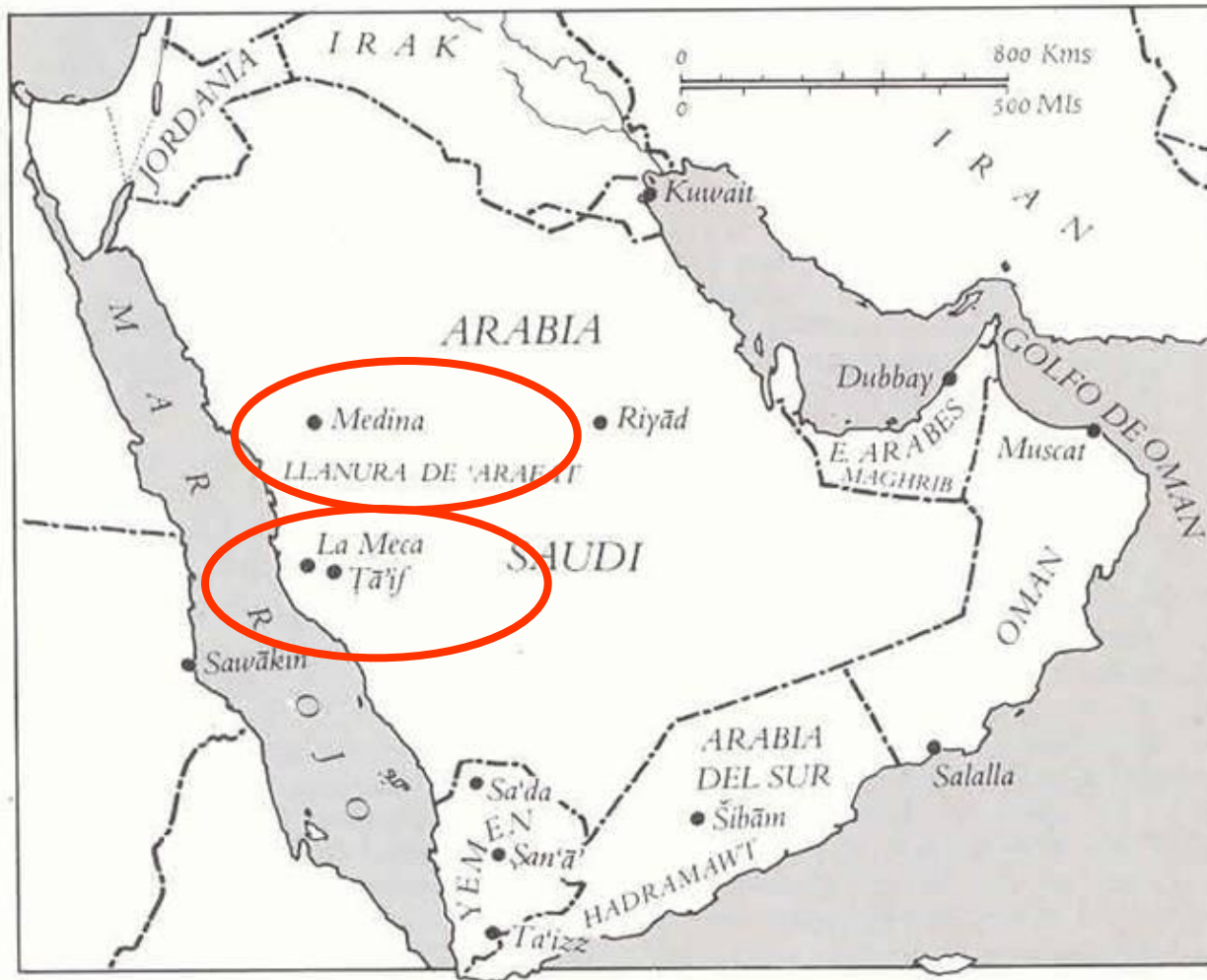


An aerial photograph of an ancient city, likely Cordoba, Spain, showing a dense grid of buildings and courtyards. A semi-transparent red rectangle is overlaid on the center of the image, containing the text 'La città islamica'. The surrounding landscape is arid with scattered trees and a winding river or path visible on the left.

La città islamica

Inizio Islam



❖ quando aveva circa 40 anni, ha detto che sperimentò una rivelazione dell'Arcangelo Gabriele durante la meditazione in una grotta fuori Mecca

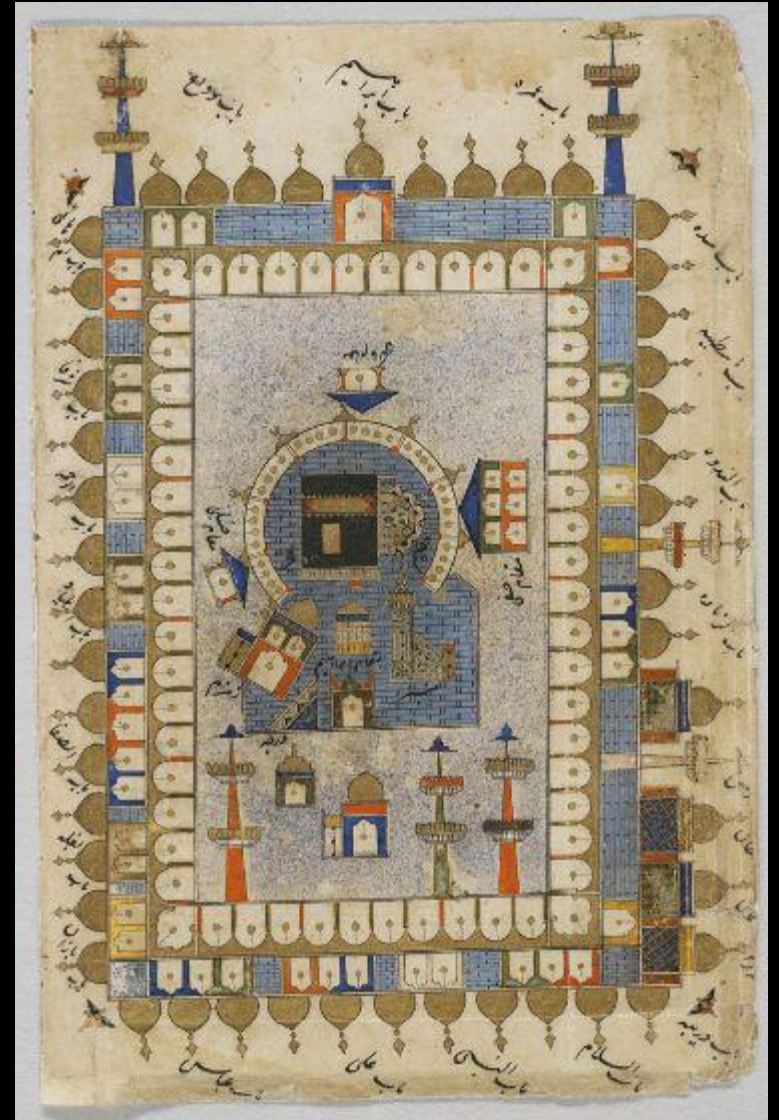
❖ nel 622 egli migrare verso la città di Medina a cominciare il suo regno secolare e religioso. Primo anno dell'Egira o emigrazione.

2015=1435 dell'Egira

Nascita delle città islamiche

- tradizione pre-islamica:
 - Siria: grandi città come Palmira o Petra
 - P. Arabica: città carovaniere come Medina e La Mecca
- tradizione tardoromane e bizantine:
 - Espansione per Oriente (Mesopotamia, Iran, Egitto):
Urbanistica militare

La Mecca



Masjid al-Haram

Medina/Madinat Al-Nabi (città del Profeta)



Casa/moschea del Profeta

Città di conquista: urbanistica militare



Moschea Amr, s. VII

Al-Fustat (s. VII), poi Cairo

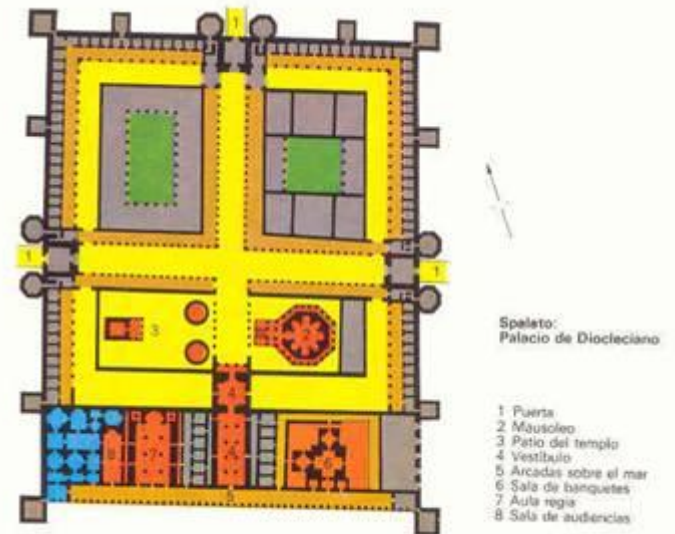
2° momento di evoluzione delle città islamiche (660-750)

- Urbanismo degli Omayyadi
 - città fortificate con influenze di antiche fortificazioni tardo romana e bizantina
 - ristrutturazione di vecchio *caravasar*, ora emergendo come pseudocittà
 - occupano antiche città adesso islamizzate
 - palazzi-città fondate ex novo

città fortificate con influenze di antiche fortificazioni tardo romana e bizantina



Anjar, Libano (715)



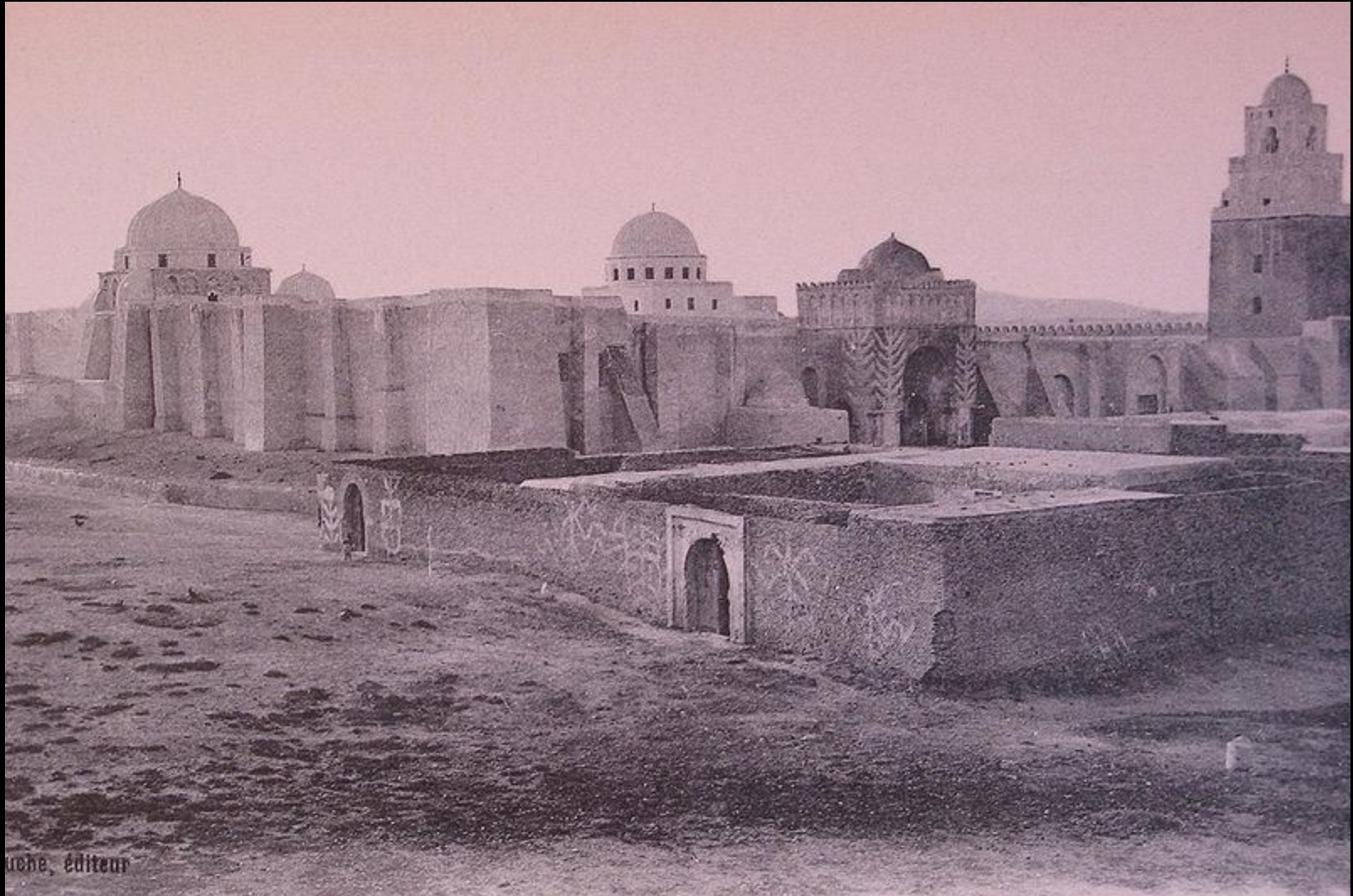
1-2: kardo e decumano

4: palazzo

5: moschea

6: bagni

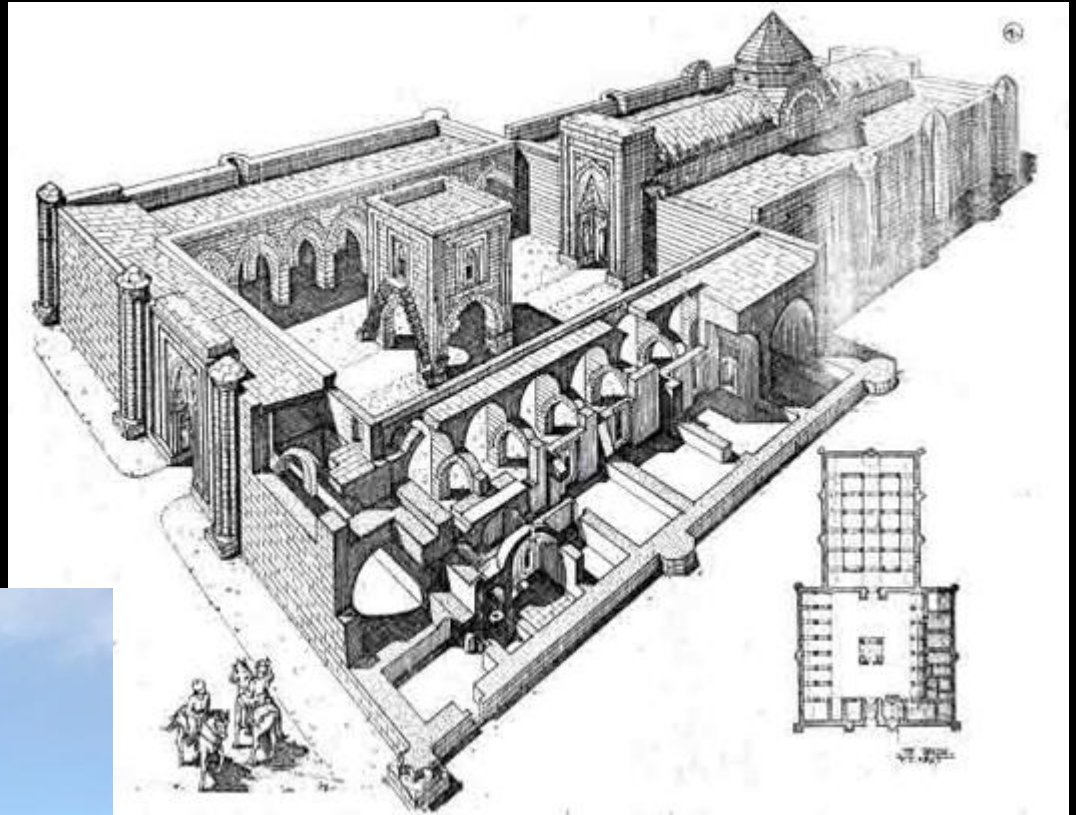
Kairouan (Tunisia)



uche, éditeur

12. KAIROUAN — Vue générale de la Grande Mosquée

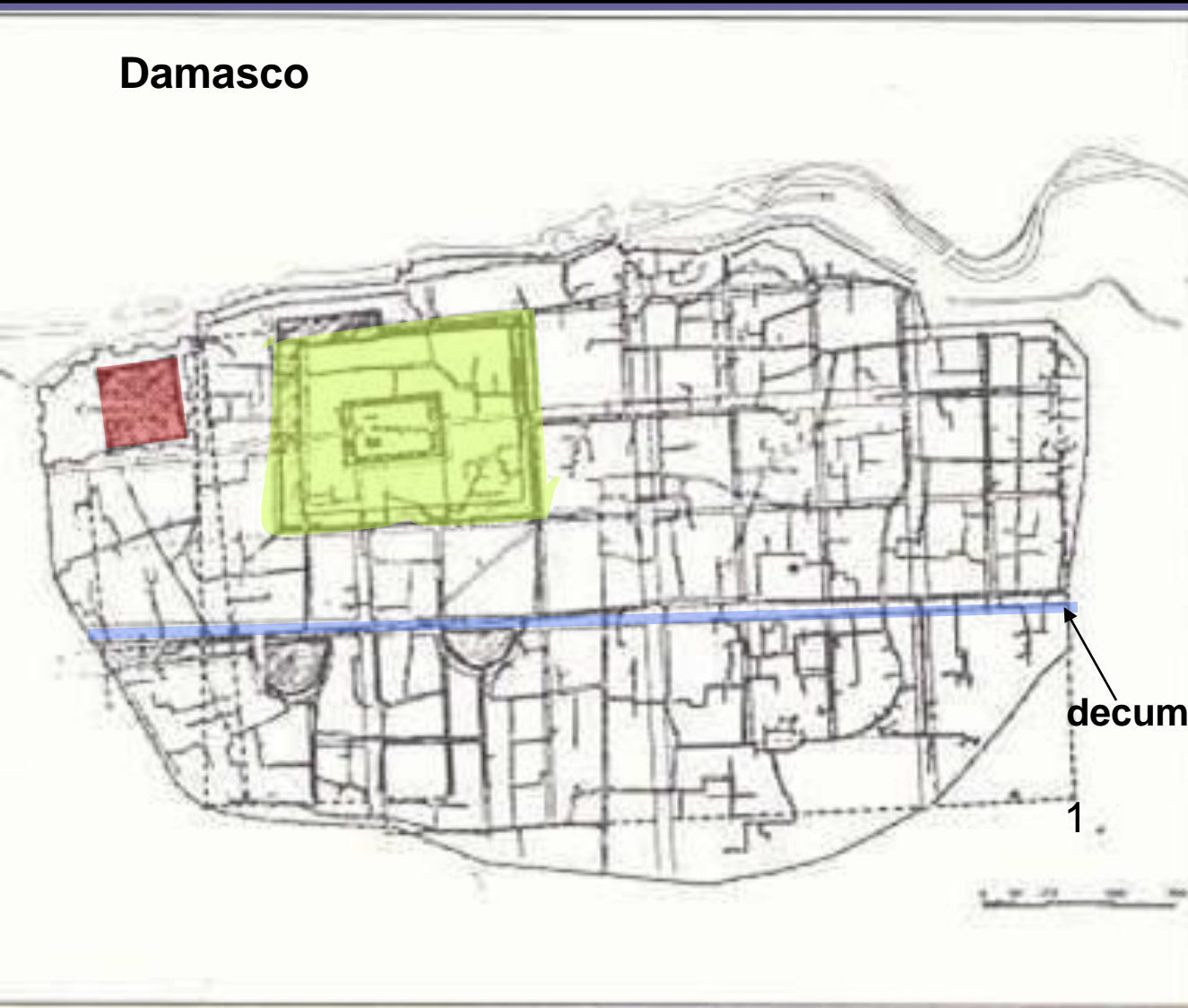
ristrutturazione di
vecchio *caravasar*, ora
emergendo come
pseudocittà



