

**Tishk International University
Engineering Faculty
Interior Design Department**



**..... Islamic Interior & Exterior INDS
224/A.....**

**TOPIC: Characteristics
of Islamic spaces(3)**

Grade 2- Spring Semester 2023-2024

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Ph.D. of Architecture

Week3

Characteristics Of Islamic Architecture

1. Focus inside more than outside .
2. Flexibility and adaptability and the horizontal extension .
3. Human scale .
4. Stability form with varying function .
5. Rhythmic and geometric .
6. Abstraction and Symbol .
7. Unity and Diversity .

Focus inside more than outside and this property carries, including two aspects :

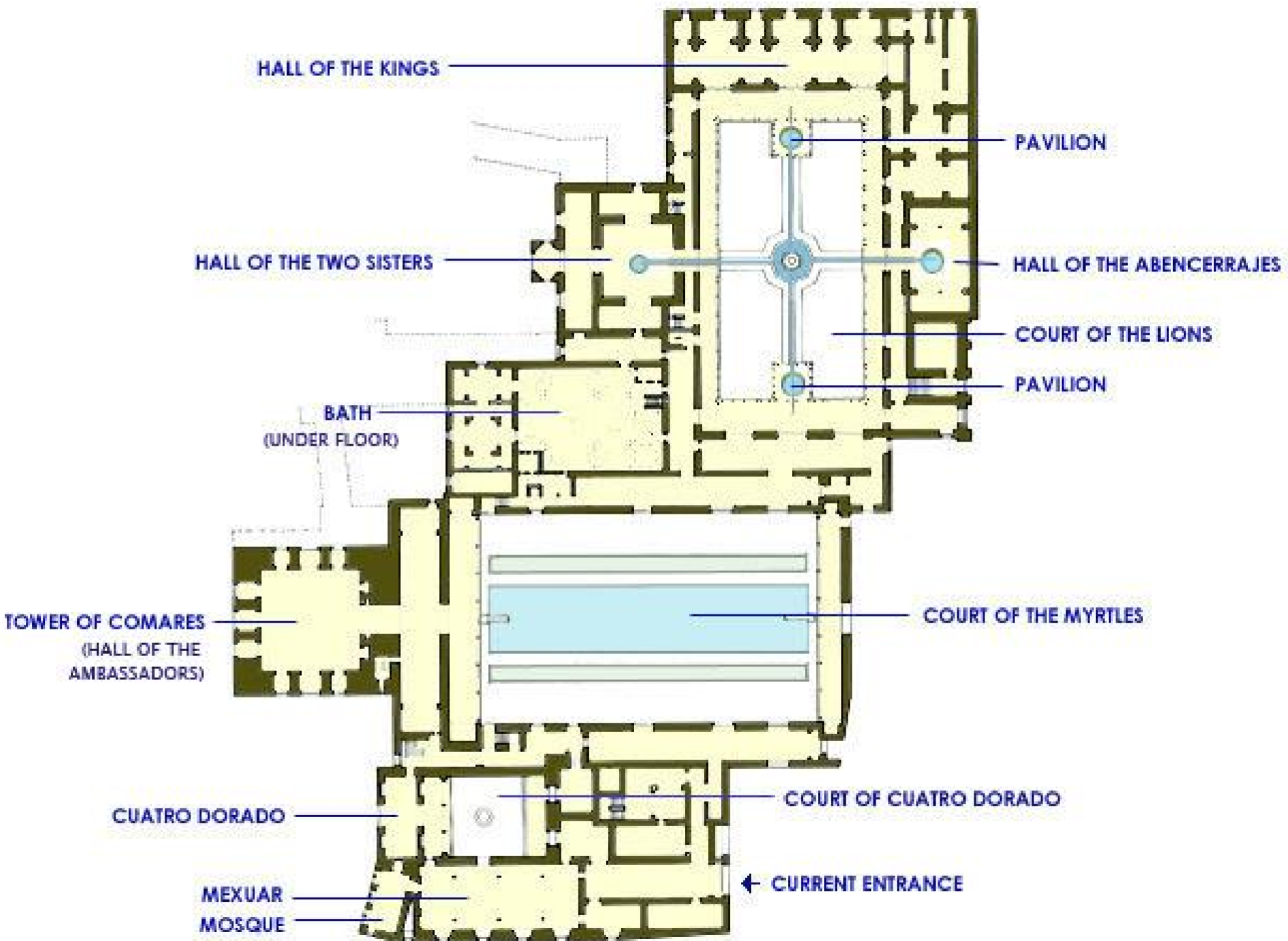
- **Focus on home and space .**
- **The fact that the outside (exterior) follows importance of inner space .**

Where Islamic architecture has no external interfaces, where the buildings are interconnected and interdependent with other buildings within the fabric of a crowded.

