

Islamic Interior and Exterior

First Lecture

Supervised by
M.Sc. Nazik Jamal
2018-2019

The Islamic architecture

The Philosophy of Islamic Architecture

[Islamic architecture is not horse shoe arches ,geometric pattern or ornament ,mashrabiyas or other formal patterns and there formal expression were connected with historical materials].

Islamic architecture extended from the 7 to the 19 century.

Muslims intelligently communicated with other cultures by maintaining rather than erasing them.

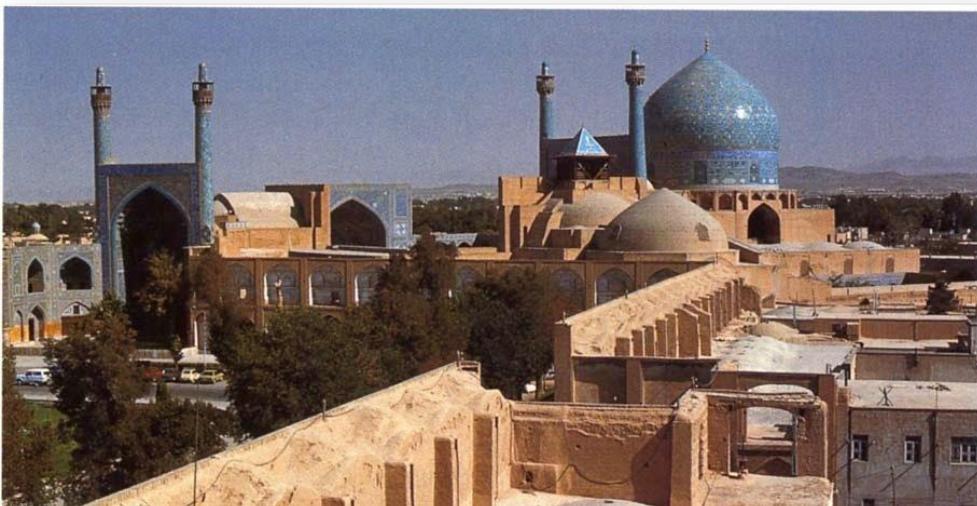
Islamic architecture has innovated special ornamentations, colors and geometrical units which can be adopted anywhere. The triangle, square and circle for instance are facts because they comply with mental concepts.



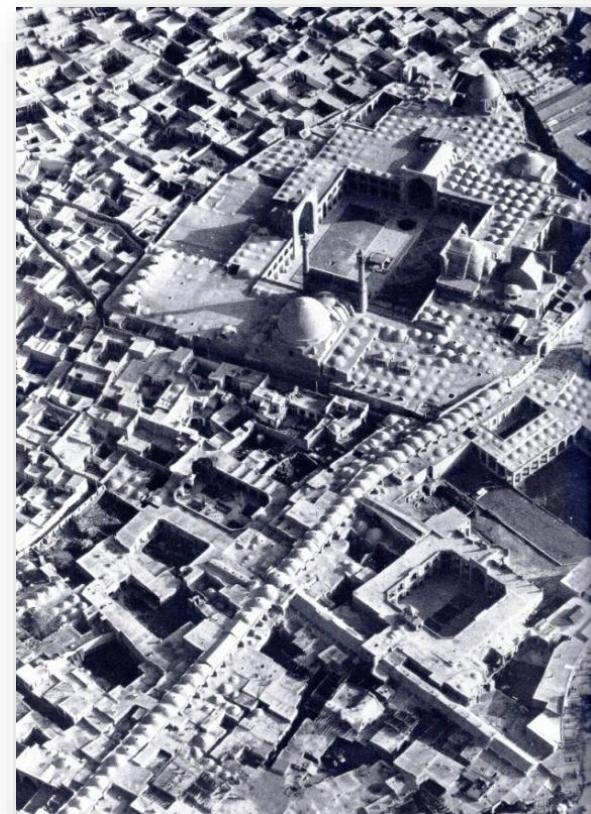
The Typical Features of the Islamic City

1- The main Masjid

It's occupied the heart of the town and usually surrounded by the Suq (market) as central Masjid in Isfahan (Friday prayers- Madrassa).



Shah Masjid

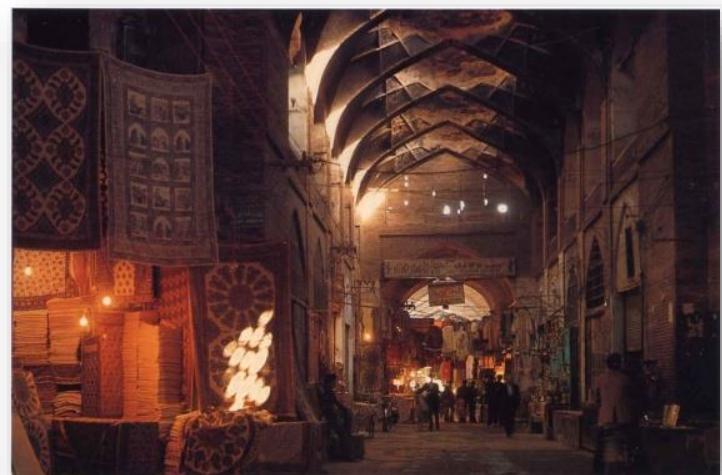


Friday Masjid, Isfahan

The Typical Features of the Islamic City

2- Markt (Suq)

Located outside the main Masjid provided the economic activities (social services, administration, trade, arts and crafts, bath and Wakala (hotels)).



