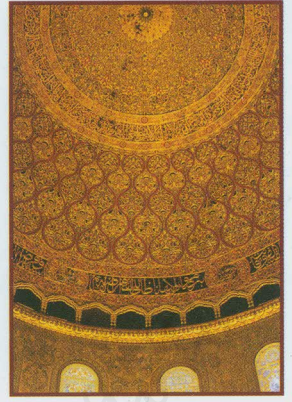
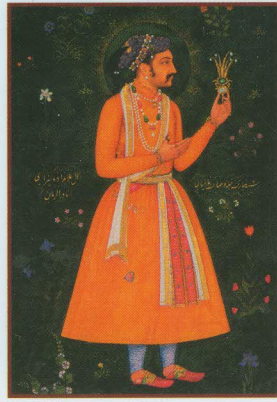
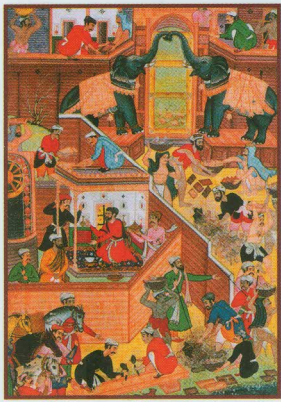


# THE ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPEDIA OF



# ISLAMIC ART & ARCHITECTURE

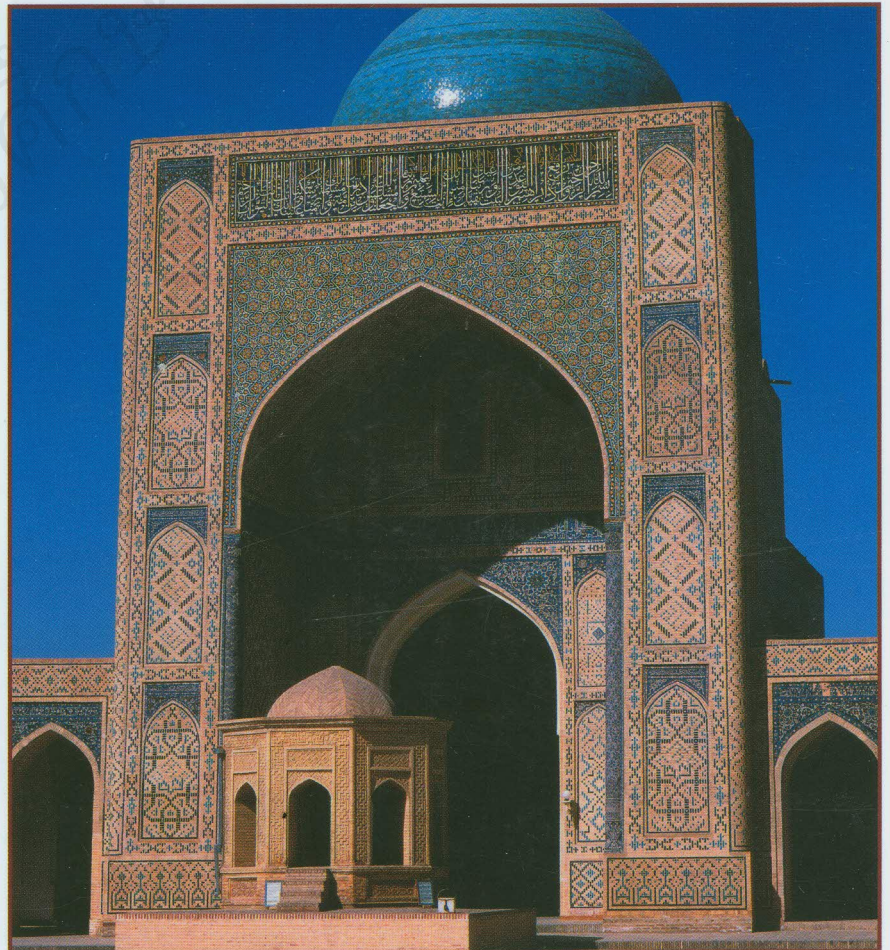
A COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF ISLAM'S 1,400-YEAR LEGACY OF ART, DESIGN AND ARCHITECTURE, WITH OVER 500 BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPHS, PAINTINGS AND MAPS



- An exploration of the riches of a unique and vibrant cultural heritage
- A survey of artistic achievements, from ornate mosques and pottery to calligraphy, carpets and costume



มหาวิทยาลัยเทคโนโลยีราชมงคลพระนคร 1 wonders,  
ห้องสมุดสาขาโชติเวช Dome of the  
Rejoice to... skyscrapers



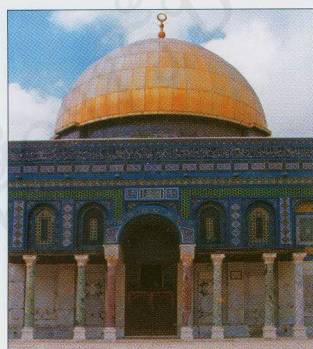
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CONSULTANT: MOYA CAREY

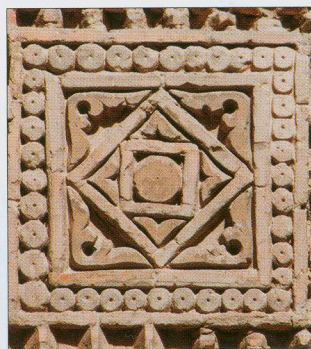


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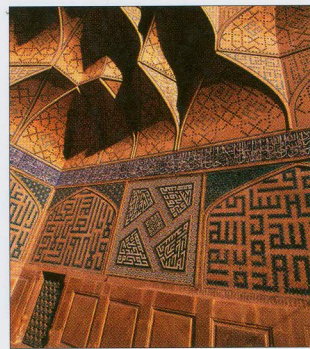
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*Above* Dome of the Rock, a Muslim shrine built in Jerusalem 691.



*Above* Brickwork from the 9th-century Mausoleum of Ismail Samani in Bukhara.



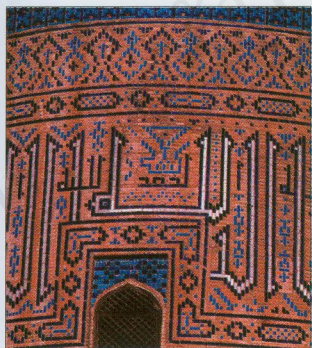
*Above* Muqarnas and tiles in the Seljuks' 11th-century Friday Mosque in Isfahan.



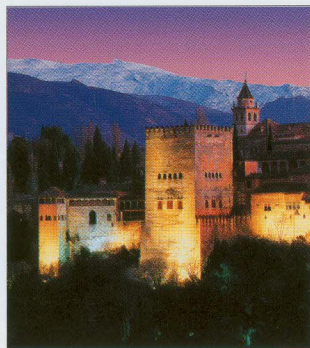
*Above* The early 12th-century Bahram Shah minaret, in Ghazni.



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Above Detail of tiles from the Gur-e Amir Mausoleum, in Samarkand.



Above Alhambra, residence of Muslim rulers in Granada, built in the 14th century.



Above Detail from a mid-16th-century illustration, produced in Mughal India.



Above Sultan Qaboos Mosque, built in Oman between 1995 and 2001.