Caravasar de Sultahani, Sultahan, Turkey

occupano antiche città adesso islamizzate

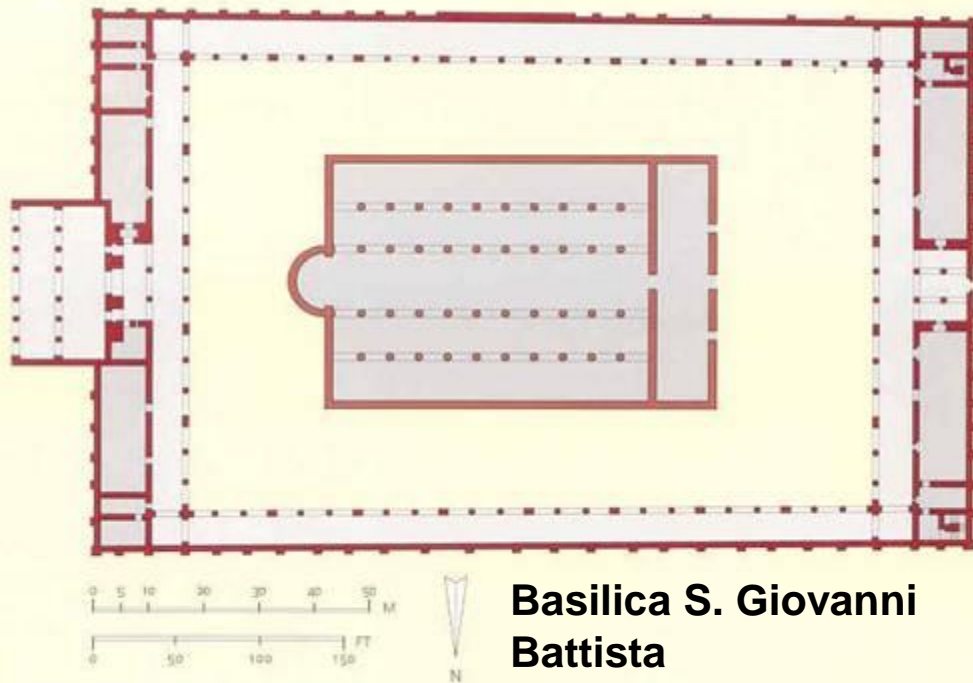
Damasco



- Oasi Ghuta
- Conquistata 635
- Capitale omayyade
- Moschea aljama (al-Walīd 705-15)
 - Tempio arameo Haddād
 - Tempio Giove
 - Cattedrale de S. Giovanni Battista

decumano

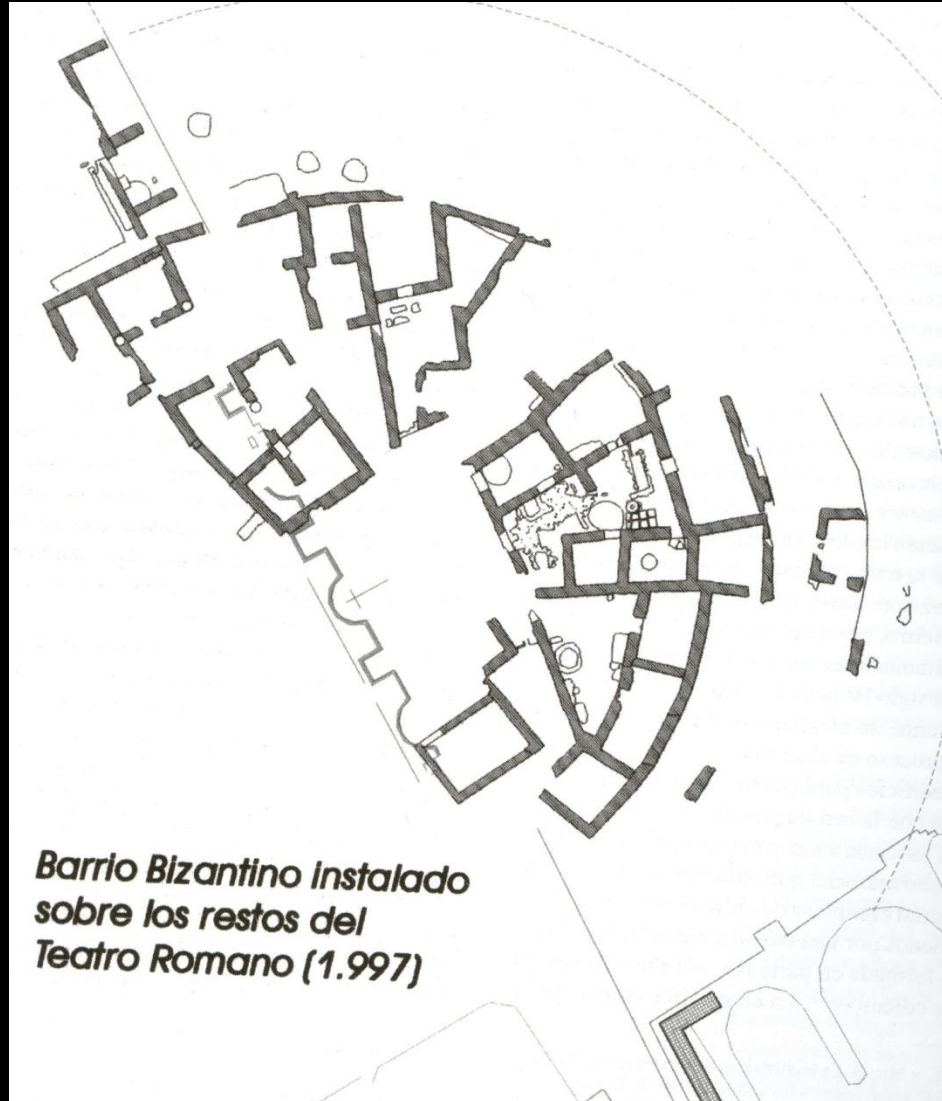
1



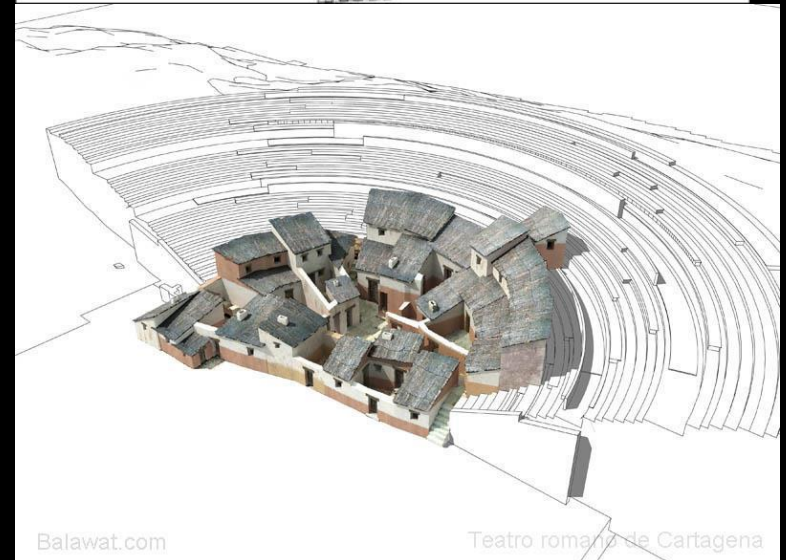
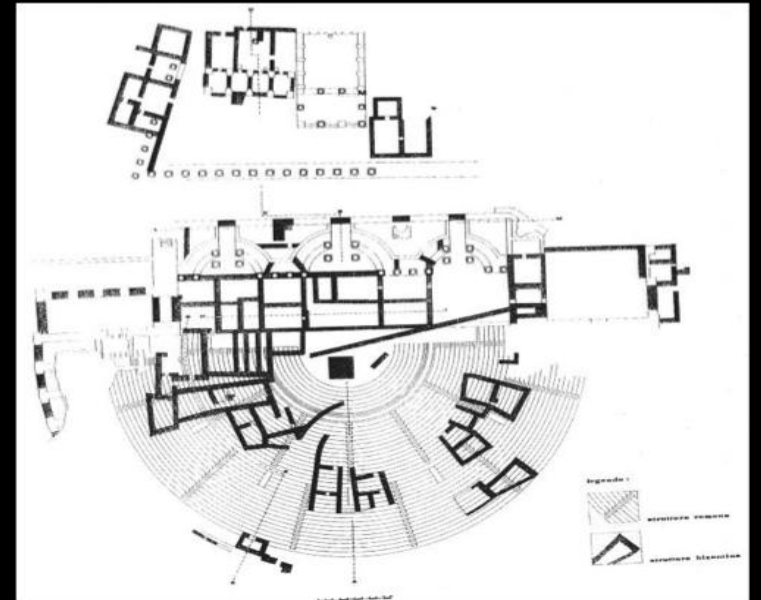
Moschea aljama, 707-715

Damascus

Carthago Spartaria



Leptis Magna



occupano antiche città adesso islamizzate

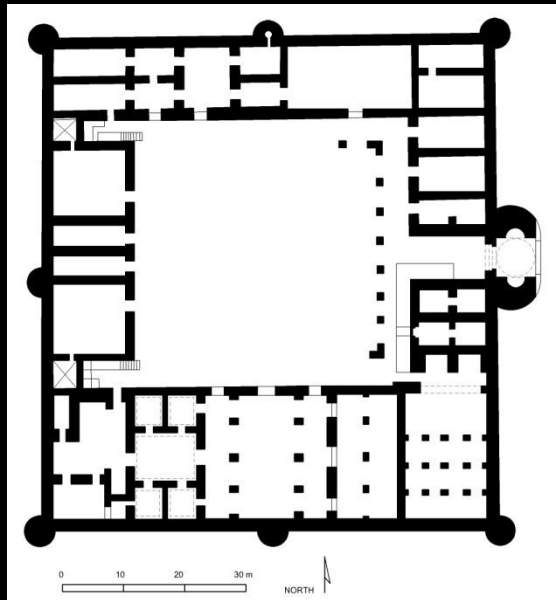


- Conquistata 638
- Tempio di Salomone
 - Moschea aljama (La Roccia)
 - Moschea Al-Aqsa

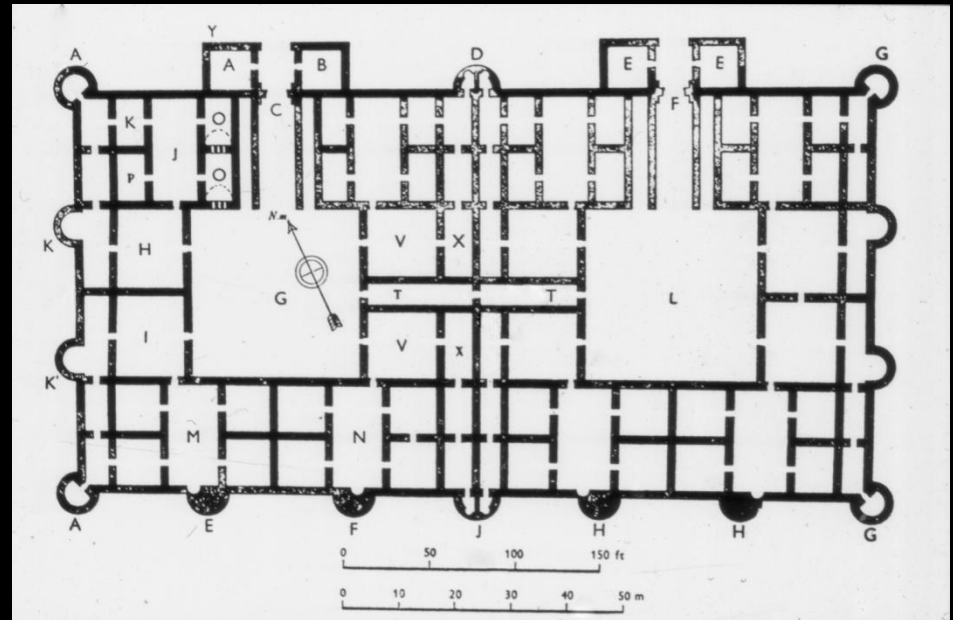
Gerusalemme



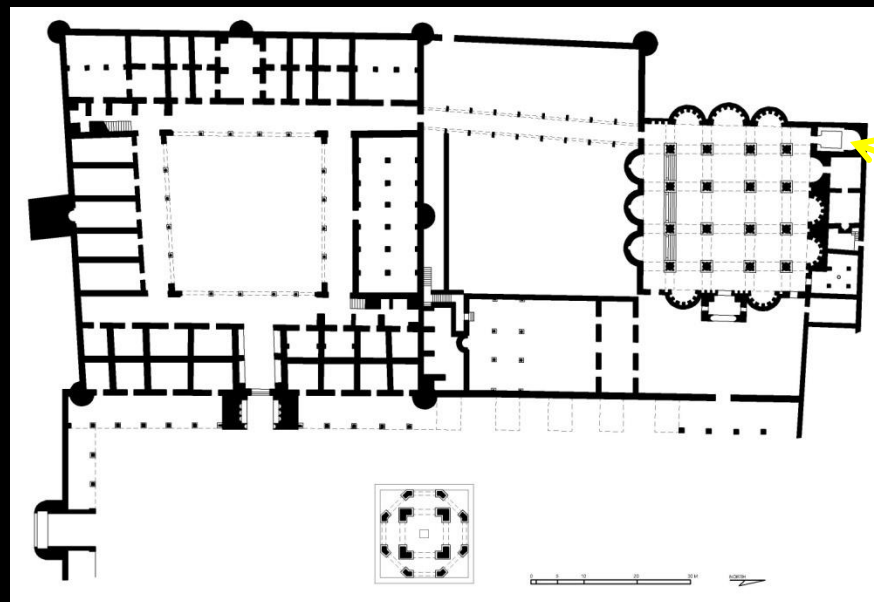
palazzi-città fondate ex novo



Hirbat al-Minga (Israel)



Qars a-Tuba (Jordania)



Hirbat al-Mafyar (Palestina)

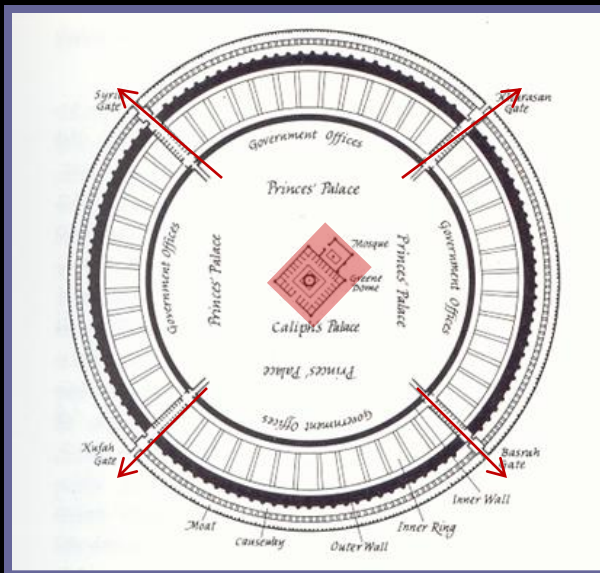


3° momento di evoluzione delle città islamiche (749-1261)

