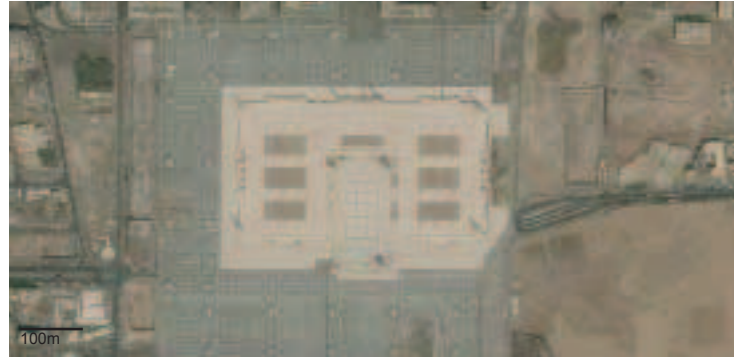


Architecture of the Islamic World

CASE STUDY OF THE MOSQUE

Mosque of the Prophet
MEDINA, Saudi Arabia
622

Founded by the Prophet, with later enlargements



Great Mosque
DAMASCUS, Syria
709 - 15

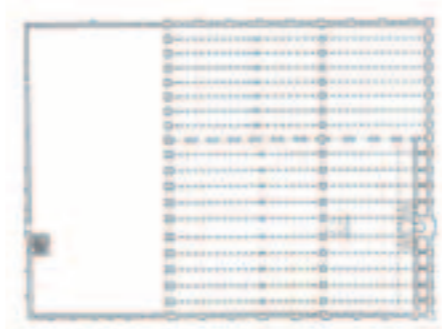
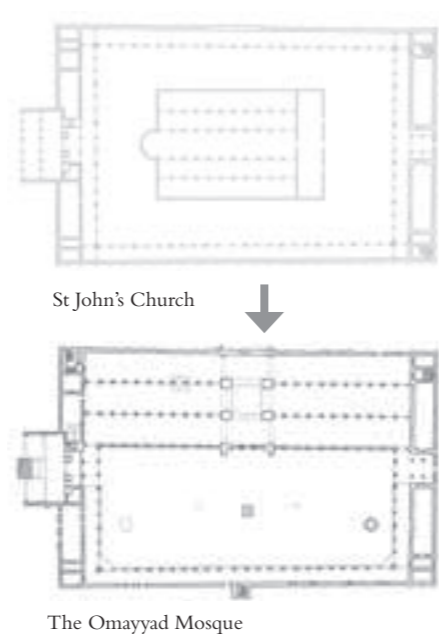
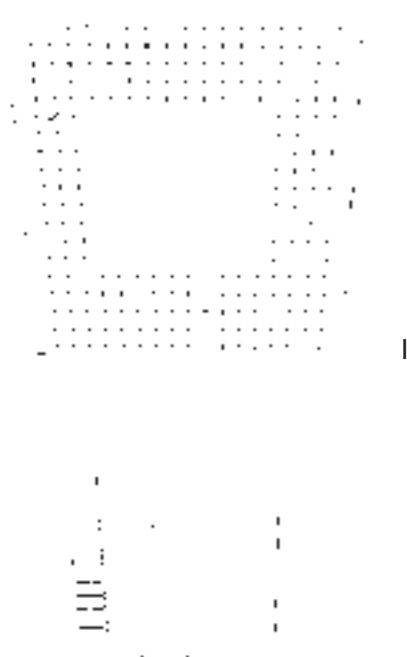
Umayyad period
The earliest surviving monumental mosque in the Islamic world.



