



**Project Description:**

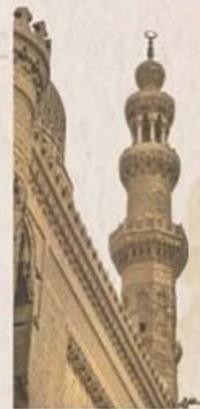
# THE MOSQUE & MADRASA OF SULTAN HASSAN



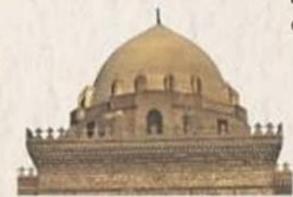
The original plan of the complex called for four minarets. One was built at the portal, but it collapsed before the second was erected, and the plan to build minarets at the portal was abandoned. One of the two original minarets has survived, and is the highest of medieval Cairo at 84 meters.

Originally, the dome, which is not the original one, was described as bulbous, built of wood and covered with lead as in the dome of Imam Shafi.

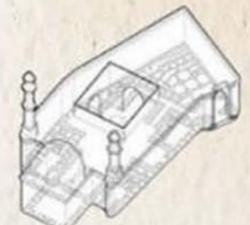
The current dome is more recent and is considered a misinterpretation of the original design. At its top is a projecting stalactite cornice in carved stone running along the facade, which has no parallel in any other Cairo mosque.



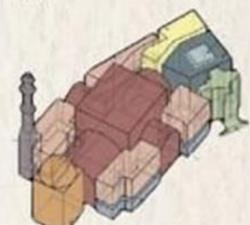
The original minaret is octagonal throughout, like the minarets of other contemporary mosques. Its shaft also is decorated with geometric patterns made of inlaid stone, and its top is composed of a bulb on eight columns. Its silhouette is massive compared to others of the same period.



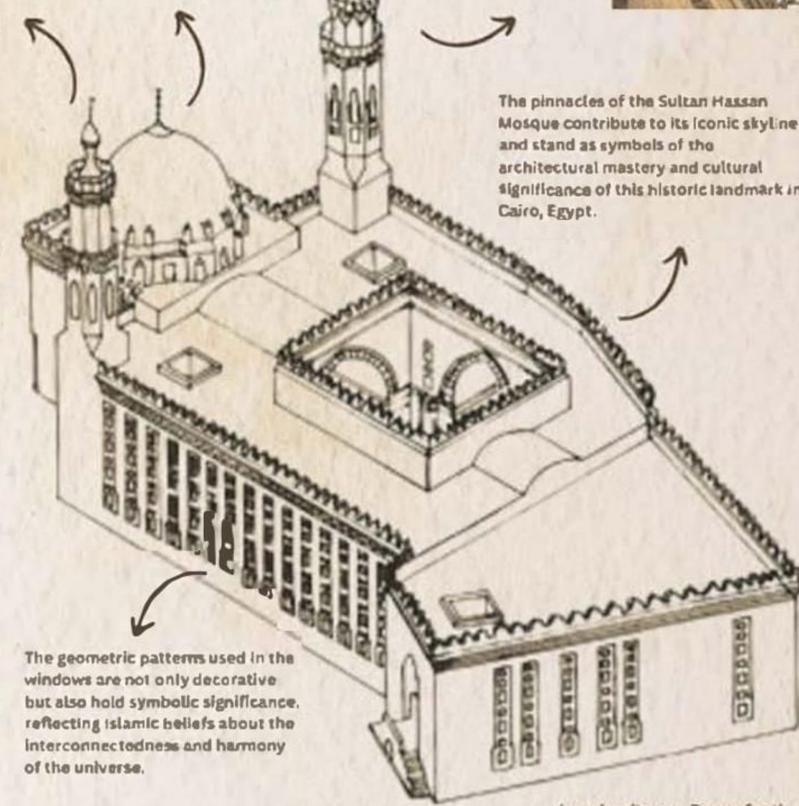
The pinnacles of the Sultan Hassan Mosque contribute to its iconic skyline and stand as symbols of the architectural mastery and cultural significance of this historic landmark in Cairo, Egypt.



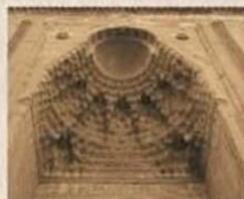
The mosque's geometry is characterized by the extensive use of geometric motifs such as stars, polygons, and interlocking designs, which adorn the walls, ceilings, and arches.



The geometric patterns used in the windows are not only decorative but also hold symbolic significance, reflecting Islamic beliefs about the interconnectedness and harmony of the universe.



In the Sultan Hassan Mosque, muqarnas can be found adorning the arches, domes, and entrances, adding a sense of grandeur and intricacy to the interior spaces.



Iwan has its own Dorms for the

The floor plan of the building is polygonal with a surface area of 7,906 sq m; the longest side is 150 m in length, and the shortest 68 m.

A dark and relatively low-ceilinged passageway leads to the brightly lit sahn, a standard cruciform-plan open courtyard.

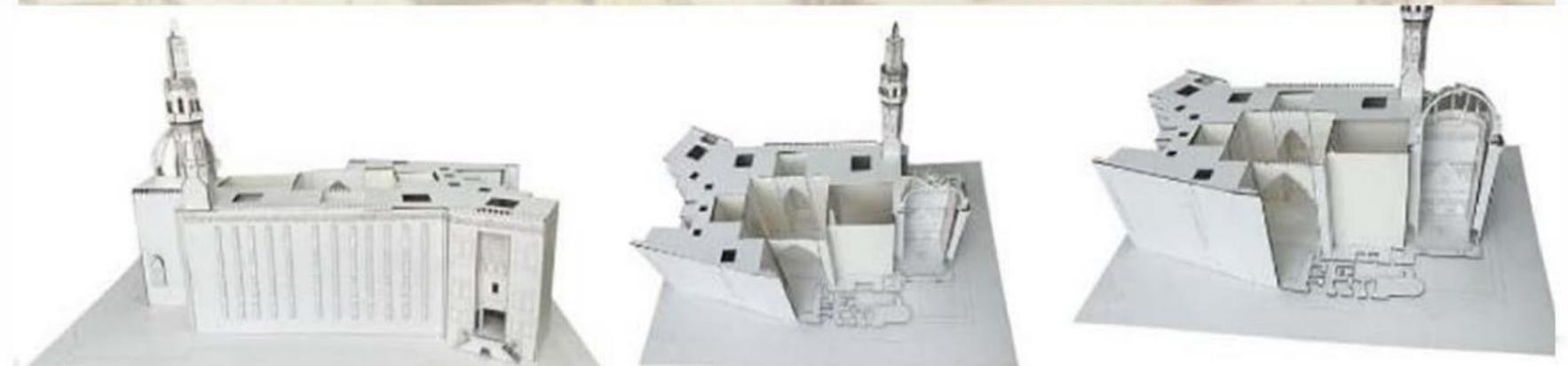
An ablutions fountain in the center of the courtyard and the four madrasas accommodated in the corners of the plan.

Iwan has its own Dorms for the students and the teachers. The four iwan arrangement of the madrasas takes up the center of the plan.

The floor of each iwan is covered by carpets of different color to differentiate them. The walls of the sahn and the iwans are marvelously ornate, with lamps hanging from lines looming far above.

On each side of the sahn are recesses with arched supports known as iwans, which open upon the courtyard. They are of unequal size, and so great in size that they leave no space for the cells to overlook the courtyard.

Each of the four iwans represents one school (or legal rite) of Sunni Islam, consisting of Shafite (Shaff' i), Malakite (Maliki), Henebite (Hanafi) and Hambelite (Hanbali).



Project Title: The Evolution of Islamic Minarets

St. Name: Farah Khairi, Mayar Khaled, Silin fadi, Ismail aref, Abd al-aziz Nedal

**Project Description:** Minarets serve as both practical structures for the call to prayer and symbolic representations of Islamic art and architecture. Minarets have transformed significantly from the 9th to the 13th centuries, reflecting diverse cultural influences and architectural innovations. This poster examines key examples of minarets from Egypt, Turkey, Spain, and Iraq, showcasing the regional diversity in their design and construction. By studying these minarets, we gain a deeper understanding of the rich tapestry of Islamic architectural heritage and the enduring legacy of these structures.