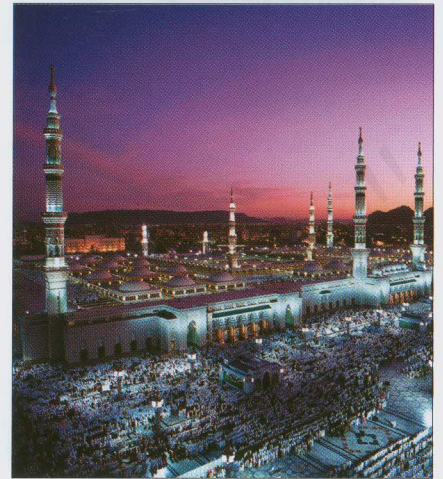
# INTRODUCTION: THE PROPHET AND THE RISE OF ISLAM

THE RELIGION OF ISLAM WAS FOUNDED BY THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD (DIED 632) IN THE ARABIAN CITIES OF MAKKAH AND MADINAH. THE ARABIC WORD 'ISLAM' LITERALLY MEANS 'SUBMISSION'.

The Prophet Muhammad was born in Makkah, around 570. Orphaned at a young age, he was raised by his extended family, a minor clan of the powerful Quraysh tribe. Makkah was a merchant city with an important pilgrimage sanctuary at its heart. Known as the *Kaabah*, the sanctuary was dedicated to a pantheon of pagan deities. As a young man, Muhammad travelled widely beyond his hometown. He married Khadijah (died 619), a wealthy merchant widow, and they

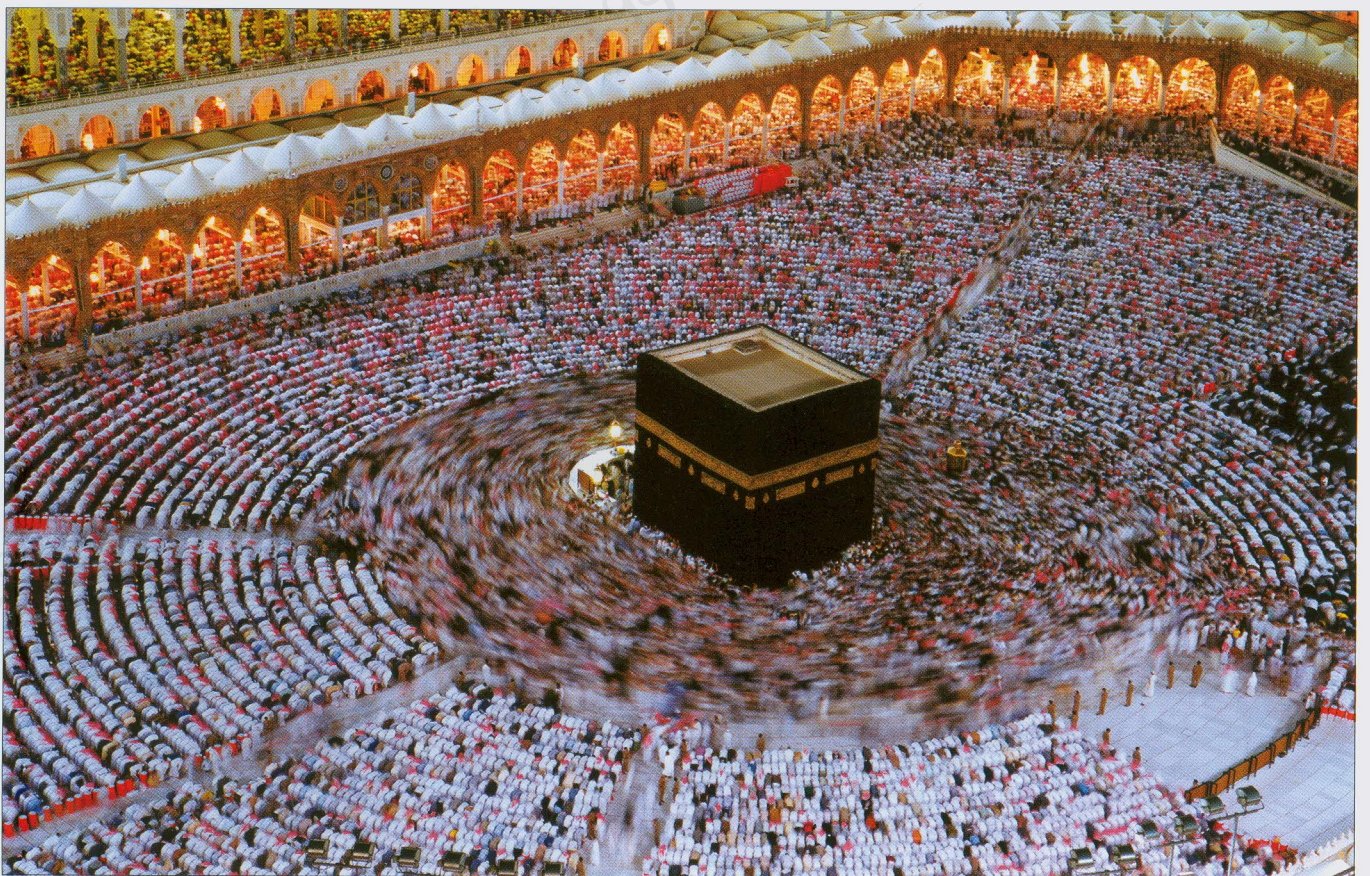
ran her business together. In 610, during a period of solitary reflection on Mount Hira outside Makkah, Muhammad, now about 40, began to receive divine revelations instructing him to preach a new, monotheistic faith, that would challenge and eventually overturn the pagan beliefs of his own community.

*Below It is estimated that one million or so pilgrims visit the Kaabah in Makkah every year for the annual Hajj rituals.*



*Above During the annual Hajj to Makkah, pilgrims also visit the Mosque of the Prophet in Madinah.*

THE EMERGENCE OF ISLAM  
Revelations came to the Prophet periodically over the rest of his life, for the next 22 years. They were carefully remembered and retained by the Prophet and his growing community of Muslim converts,





and together these revealed passages constitute the Quran, the Holy Book of Islam. As such, Muslims consider the Quran to be of divine authorship, a perfect text. The essential message of this new religion was monotheism: Muslims believe in only one God, and avoid idolatry. Islam also holds sacred a long lineage of ancient prophets including Adam, Noah, Abraham and Jesus. In these aspects, Islam shares a great deal with both Judaism and Christianity, and these fellow monotheistic faiths are described in the Quran as the 'People of the Book' because Jews and Christians also possess sacred texts (the Torah and the Bible).

#### THE PROPHET'S MISSION IN ARABIA

Following his first revelation, Muhammad obeyed the divine command to 'Recite!' and started to preach. He began seeking converts, first among his family and friends, and then gradually from the wider Makkah community. This soon met with hostility from the dominant Quraysh tribe, whose power in Makkah rested with their responsibility for the pagan sanctuary of the *Kaabah*. The new religion also undermined the tribal system of family loyalty, as it created a new community bound by religious commitment rather than blood relationships. After many years under threat, the Prophet and his followers were finally forced to leave Makkah in the year 622, and they fled to the security of a small Muslim community recently established in nearby Yathrib. There they built a house for the Prophet and his family, which became the first mosque. This migration, or *hijrah*, was an important moment for the first Muslims, and marks the beginning of Islamic history: 622 is the first year in the Muslim calendar, 1AH ('Anno Hegirae') –



the year of the *hijrah*. In honour of this reception, Yathrib was renamed Madinat al-Nabi ('The City of the Prophet'), and is now known as Madinah.

