



HISTORY OF ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE IN EGYPT

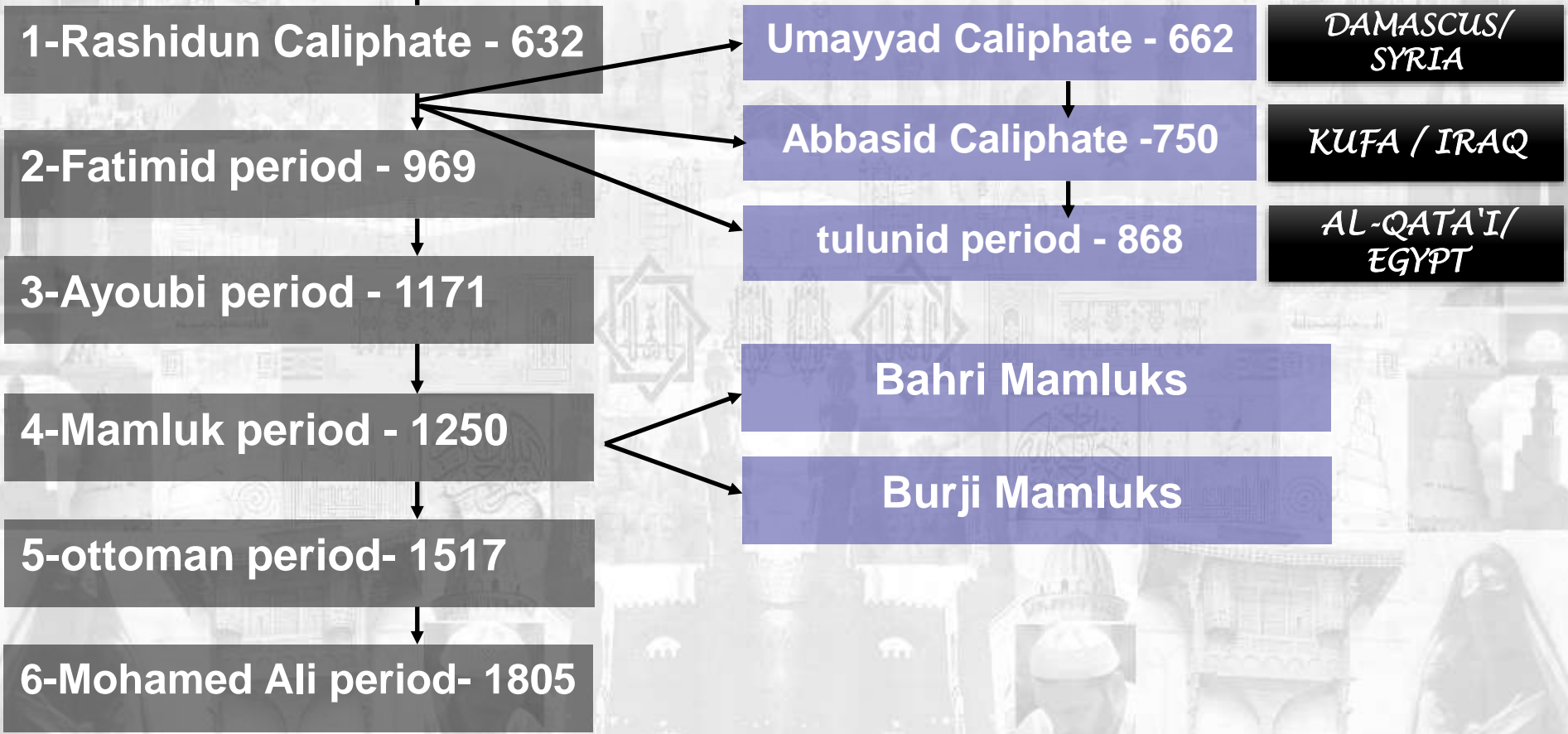
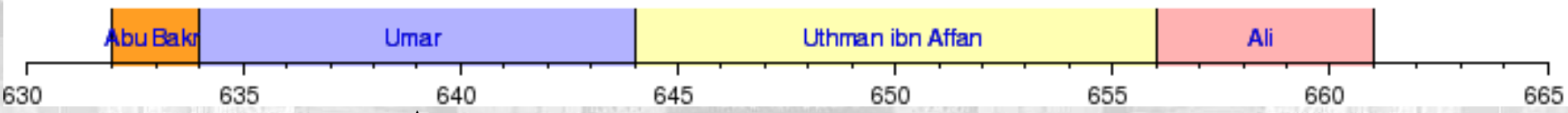
*TIME SEQUENCE OF THE PERIOD AND THE MOST
IMPORTANT WORKS*

*DR/ KAMAL MAHMOUD
ELGABALAWY*

HISTORY OF ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE

TIME SEQUENCE OF THE PERIOD AND THE MOST IMPORTANT WORKS

TIME SEQUENCE OF ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE



1-Rashidun Caliphate - 632

First, after the control of the Muslims to the holy house of Mecca (638 m),
Muhammad turned Amr ibn al-Aas to Egypt by order of the Caliph Omar ibn al-Khattab year (639 m),
It was to build the first mosque in Egypt, the Amr Ibn El-Aas Mosque (28.90 × 17.34 m) city
of Fustat,

The mosque was initially praising the lists of Date palm and covered Bajerid,
It has been renovated and expanded in different periods,
The building houses around the mosque in the southern, eastern and northern side

Second: In the Abbasid period a year (750 m) was built Askar town north of the city of Fustat
then established a mosque Askar to be a mosque in the city, which does not exist now.

Third: In (868 m) caught the Ahmad ibn Tulun in the country for the Abbasids,
And established Al-Kataia city and established their state, which was named the state Tulunid,
Reconstruction approach differs in each of these military settlements,
While Amr ibn al-Aas began construction of the mosque as a basis for judging the center of
the city and then built his house next to him,
The Ahmad ibn Tulun began to build his palace and the mosque and their vast field
Here, the difference in thinking and approach and Islamic Guidance in the reconstruction
shows,
Ali was released (Fustat and Al-Askar and Al-Qata'i) Egypt's ancient name or Fustat.

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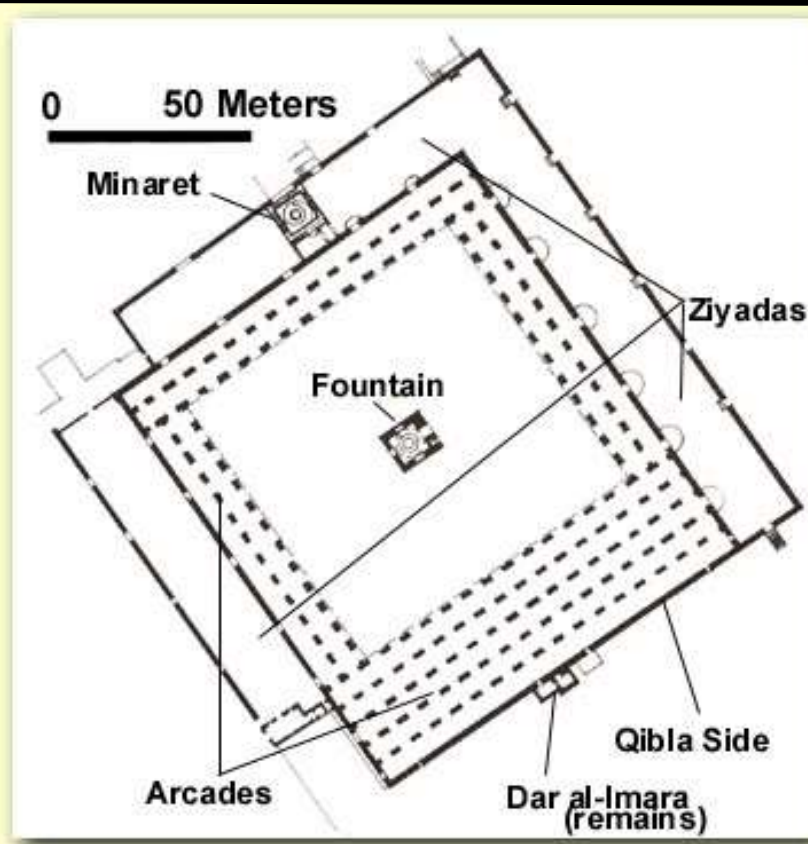
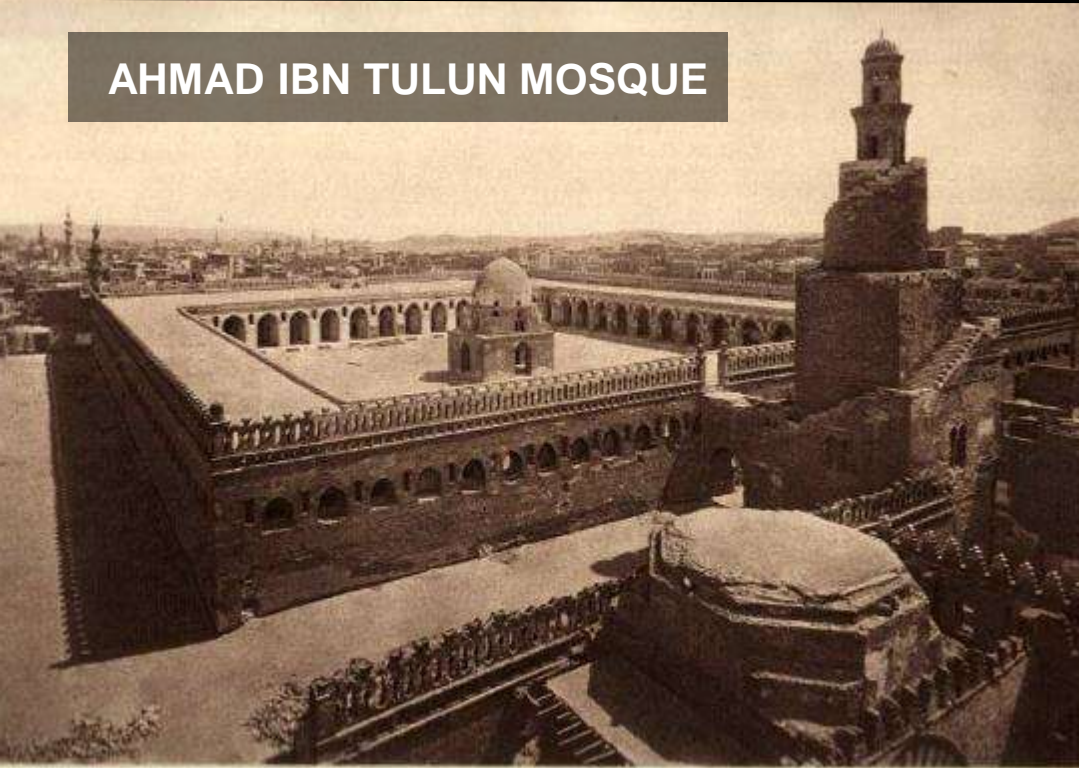
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AMR IBN EL-AAS MOSQUE