### MATERIAL

Ibn Tulun's minaret was built using a unique brickwork technique. The minaret's core consists of a series of concentric spiral walls, which create the staircase.

The bricks were laid at an angle to form the spiral, and the walls were filled with rubble and mortar.

### MUQARNAS

Arabic muqarnas

Muqarnas Aleppo

The minaret is adorned with a variety of decorative details, including carved stucco panels, and Kufic inscriptions from the Quran. These decorative elements add to the minaret's aesthetic appeal.

### IBN TULUN MINARET.

ABBASID ARCHITECTURE.

- Built between 876 and 879 CE.
- Located in Cairo, Egypt.
- Purpose: Minarets serve practical purposes for the call to prayer and symbolize Islamic art and architecture

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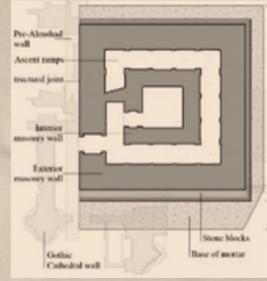
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### LA GIRALDA MINARET

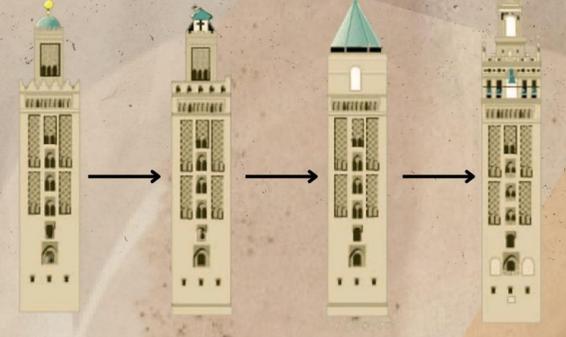
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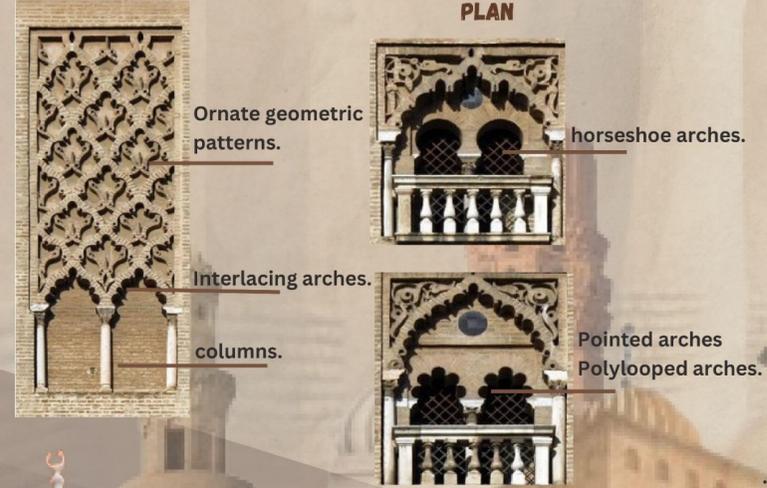




PLAN



MINARET DEVELOPMENT



Ornate geometric patterns.

Interlacing arches.

columns.

horseshoe arches.

Pointed arches

Polylooped arches.

### MUDHAFARIA MINARET

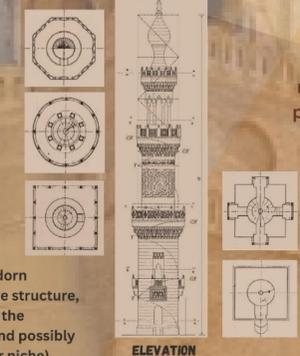
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- Constructed between 1190 and 1232 CE.
- Located in Erbil, Iraq.
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- Historical Context: Part of a larger mosque complex, now mostly lost
- Architectural Features: Cylindrical shape and decorative brickwork

### FARAJ IBN BARQUQ MOSQUE

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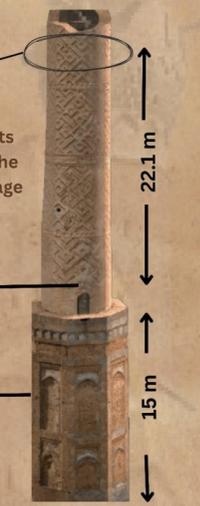
The brickwork features intricate geometric patterns, decorative bands, and Kufic inscriptions. These elements reflect the advanced artistic and architectural skills of the period, symbolizing the rich cultural and historical heritage of Erbil.

Tall cylindrical structure adorned with intricate decorative brickwork

Muqarnas likely adorn various parts of the structure, such as the dome, the entrance portal, and possibly the mihrab (prayer niche). These muqarnas would have been meticulously crafted by skilled artisans, showcasing the geometric patterns and Islamic motifs characteristic of the era.