A- interior spaces



The interest in space in Islamic architecture reflects the keenness of Muslim architectural to create geometric compatibility in the interior spaces to choose dimensions and heights that are commensurate with volumes interior spaces and **Alhambra** has a characteristic, features that create a vision to the visitor to see inside with accurate proportions ,the effects of light ,shadow and void .







With the balance of the relationship of mass and space. **Walls** in Islamic Architecture Building are solid with few openings compared with architecture of other civilizations ,few details decorative abroad, rich in the inside, and where the wall clading its skelton, making it the architecture hidden (Hidden Architecture) This differs from the wall in Gothic Architecture and the wall in the Greek and Roman architecture being characterized by a lack of graphic visualization .



The advantage of focusing on the inside is reflected in the fact that the court is the focus in most examples of Islamic architecture in its absence we find it has mutated into a central domed space medial Dominant spaces of the building as a whole. The domes in the houses of Allah (mosques) and other patterns confirm the principle of buildings to look great universe Macrocosm .

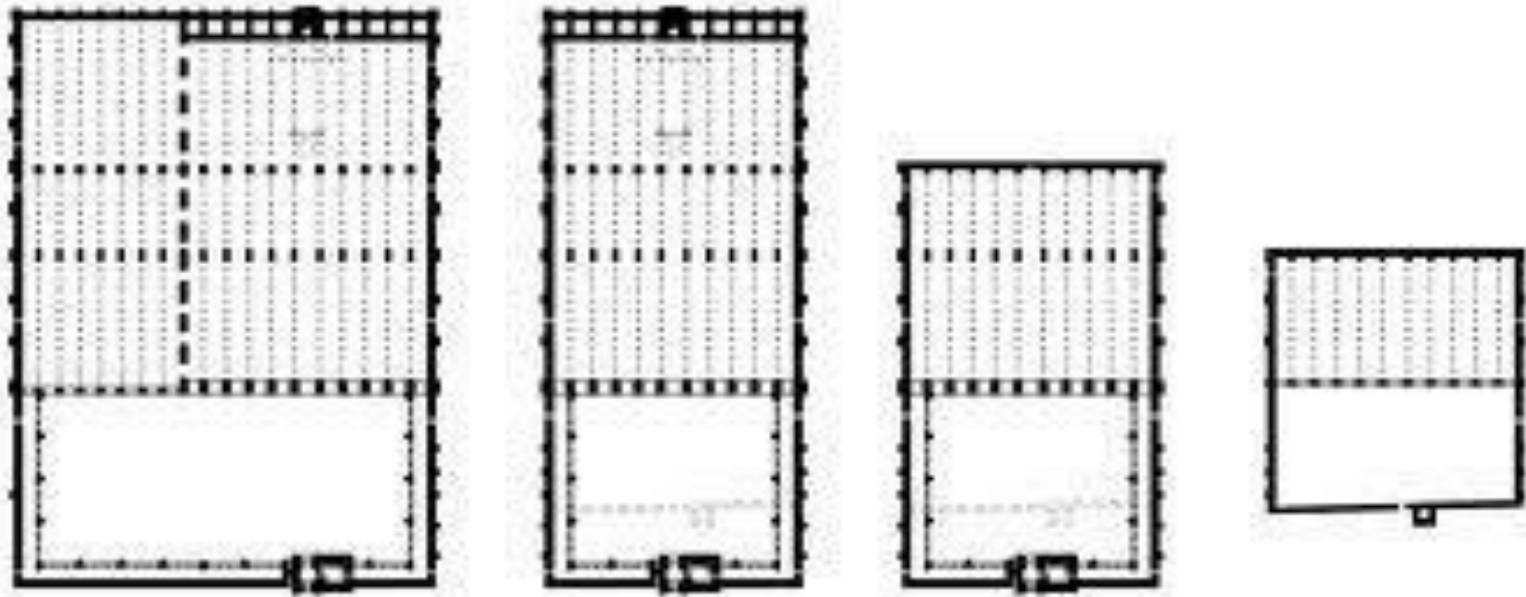


2-Flexibility ,adaptability and the horizontal extension :

Islamic architecture characterized for all other buildings by extension phenomenon of the building in any direction **by adding units** a variety of shapes and sizes to the building without **regard** the building of origin or more correctly without the **insistence** of the final building, and such as reflects **the organic of Islamic architecture and harmony** .

We see this attribute more pronounced in the mosques in the patterns of other buildings where they pass through the mosques renovation and expansion stages in different periods of the Islamic era , portability for spatial expansion where it excelled in **Mosque of Cordoba as a clear example :**

1. a decentralized configuration stemming from the lack of basic medial axis .
2. The mosque adopted in its style the interfaces that have repeated similar formulations .



