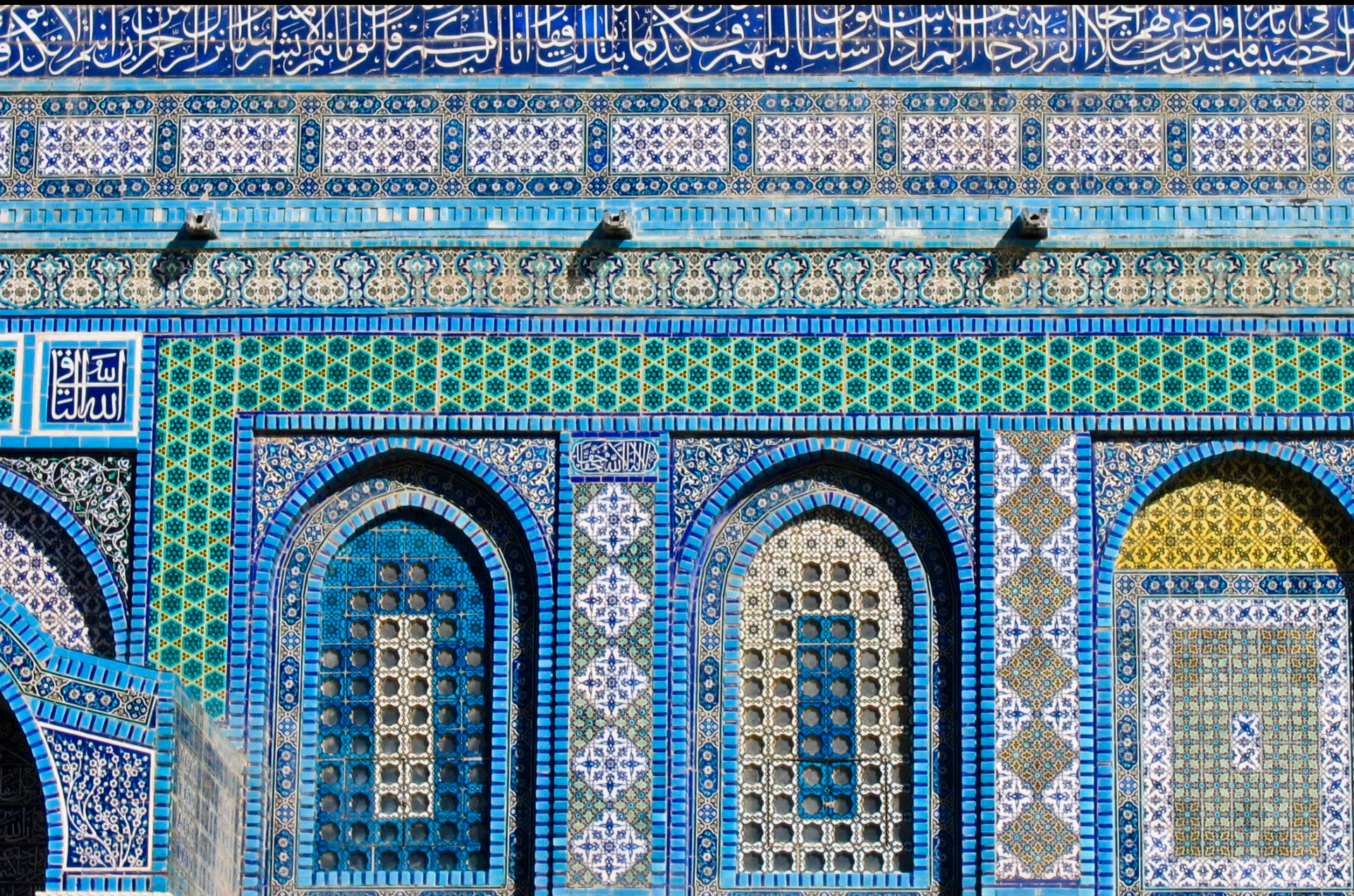


Islam



ARCH 1121 - HISTORY OF WORLD ARCHITECTURE TO 1900

Islam

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email: ssmith@citytech.cuny.edu

Course Overview:

- What is architecture? What is history?
- Prehistoric, Mesopotamia, Egypt
- Early Aegean, Greece
- India & Southeast Asia, China & Japan
- Rome, Early Christian & Byzantine, **Islamic**
- Early Medieval, Romanesque, Gothic
- The Pre-Columbian Americas, Africa
- The Renaissance, Baroque, Rococo in Europe
- 18th Century & Neo-Classicism in Europe & America

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



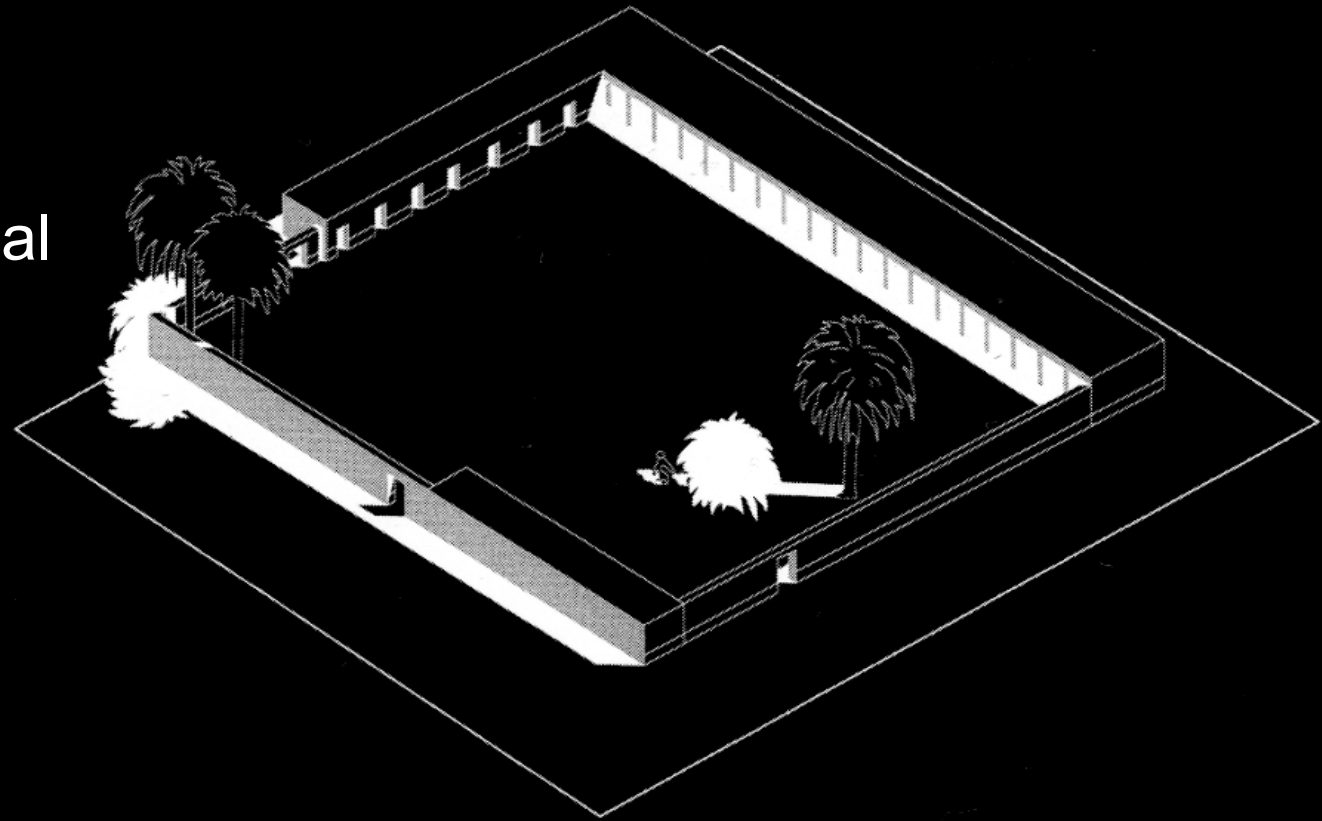
Islam

Chronology

- Appearance of Angel Gabriel to Mohammed: 610
- Revelation of the Qur'an (Koran): 610 – 633
- Spread of Islam:
 - through the Middle East: 7th century
 - across North Africa & into Spain: early 8th century
 - into India, Malaysia, Indonesia: 12th-13th centuries
 - conquest of Constantinople: 1453

Islam

Early faith had ritual requirements, but no architecture.