Muslims prospered in Madinah and surrounding tribal areas, extending their political and religious influence, but hostility with Makkah remained unresolved. Eventually, in 630, the Muslim forces conquered Makkah, defeating the Quraysh, and reclaimed the *Kaabah* pilgrimage sanctuary for Islam. This had long been the

*Above The text of this 16th-century Quran is beautifully framed within panels of illumination.*

Prophet's intention: he had already designated the holy *Kaabah* as the direction for Muslim prayer; now he cleared the site of its pagan idols, and it became part of Muslim tradition – and the destination for the annual *Hajj* pilgrimage, one of the five basic requirements of Islam. Following this victory, the Prophet continued to live in his house in Madinah, where he passed away in 632.

#### THE FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM

Islam requires that all Muslims perform five basic duties, as follows:

1. *Shahadah*, or profession of faith, reciting the creed statement 'There is no god but God, and Muhammad is his messenger'.
2. *Salat*, or daily prayers, to be performed every day at five determined times between early dawn and evening.
3. *Zakat*, or charitable donation of alms to the poor.
4. *Sawm*, or annual fasting during the daylight hours of the month of Ramadhan every year.
5. *Hajj*, the pilgrimage to the *Kaabah* in Makkah, which must be undertaken at least once in every Muslim's lifetime.



# INTRODUCTION: PROPHET MUHAMMAD'S SUCCESSOR

FOLLOWING THE DEATH OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD IN 632, THE MUSLIM COMMUNITY, OR *UMMAH*, SOUGHT A MEANS OF AGREEMENT ON HIS SUCCESSOR, OR CALIPH.

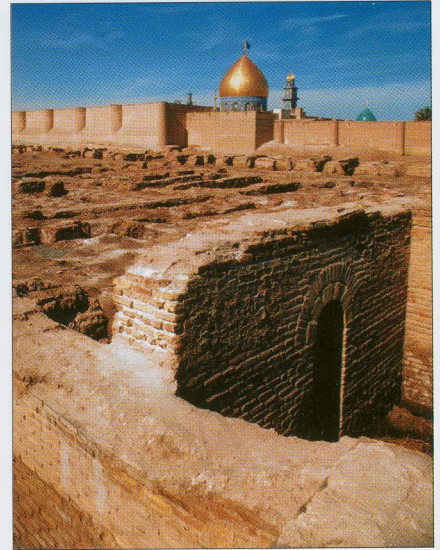
## THE RIGHTEOUS CALIPHS

Until the emergence of the Umayyad dynasty in 661, leadership of the new Islamic state was determined by consensus rather than family inheritance. The initial principle was based on the Prophet's own views about his succession, which were unclear and hotly debated. When weak and close to death, the Prophet Muhammad had asked his companion and father-in-law, Abu Bakr, to lead the community's prayers on his behalf. This was considered significant, and the

community chose Abu Bakr (died 634) as the first of the four Righteous Caliphs, or al-Rashidun. The following three caliphs were also close friends or family of the Prophet: Umar (died 644), Uthman Ibn-Affan (died 656) and Ali (died 661), and all were elected with the consensus of the community. The years of the Rashidun Caliphs saw the Islamic state expand with great military energy from its Arabian heartland, conquering first Syria, then Palestine, North Africa and Iraq, and then Iran. The Byzantine emperor was beaten into retreat in

Anatolia, and the last Sasanian Shah Yazdagird III (died 651) was completely defeated. Both great empires were severely damaged by Muslim conquest, but both also contributed a considerable cultural heritage to the new Islamic state – in terms of government infrastructure and court ceremony, as well as art and architecture. This was particularly felt after the capital moved to Damascus in 661, and eventually to Baghdad in 750.

*Left A manuscript illustration that depicts the first three Shia Imams: Ali with his sons Hasan and Husayn.*



*Above The Kufa Mosque in Iraq was the headquarters of Ali ibn Abu Talib (died 661).*

## THE EMERGENCE OF SHIAH ISLAM

The fourth caliph was Ali ibn Abu Talib (d.661), who ruled from Kufa in Iraq. He was a close companion of the Prophet Muhammad, as the first three caliphs had also been. Ali was the Prophet's younger cousin. He had been fostered by him as a child, and later married the Prophet's daughter Fatima. Ali and Fatima had two sons, Hasan and Husayn, who were therefore part of a bloodline descending directly from the Prophet – who had had no surviving sons. This lineage became ever more significant with regard to the Muslim leadership: while Ali was caliph, he was challenged by Muawiyah, the governor of Syria and eventual founder of the Umayyad dynasty (661–750). Importantly, Ali was from the same clan as the Prophet, while Muawiyah and the third caliph, Uthman, were from the Umayyad clan (another branch of the Quraysh tribe of Makkah). When Ali was murdered in 661 by members of the radical Khariji sect, Muawiyah was quick to seize







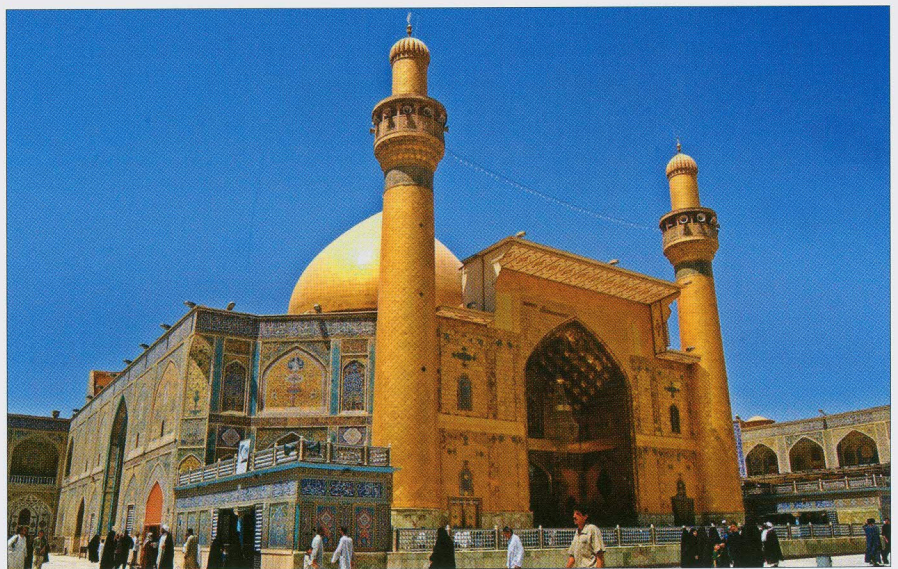
*Above* A painting of the Battle of Karbala, showing Husayn's half-brother, Abbas, heroically defeating an Umayyad soldier.