Cordoba Mosque expansion stages

Cordoba Mosque



Cordoba Mosque

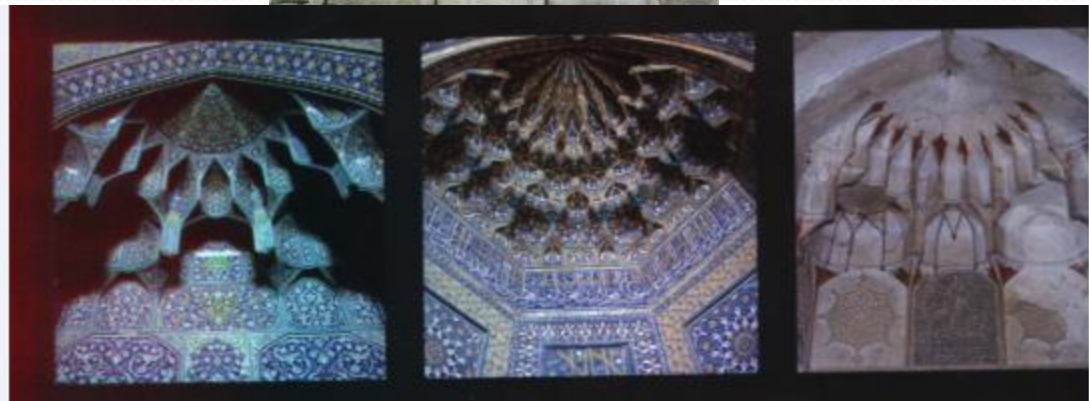


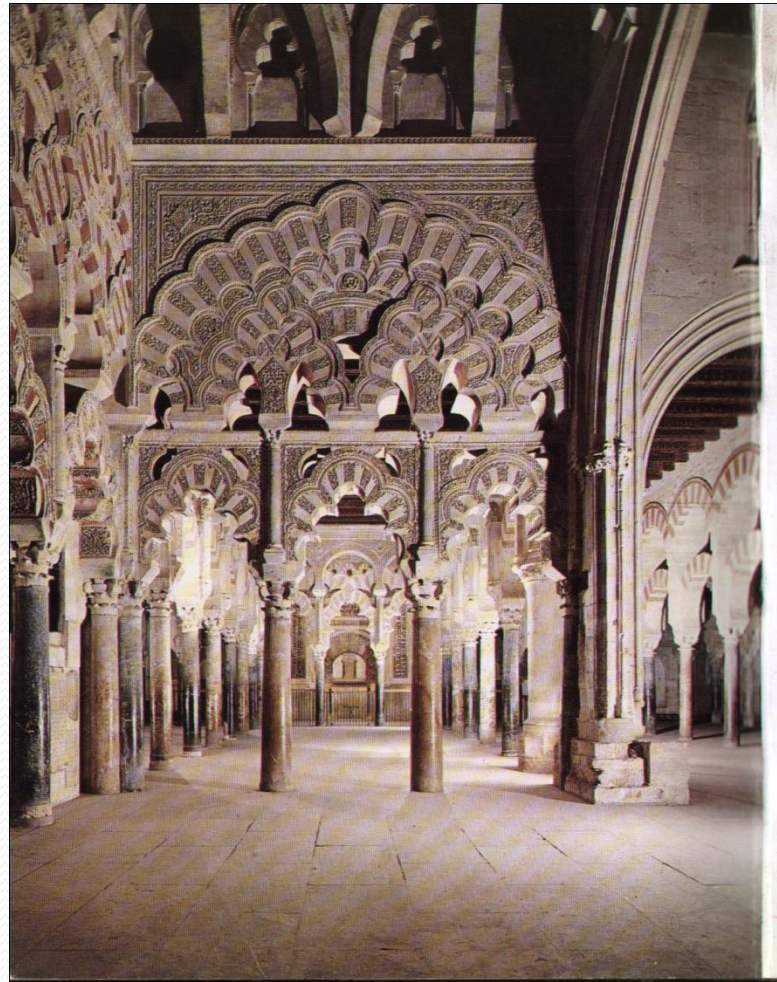
These two points check **flexible configuration** (accommodate change and added the amendment through the whole relationship and through the adoption of controls rhythmic. **proportionate repetition**) it is architectural value characterized of Islamic architecture from Greek ,Roman architecture and Gothic .

3-Human scale:

Feeling it in all types of Islamic architecture regardless of luxury and large architectural types sense of space humanely even Muslim architecture when was forced to confer luxury to the entrance of building, for example the entrance of Sultan Hassan Mosque did not lose humanitarian scale but was increase standards elements architecture that resort to the fragmentation and multiplicity of elements without **Prejudice** **unit design by:**