Mosques

Several sources:

- House of the Prophet, Medina (c. 622)
- Christian Churches
- (Possibly) hypostyle audience halls of Persian Kings

Materials:

- brick & stucco – Influenced from Mesopotamia
- Ashlar (squared hewn stone laid in regular courses with fine joints) – Influenced from North Syria

Common Elements of a Mosque

Sahn – courtyard

Haram – prayer hall

Qibla – prayer wall, oriented toward Mecca

Mihrab – niche in the prayer wall

Minbar – raised pulpit for sermons, readings, proclamations

Iwan – vaulted or domed volume, enclosed on three sides and open on one side, often facing the sahn (courtyard)

Muqarna – scallop and pendant segments decorating the underside of an overhead structure such as a vault

Pool or fountain – before the prayer hall for ritual ablutions

Minaret – tower from which the faithful are called to prayer

Islamic architectural ornament

- Symbolic rather than literally representational
- Extensive use of repetition, symmetry, and patterning
 - decorative Arabic calligraphy
 - geometric motifs, such as interlocking polygons
 - organic plant-like forms, “arabesque” flowing interlaced lines
- Bright color



Glazed Tile



Muqarna (Stalactite Decoration)

Major Mosque Types

(many regional variations)

1. Columned or Hypostyle Mosques

Arabia, North Africa, Spain

Example: Cordoba Mosque- Spain



2. Iwan Mosques

Iran, Central Asia

Example: Fatehpur Sikri- India



3. Centrally Organized Multi-Domed Mosques

Turkey, former Byzantine Empire

Example: Suleymaniye Mosque-Istanbul



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

Dome of the Rock: 687-691 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

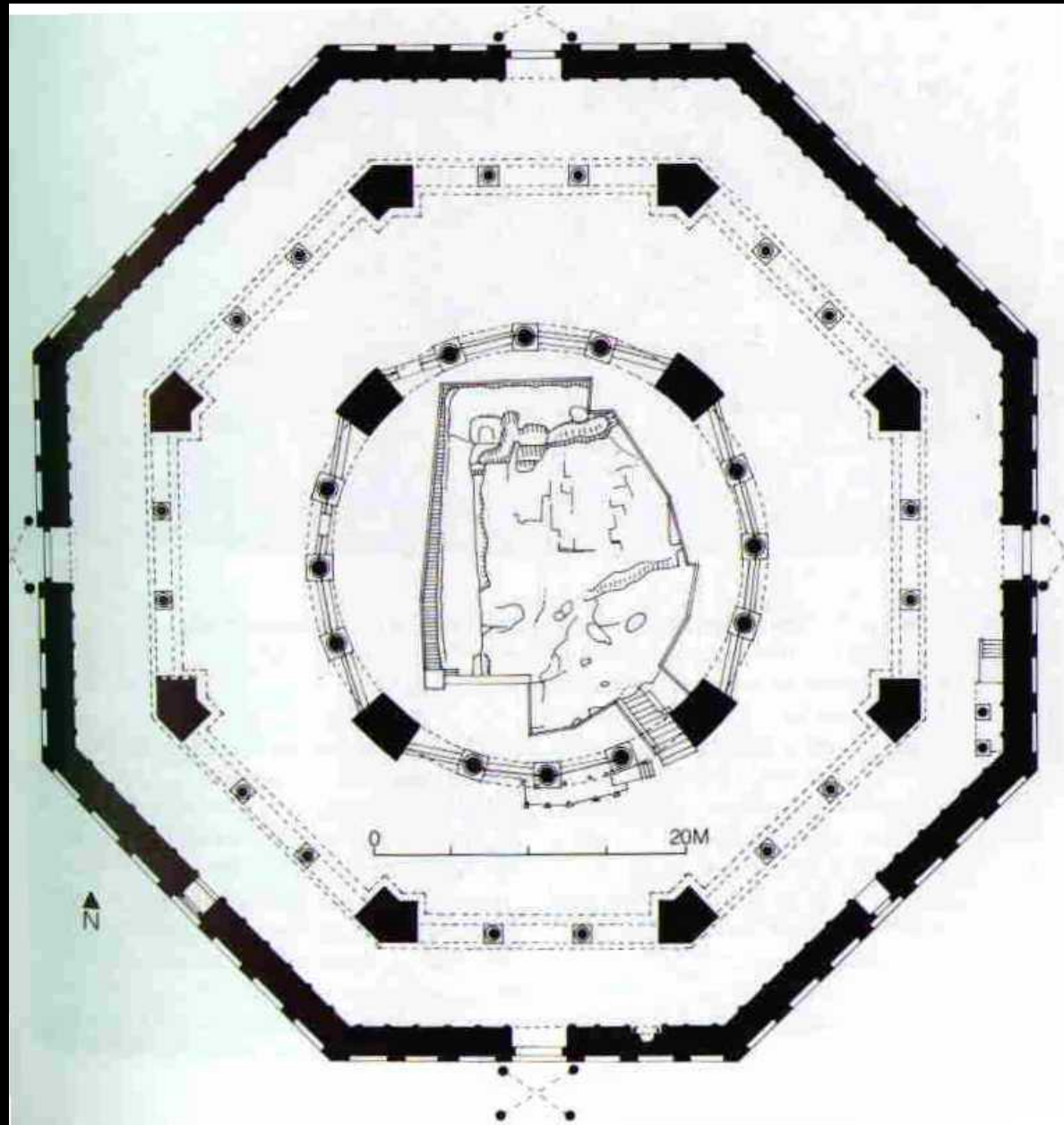


Dome of the Rock: 684 Jerusalem

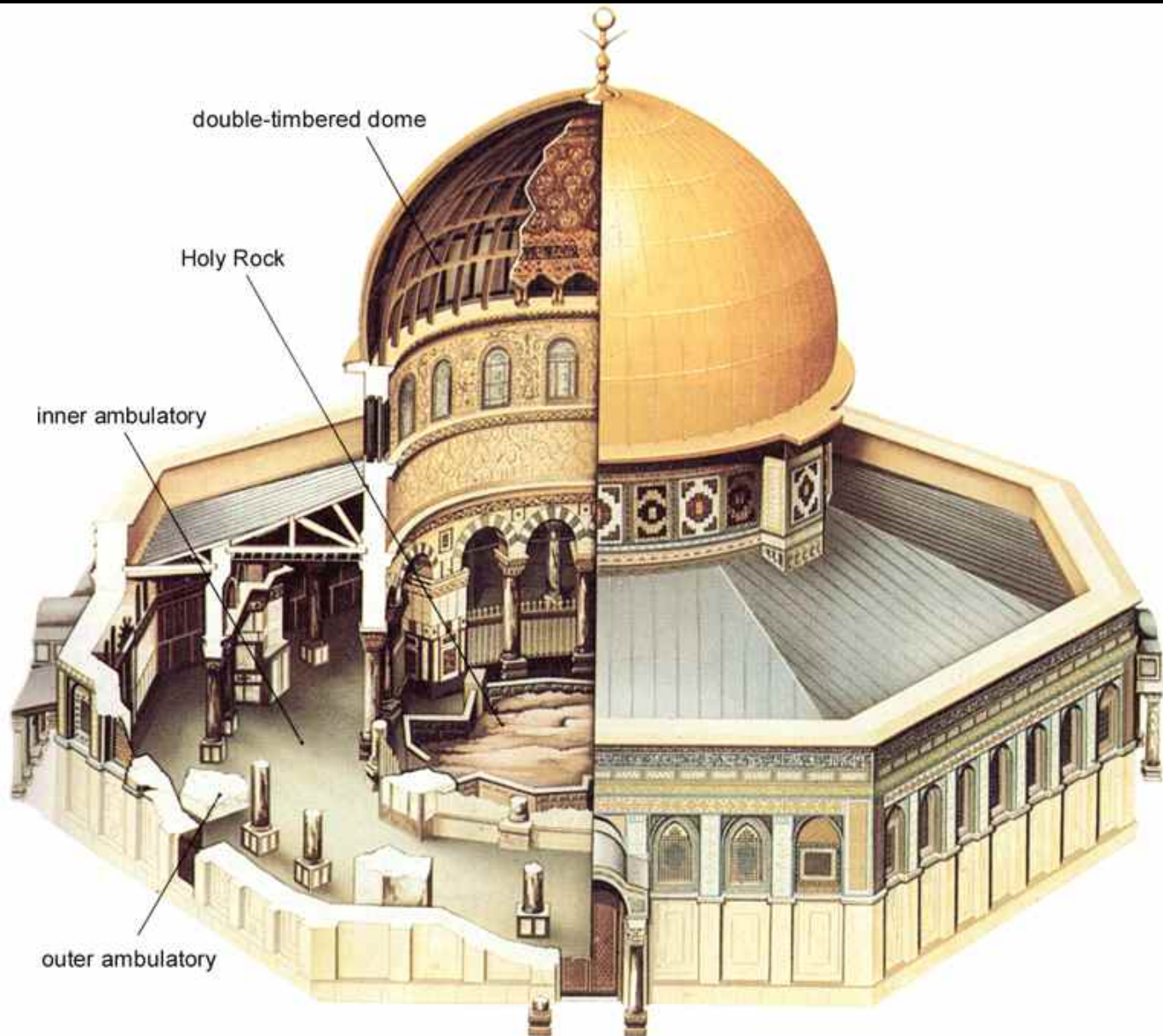
Has feel of lightness unusual for buildings from the Dark Ages



