

CH. 10

30

DATE DUE: _____

THEME: SACRED SPACES and RITUAL

FOCUS: Dome of the Rock and Great Mosque at Mecca

ONLINE ASSIGNMENT:

<http://smarthistory.khanacademy.org/the-dome-of-the-rock-qubbat-al-sakhra.html>

ONLINE ASSIGNMENT:

<http://smarthistory.khanacademy.org/the-kaaba.html>

ONLINE ASSIGNMENT:

<http://www.sacred-destinations.com/saudi-arabia/mecca-kaba>

READING ASSIGNMENT: KLEINER pp. 284-287

POWERPOINT: SACRED SPACES and RITUAL: ISLAMIC (Dome of the Rock and the Haram Mosque at Mecca)

1. Identify the five main obligations (or "pillars of Islam") that a Muslim must fulfill?

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

2. What is the significance of the space that the Dome of the Rock contains?

3. In all likelihood, a neighboring Christian monument, Constantine's

_____, inspired the Dome of the Rock's designers. The Dome of the Rock was one of the first Islamic buildings ever constructed. It was built between 685 and 691/2 by

_____, probably the most important Umayyad caliph, as a religious focal point for his supporters, while he was fighting a civil war against Ibn Zubayr. When construction began on the

Dome of the Rock, the caliph did not have control of the _____, the holiest shrine in Islam, which is located in Mecca.

4. The mosaics in the Dome of the Rock contain no human figures or animals. While Islam does not prohibit the use of figurative art per se, it seems that in religious buildings, this proscription was upheld. Instead, we see vegetative scrolls and motifs, as well as vessels and winged crowns, which were

worn by _____ kings. Thus, the iconography of the Dome of the Rock also includes the other major pre-Islamic civilization of the region which the Arab armies had defeated.

5. The Dome of the Rock also contains an inscription, 240 meters long, that includes some of the earliest surviving examples of verses from the Qur'an – in an architectural context or otherwise. The _____ (in the name of God, the merciful and compassionate), the phrase that starts each verse of the Qu'ran, and the _____, the Islamic confession of faith, which states that there is only one God and Muhammad is his prophet, are also included in the inscription.
6. Upon arriving in Mecca, pilgrims gather in the courtyard of the Masjid al-Haram around the Kaaba. They then circumambulate (_____ in Arabic) or walk around the Kaaba, during which they hope to _____ and _____ the Black Stone (al-Hajar al-Aswad), embedded in the _____ corner of the Kaaba.
7. Muhammad was driven out of Mecca in 620 C.E. to Yathrib, which is now known as _____. Upon his return to Mecca in 629/30 C.E., the shrine became the focal point for Muslim worship and pilgrimage. Muhammad reportedly cleansed the Kaaba of _____ upon his victorious return to Mecca, returning the shrine to the monotheism of Ibrahim.
8. Secular historians point to the history of stone worship in pre-Islamic Arabia and say that it is likely that the Stone is a _____. Without permission to remove and examine the stone, however, this hypothesis cannot be tested.
9. What are some varied beliefs, not shared by all Muslims, regarding the Black Stone?
10. By the seventh century, the Kaaba was covered with kiswa, a _____ that is replaced annually during the hajj.
11. Under the Ottoman sultans, Süleyman I (ruled 1520-1566) and Selim II (ruled 1566-74), the complex was heavily renovated. In 1631, the Kaaba and the surrounding mosque were entirely rebuilt after _____ had demolished them in the previous year. This mosque, which is what exists today, is composed of a large open space with colonnades on four sides and with seven _____ (towers from which the faithful are called to worship), the largest number of any mosque in the world.

THEME: IMAGES of POWER

FOCUS: Mosque at Córdoba, Alhambra

ONLINE ASSIGNMENT:

<http://smarthistory.khanacademy.org/the-great-mosque-of-cordoba-spain.html>

ONLINE ASSIGNMENT:

<http://smarthistory.khanacademy.org/alhambra.html>

READING ASSIGNMENT: KLEINER, pp. 290-291, 295-296

POWERPOINT: IMAGES of POWER: ISLAMIC SPAIN (The Mosque at Córdoba and the Alhambra)

DATE DUE:

Identify the function of each of the following architectural features of the mosque at Córdoba and how each feature was designed, enlarged, or enhanced to impress visitors and allude to the patron's prestige and power.