1- Resorting to stalactites in the transition from one form to another

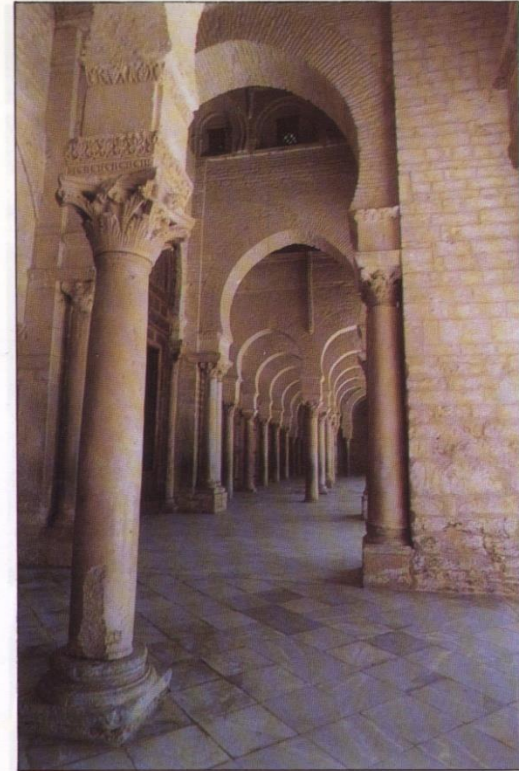




2- The use of wall decorative elements can reduce the feeling of surfaces area.



3- Repeat and multiple columns in large spaces such as mosques



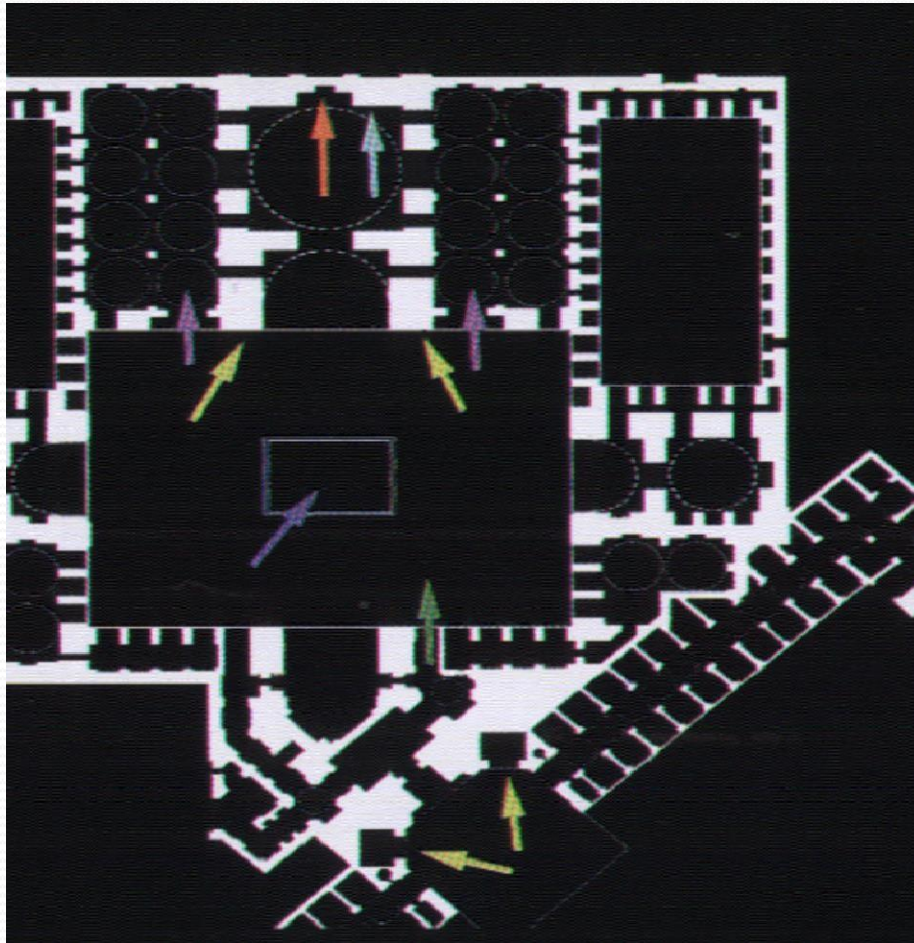
الرواق الموزني لبيت الصلاة - جامع القيروان الكبير.