AHMAD IBN TULUN MOSQUE

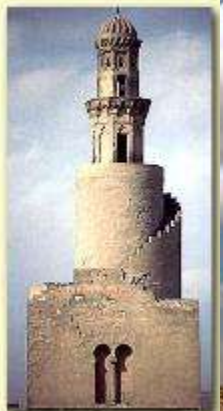
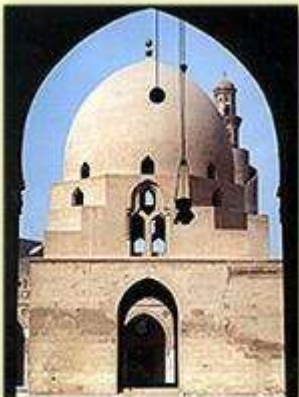


General view from the Minaret of Sargatayinā

THE MOSQUE OF AHMAD IBN TULUN
263-65 H. (876/7-79)

جامع أحمد بن طولون
(٨٧٦-٧/٨٧٦) ٢٦٣-٢٦٥

منظر عام من منارة صرغتمش
لوحة ٢

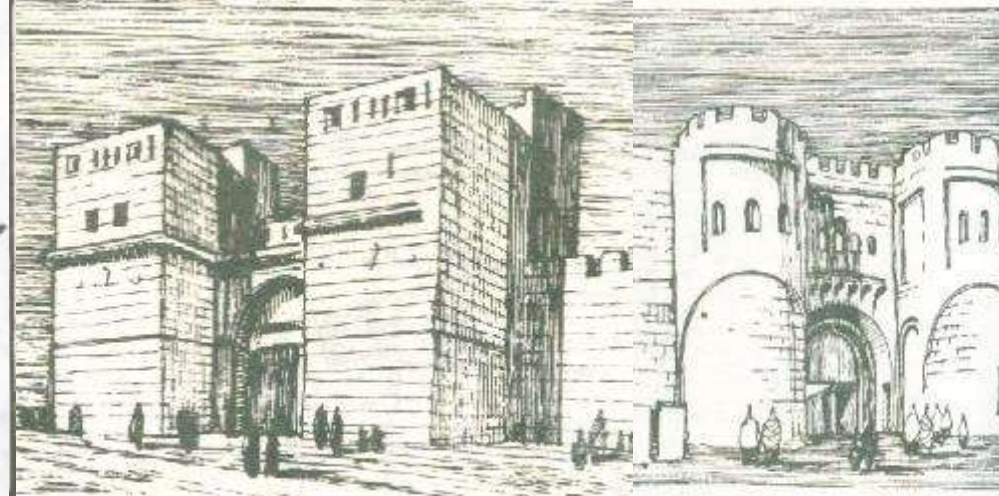
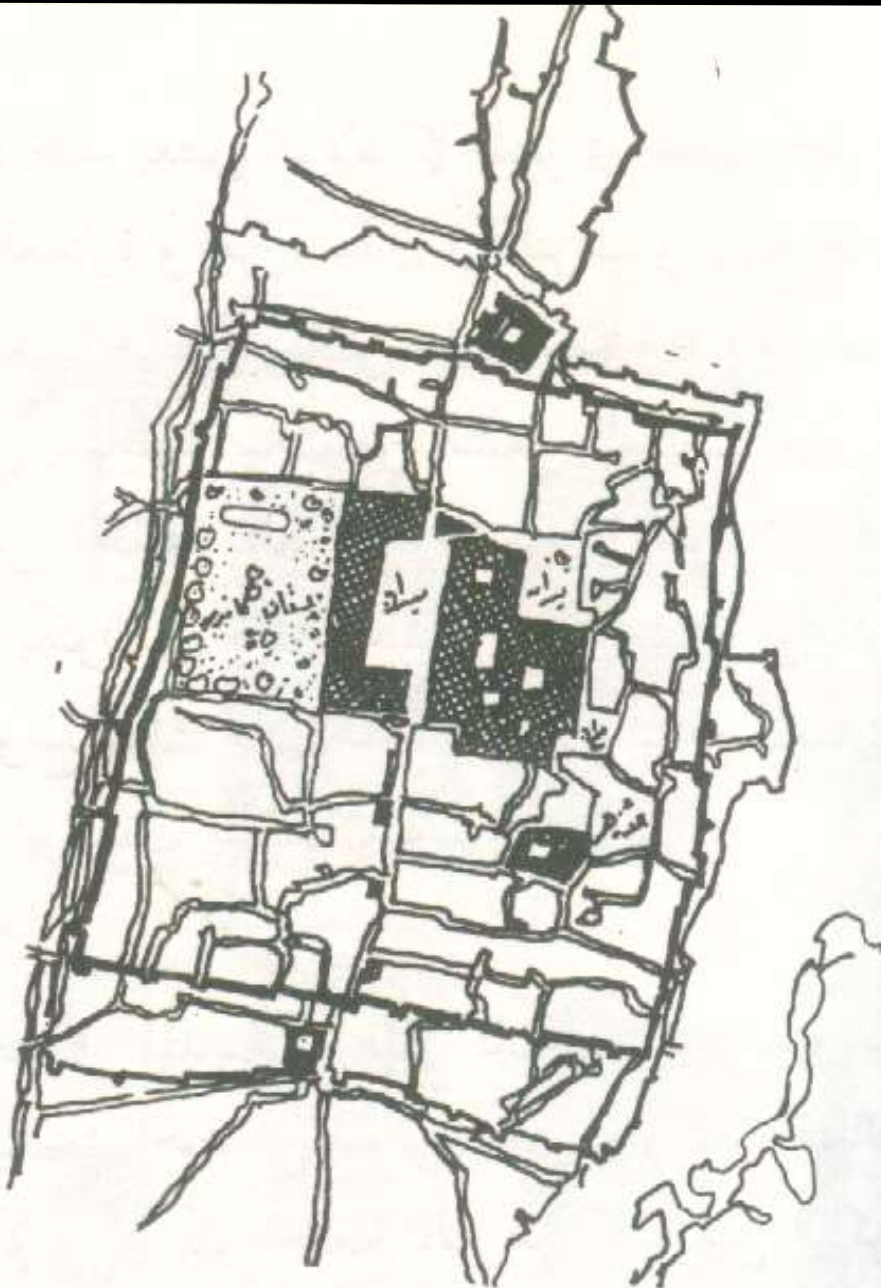


2-Fatimid period - 969

In (969 m) El-moez le din Allah sent to Army led by Jawhar
He came to Egypt and stayed another city located north Alktaea named Cairo,
The Muslims are divided in their covenant to Sunni and Shia.
The wall was built Cairo, which contains several gates
All that remains now only Babi alnnsr and Futuh in the north and in the south
door Zuwayla
Has been built Azhar mosque in the south-eastern edge of the city,
And two palace building in the city center, one for the establishment of the rule
and the other extending between the underpass under the ground.
The Fatimids established many of the defense and the civil and religious facilities,
Where this period famous for writings ornate kaffiyeh
As well as carved decoration in wood and doors, almanabir and mihrabs and
wooden ties between the arches

THE MOST IMPORTANT BUILDINGS
IN THIS PERIOD:

- 1 Al-Azhar mosque.
- 2 Al hakim mosque
- 3 Qubba al-Saba' Banat
- 4 Al Juyushi mosque
- 5 Al Aqmar mosque
- 6 Mashhad of Sayyida Ruqayya
- 7 Al saleh talae mosque



