

Subject: Histroy of Architecture-III

Topic: Islamic Architecture

Presented by: Nilofar Saifi

INTRODUCTION

- The muslim chronology commences from 622 when Mohammad departed to medina from mecca. He turned islam in to national arab movement.
- It was the new religious zeal that give spur to military conquest for the expansion of Islam.
- In the beginning of the sevnth century the arab tribe “QURAIISH “ had captured some of the hindu cities of the SIND.
- The multiple raids in to Iindia by the Truks and Afgans proved to be great political & historical consequence.
- Some part of north india was conquered in 1101-1122 by mohammad Ghouriof Ghazni .
- He appointed **Qutb – ud-din** Aibak as a sultan or governor of his possession at delhi .
- It was the beginning of Slave Dynasty who laid the foundations of Muslim style in india , commenced earlier mosque structure on Indian soil.

QUTUB – UD- DIN and THE SLAVE DYNASTY

He was the super head of subsequent of Muslim invasion of northern and eastern india .

Muhammed gori had appointed him viceroy of all conquered territories . He took the advantage of the caste system of india .

He stormed ajmer the fortress of Gwalior , delhi, kanuj, . He soon declared himself independent of ghoris supremacy and choose **Delhi as imperial capital**.

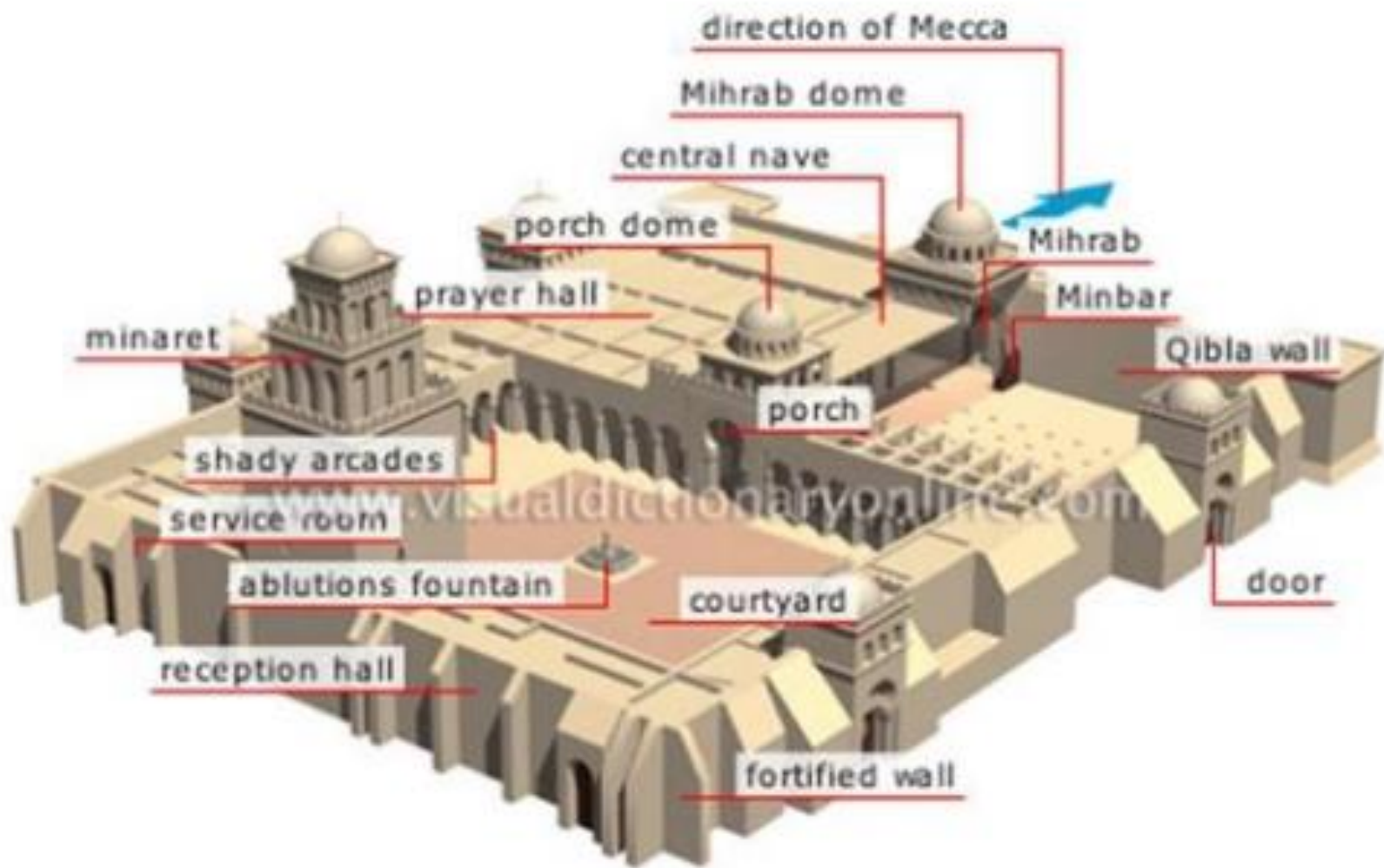
The qutub – ud – din must go the credit of realizing that “he who **holds Delhi , holds India** Delhi situated as it was at the mouth of the corridor between the Himalaya & Rajasthan.