The Typical Features of the Islamic City

3- Citadel (Casaba)

Representing the palace of the governor, the citadel was surrounded by its own walls (Masjid, guards, offices, and residence). It was usually located in the high part of the city.



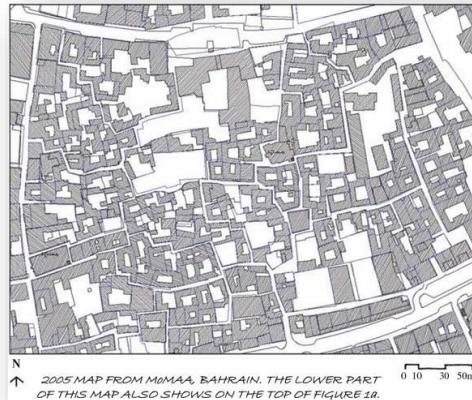
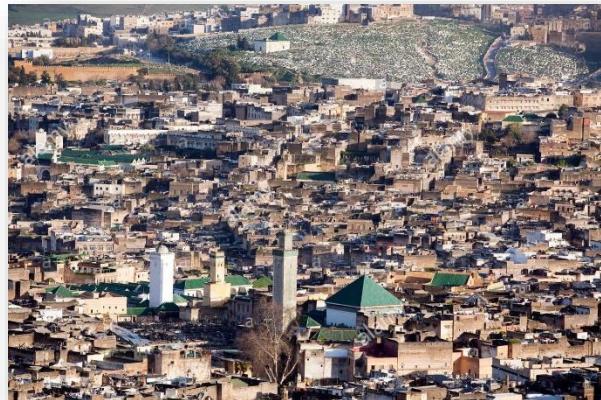


The Typical Features of the Islamic City

4- Residential Quarters

They were described as clusters of households based on closeness (personal ties, and shared moral unity).

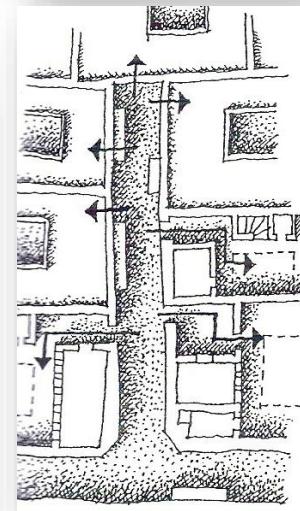
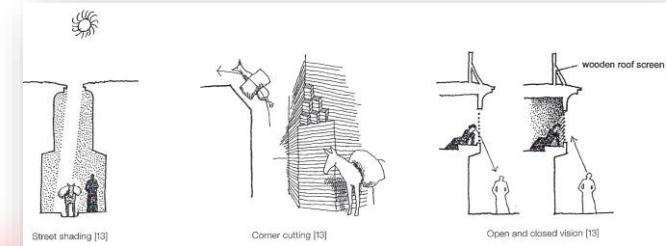
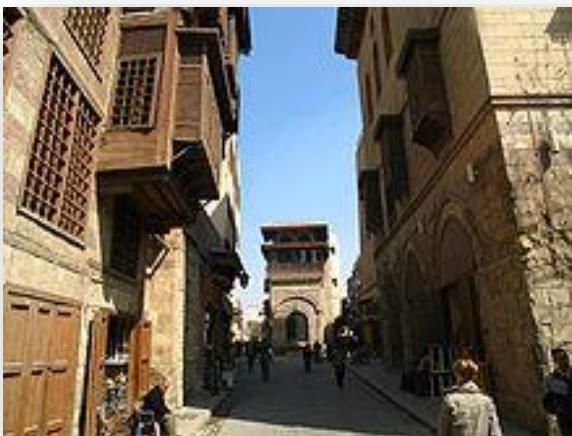
Each quarter had its own Masjid used only for daily prayers; Quranic School, bakery, shops and they even had their own gates.



The Typical Features of the Islamic City

5- Street network

Connecting between quarters and central place was a network of narrow winding streets consisting of public and private and semi- private streets and cul de sacs.



The Typical Features of the Islamic City

6- wall

The defended wall surrounded the city and a well with number of gates.



7-Exterior

There were the cemeteries (Muslim and Jews),
a weekly market (animal suqs, and private
gardens).



Islamic City

Islamic city

The most important building in Medina is the Masjid of the Prophet Muhammad.