the Caliphate – establishing his own dynasty, which ruled from Damascus. Ali's son Hasan (died 669) did not pursue the Caliphate, but on Muawiyah's death in 680, his brother Husayn claimed the leadership as a direct descendant of the Prophet. Husayn led his forces to Karbala in Iraq, and was greatly outnumbered by the Umayyad forces of Muawiyah's son, Yazid. Besieged, Husayn and his supporters were eventually massacred by the Umayyads (10 October 680). Ashura, the anniversary of Husayn's martyrdom, is mourned every year by Muslims, but has an especially strong significance for the sect that emerged from orthodox or Sunni Islam. Known as Shiat-Ali, or the partisans of Ali, Shiah Muslims hold that the leadership of the Islamic state should fall only to

*Right* Shiah pilgrims visit the holy shrine of Imam Ali in the Iraqi city of Najaf.

those descended directly from the Prophet: Ali is therefore regarded by them as the first such leader, or Imam, with Hasan and Husayn the second and third, and a succession of further Imams thereafter. The first three caliphs are therefore regarded by Shiah Muslims as invalid, while the Umayyad dynasty and its successor, the Abbasid, are considered usurpers. There are different important branches within Shiism, according to views about the succession of later

Imams: these include Twelver Shiism, the state religion of Iran since the 16th century, and Ismaili Shiism – of which the Aga Khan is the current leader. Shiah reverence for the tombs of Imams and their families is very strong, particularly for the shrine of Imam Ali in Najaf, of Imam Husayn at Karbala (both in Iraq), and of Imam Reza in Mashhad in Iran. These and other Shiah shrines remain important pilgrimage destinations to this day.

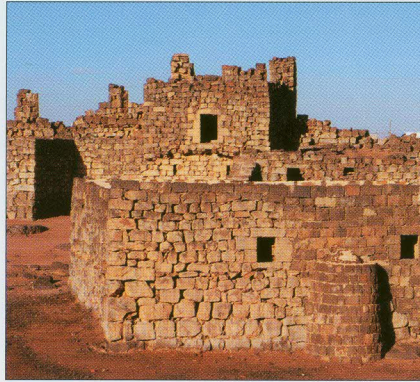




# TIMELINE

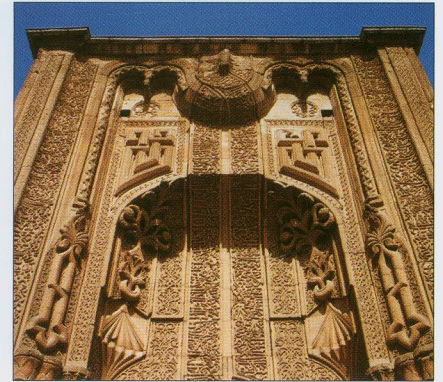
THE FOLLOWING TIMELINE LISTS SOME OF THE MAJOR WORKS IN THE LONG HISTORY OF ISLAMIC ART AND ARCHITECTURE.

- 610–32 The Prophet receives the revelations of the Quran.
- c.654 A standardized version of the Quran is issued by Rashidun Caliph Uthman ibn-Affan (reigned 644–56) and sent to the four cities of Madinah, Damascus, Kufa and Basra.
- 691 Umayyad Caliph Abd al-Malik (reigned 685–705) oversees the building of the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem.
- 696–98 A major reform of coinage in the Umayyad Caliphate replaces figurative images with Islamic epigraphy.
- 705–15 The Great Mosque in Damascus is built under Umayyad Caliph al-Walid I (reigned 705–15). It is one of the first mosques to have minarets.
- c. 712–715 The Qusayr Amra ‘desert palace’, or hunting lodge, is built by Caliph al-Walid I in Jordan.
- c.715 The rebuilding of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem is completed by al-Walid I. According to tradition the original Al-Aqsa Mosque was built in c.644.
- 724–27 Umayyad Caliph al-Hisham (reigned 724–43) builds the desert palace of Qasr al-Hayr al-Gharbi in the Syrian desert.
- 743–44 Umayyad Caliph al-Walid II (reigned 743–44) builds the palace of Mshatta in Jordan.
- 762 Madinat al-Salam (the ‘City of Peace’), later called Baghdad, is founded by Abbasid Caliph al-Mansur (reigned 754–75) beside the river Tigris in Iraq.



*Above Ruins of the Qusayr Azraq fortress in Jordan, which was expanded by the Mamluks in the 13th century.*

- c.775 The fortified palace of Ukhaydir is built near Kufa, 200km (125 miles) from Baghdad.
- 775–85 Abbasid Caliph al-Mahdi (reigned 775–85) is the first Islamic ruler to put his name on official coinage.
- 784–86 Umayyad ruler Abd al-Rahman I (reigned 756–88) begins construction of the Mezquita in Córdoba, Spain.
- 805 Abbasid Caliph Harun al-Rashid (reigned 786–809) founds a public hospital in Baghdad. It is the first such institution in the Islamic world: within a few years many major cities in the Abbasid Empire have a public hospital named *bimaristan* (a Pahlavi word meaning ‘place of the sick’).
- 817–63 The Great Mosque at Kairouan, Tunisia, is built.
- 830 The Bayt al-Hikma (‘House of Wisdom’) – a library and centre for the translation of classical texts – is established in Baghdad by Abbasid Caliph al-Mamun (reigned 813–33).
- 836 Abbasid Caliph al-Mutasim (reigned 833–42) establishes a new royal capital at Samarra, on the river Tigris.
- 848–52 Abbasid Caliph al-Mutawakkil (reigned 847–61) builds the Great



*Above Seljuk stonework adorns the portal of the Ince Minareli Madrasa in Konya, Turkey, built in the 1260s.*

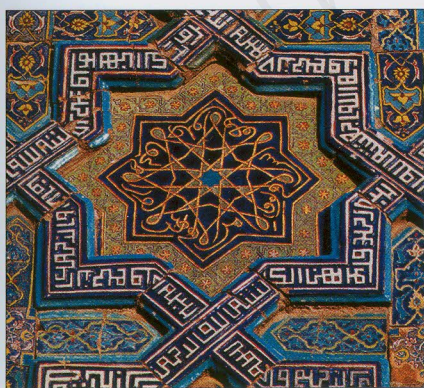
- Mosque of Samarra, with its spiral minaret.
- c.850–70 Muhammad al-Bukhari (810–70), a scholar resident in Samanid Bukhara (now in Uzbekistan), compiles the *Sahih Bukhari*, a collection of *hadith*, or sayings, of the Prophet Muhammad, that is considered the most authentic of all extant books of *hadith*.
- 859 The Qarawiyyin *madrasa* is established in Fez in Morocco. This is the oldest known *madrasa*.
- 886–940 Abbasid vizier Ibn Muqla (886–940) identifies the ‘Six Pens’ or classic scripts of calligraphy: *naskhi*, *muhaqqaq*, *thuluth*, *rayhani*, *riqa* and *tawqi*.
- 892 Abbasid Caliph al-Mutamid (reigned 870–92) returns the capital to Baghdad from Samarra.
- 892–943 A brick tomb is built in Bukhara (now Uzbekistan) to honour Samanid ruler Ismail Samani (reigned 892–907).
- 921 Fatimid leader Ubayd Allah al-Mahdi Billah builds the palace city of Mahdia on the coast of Tunisia.
- c.935 Iranian poet Rudaki (859–c.941) is active at the court of Samanid ruler Nasr II (reigned 914–43).
- 936–940 Umayyad Caliph Abd al-Rahman III (reigned 912–61)