Delhi was the focus of the commercial and trading activity generated between ganga and Yamuna .

The first concern of QUTUB – UD DIN thought was not with trade & commerce. He intended establishing the power of Islam over people.

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER

- Islamic Architecture Contains:
 - Balance and symmetry
 - Concept of perfect creation
 - Formal Landscape
 - Centered upon God
 - Use of Striated Masonry



Characteristic Features.

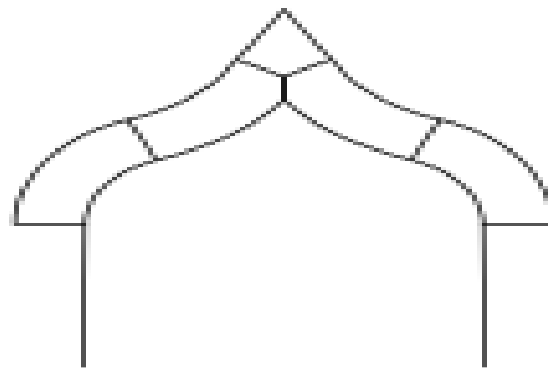
- Islamic architectural invention concentrates in three major constructions the **Mosque or Masjid. Tombs, and palaces.**
- **Jami masjid**:- It's a Friday prayer mosque. A place for namaz. It has a large open court surrounded by arcades or colonnades to ensure protection from severe heat of the Sun with a fountain Tank in the centre for ablution .
- The liwan on the Mecca side is expanded and elaborated hall forming the sanctuary with the wall at the back containing in elegant foliated **archshaped niche called mihrab** . At the right side o Mihrab a pupil is provided with reading desk "dikka" from which the priest or imam reads Koran . a portion of sanctuary is enclosed by screen forming a compartment for women.
- Towers or minrates are provided from which azzan was given by maula to call faithfull prayers at fixed times. In later period the Minares increased number and meant solely for their picturesque effect.
- **Madrassa**;- It is a collegie /School Mosque containing
- Lecture Hall , Library, residences for students and
- teachers in addition to the mosque for prayer.