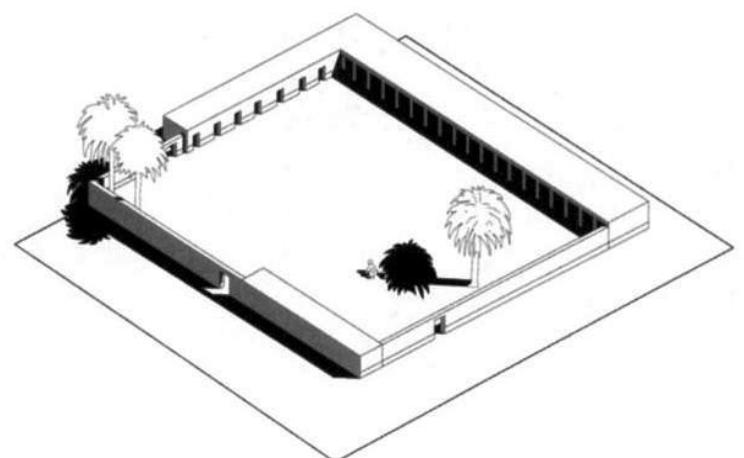
When Muhammad arrived in 622 he was given a plot of land to build his house and prayer area (the first Masjid and the first model for all other Masjids).

Prepare the site to build the Masjid (Prophet Masjid) Site preparation and processing of raw materials (palm – the graves of the polytheists) the preparation of bricks to save time.

Use the materials available in the environment (the brick (clay) for walls - the palm trunks for columns - palm fronds for roof .

Popular participation in the construction of buildings, particularly in poor environments.

The development of system building walls style (brick on brick - a brick and a half - two different bricks) to develop the style of construction to serve the function of the building and the number of users.

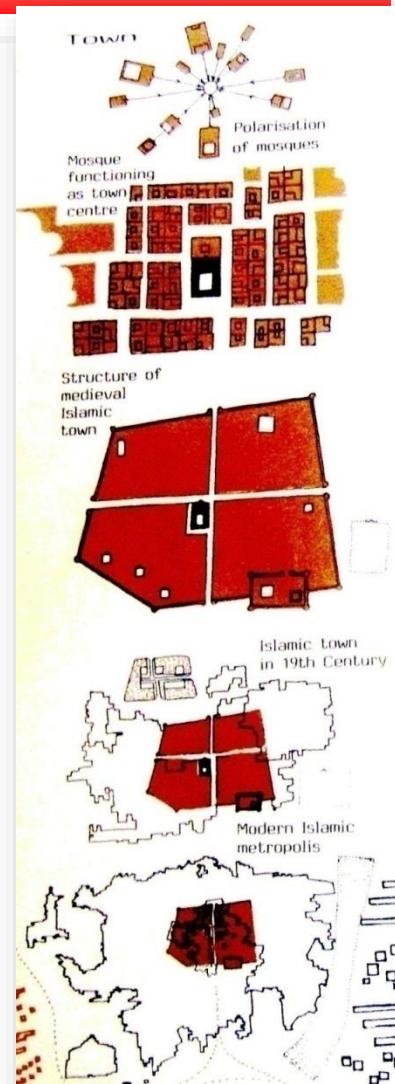


Islamic City

Allocated space around the Masjid for immigrants who built their homes adjacent to the Prophet's Masjid and Al-Ansar remained land given to the Prophet who in turn gave them to the migrants and the houses began to expand and **stick together** made up neighborhoods and the new **urban configuration** formed the form of the city.

The city consisted of two main parts the main urban mass (nine districts), houses of the tribes (the suburban's) is surrounded by farms.

There is a **Masjid** in every **neighborhood** to perform the five daily prayers. 34 Masjid in the suburbs. They come to the **Prophet's Masjid** for **Friday prayers** only.



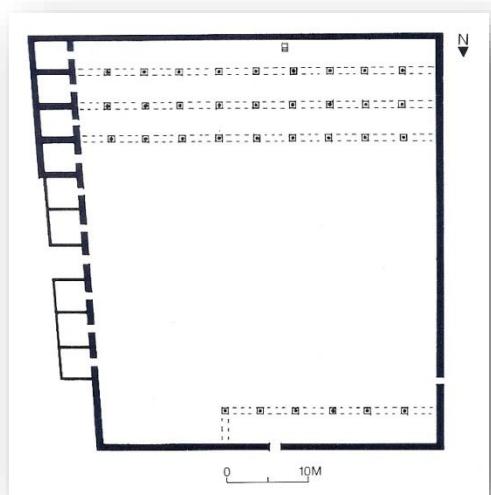
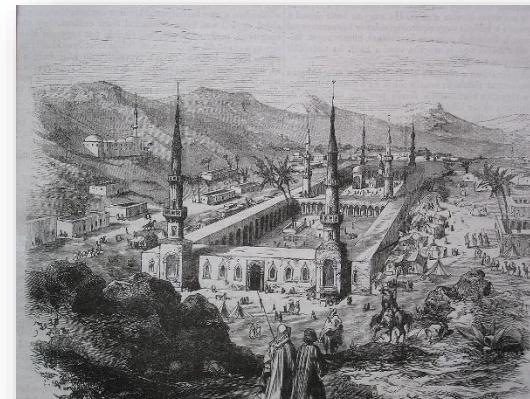
The Prophet's Masjid [Al-Masjid Al-Nabawi]

The Prophet Muhammad Masjid

The Masjid was a rectangular enclosure (35 by 30) m with covered areas at the south and north ends.