Dome of the Rock: 687-691 Jerusalem



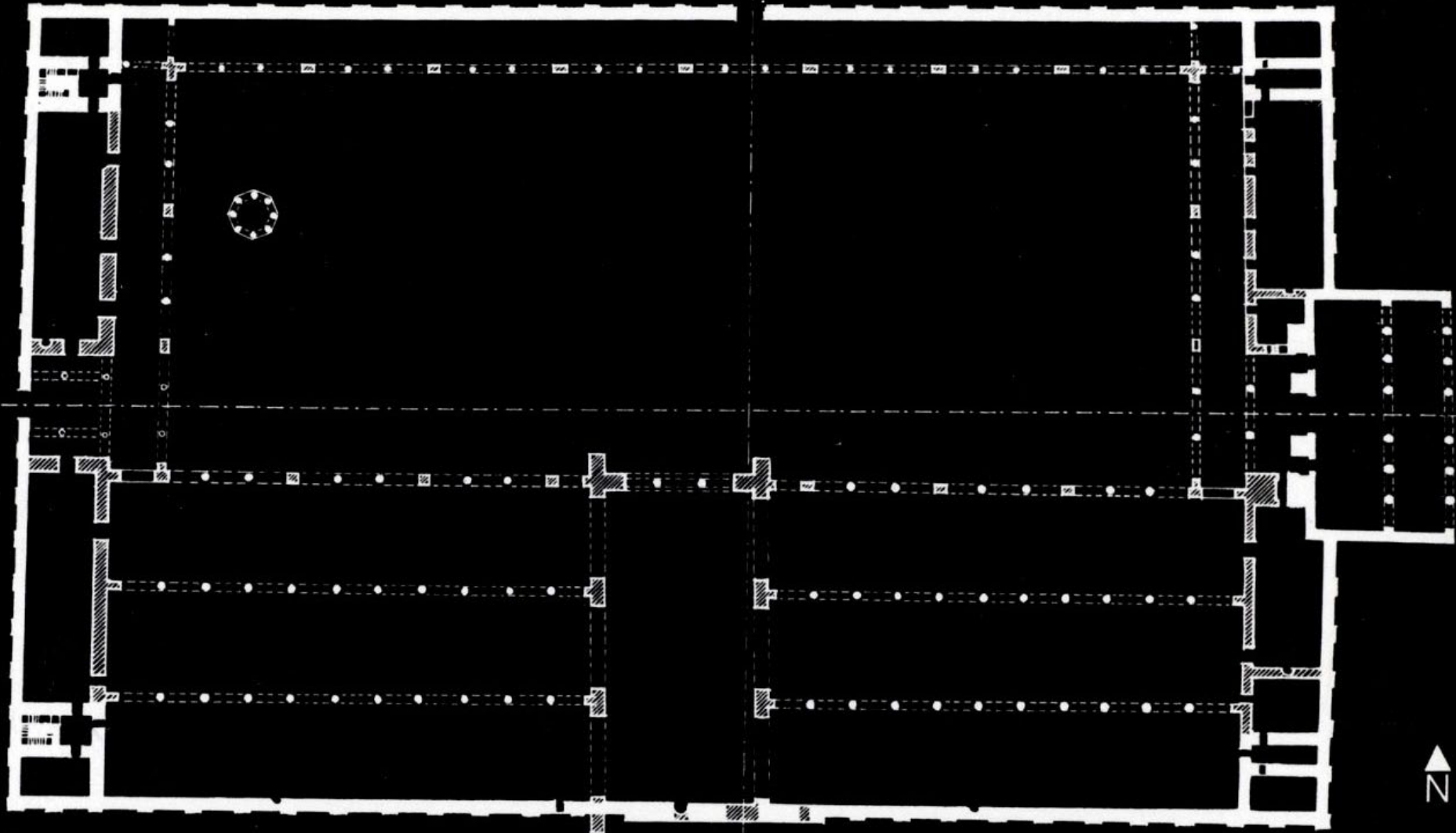
Dome of the Rock: 687-691 Jerusalem



Dome of the Rock:



Great Mosque of Damascus (Umayyad Mosque)



