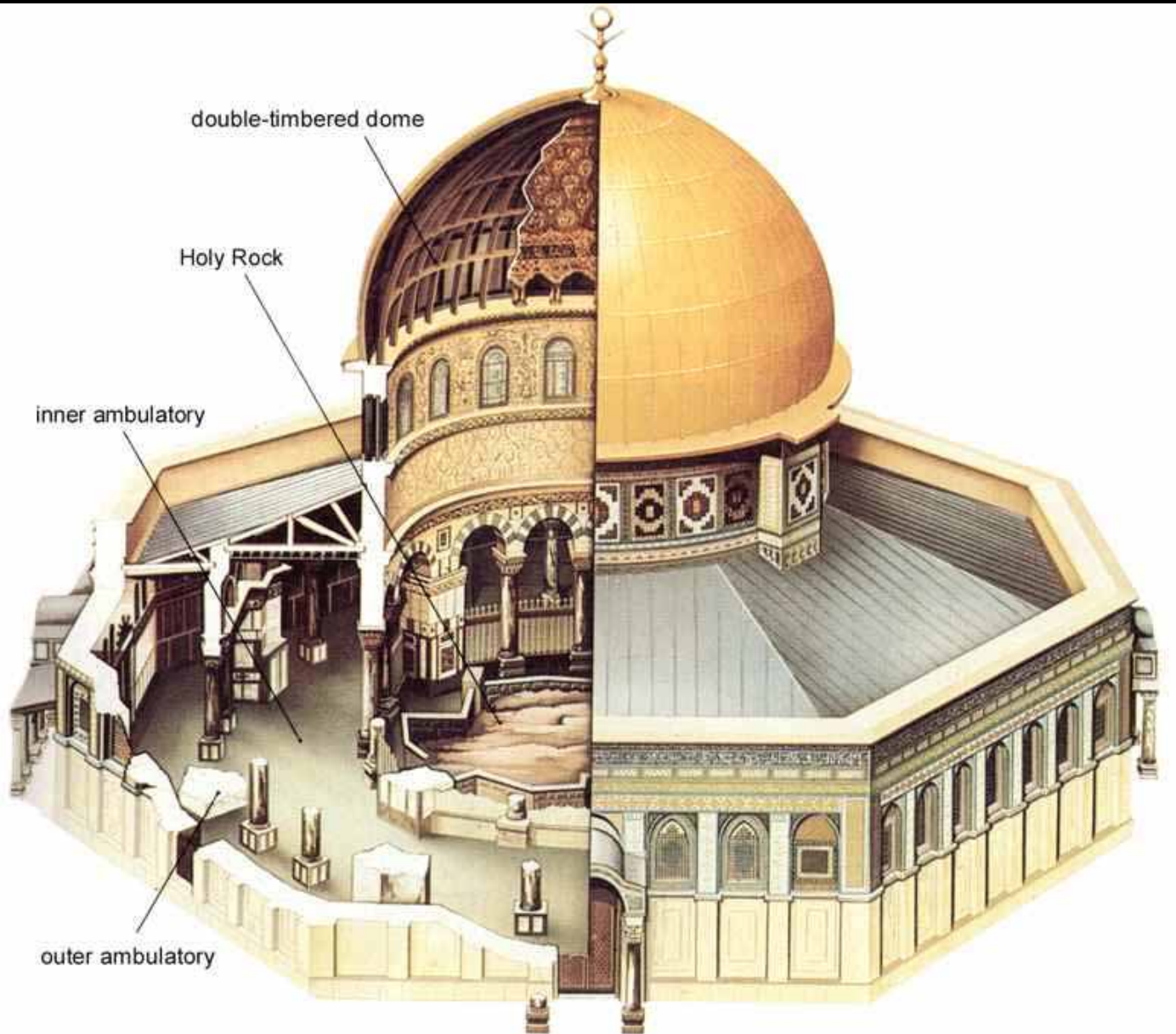
Has feel of lightness unusual for buildings from the Dark Ages