(شكل ٣٣) مدخل باب النصر

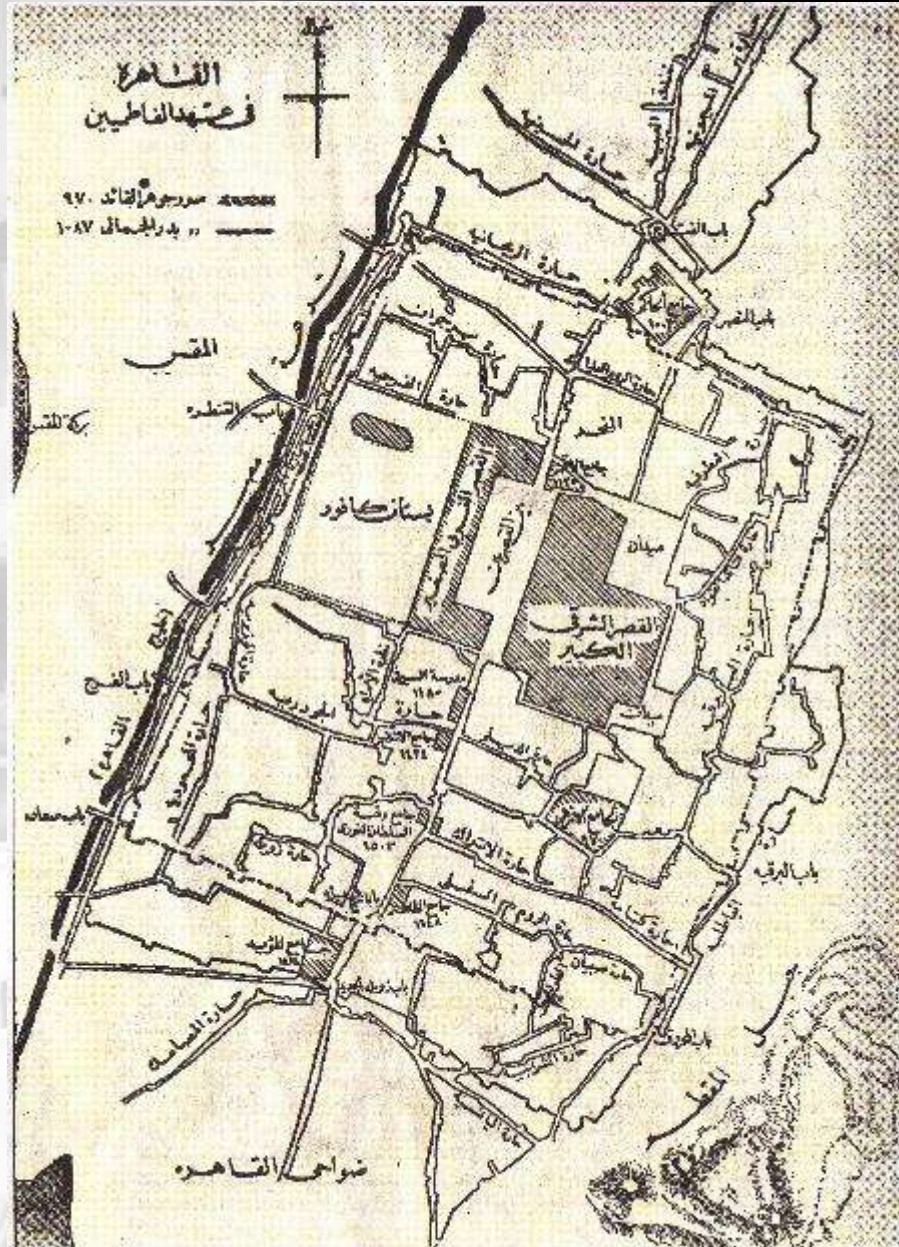
(شكل ٣٤) مدخل باب الفتوح

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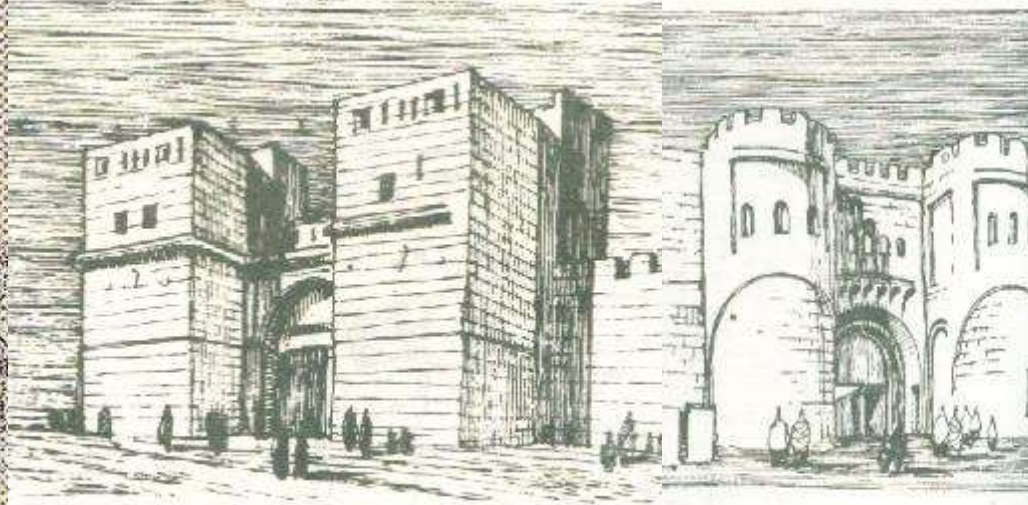
TIME SEQUENCE OF THE PERIOD AND THE MOST IMPORTANT WORKS

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من أقدم خرائط القاهرة المعزية



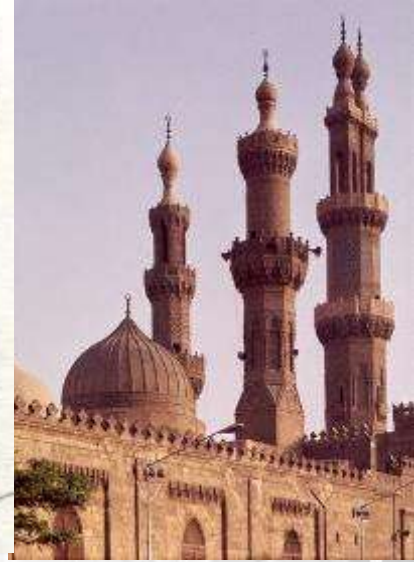
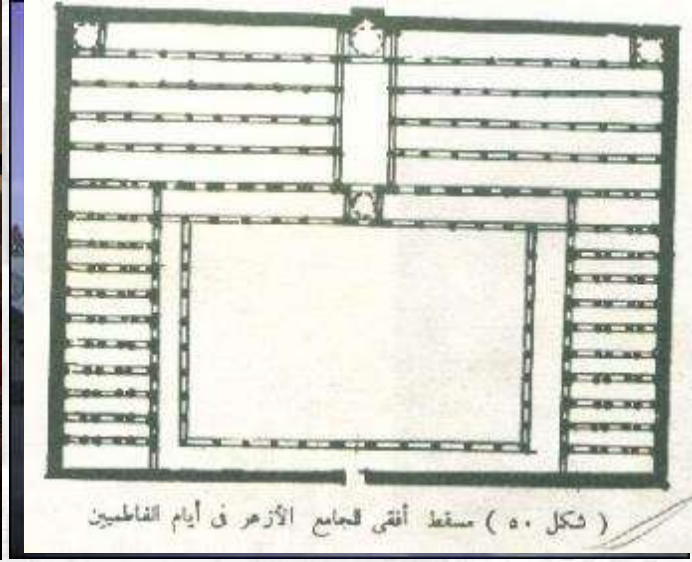
(شكل ٣٣) مدخل باب النصر

(شكل ٣٤) مدخل باب الفتوح

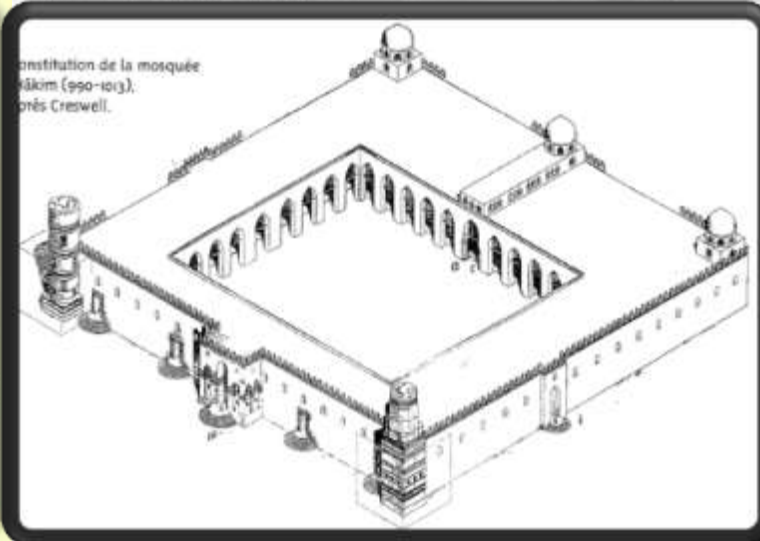
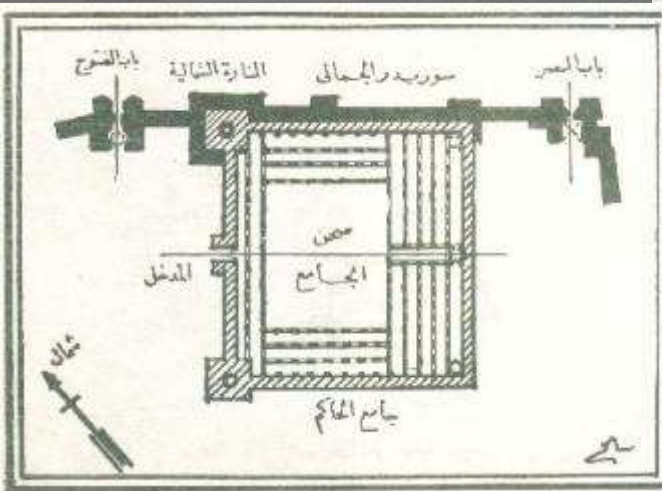
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AL-AZHAR MOSQUE



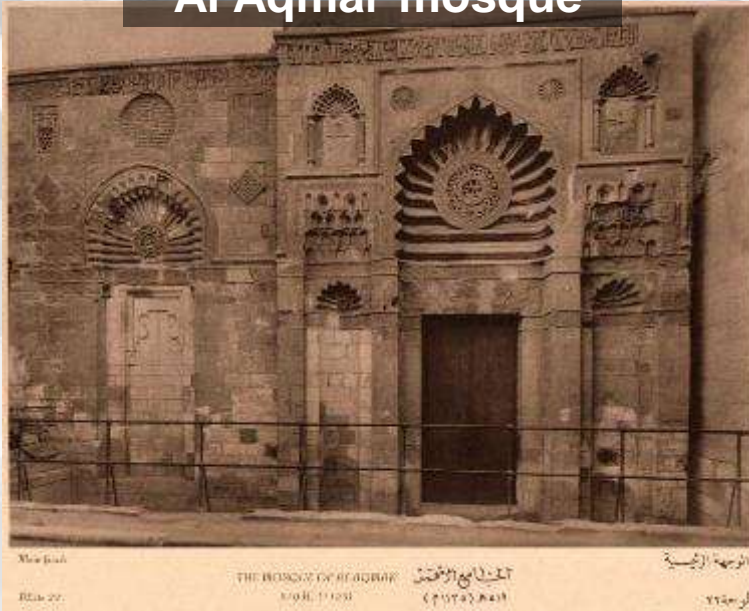
AL HAKIM MOSQUE



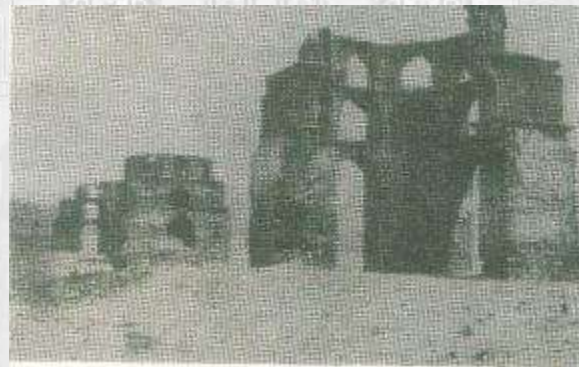
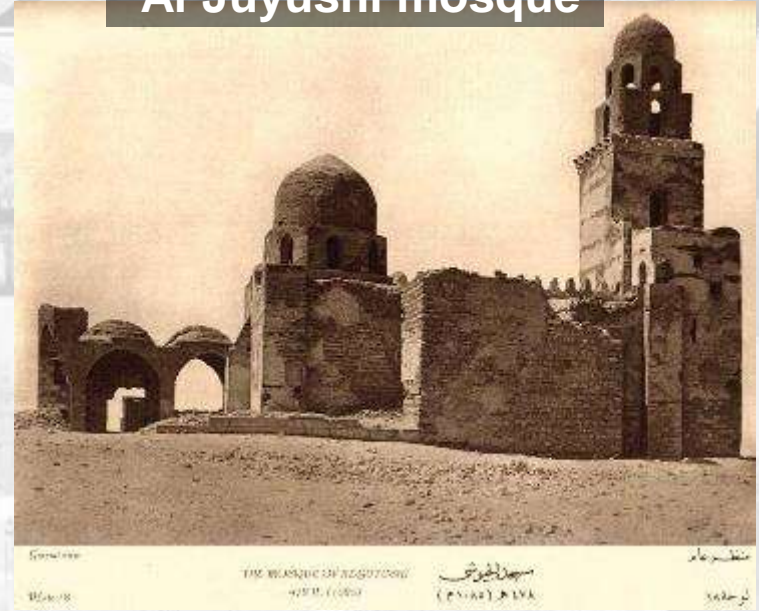
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TIME SEQUENCE OF THE PERIOD AND THE MOST IMPORTANT WORKS