The house of the Prophet Muhammad was built on the outside of the east wall.

The Masjid is surrounded by walls of bricks and stone and there was a ceiling a (shed made of palm fronds) raised on a part of this rectangular part. **There was not any minaret for the Masjid**, Bilal is authorized to call for pray from the roof of a neighboring house to the Masjid.



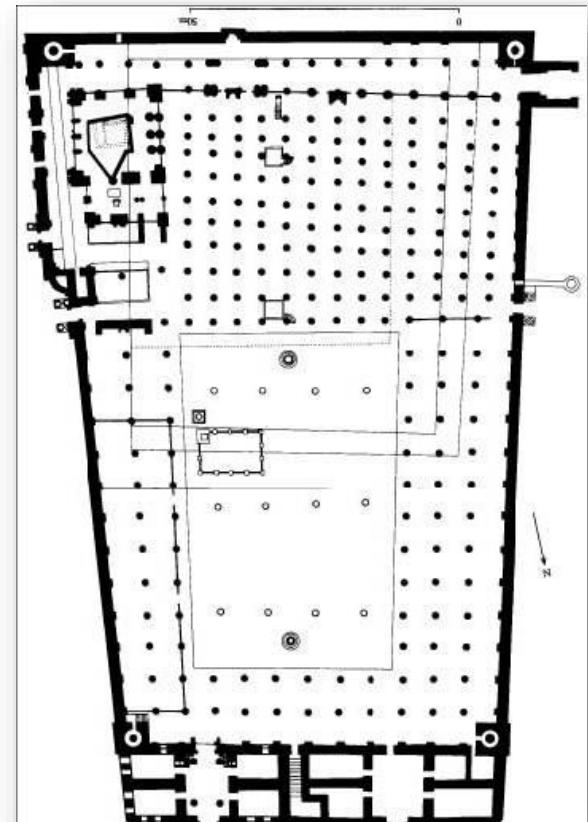
The Prophet's Masjid [Al-Masjid Al-Nabawi]

The Prophet Muhammad Masjid

In 629 the Masjid was extended on the north, south and west sides to form a square enclosure.

In its earliest form the Masjid had no niche although there was a wooden pulpit of three steps which was used by the prophet for preaching the Quran.

After his death Muhammad was buried in his house (one of his wives room). Subsequently the caliphs Abu Bakr and Umar were buried in the same place.



The Masjid of the Prophet, Medina; with tomb of Muhammad in upper right-hand corner

The Prophet's Masjid [Al-Masjid Al-Nabawi]

The Prophet Muhammad Masjid

The Caliph Walid bin Abdul Malik order his worker Omar bin Abdul Aziz in the Hejaz to rebuild the Masjid and to expand it ,so it was well-built and used **marble for the columns** , **mosaics to decorate the walls** - and set up **four minarets in the corners**.

Entered the niche in the Qibla wall of the building - build four columns surrounding the grave of the Holy Prophet and this place became known as al- Rawdah.

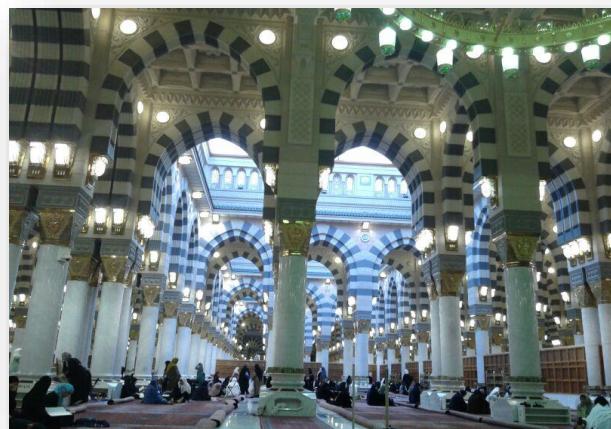




The Prophet's Masjid [Al-Masjid Al-Nabawi]

The prayer hall [Columnar prayer hall style]

The two tiered Masjid has a rectangular plan. The Ottoman prayer hall lies towards the south. It has a flat paved roof topped with 27 sliding domes on square bases. Holes pierced into the base of each dome illuminate the interior. The roof is also used for prayer during peak times, when the domes slide out on metal tracks to shade areas of the roof, creating light wells for the prayer hall.