Ommayyad Mosque -Damascus

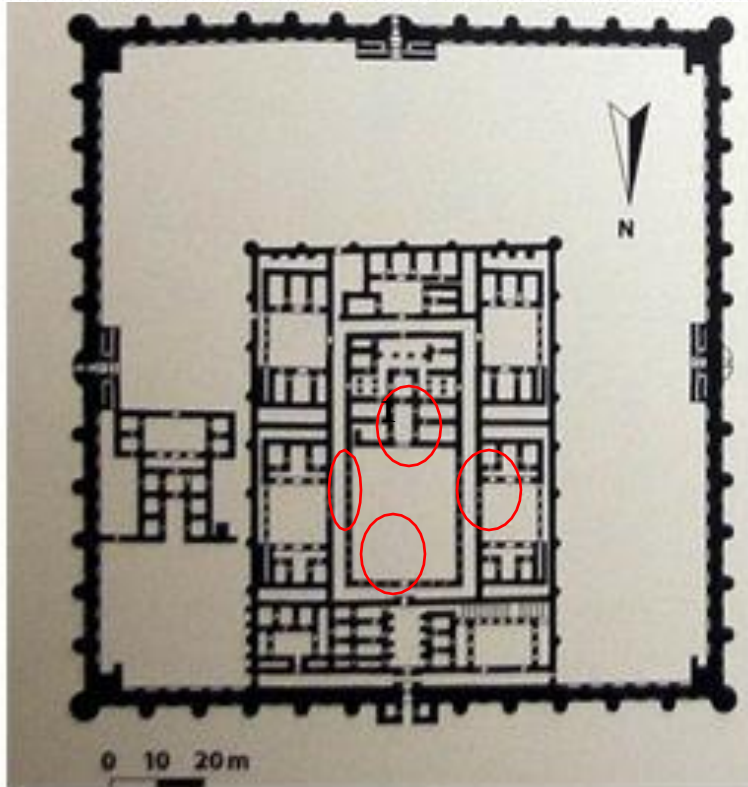


4- Stability form with varying function:

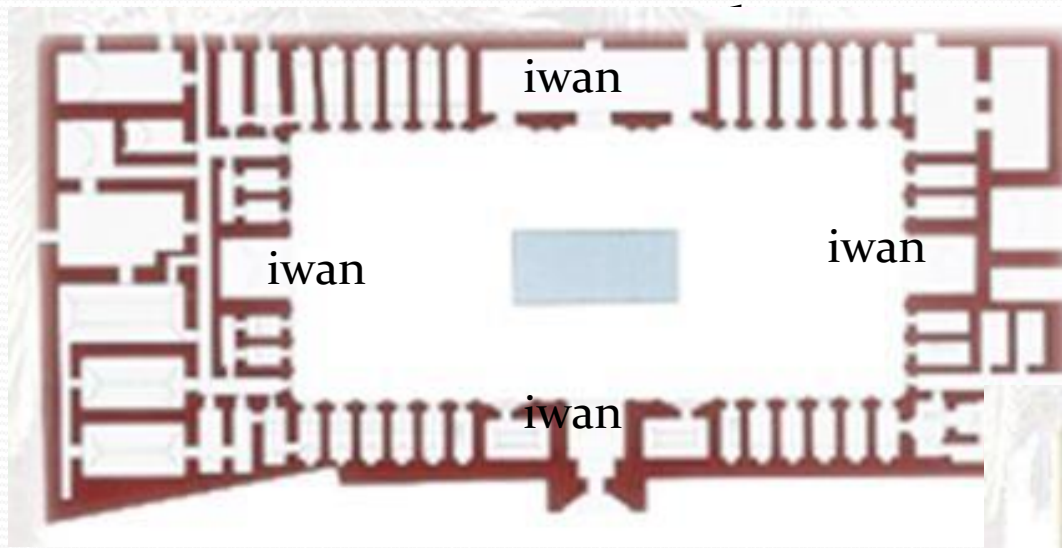
Islamic architecture , Architecture not change shape easily depending on the function and the building that serves a particular function can appear in more than one form and shape one possible to serve more than one function , for example four iwans building in Islamic architecture found in the palace ,mosque .school ,bathroom and private residence.



AL-Imam mosque
Asphan



Ukhaidir palace



Madrasa Mustansiriya in Baghdad

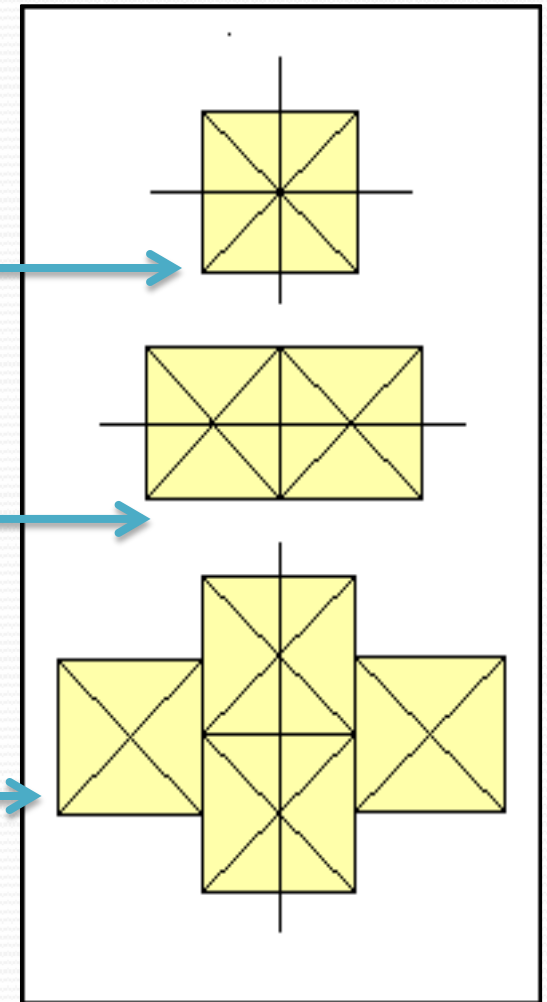


This can be practiced through :

First: the use of square shape and a single unit.