- Urbanismo degli Abbasidi



Baghdad, 762, Al-Mansur



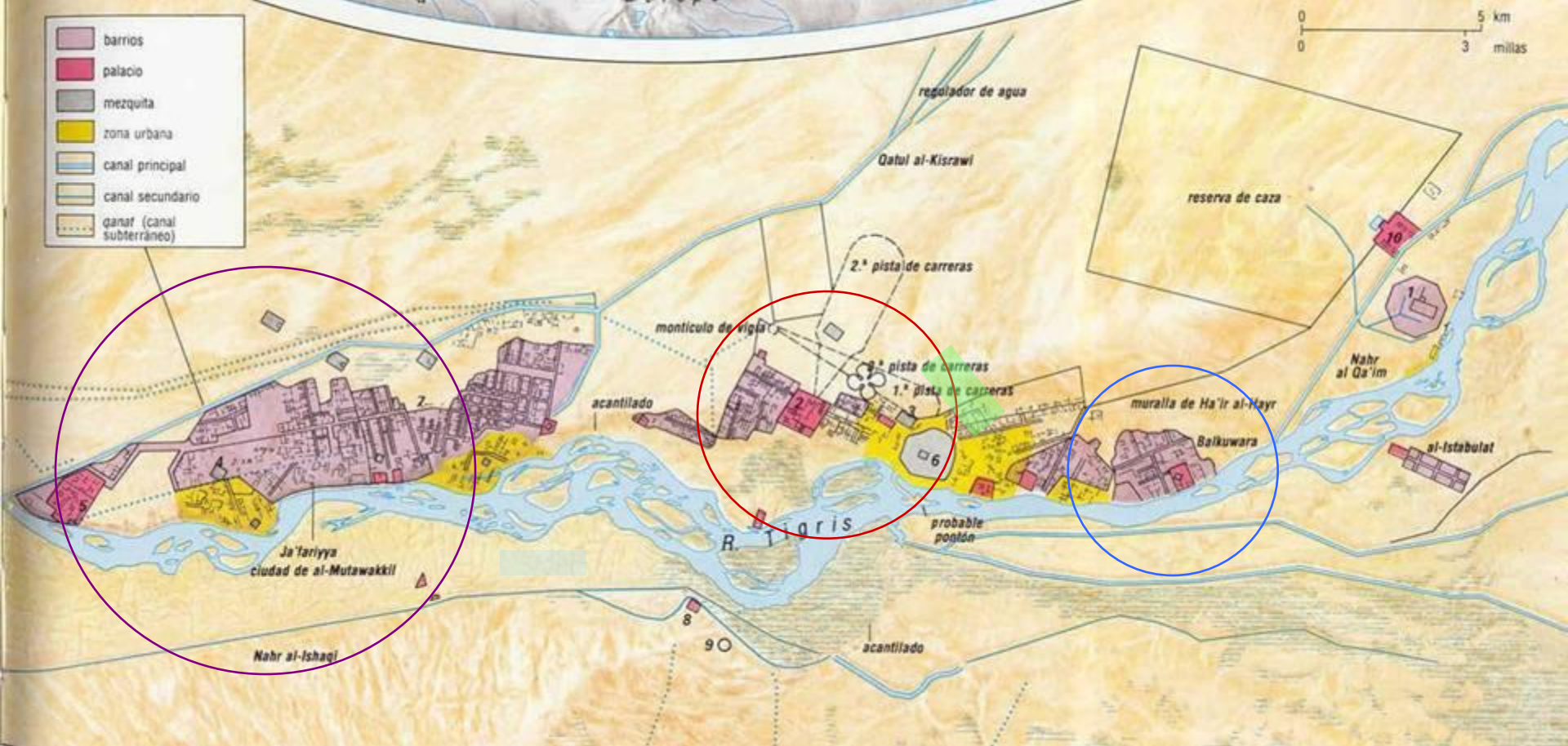
Gur (Firuzabad, sasanida, 224-41)



Samarra



- 50 km del fiume Tigris e 150km²
- Capitale abbasí dal 835 (Al-Mutasim) fino 892 (al-Mutadid)



**Yafariya (al-Mutawakkil)
(850-60)**

4. Moschea di Abu Dulaf

5. Palazzo di al-Mutawakil)

6. Grande strada

2. Dar al-Jalifa:

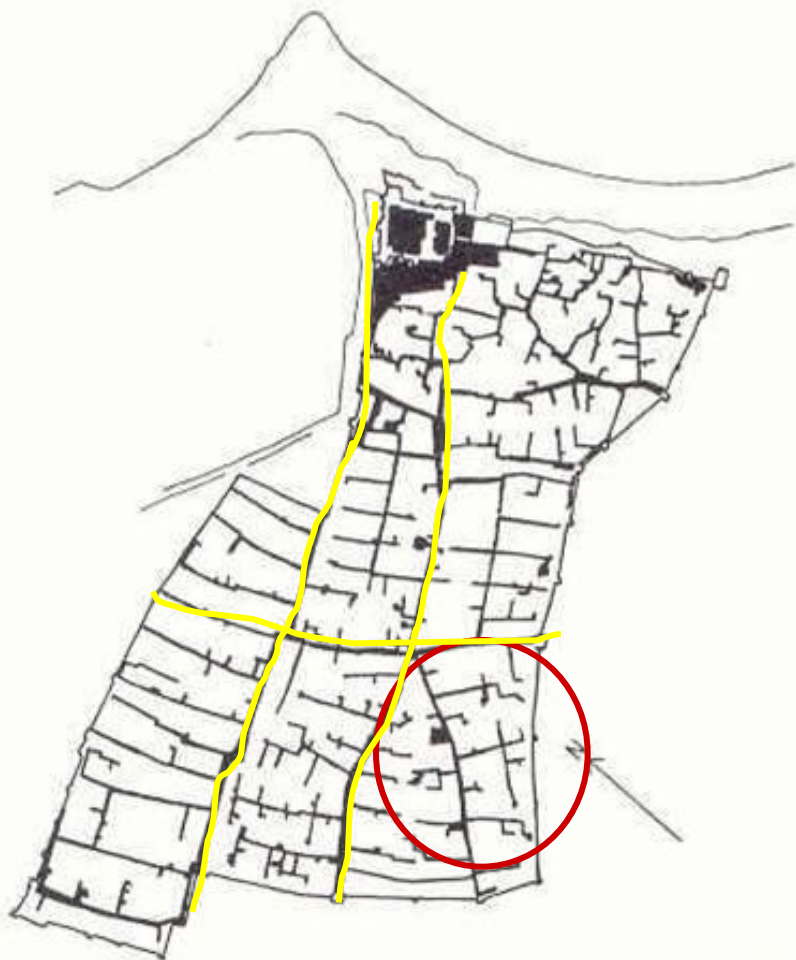
**palazzo di al-Mutasim
(833)**

**3. Grande Moschea de
al-Mutawakil (849-50)**

**Balkuwara (Palazzo
costruito per al-Mutawakil per suo
figlio (850)**

Il riflesso della società islamica nella formazione della città (Madinat) dal X secolo

- Egemonia degli spazi privato, la vita si fa nelle case
- Pochi spazi pubblici, non sono necessari



Monastir (Tunisia)

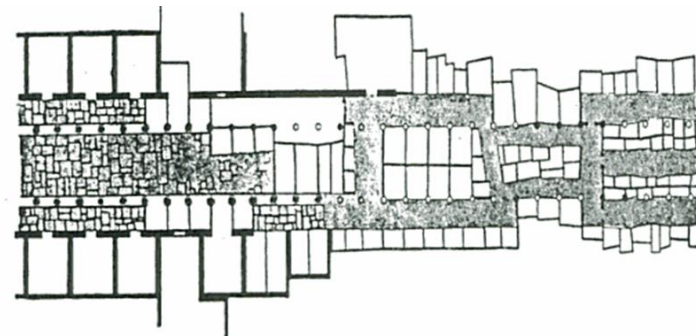
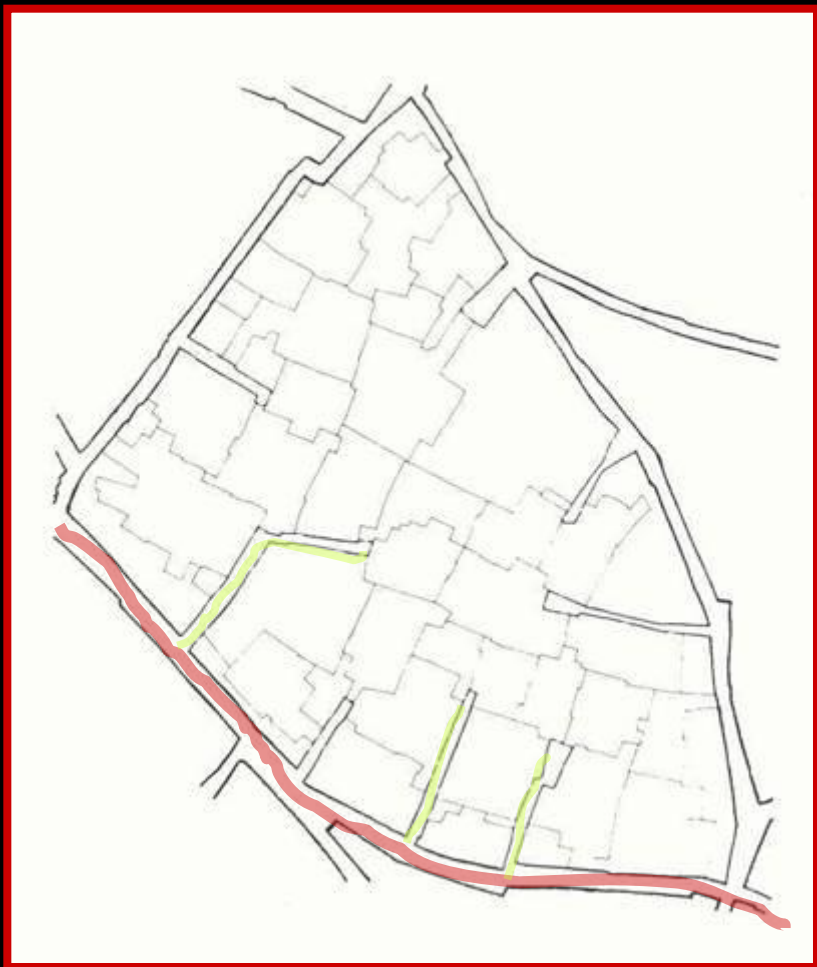
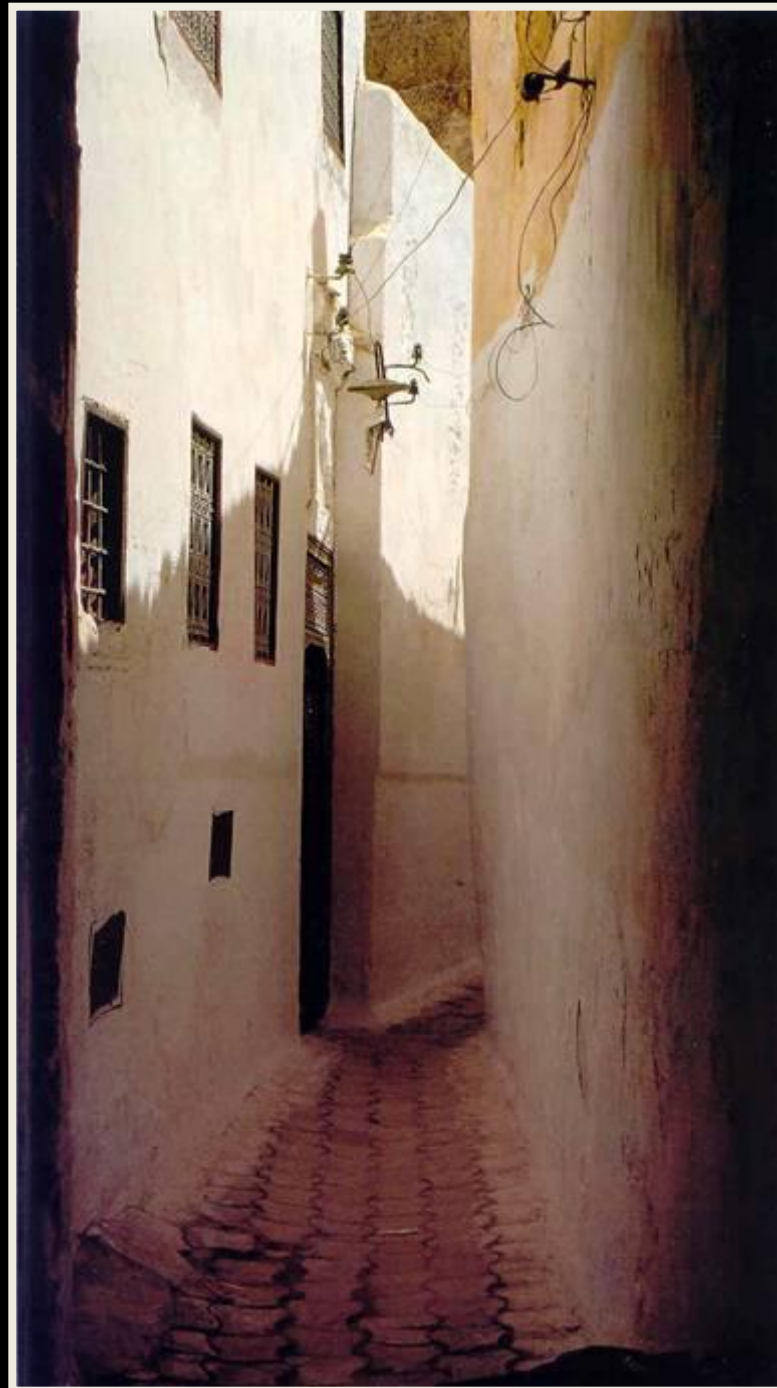


Fig.7. Lataquia. Una avenida con pórticos transformados en zocos (según J. Sauvaget).

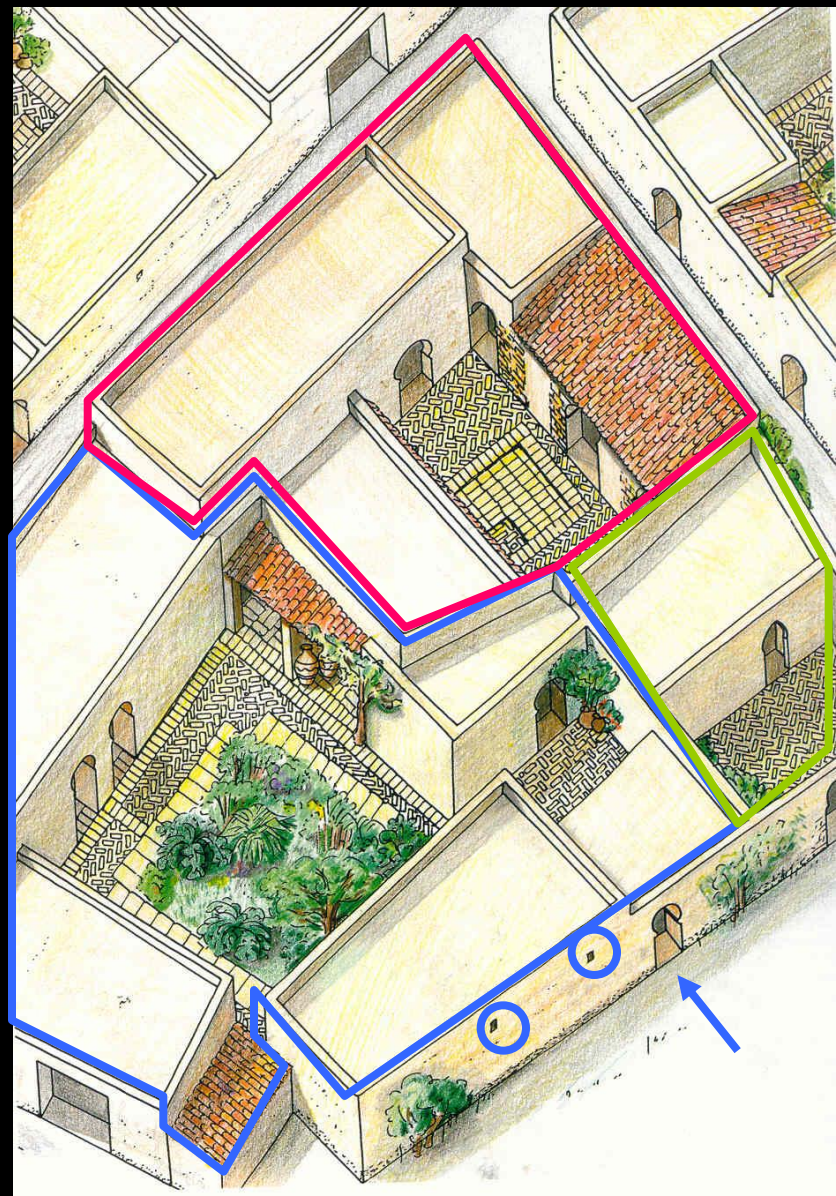
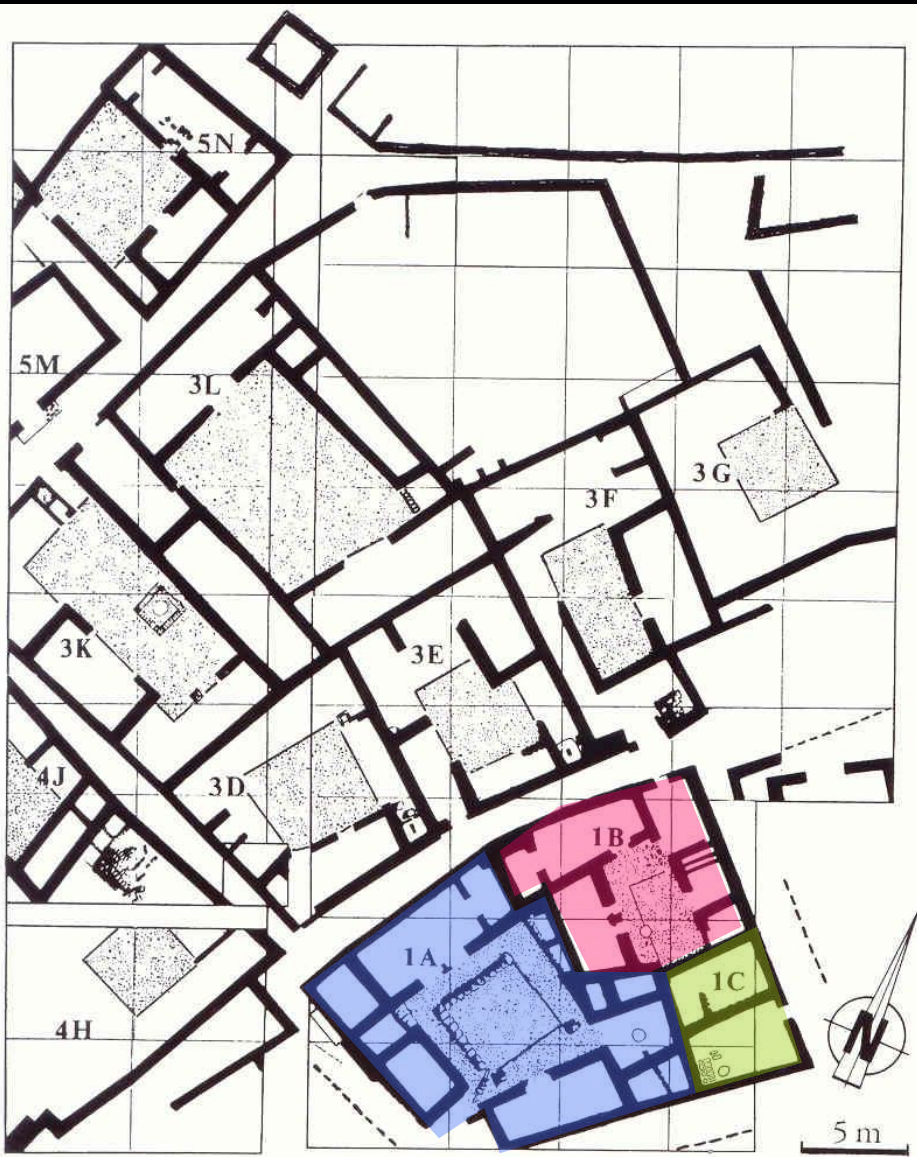