Mosque at Córdoba: HYPOSTYLE HALL

- (1) Function:

- (2) How feature was designed, enlarged, or enhanced

Mosque at Córdoba: MIHRAB

- (1) Function:

- (2) How feature was designed, enlarged, or enhanced

Mosque at Córdoba: MAQSURA

- (1) Function:

- (2) How feature was designed, enlarged, or enhanced

1. The Alhambra, an abbreviation of the Arabic: Qal'at al-Hamra, or red fort, was built by the _____ Dynasty (1232-1492)—the last Muslims to rule in Spain.
2. The Alhambra's nearly 26 acres include structures with three distinct purposes, a residence for the ruler and close family, the citadel, known as the _____—barracks for the elite guard who were responsible for the safety of the complex, and an area called the _____ (or city), near the Puerta del Vino (Wine Gate), where court officials lived and worked.
3. El Mexuar is an _____ near the Torre de Comares at the northern edge of the complex. It was built by _____ (1314-1325) as a throne room, but became a reception and meeting hall when the palaces were expanded in the 1330s. The room has complex geometric tile _____ (lower wall panels distinct from the area above) and carved stucco panels that give it a formality suitable for receiving dignitaries.
4. Behind El Mexuar stands the formal and elaborate _____ façade set back from a courtyard and fountain. The façade is built on a raised three-stepped platform that might have served as a kind of outdoor stage for the ruler. The carved stucco façade was once painted in brilliant colors, though only traces remain.
5. The Palacio de los Leones (Palace of the Lions) stands next to the Comares Palace but should be considered an independent building. _____ (1362-1391) built the Palace of the Lions' most celebrated feature, a fountain with a complex hydraulic system consisting of a marble basin on the backs of twelve carved stone _____ situated at the intersection of two _____ that form a cross in the rectilinear courtyard.
6. In the dome of the Hall of the Abencerrajes, some 5,000 _____ - tier after tier of stalactite-like prismatic forms that seem aimed at denying the structure's solidity – cover the ceiling. They catch and reflect sunlight as well as form beautiful abstract patterns. The lofty vault in this hall and others in the palace symbolize the dome of _____.
7. The Nasrid rulers did not limit themselves to building within the wall of the Alhambra. One of the best preserved Nasrid estates, just beyond the walls, is called _____ (from the Arabic, Jannat al-arifa). The word jannat means paradise and by association, garden, or a place of cultivation which Generalife has in abundance.

THEME: SACRED SPACES and RITUAL

FOCUS: Great Mosque at Isfahan, Mosque of Selim II at Edirne, Ilkhanid Mihrab, Imam Mosque at Isfahan

ONLINE ASSIGNMENT: <http://smarthistory.khanacademy.org/mihrab.html>

ONLINE ASSIGNMENT: <http://smarthistory.khanacademy.org/great-mosque-isfahan.html>

ONLINE ASSIGNMENT:

<http://smarthistory.khanacademy.org/common-types-of-mosque-architecture.html>

READING ASSIGNMENT: KLEINER, pp. 297-300

POWERPOINT: IMAGES of POWER: PERSIAN and OTTOMAN ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE (Mosques in Turkey and Iran)

32

DATE DUE:

This mihrab (or prayer niche) was used to point worshippers towards the direction of _____.

