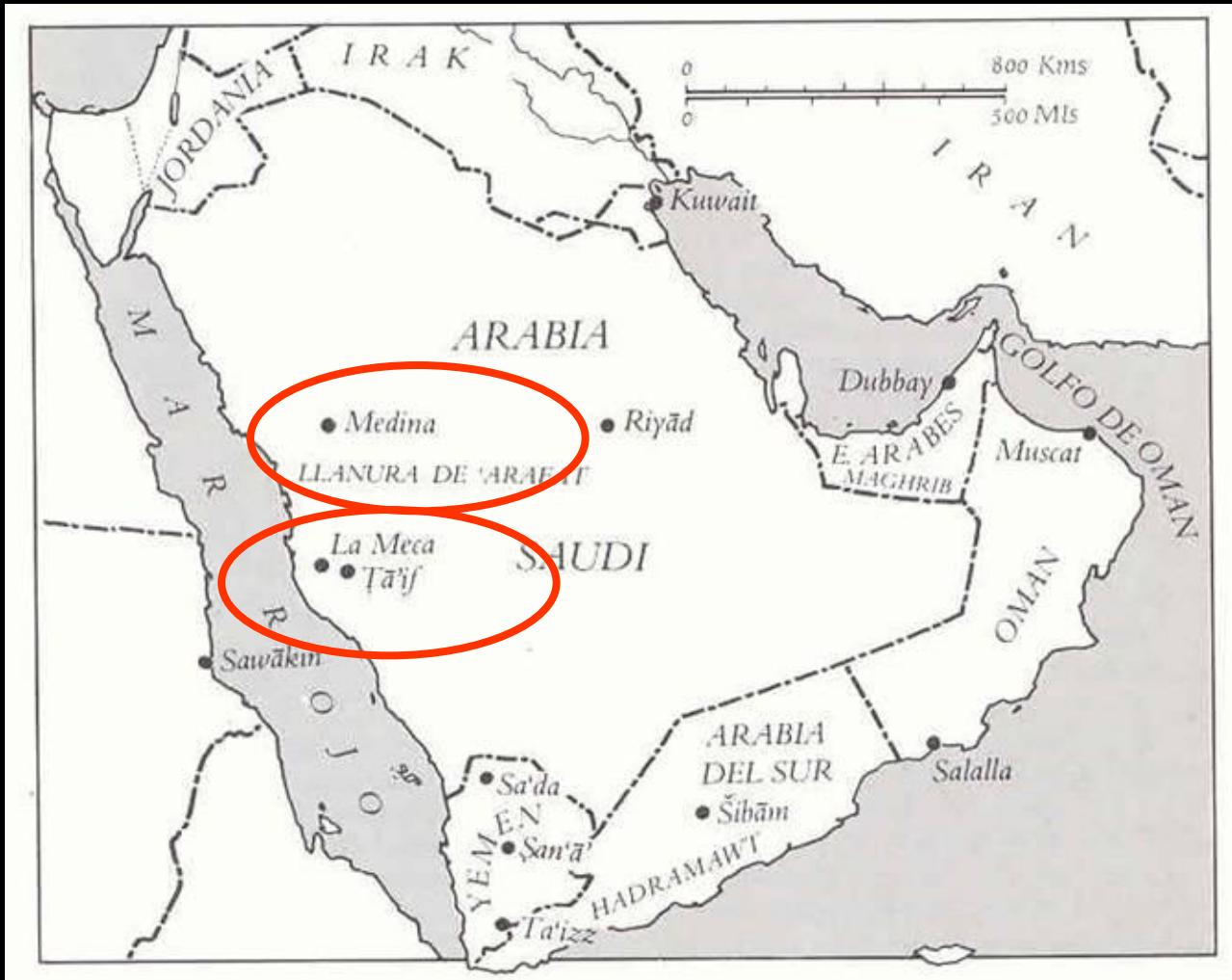




La città islamica

# Inizio Islam



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

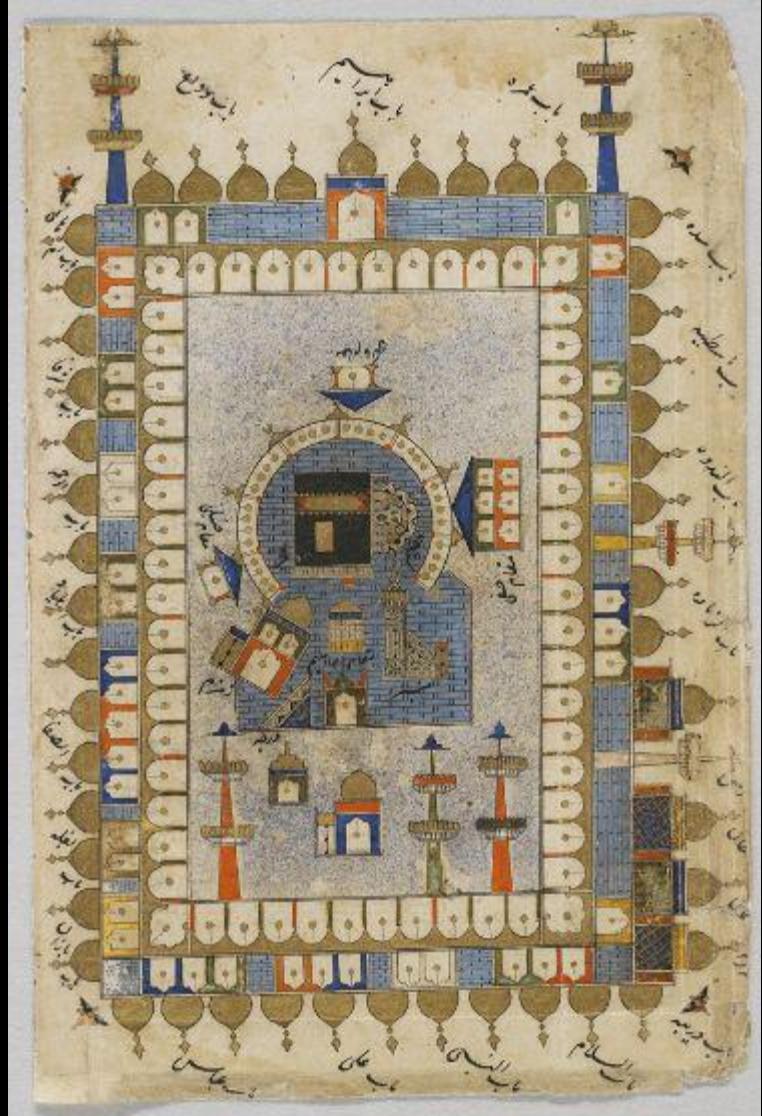
❖ nel 622 egli migrare verso la città di Medina a cominciare il suo regno secolare e religioso. Primo anno dell'Egira o emigrazione.