Dome of the Rock: 684 Jerusalem



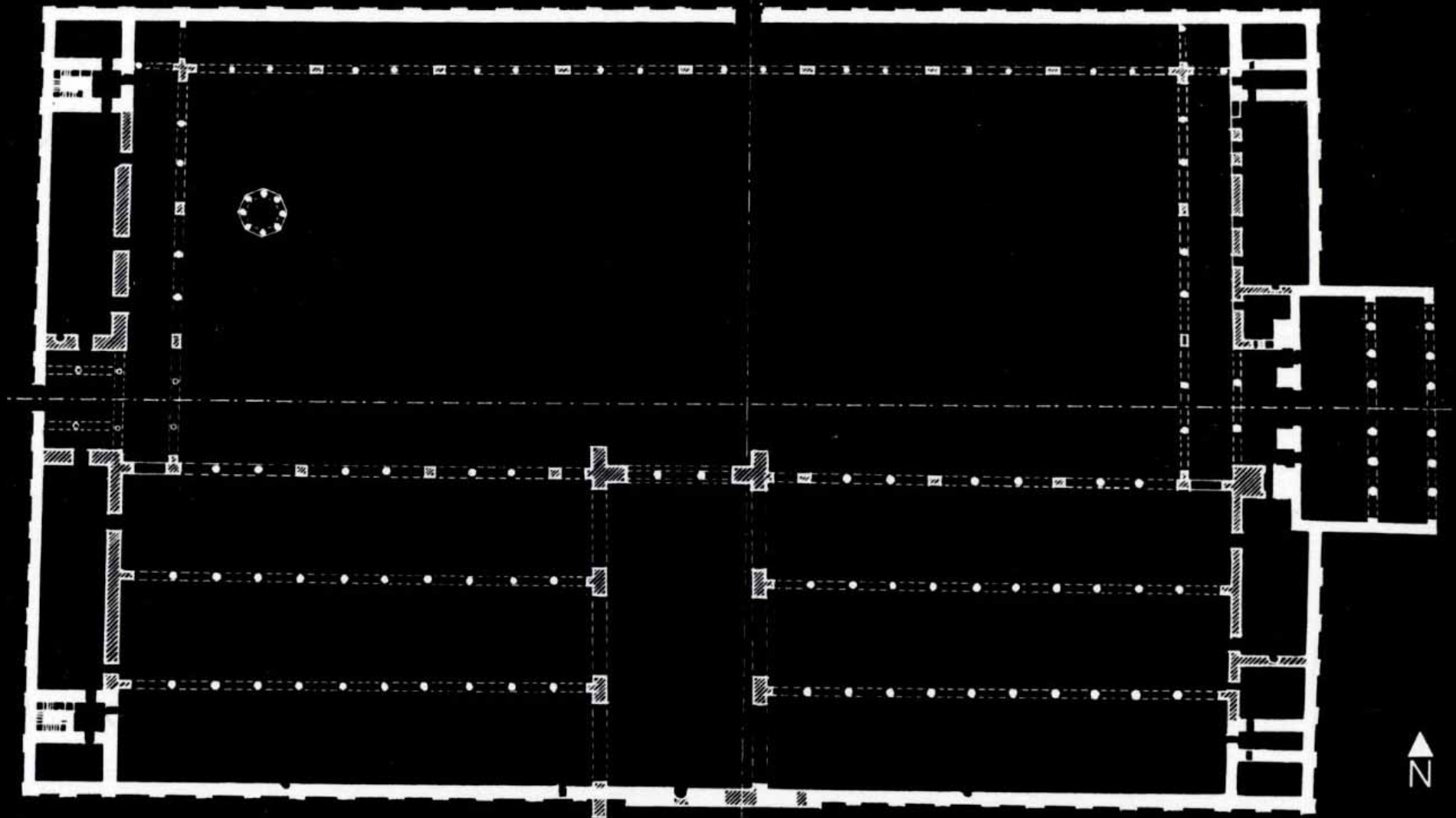
Dome of the Rock: 684 Jerusalem



Dome of the Rock:



Great Mosque of Damascus (Umayyad Mosque)



11. Damascus, Great Mosque, 706, plan

■ ROMAN
▨ Umayyad

Great Mosque of Damascus: 709-715 Syria



Islamic Architecture:

12th Century – Medresa (Teaching Mosque) smaller, but similar to earlier mosques. Porticos were replaced by vaulted halls or Iwans. Entrance was flanked by 2 minarets.