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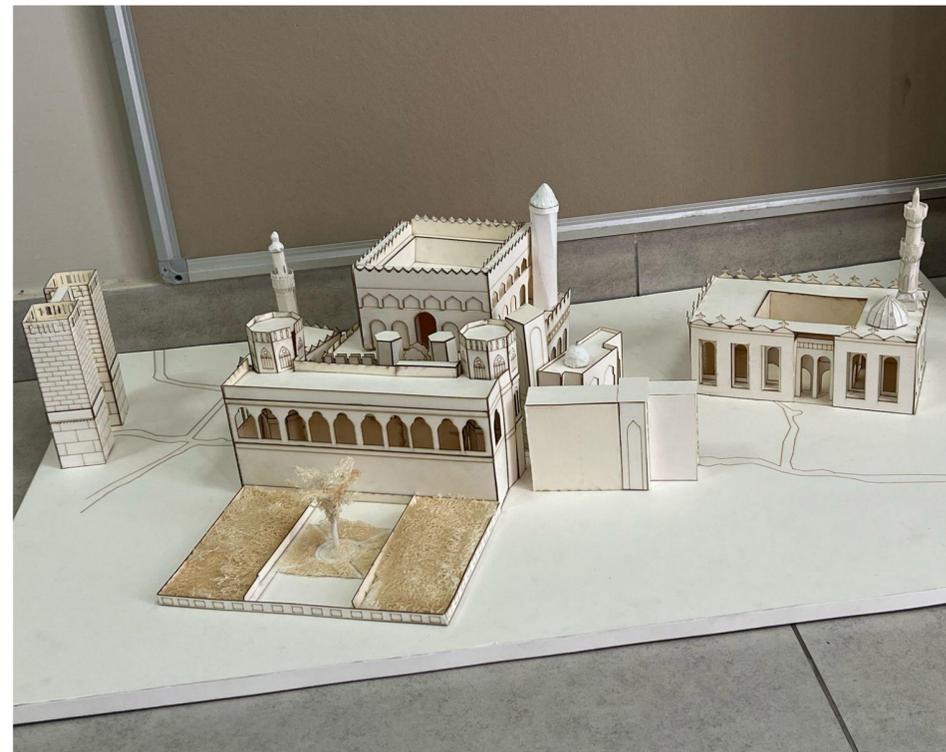
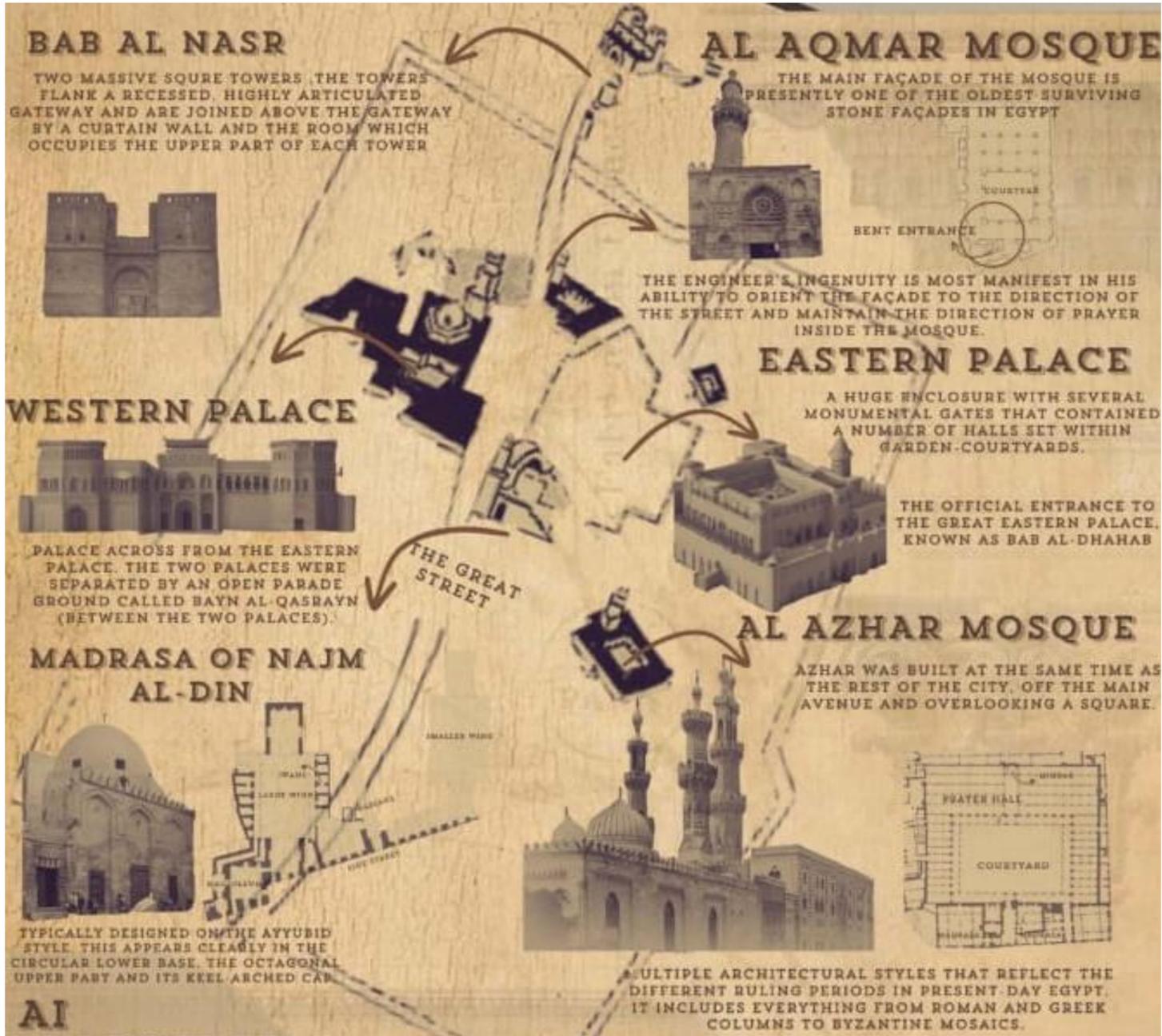
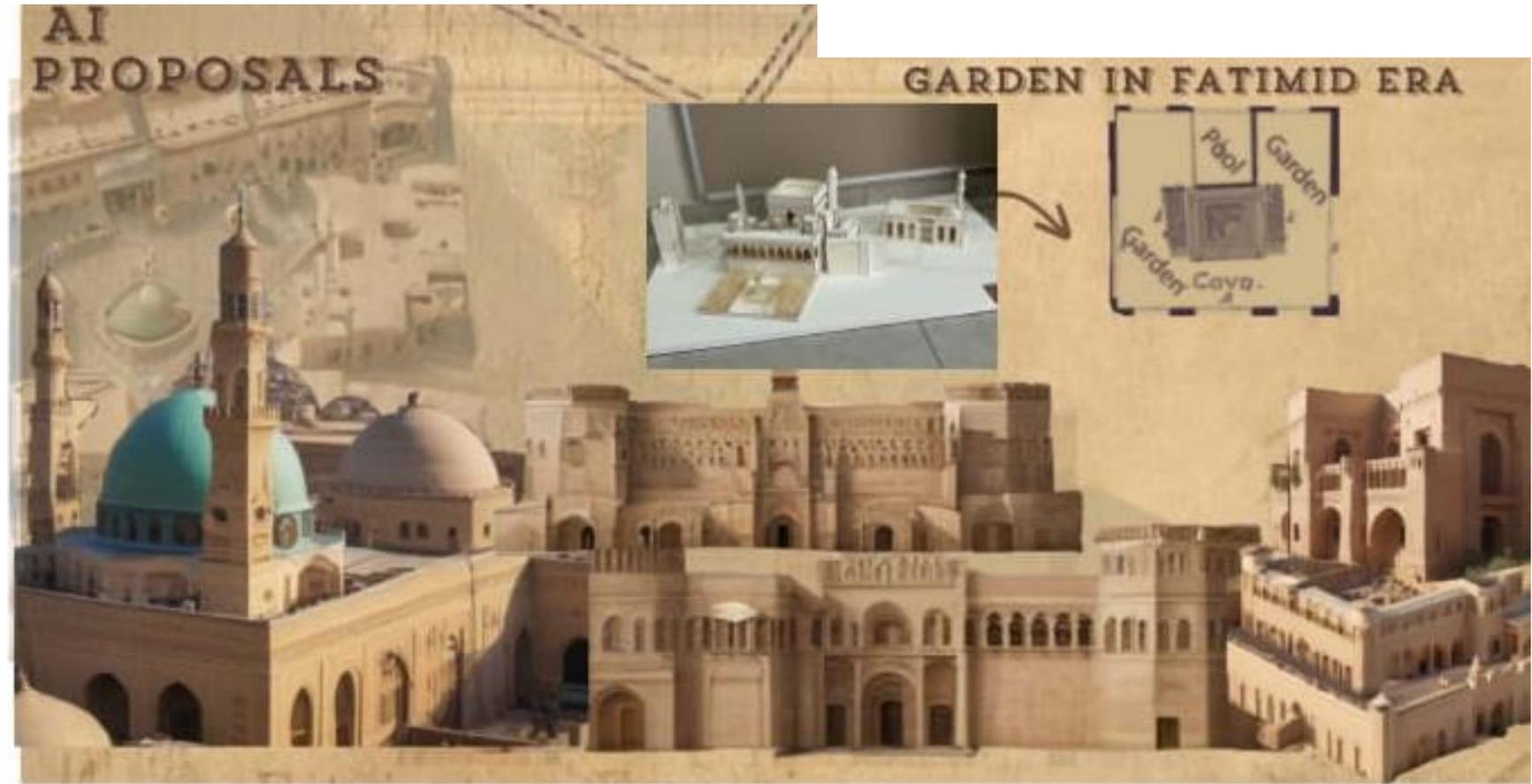
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15 m

Project Title: Al-Muez street (Bain al-Qasreen)