2015=1435 dell'Egira

# Nascita delle città islamiche

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

# La Mecca



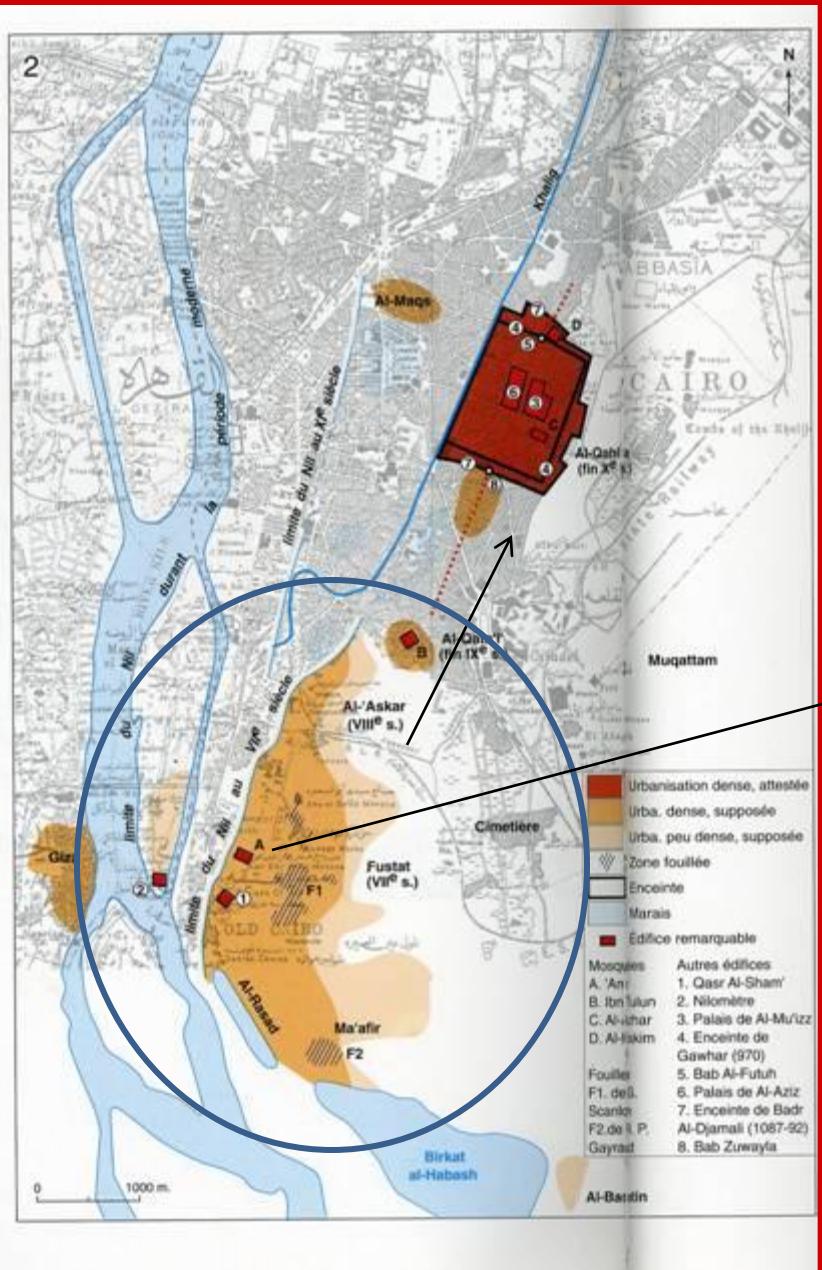
Masjid al-Haram

## Medina/Madinat Al-Nabi (città del Profeta)



Casa/moschea del Profeta

## Città di conquista: urbanistica militare



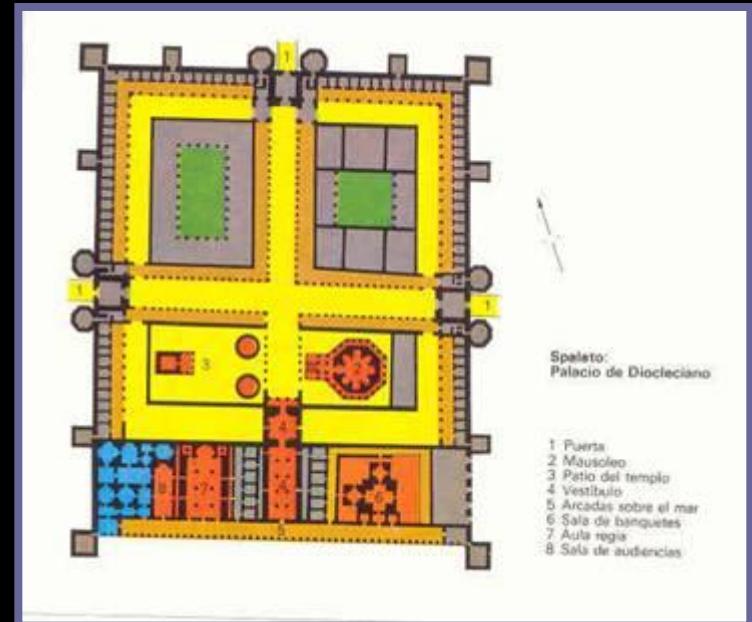
## Moschea Amr, s. VII

## Al-Fustat (s. VII), poi Cairo

## 2º 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



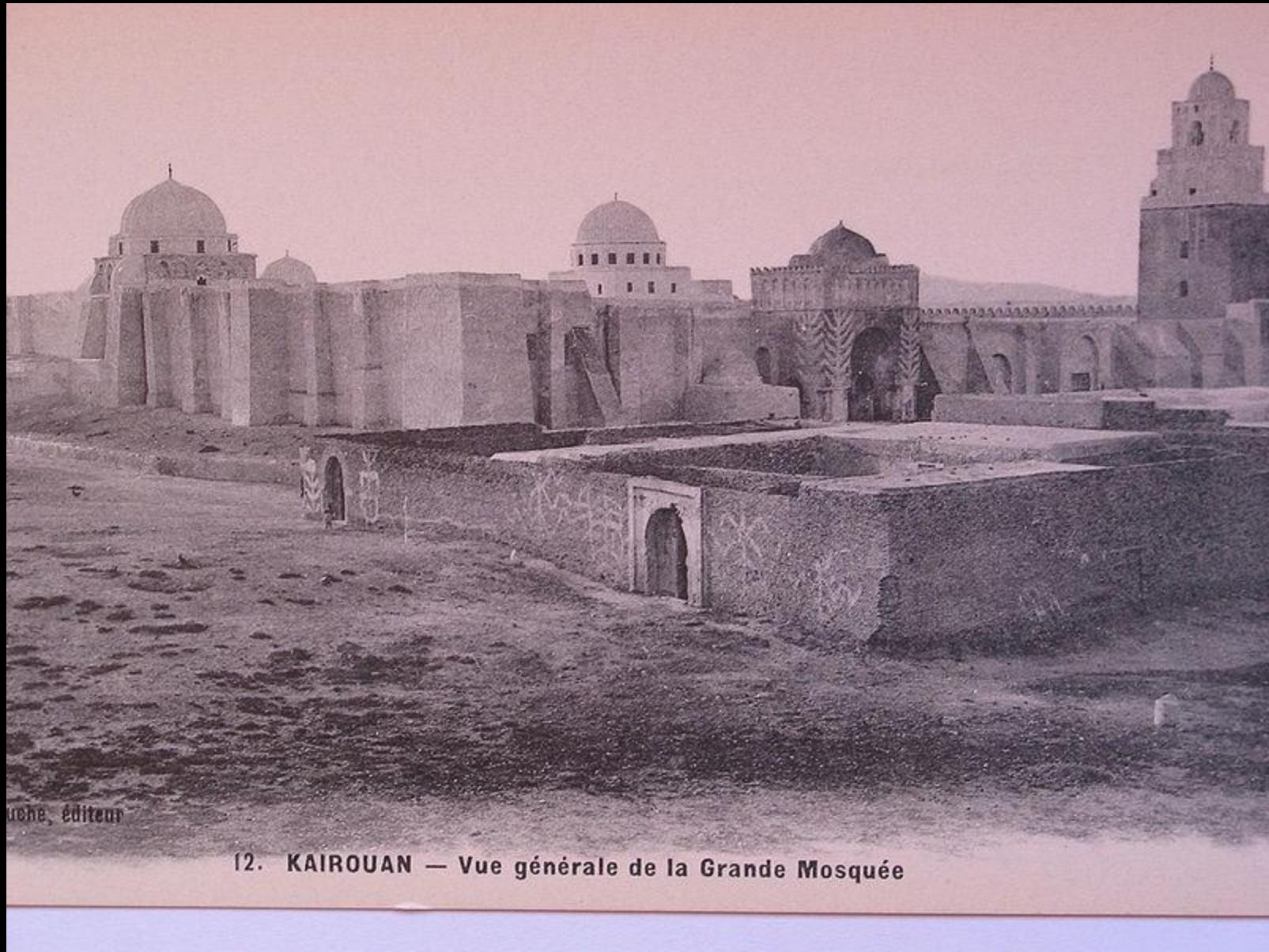
1-2: kardo e decumano

4: palazzo

5: moschea

6: bagni

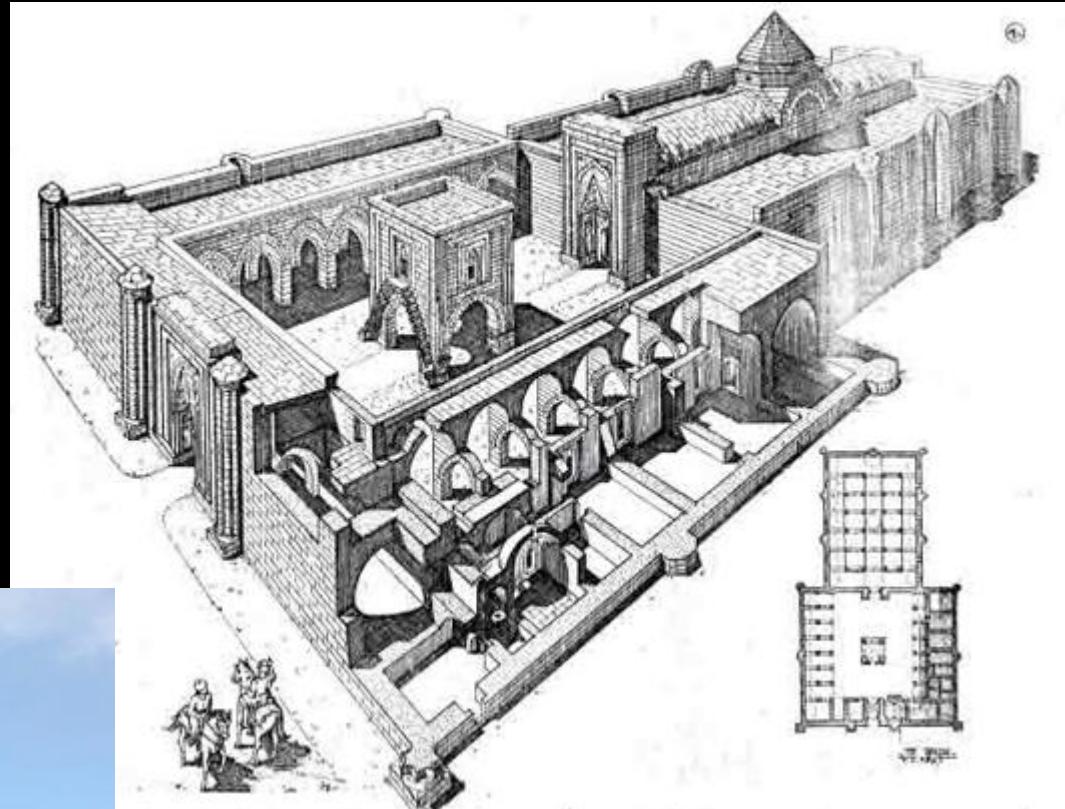
# Kairouan (Tunisia)



ache, éditeur

12. KAIROUAN — Vue générale de la Grande Mosquée

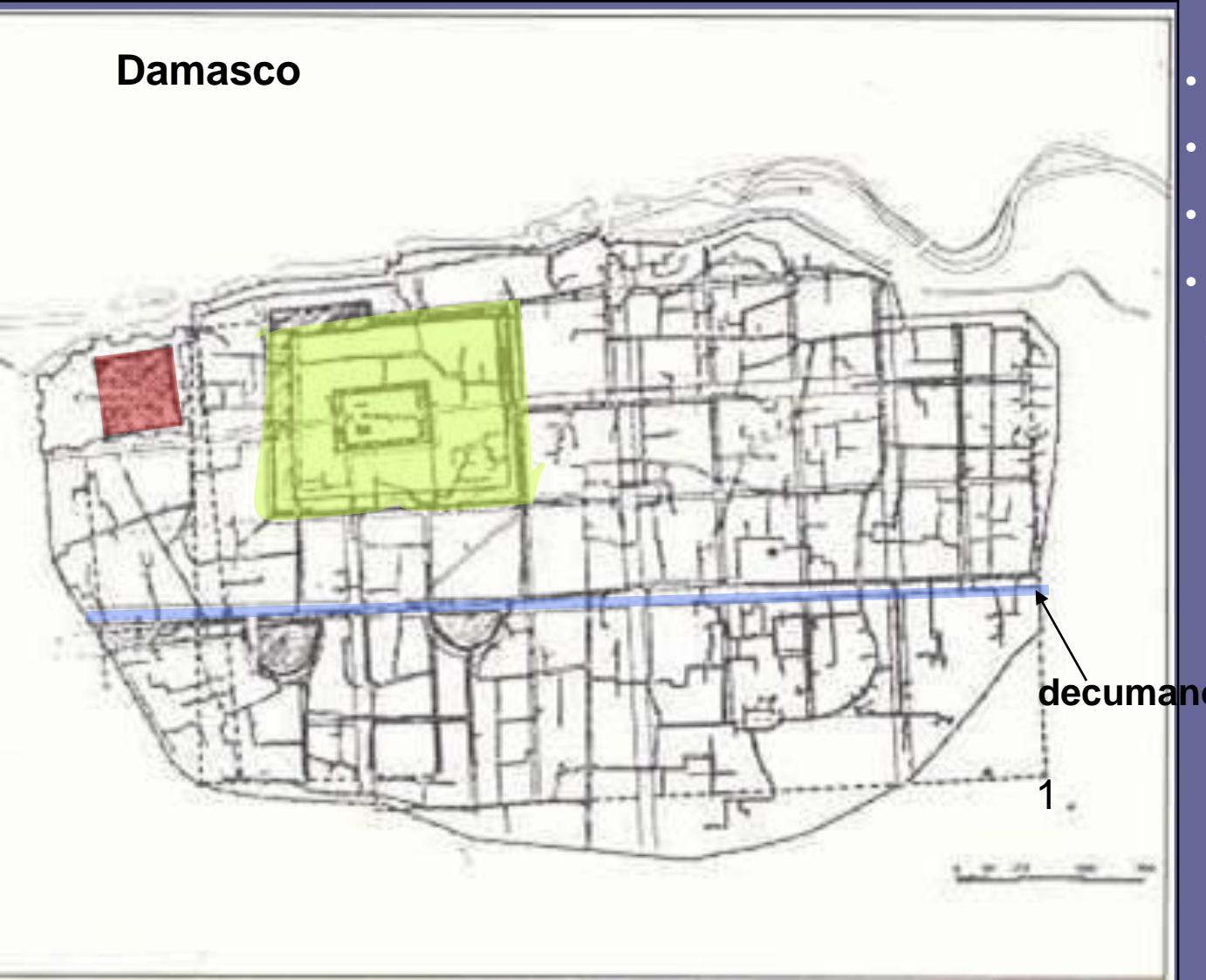
ristrutturazione di  
vecchio *caravasar*, ora  
emergendo come  
pseudocittà