11. Damascus, Great Mosque, 706, plan

ROMAN

UMAYYAD

Great Mosque of Damascus: 706-715 Syria



Great Mosque of Damascus: 706-715 Syria



Great Mosque of Damascus: 706-715 Syria



Great Mosque of Damascus: 709-715 Syria





Great Mosque of al-Mutawakkil, Samara

848-852, Iraq

The Great Mosque, Cordoba: 785 & 833-988

Great Hall is 19 bays wide

Alternating voussoirs of white and red brick

Arches were stilted for additional height

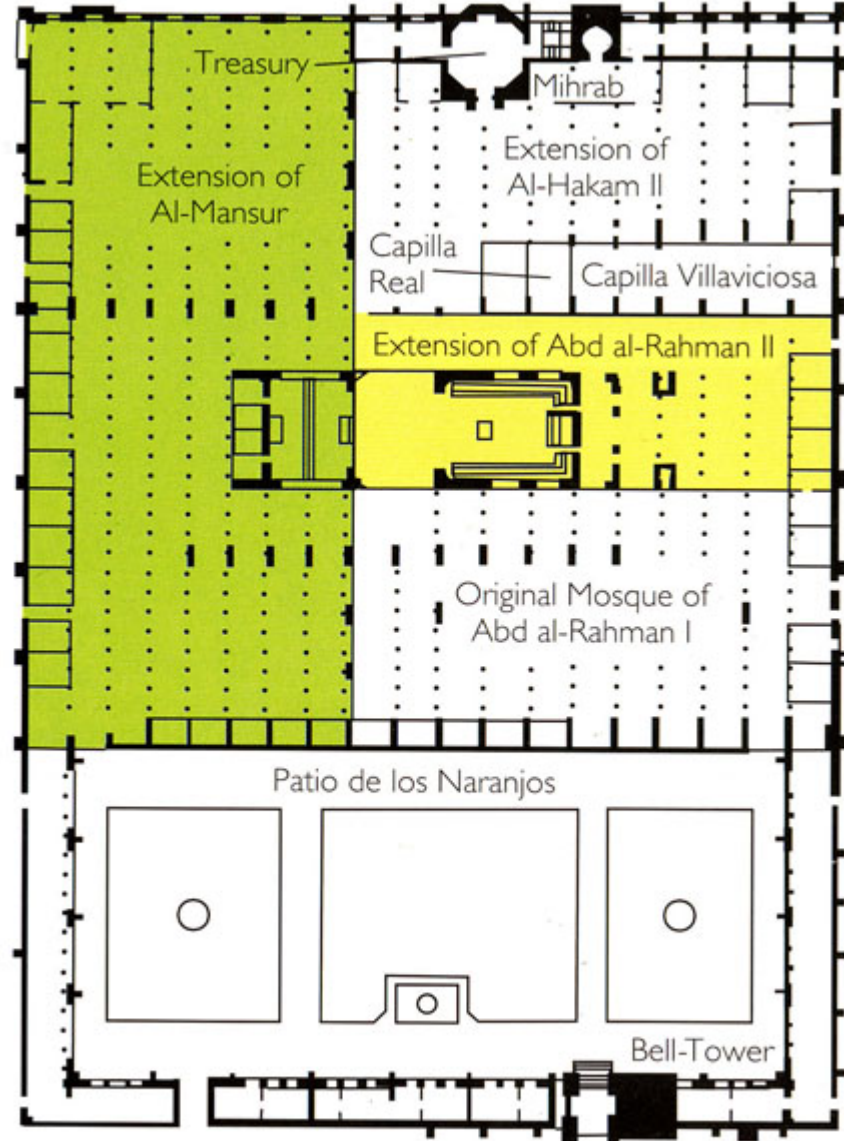
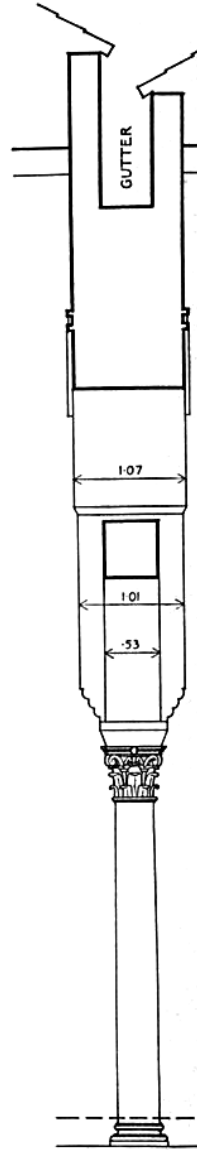
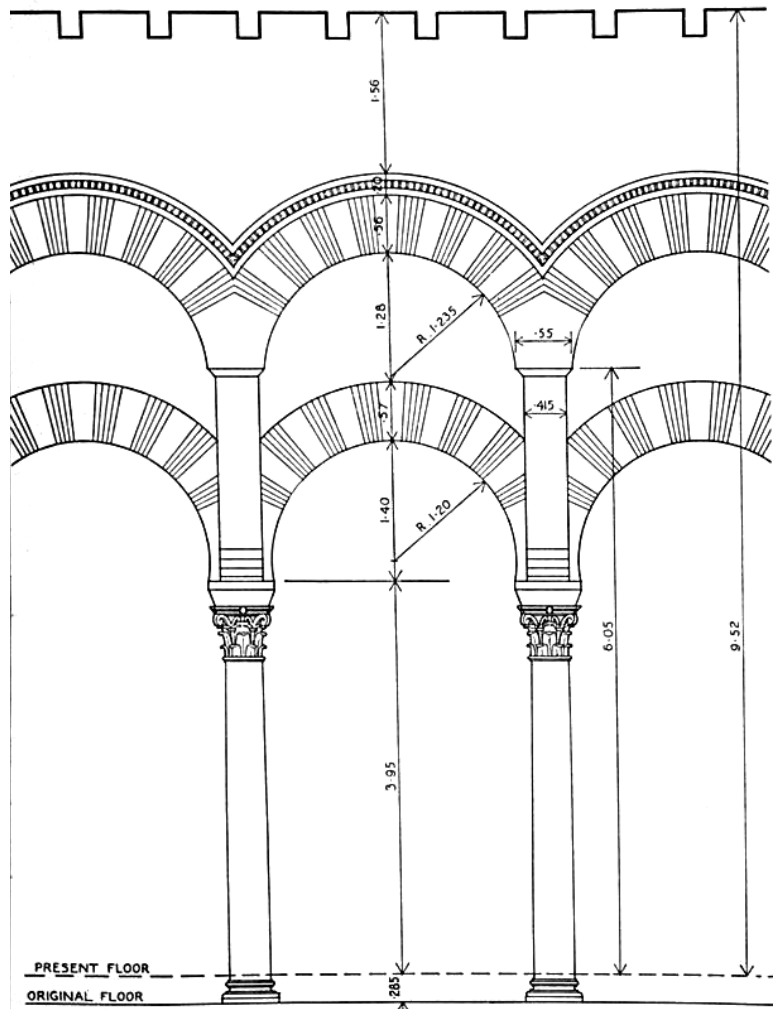
The Sanctuary is roofed with two vaults of complexity



The Great Mosque at Cordoba: 785 Spain

Abb. 39

100 50 0 1 2 3 4 5 METRES



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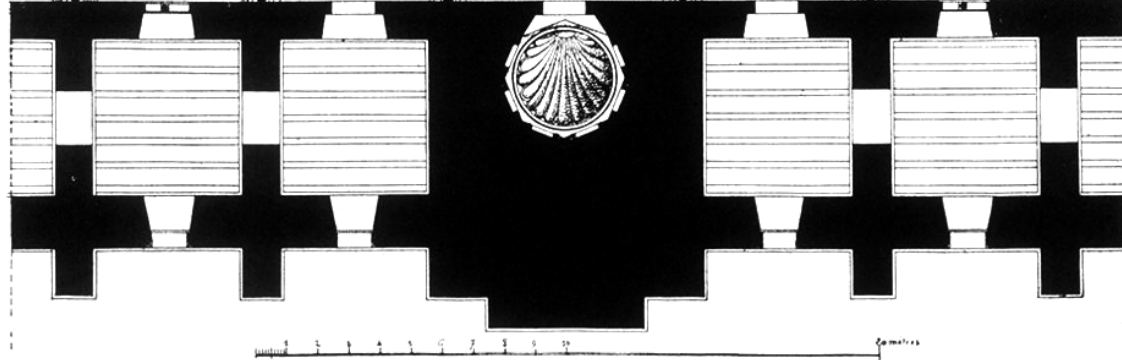
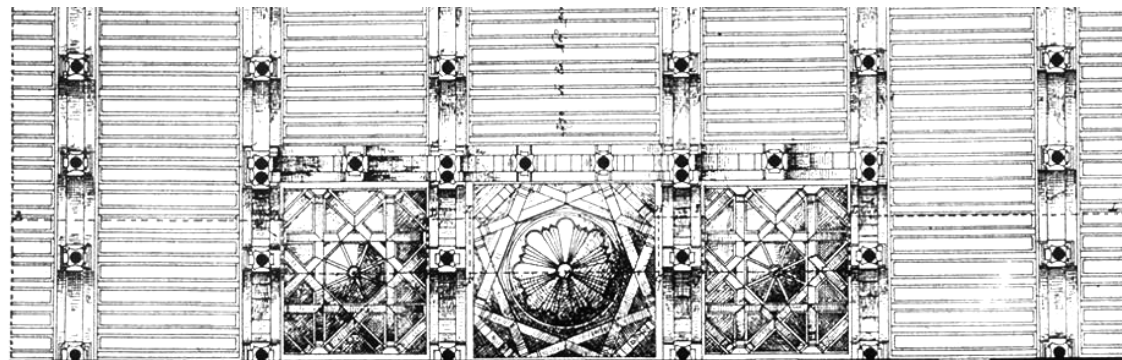
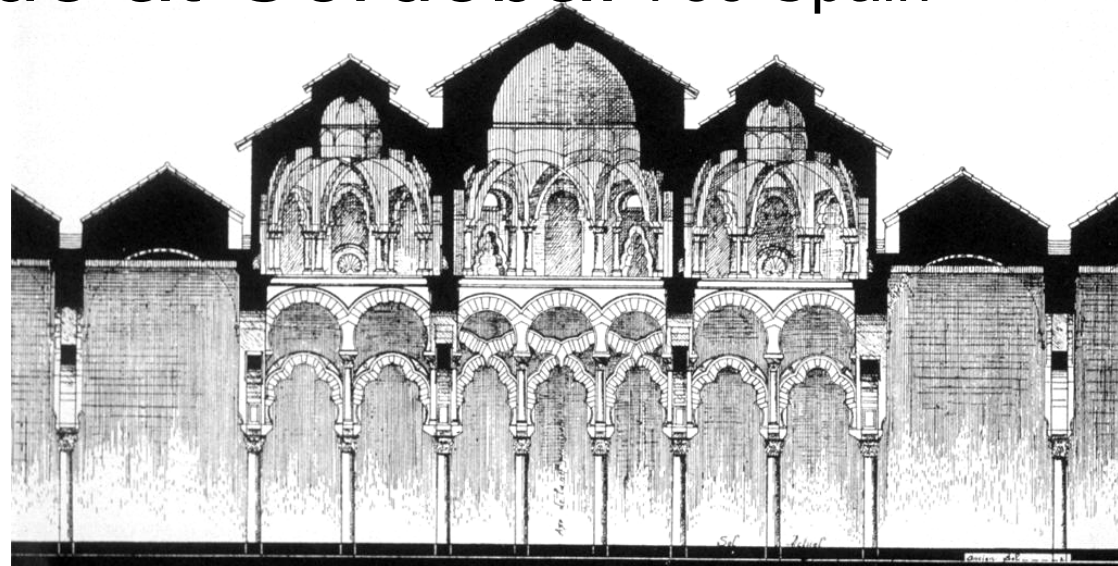
Abb. 39 Córdoba, Hauptmoschee, Betsaal, Gründungsphase, deckentragende Arkade, Aufriß und Schnitt (EMA II Abb. 144: aufgemessen v. F. Hernández Giménez) 1:50.