- builds the city of Madinat al-Zahra near Córdoba in Islamic Spain.
- c.955 A woven silk textile now known as the Shroud of Saint Josse is made for Samanid official Abu Mansur Bukhtegin (d.960).
  - 959 A *madrasa* is set up alongside the al-Azhar Mosque in Cairo, Egypt. This eventually develops into the prestigious al-Azhar University.
  - 969 The Fatimids found the city of Cairo as a royal capital in Egypt.
  - 1006–7 The Gunbad-i-Qabus tomb tower is built in Gurgan, Iran, for Ziyarid ruler Qabus ibn Wushnigr (reigned 978–1012).
  - 1009–10 Iranian poet Firdawsi compiles his 60,000-couplet epic, *Shahnama* (Book of Kings).
  - 1012 The Mosque of al-Hakim is completed in Cairo.
  - 1033 Fatimids under Caliph Ali al-Zahir (reigned 1021–36) rebuild the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem in the form it retains today. The mosque had been damaged by an earthquake.
  - 1065 The al-Nizamiyya *madrasa* is set up in Baghdad by Seljuk vizier Nizam al-Mulk (1018–92). It is the first of a series of *madrasas* he establishes in Iran.

- 1078–79 The Ribat-i Malik *caravanserai* is built on the road between Bukhara and Samarkand (now in Uzbekistan) by the Qarakhanid Sultan Nasr (reigned 1068–80).
- 1082 The Great Mosque of Tlemcen (in Algeria) is built by Almoravid leader Yusuf ibn Tashfin (reigned 1060–1106).
- 1086–87 Nizam al-Mulk, vizier for Seljuk Sultan Malik Shah (reigned 1072–92), builds the south *iwān* (hall) at the Friday Mosque of Isfahan, Iran.
- 1088–89 Taj al-Mulk, Malik Shah's imperial chamberlain, adds the north *iwān* to Isfahan's Friday Mosque.
- c.1096 Fatimid vizier Badr al-Jamali rebuilds Cairo's city walls; he constructs the fortified gates of Bab al-Nasr and Bab al-Futuh.
- 1096 The Almoravid Great Mosque of Algiers is completed.
- 1125 Fatimid vizier Mamun al-Bataihi founds the Aqmar Mosque in Cairo.
- 1132–40 Norman King Roger II of Sicily (reigned 1130–54) builds the Palatine Chapel in his royal palace in Palermo.
- 1135–46 The Grand Mosque in Zavareh, central Iran, is built. It is one the earliest surviving mosques built with four *iwāns*,

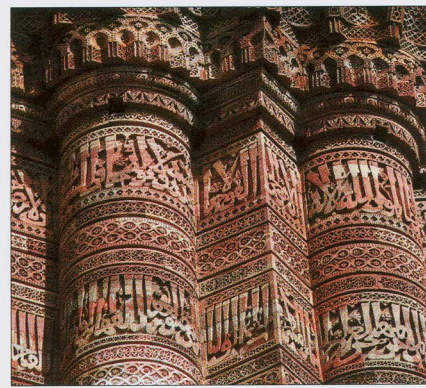
- or vaulted halls, opening on to the courtyard.
- 1142 The Mosque of Taza in Algeria is founded by Almohad leader Abd al-Mumin (reigned 1130–63).
- 1147–48 The Gunbad-i-Surkh tomb tower is built in Maragha, Iran, by architect Bakr Muhammad.
- 1154 Moroccan geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi (1100–66) completes his celebrated world map, probably the most accurate made during the medieval period. It is called the 'Tabula Rogeriana' because it is made for King Roger II of Sicily at his court in Palermo.
- 1157 The Mausoleum of Sultan Sanjar, is built at Merv (now in Turkmenistan).
- 1158–60 Another Seljuk four-*iwān* mosque is built at Ardestan, Iran.
- 1169 Zangid ruler of Syria Nur al-Din (reigned 1146–74) commissions four Aleppo craftsmen to make a beautiful new *minbar* for the Al-Aqsa Mosque, Jerusalem. It is installed in 1187 after Ayyubid general Salah al-Din takes the city.
- 1172–98 In Seville, Spain, the Almohads build the Great Mosque, which later becomes the city's Christian cathedral.



Above 14th-century tilework on the walls of one of the tombs in the Shah-i Zinda Mausoleum in Samarkand, Uzbekistan.



Above The Mamluk Sultan Qalawun built this mausoleum in 1285 as part of his much larger complex in Cairo, Egypt.



Above Inscriptions from the Quran were carved into the red sandstone of the Qutub Minar, a tall minaret in Delhi, India.





Above A scene from the 1514 Battle of Chaldiran, when the Ottoman Empire defeated the Safavids.



Above Detail of one of the exquisite 16th-century Iznik tiles in the Rüstem Pasha Mosque in Istanbul, Turkey.



Above The dome inside the Selimiye Mosque in Edirne, Turkey, built by the architect Mimar Sinan, 1568–74.

- 1176–83 Ayyubid ruler Salah al-Din builds the Citadel on Muqattam Hill, Cairo.
- 1190 Ghurid Sultan Ghiyath al-Din Muhammad builds the Minaret of Jam in Afghanistan. It is 60m (197ft) in height.
- 1193 Qutb-al-din Aybak – Turkic Muslim general and self-styled Sultan of Delhi – begins construction of the Qutb Minar in Delhi to mark the triumph of Islam in India.
- 1199 The *Kitab al-Diryaq* (Book of Antidotes) is one of many exquisite books made for the Zangid rulers of Mosul (Iraq). Zangid Mosul is also celebrated for its metalworking at this time.
- 1227–34 Abbasid Caliph al-Mustansir (reigned 1226–42) is responsible for the building of the Mustansiriya *madrasa* in Baghdad. It is designed with three *iwans* that lead on to a central courtyard.
- 1229 Anatolian Seljuk Sultan Ala al-Din Kaykubad I (reigned 1220–37) builds a *caravanserai* on the road from Konya to Aksaray, Turkey. He builds a second *caravanserai* on the road between Kayseri and Sivas (also in Turkey) in 1232–36.