Iwan is a arch opening.



Masjid-i-Shad: 1612-37 Iran

General view of the Mosque showing the portal with its two minarets echoed by the prayer hall iwan with its two minarets and dome.



Masjid-i-Shad: 1612-37 Iran

The tiled dome of the prayer hall with its central sun motif.



Masjid-i-Shad: 1612-37 Iran

The main portal with its two flanking minarets



Domed Sanctuary illuminated by decorative window grilles.

The Great Mosque at Cordoba: 785 Spain

Its Great Hall is 19 bays wide

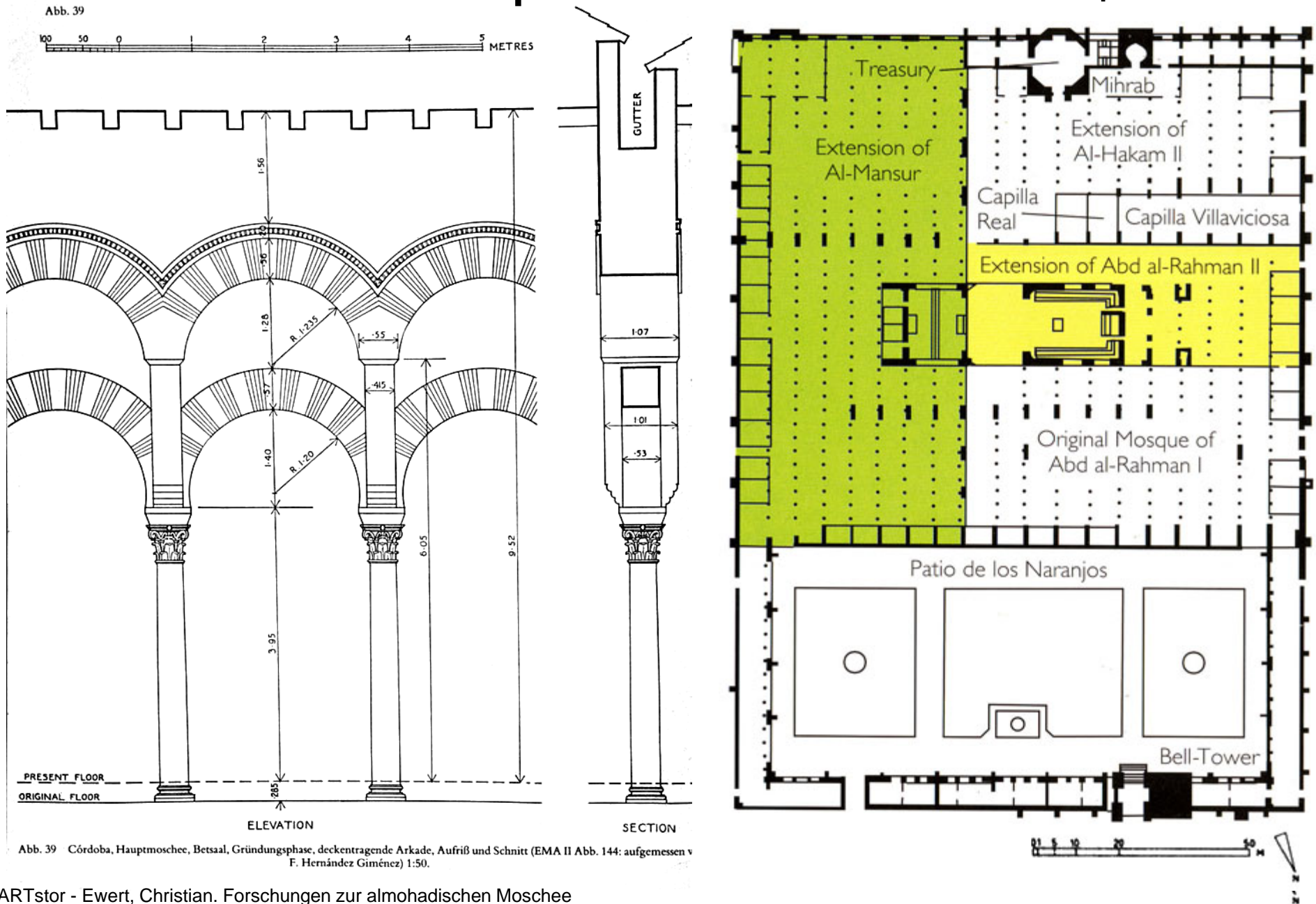
Alternating voussoirs of white and red brick