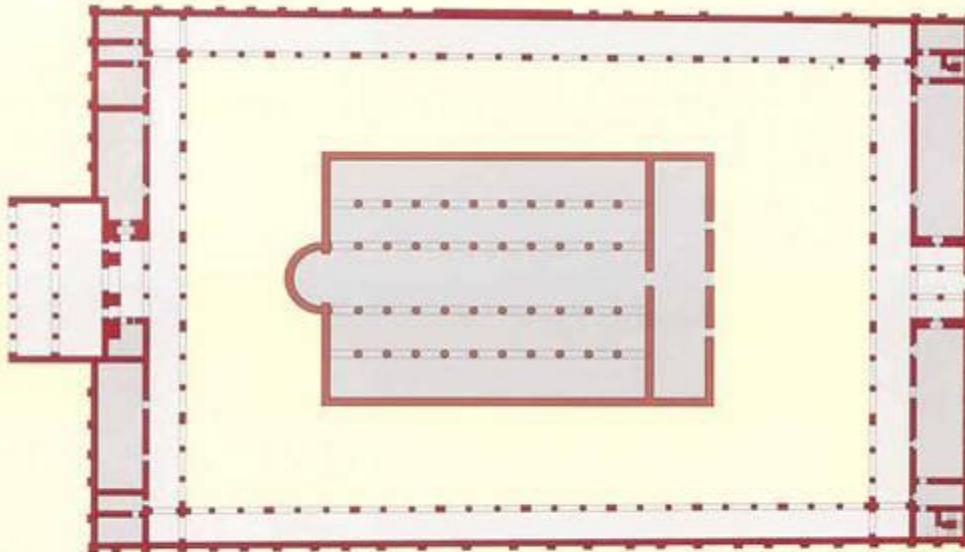
Caravasar de Sultahani, Sultahan, Turkey

occupano antiche città adesso islamizzate

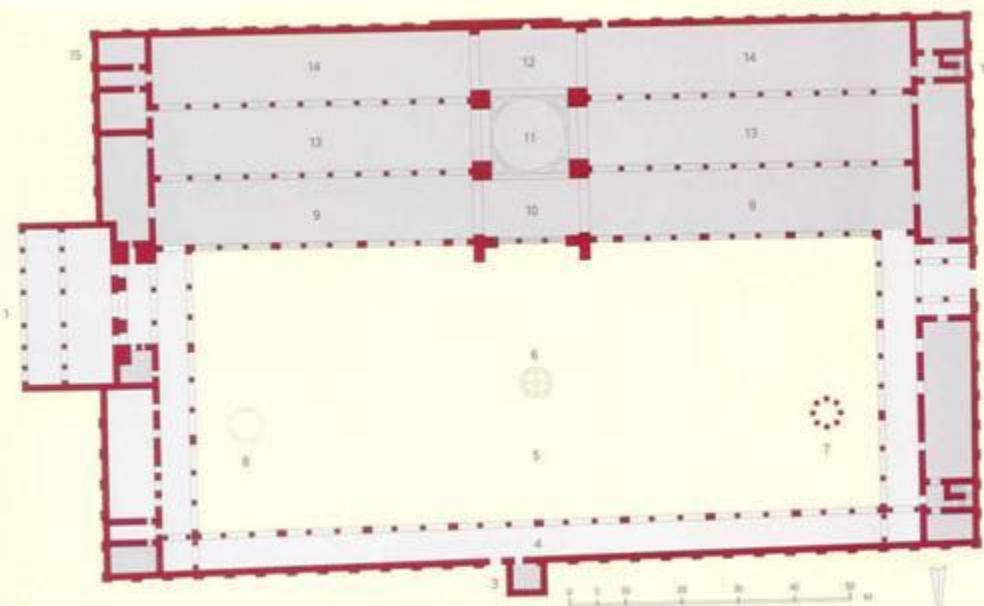
## Damasco



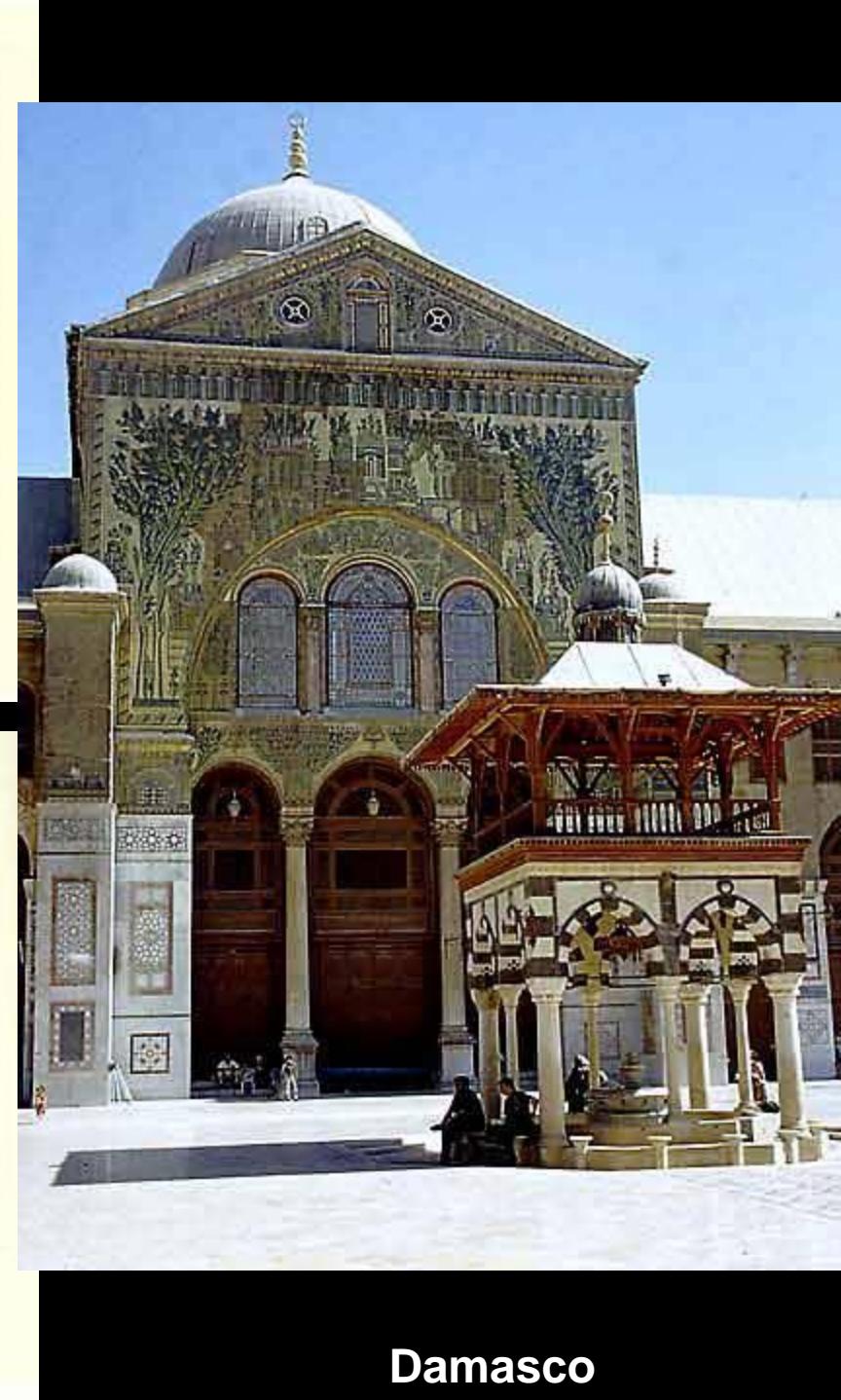
- Oasi Ghuta
- Conquistata 635
- Capitale omayyade
- Moschea aljama (al-Walīd 705-15)
  - Tempio arameo Haddād
  - Tempio Giove
  - Catedrale de S. Giovanni Battista



**Basilica S. Giovanni  
Battista**

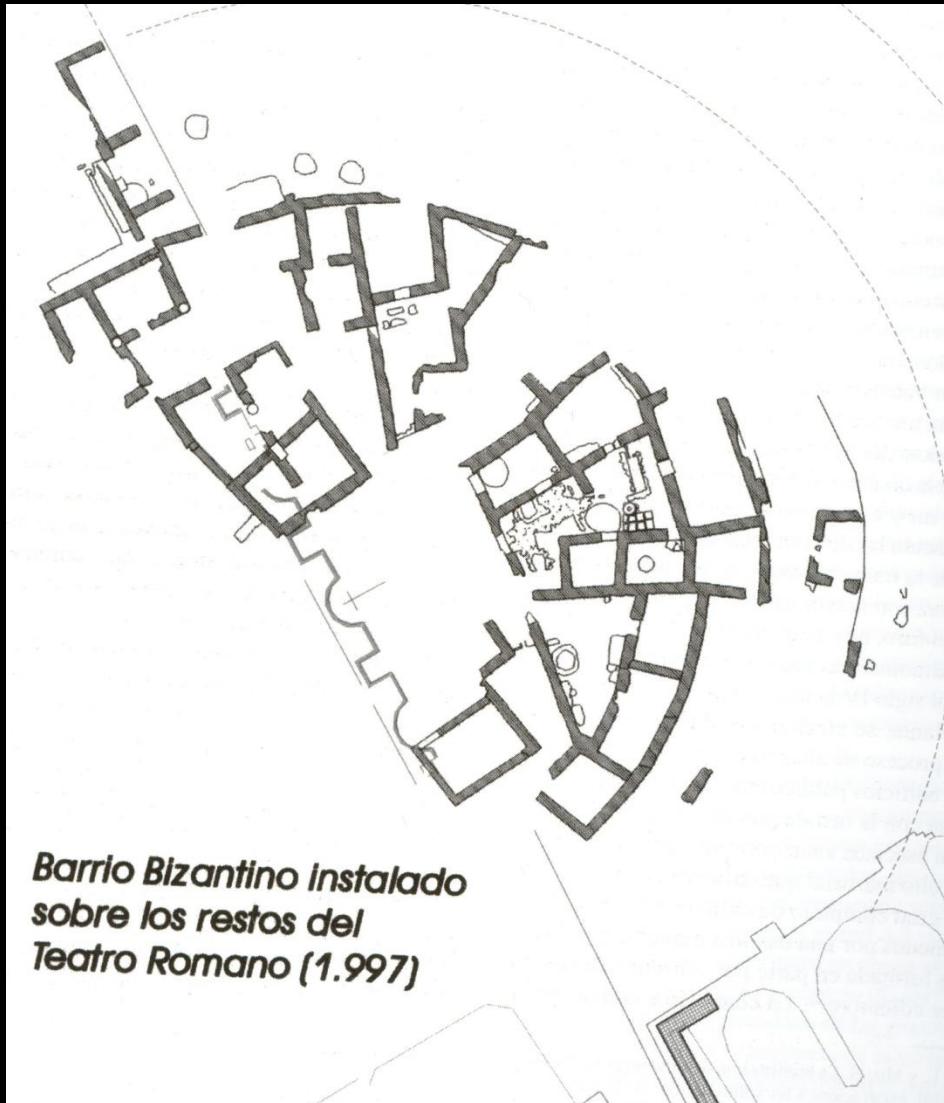


**Moschea aljama, 707-715**

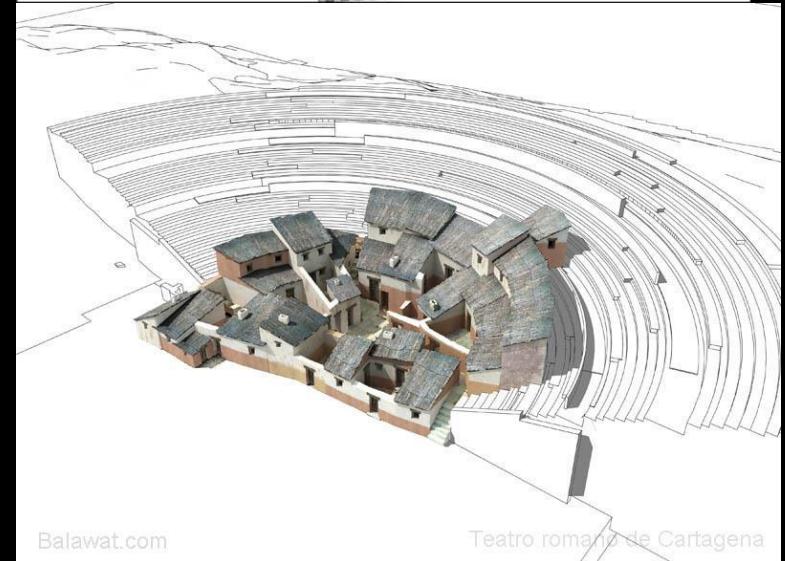
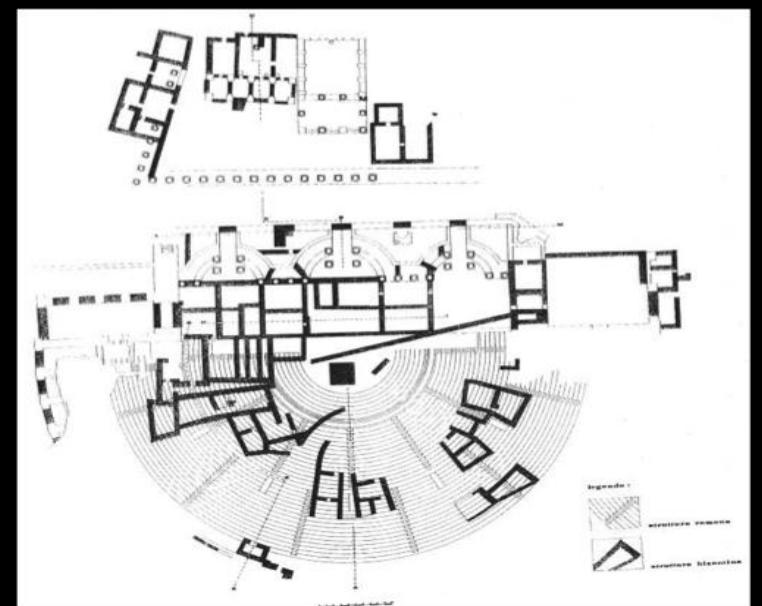