The Prophet's Masjid [Al-Masjid Al-Nabawi]

The courtyard

The courtyard of the Ottoman Masjid is also shaded with umbrellas affixed to freestanding columns. The roof is accessed by stairs and escalators.

The paved area around the Masjid is also used for prayer, equipped with umbrella tents.





The Prophet's Masjid [Al-Masjid Al-Nabawi]

Rawdah

The Rawdah is an area between the **minbar** and **burial chamber of Prophet Muhammad**.

It is regarded as one of the **riyād al- Jannah**, (gardens of Paradise).

A green carpet distinguishes the area from the rest of the Masjid, which is covered in a **red carpet**.

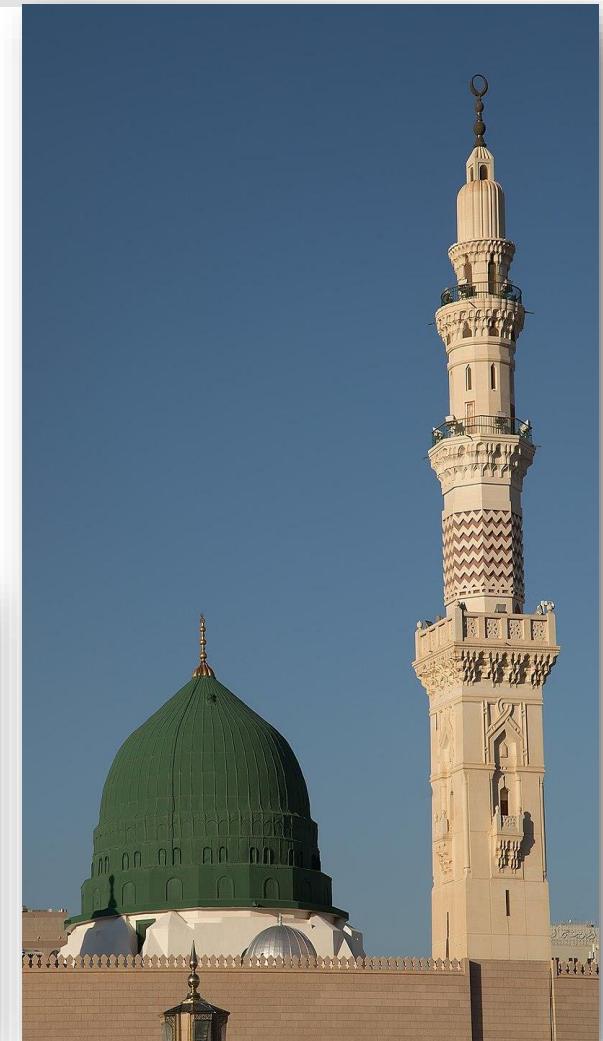
Pilgrims attempt to visit the confines of the area, for there is a tradition that supplications and prayers uttered here are never rejected. Access into the area is not always possible, especially during the Hajj season, as the space can only **accommodate a few hundred people**.



The Prophet's Masjid [Al-Masjid Al-Nabawi]

The Green Dome

The chamber adjacent to the Rawdah holds the **tombs** of **Prophet Muhammad** and two of his companions, father-in-laws and caliphs, **Abu -Bakr** and **Umar-Ibn -Alkattab**. A fourth grave is reserved for **Prophit Jesus** [Isa], as it is believed that he will return and will be buried at the site. The site is **covered by the Green Dome**. It was constructed during the reign of the Ottoman sultan Muhamud II and painted with green color.



The Prophet's Masjid [Al-Masjid Al-Nabawi]

Pulpit [Minbar]

The original Pulpit[Minbar] used by Prophit Muhammad was a "wood block of date tree.

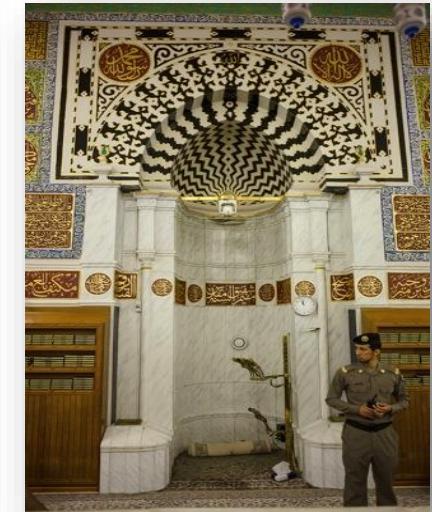
Also in 629, a three staired ladder was added to it. The first two caliph did not use the third step "due to respect for the Prophet", but the third caliph placed a fabric dome over it and the rest of the stairs were covered. The minbar was replaced by a marble one by Qaitbay is still used in the Masjid.



The Prophet's Masjid [Al-Masjid Al-Nabawi]

Niche [Mihrab]

There are two niches in the Masjid, one is the Prophet Muhammad's mihrab is a **commemorative mihrab**, and another one built by the third caliph it was larger than prophet Muhammad's niche and act as the functional mihrab. The masjid also has other niches which act as indicators for praying. This includes the mihrâb Fâtimah or mihrâb at-Tahajjud .



