Investigating the Patterns of Islamic Architecture in Architecture Design of Third Millennium Mosques

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Abstract

Islamic architecture, which is based on the Islamic school, has been shaped by the total awareness of architects' techniques of architecture and adherence to the principles of geometry and inspired by religious beliefs. Principles of geometry and religious beliefs caused certain patterns to take shape in Islamic architecture that were used in designing buildings including mosques. With the advancements in technology, architecture entered a new stage considering the form of construction and the buildings. Islamic architecture and mosque, which is the primary symbol of Islamic architecture, are not different and consequently went through changes in forms and patterns. In this paper, the purpose is to express the place of patterns of Islamic Architecture in the mosques of the third millennium. The method used is descriptive-analytic and the mosques of the third millennium are the statistical population and ten of them are the statistical sample. The tools used are the library studies and the data has been analyzed using chars obtained from Excel. The result indicated that in the architecture of the mosques of the third millennium, the patterns of Islamic architecture have been fixed and proposed, and yet do create different designs that would be novel. In fact, the traditional patterns of Islamic architecture in the mosques of the third millennium included reaching epiphany in certain ways, the effort to achieve the principle of unity, the main concern for being monotheism, unity in meaning and body, considering the background, the struggle to reach perfection, regularity and symmetry in body, meaning and function, justice and equilibrium in totality and its components, utilizing the natural and Islamic shapes, the lack of individuality and anonymity while facing the work, and the act of constructing the building as an act of worship.

Keywords

Islamic Architecture, Mosques, Patterns, Architectural Design, Third Millennium

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Refbacks

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Islamic architecture being differential in each country we can simply find similarities and influence of the culture, where Muslims came and developed their culture. The question that interested me, was if Islamic architecture not only took the elements of the country it was being developed, but also gave some elements to the later constructions by Christians. Decorative arts of Mudéjar inspiration are also found in the tile patterns of churches and palaces, such as the 16th-century tiles, imported from Seville, that decorate the Royal Palace of Sintra. The truth thought is, that Islam did not affect all aspects of architecture in Western Europe, but there are details which had influenced it. The greatest examples of it are these building elements. The architecture of the modern mosque is much at variant when compared with the mosque of the past due to globalization, advanced technology, tendency to go towards the sky due to lack of ground space, the use of architectural elements as symbols and reduction of patterns as surface decorations. 1.4 OBJECTIVES. To trace the development and follow along the different established types of mosques, starting from Early Islamic period in the 7th century times. This dissertation is not intended as a historical survey of Islamic mosque architecture and therefore does not include all the fine monuments, which exist. The origin and development of the mosque would be understood only to get the bearings right to analyze contemporary examples. Islamic architecture, which is based on the Islamic school, has been shaped by the total awareness of architects’ of techniques of architecture and adherence to the principles of geometry and inspired by religious beliefs. Principles of geometry and religious beliefs caused certain patterns to take shape in Islamic architecture that were used in designing buildings including mosques. In this paper, the purpose is to express the place of patterns of Islamic Architecture in the mosques of the third millennium. The method used is descriptive-analytic and the mosques of the third millennium are the statistical population and ten of them are the statistical sample. The tools used are the library studies and the data has been analyzed using chars obtained from Excel.