ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE

- Buildings
- Influences
- Characteristics
- Features
- Examples
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BUILDING TYPES

- Mosques
- Forts
- Palaces
- Tombs
Sultan Ahmed Mosque, Istanbul, Turkey

The Blue Mosque, as it is popularly known, was constructed between 1609 and 1616 during the rule of Ahmed I
Lahore Fort
The existing base structure was built during the reign of Mughal Emperor Akbar between 1556–1605 and was regularly upgraded by subsequent Mughal, Sikh and British rulers.
Alhambra, Spain

is a palace and fortress complex located in Spain. It was originally constructed as a small fortress in AD 889 on the remains of Roman fortifications, and then rebuilt in the mid-13th century by the Mohammed ben Al-Ahmar of the Emirate of Granada, who built its current palace and walls.
ARCHITECTURE  ♦  BUILDING TYPE  ♦  PALACE

Alhambra, Spain
Taj Mahal, Agra, India
A mausoleum commissioned in 1632 by the Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan (reigned 1628–1658), to house the tomb of his wife, Mumtaz Mahal.
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Muslim Population
2014

Source: Pew Research Center, June 2014
INFLUENCES

- Religion
- Pre-Islamic Architectures
- Regional Influences
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ARCHITECTURE ♦ EXAMPLES
INFLUENCES

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Dome of Rock, Jerusalem

The Dome of the Rock was built by the order of Umayyad Caliph Abd al-Malik. The construction started in 687 and its architecture and mosaics were patterned after nearby Byzantine churches and palaces.
INFLUENCES

- Religion
- Pre-Islamic Architectures
- Regional Influences
Great Mosque of Djenné, Mali

The mosque is located in the city of Djenné, Mali, on the flood plain of the Bani River. The first mosque on the site was built around the 13th century, but the current structure dates from 1907.
GREAT MOSQUE OF XI’AN

The majority of the mosque was built during the early Ming dynasty (1368-1644). It now houses more than twenty buildings in its five courtyards, and covers 12,000 square meters.
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CHARACTERISTICS

- Mosaic
- Geometrical Shapes
- Calligraphy
- Arabesque
Lahore Fort – Shish Mehal

The ‘Palace of Mirrors’ consists of a spacious hall with several halls behind. There is a marble perforated screen in the rear chamber which is carved of tendril, floral and geometrical patterns.
ISLAMIC GEOMETRIC PATTERNS
ISLAMIC GEOMETRIC PATTERNS
Mughal Rule, Pakistan
Tomb of Hafez, Shiraz, Iran
ISLAMIC GEOMETRIC PATTERNS
Dome of the Rock, Jerusalem
Nasir ol Molk, Shiraz, Iran

Completed in 1888, the mosque includes extensive coloured glass in its facade, and displays other traditional elements such as the Panj Kāse ("five concaved") design.
Wazir Khan Mosque
ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE

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Features

- Arch
- Dome
- Iwan
- Sehan (Courtyard)
Islamic builders explored structure in innovative ways, using a variety of different arch types.

The earliest is the simple semicircular arch, inherited from earlier cultures. It has a single center point that is level with the points from which the arch springs.

The horseshoe arch is a second type, which became the prevalent arch form in the Maghreb. The center point of this kind of arch is above the level of the arch sprouting point, so that it pinches inward above the capital.

The pointed arch, introduced after the beginning of Islam, has two (sometimes four) center points, the points generating different circles that overlap.

A keel arch has flat sides, and slopes where other arches are curved. It culminates at a pointed apex.
Lahore Fort – Shish Mehal

The ‘Palace of Mirrors’ consists of a spacious hall with several halls behind. There is a marble perforated screen in the rear chamber which is carved of tendril, floral and geometrical patterns.
Масджид аль-Туоба – Карачи, Пакистан

Строен в 1969 году в Карачи из чистого белого мрамора. Это самая большая однодомная мечеть в мире (диаметр 72 метра). Мечеть является 18-й по величине в мире с центральной молитвенной вместимостью 5000 человек.
Iwan

An iwan is a rectangular hall or space, usually vaulted, walled on three sides, with one end entirely open.
Minaret

Is a distinctive architectural structure akin to a tower and typically found adjacent to mosques. Minarets provide a visual focal point and are traditionally used for the Muslim call to prayer.
Sahn

A sahn, (Arabic: صحن, ṣaḥn), is a courtyard in Islamic architecture. Most traditional mosques have a large central sahn, which is surrounded by a riwaq or arcade on all sides. In traditional Islamic design, residences and neighborhoods can have private sahn.
Badshahi Mosque - Lahore

Constructed between 1671 and 1673, it was the largest mosque in the world upon construction. Today it is the second largest mosque in South Asia and the fifth largest mosque in the world.
Taj Mahal Mosque – India
Indonesia
Sheikh Zayd Grand Mosque, Abu Dhabi
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Mosque–Cathedral of Córdoba, Spain

In 784 Abd al-Rahman I ordered construction of the Great Mosque, which was considerably expanded by later Muslim rulers. Córdoba returned to Christian rule in 1236 and the building was converted to a Roman Catholic church.
ARCHITECTURE ◇ CONTEMPORARY

PUTRA MOSQUE, MALAYSIA
Si o se pol bridge, Iran
Mashkhur Jusup Central Mosque – Pavlodar, Kazakhstan
Hassan II Mosque – Casablanca, Morocco
Faisal Mosque – Islamabad
Built in 1986 in Islamabad. It is the largest mosque in Pakistan. The mosque's unusual design is a departure from the long history of South Asian Islamic architecture. It can accommodate 10,000 worshipers in its main prayer hall, 24,000 in its porticoes, 40,000 in its courtyard, and another 200,000 in its adjoining grounds.
ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE
Kilbirnie Mosque Open Day 2017
Questions?

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