- c.1240 The Mosque of Djénné is built in Mali, western Africa.
- 1242–44 The *madrasa* of Ayyubid ruler Sultan al-Salih Najm al-Din Ayyub (reigned 1240–49) is built in Cairo.
- 1251 The Karatay *madrasa* in Konya, Turkey, is built by Anatolian Seljuk vizier Jalal al-Din Karantay.
- 1267–69 The Mosque of Mamluk Sultan Baybars (reigned 1260–77) is built in Cairo, Egypt.
- 1269 In what is now Somalia, the first Sultan of Mogadishu builds the Mosque of Fakhr al-Din. This is the oldest mosque in East Africa.
- c.1270 The second Ilkhanid ruler of Iran, Abaqa Khan (reigned 1265–82), builds the summer palace of Tahkt-i Sulayman in north-western Iran.
- 1284–85 The mausoleum and *madrasa* complex of Mamluk sultan Qalawun (reigned 1279–90) is built in Cairo. In 1284, Sultan Qalawun also builds the al-Mansuri Hospital in Cairo.
- c.1285 Ilkhanid ruler Arghun Uljaytu builds a new capital called Sultaniyya near Qazvin, north-western Iran.
- 1295–1303 The *madrasa* and Mausoleum of Mamluk Sultan al-Nasir Muhammad (reigned

- 1293–94, 1299–1309 and 1309–41) is built in Cairo, Egypt. It is begun by Sultan al-Adil Kitbugha (reigned 1294–96) prior to his deposition in 1296. Kitbugha installs the Gothic portal, brought from a crusader church in Acre (now Israel).
- 1309 The eighth Ilkhanid ruler of Iran, Uljaytu (reigned 1304–16), adds an exquisite stucco *mihrab* to the winter *ivan*, or hall, of the Friday Mosque in Isfahan, Iran.
- 1322–26 The ninth Ilkhanid ruler of Iran, Abu Said (reigned 1316–35), builds a congregational mosque at Varamin, Iran.
- 1327 The Djinguereber Mosque is built in Timbuktu, Mali, western Africa. It is the oldest of three ancient mosque-*madrasas* in the city; the others are the Sidhi Yahya and the Sankoré mosques, and the three together form the University of Sankoré.
- 1335–36 Mamluk Sultan al-Nasir Muhammad builds the Sultan's Mosque within the Citadel, Cairo.
- 1348–91 Nasrid sultans of Granada, Yusuf I (reigned 1333–54) and Muhammad V (reigned 1354–59 and 1362–91), expand the Alhambra Palace,



- building the Comares Palace and Palace of the Lions.
- 1356 Mamluk Sultan al-Nasir al-Hasan (reigned 1347–51 and 1354–61) commissions the building of his mosque and *madrasa* complex in Cairo.
- 1396–1400 Ulu Çami (the Great Mosque) is built in Bursa, north-western Turkey, by Ali Neccar on the orders of Ottoman Sultan Bayezid I (reigned 1389–1402).
- 1399–1404 Turkic ruler Timur (Tamerlane reigned 1370–1405) oversees the construction of the Bibi Khanum Mosque in Samarkand (now in Uzbekistan).
- 1403 Timur builds the celebrated Gur-e Amir tomb complex in Samarkand.
- 1415–20 The Mosque of Mamluk Sultan al-Muayyad Shaykh (reigned 1412–21) is built in Cairo. It is the last Mamluk congregational mosque of monumental dimensions.
- 1417–21 Ulugh Beg, grandson of Timur, (reigned 1411–49) builds a fine *madrasa* in Samarkand to complement the one he constructs in Bukhara at the same time.
- 1459–73 Mehmet II begins building the Topkapi Palace, also in Istanbul.

- 1463–70 Mehmet II builds the Mehmet Fatih Kulliyeh in Istanbul. It contains a mosque, mausolea, hospital, *caravanserai*, a bathhouse, two *madrasas*, a library and soup kitchen.
- 1515 The Great Mosque of Agadez in Niger, western Africa, is built by Askia Muhammad I, ruler of the Songhai Empire (reigned 1492–1528).
- 1539–40 Safavid Shah Tahmasp I (reigned 1524–76) commissions two very large Persian carpets for the dynastic shrine at Ardabil, Iran. Both are dated and signed by Maq̄sud Kashani.
- 1543–48 Ottoman architect Mimar Sinan (1489–1588) builds the Şehzade Mosque in Istanbul.
- 1550–57 Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul for Sultan Suleyman I ‘the Magnificent’ (reigned 1520–66).
- c.1567–73 The young Emperor Akbar commissions an outsize manuscript of the romance *Hamzanama*, with 1,400 paintings.
- 1562 Mughal ruler Akbar (reigned 1556–1605) builds the Tomb of Humayan in Delhi to honour his father Humayan (reigned 1530–40

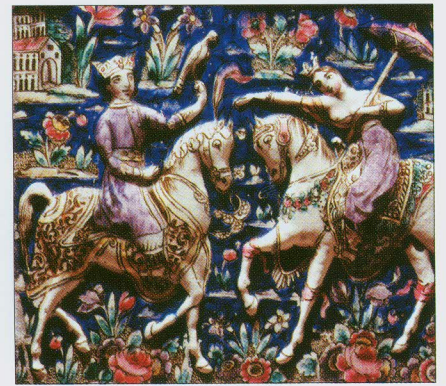
- and 1555–56), second ruler of the dynasty.
- 1565–73 Akbar rebuilds the Red Fort of Agra, India.
- 1568–74 Ottoman architect Mimar Sinan builds the Selimiye Mosque in Edirne, Turkey.
- 1569 Akbar builds a new capital at Fatehpur Sikri, India.
- 1603–19 Safavid Shah Abbas I (reigned 1587–1629) builds the Lutfallah Mosque as part of his redevelopment of Isfahan, Iran. He also builds a Congregational Mosque on the same square, in 1611–30.
- 1612–14 The Tomb of Akbar (reigned 1556–1605) is built at Sikandra near Agra, India.
- 1609–16 Ottoman Sultan Ahmet I (reigned 1603–17) builds the Blue Mosque in Istanbul.
- 1632–54 Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan (reigned 1628–58) builds the Taj Mahal as a memorial shrine for his favourite wife, Mumtaz Mahal.
- 1656 Shah Jahan completes the building of the Jama Masjid Mosque in Delhi.
- 1678–82 The Ottoman Khan al-Wazir is built in Aleppo, Syria.
- 1706–15 The Shah Sultan Husayn mosque-bazaar complex is built on the Chahar Bagh in Isfahan.



Above The University of Qarawiyyin (founded 859) is important to Muslims as one of the best centres for education.



Above Shah Jahani-style, white marble buildings grace the terraced Shalimar Gardens, built in Lahore in 1642.

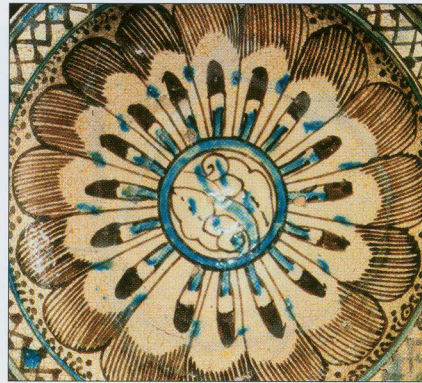


Above Figures greet each other in this 19th-century tile from the Golestan Palace, a Qajar palace in Tehran.

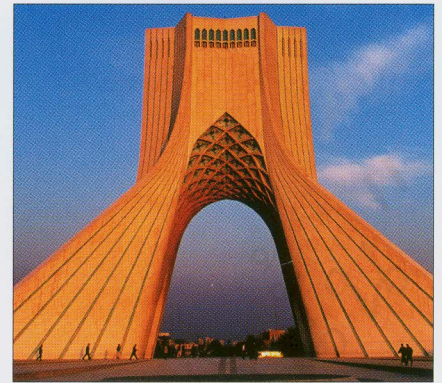




*Above* A courtyard in the Alhambra, the 14th- and 15th-century residence of Muslim rulers in Granada.