Arches were stilted to give additional height

The Sanctuary is roofed with two vaults of complexity



The Great Mosque at Cordoba: 785 Spain



The Great Mosque at Cordoba: 785 Spain



The Great Mosque at Cordoba: 785 Spain

Mihrab (with horseshoe arch)



The Great Mosque at Cordoba: 785 Spain

Mihrab



The Great Mosque at Cordoba: 785 Spain



ARTstor - Islamic Art and Architecture Collection

ARTstor - The Hartill Archive of Architecture and Allied Arts

The Alhambra: 13-14th Centuries Granada, Spain



The Alhambra: 13-14th Centuries Granada, Spain



www.GreatBuildings.com



www.GreatBuildings.com

The Alhambra: 13-14th Centuries Granada, Spain



The Alhambra: 13-14th Centuries Granada, Spain



Islamic Architecture:

1453 was the fall of Constantinople to the Ottomans

Islamic Architecture suffered

Looked to Hagia Sophia – Mosques tended to be variations on the Hagia Sophia



Hagia Sophia

The Suleymaniye Mosque : Istanbul 1550-57

The largest Ottoman half-domed mosque

It sits on the top of the sixth hill that dominates the city cascades down in a pyramidal arrangement of its domes, half-domes, counterweights, and buttresses.

The mosque complex included: four Madrasas (teaching center), an imaret (soup kitchen), a tabkhane (lodging), a medical school (tibb medrese), bath, fountain, and the mausolea of the founder, his wife, and Sinan himself

Sinan was the Architect.



The Suleymaniye Mosque : Istanbul 1550-57



The Suleymaniye Mosque:

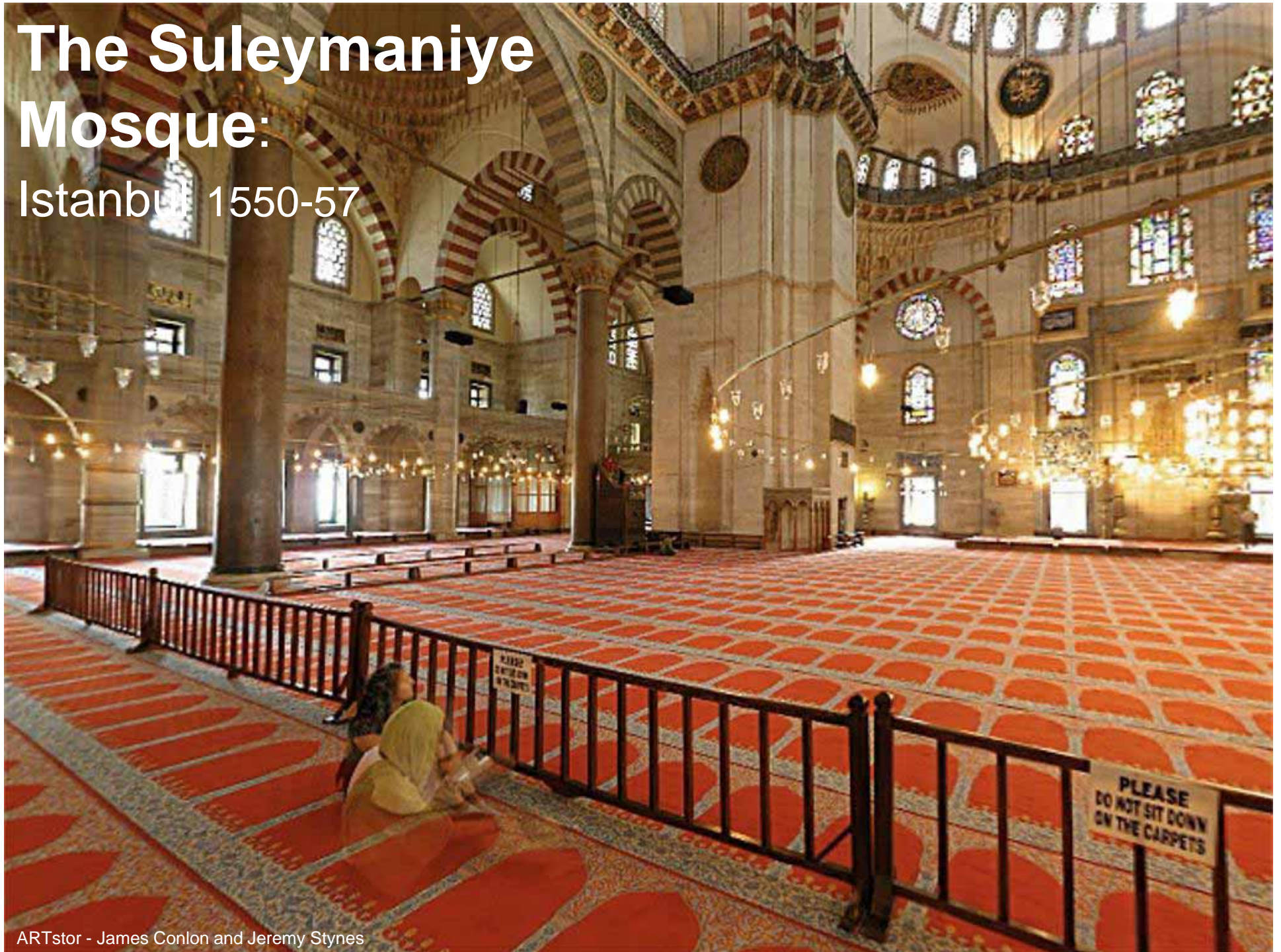
Istanbul 1550-57



The Suleymaniye Mosque : Istanbul 1550-57



The Suleymaniye Mosque: Istanbul 1550-57



The Suleymaniye Mosque : Istanbul 1550-57