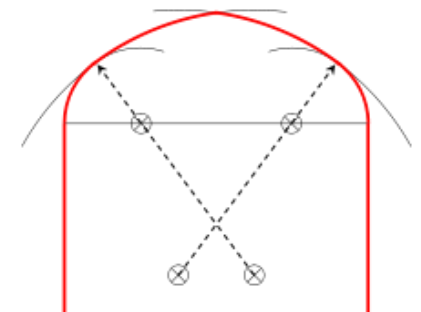
- The tomb or kabristan consists of single compartment with a dome. The underground chamber is called “Maqbarah”n with grave in the centre
- **Dargah** :- These are important tombs of nobles and occasionally called as Dargah in India derived from a Persian word meaning a court place.
- **Khans**:-These are the inns or serais where traveler took rest. It is two storied Building _ the Ground floor for stabling camels and the first Floor for residences of Traveler.
- **The Pointed arch.** :- The important feature of the indo Islamic Style is the Pointed arch Which is the architectural symbol of the hands joined in Prayer pointed Towards heaven indicating that all the things in the universe meet in only one – the Allah. The types of Arches area :-
- Two centered pointed arch
- Four centered pointed arch
- Ogee arch
- Multi centetred pointed arch



TWO POINT ARCH



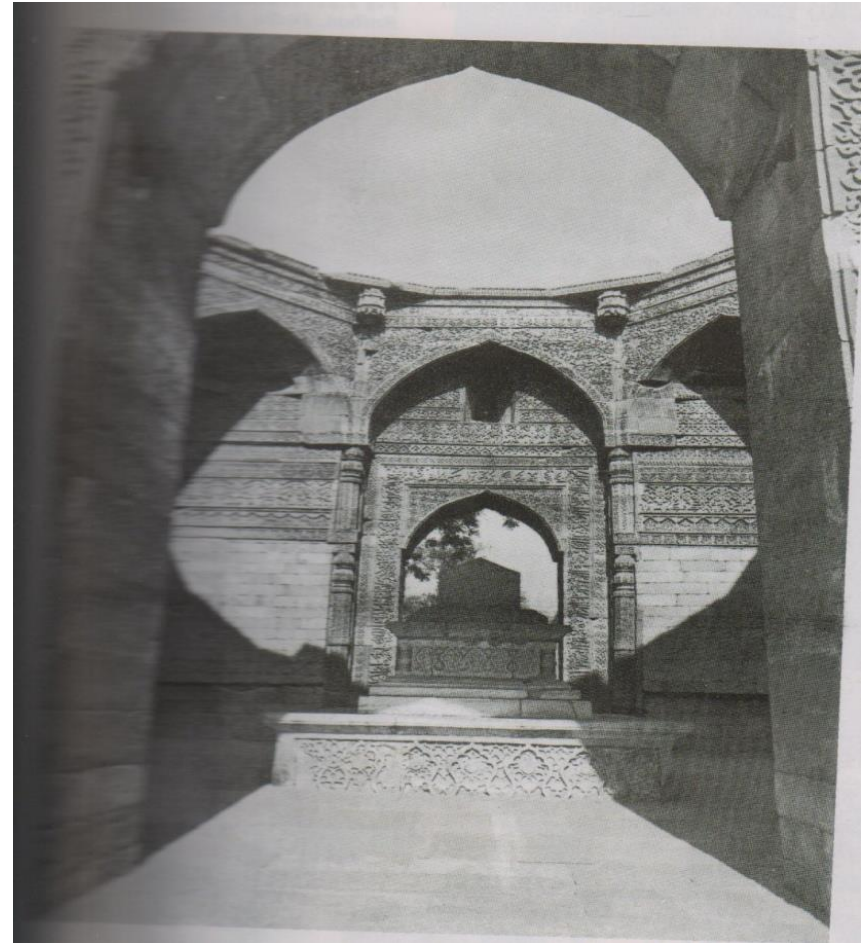
OGEE ARCH



FOUR POINTED ARCH

DOME

- The dome is built in brick and stone. The plastered surfaces are decorated with intricate geometric patterns .
- Fluted or ribbed domes are commonly in Persia and India.
- The art of placing domes over the structures was always a basic problem for the builders.
- But the muslim builder overcame this difficulty by employing an ingenious method of transition from square plan below to the circular above by superimposing the angles with pointed pendentives, squinch arches and stalactites.
- The squinch is a device which consists of series of arches placed at angles to convert the square base to an octagon.