DarZumaqarve

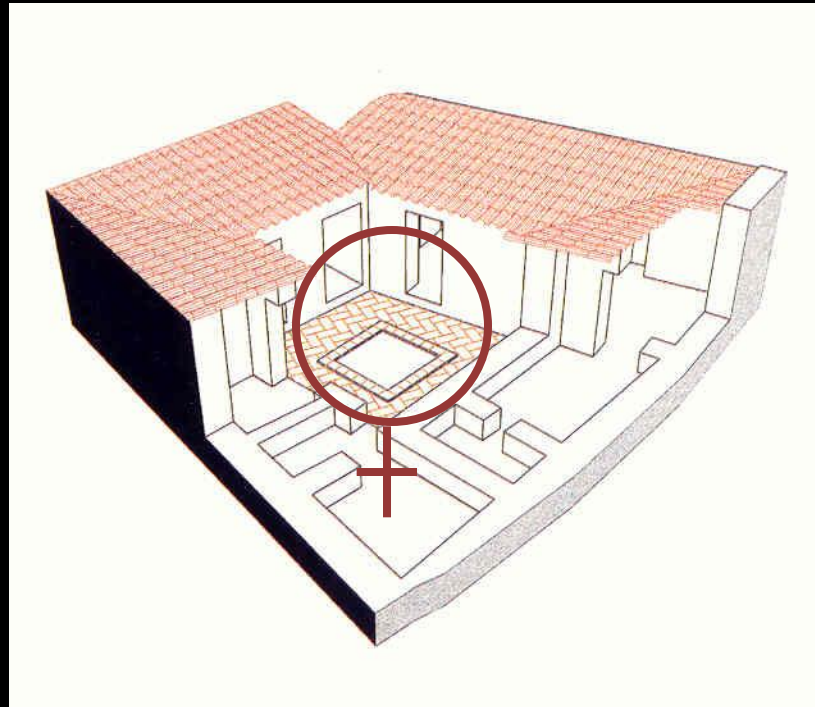


La tutela della privacy: la demarcazione (facciate continue, porte e finestre)

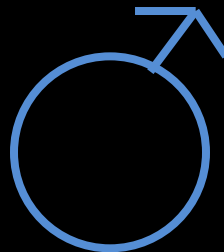


La tutela della privacy (le donne controllano)

- *hurma*: onore della famiglia soprattutto femminile
- “interno”: spazio domestico privato e femminile (*ḥaram*, proibito e sacro)



- *Nif*: pudore maschile, impegnato a la difesa del *ḥurma*
- “fuori”: spazio esterno pubblico e maschile

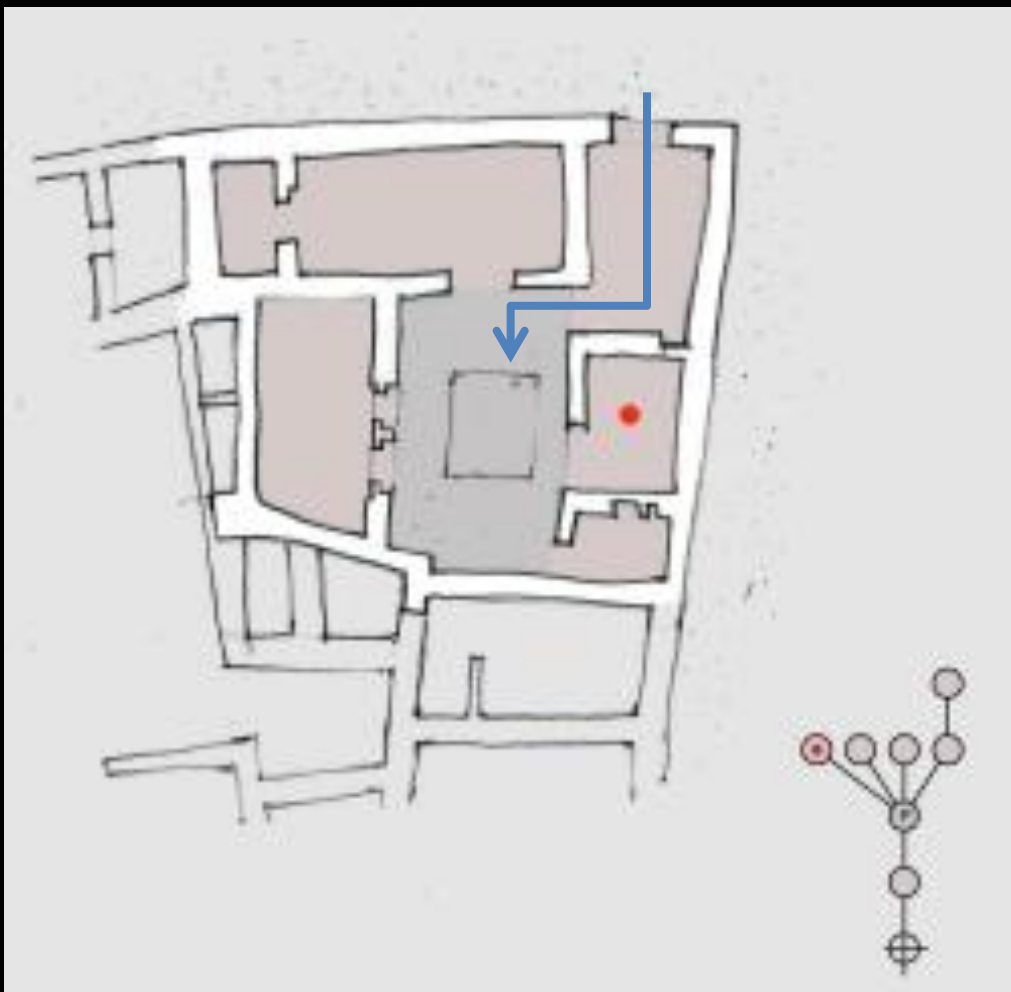


La rappresentazione di genere

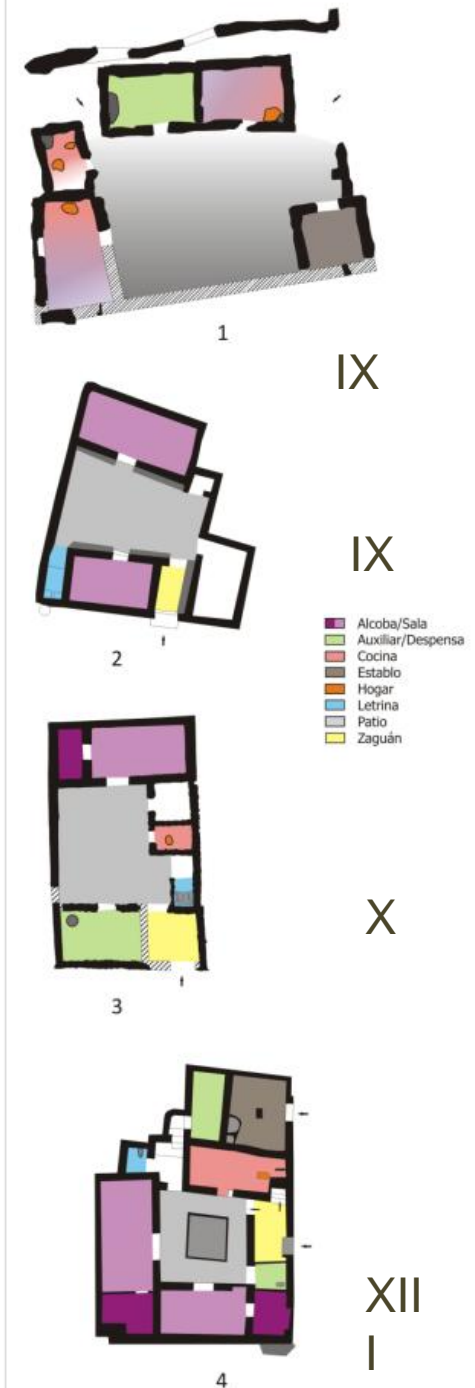
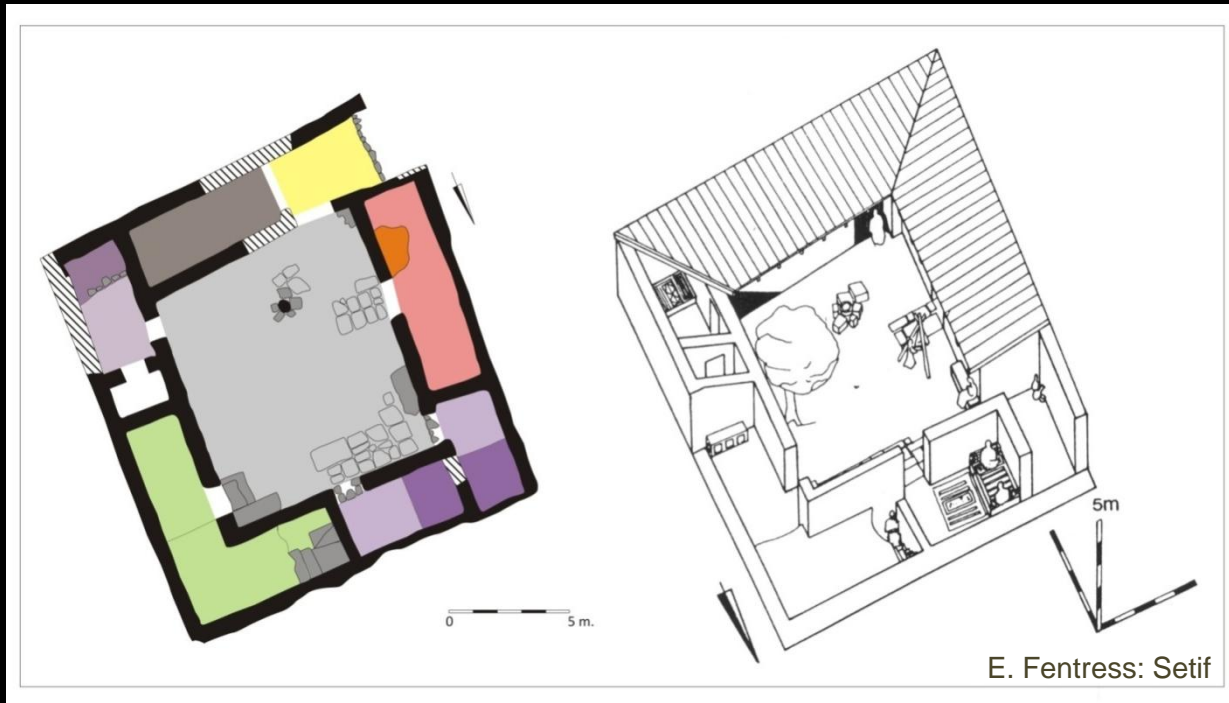


La casa come dominio privilegiato delle donne

Privacy segnato nel corridoio angolare

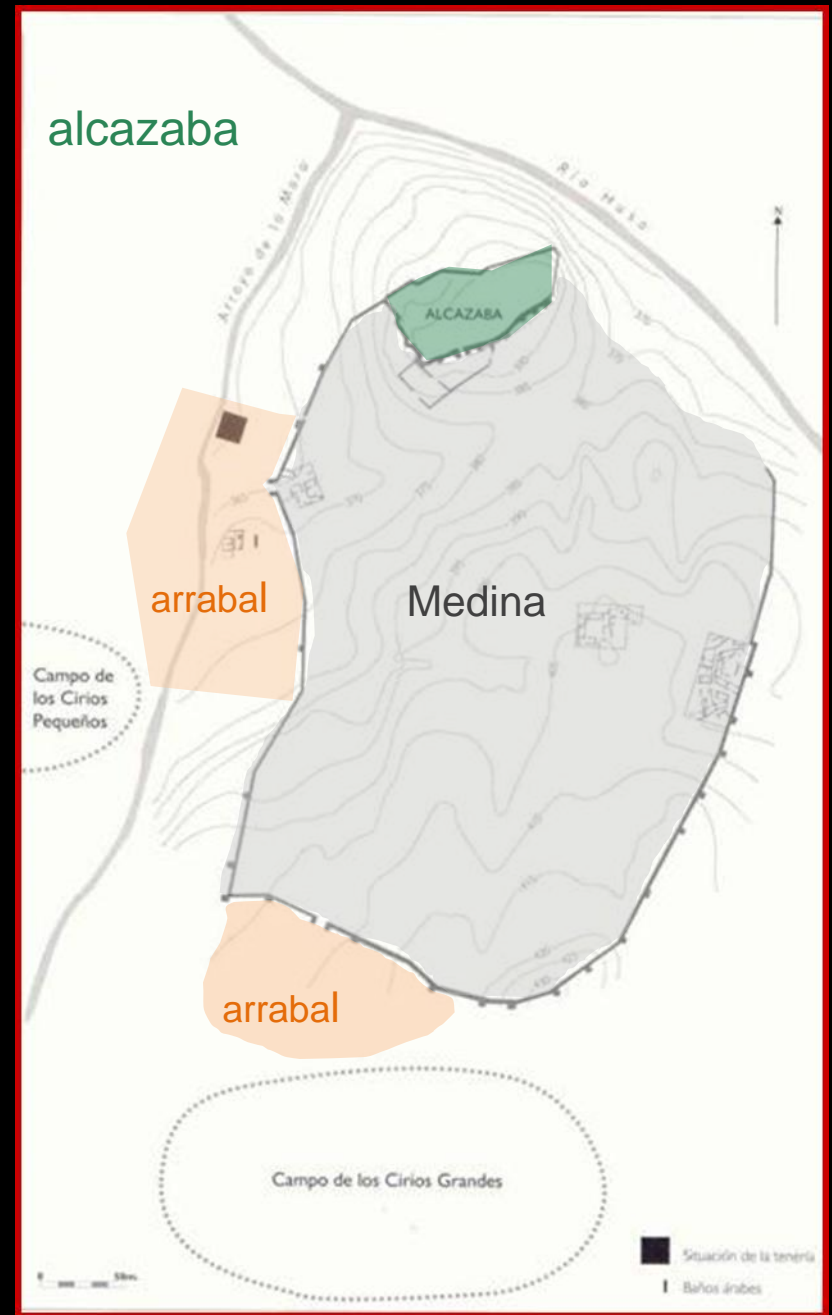
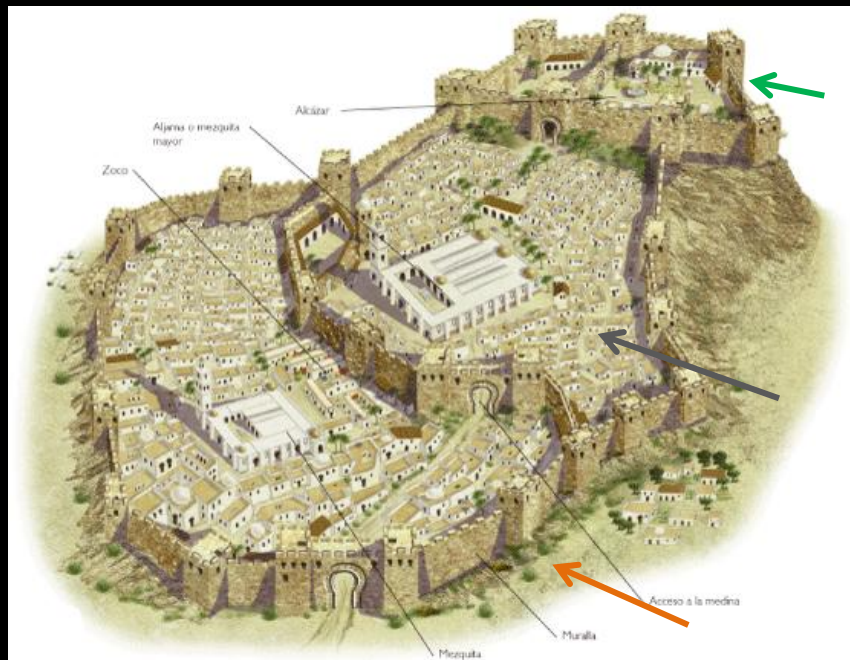