The Prophet's Masjid [Al-Masjid Al-Nabawi]



The Prophet Muhammad Masjid

In the Abbasid Caliphate Al-Mahdi, began to expand the Masjid and **set the final borders**, which settled the **Haram al-Sharif** , **colonnade surrounded the courtyard of the four directions** - the columns of stone sits directly under the roof - the Masjid became having **19 doors** .

In 1256 the Masjid suffered from a major fire which destroyed the roof.

In the Ottoman era Sultan Selim rehabilitated the Masjid and built the **Dome of the pulpit** and after that Sultan Mahmud, built and **painted the noble dome with green color**.





The Prophet's Masjid [Al-Masjid Al-Nabawi]

The Prophet Muhammad Masjid

In 1951 the Saudi government initiated the largest programme of expansion in the Masjid's history making the total Masjid area 22,955 m square.

In 1973 a huge new court was added on to the west side of the Masjid to cope with the increasing number of pilgrims.

Reiterated the Saudi government to build the Masjid in full except for the green dome which built over al-Rawdah and niche colonnade and the view of the Masjid from inside and outside became wonderful for its wide and the large marble columns and the beauty of the minarets and its decoration and adornment.



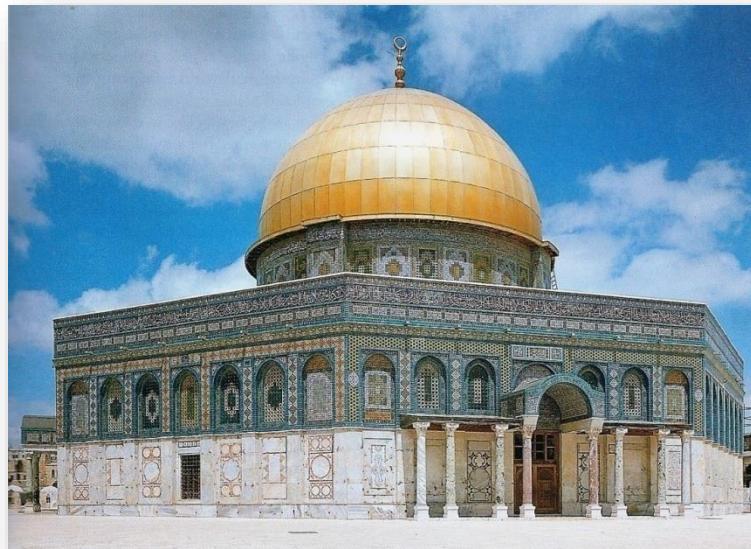
The Dome of Rock

The design of the building is taken from the design of some churches that existed in the Levant, even though they differ in details .

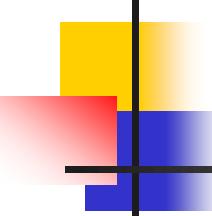
Church of St. John in Jerash in Syria, which was built in the era of Constantine is a circle inside a square.

Church of the Ascension in Olive Mount in **Palestine** was designed for an octagon within a circle [around rock which the prophet Jesus standing on it when he ascended to heaven].

The use of domes known in the Levant when Arabs opened, and found churches with wooden Domes.