The Great Mosque at Cordoba: 785 Spain



The Great Mosque at Cordoba: 785 Spain

Mihrab



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 Great Mosque at Cordoba

Torre del Alminar

This bell tower, 93 m (305 ft) high, is built on the site of the original minaret. Steep steps lead to the top for a fine view of the city.

Patio de los Naranjos

Orange trees grow in the courtyard where the faithful washed before prayer.

Cathedral

The cathedral choir has Churrigueresque stalls carved by Pedro Duque Cornejo in 1758.

Capilla Mayor

Capilla Real



★ Arches and Pillars

More than 850 columns of granite, jasper and marble support the roof, creating a dazzling visual effect. Many were taken from Roman and Visigothic buildings.

The Puerta del Perdón is a Mudéjar-style entrance gate, built during Christian rule in 1377. Penitents were pardoned here.

Puerta de San Esteban is set in a section of wall from an earlier Visigothic church.

Capilla de Villaviciosa

★ Mihrab

This prayer niche, richly ornamented, held a gilt copy of the Koran. The worn flagstones indicate where pilgrims circled it seven times on their knees.



Masjid-i-Shah: 1611- c .1630 Isfahan, Iran

Congregational mosque

4 - iwan mosque

Portal flanked by two minarets and its dazzling tiled dome.



Masjid-i-Shah: 1611- c .1630 Isfahan, 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-Shah: 1611- c .1630 Isfahan, Iran

Tiled dome of the prayer hall with central sun motif



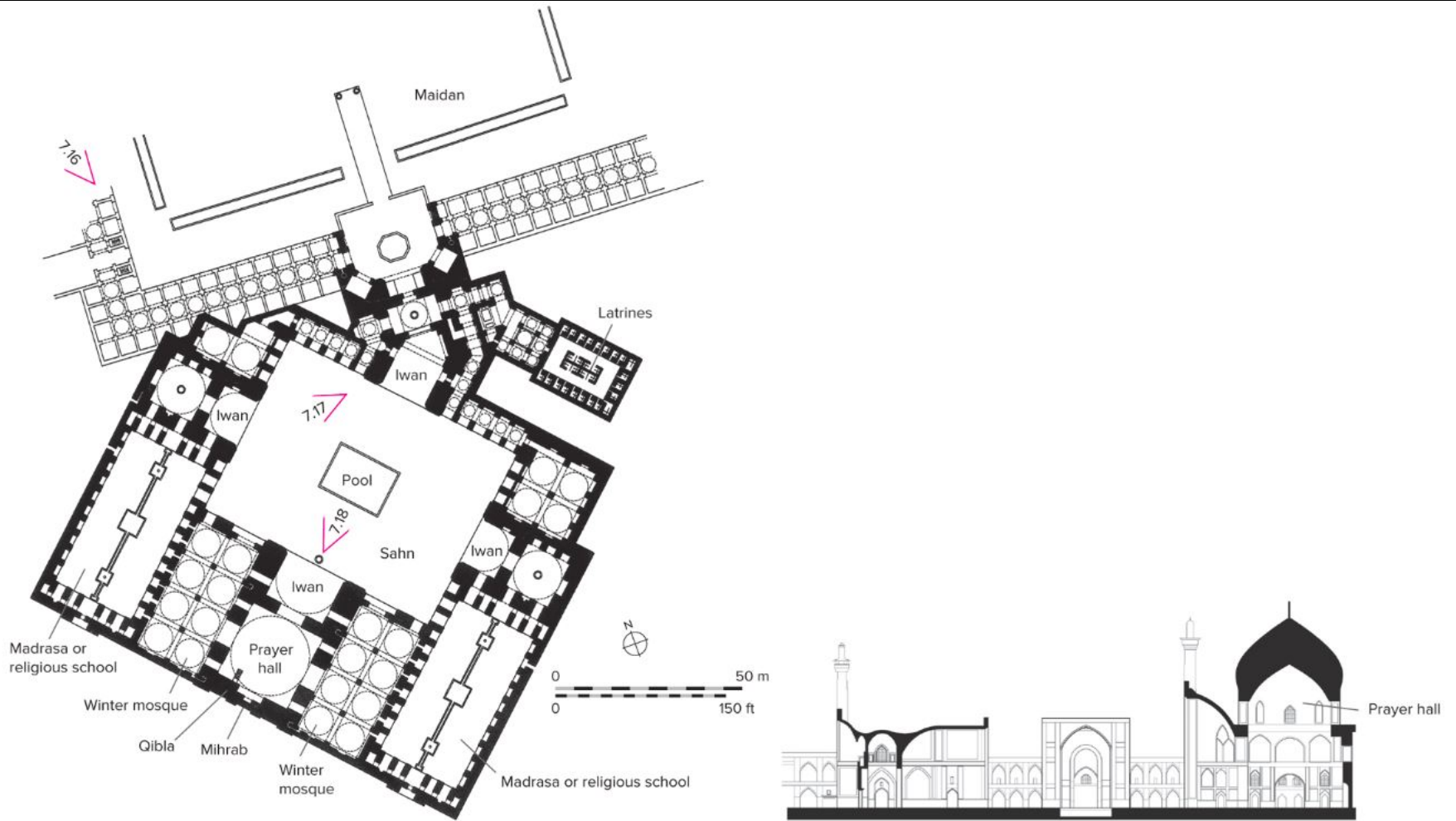
Masjid-i-Shah: 1611- c .1630 Isfahan, Iran

The main portal with its
two flanking minarets



Domed Sanctuary illuminated
by decorative window grilles.

Masjid-i-Shah: 1611- c .1630 Isfahan, Iran



Fazio, Moffett & Woodhouse (2019) fig. 7.15b

3. Centrally organized, multi-domed mosques

1453 – fall of Constantinople to the Ottomans

Hagia Sophia converted into a mosque, minarets added

Ottoman mosques inspired by Hagia Sophia and the great Byzantine churches



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

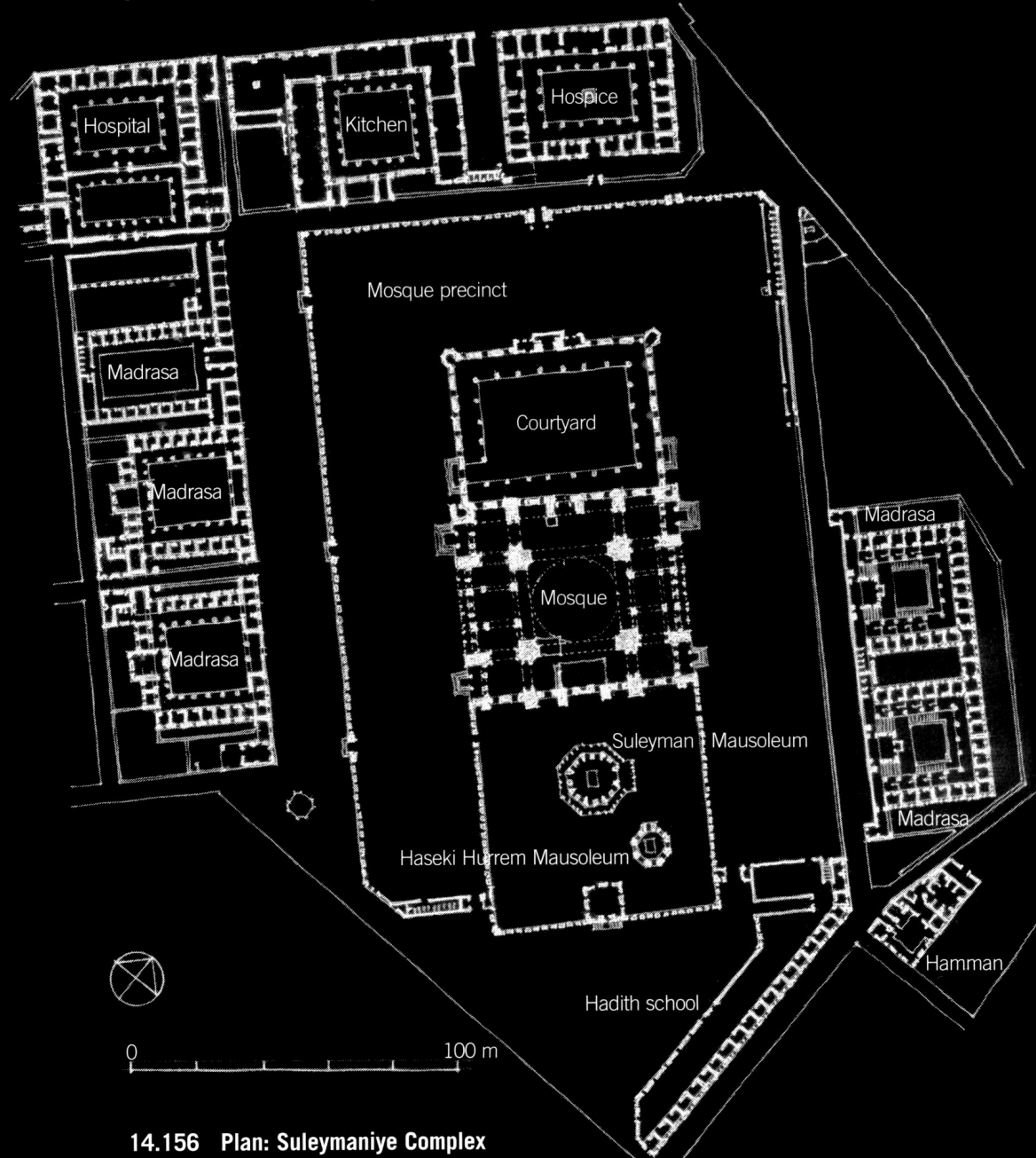
Sinan was the Architect.