Casa cortile = indicatore del processo di islamizzazione sociale

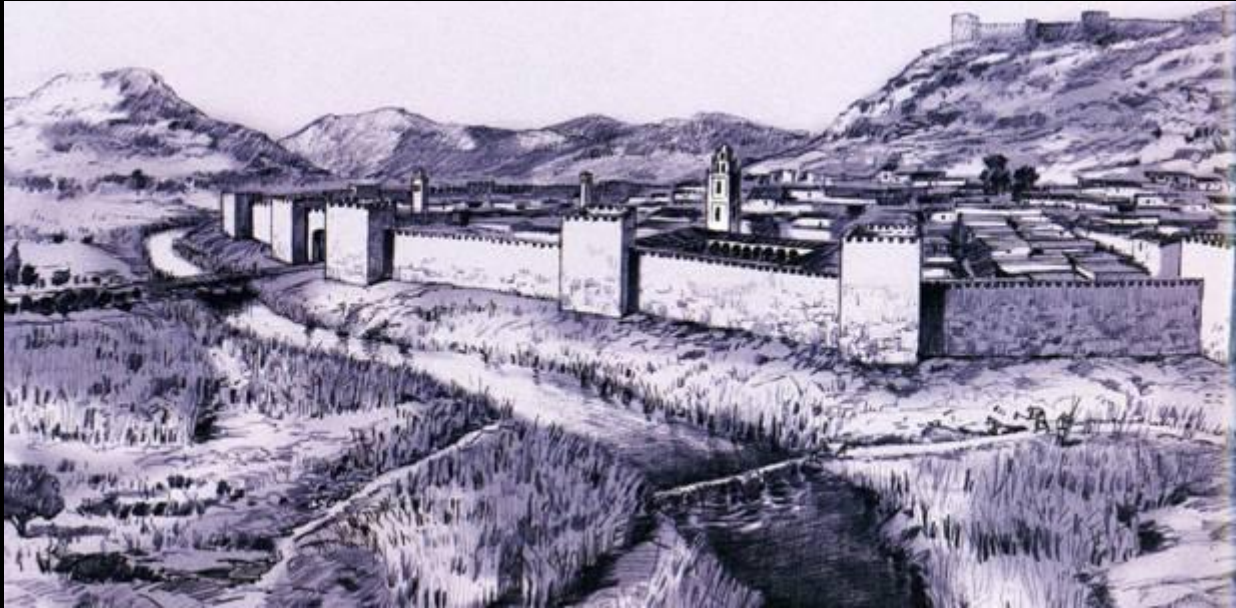


- Società islamizzati in tutto il Mediterraneo dalla metà del IX secolo.
- Casa impianto complesso con specializzazione funzionale graduale

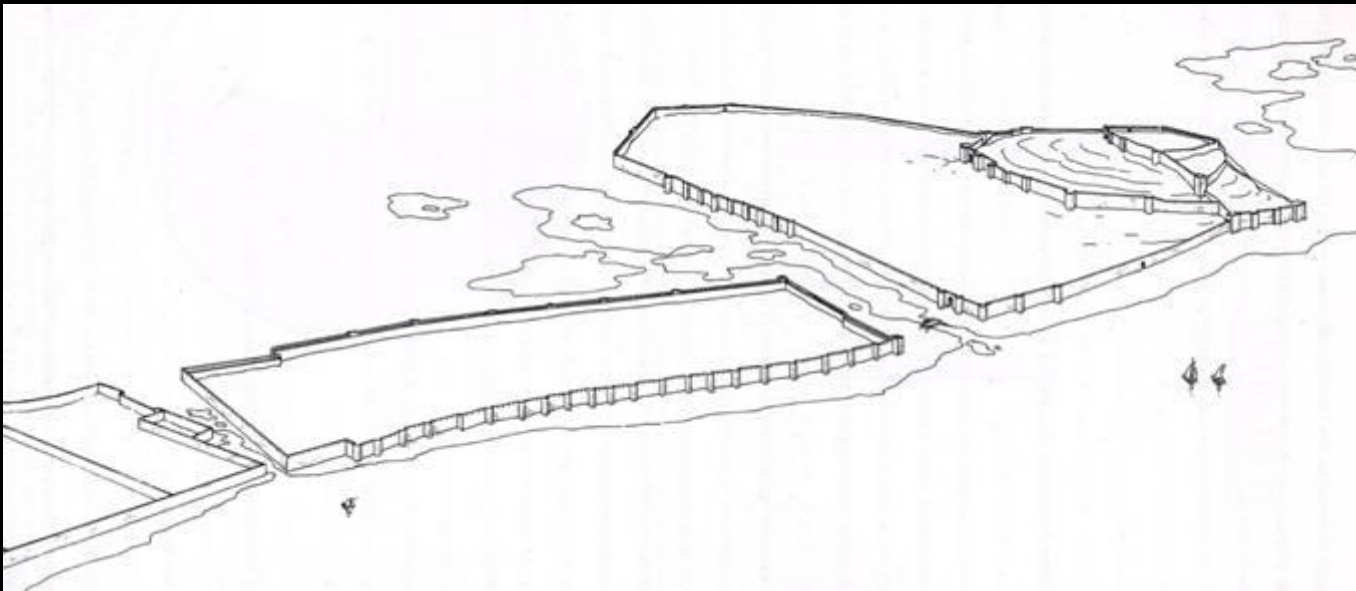
Parti di una città islamica



Tipologia città



Medina di pianura



Documento n° 3
Configuraciones urbanas



Figura 1
Ciudad espón

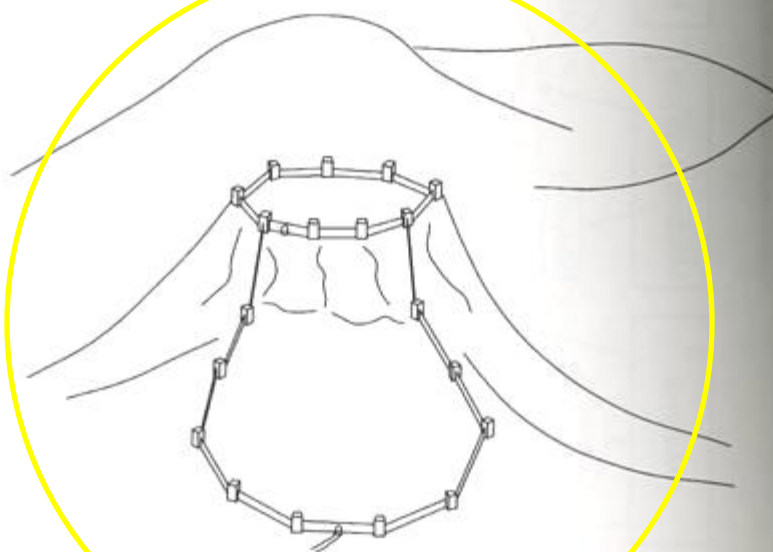


Figura 2
Ciudad-acrópolis

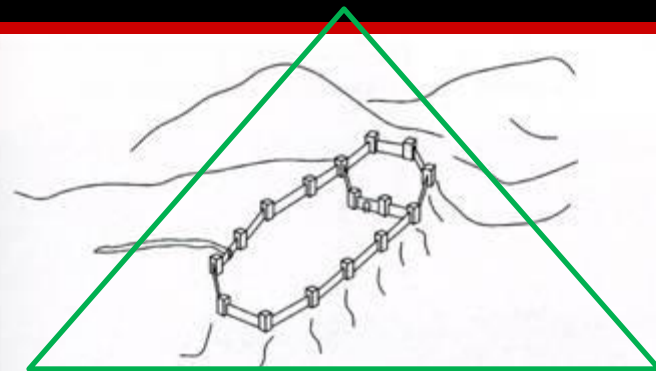


Figura 3
Ciudad de colina

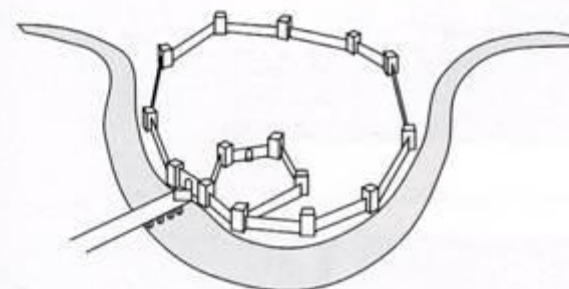


Figura 4
Ciudad en llano con cinturón de agua

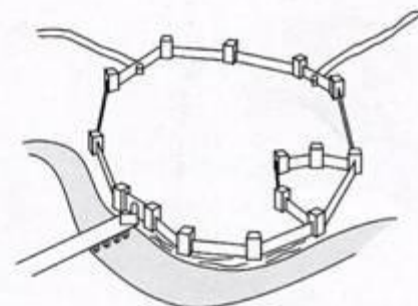
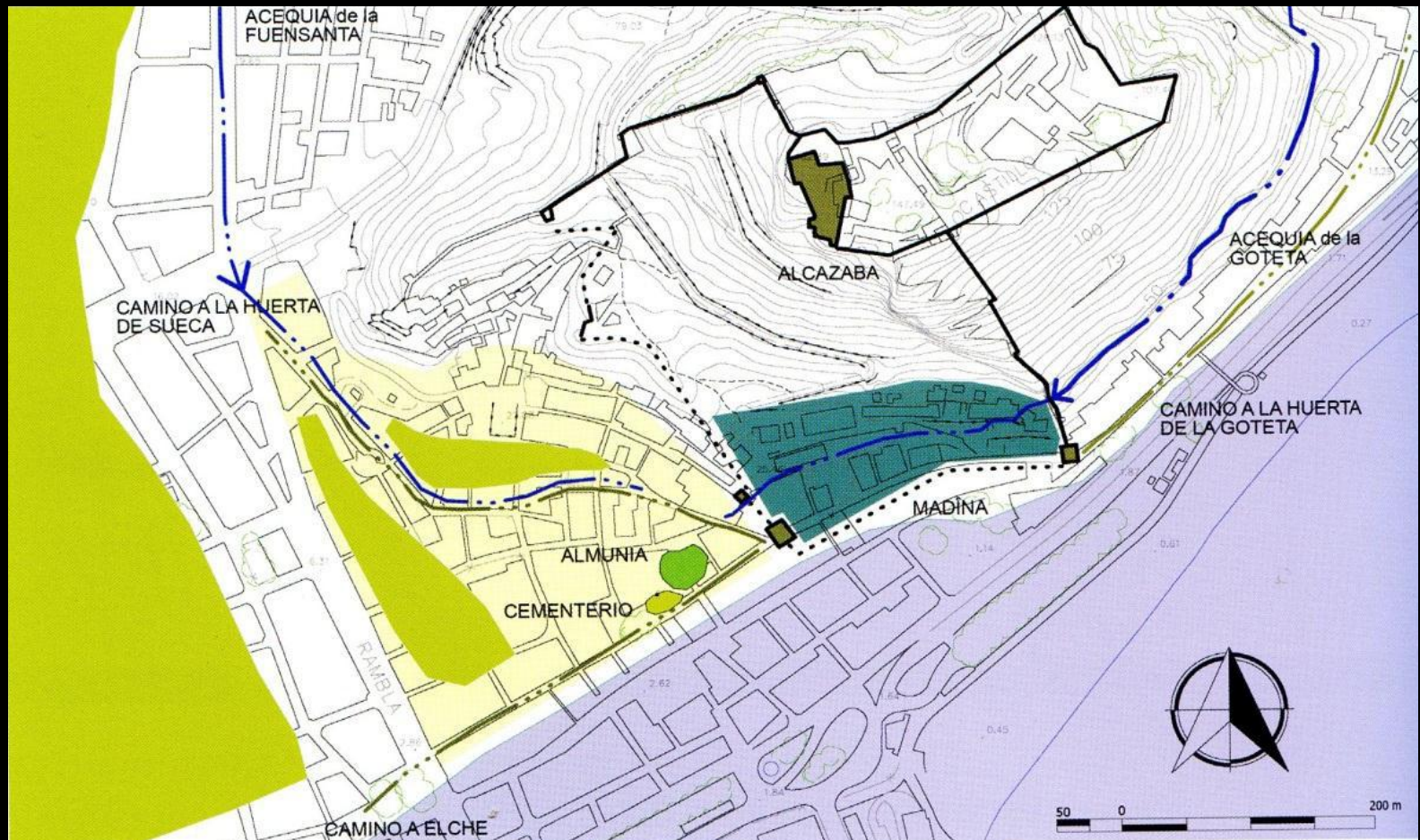


Figura 5
Ciudad puente



Alicante



Spazi pubblici della città

- Aree di scambio commerciale: souks e funduq
- Aree di bagno: hamman
- Aree religiose e di potere: moschee, madrasa, palazzi e alcazabas

spazi economici

sūq

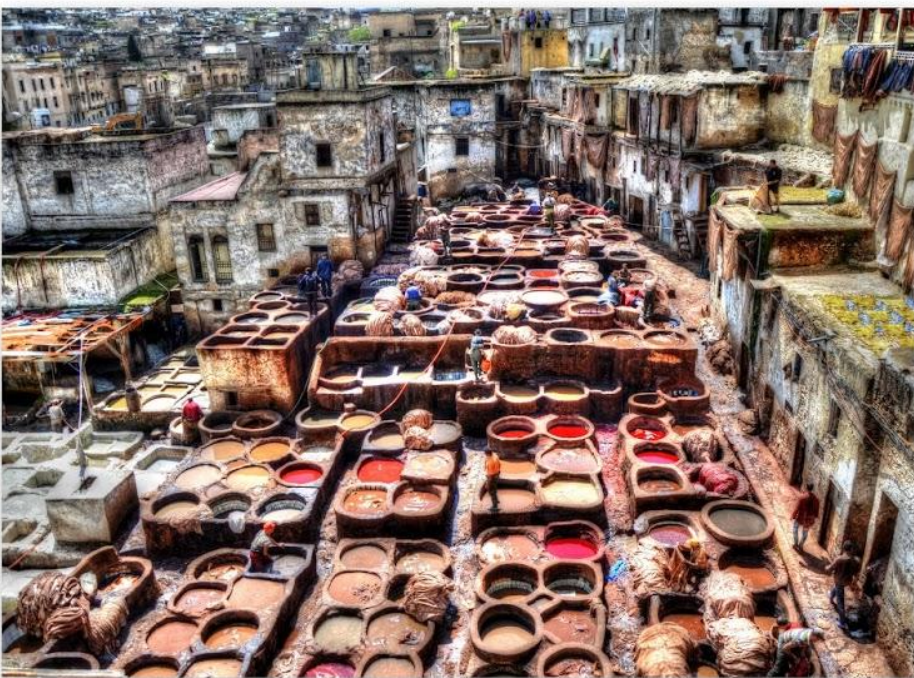
ṣāhib al-sūq ("signore del mercato")



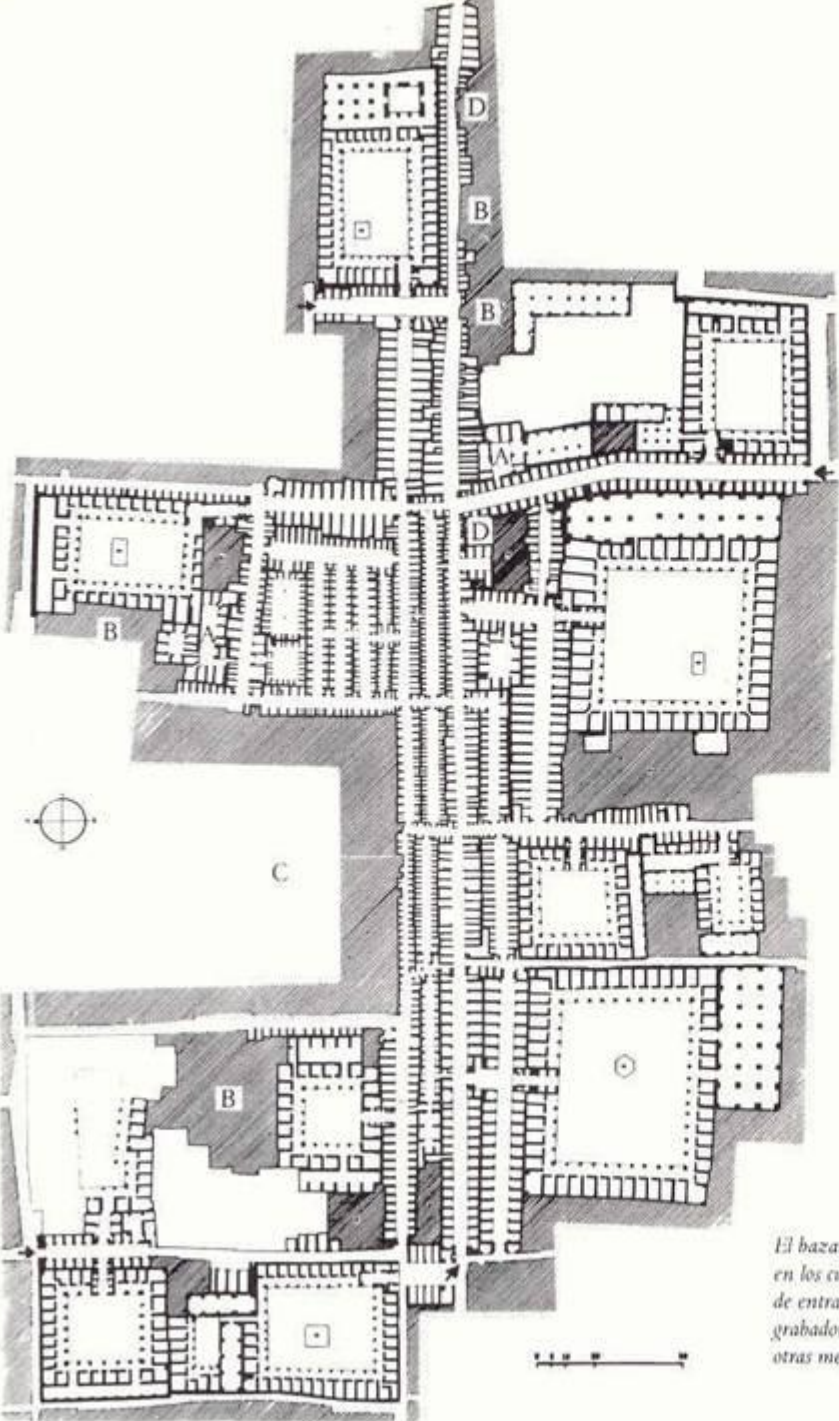
Suq di Larache, Morocco

Suq Jemaa el-Fnaa (Marrakesh)