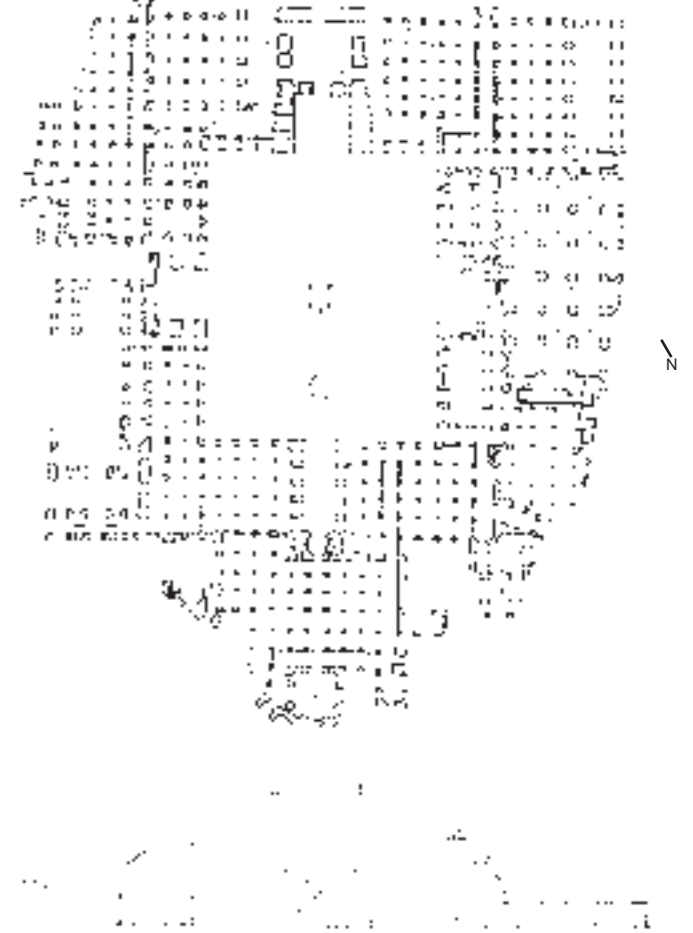
Great Mosque
CORDOBA, Spain
784 - 6
Umayyad period



Friday Mosque
ISFAHAN, Iran
8th - 17th century
'Abbasid to Safavid period



Originally built as a mosque, sometimes cited as the most accomplished Omayyad monument, it was altered later into a Roman Catholic cathedral after the Spanish Reconquista, with a Gothic cathedral inserted into the center of the large Moorish building.



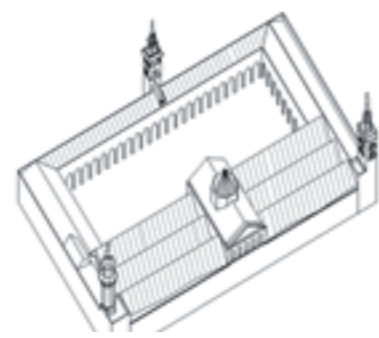
10



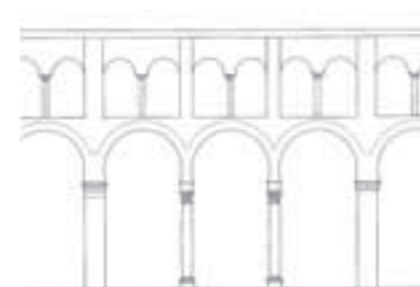
The Prophet's mosque in Medina formed the prototype to which all subsequent religious building adhered.

In 622, after reaching Medina Muhammad laid out a rectangular mosque near to his house. In 707, the Umayyad caliph, al Walid I, enlarged the mosque, including within its enclosure the tomb of the Prophet. Subsequently the Mosque was redecorated by the 'Abbasids, the Mamluks, and the Ottomans.

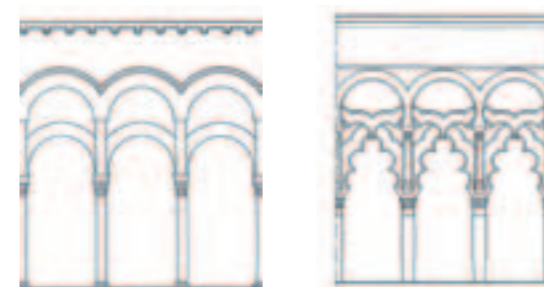
At present, the rectangular mosque enclosure has five minarets and a great green dome before the qibla wall; the mihrabs are Mamluk and Ottoman.