Al Aqmar mosque



Al Juyushi mosque



Qubba al-Saba' Banat



Mashhad of Sayyida Ruqayya

Al saleh talae mosque

3-Ayoubi period - 1171

In (1171) Salah al-Din el Ayoubi was able to unite the ancient city of Cairo and Fustat in one gathering,

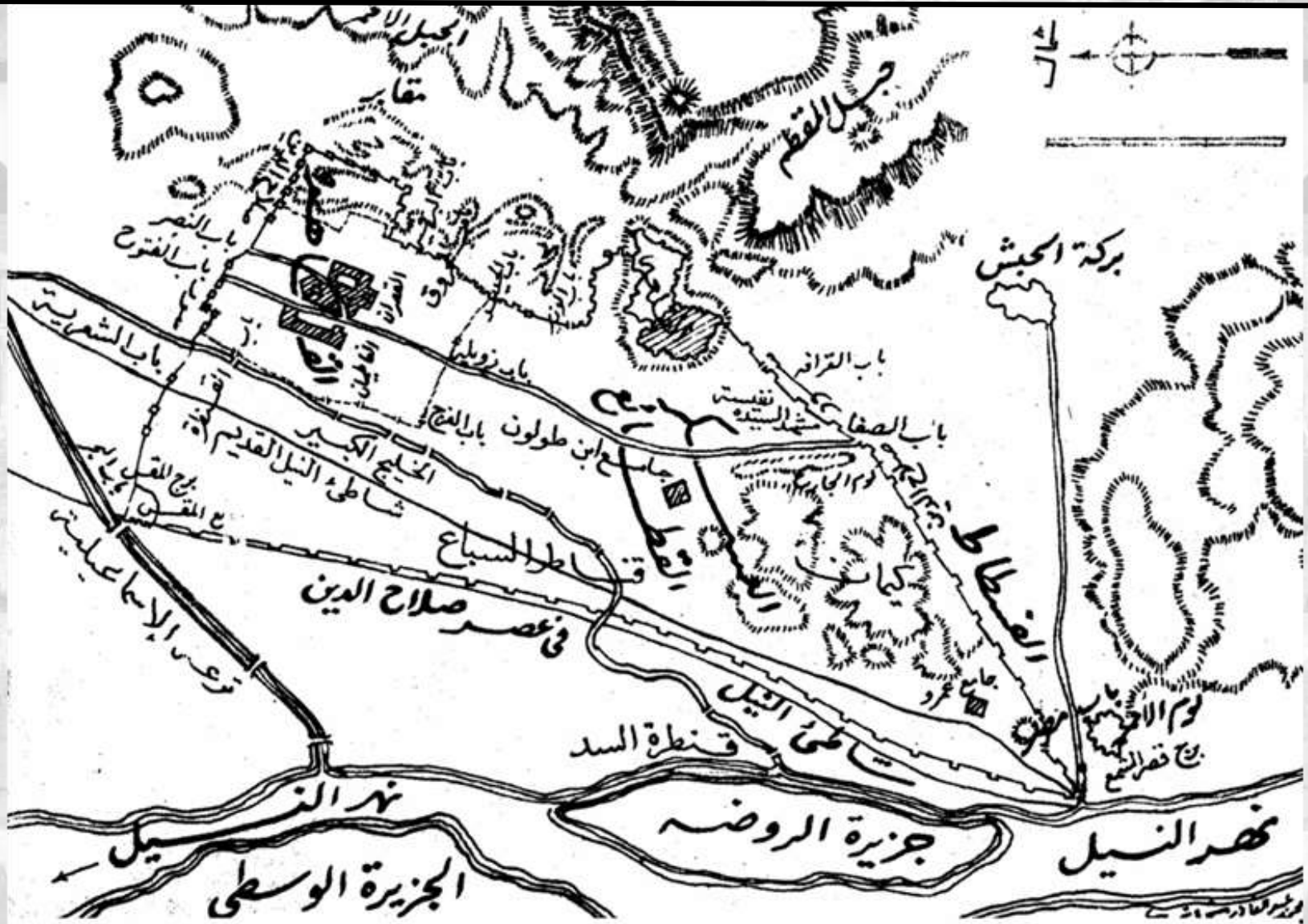
His reign was marked by the establishment of military buildings, including qaleat aljibl, As well as the establishment of schools for the Sunni doctrines to eliminate the doctrine of the Shia

The establishment of the role of Sufis (Khanquaoat), creating a new architectural pattern effect on plan the mosque,

This period was marked by prosperity stucco decoration and fine carpentry and cursive writings appeared to be beside the keffiyeh

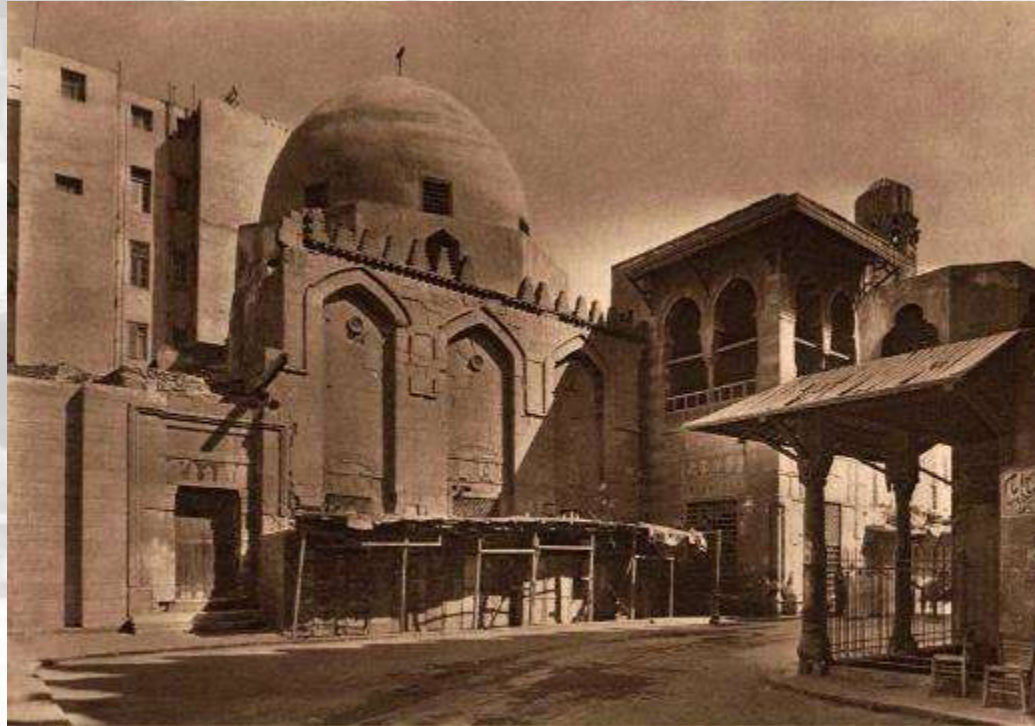
Examples of the Ayyubid architecture:

- 1** Madrasa wa Qubbat al-Salih Najm al-Din Ayyub
- 2** qubbat al imam al shafei.
- 3** qubbat shajar al durr.



توضح هذه الخريطة مدينة القاهرة الموحدة في العصر الايوبي
(عن كازانوف)

qubbat al imam al shafei.



Facade
THE MAUSOLEUM OF SUKUTAN AS SALIH NAJM AL-DIN
ضريح السلطان الصالح نجم الدين
647-48 H. (1249/50) (١٢٤٨-٤٩) ٣٦ لوحة



Exterior
THE MAUSOLEUM OF IMAM ASH-SHAFI'I
ضريح الإمام الشافعي
608 H. (1211) (١٢١١) ٣٦ لوحة

Madrasa Qubbat al-Salih Najm al-Din Ayyub

4-Mamluk period - 1250

The Mamluk is considered the golden age in the history of Islamic architecture in Egypt, where the increased desire for the construction of a large number of buildings such as:

(Madrasa, mosque, Qubba, hammam, wikala, Bimaristan, sabil and kutab)

It has split the Mamluk period to:

1-Bahri Mamluks

2-Burji Mamluks

The most important works that have appeared in the Bahri Mamluks

- 1 Mosque of al-Zahir Baybars
- 2 Madrasa, Qubbat, Bimaristan al-Sultan Qalawun
- 3 Madrasa and mosque Al-Nasir Sultan Muhammad ibn Qalawun
- 4 Mosque of Muhammad ibn Qalawun IN al qalaa
- 5 Madrasa, Khanqah Salar and Sanjar al-Jawli
- 6 khanqah of baybars gashanqir Gamaliya in Cairo
- 7 Al Maridani Mosque Street Way Red Darb.
- 8 mosque and madrasa of sultan hassan