Curtidores de Fez - Marruecos

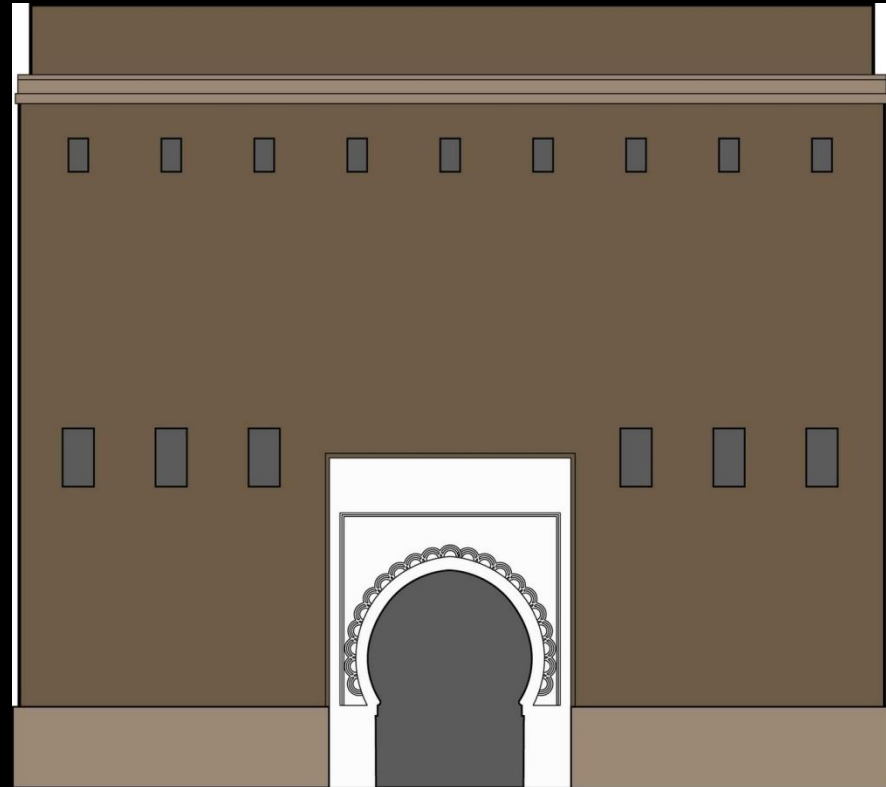


El bazar de Aleppo. Los espacios cuadrados en blanco representan jāns con arquerías en los cuatro lados, algunos de ellos con pequeños masjids en los patios. Las puertas de entrada al bazar están señaladas mediante flechas. A, qaysāriyyas (una de los grabadores de sellos, la otra de los peleteros); B, madrasas; C, mezquita aljama; D, otras mezquitas. (3)

Bazaar

Aleppo, Siria

Funduq (Fondaco) al-Najjârîn Fez



Il Fontego dei Turchi a Venezia.

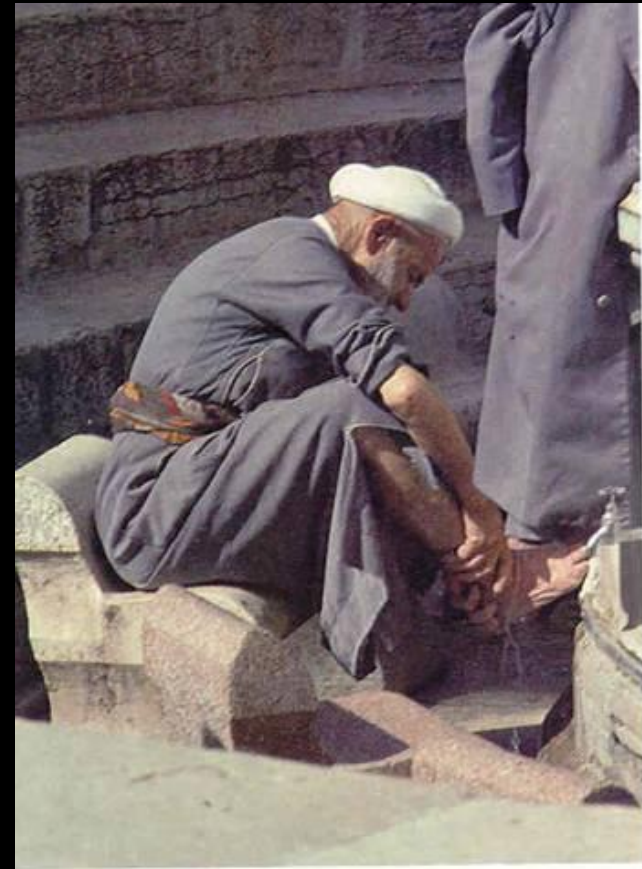


spazi sociali

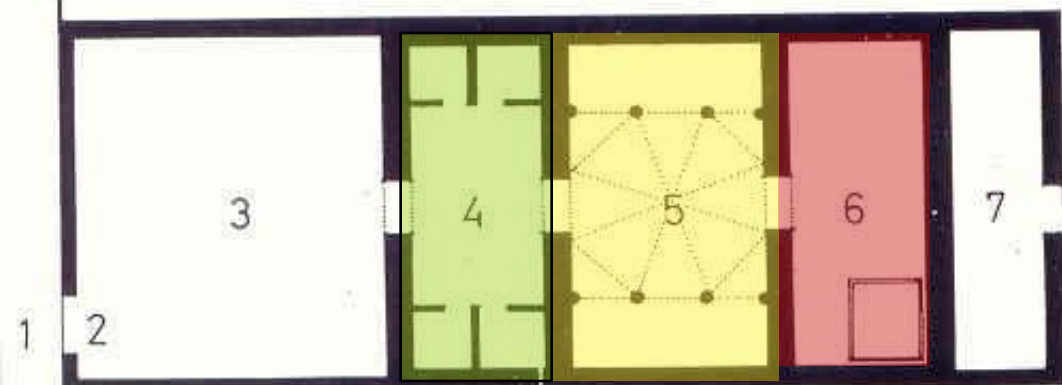
HAMMĀM: *ghuṣl*, o lavacro maggiore, o il *wuḍū'*, o lavacro minore



Ghuṣl (lavacro maggiore)



wuḍū' (abluzione)



TIPO I s. XIII

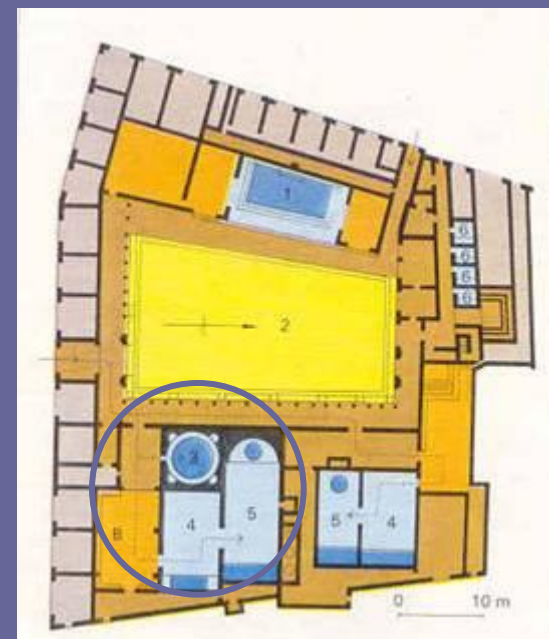
HAMMĀM



TIPO II s. X-XII

Planos esquemáticos de
baños árabes: dos
posibles tipos.

- 1.º Ubicación en la
estructura
urbanística.
- 2.º Entrada.
- 3.º Sala de estar.
- 4.º Acceso a salas
calientes y
evacuorios.
- 5.º Sala tibia.
- 6.º Sala caliente.
- 7.º Hornos.



B. apoditerium

3. Frigidarium

4. tepidarium

5. caldarium

TERME

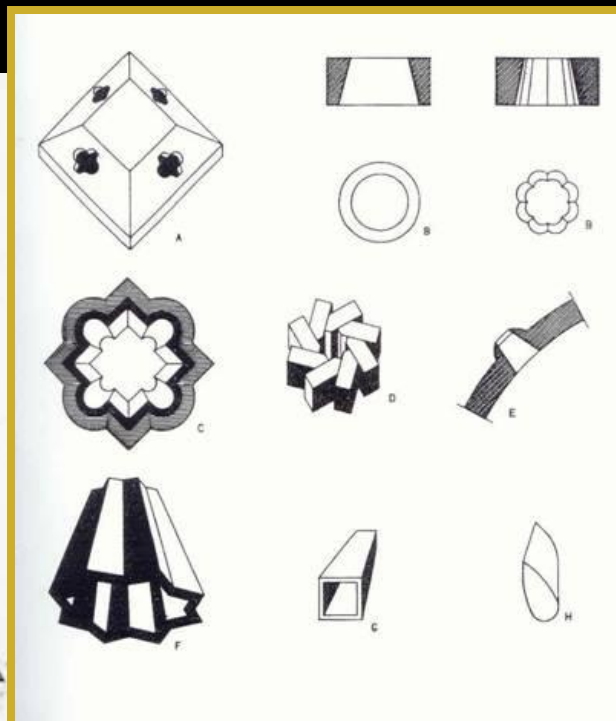
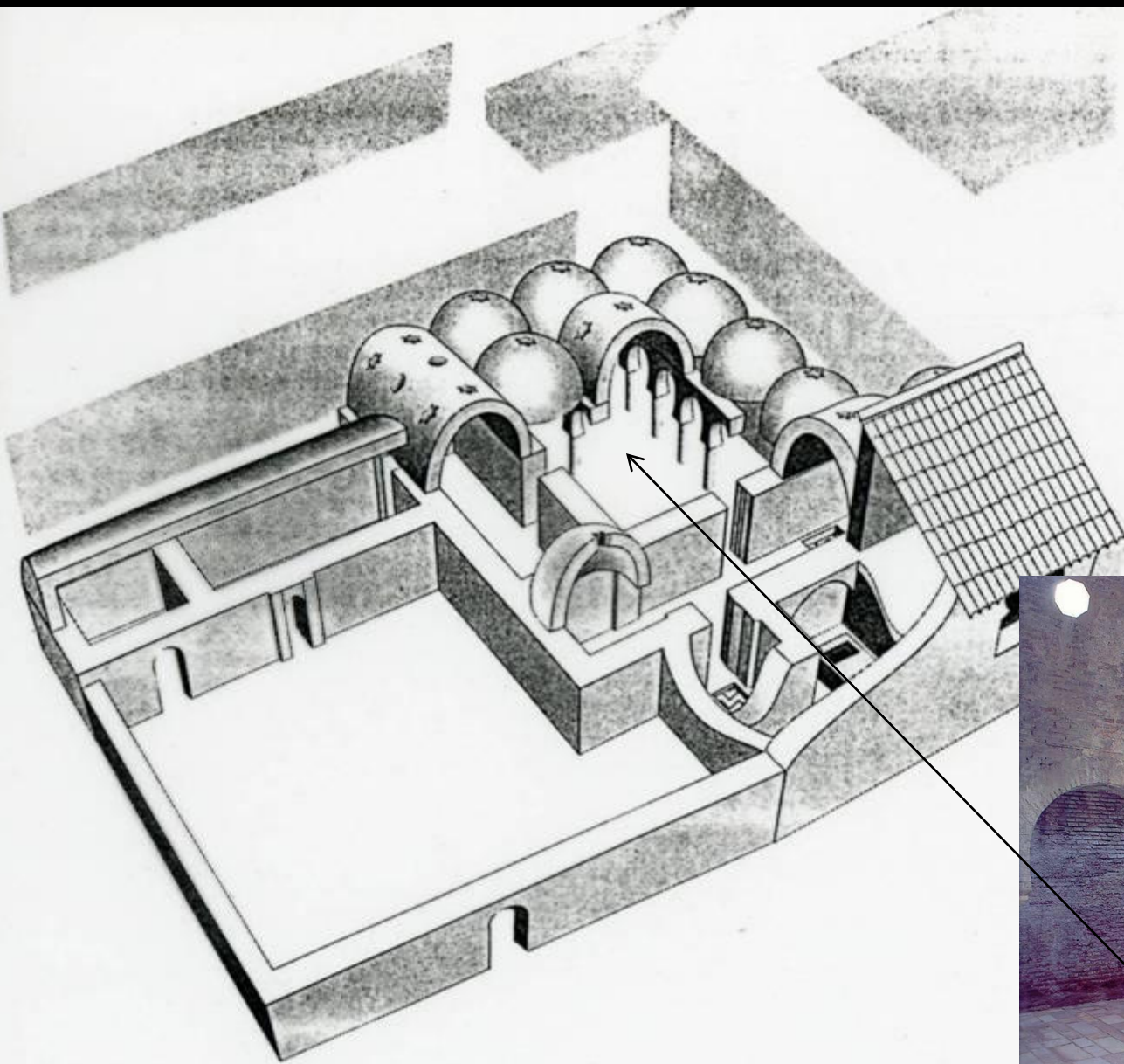
STABIANE

3. Bāyt al-maslaj (atrio)

4. Bāyt al-bārid (sala freda)

5. Bāyt al-wastānī (sala temperata)

6. Bāyt al-sajūn (sala calda)



Bagni “del naranjo” (Jaén) S.XI



Ronda (Málaga)

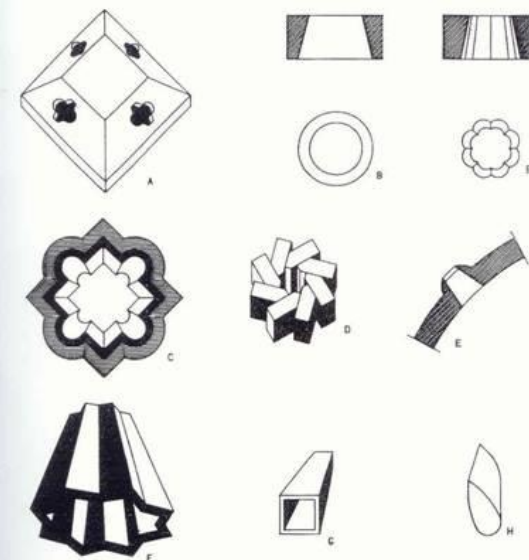


Fig. 7. Tipos de lucernarios de baños: A) Baño A.B.R.III de Madinat al-Zahra. B) Baño de Elche (Alicante). C) y H) Baño Real de Comares (Alhambra, Granada). D) Baño del Convento de Tordesillas. E) Baños en Siria y Egipto. F) Baños Granadinos y del Alcázar Cristiano de Córdoba. G) Baños de Huéneja (Granada) y de Sta. Maria (Córdoba).