**Damasco**

## Carthago Spartaria



## Leptis Magna



occupano antiche città adesso islamizzate

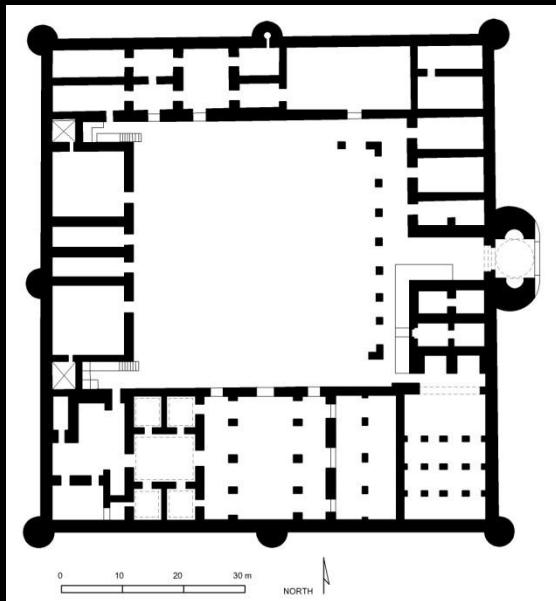


Gerusalemme

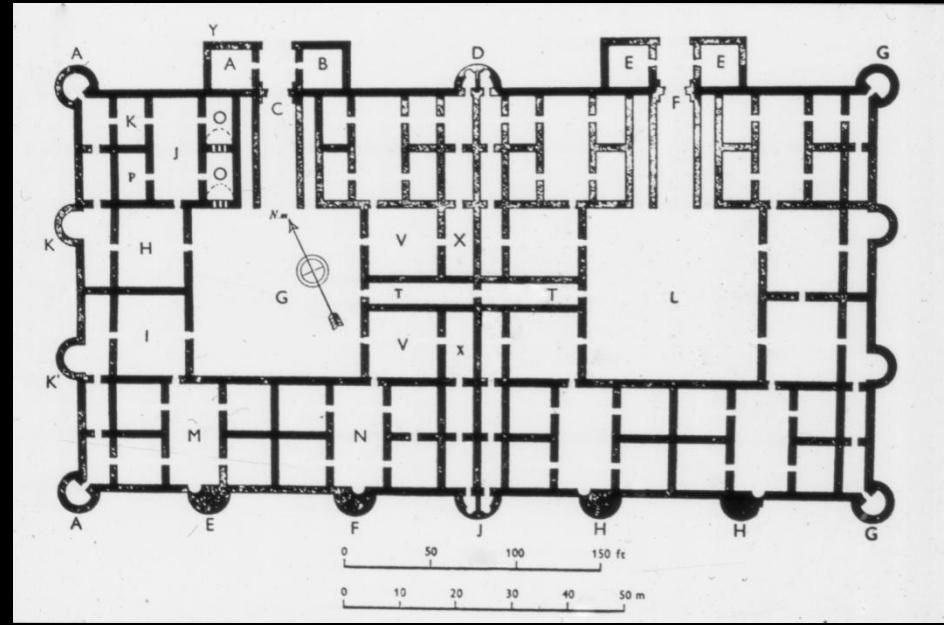


- Conquistata 638
- Tempio di Salomone
  - Moschea aljama (La Roccia)
  - Moschea Al-Aqsa

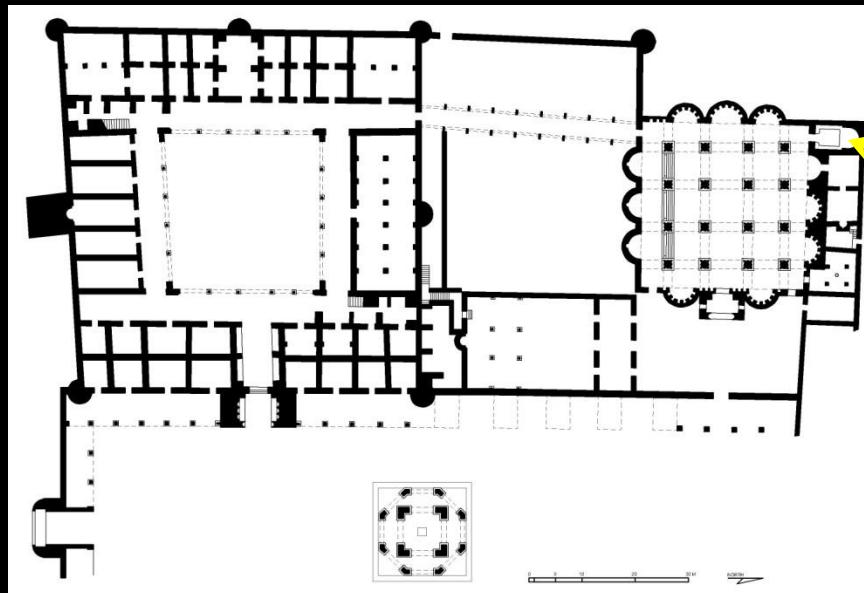
# palazzi-città fondate ex novo



Hirbat al-Minga (Israele)



Qars a-Tuba (Giordania)



Hirbat al-Mafyar (Palestina)



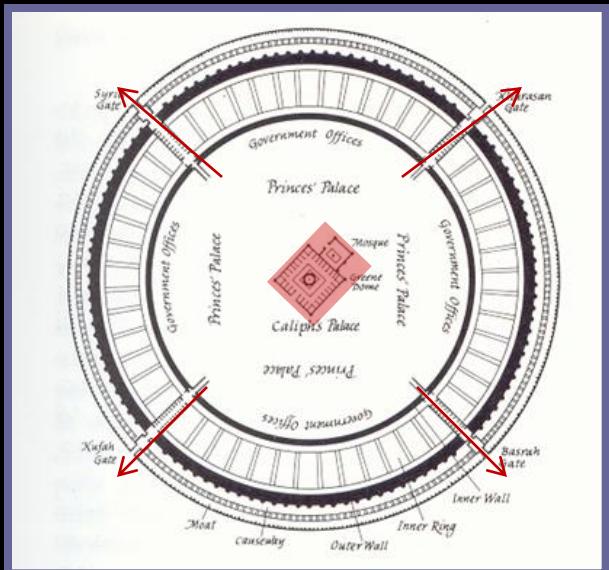
## 3º momento di evoluzione delle città islamiche (749-1261)

- Urbanismo degli Abbasidi



Baghdad, 762, Al-Mansur

SPL



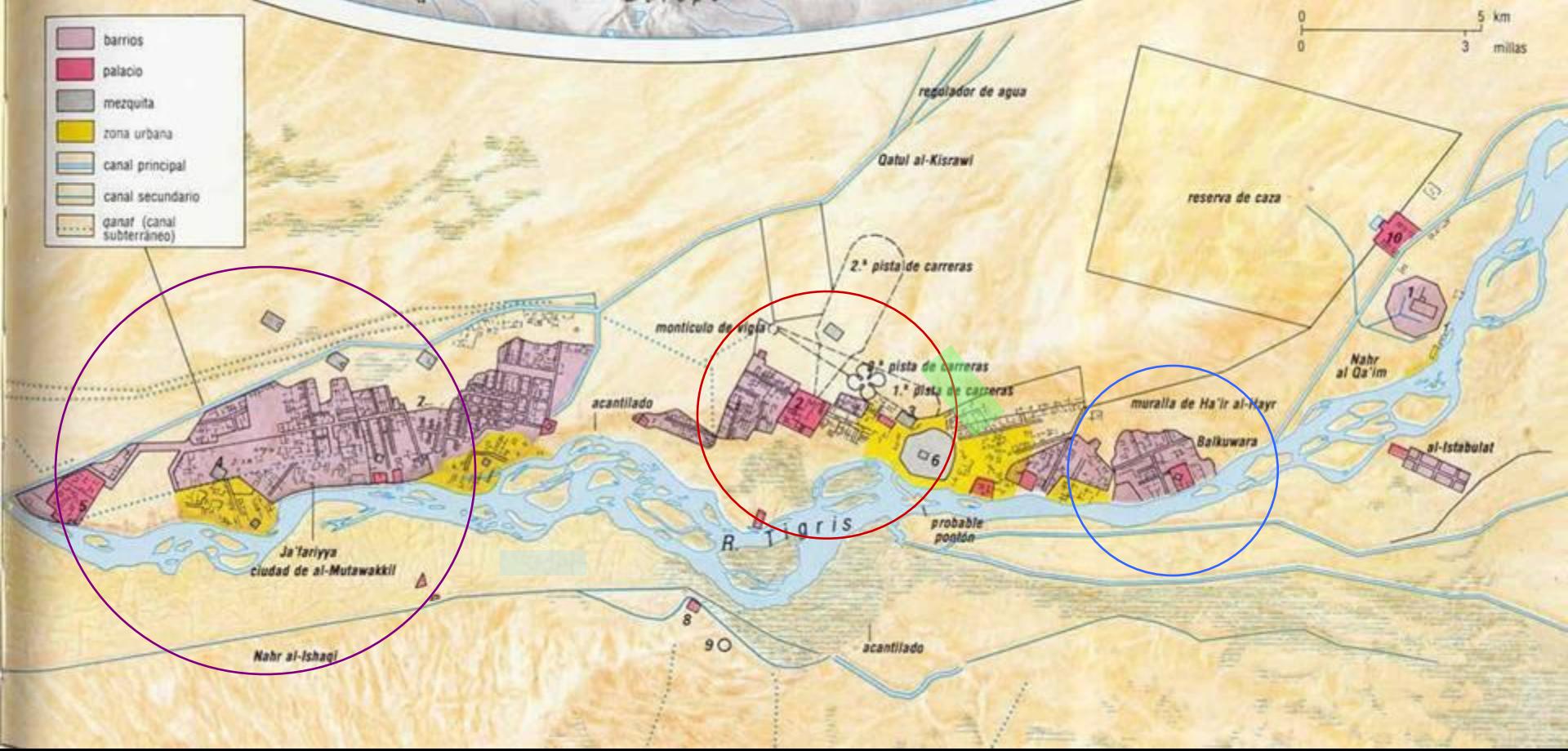
Gur (Firuzabad, sasanida, 224-41)



# Samarra



- 50 km del fiume Tigris e 150km<sup>2</sup>
- 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**