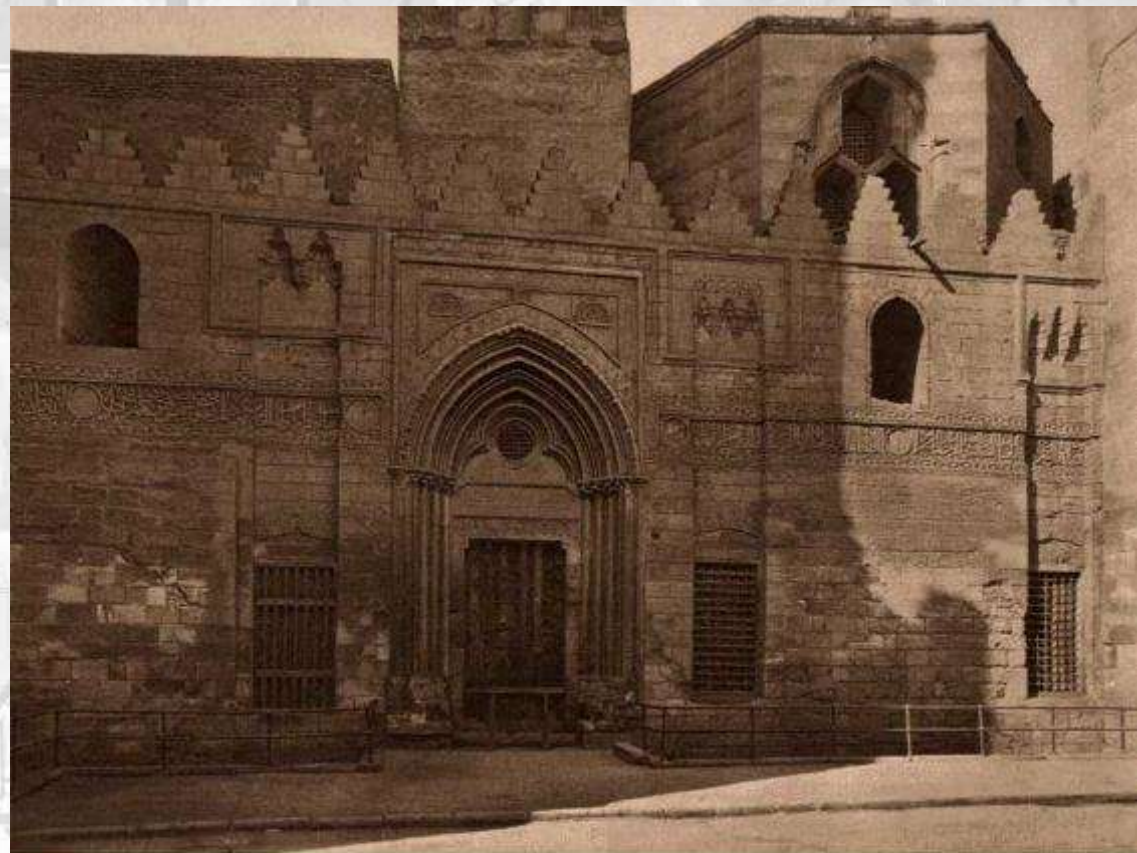
HISTORY OF ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE

TIME SEQUENCE OF THE PERIOD AND THE MOST IMPORTANT WORKS



Madrasa, Khanqah Salar and Sanjar al-Jawli

Facade
 THE MOSQUE OF SALAR AND SANJAR AL-JAWLI
 703 H. (1303/4)
 مسجد سalar و سنجر الجاولي
 (٢٤/١٣٠٣) ٧٠٣

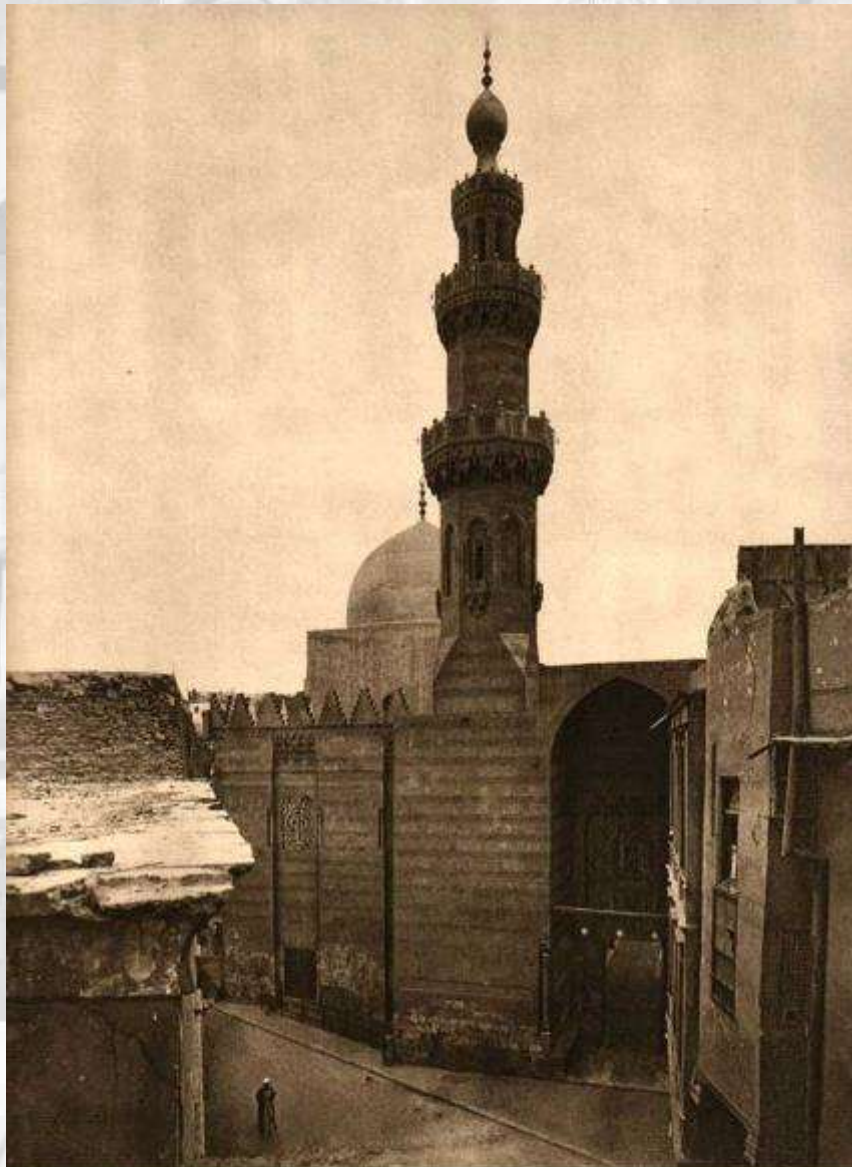


Facade
 THE MOSQUE-MADRASA OF SULTAN AN-NASIR MUHAMMAD IBN QALAWUN 695-703 H. (1295/6-1303/4)
 مسجد - مدرسة - السلطان الناصر محمد بن قلاوون
 (١٤/١٣٠٣ - ٦/١٢٩٥) ٧٠٣/٦٩٥

Madrasa and mosque Al-Malik an-Nasir Sultan Muhammad ibn Qalawun

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TIME SEQUENCE OF THE PERIOD AND THE MOST IMPORTANT WORKS



Main Entrance

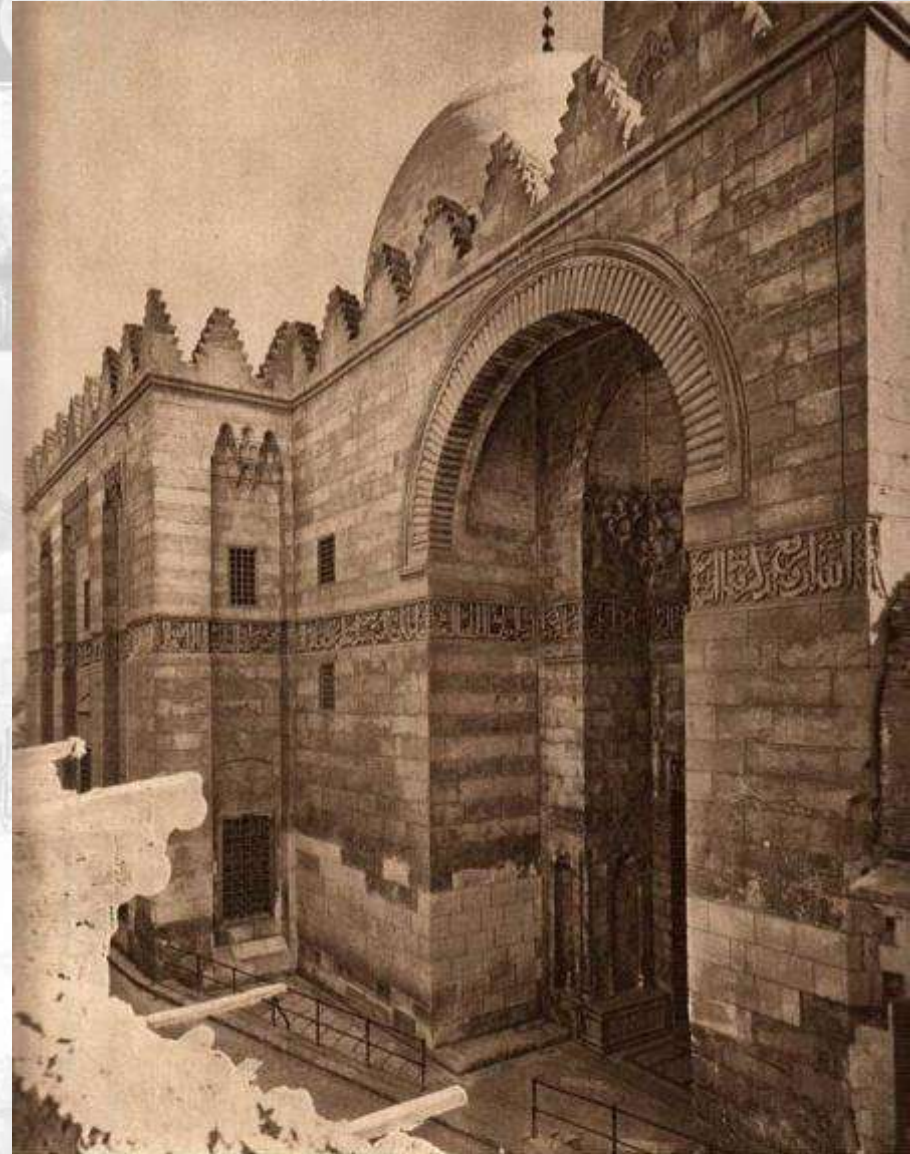
THE MOSQUE OF AL WARIDANI
739/40 H. (1338/39/40)

جامع المراداني
٥٦-٧٣١ هـ (١٣٣٨/٣٩/٤٠)

الوجهة الرئيسية

لوحة ٦١

PLate 61



Main facade with entrance.