The Suleymaniye Mosque: Istanbul 1550-57



The Suleymaniye Mosque: Istanbul 1550-57



14.156 Plan: Suleymaniye Complex

The Suleymaniye Mosque : Istanbul 1550-57



The Suleymaniye Mosque:

Istanbul 1550-57



The Suleymaniye Mosque : Istanbul 1550-57



The Suleymaniye Mosque: Istanbul 1550-57



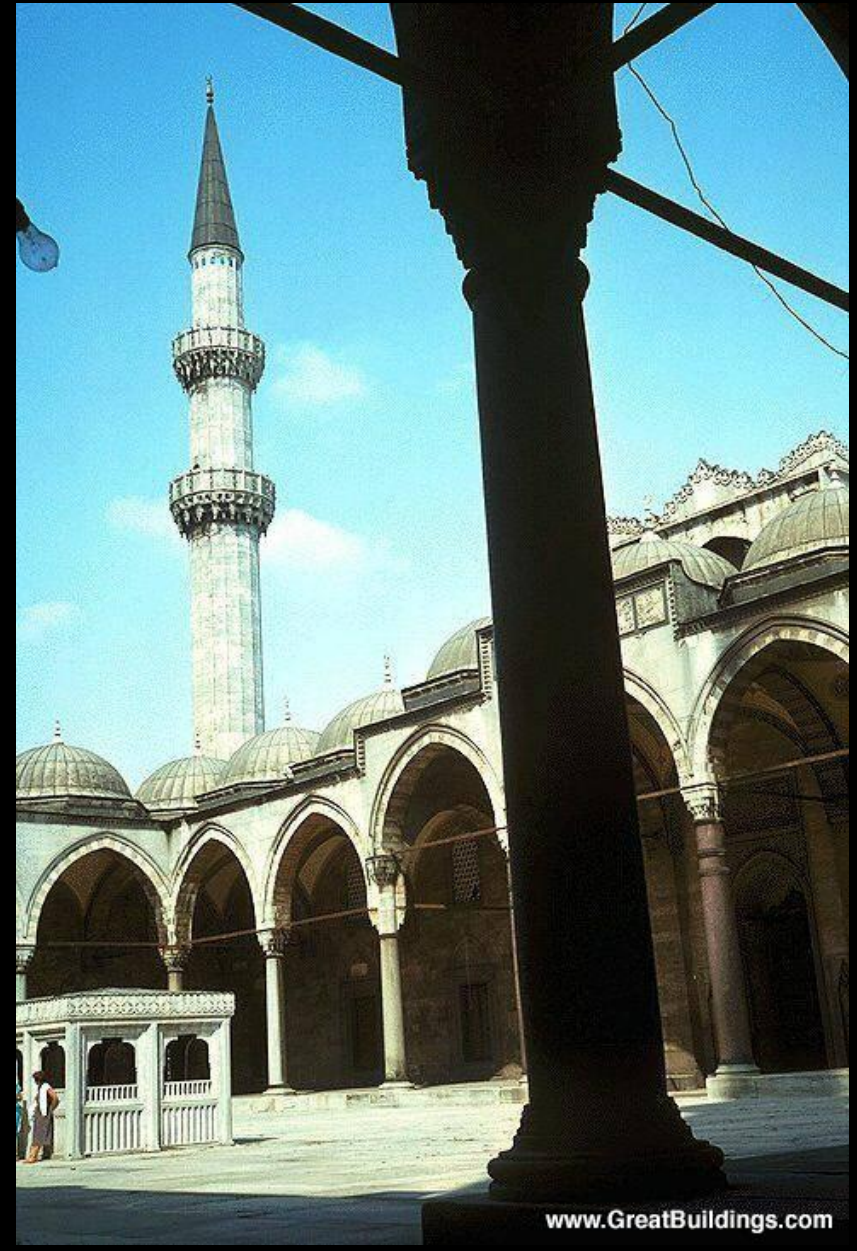
The Suleymaniye Mosque : Istanbul 1550-57