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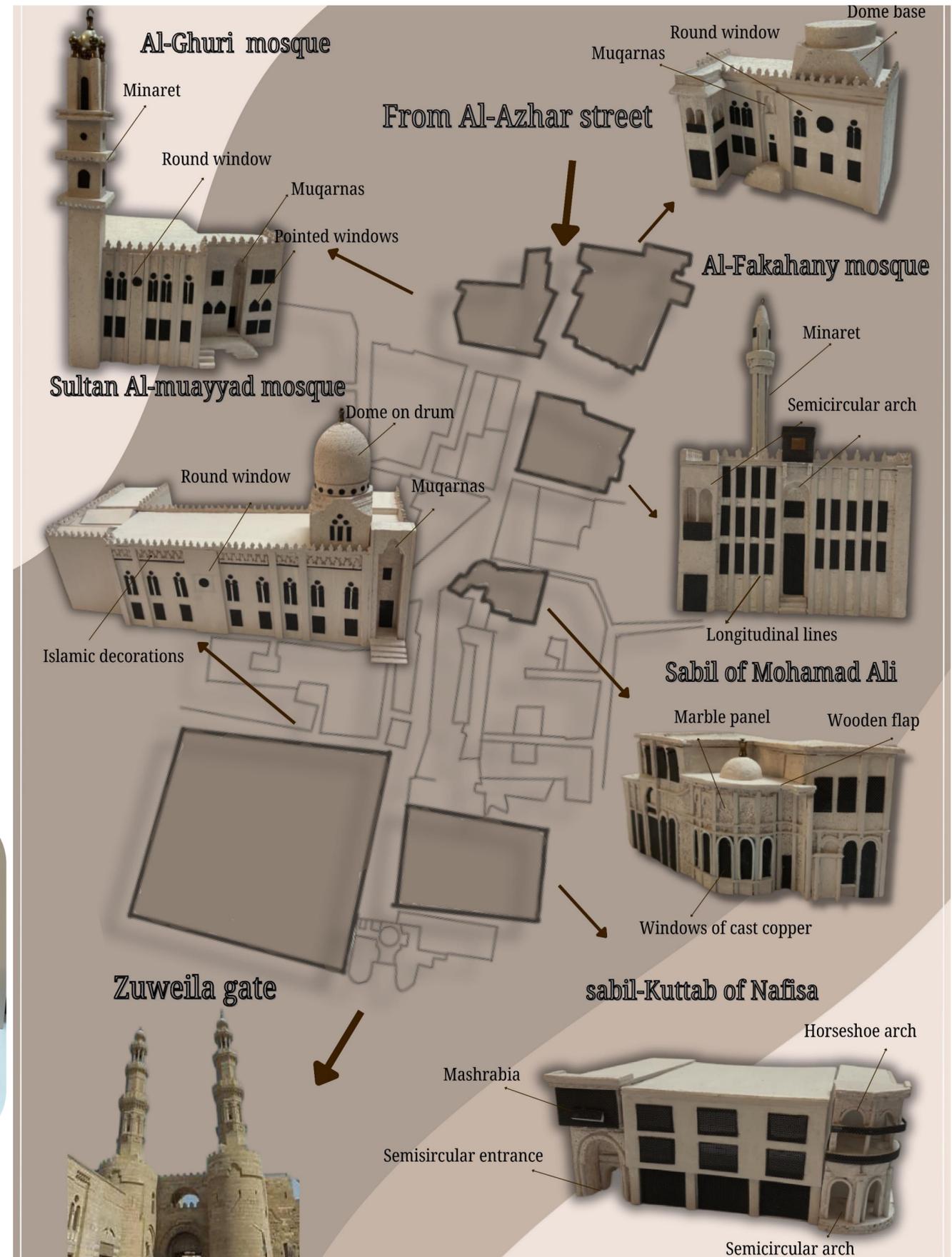
**Project Description:**

# Al-Moez street

Location : Cairo

Al-Moez Street is named after the Fatimid Caliph, al-Moez li-Din Allah (341–365 AH / 953–975AD)

Today, it is the largest open-air museum for Islamic monuments in the world. a unique heritage site that was added to the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1979.



**Project Description:**

## MINBAR OF SALADIN

### Location

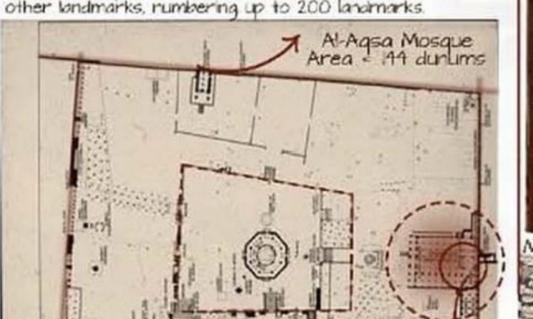
It is the capital of Palestine

Jerusalem is considered a holy city for followers of the three main Abrahamic religions: Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.

### Al-Aqsa Mosque

It includes the Dome of the Rock, the Qibli Mosque, the Marwanii Chapel, the Bab al-Rahma Chapel, and several other landmarks, numbering up to 200 landmarks.

Al-Aqsa Mosque Area = 144 dunlums


## Building Technique

**Wood interlocking:** It is a Seljuk architectural art based on assembling hundreds of small wooden pieces.

**Types of wood interlocking:** it is a Seljuk architectural art based on assembling hundreds of small wooden pieces.

The wood used for its construction:

- Elbony
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was used in the minbar using a method of alternating displacement.

## Fire Accident

On Jumada al-Akhirah 9, 1389 AH - August 21, 1969 AD, the oldest Australian citizen named 'Michael Dennis Khan' (1941 - 1995) came to Palestine in the name of tourism.

The minbar of Zakariya

The inner wooden wall

The south wall

## Reconstruction of minbar

The challenge began for engineer Munawar Al-Muhaid in 2002, and the work took about four years. About 30 craftsmen and 11 researchers participated in it.

One of the discoveries he made were the paintings on the walls of Salah al-Din's pulpit.

## Comparison

	BURHAN AL-DIN	SALADIN
LOCATION	Outside the mosque from the west	Inside the mosque
FUNCTION	Eid and rain sermon	Friday sermon
MATERIAL	Marble and colored stones	Wood
DECORATION	Engraved with Arabic script	Carved, calligraphy
HEIGHT	11 m	6 m
NUMBER OF STAIR	13	10