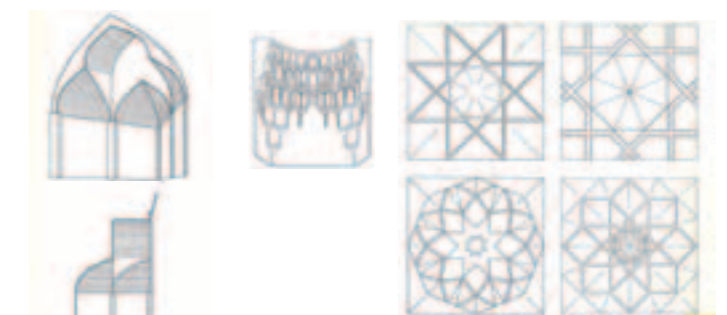
The square squat corner towers of the Classical enclosure survived to serve as minarets - the first in Islamic architecture. One further minaret was added in the 12th century.



Portico of the Omayyad



Horseshoe arches rest on reused classical columns. Additional height is achieved by doubling the arches. Interlocking arches take lobed form, executed in two colors of stone.



Geometric patterns of tectonic construction and ornamentation.

Mosques of the Islamic World

CASE STUDY OF THE MOSQUE

Al-Azhar Mosque
CAIRO, Egypt
970 - 2
Fatimid period



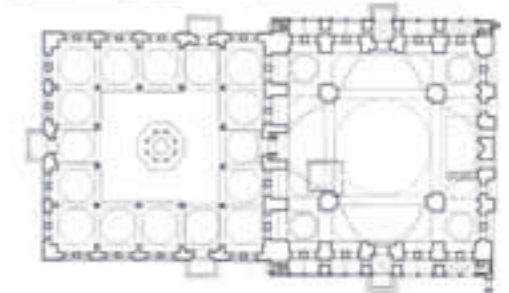
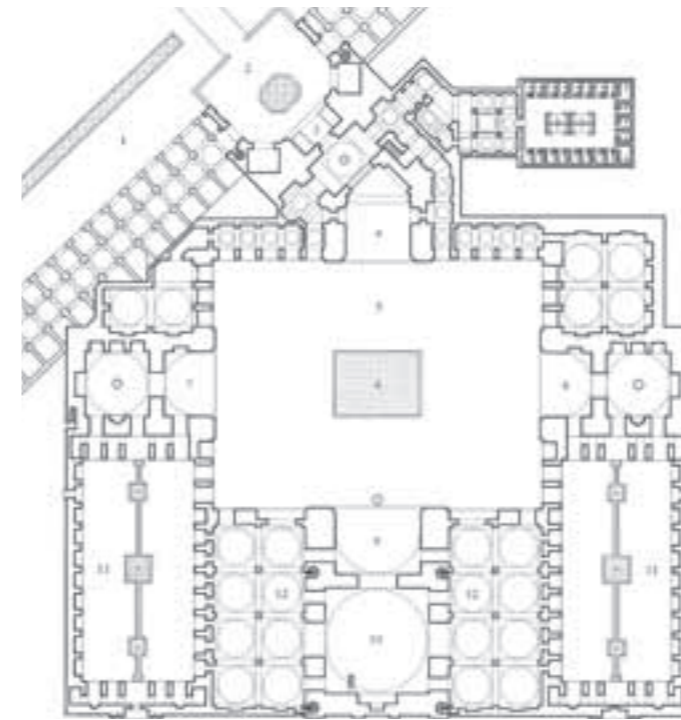
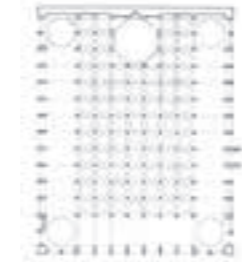
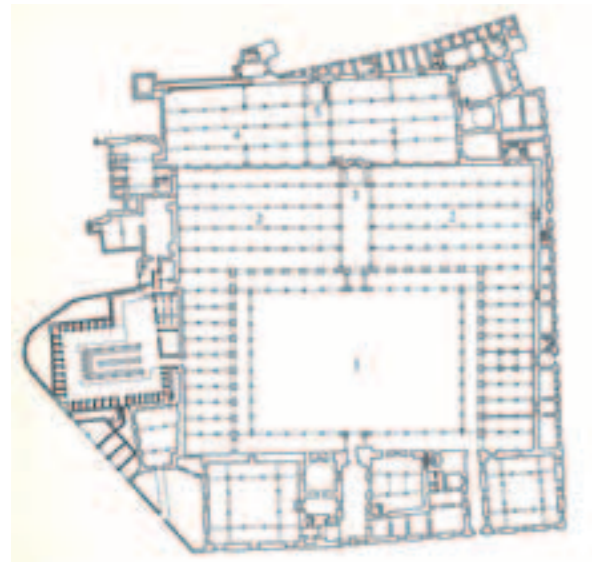
Friday Mosque
GULBARGA, India
1397
Deccan sultanate