Hammmam Cefalà Diana (provincia di Palermo, Val di Mazara)



Esempi di palazzi-città fondate ex novo: rappresentazione del potere



- **Abd al-Rahman III dichiarò indipendente il Califfato di Cordova nel 929 dalla nuova dinastia abbaside di Baghdad, ponendo così fine alla instabilità dell'emirato**

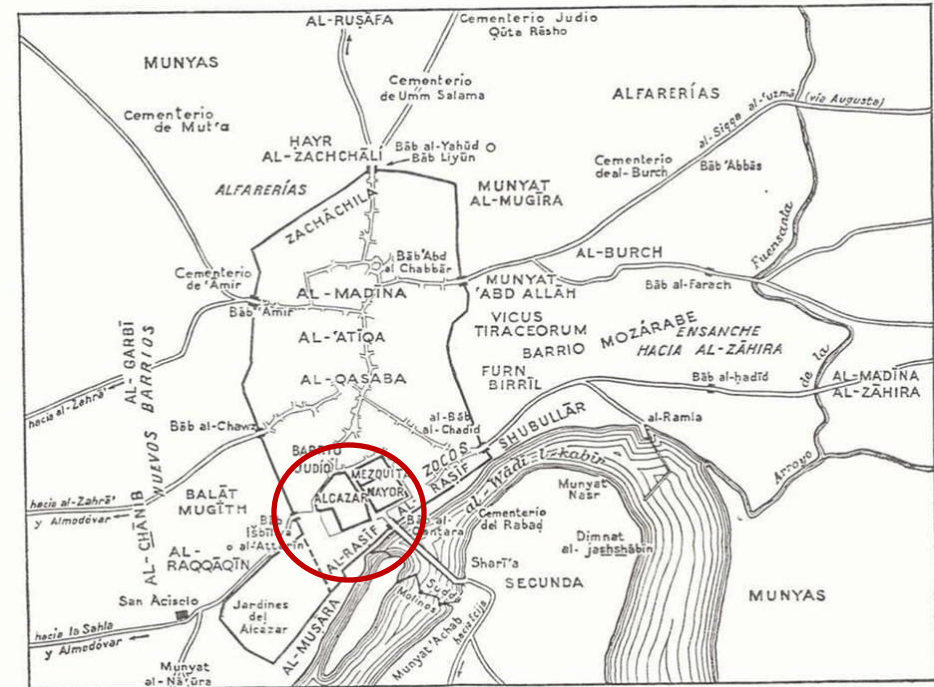
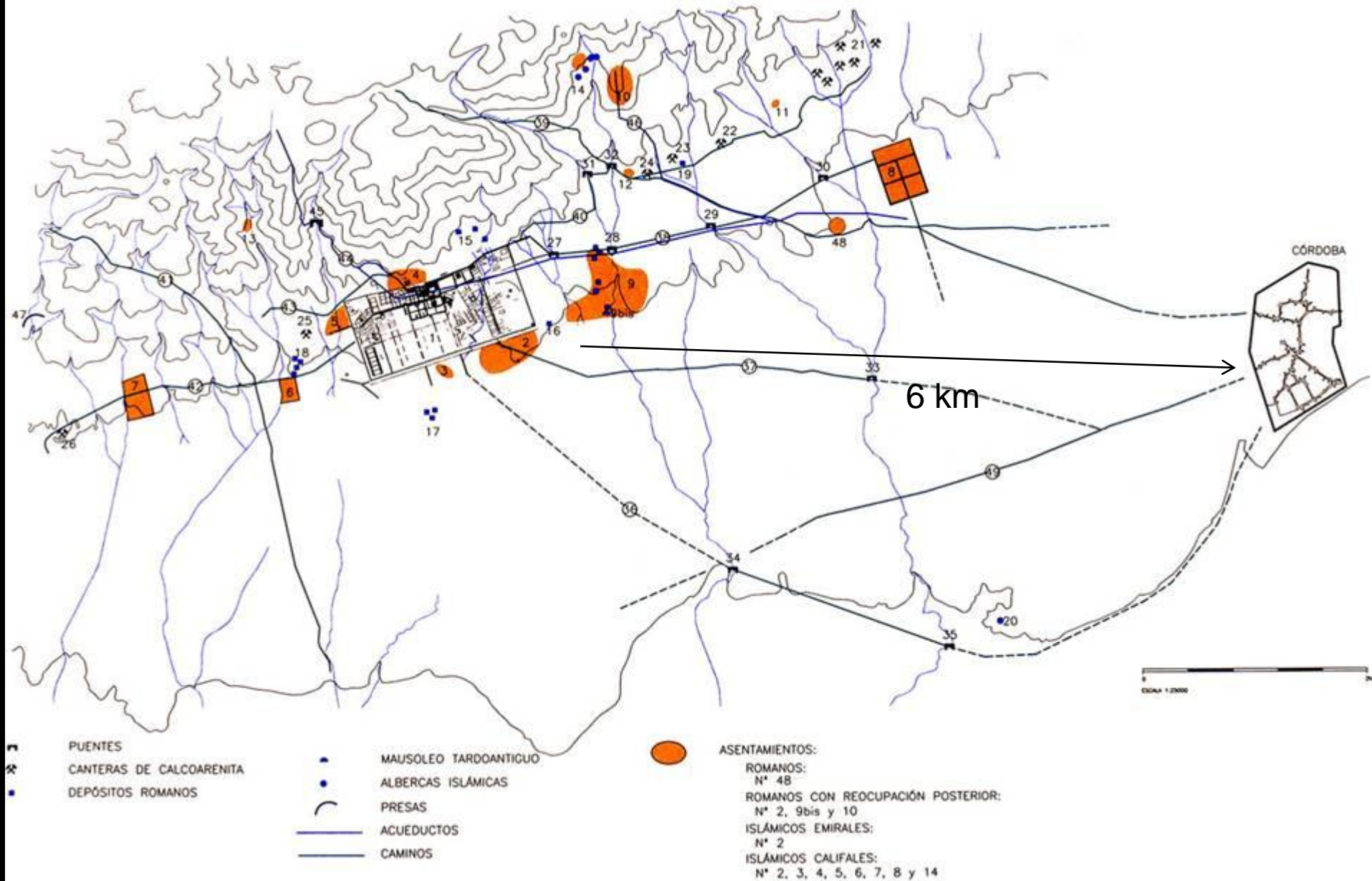
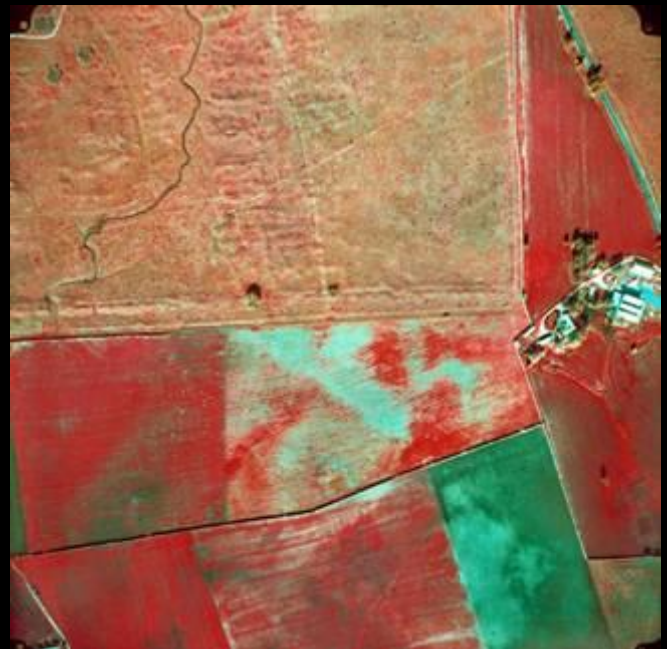


FIG. 100.—Plano esquemático de Córdoba en el siglo x

Madinat al-Zahra: città-palazzo del nuovo califfato di Cordoba (936)

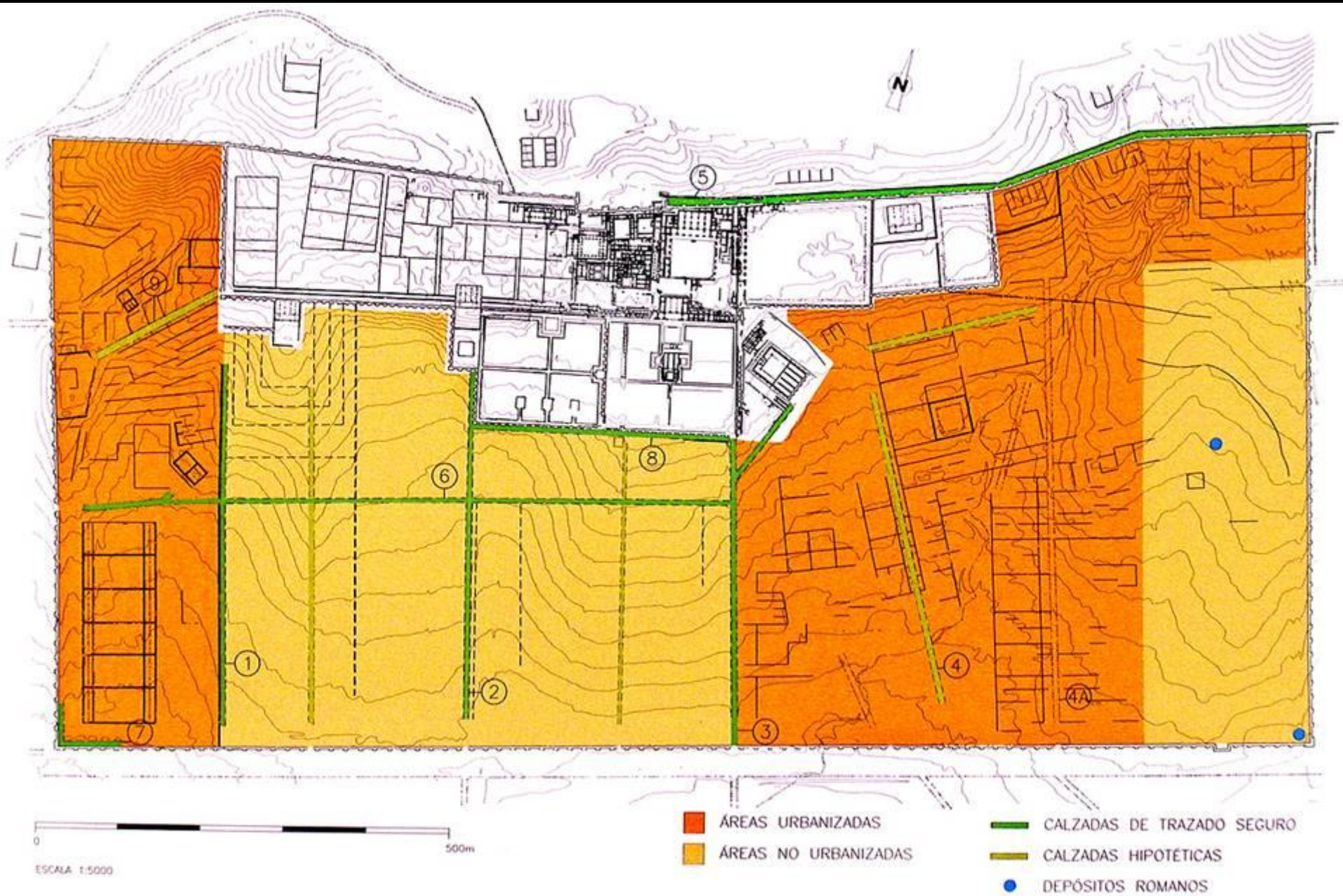


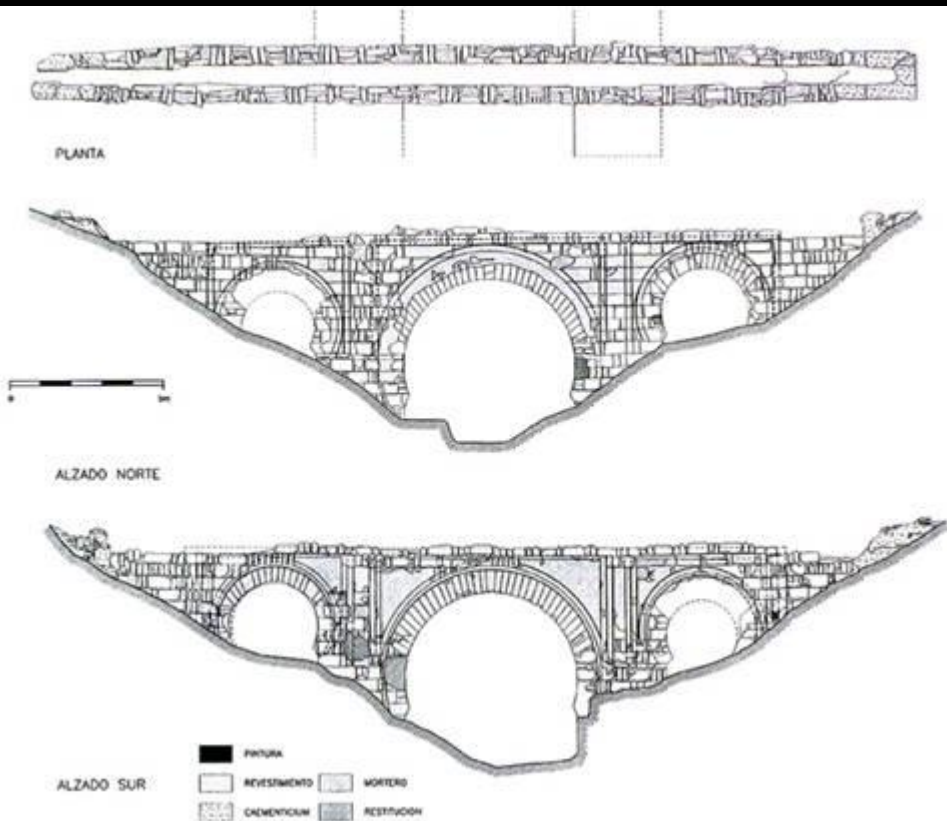




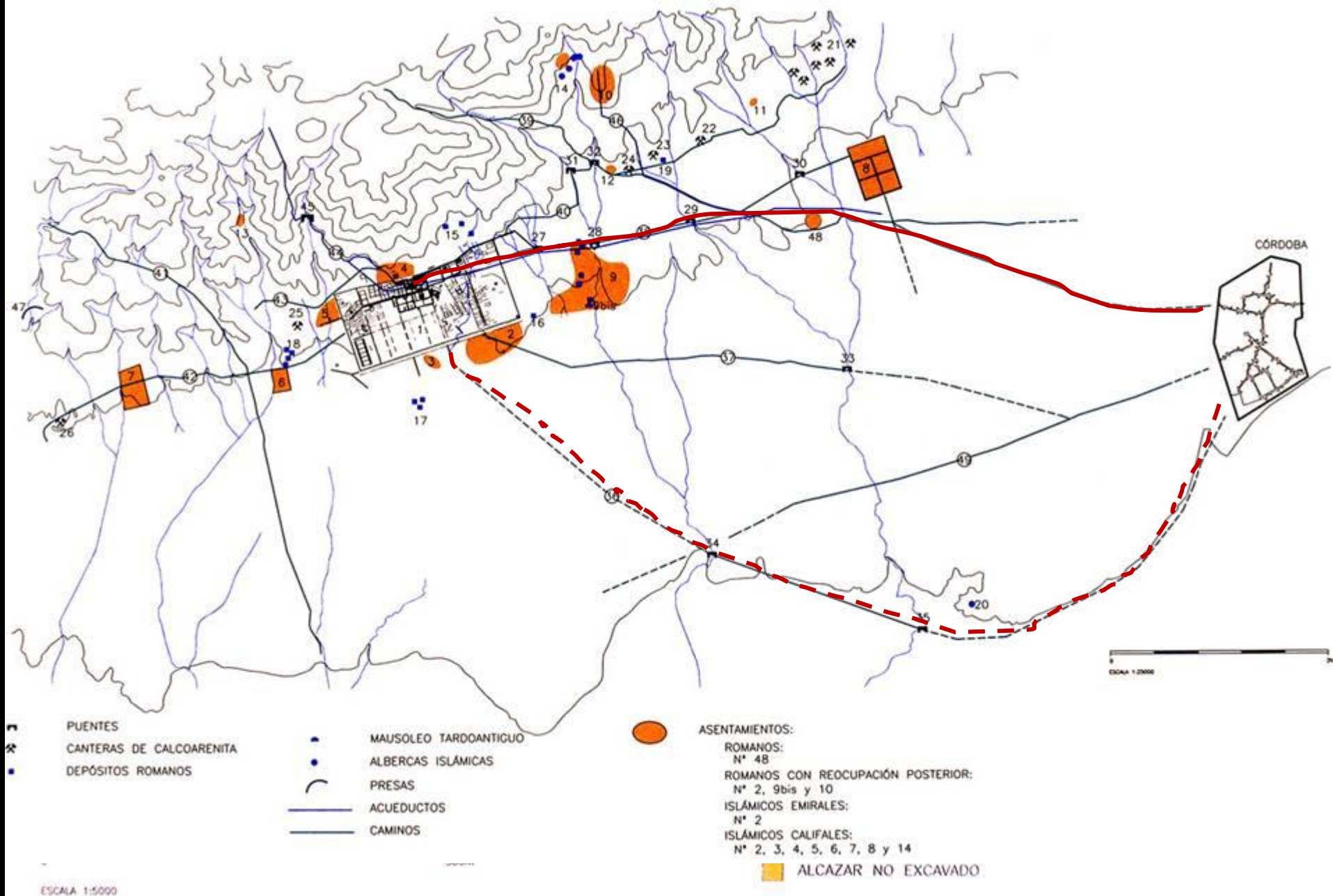


Piano interpretativo della città: struttura urbana

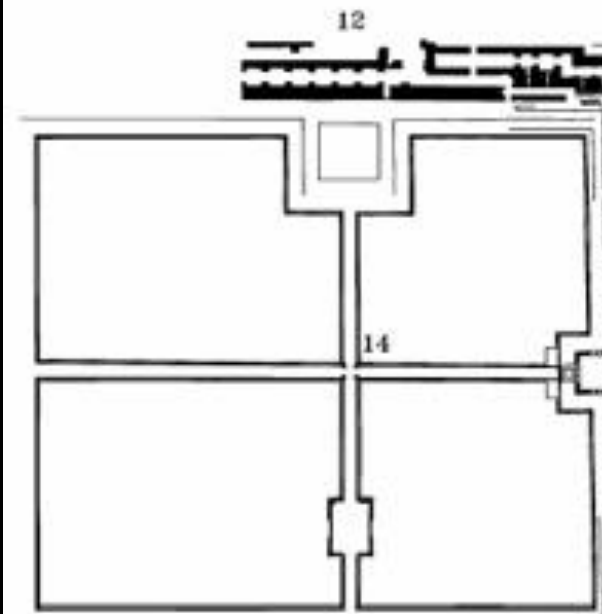




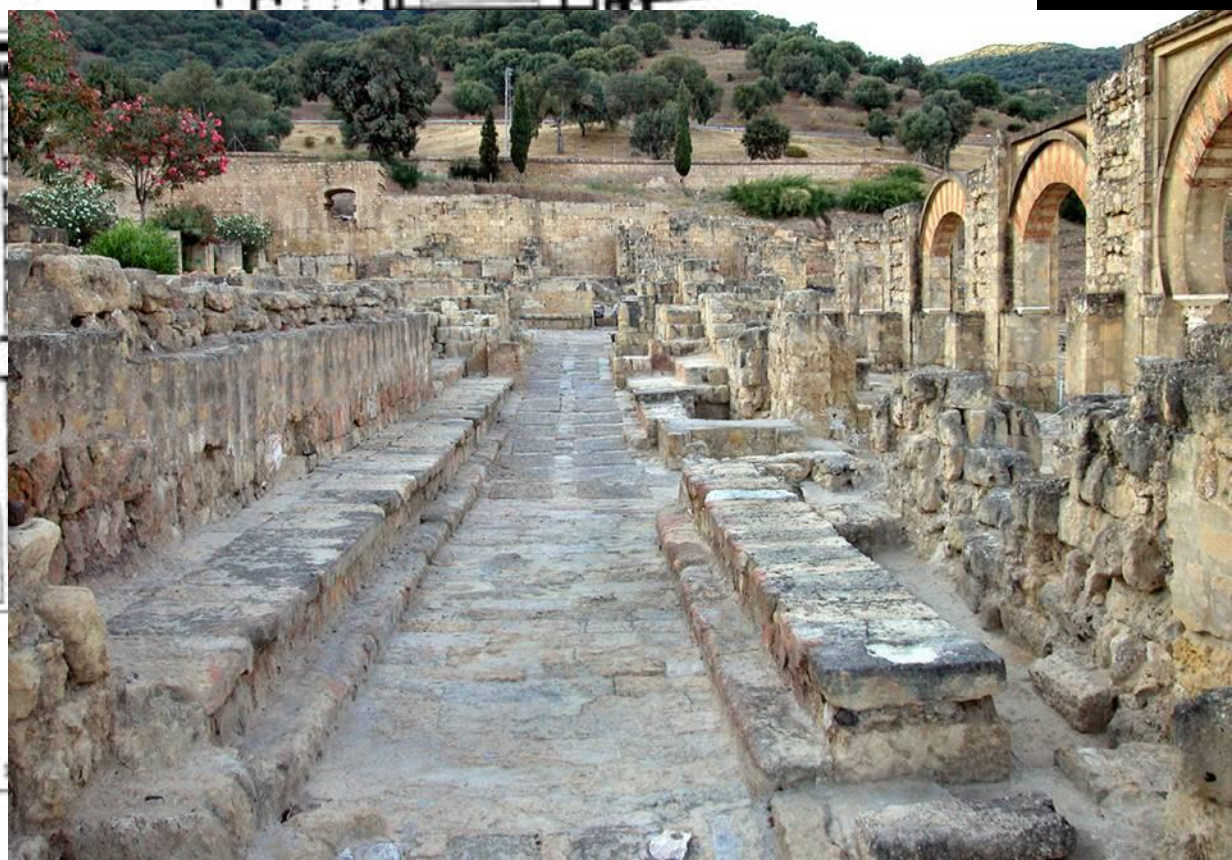
Piano interpretativo della città. Delimitazione ipotetico Alcazar.