The Suleymaniye Mosque : Istanbul 1550-57



The Suleymaniye Mosque : Istanbul 1550-57



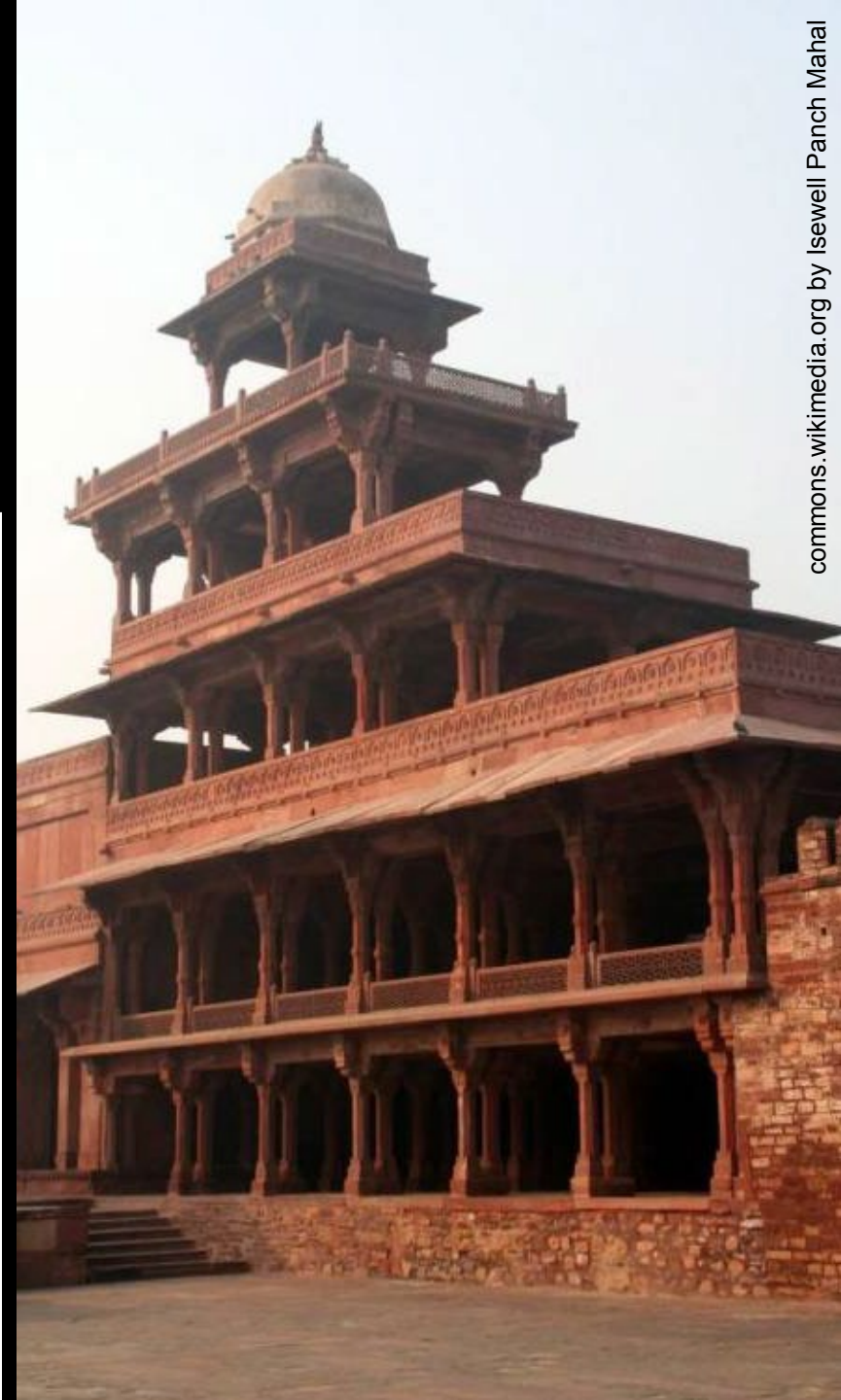
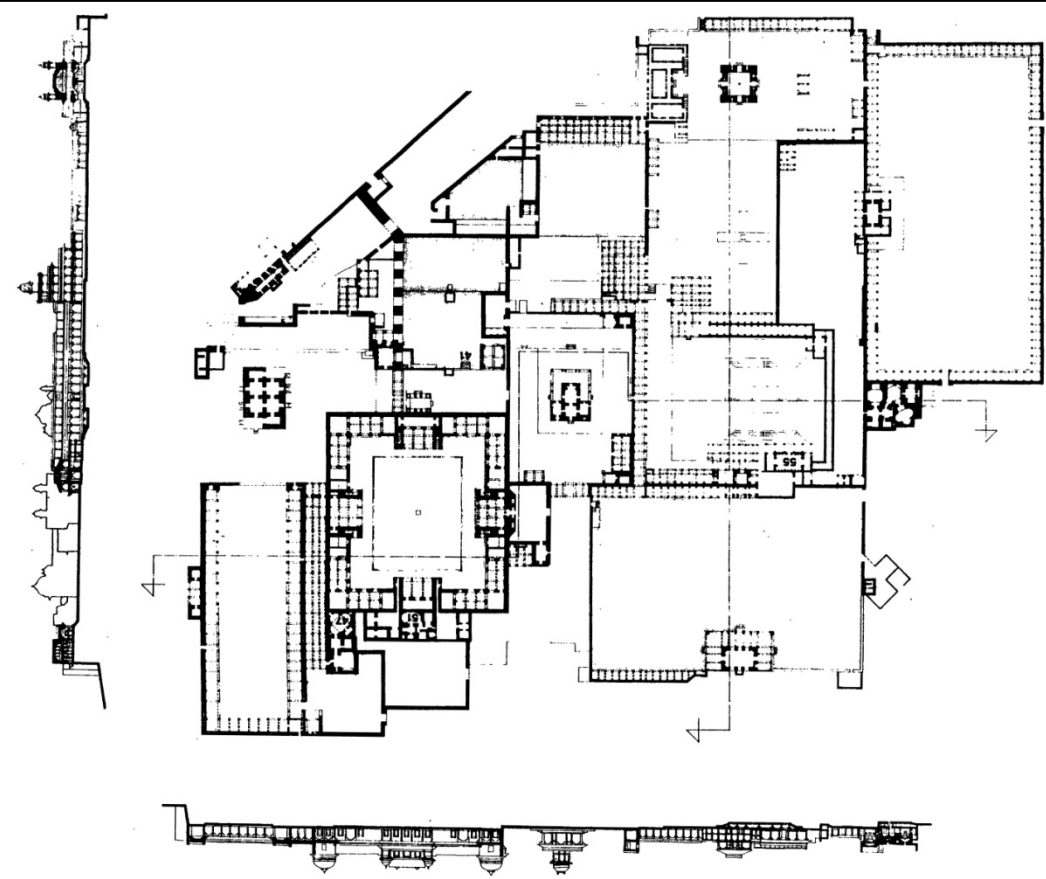


The Suleymaniye Mosque : Istanbul 1550-57

Fatehpur Sikri, Uttar Pradesh, India: ca.1568-71



Fatehpur Sikri, Uttar Pradesh, India: ca. 1568-71



Fatehpur Sikri, ca. 1568-71

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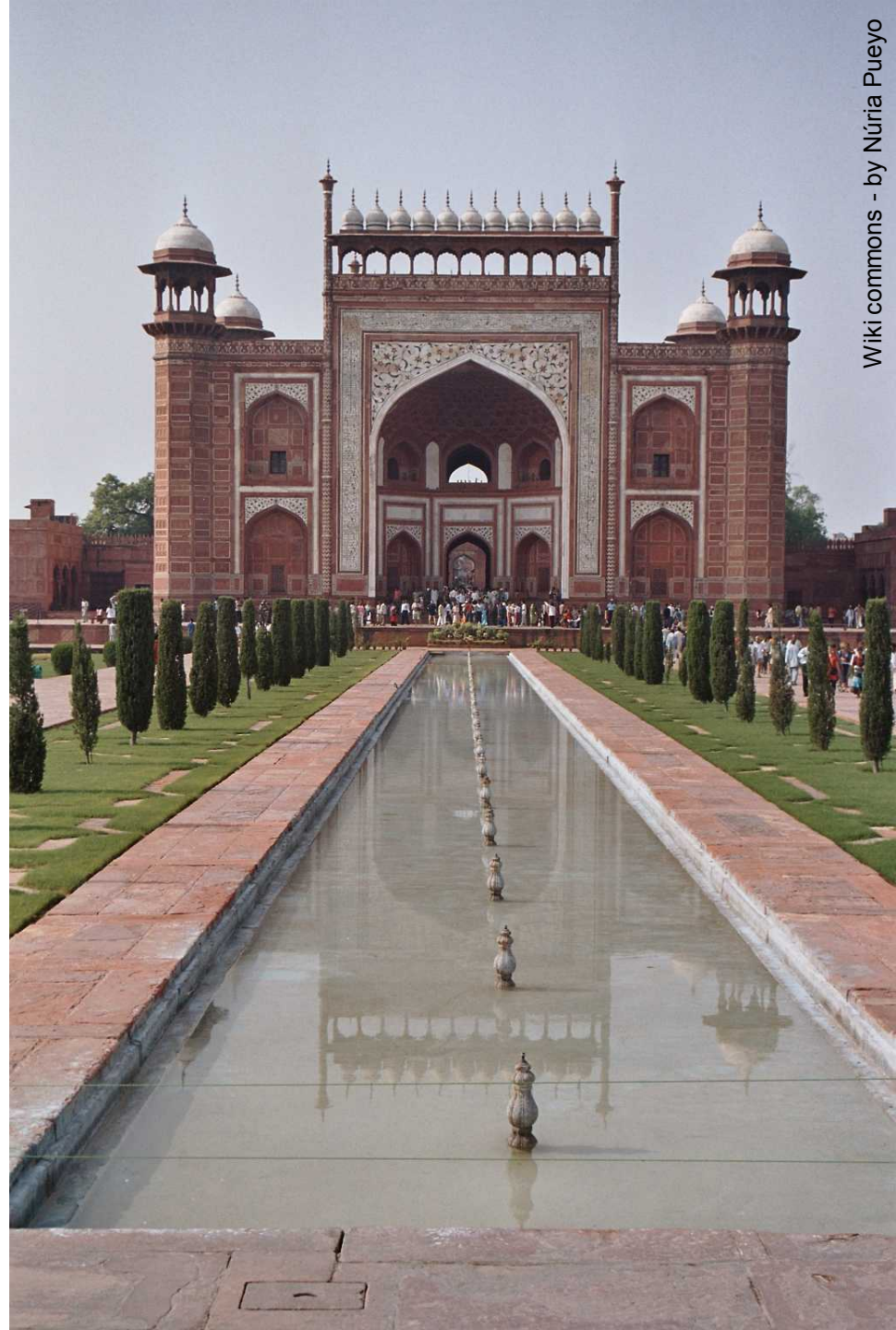
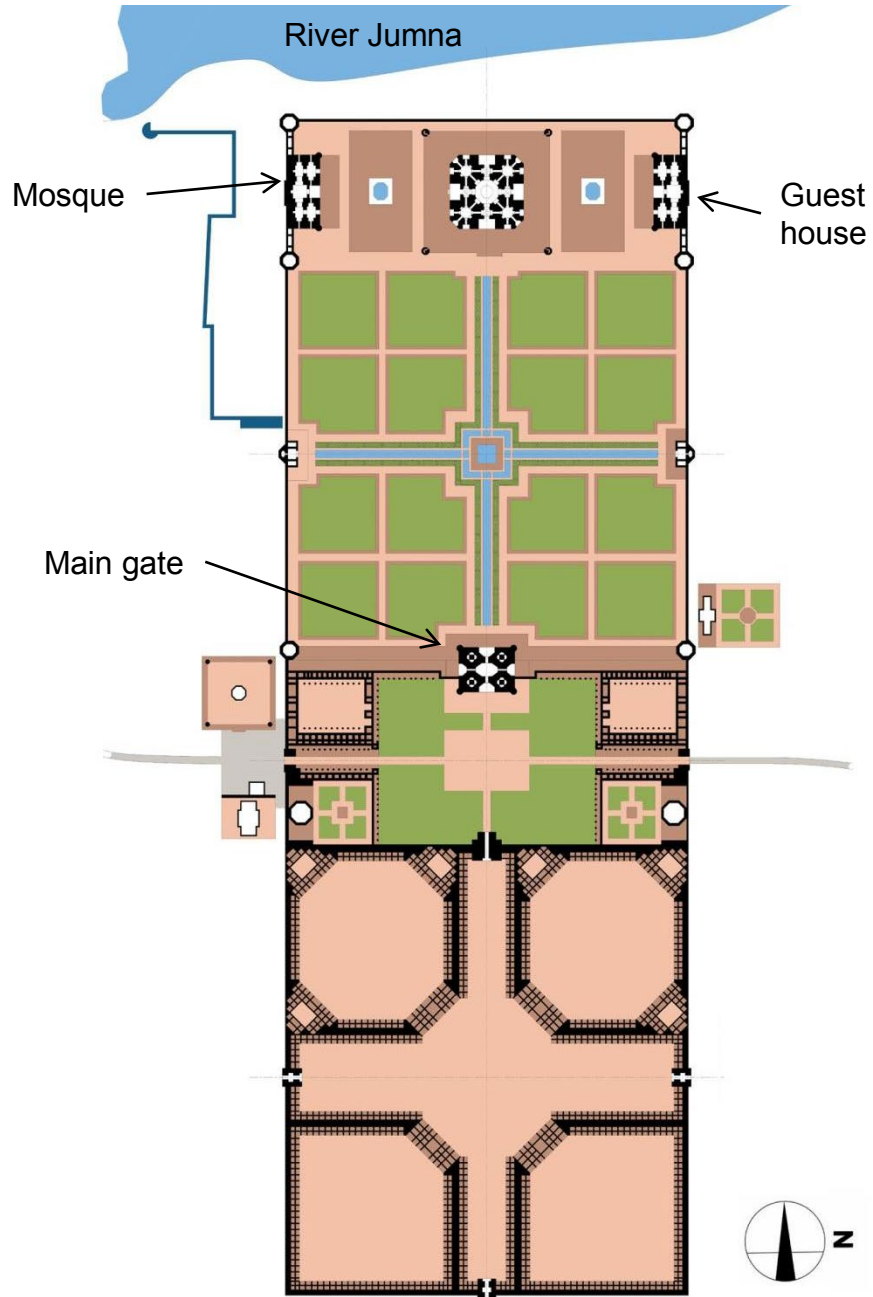
commons.wikimedia.org by SK Desai