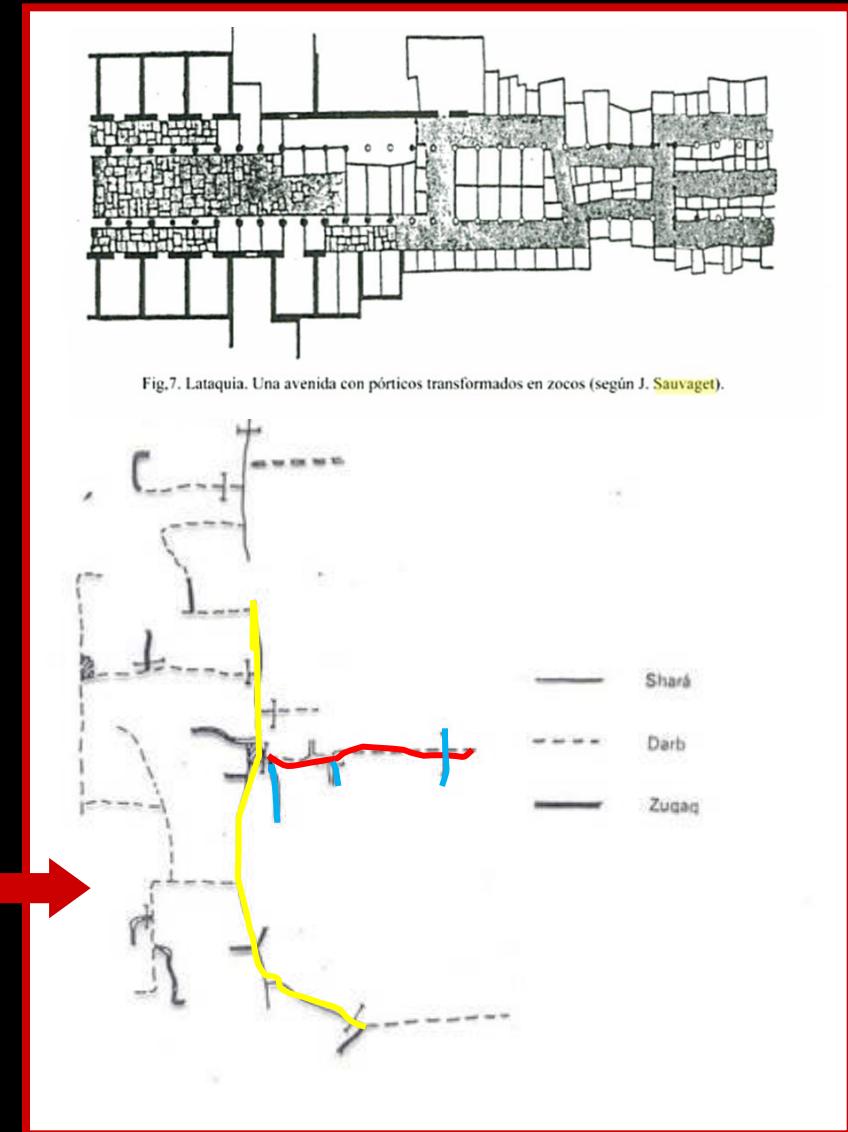
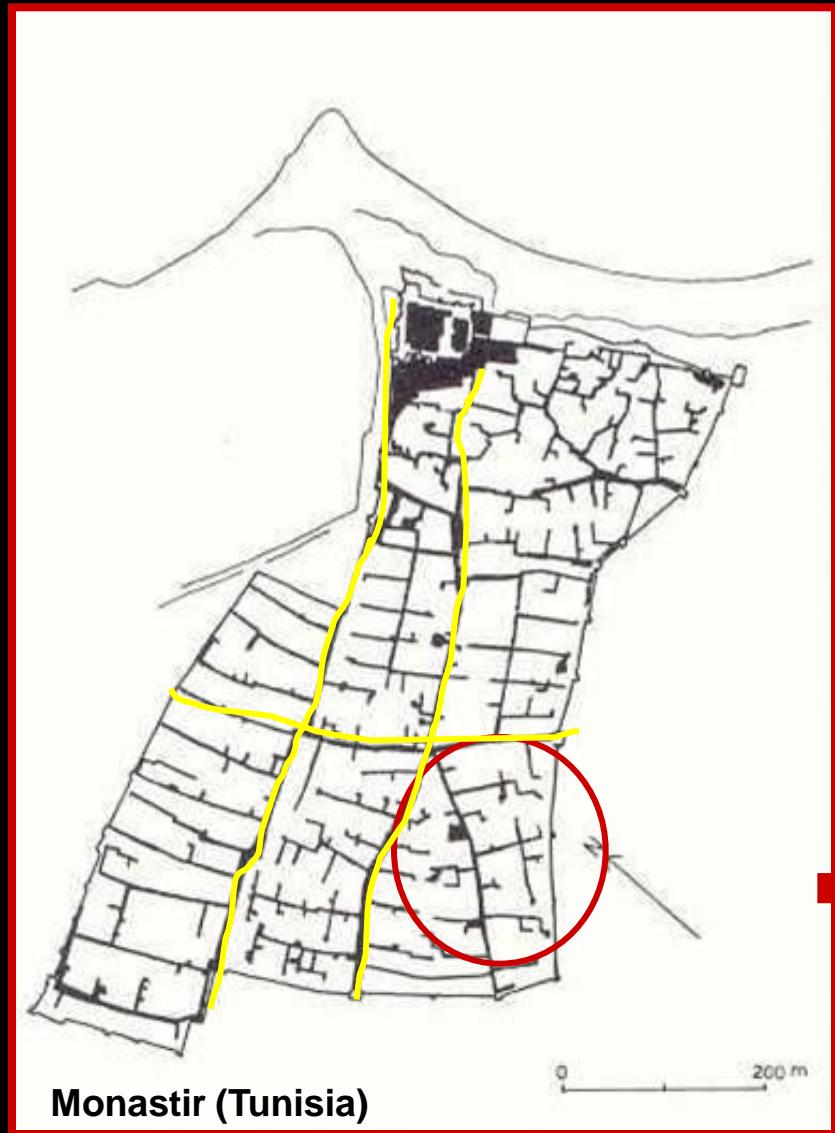
**2. Dar al-Jalifa:  
 palazzo di al-Mutasim  
 (833)**

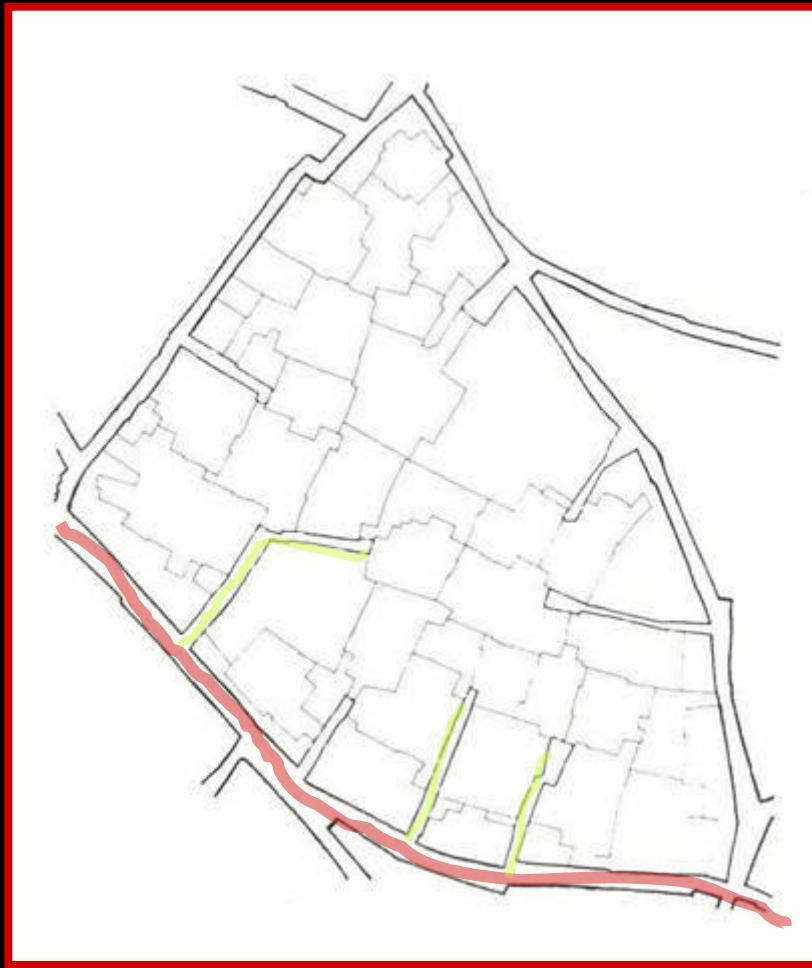
**3. Grande Moschea de  
 al-Mutawakil (849-50)**

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

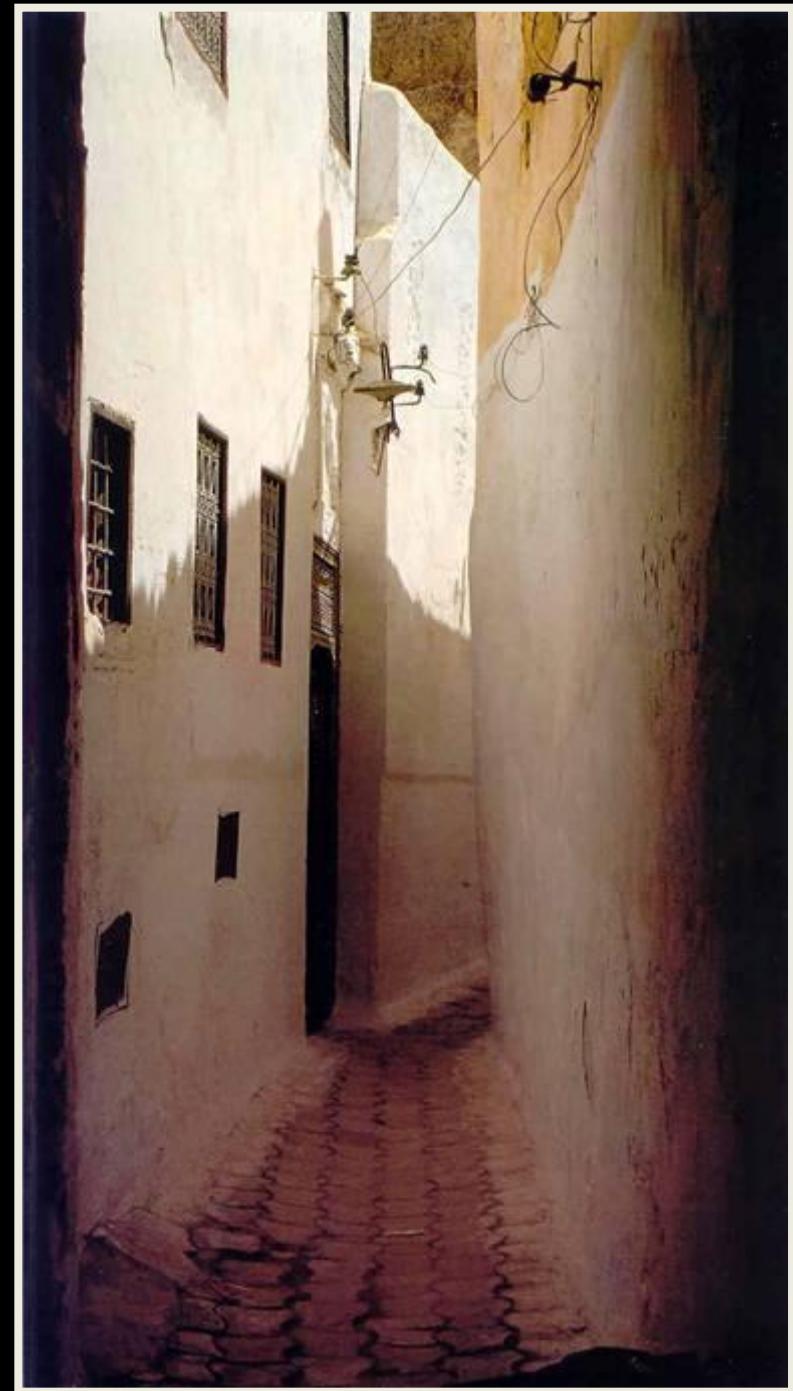
# Il riflesso della società islamica nella formazione della città (Madinat) dal X secolo