Sah - Mosque
ISFAHAN, Iran
1672 - 37
Safavid period



Complex of Sehzade - Mehmet
ISTANBUL, Turkey
mid 16th century
Ottoman period

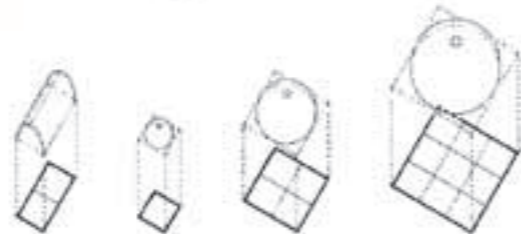


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In the Deccan, independent sultanates evolved an architecture which rose from Persian influences and the influence of Delhi sultanate architecture.

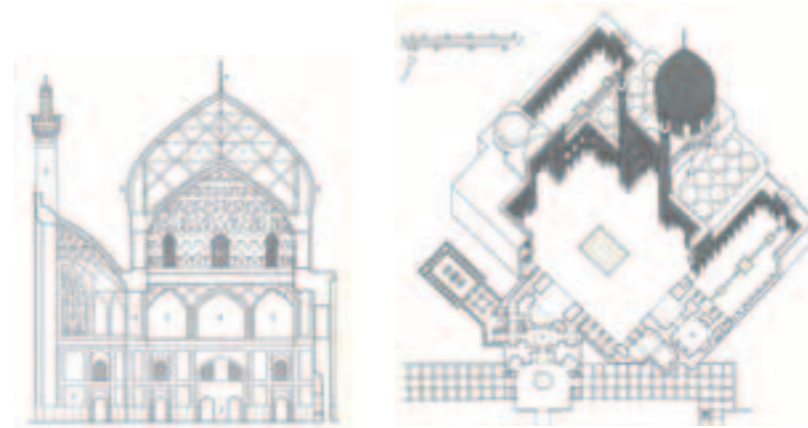
The Iranian architect of this mosque evolved a scheme composed entirely of domes and arches. The conventional design of the open courtyard is here abandoned in favour of an entirely covered area - a forest of columns supporting small domes.

Lighting and ventilation were achieved by opening the sides of the cloisters and raising the main dome over a square clerestory section.



Built by Shah 'abbas as the climax of his reconstruction of Isfahan, this mosque has a number of important architectural innovations. The entrance portal to the mosque is at the centre of the south side of the great square (maydan), but the mosque itself is turned at an angle, to face Mecca.

The four-iwan mosque form is here brought to a peak of perfection with the iwans and the great dome being reflected in the central pool. The dome-chamber is flanked by two courtyards containing a madrasa.



The renowned Ottoman architect Sinan's first major work and the final expression of the central domed mosque supported by four half-domes, the directionality of directional axiality is dissolved in a rotation that is unusual for a space of worship.



The development of the directional axiality to a rotational axial space in Ottoman mosque development.

Immediately following the foundation of the new capital al-Qahira (Cairo), in 969, the Fatimids erected this Great Friday Mosque in the centre of the city. In 989, the mosque also became the nucleus of theological instruction, a position it has maintained till today.

The exterior is totally surrounded by later annexes. The Mamluk sultans, Qayitbay and Qansuh al-Ghuri, built two minarets and the former ruler also added a new entrance bay. Several amirs attached their madrasas to the outer walls.