Taj Mahal, Agra, India: 1631



Taj Mahal, Agra, India: 1631





The Alhambra: 13-14th Centuries Granada, Spain

The Alhambra was a palace, a citadel, fortress, and the home of the Nasrid sultans, high government officials, servants of the court and elite soldiers (from the 13th to the 14th century).



The Alhambra: 13-14th Centuries Granada, Spain



Patio of Myrtle Trees

The Alhambra: 13-14th Centuries Granada, Spain



Patio of the Lions

The Alhambra: 13-14th Centuries Granada, Spain



Patio of the Lions

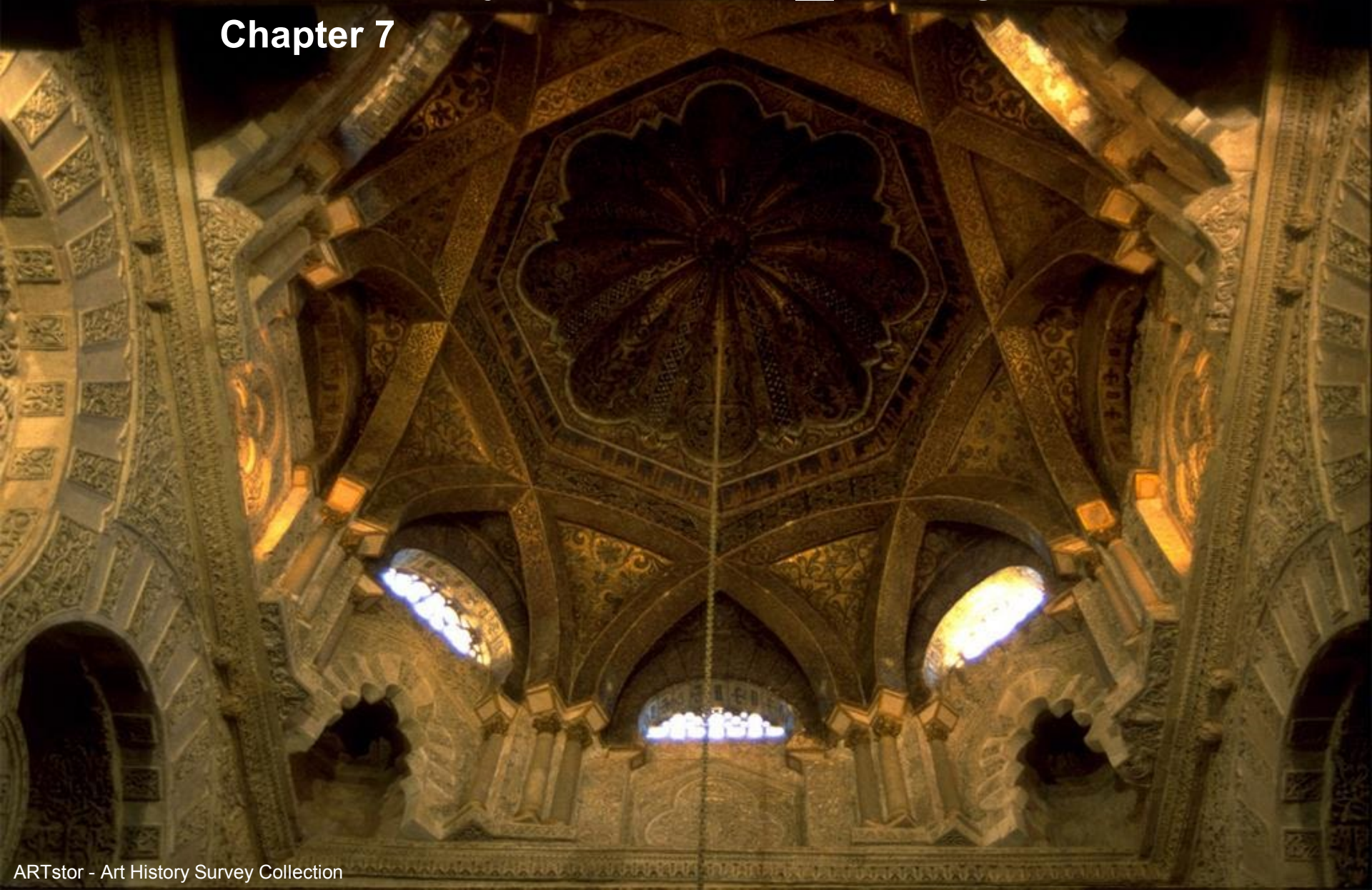
The Alhambra: 13-14th Centuries Granada, Spain



Reading: Fazio, Moffet & Wodehouse

A World History of Architecture or Buildings Across Time

Chapter 7



Mosque Architecture

The Great Mosque at Cordoba: 785 Spain

<http://www.andalucia.com/cities/cordoba/mosque.htm>

<http://www.sacred-destinations.com/spain/cordoba-mezquita>

<http://www.paradoxplace.com/Photo%20Pages/Spain/Andalucia/Cordoba/Cordoba.htm>

http://whc.unesco.org/pg.cfm?cid=31&id_site=313

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4CEwr7grzvE&feature=related>

<http://www.panoramas.dk/fullscreen/fullscreen44.html>

The Suleymaniye Mosque : Istanbul 1550-57

<http://www.saudiaramcoworld.com/issue/200605/suleymaniye/tour.htm>