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

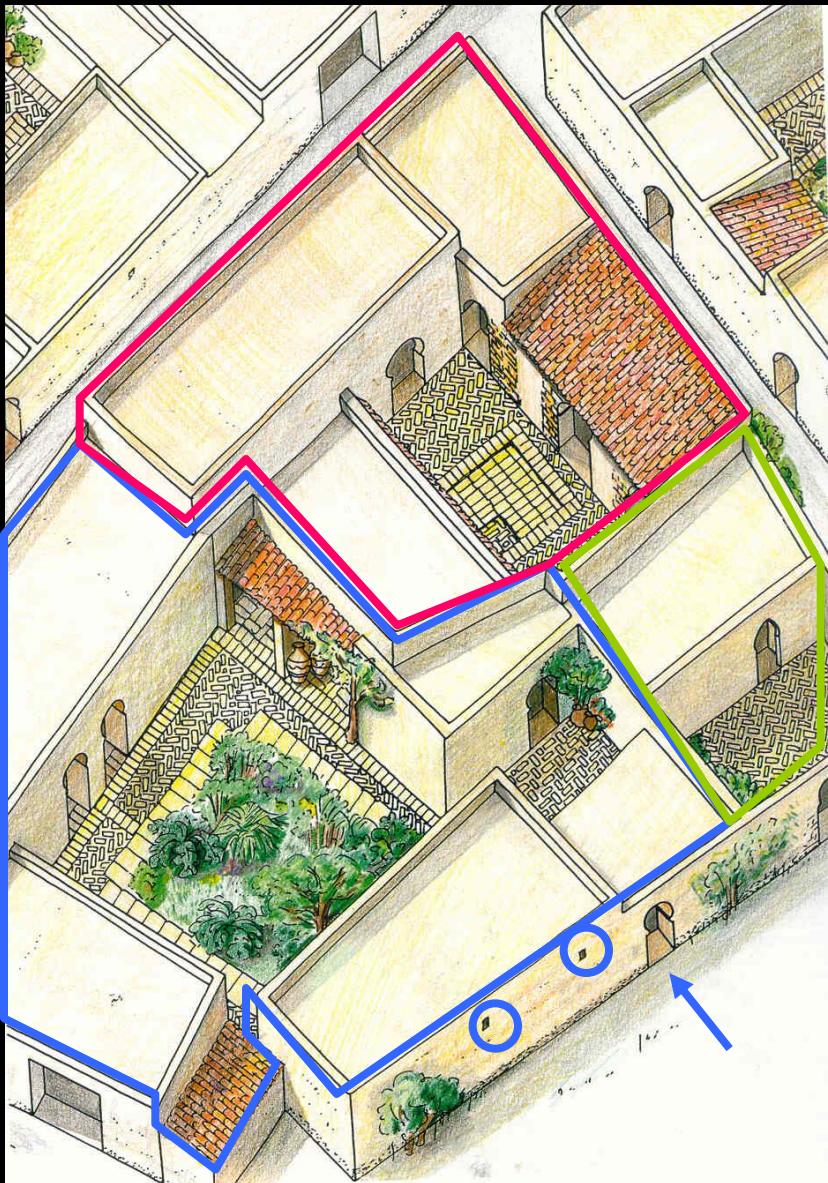
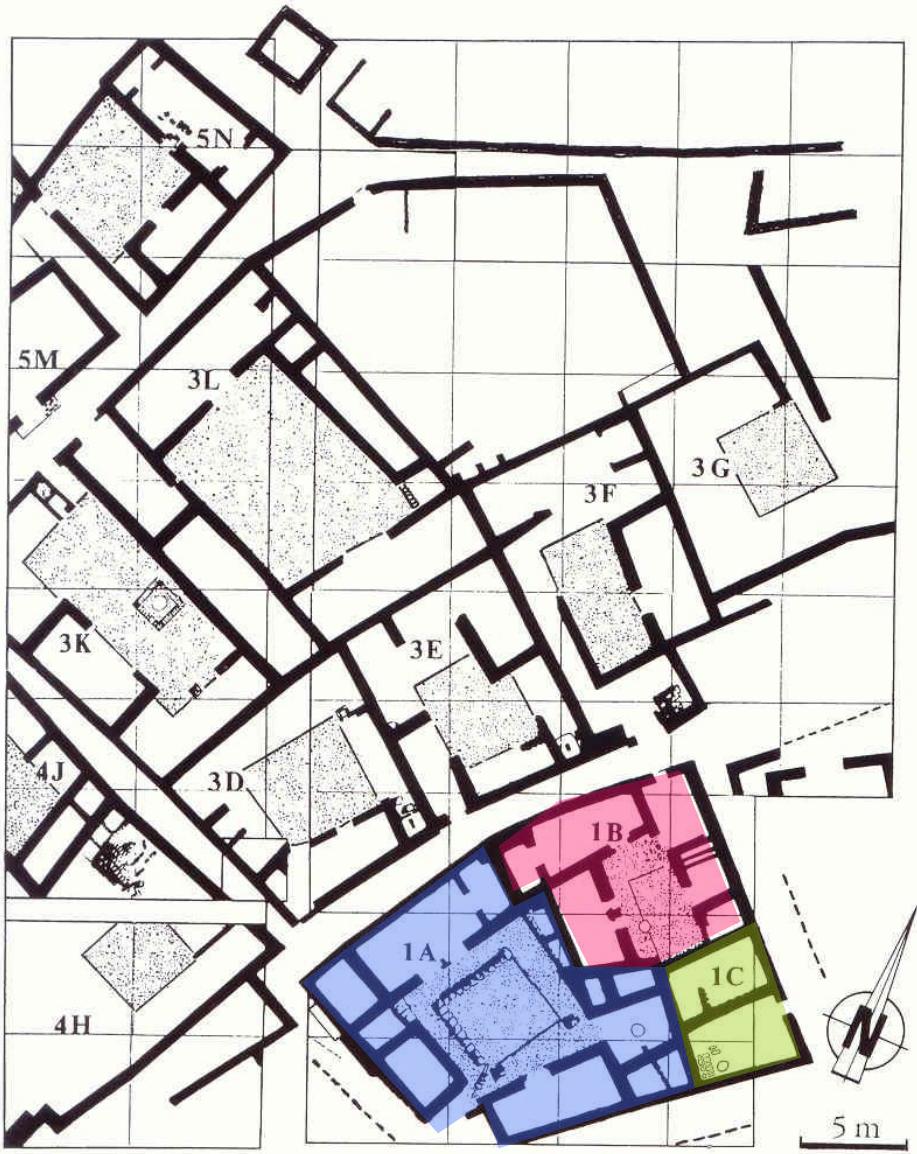




Dar**ئى**ۋادارۋە

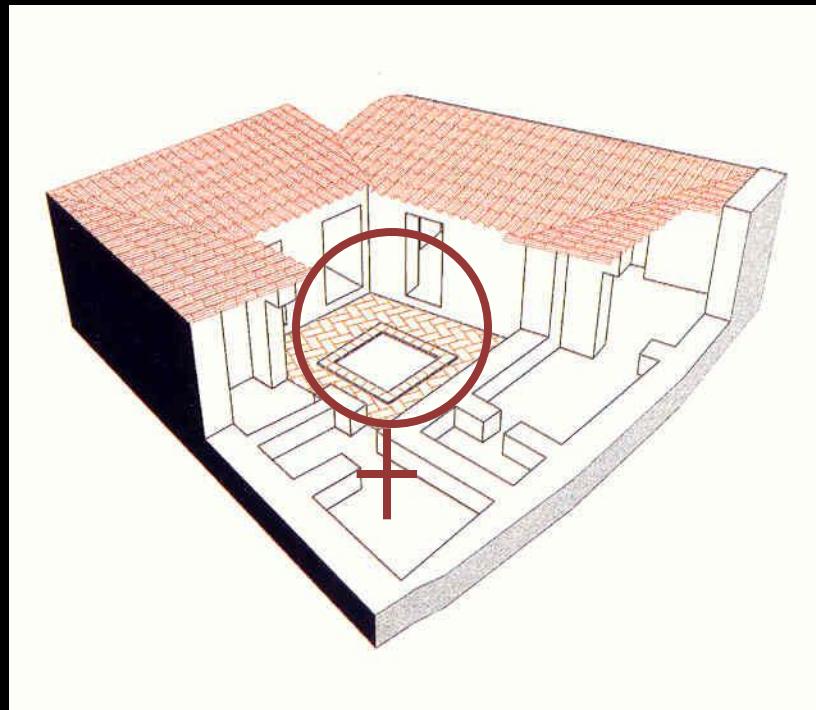


# La tutela della privacy: la demarcazione (facciate continue, porte e finestre)

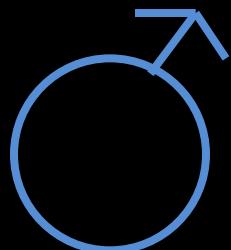


# *La tutela della privacy (le donne controllano)*

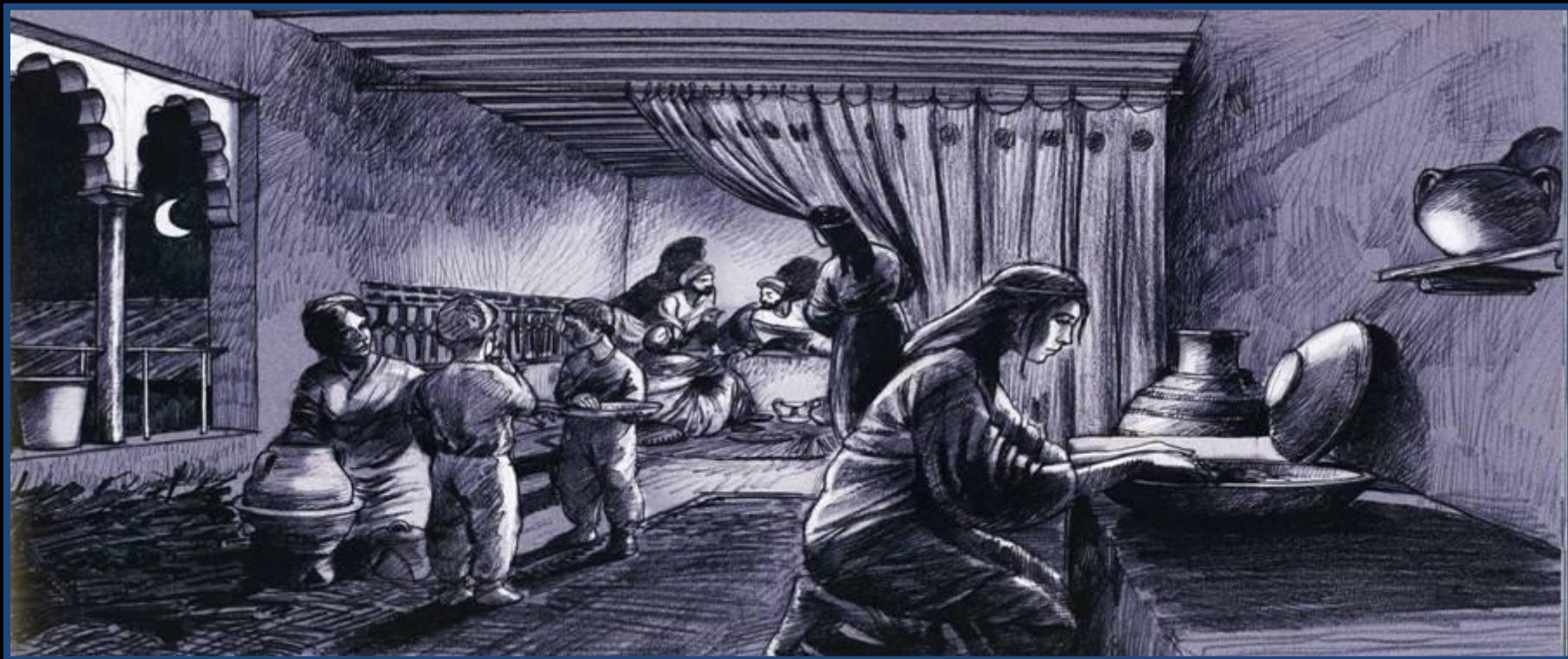
- *hurma*: onore della famiglia soprattutto femminile
- “interno”: spazio domestico privato e femminile (*haram*, proibito e sacro)