Such niches were placed in what is called the _____ wall

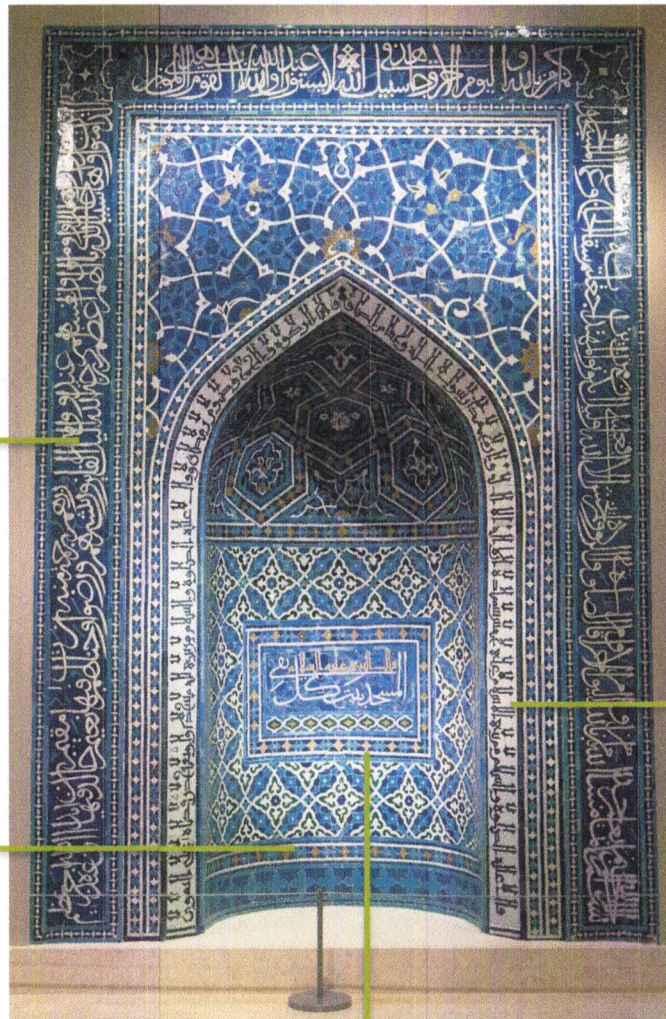
of a mosque.

The outer frame displays verses from the Koran in a supple, cursive style known as _____.

The verses from the Koran are displayed in what language?

The rich decoration of the mihrab is an example of "horror vacui", meaning "fear

of _____ spaces." Since the mihrab would have been placed in a sacred context, the designer avoided the use of what type of imagery?



This architectural form may have, in fact, been based on an archway in the courtyard of the prophet Muhammad's home in the city of _____.

This particular mihrab originates from the city of _____.

_____, known for its famous blue tiles found in its many mosques. This mihrab was found not in a public mosque but a madrasa, which is a _____.

The inner frame has a script that is more harder edged than the script used in the outer areas. This is known as the _____ script.

This inscription lists the _____ of Islam.

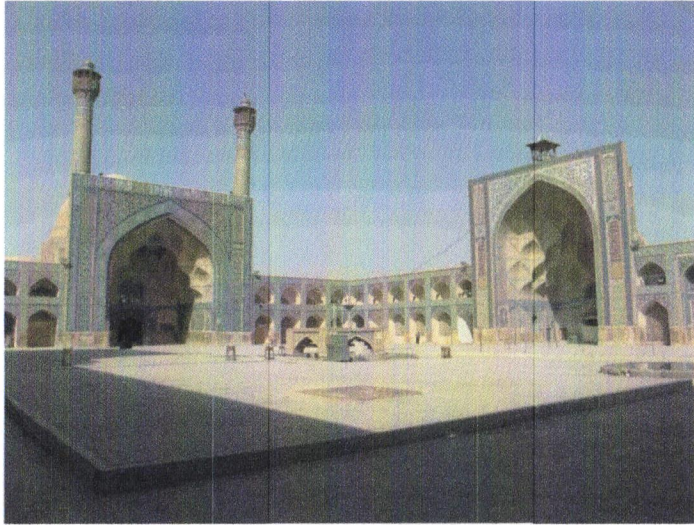
A third inscription found within the center of the mihrab is low so that it would be visible while one was _____.

_____. This inscription reminds the viewer that the mosque is the "dwelling place of the _____."

_____."

ADDITIONAL THEMATIC APPROACH: INNOVATION and EXPERIMENTATION

Identify innovative features in the structural complexes shown below and discuss reasons why possibly they were developed for sacred worship.