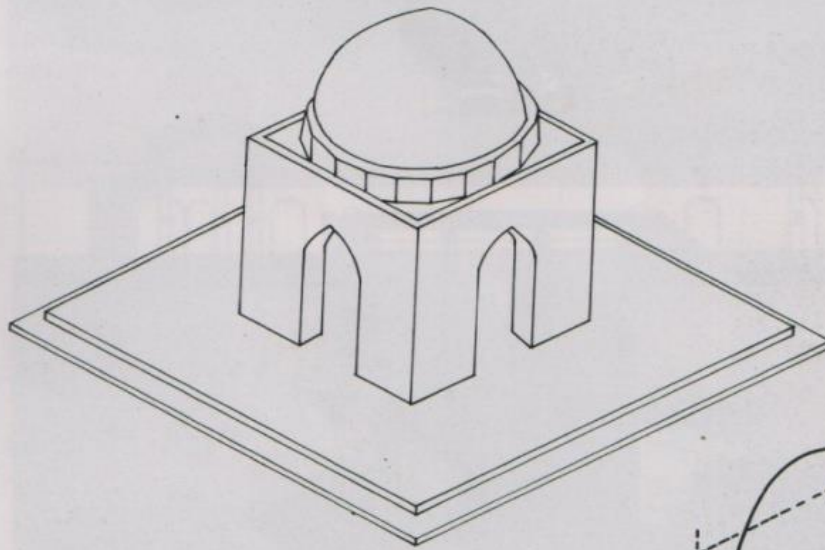


Fig 1.16 A cubic base pierced by arched openings crowned with a hemispherical dome

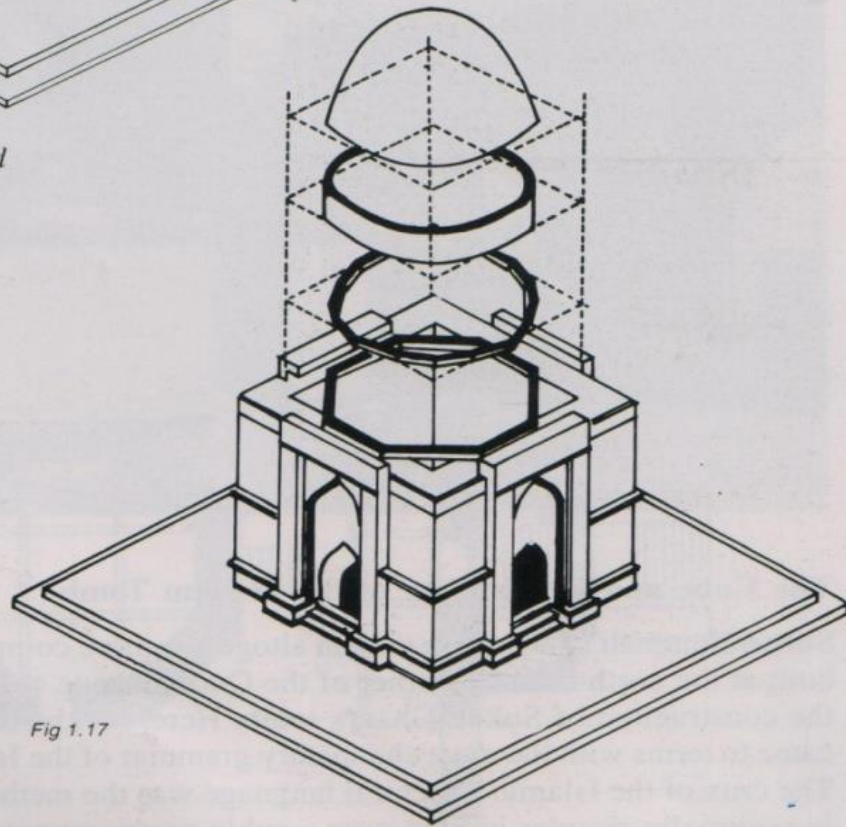


Fig 1.17

Figs 1.17, 1.18 Method of constructing a hemispherical dome over a cubic base used in tomb of Iltutmish, Delhi, AD 1235