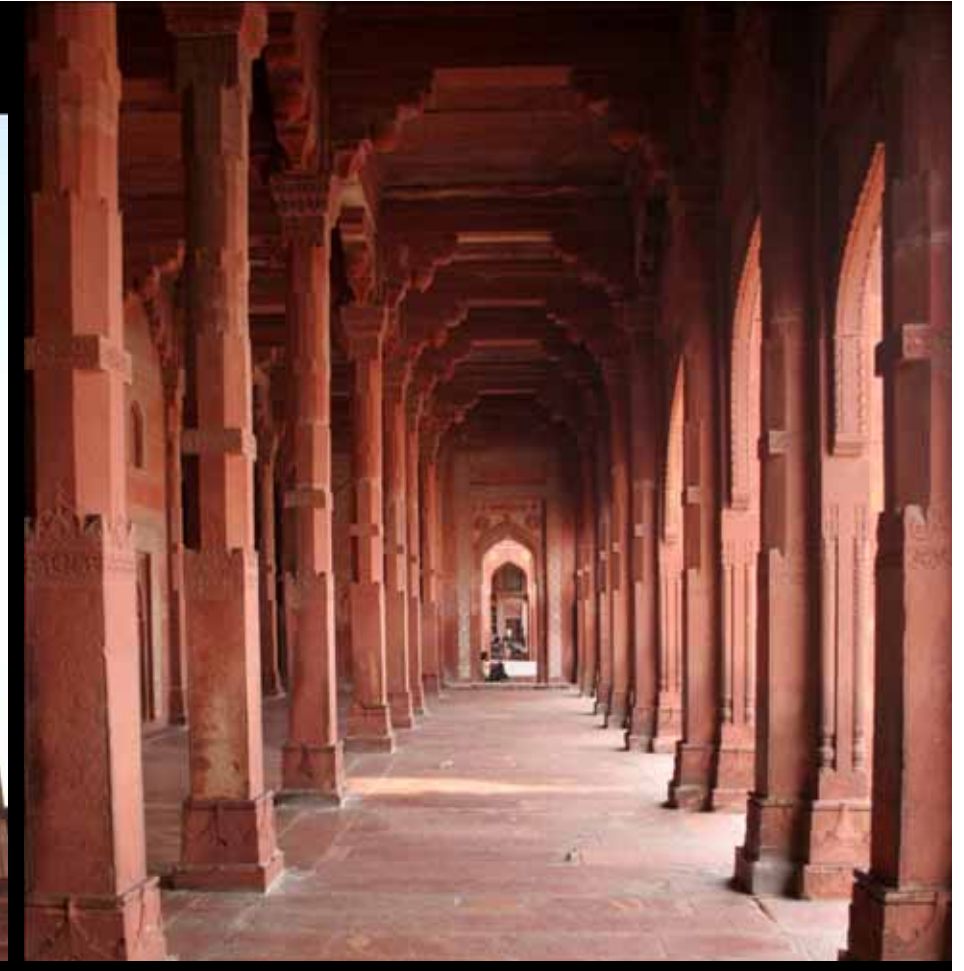




The Süleymaniye Mosque : Istanbul 1550-57

Fatehpur Sikri, ca.1568-71

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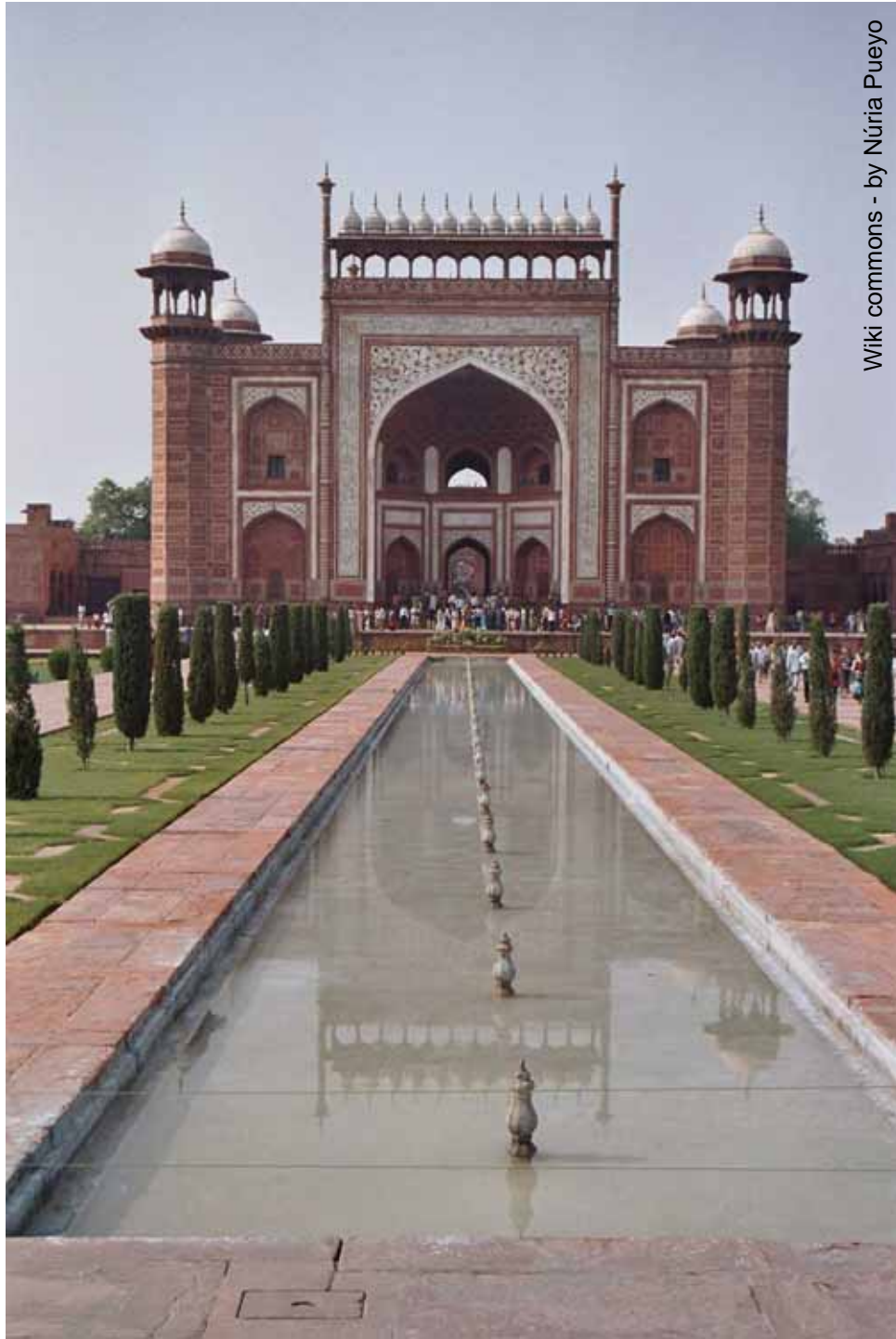