## Model shots



## Plan

The chair where the Imam sits to give the Friday sermon

12 m

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Symmetry

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Geometry

Astronomy

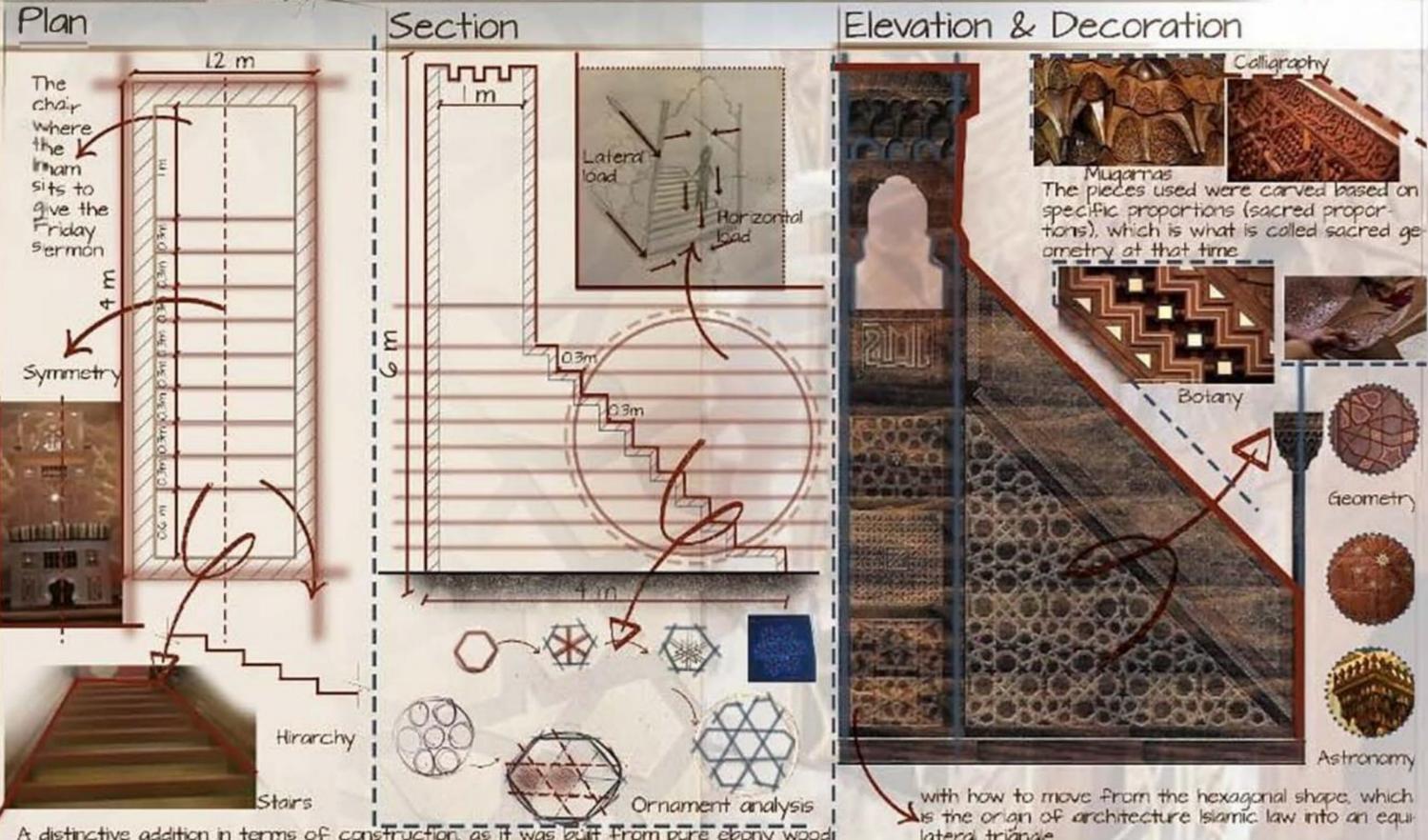
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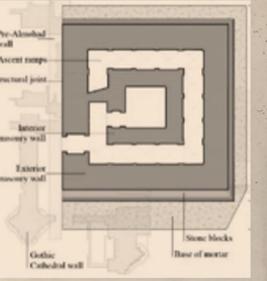
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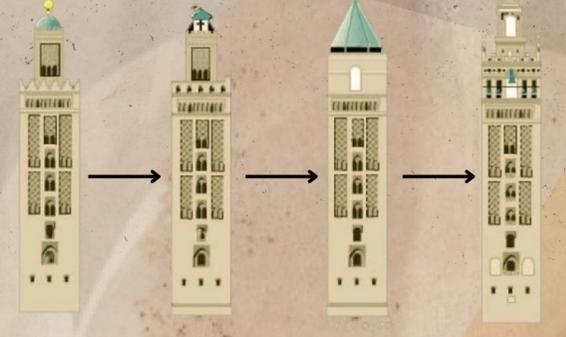
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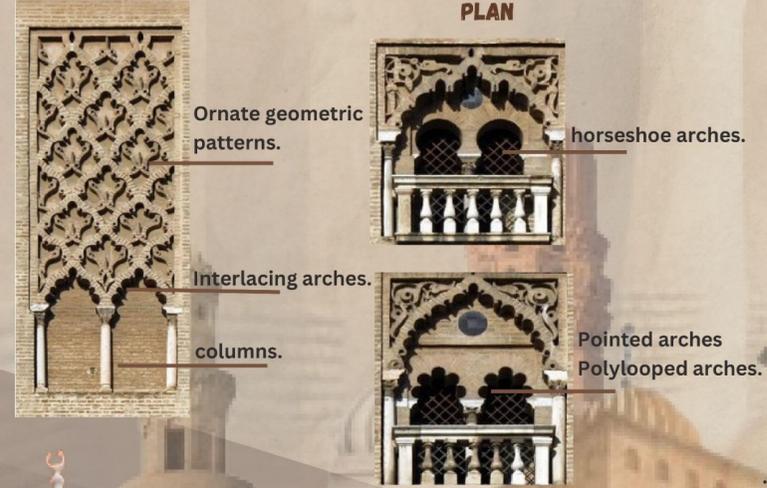