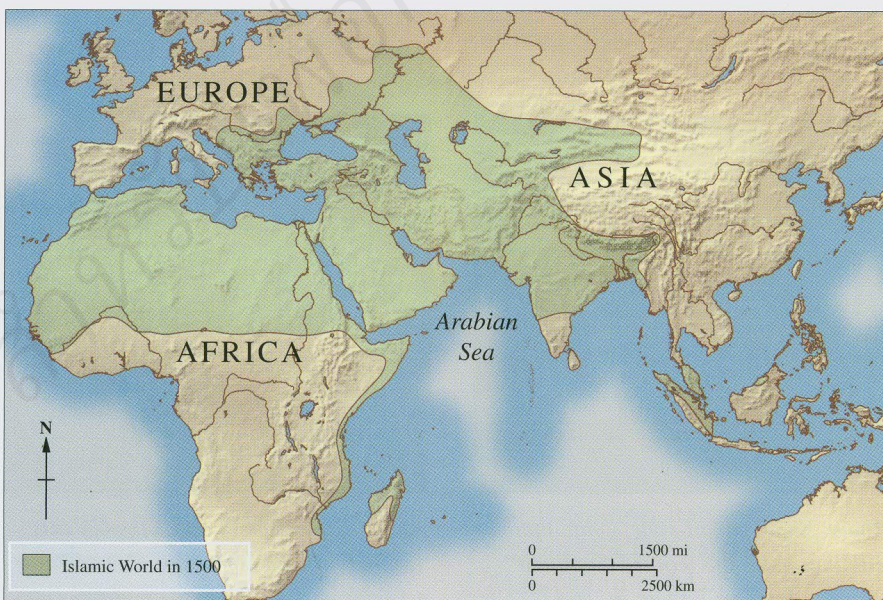
*Above* Floral patterns feature on this 13th–14th-century Islamic dish, made during the Mongol period in Iran.



*Above* The Azadi Tower, built in Tehran in 1971, marked the 2,500th anniversary of the Persian Empire.

- 1749 Ottoman governor Asad Pasha al-Azem builds the Azem Palace in Damascus.
- 1836 In Istanbul, Krikor Balyan completes the Nusretiye Mosque for Ottoman Sultan Mahmud II (reigned 1808–39).
- 1848 Muhammad Ali Pasha, Wali of Egypt, completes the grand Muhammad Ali Mosque in Cairo.
- 1855 Architects Garabet Amira Balyan and Nigogayos Balyan complete the Dolmabahçe Palace in Istanbul for Ottoman

*Below* The Islamic world extended across Africa, Europe and Asia.



- Sultan Abdulmecid I (reigned 1839–61).
- 1961 The Dhahran International Airport in Saudi Arabia is completed, designed by American architect Minoru Yamasaki.
- 1971 The Shayad Tower (“Memorial of Kings”) is built in Tehran, Iran. After the Islamic Revolution (1979) it is renamed the Azadi (Freedom) Tower.
- 1973 The Great Mosque of Niono in Mali, western Africa, is completed using traditional techniques and materials.
- 1984 The Freedom Mosque in Jakarta, Indonesia, is

- completed by Indonesian architect Frederick Silaban.
- 1986 The King Faisal Mosque is completed in Islamabad, Pakistan. The architect, Vedat Dalakoy, is Turkish.
- 1989 Architect Abdel-Wahed el-Wakil completes the King Saud Mosque in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
- 1990 Architect Rasem Badran completes the King Abdullah Mosque in Amman, Jordan.
- 1993 The King Hassan II Mosque in Casablanca, Morocco, is finished. It is designed by French architect Michel Pinseau. Its minaret, at 210m (689ft), is the world’s tallest.
- 1999 The Kingdom Tower office and retail complex in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, is completed. It is 311m (1,020ft) tall. A rival Riyadh tower, the Al Faisaliyah Centre, is completed in 2000.
- 1999 The Burj al-Arab (“Tower of the Arabs”) hotel is completed on a man-made island off Dubai.
- 2007 The Rose Tower built in Dubai. At 333m (1,093ft) tall, it is one of the world’s tallest hotels.

*Opposite* An illustration of the city of Baghdad, showing the famous bridge of boats across the Tigris, from a 1468 anthology by Nasir Bukhari.



# GLOSSARY

**ABLAQ** Typically Syrian use of alternating dark and light masonry, often marble.

**ARABESQUE** Decorative geometric ornament based on stylized vegetal forms, such as tendrils and creepers.

**ARCH** A curved area in a building used to spread the weight of the structure above it to the walls, pillars or columns below; important in Islamic architecture, especially for supporting large domes.

**ASHLAR** Dressed stone blocks.

**AZULEJO** Tin-glazed ceramic tiles produced in Islamic Spain.

**BAB** Gate.

**BAZAAR** Turkish term for covered marketplace and business centre in Islamic towns and cities, also known as *souk* in Arabic.

**CALLIGRAPHY** The art of beautiful writing; in Islam stylized written Arabic is revered as the highest art because it gives visible form to the words of the holy Quran.

**ÇAMI** Congregational mosque used for Friday prayers (Turkish; called *jami* in Arabic).

**CARAVANSERAI** Secure and often fortified lodging for merchants and travellers, their animals and goods, usually on a trade route. Known as *han* in Turkish, and *khan* in Arabic.

**CASBAH** See citadel.

**CHAHAR BAGH** Persian-style, four-part garden layout.

**CITADEL** Enclosed, fortified section of a city or town, known as *casbah* (from Arabic *qasaba*) in North Africa.

**CLOUD BAND** Decorative motif of curling clouds in Chinese art, used throughout Islamic art from the 14th century onward.

**CUERDA SECA** (in English, 'dry cord') Use of lines of a greasy black substance to mark out and contain areas of glaze applied to tiles, enabling artists to contain the colours.

**DRESSED STONE** Building stone that has been shaped or 'finished' prior to use.

**GUNBAD** Tomb tower.

**HAMMAM** Bathhouse.

**HAN** See *caravanserai*.

**HYPOSTYLE** Hall with flat roof supported by columns; type of mosque in which the flat roof of the prayer hall is supported by rows of columns.

**INLAYING** The technique of inserting one material into another to create a decorative effect, often used in metalwork to add a precious metal, such as gold or silver, to decorate a less expensive metal body, such as bronze or brass.

**IWAN** Vaulted hall with one side left open, giving on to the courtyard of a mosque or *madrasa*.

**JAMI** Or *masjid-i-jami*; congregational mosque used for Friday prayers (Arabic; *çami* in Turkish).

**KAABAH** Islam's most sacred shrine, a cube-shaped building in the Masjid al-Haram (Holy Mosque) at Makkah; Muslims must face toward the *Kaabah* when praying.

**KHAMSA** Five in Arabic; in Persian a *khamisa* is a group of five books; in Islamic Africa a *hamsa* (sometimes *khamisa*) is a hand-shaped, good-luck symbol used in jewellery.

**KHAN** See *caravanserai*.

**KHANQA** A monastery for Sufis.

**KITAB** Book; al-Kitab or kitab Allah (Book of God) are sometimes used as terms for the Quran.

**KUFIC** Early Arabic script, named after city of Kufa in Iraq.

**KULLIYE** Complex of religious buildings centred on a mosque with other establishments, such as



Above Like other Ottoman sultans, Ahmet III (reigned 1703–10) was a great patron of the arts.