THE KHANQA OF SULTAN BAYBARS AL-GASHARKIR
700/9 H. (1300/10)

خانقاه السلطان بيبرس الجاشنكير
٥٩-٧٠٦ هـ (١٣٠٦/٧/١٣٠٦ م)

الوجهة والمدخل

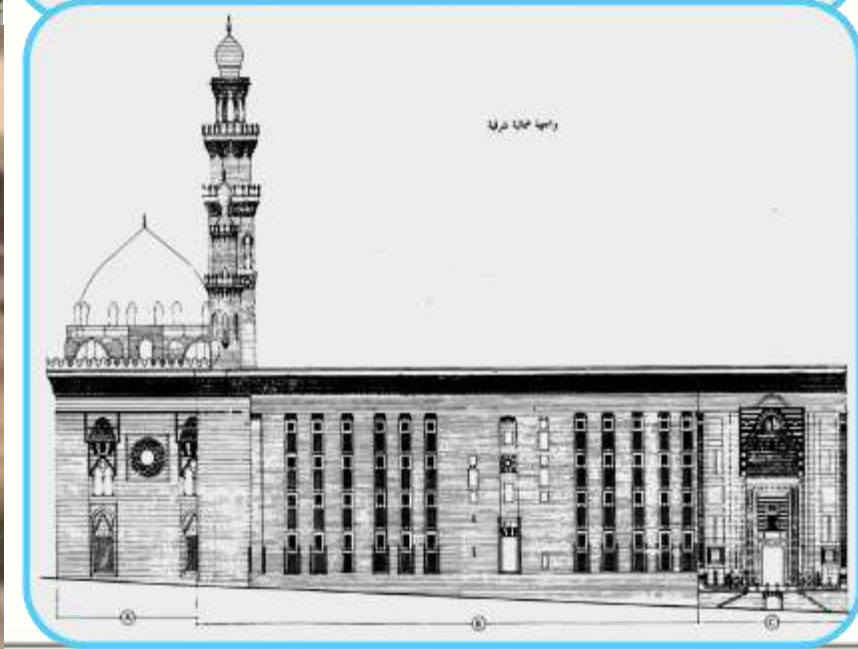
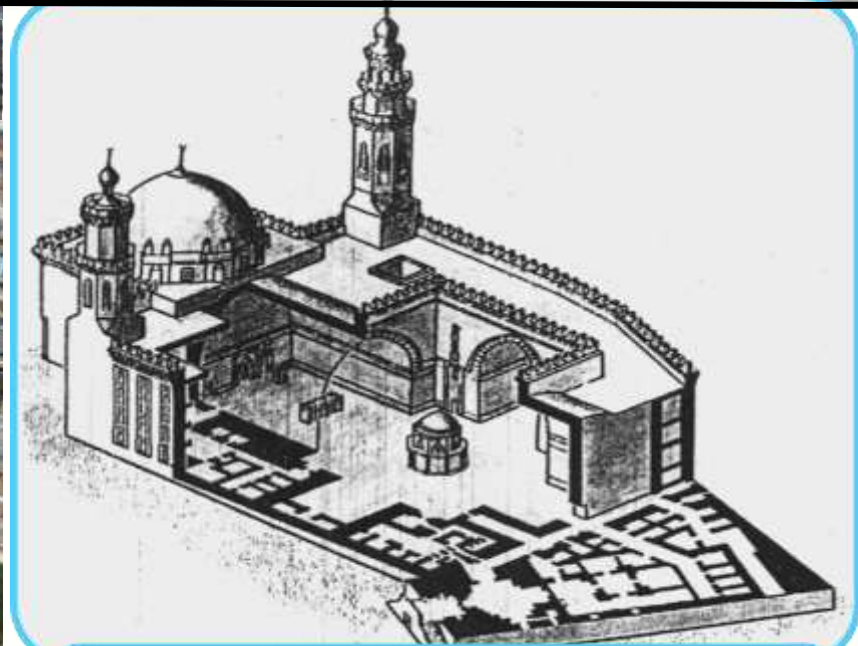
لوحة ٤٩

PLate 49

HISTORY OF ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE

TIME SEQUENCE OF THE PERIOD AND THE MOST IMPORTANT WORKS

mosque and madrasa of sultan hassan

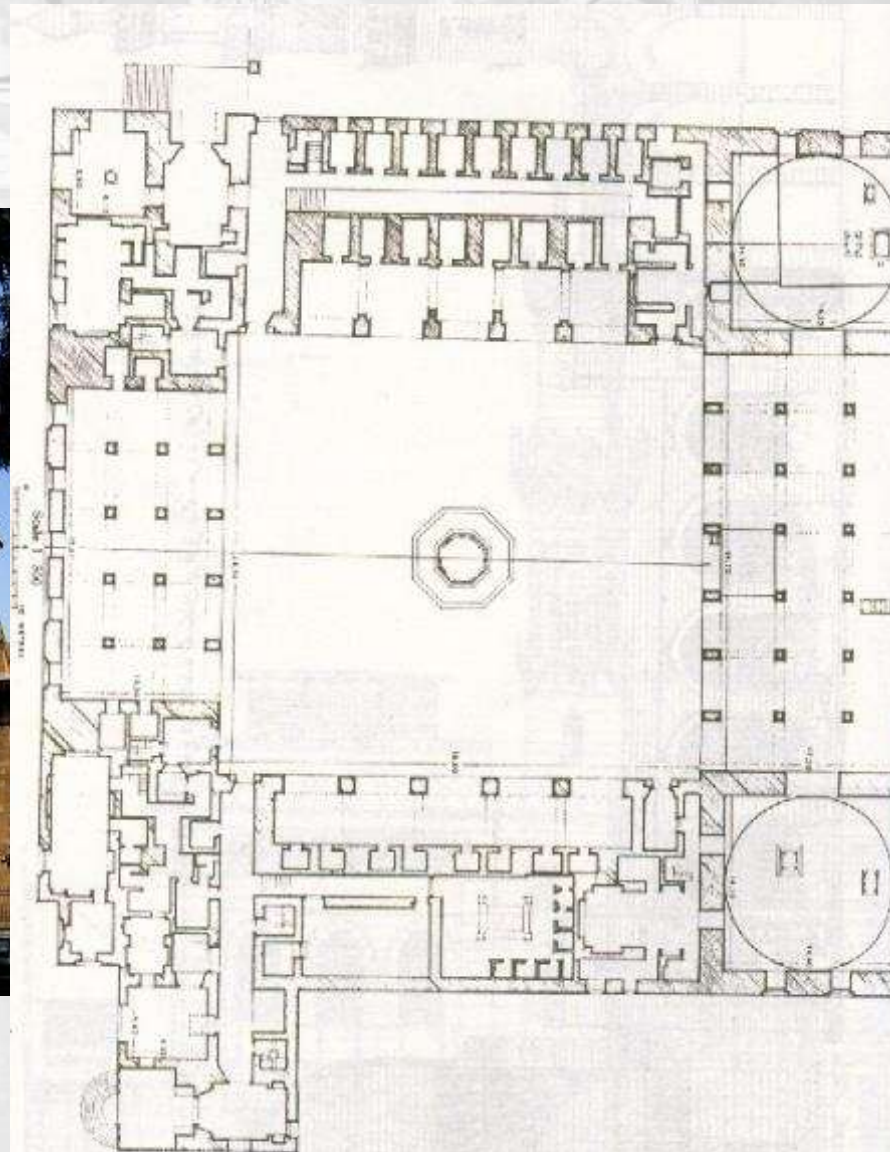


The most important works that have appeared in the Burji Mamluks

- 1 Madrasa, Khanqah Sultan al-Zahir Barquq - al Nahhasin**
- 2 Madrasa, Qubbat, Khanqah al-Nasir Faraj ibn Barquq**
- 3 Khanqah, Qubbat, Mosque/ The Complex of Sultanal-Ashraf Barsbay In the Northern Cemetery, Cairo, Egypt**
- 4 Madrasa and Mosque of Sultan Qaytbay**
- 5 wikala, sabil and kutab / drinking-trough of sultan Qaytbay**
- 6 The Citadel of Qaitbay in Alexandria.**
- 7 Sultan Qansuh al-Ghuri Complex, consists of a Khanqah, Mausoleum, Sabil-Kuttab, Mosque and Madrasa**
- 8 wikala al-Sultan Qansuh al-Ghuri In front of Ghouri Mosque**



Khanqah and Madrasa of
Sultan Faraj ibn Barquq

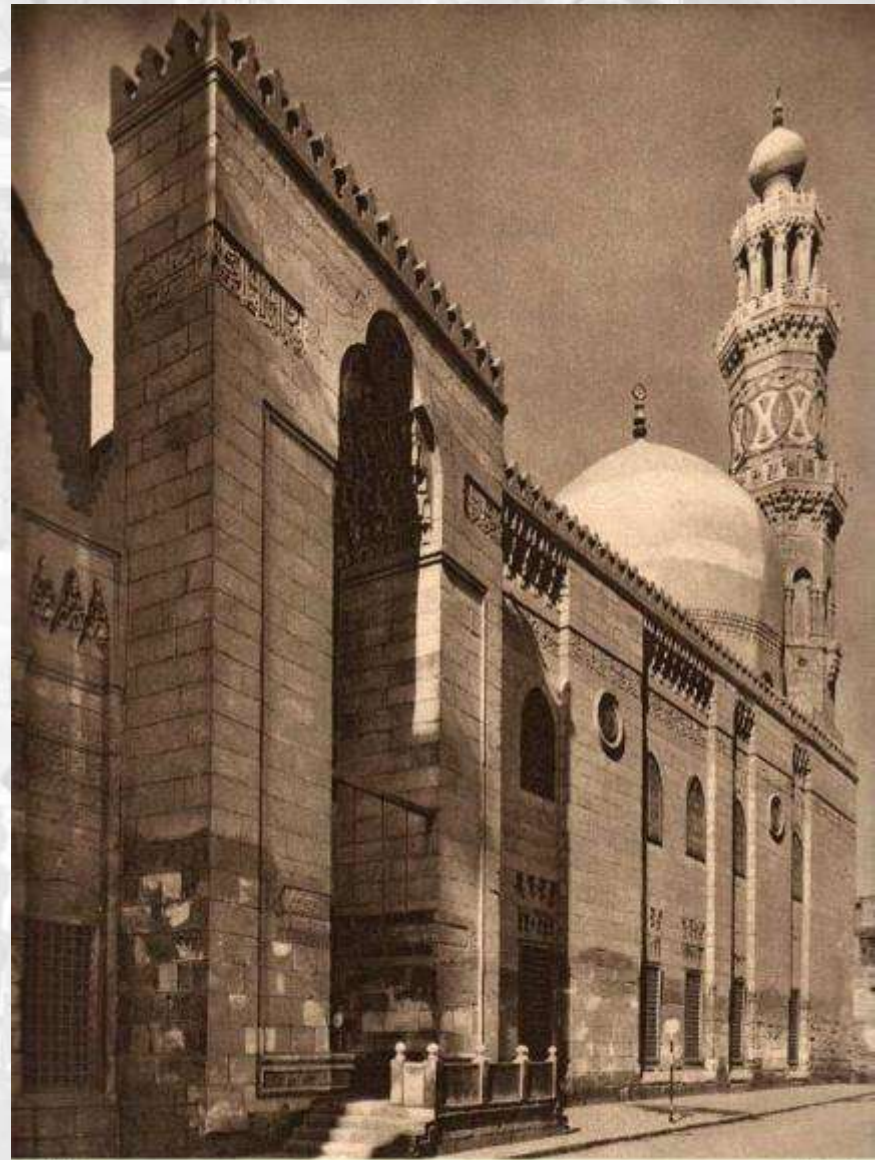


HISTORY OF ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE

TIME SEQUENCE OF THE PERIOD AND THE MOST IMPORTANT WORKS



Main facade
 THE MOSQUE AND MAUSOLEUM OF AL ASHRAF BARSBAY
 (Manshukh Cemetery)
 مسجد و مزارع الأشرف برسباي
 (مقبرة المشوك)
 ١١٤٠ هـ (١٤٣٢ م)
 الوجهة الرئيسية
 لوحة ١١٤