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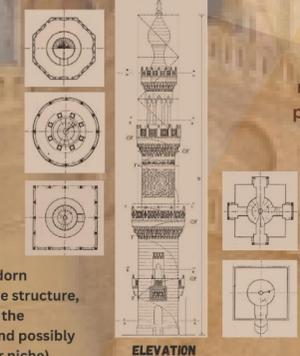
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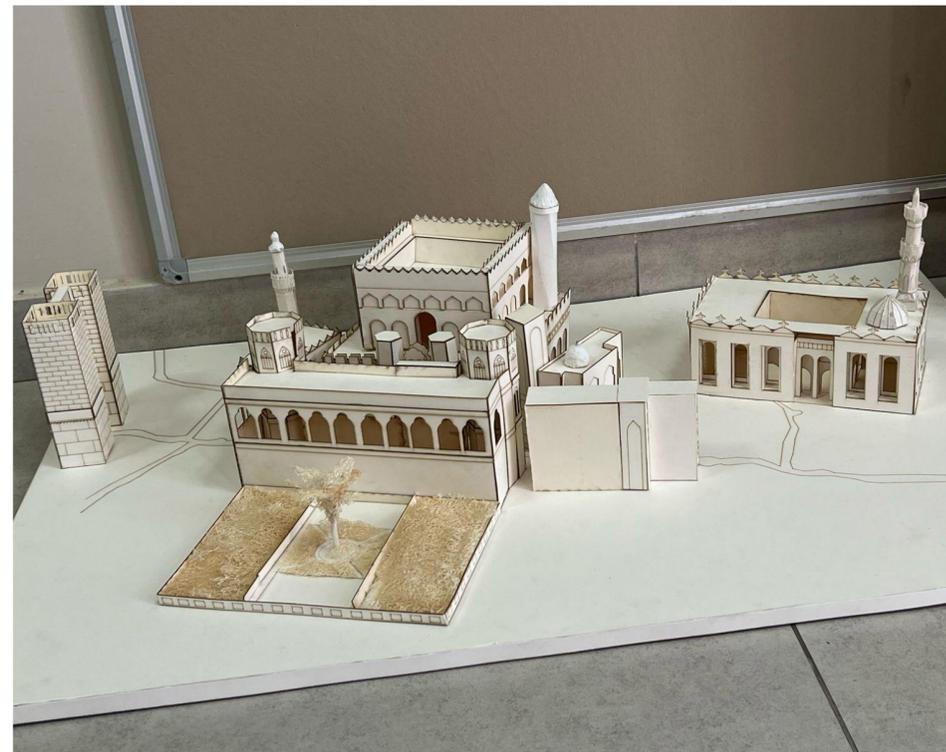
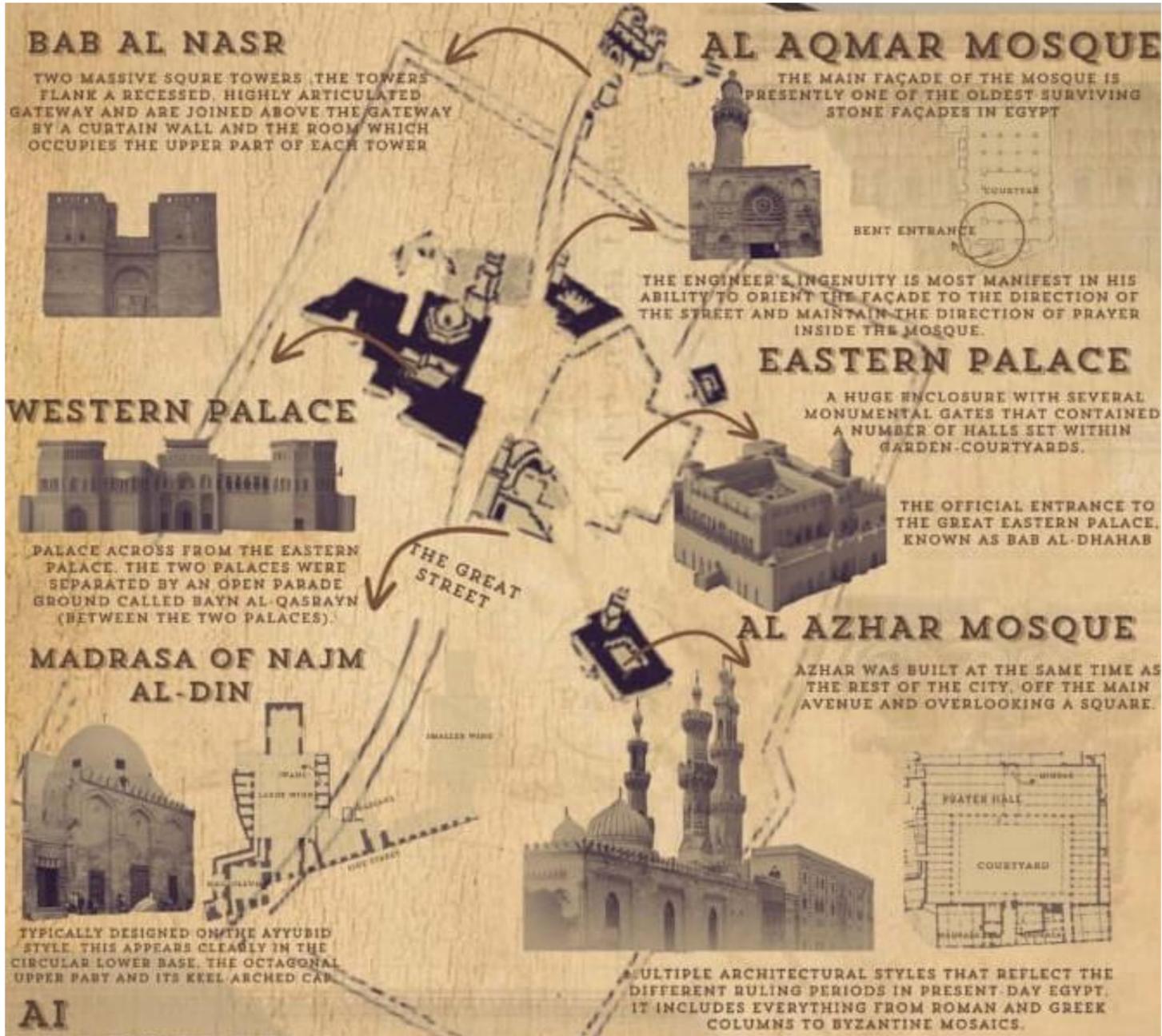
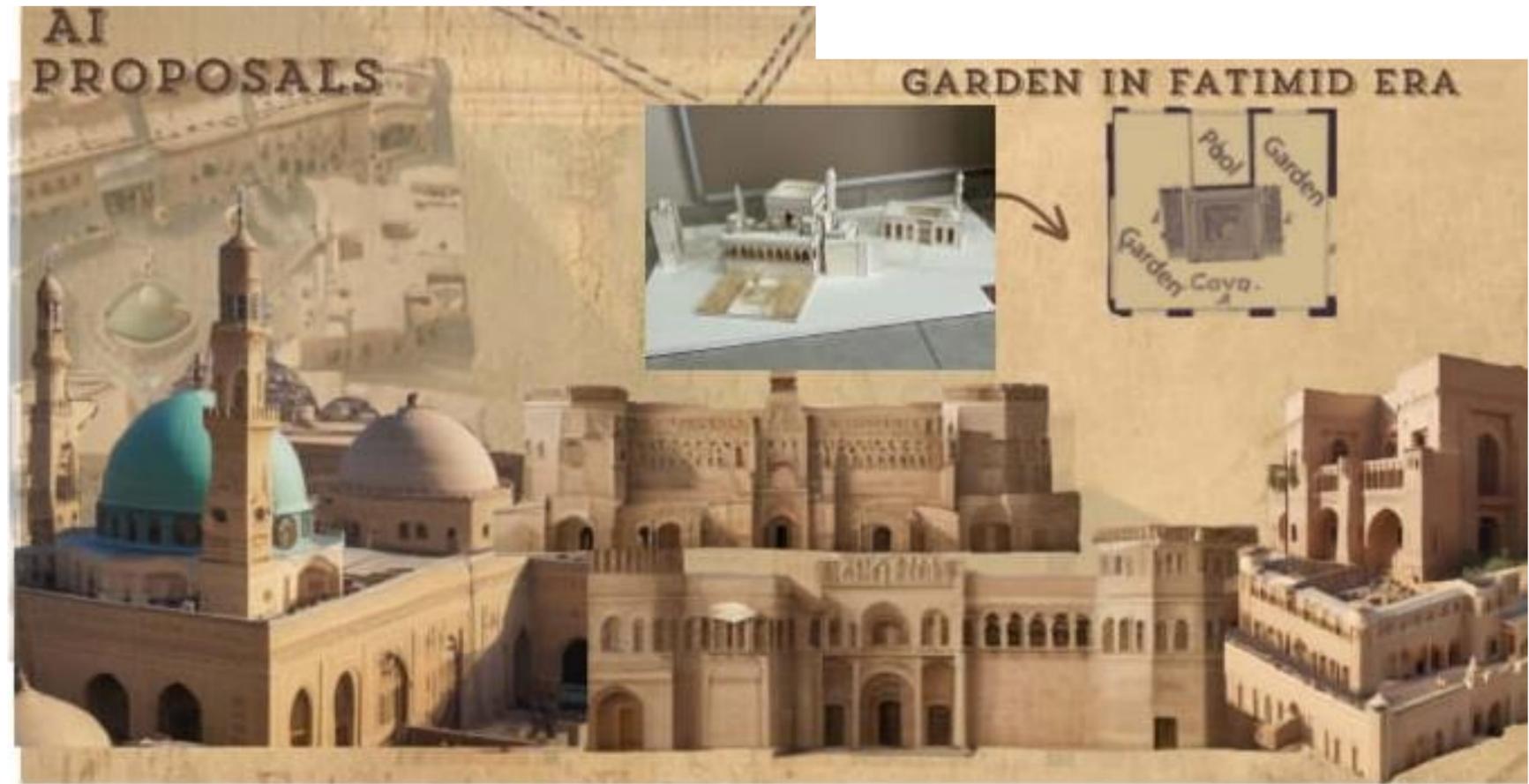
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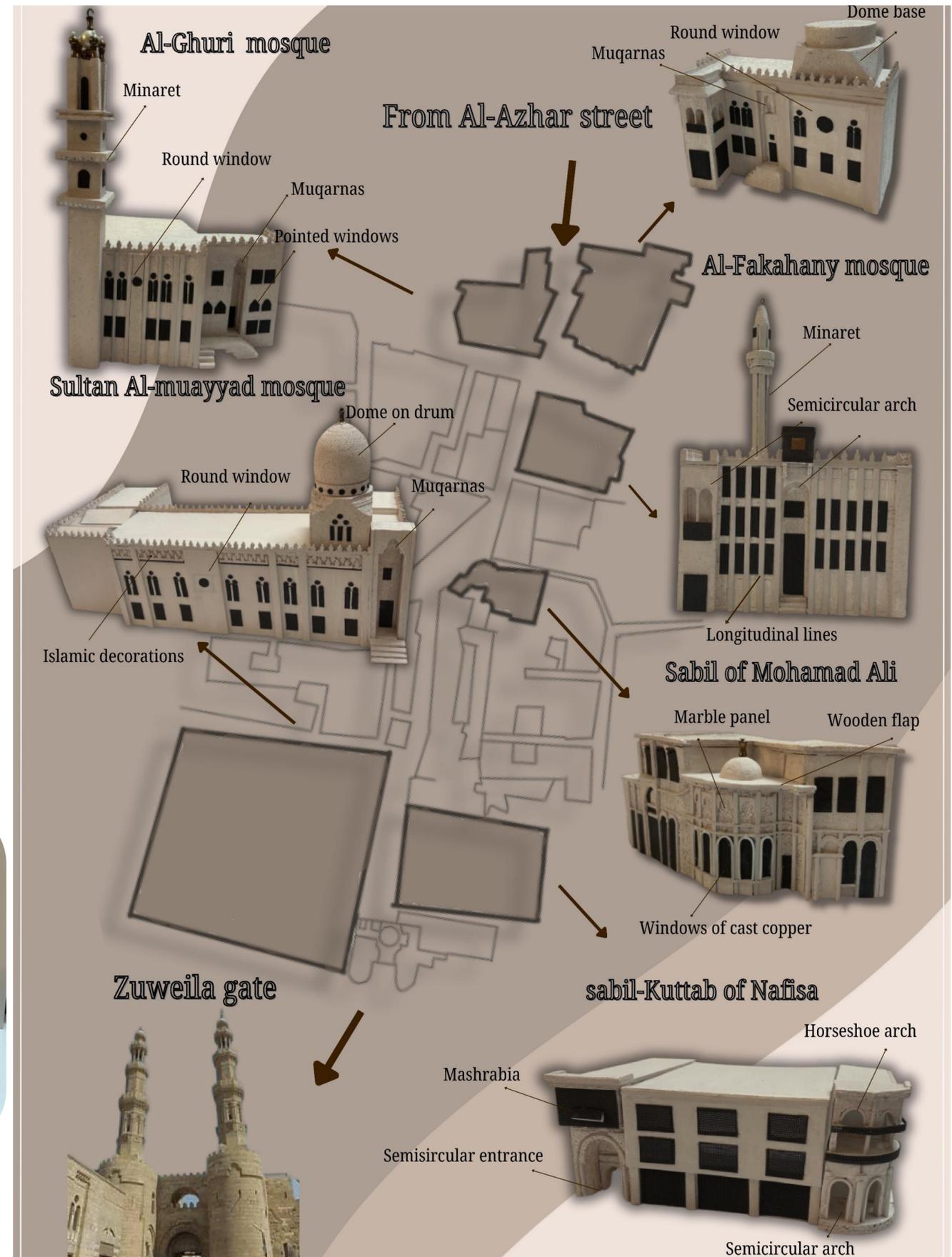
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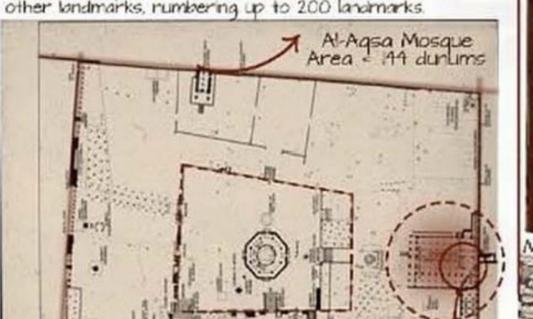
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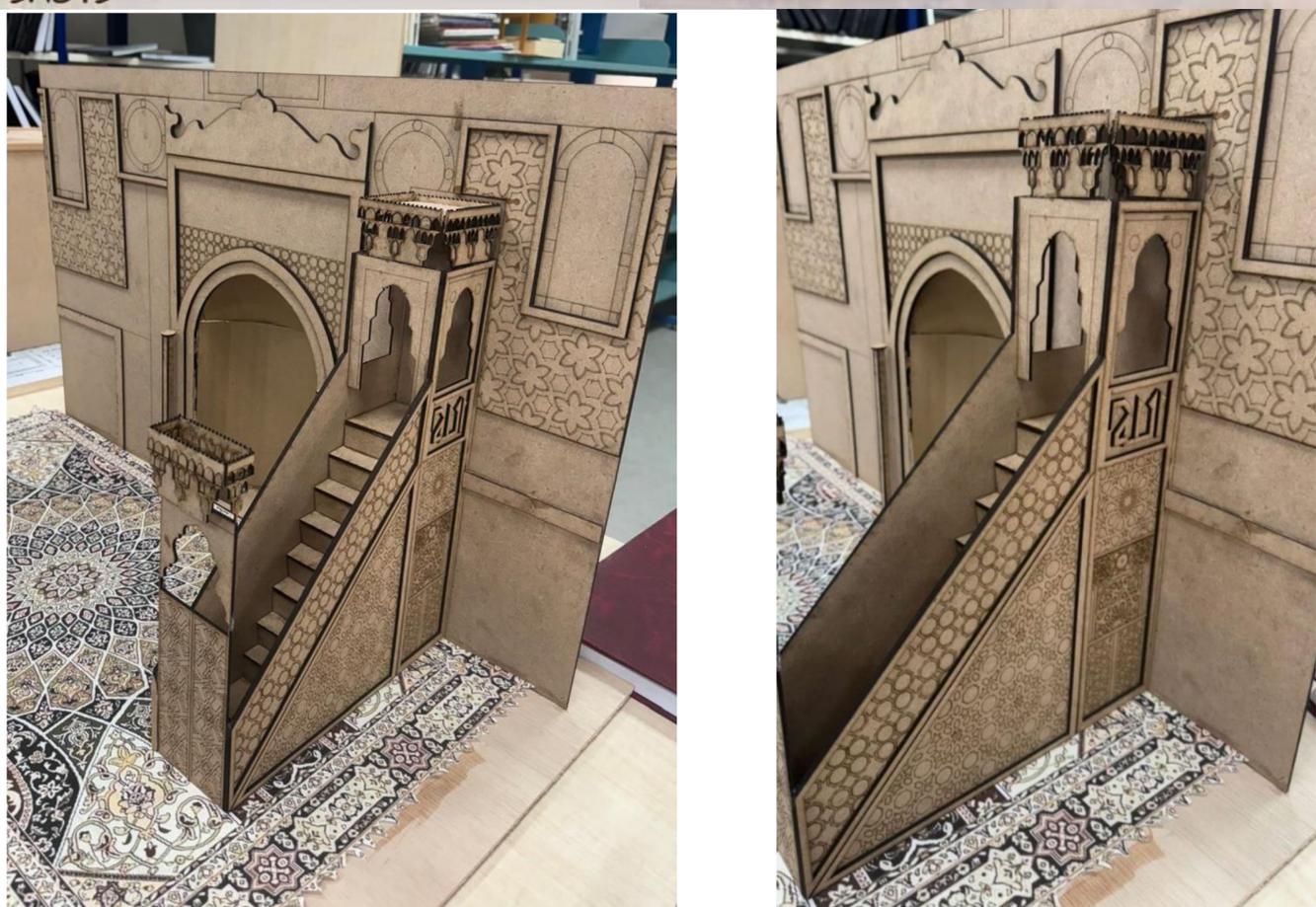
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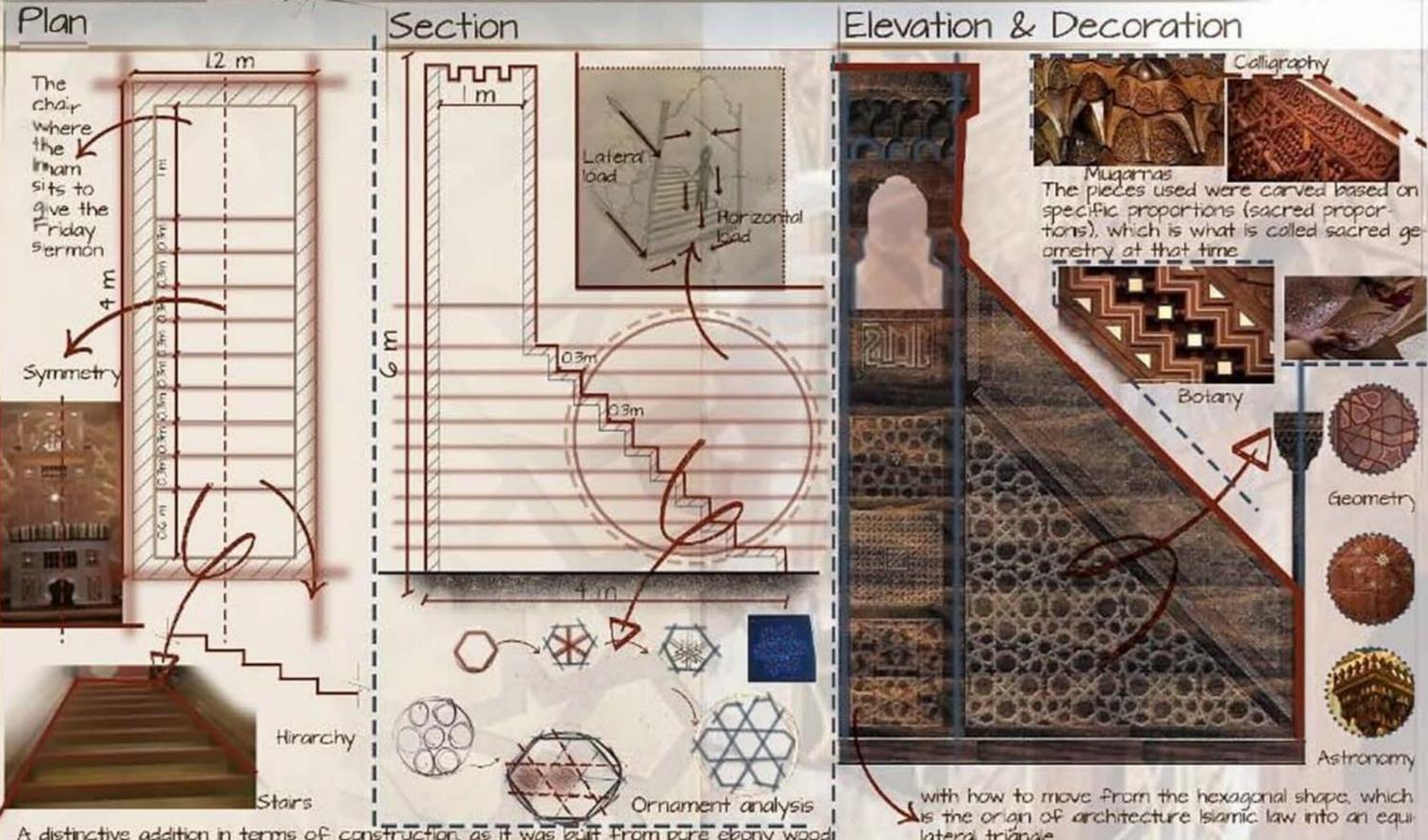