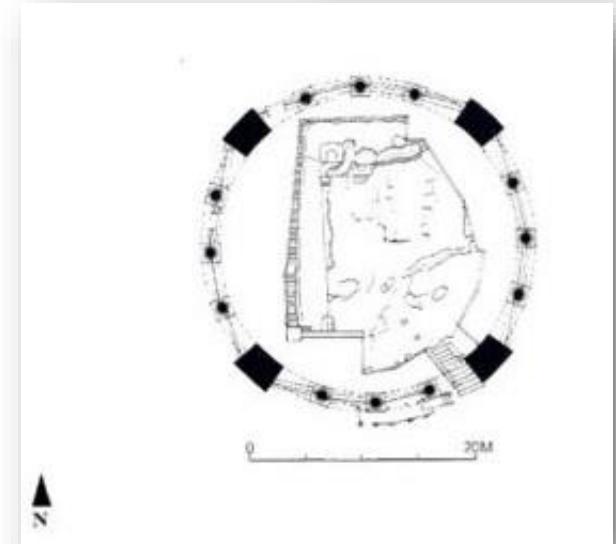
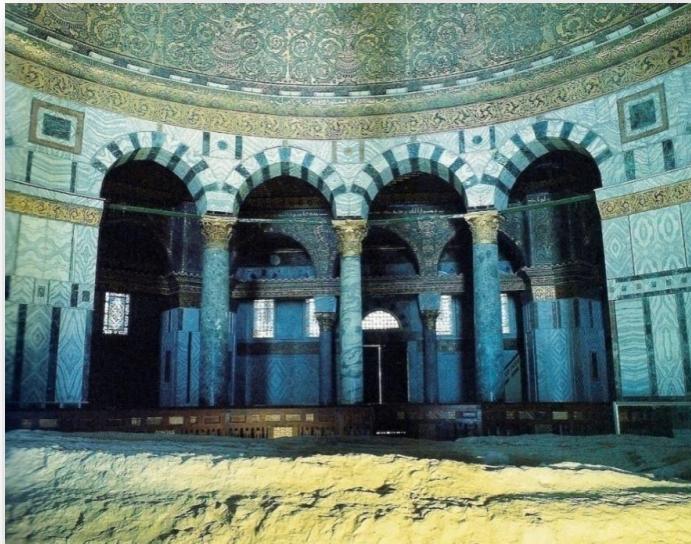
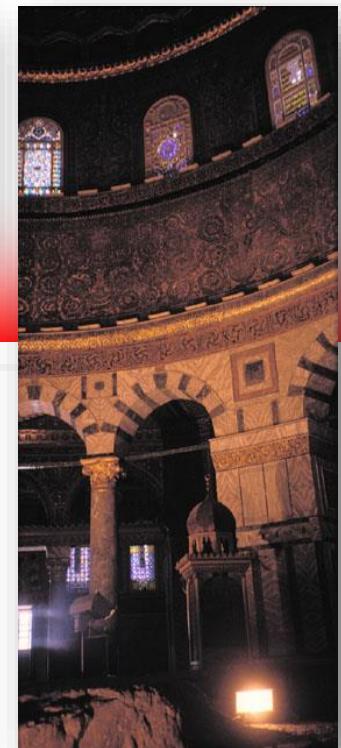
Dome of the Rock , Palestine



The Dome of Rock

First phase

The inner ambulatory is screened from the central chamber by the sixteen arches and four piers, twelve columns (the diameter of the circle is 44.20m surrounding the rock) supporting the drum of the dome the drum have sixteen windows.

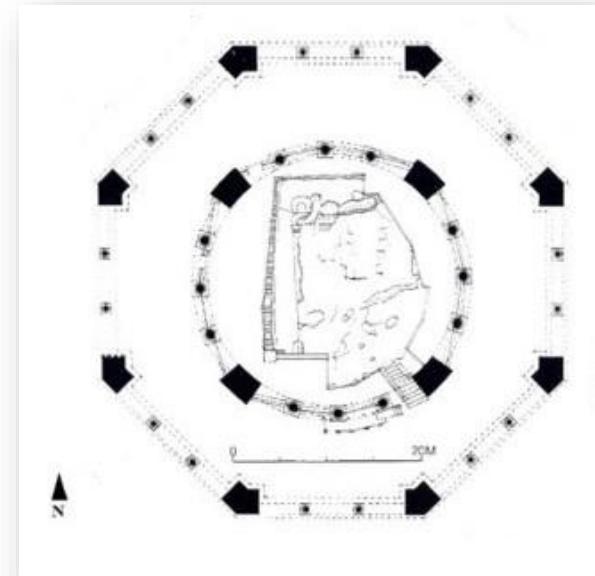


Palestine, dome of the Rock, interior view , plan

The Dome of Rock

Second phase

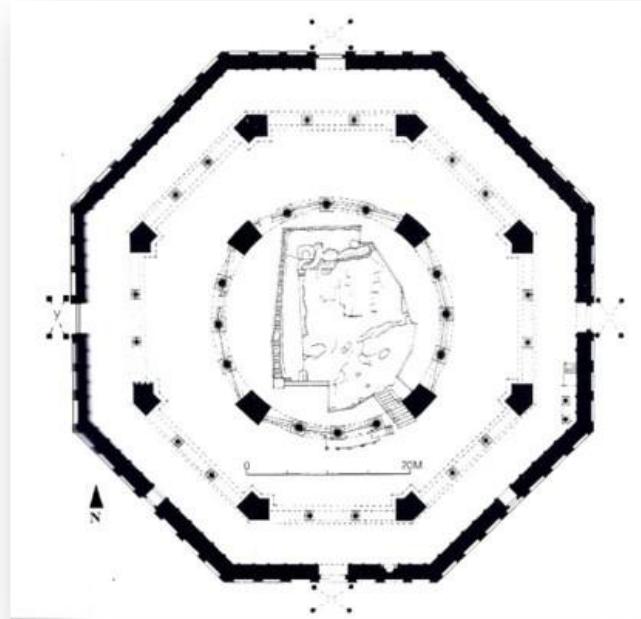
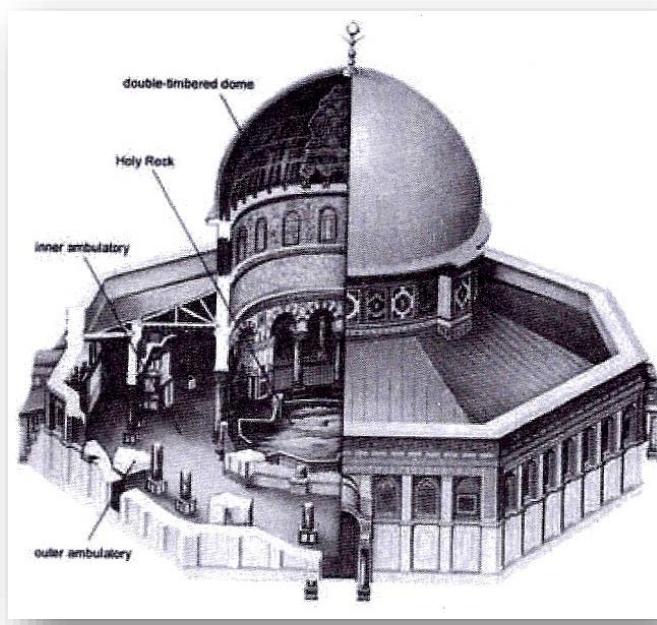
In this phase two columns are built between two piers [sixteen columns], linking the twenty-four arches and eight piers of which its inner boundary is composed . Above these arches on both the inner and outer face runs the first monument, inscription in all Islamic architecture.



