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## **The Influence of Squaring the Kaaba and the A'tam Before Islam on Some Islamic Palaces and Minarets in the era of the Rashidun caliphs: A Historical and Civilizational Study**

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### **Summary:**

The squareness of the first Kaaba contributes to many offices that were built inside and outside the Arabian Peninsula, whether before or after Islam. Among the most important of these buildings are the outbuildings (forts - Al-Sayyasi), which cover most of them square in shape. In Islamic civilization, the Messenger, may God bless him and grant him peace, forbade Building new pillars in the city, and at the same time forbade demolishing them. Bilal, may God be pleased with him, changed from the pillar, and the squareness of the Kaaba and the pillar influenced some palaces and minarets in the Islamic era, as the historical source provided us with very important texts from which we can see that the architecture of the palace Abdullah bin Amr bin Al-Aas, the city of Fustat in Egypt, was built with a square plan, penetrating the square of the first Kaaba. The square of the Kaaba and the monuments also affected the minarets, minarets, or silos of Caliph Othman bin Affan (may God be pleased with him) (24-35 AH / 645-656 AD.)) In the Prophet's Mosque in Medina (29 AH/649 AD).

### **key words:**

The Kaaba, the monuments, the forts, Al-Siyasi, and the palace