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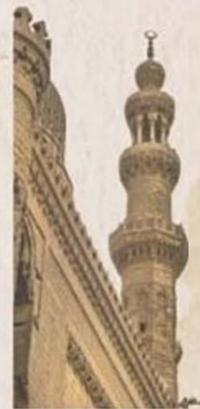
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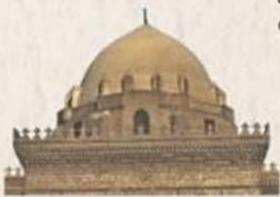
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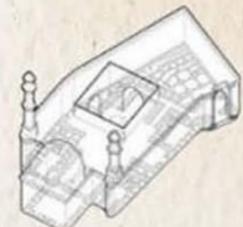
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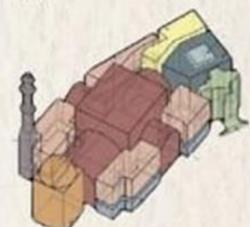
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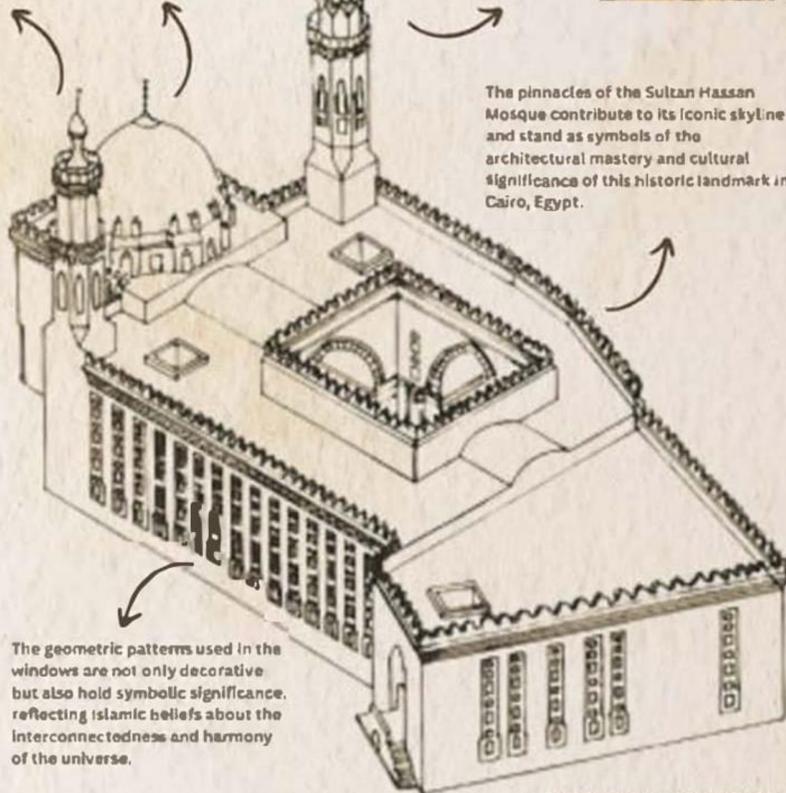
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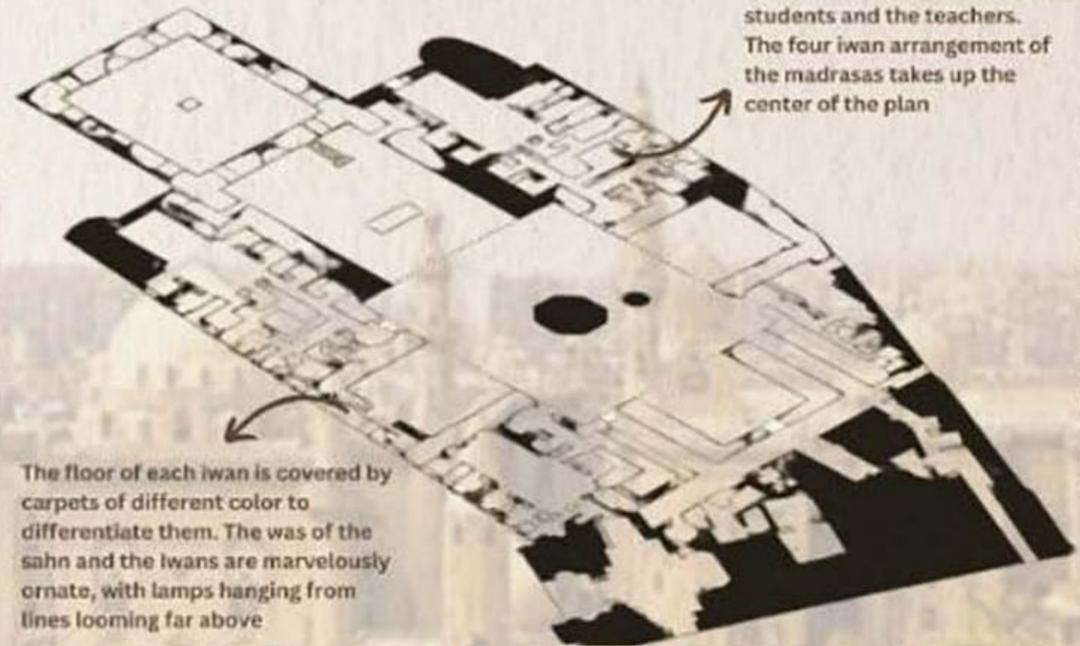


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The floor of each iwan is covered by carpets of different color to differentiate them. The walls of the sahn and the iwans are marvelously ornate, with lamps hanging from lines looming far above.



On each side of the sahn are recesses with arched supports known as iwans, which open upon the courtyard. They are of unequal size, and so great in size that they leave no space for the cells to overlook the courtyard.

Each of the four iwans represents one school (or legal rite) of Sunni Islam, consisting of Shafite (Shaff' i), Malakite (Maliki), Henebite (Hanafi) and Hambelite (Hanbali).