The Dome of Rock

The third phase

Consist of building eight stone walls with octagonal shape each side 20.60 m length ,1.30m thickness with 9.5 m height with five windows in each wall. There is four portals, each originally with face the cardinal points .



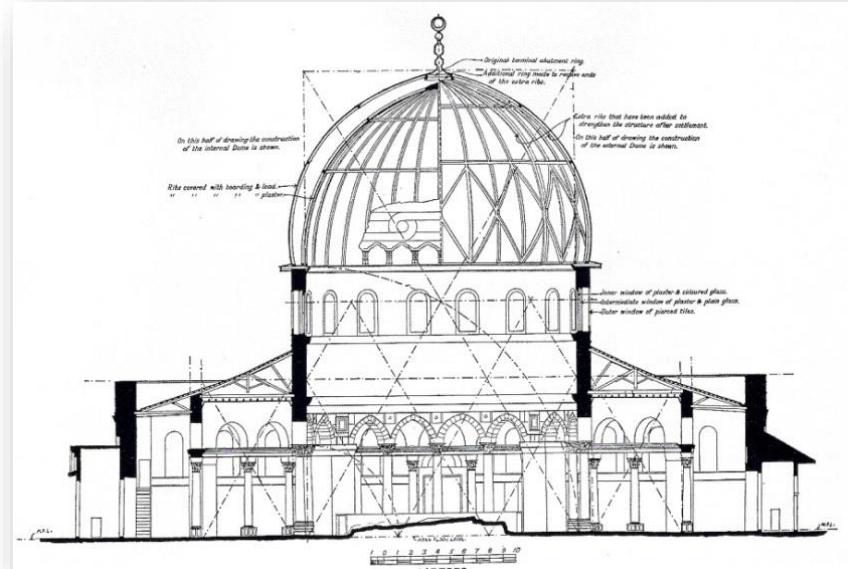
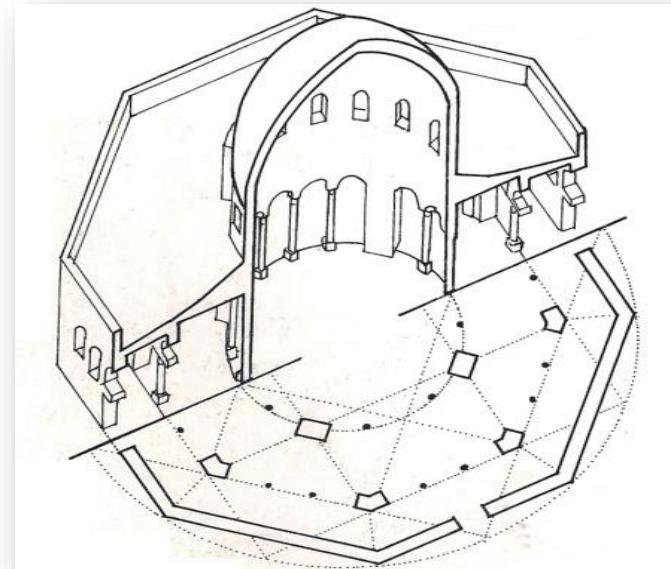
The Dome of Rock



The Fourth phase

Built the wooden roof from the external wall to the drum of the dome.

The plan is based on the 45 degree turning of one square upon another. Extensions of the sides of the two original squares into another eight-pointed star locate the piers of the other ambulatory as well as another larger pair of interlaced squares around whose points can be drawn a circle within which touch outer dimensions of the octagon are constructed.



The Dome of Rock

The exterior of the octagon is covered with marbles up to the window line.

There were once glass mosaics which covered the drum of the dome .

The subjects of these mosaics are known to have included trees, flowering plants, and building.

They were probably intended as symbols of Paradise.