Second: the use of the resulting shape of the overlay and two units on one axis.

Third: the use of the resulting shape of the overlay several units



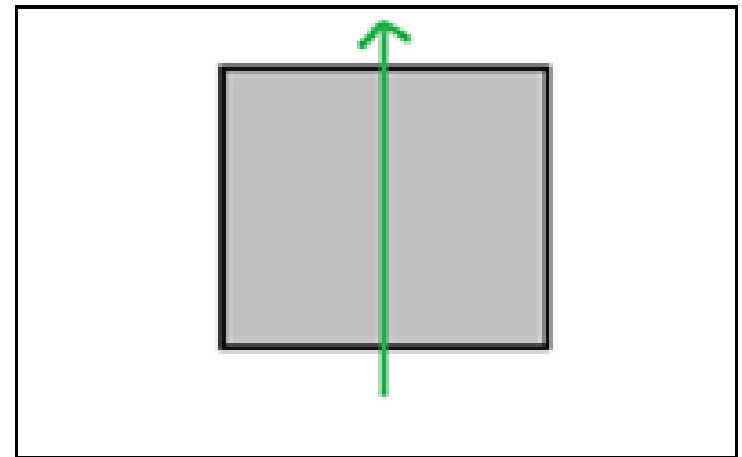
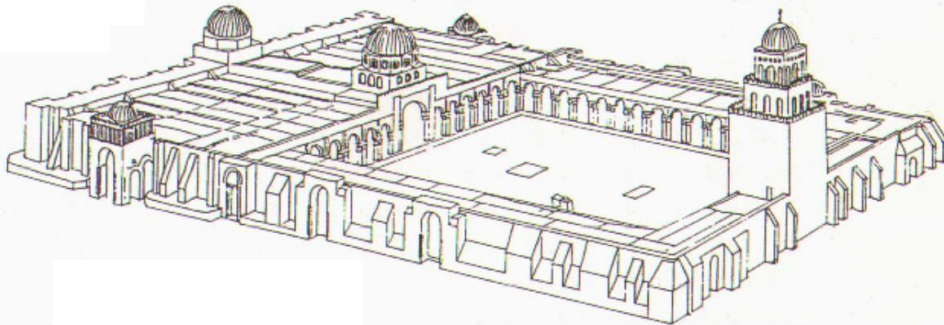
5- Rhythmic and geometrical:

- Features of Islamic architecture in harmony and harmony of its elements and high-geometrical studied with mathematicities that have made them a balanced harmony.
- The adoption of clear geometric patterns in the Islamic architecture both for individual building or urban fabric, with a high axial analog and clear on one axis or two axes and more to create geometric shapes regularly as a square and rectangle

This can be practiced through :

First : horizontal uniaxial model

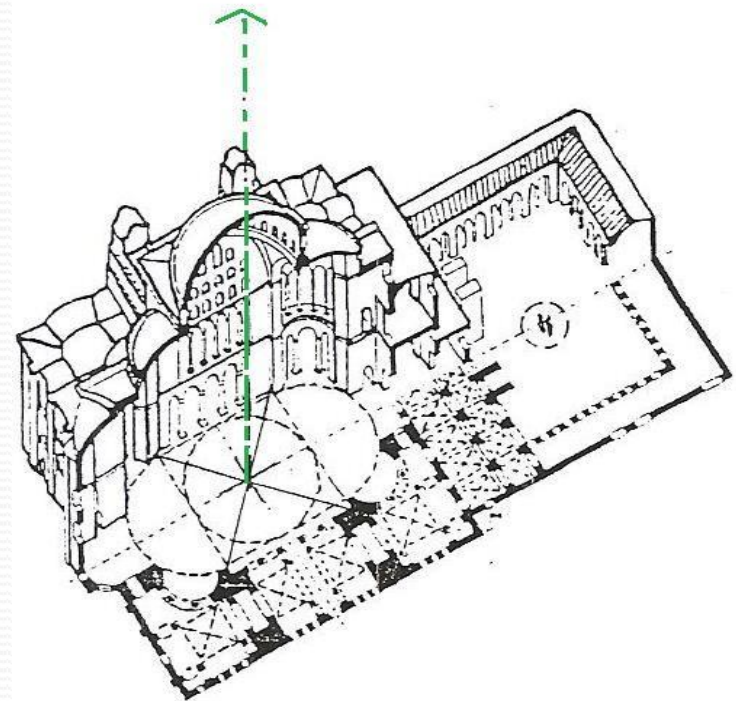
The presence of a main geometrical hub individually controlled on the overall architectural composition of the building .