Friday Mosque at Isfahan, Iran, 11th to 17th centuries

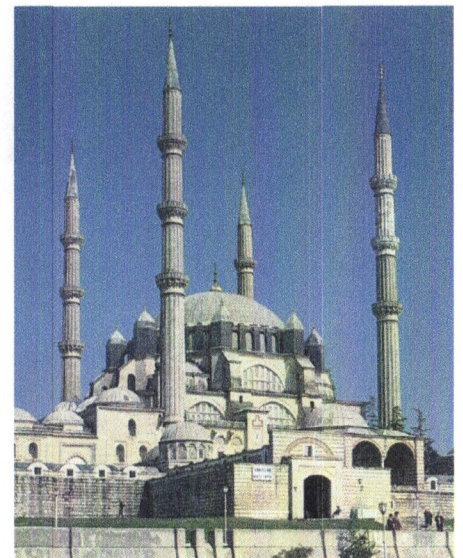
INNOVATIVE FEATURE(S):

DEVELOPED FOR WHAT POSSIBLE REASONS:

Sinan the Great. Mosque of Selim II (Ottoman Empire), Edirne, Turkey, 1568-1575

INNOVATIVE FEATURE(S):

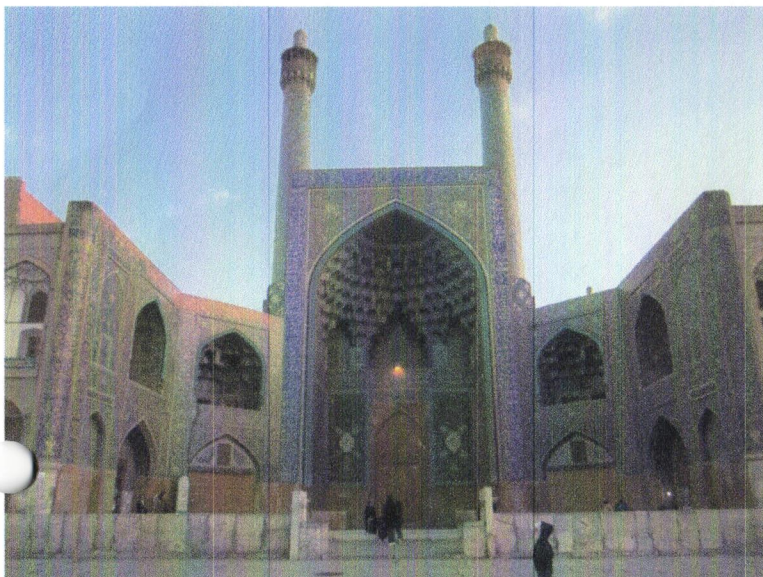
DEVELOPED FOR WHAT POSSIBLE REASONS:



Imam (Shah) Mosque at Isfahan (Safavid Dynasty), Iran, 1611-1638

INNOVATIVE FEATURE(S):

DEVELOPED FOR WHAT POSSIBLE REASONS:



DATE DUE: _____

THEME: OBJECTS OF WEALTH and RITUAL

FOCUS: Pyxis of al-Mughira, Koran page, Ardabil Carpet,
Shahnama of Shah Tahmasp, *Baptistère de Saint Louis*

ONLINE ASSIGNMENT:

<http://smarthistory.khanacademy.org/pyxis-of-al-mughira.html>

ONLINE ASSIGNMENT:

<http://smarthistory.khanacademy.org/fragment-from-an-early-tenth-century-quran.html>

ONLINE ASSIGNMENT:

<http://smarthistory.khanacademy.org/the-ardabil-carpet.html>

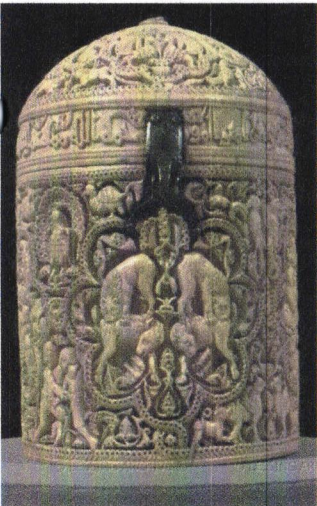
ONLINE ASSIGNMENT:

<http://smarthistory.khanacademy.org/ibn-al-zain-basin-baptistere-de-saint-louis.html>

READING ASSIGNMENT: KLEINER, pp.300-304

POWERPOINT: OBJECTS of WEALTH and RITUAL: ISLAMIC
 (Islamic Luxury Arts)