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

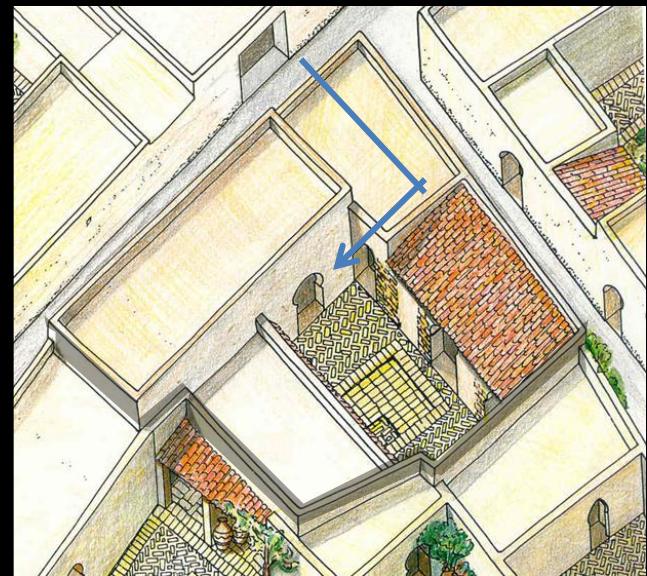
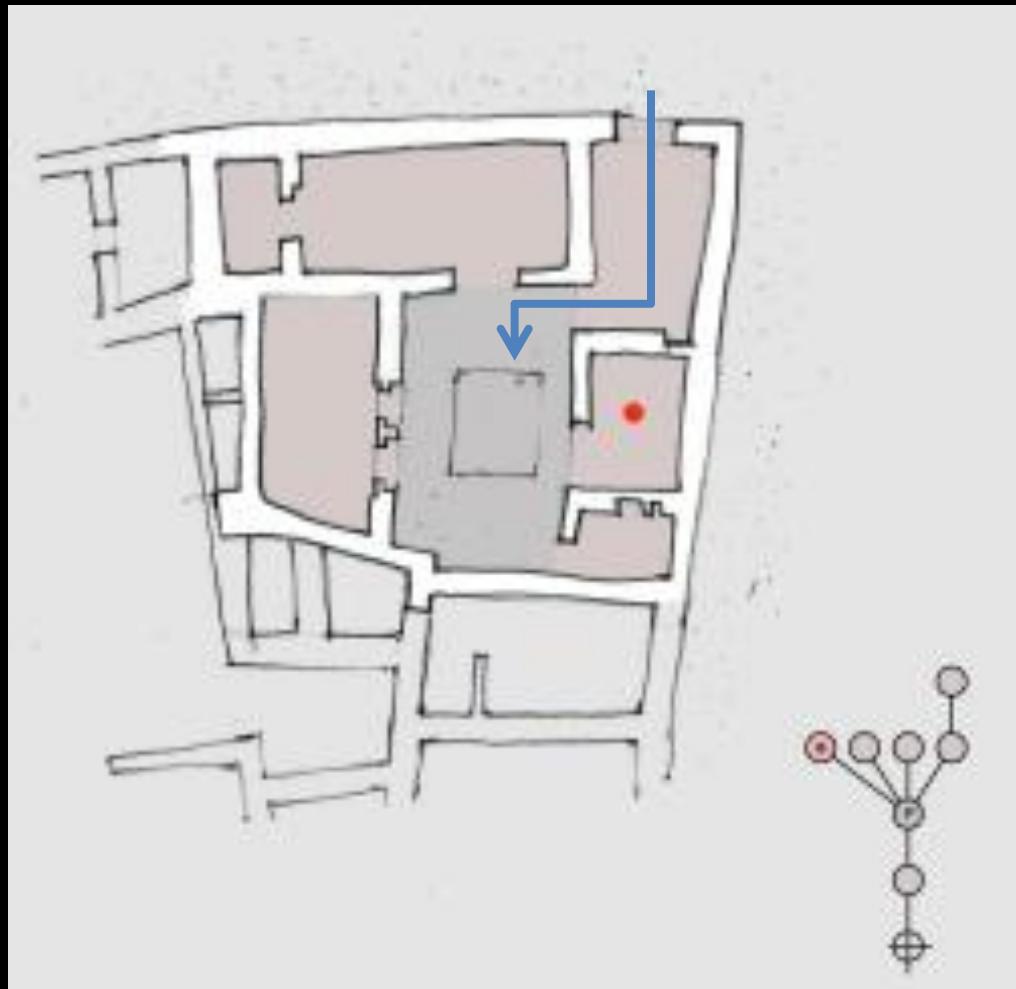


# La rappresentazione di genere

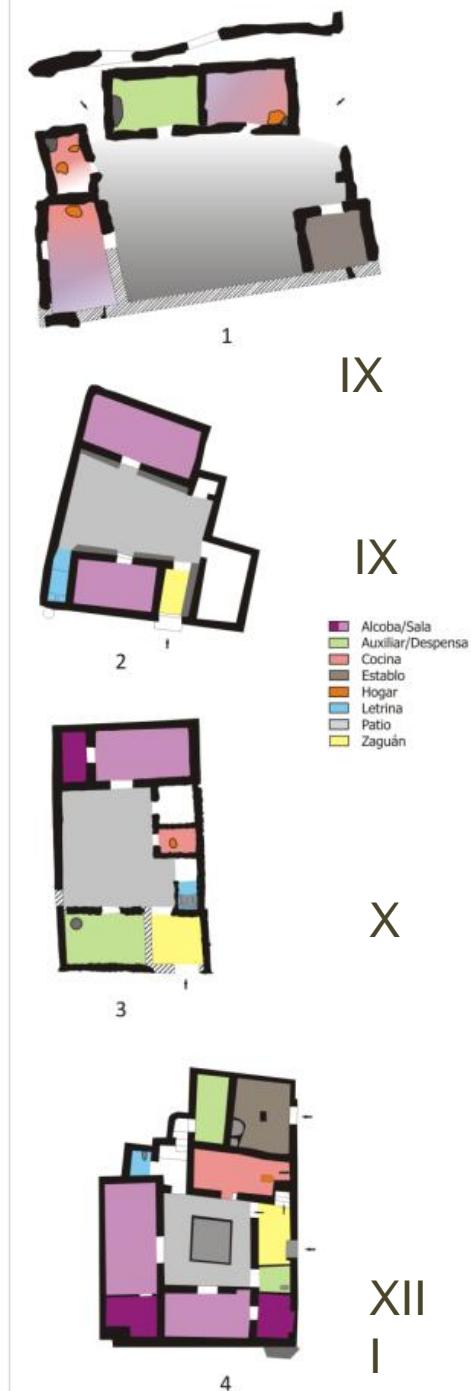
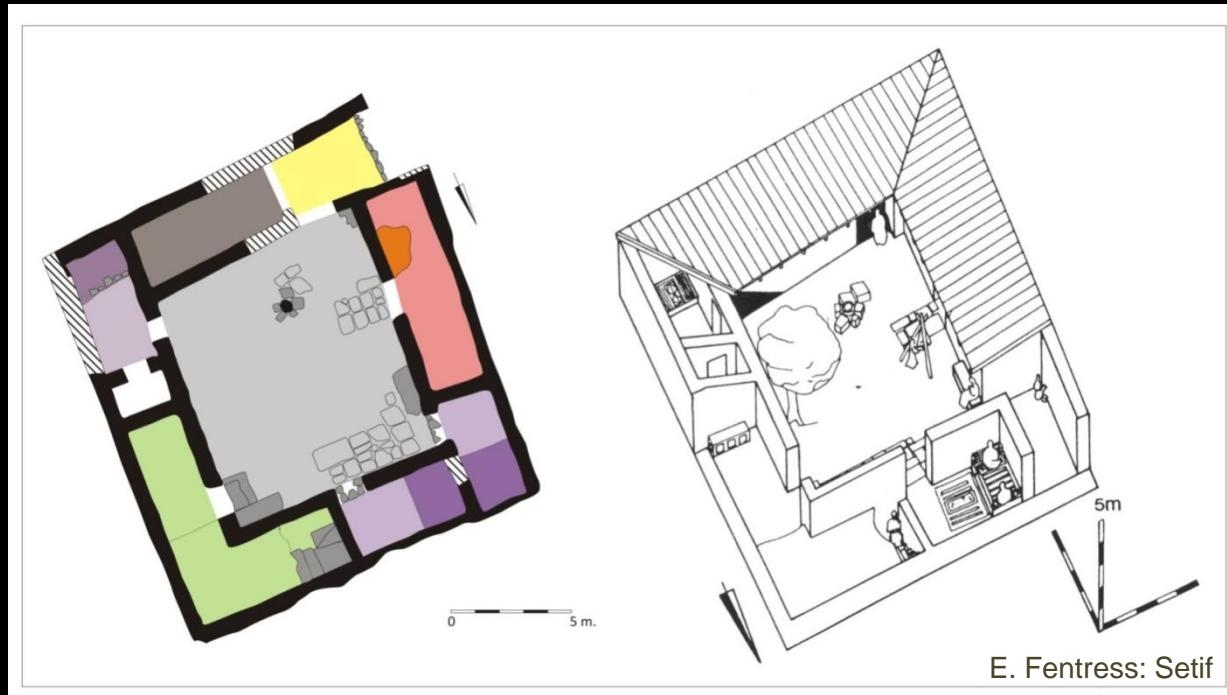


La casa come dominio privilegiato delle donne

# Privacy segnato nel corridoio angolare

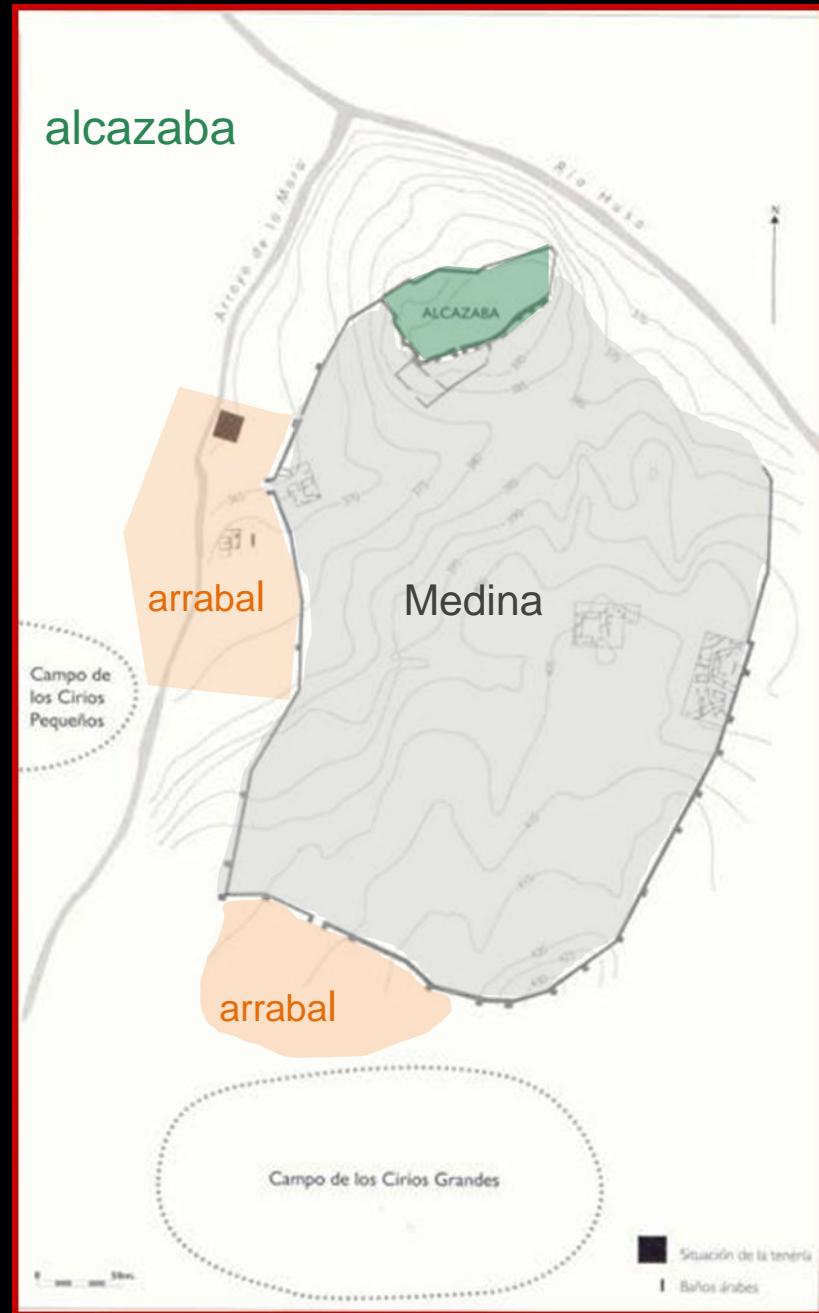
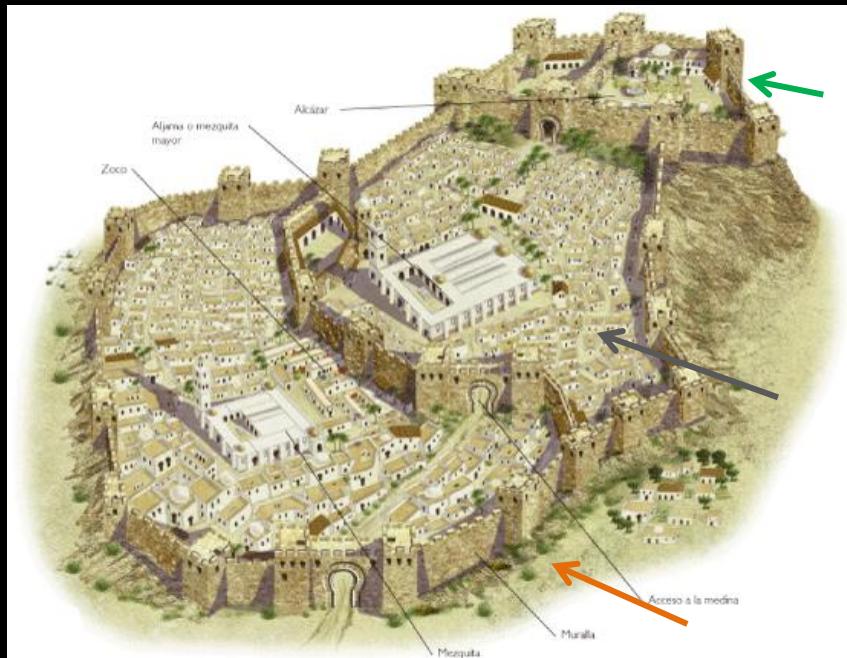