Secondly : form a single vertical axis

The presence of a major geometrical hub individually controlled on the overall architectural composition of the building.

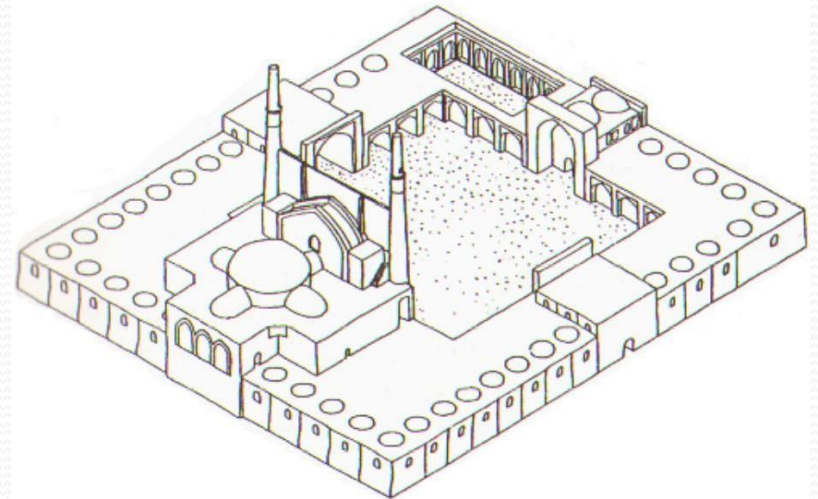
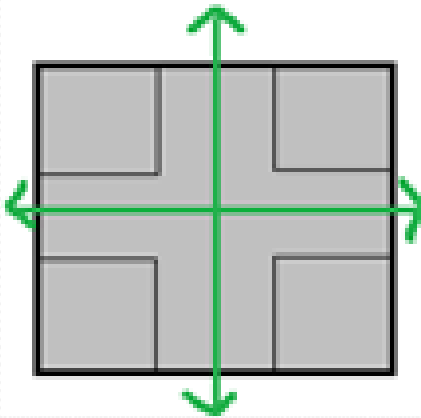
The direction of the geometrical axis is vertical.



Thirdly : form with intersecting axes

The presence of two geometrical axes in control of the overall architectural composition of the building .

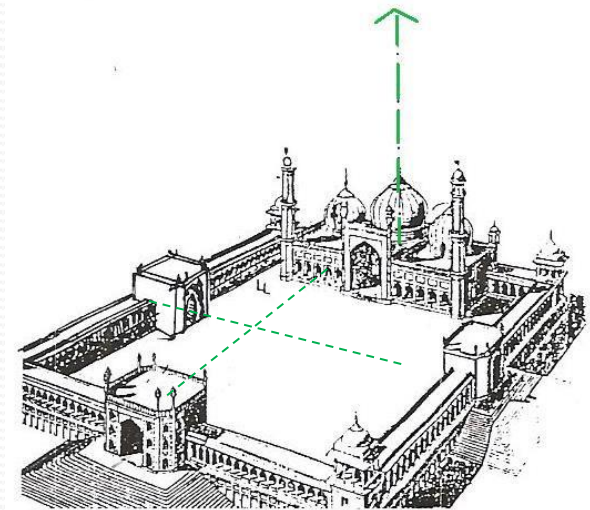
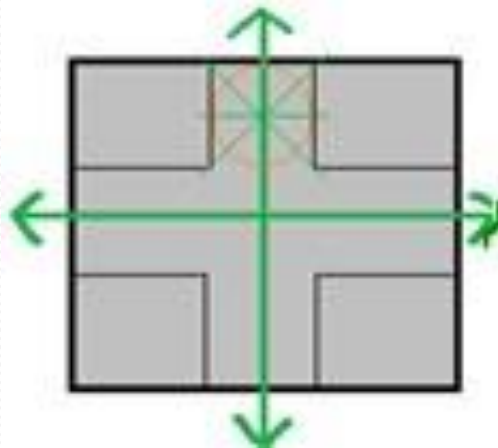
The direction of the first geometric axis is horizontal , The second axis is horizontal but also intersects with perpendicular.



Fourth : a multiple axes

The performance of several geometric axes in control of the overall architectural composition of the building .

Direction of this formula holds advantages of the previous three models (combining horizontal and vertical).



6-Abstraction and symbolic:

- The architecture in the Islamic art dealing by doomed rhythm, strict mathematics and relations with geometric and numerical abstract of any depiction formality may interfere with spiritual of Islamic religion , Abstract and symbol are two twin features in Islamic art and abstraction in Islamic art absolutely infinite. We found it in the decoration, in architecture calligraphy. Abstract geometric shapes found in Islamic architecture in repetition for infinitely.