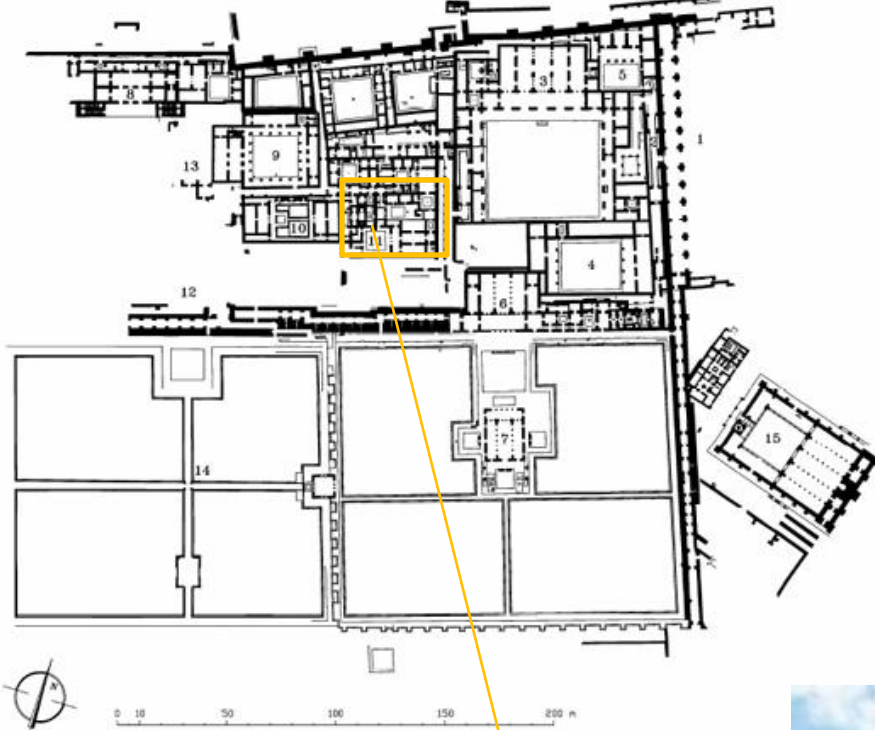
0 10 50



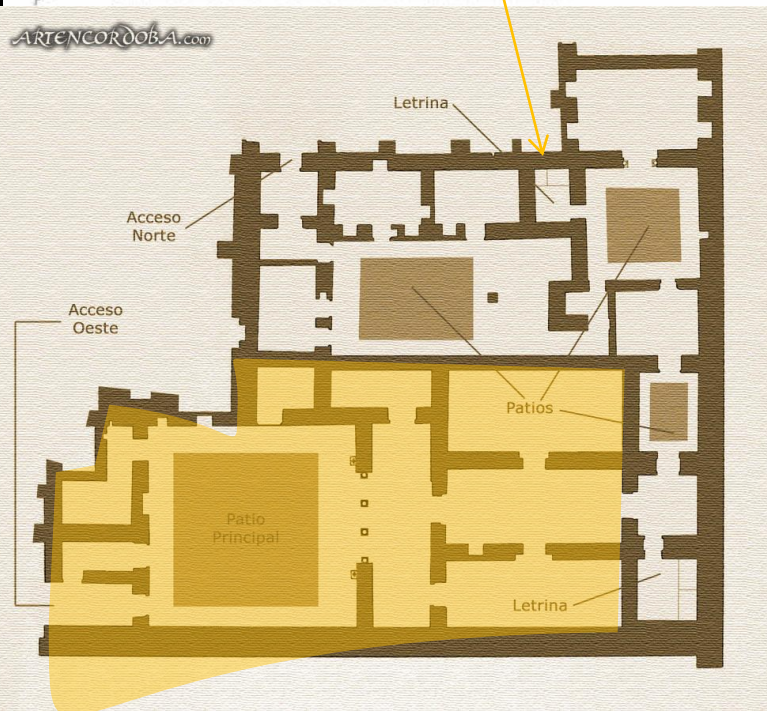
dār al-jund, la 'Casa dell'esercito'



'Portico Grande'



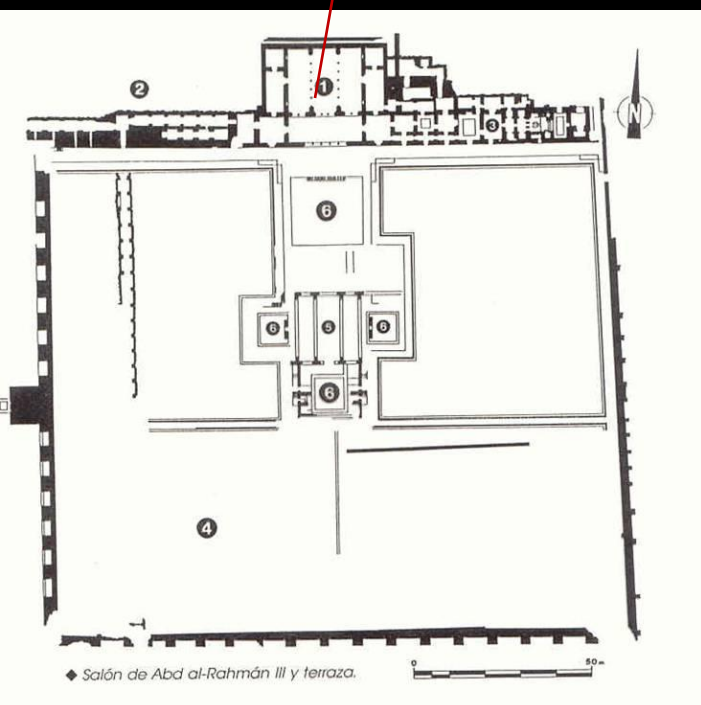
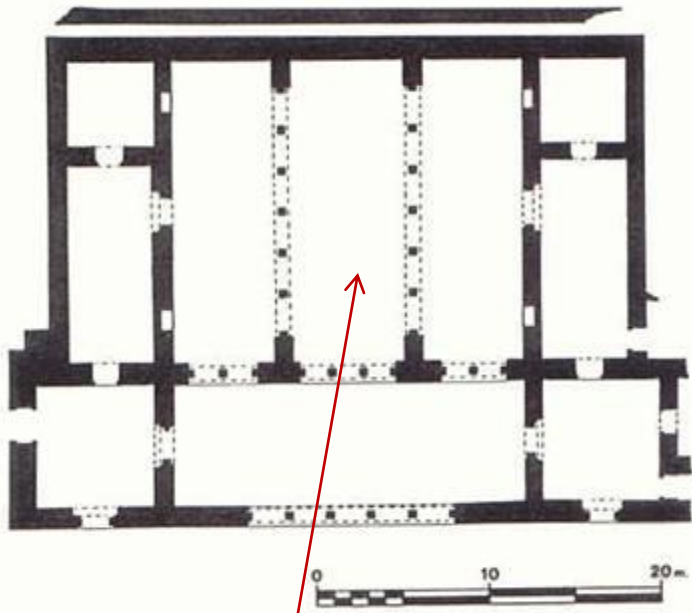
la 'Casa di Ja'far'

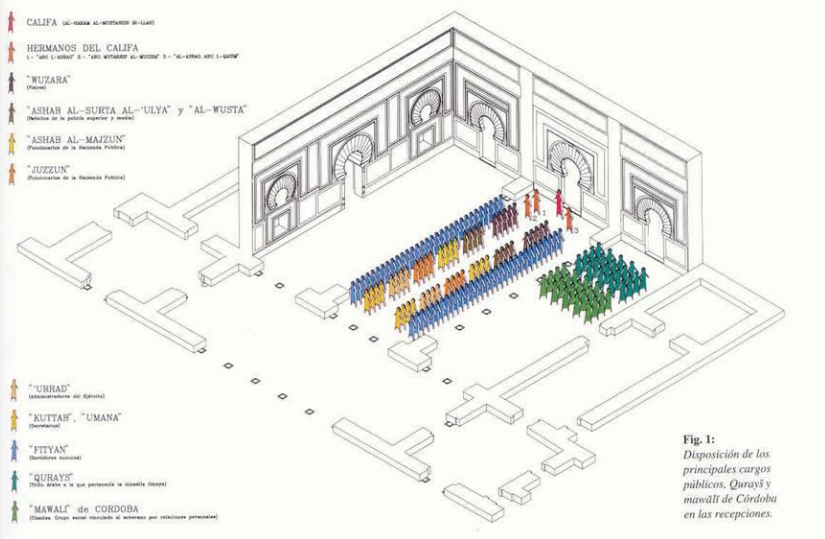


salone di 'Abd al-Rahmān III o salone Rico e grande giardino

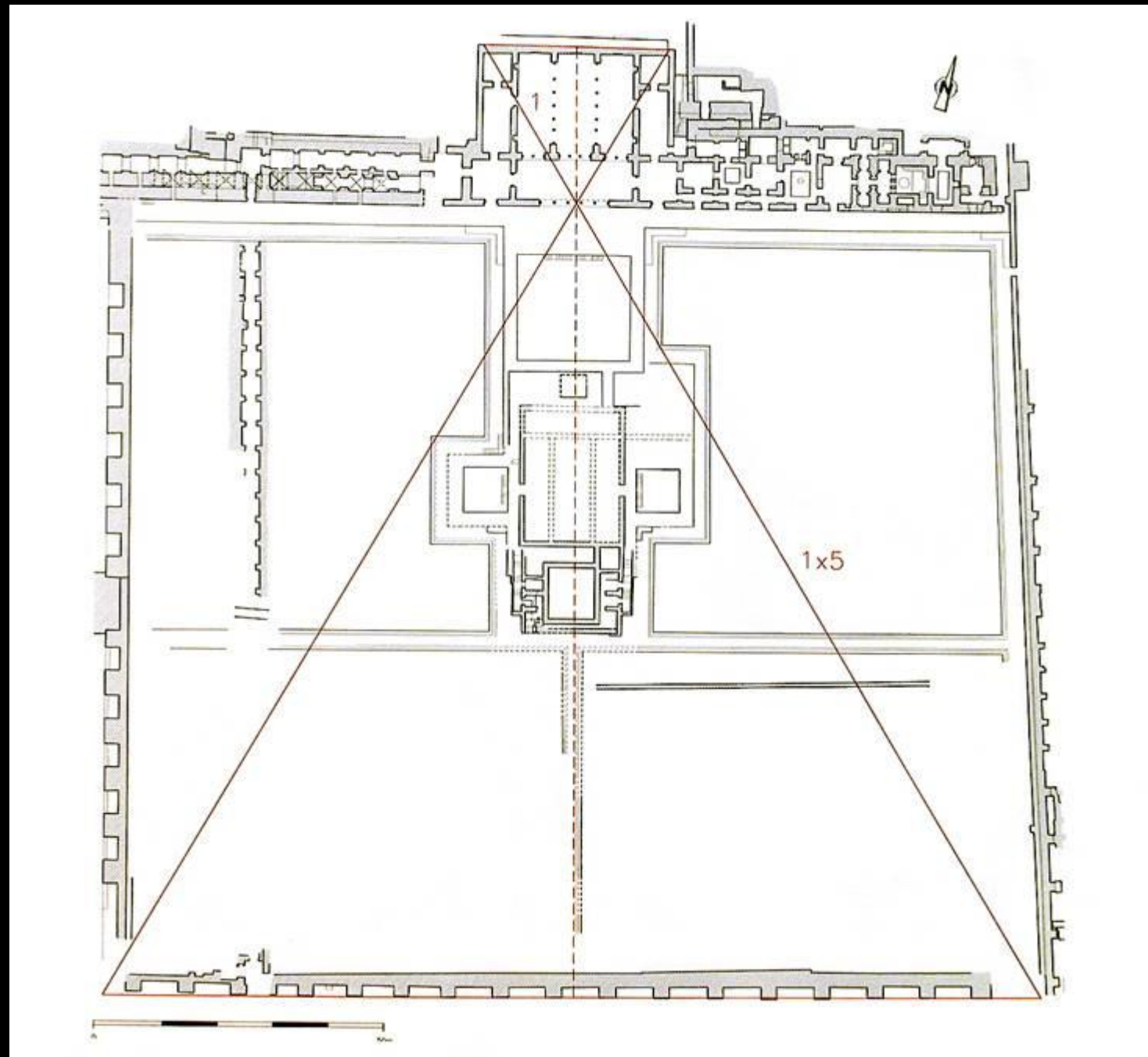


salone di 'Abd al-Rahmān III o salone Rico



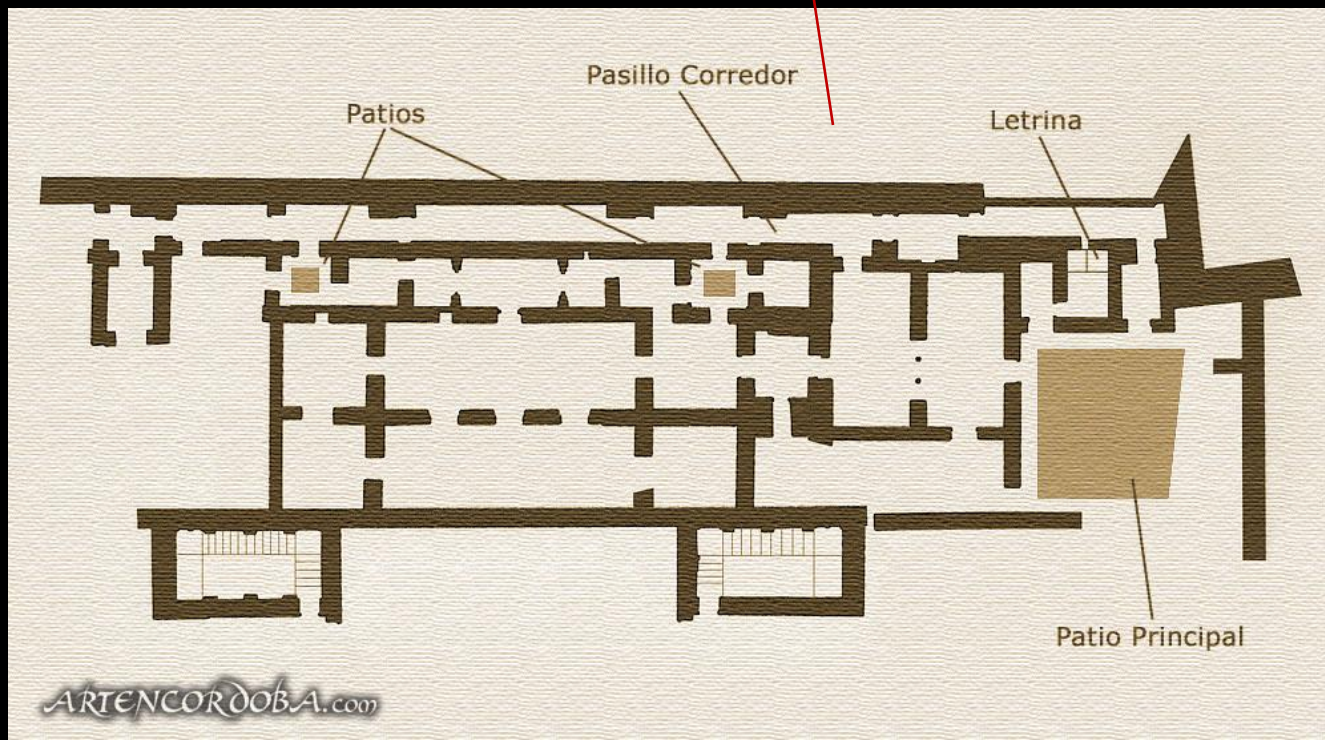


Configurazione geometrica della sala di Abd al-Rahman III e piattaforma giardino inferiore.





Dar al-Mulk o Casa Reale



La Moschea Aljama

