

The Spaciousness of architecture in Islamic religion

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Abstract

Islamic architecture encompasses a wide range of both secular and religious styles from the early history of Islam to the present day for today it is known as Islamic architecture was influenced by Roman, Byzantine, Persian and all other lands which the Muslims conquered in the 7th and 8th centuries.[1][2] Further east, it was also influenced by Chinese and Indian architecture as Islam spread to the Southeast Asia. It developed distinct characteristics in the form of buildings, and the decoration of surfaces with Islamic calligraphy and geometric and interlace patterned ornament

Islamic buildings are not only buildings characterized by architectural idioms, but they are also manifestations of Islamic principles. , And some of them do the opposite to convince you that there is no link between the buildings created by Muslims only in some decorations here and there, for example Taj Mahal is a magnificent and elegant mausoleum of white marble, located in India. Taj Mahal is considered the jewel of Islamic architecture; Taj Mahal is now classified as a miracle of the seven wonders of the world because of the beauty and creativity of a magician. What distinguishes Taj Mahal is that the materials that have been created have brought it from many countries around the world; With 28 kinds of semi precious stones and the total cost of building the Taj Mahal amounted to approximately 50 million rupees at that time.

But the Islamic principles that came by the Messenger of God was much different than mentioned and perhaps the issue reached the peak of the crisis when cited several conversations about the Prophet peace be upon him do not urge Muslims to waste or waste in construction

But there is a dilemma we can not avoid, we Muslims, that these buildings no matter how extravagant they are the work of the hands of Muslims and the results of their civilization, regardless of the degree of their faith and the scholars

Thus, there arose a debate between the two perspectives and the scholars and those devoted to the specialty of Islamic architecture. This question is posed by the question: "Is there an Islamic building or an Islamic city"?

The answer to this question is not completed except by looking at two parts that complement one another.

First, the research focuses on the study of the same buildings as schools and mosques as a final product by studying their horizontal projections, the composition of their vacuum, the technique of their construction, the economic and political factors that led to their appearance and their impact on other civilizations.

Second: the search for principles used by Muslims to construct the environment in general process without focusing on the buildings themselves, by studying the methods of decision-making in society and the rights of the individual to the rights of society in general and prevailing norms and their impact on construction and other research means

Perhaps the most appropriate definition of the Islamic city, which blends form and content, is that Shari'a laid down the principles of when the society went, without knowing an environment of high economic efficiency and lasting social happiness.

So what makes the cities of Islam is that each city was able to find the best environmental solution possible within the limits of economic potential and customs of people and geographical location, the application of Sharia leads to different environments of the inevitable difference of factors affecting and location and so on. But the common is that we do not see, The environment developed by the Shari'a, which leads to the best possible environmental solution, and the Sharia with its principles lead to the spread of structural norms through which the building of cities. And these customs, despite the difference between cities to different circumstances, but it is the status of Islamic law. A city's customs may lead to the lack of trees and lack of water, and may lead to the opposite of another city where water is abundant. Wood may be commonly used in construction in a wooded area, thus taking a different approach to areas where stone use is widespread. And each technique leads to the emergence of social strata of different impact on society, and lead to a different economic impact and so from the interventions and effects can not be any scheme to realize the depth and propose a way to resolve..

What is the Muslim doing? Based on this, they said: "A human before the mosques is a dominant culture based on values that the house needs to be spent without the mosque. This man did not want to give the mosque at the expense of the ruins of the houses. The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) said: "The land has made me a mosque and a mosque." Then you should pray in any place, but set up your house first. The house should not be in need, then you should take it and pour it into another building, because human before the construction

Narrowing the definition of Islamic architecture

1-reduce in the vocabulary of architecture

Architectural vocabulary is not a hallmark of architecture because civilizations are quoting from one another

2-Reduction of urbanization in one model

Islam did not come to destroy the identity of the people and not discriminate against its people or their architecture.

3-Mosques

People think that Islam is a religion of worship only

And even the mosque in the first Islamic era was not limited to prayer and testament

Islam is an integrated way of life

4-Past

The principal Islamic architectural types for large or public buildings are: the Mosque, the Tomb, the Palace and the Fort. From these four types, the vocabulary of Islamic architecture is derived and used for other buildings such as public baths, fountains and domestic architecture

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