Facade
 MOSQUE AND MAUSOLEUM OF SULTAN BARQUQ
 (Al Mu'izz Li-Din Allah St.)
 786-88 H. (1384-86)
 مسجد و مزارع السلطان برقوق
 (بشارع المنصورين)
 ٧٨٦-٧٨٨ هـ (١٣٨٤-١٣٨٦ م)
 الوجهة
 لوحة ٩٤



HISTORY OF ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE

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Madrasa and Mosque of Sultan Qaytbay



الوجهة
مستجد و مدرسة السلطان القوي
Date 145
909 H. (1503)
145 لوحة ١٤٥
(٣١٥-٣) ٨٩٠٩



5-ottoman period- 1517

Egypt became an Ottoman province Trace Turkey, and deported from the country, many artisans and became the Turkish era in Egypt, the era of recession and political technician, With the exception of some short periods in which some facilities constructed by Abdul Rahman Katakhdha, It is the architectural features of the separation of sabil and kutab from the mosque, Use of the Byzantine dome above the worshipers wider, It has been built Qubba and alttakay and wikalat

The most important works that have appeared in the Ottoman period

- 1 Suleiman Pasha Mosque, Cairo**
- 2 al Mahmudiya Mosque in cairo**
- 3 Sinan Pasha Mosque in Bulaq**
- 4 al-Malika Safia Mosque of Mohamed Ali Street**
- 5 Muhammad Abu Dahab Mosque.**
- 6 al bardini mosque.**
- 7 Sabeel & kutab abdel rahman katakhda**

HISTORY OF ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE

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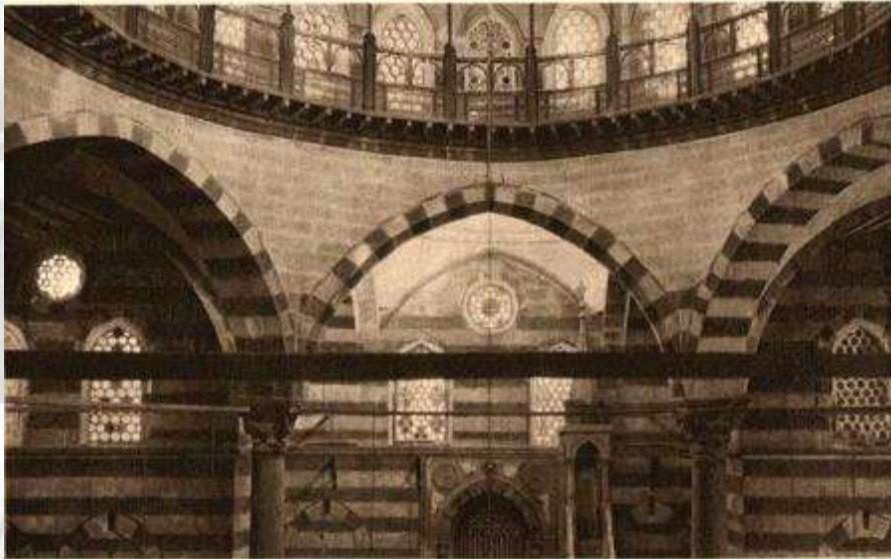
HISTORY OF ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE

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Exterior

الوجبة



Interior

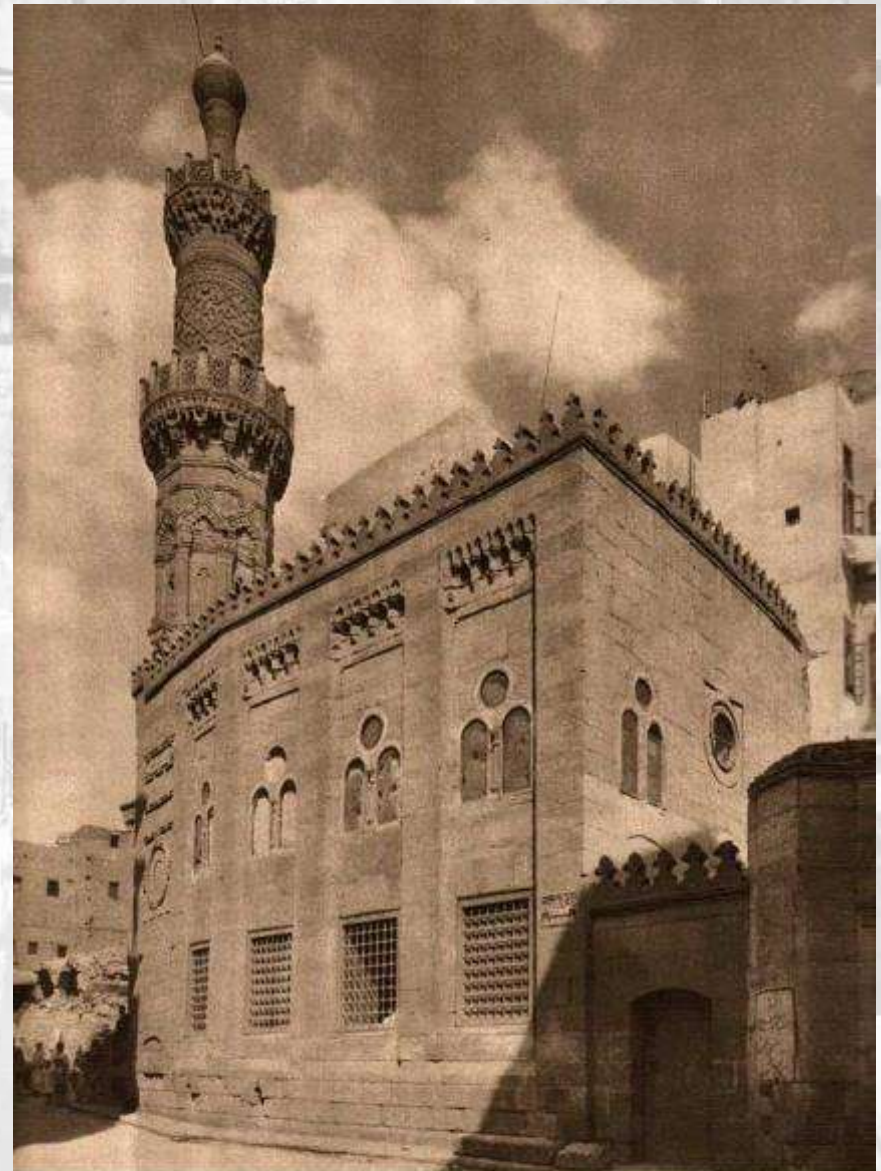
THE MOSQUE OF AL MASIKA SAFFA
1010 H. (1610)

مسجد الملك صفية
(1110-1119 م)

من الداخل

لوحة 159

Plate 150



Exterior

من الخارج

THE MOSQUE OF AL BURDAHI
1025-38 H. (1616-29)

مسجد البردعي
(1117-1128 م)

لوحة 160

Plate 160



View

5.

THE MOSQUE OF MUHAMMAD BEY ABU ADIL DILARAB
1188 H. (1774)

مسجد محمد بك أبو الذهب
(1188 هـ) (1774 م)

منظر عام

لوحة ١٦٥

6-Mohamed Ali period- 1805

Continued impact of Turkish architecture styles of architecture in the period of Mohammed Ali,
The impact model (Rococo) in many of the buildings that have emerged in that era also appeared a style of architecture emerged in the seventeenth century Europe,

The most important works that have appeared in Mohamed Ali period

- 1 Mohamed Ali mosque in the castle.**
- 2 Rifai mosque in Salah al-Din Square.**
- 3 Al-Gawhara Palace in the castle.**
- 4 Mohamed Ali Palace in Shobra.**
- 5 Suleiman Pasha Mosque, Cairo**



Exterior

THE MOSQUE OF MUHAMMAD ALI
(Citadel)

1246-65 H. (1830-48)

مسجد محمد علي الكبير
(بالمسلة)
(1246-1265 هـ) (1830-1848 م)

من الخارج

لوحة ١٦٧



General View

THE MOSQUE OF AL-ABBASI

(Rosetta)

1224 H. (1809)

مسجد العباسي

(رشميد)

(1224 هـ - 1809 م)