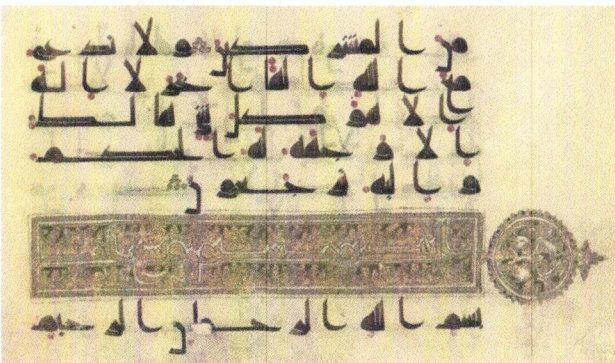
Analyze how each of these objects (1) were designed and produced to satisfy the demands of patrons seeking quality luxury goods and (2) relate to the traditional rituals or customs within the culture they represent.



Pyxis of al-Mughira, from Medina al-Zahra, Spain, 968, ivory

(1)

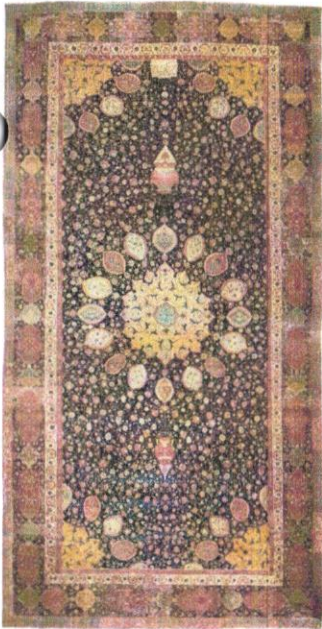
(2)



Folio from a Qur'an. Arab. Abbasid, c. 8th to 9th centuries C.E., ink, color, and gold on parchment

(1)

(2)



Maqsud of Kashan. *The Ardabil Carpet*, from the funerary mosque of Shaykh Safi al-Din, Iran, 1540, wool and silk

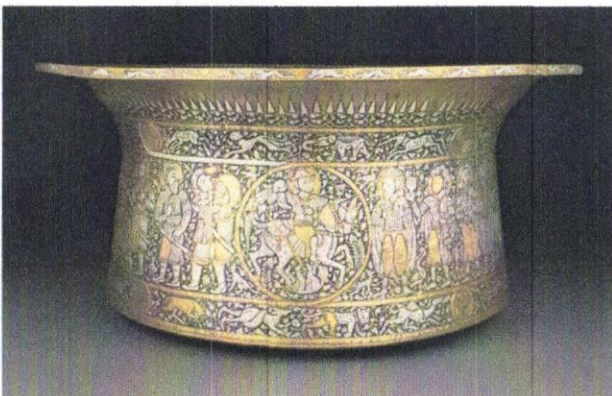
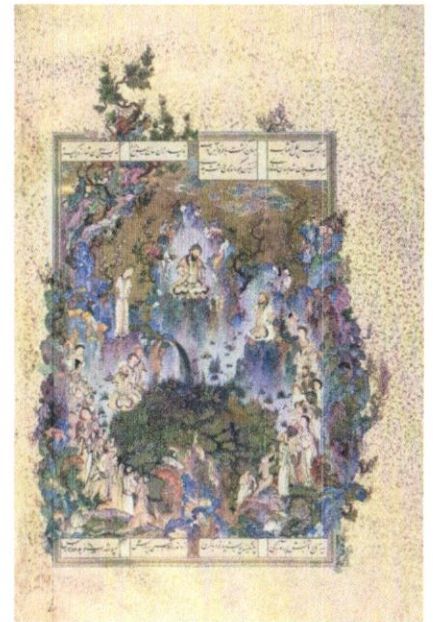
(1)

(2)

Sultan-Muhammad, *Court of Gayumars*, folio 20 verso of the *Shahnama* of Shah Tahmasp, from Tabriz, Iran, c. 1525-1535, ink, watercolor, and gold on paper

(1)

(2)



Muhammad ibn al-Zayn. Basin (*Baptistère de St. Louis*), from Egypt, c. 1300, brass, inlaid with gold and silver

(1)

(2)