*madrasa*, *caravanserai*, *hammam*, kitchens and sometimes hospitals, typically built by wealthy subjects of the Ottoman sultans.

**LUSTREWARE** Ceramics finished with metallic glazes that produce a shining effect. Developed in Abbasid Iraq in the 9th century.

**MADRASA** Islamic educational establishment, often associated with a mosque, where students studied the Quran, law and sciences.

**MAGHRIBI** Cursive form of Arabic script; developed in western Islamic lands.

**MAIDAN** Open square, usually in the centre of a town or city.

**MAQSURA** Private area in a congregational mosque used by a ruler or governor, often lavishly decorated.

**MASHHAD** Shrine; tomb of martyr or Sufi saint.

**MASHRABIYA** Turned-wood openwork screen.

**MASJID** See mosque.

**MIHRAB** Wall niche in form of arch indicating the correct direction of prayer (toward Makkah).



**MINAI** An overglaze technique for decorating pottery used in Kashan Iran in the 12th–13th centuries.

**MINARET** Tower attached to a mosque, once used as a watchtower but now the place from which the Muslim faithful are called to prayer.

**MINBAR** Pulpit in mosque from which the *khutbah* prayer or sermon is pronounced.

**MOSQUE** Muslim place of gathering and prayer. In Arabic, *masjid* ('place of prostration').

**MUEZZIN** Anglicized form of the Arabic *muadhhdhin*, the individual who calls faithful to prayer, traditionally from the minaret of a mosque.

**MUHAQQAQ** Cursive script used in calligraphy; one of the 'six hands' of calligraphy identified in the 10th century by Ibn Muqla (d.940).

**MUQARNAS** Small, concave stalactite vaults, often painted or tiled, used widely in Islamic architecture.

**MUSALLA** Enclosed area with *qibla* wall, where large numbers can gather to worship; known as *Namazgah* in Persian.

**NASKH** Style of Arabic script.

**NASTALIQ** Calligraphic script, used mainly for Persian rather than Arabic.

**PISHTAQ** Arched portal leading to an *iwān* at the entrance of a mosque, *madrasa* or *caravanserai* in Iran.

**QASR** Palace or castle.

**QIBLA** The direction of prayer, toward the *Kaabah* at Makkah, in which Muslims face when praying.

**QUBBAH** Dome or domed tomb.

**QURAN** The word of Allah (God), as revealed to the Prophet Muhammad in 610–32; the main source of guidance and authority for Muslims.

**RIBAT** Fortified monastery, a base for *jihad*, or religious war.

**RIWAQ** Arcades running around the four sides of the courtyard in an Arabic-style courtyard mosque.

**SAHN** Courtyard of a mosque.

**SHADIRWAN** Fountain inside a palace room or the courtyard of a mosque.

**SHAHNAMA** Book of Kings. Epic Persian history written by Firdawsi between 977–1010. The text has been illustrated in various media.

**SHEREFE** Balcony on minaret used when issuing a call to prayer.

**SURAH** A chapter in the Quran (plural *suwar*).

**TALAR** Columned hall (Persian).

**THULUTH** Large and elegant cursive calligraphic script.

**TIRAZ** Robes given as mark of honour, embroidered with Quranic verses and the name of the donor.

**TUGHRA** Stylized monogram-signature incorporating the name of an Ottoman sultan.

**TURBE** Mausoleum.

**ULAMA** Islamic legal and religious scholars (Arabic, singular *alim*).

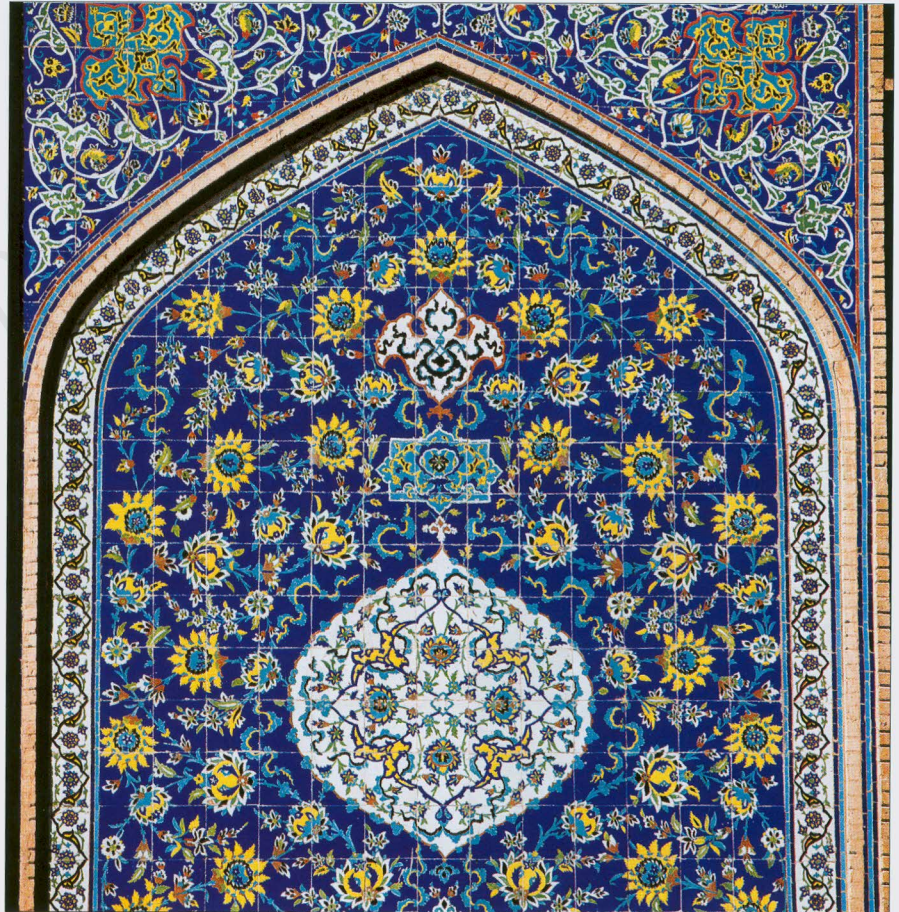
**VIZIER** Administrator; chief minister (Anglicized form of the Arabic *wazir*).

**WAQF** Pious endowment supporting a *masjid*, *madrasa* or secular institution, such as a *bimaristan* (hospital).

**WIKALA** Hostel for merchants and travellers within a city.

**YURT** Round tent used by Central Asian nomads.

**ZIYADA** The enclosure or courtyard between mosque precincts and outer walls.

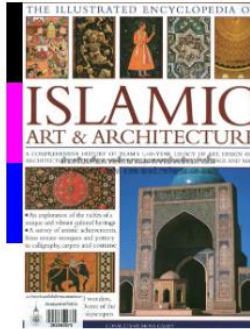


Right Blue tiles decorate an arched panel in the Friday Mosque in Isfahan, Iran.



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The illustrated encyclopedia of Islamic art and architecture : a comprehensive history of Islam's 1,400-year legacy of art, design and architecture with over 500 beautiful photographs, paintings and maps / consultant, Moya Carey ; Caroline Chapman ...[et al.].

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"สำหรับเพื่อการศึกษาระดับปริญญาโทและปริญญาเอก"