Along with abstraction , Islamic Architecture not know the idea of **embodiment**, this does not mean that things are hidden are not shown to exist but distinct from being a physical presence in the fact possess a symbolic dimension.

There overstates the symbolic aspect to the extent that transforms the building into overlapping geometric forms a link of elements of the universe, for example:

Earth== cube

Water== ball

Fire == cone

For example shift the form of the Minaret from the cube to the circle == symbol of transition from the ground state to the heavenly state .

7- Unity and Diversity .

Unity feature dominant clear in Islamic architecture derived from the God. We can see it in all architectural elements that make such as space, body, light, color , material and Islamic architecture build its conceptions of similarities and we also find from diverse shapes as arches in the same building , **there are four factors create this unity :**

Pattern

Balance

Rhythim

Proportional relation

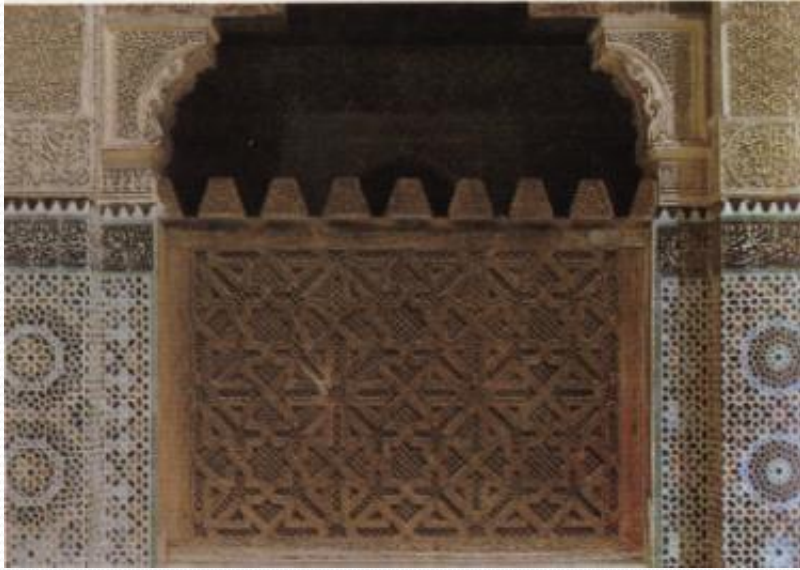
Side in AL-madrasa Almustansiriya -Baghdad



Minaret of AL-masjed Alkabeer-Iran

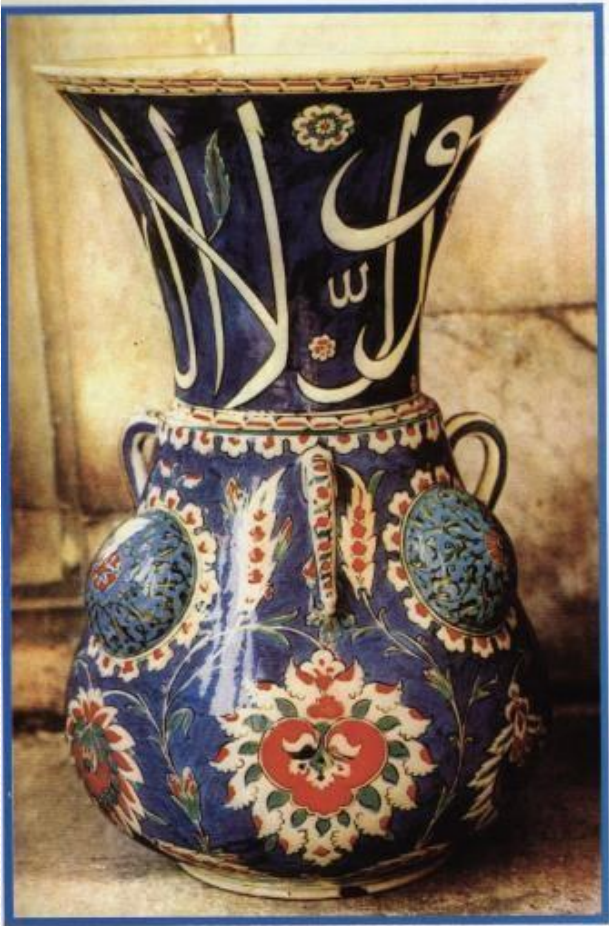


Side in madrasa Boanaya – Morroco



Side of AL- Hambra palace -ALandoles





Thanks for your listening

References:

- Robert Hillenbrand (1994) " Islamic Architecture". Edinburgh University Press.
- Written by Ernest J. Grube (1966) " The World of Islam". MCGRAW – HILL BOOK COMPANY.
- Amjad Prochazka (1986) " Introduction to Islamic Architecture", MARP.