من الخارج

Plate 198

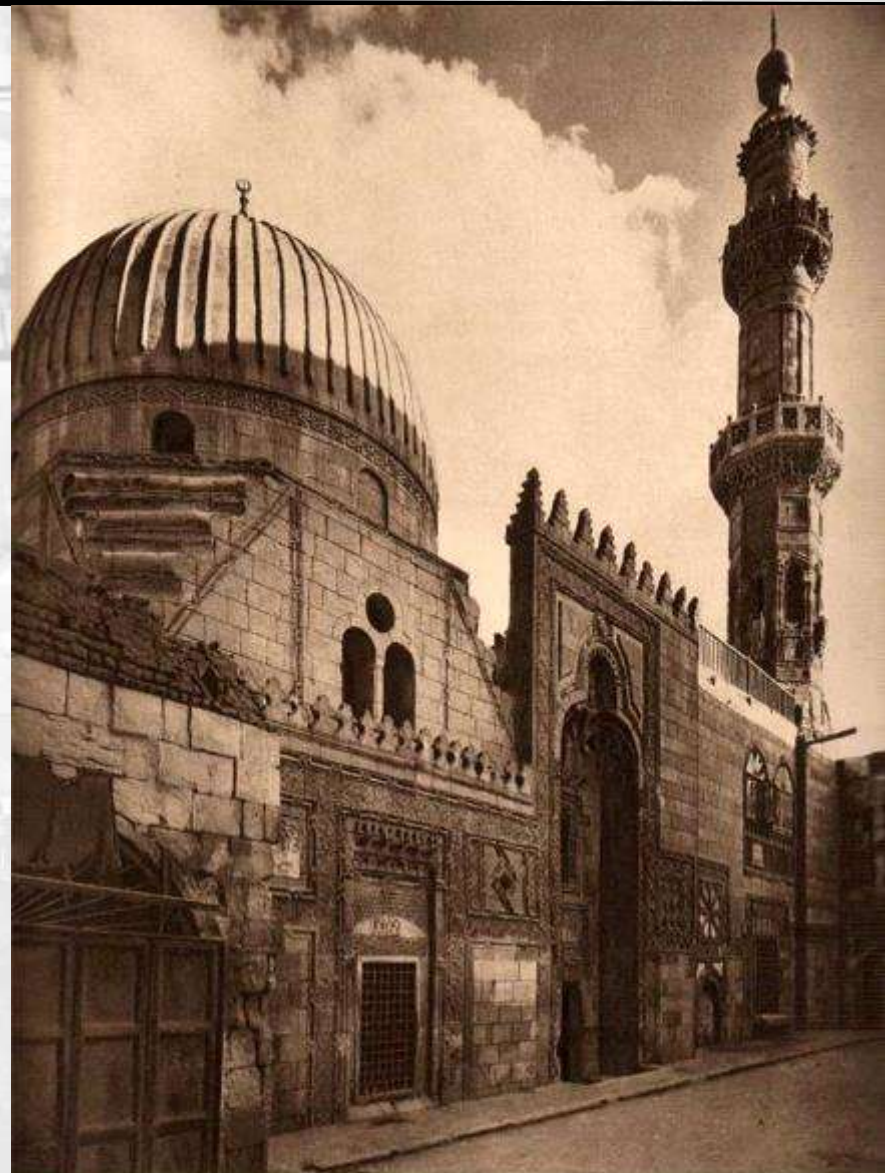
لوحة ١٩٨

HISTORY OF ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE

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Main Facade
الواجهة الرئيسية
THE MOSQUE OF SULAYMAN AGHA AS-SILARDIK. مسجد سليمان أغا الاستلدار
1253 55 H. (1837-39) 179 لوحة
1203-1200 هـ (1837-39 م)



Main Facade
الواجهة الرئيسية
THE MOSQUE OF HASAN PASHA TAHIR. مسجد حسن باشا طاهر
1224 H. (1809) 166 لوحة
1224 هـ (1809 م)

HISTORY OF ISLAMIC
ARCHITECTURE

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Main Facade

THE MOSQUE OF AS-SAYIDA ZAYNAB

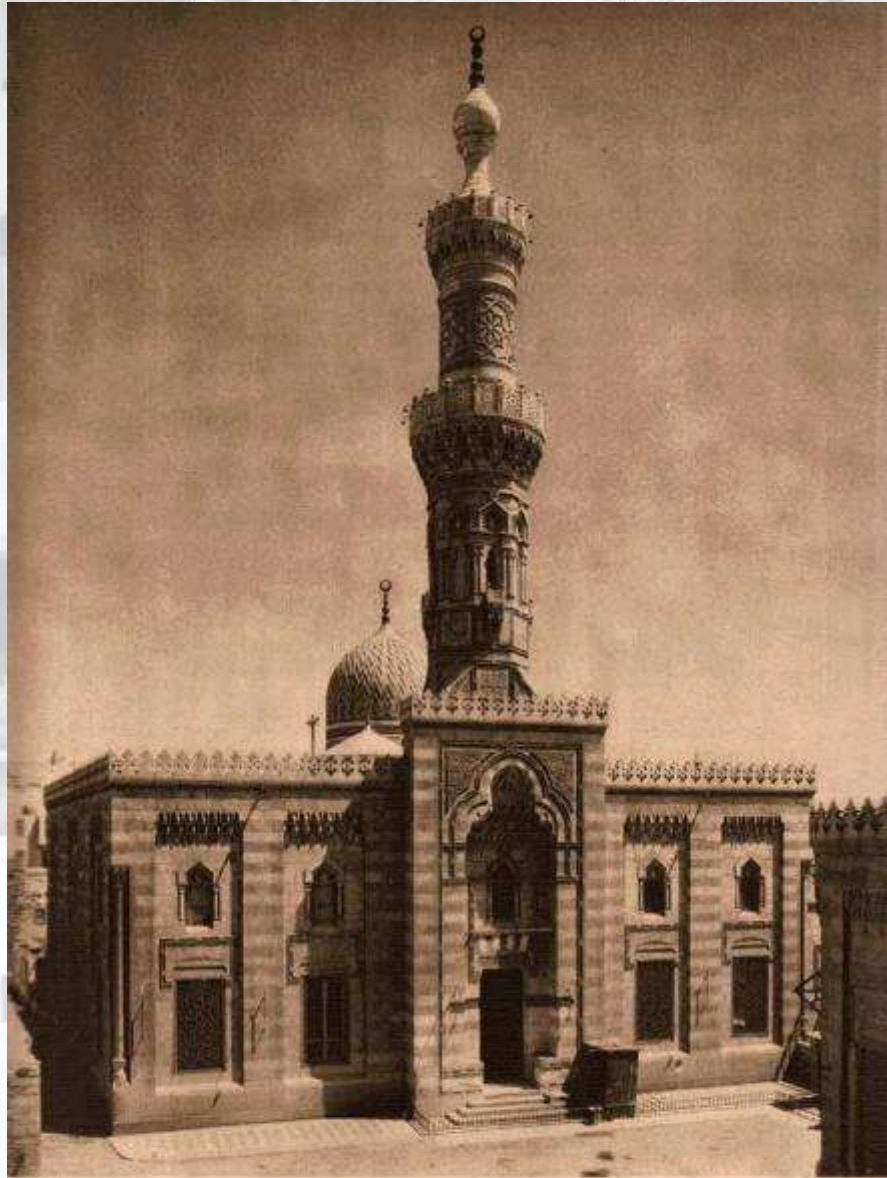
(1284 A.D. / 1868 A.D.)

مسجد السيدة زينب

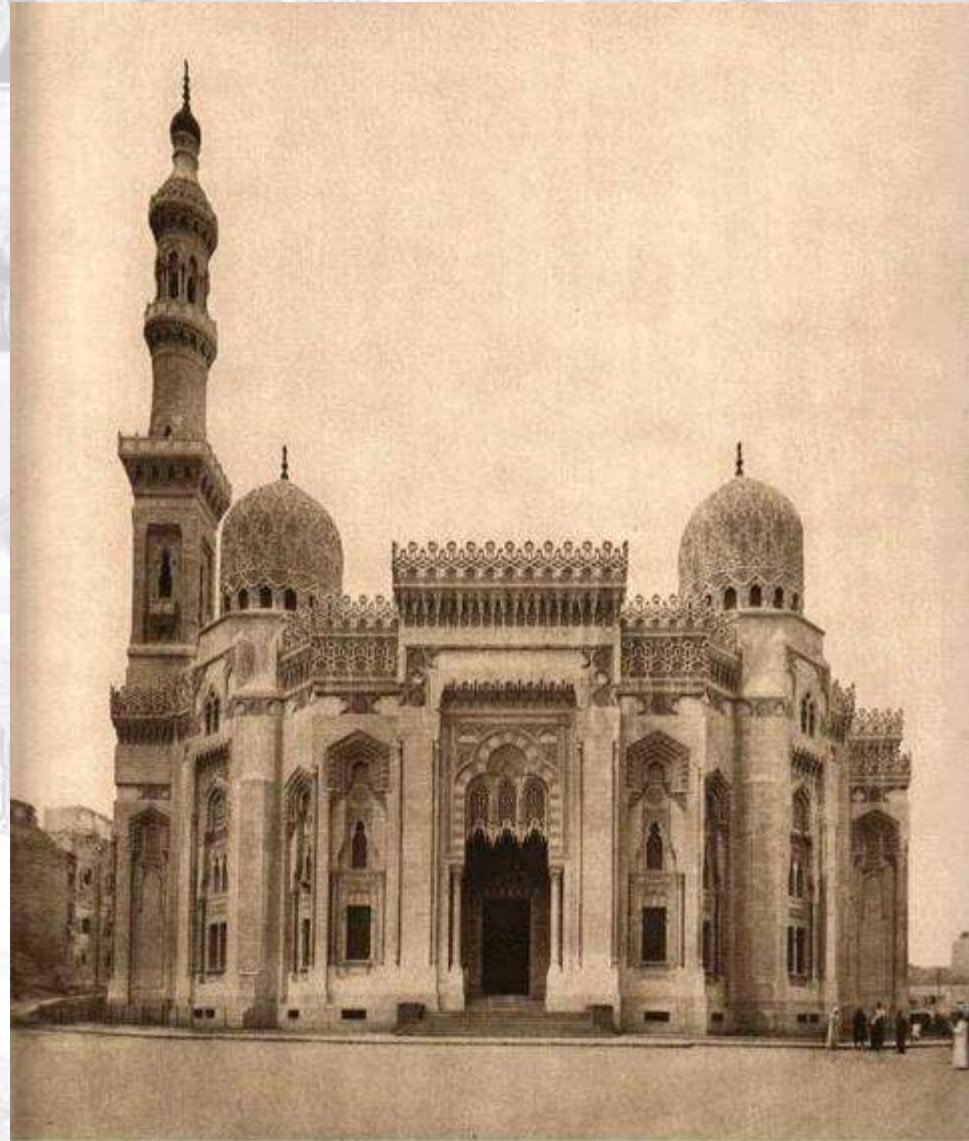
الوجهة الرئيسية

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Facade
THE MOSQUE OF AS-SAYYIDA HAFISA
1314 H. (1897)
الواجهة
مسجد السيدة حفيسة
(1314 هـ) 1897 م
لوحة 184



North-west facade
THE MOSQUE OF ABU'L ABBAS AL-MURSI
(Alexandria)
1362 H. (1943)
الواجهة الشمالية الشرقية
مسجد أبو العباس المرسى
(بالاسكندرية)
(1362 هـ) 1943 م
لوحة 200



Exterior.

THE MOSQUE OF AR-RIFA'I

1329 H. (1911)

مسجد الرفاعي
١٣٢٩ هـ (١٩١١ م)

منازلحاج

لوحة ١٨٦



Exterior from Aladin Palace Garden

THE MOSQUE OF AL-FATH
1338 H. (1920)

مسجد الفتح
(١٩٢٠) ١٣٣٨ هـ

الوجهة المطلة على حديقة قصر ابدین

لوحة ١٩٣



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THANK YOU

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THE MOST IMPORTANT WORKS*

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