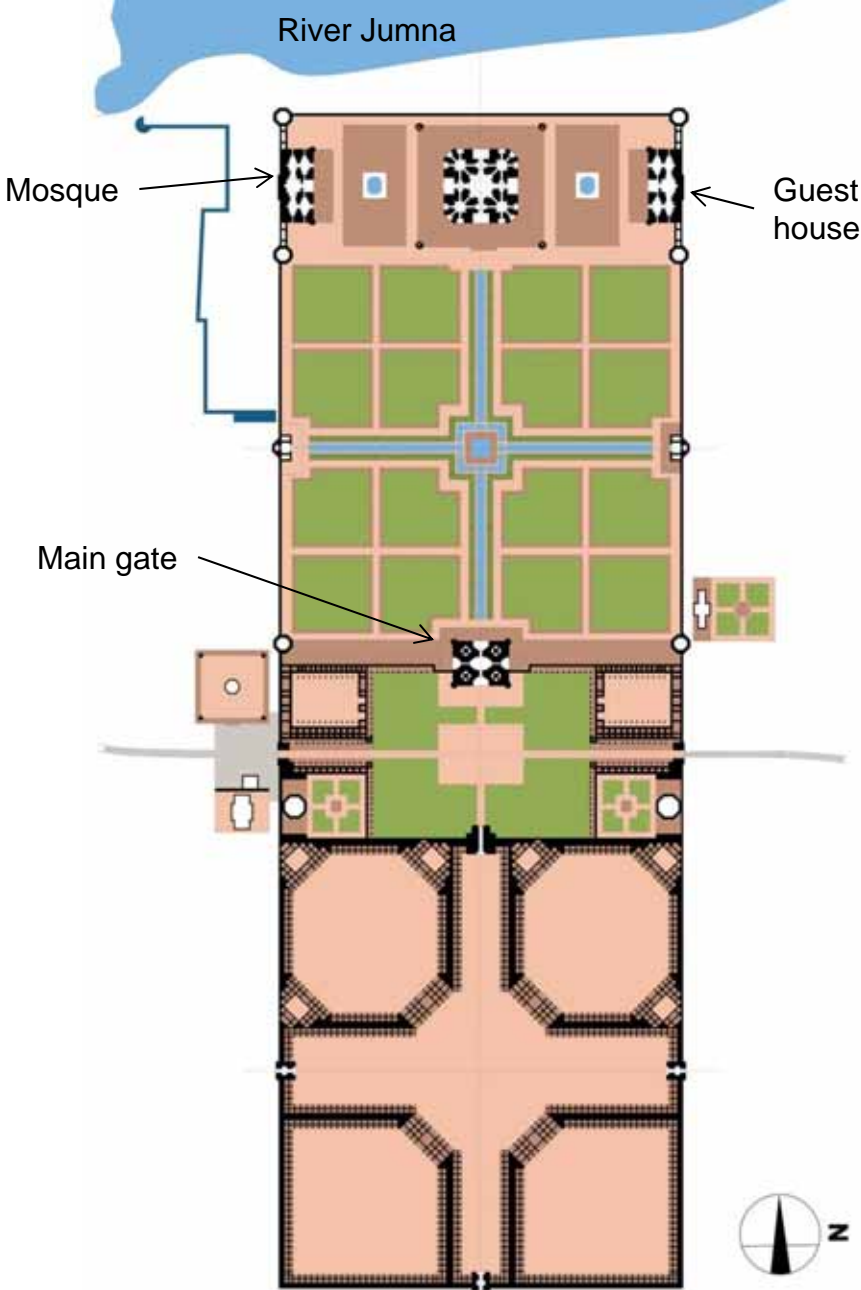
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Taj Mahal, Agra, India: 1631



Taj Mahal, Agra, India: 1631



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