## Casa cortile = indicatore del processo di islamizzazione sociale

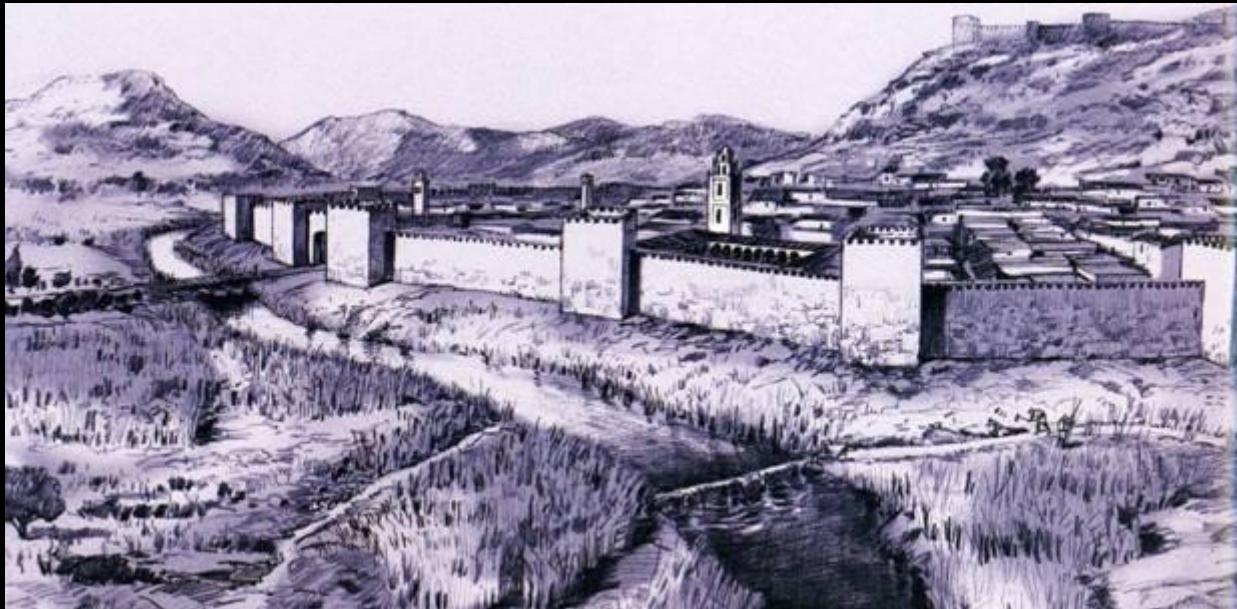


- Società islamizzati in tutto il Mediterraneo dalla metà del IX secolo.
- Casa impianto complesso con specializzazione funzionale graduale

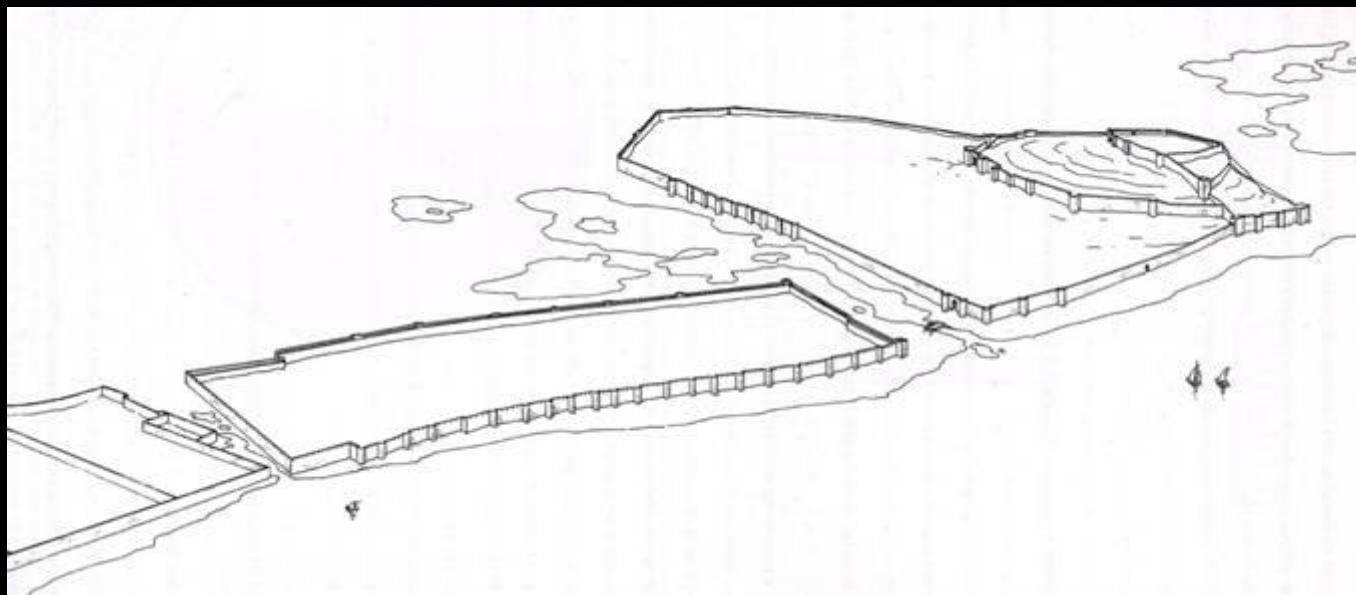
# Parti di una città islamica



## Tipologia città



Medina di pianura



Documento n° 3  
Configuraciones urbanas

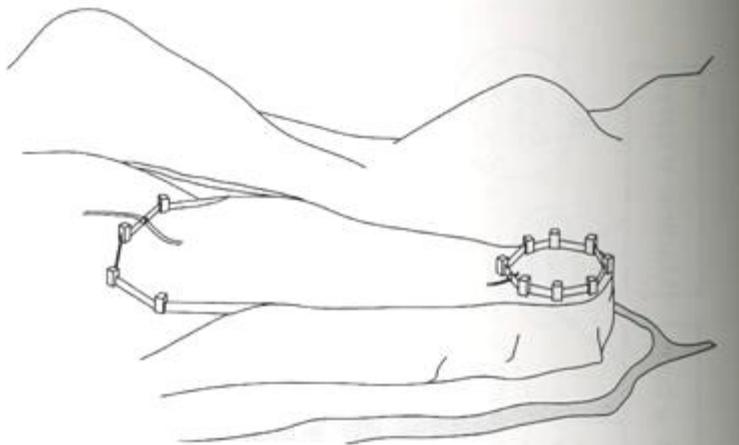


Figura 1  
Ciudad espolón

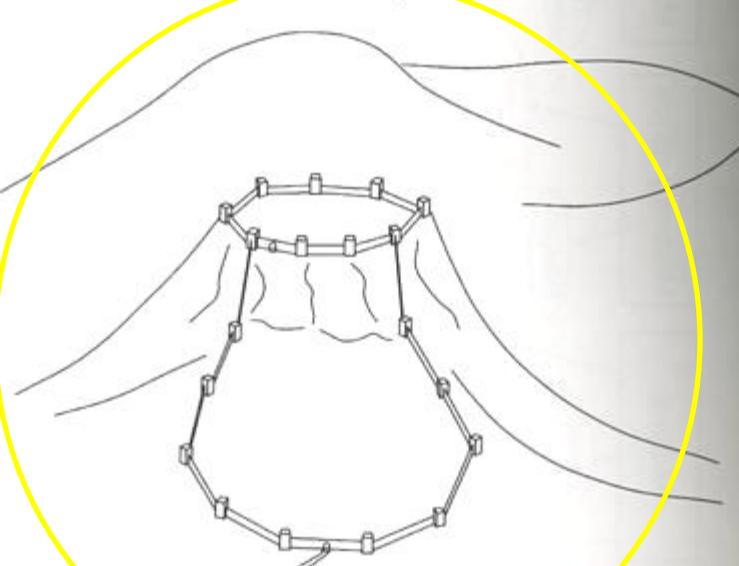


Figura 2  
Ciudad-acrópolis

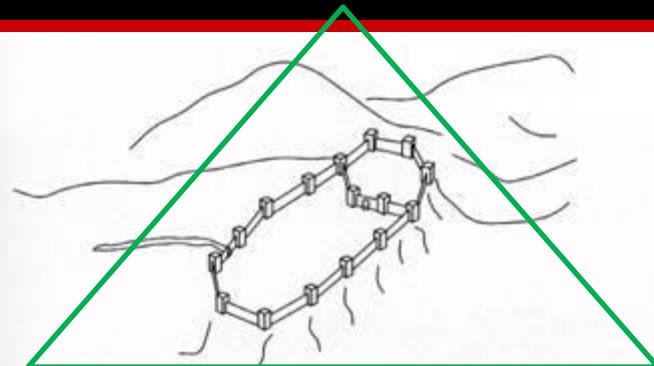


Figura 3  
Ciudad de colina

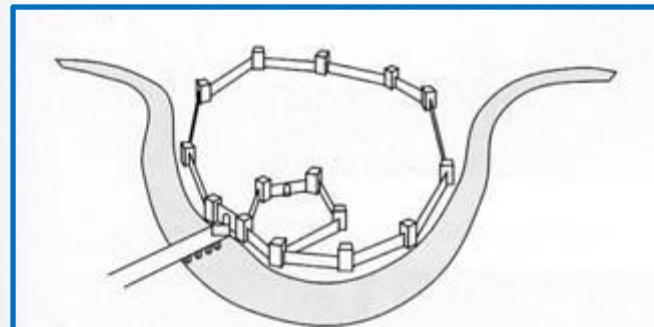


Figura 4  
Ciudad en llano con cinturón de agua

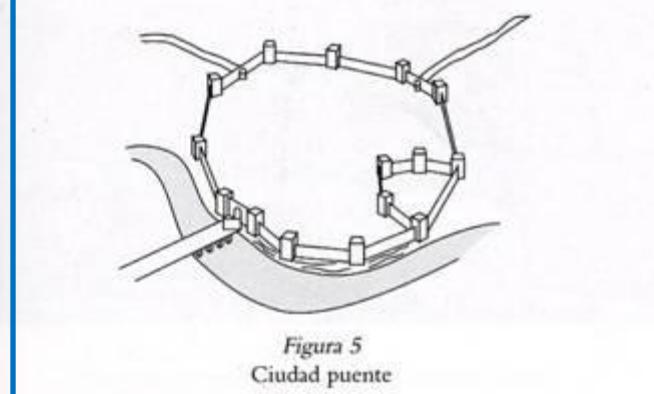


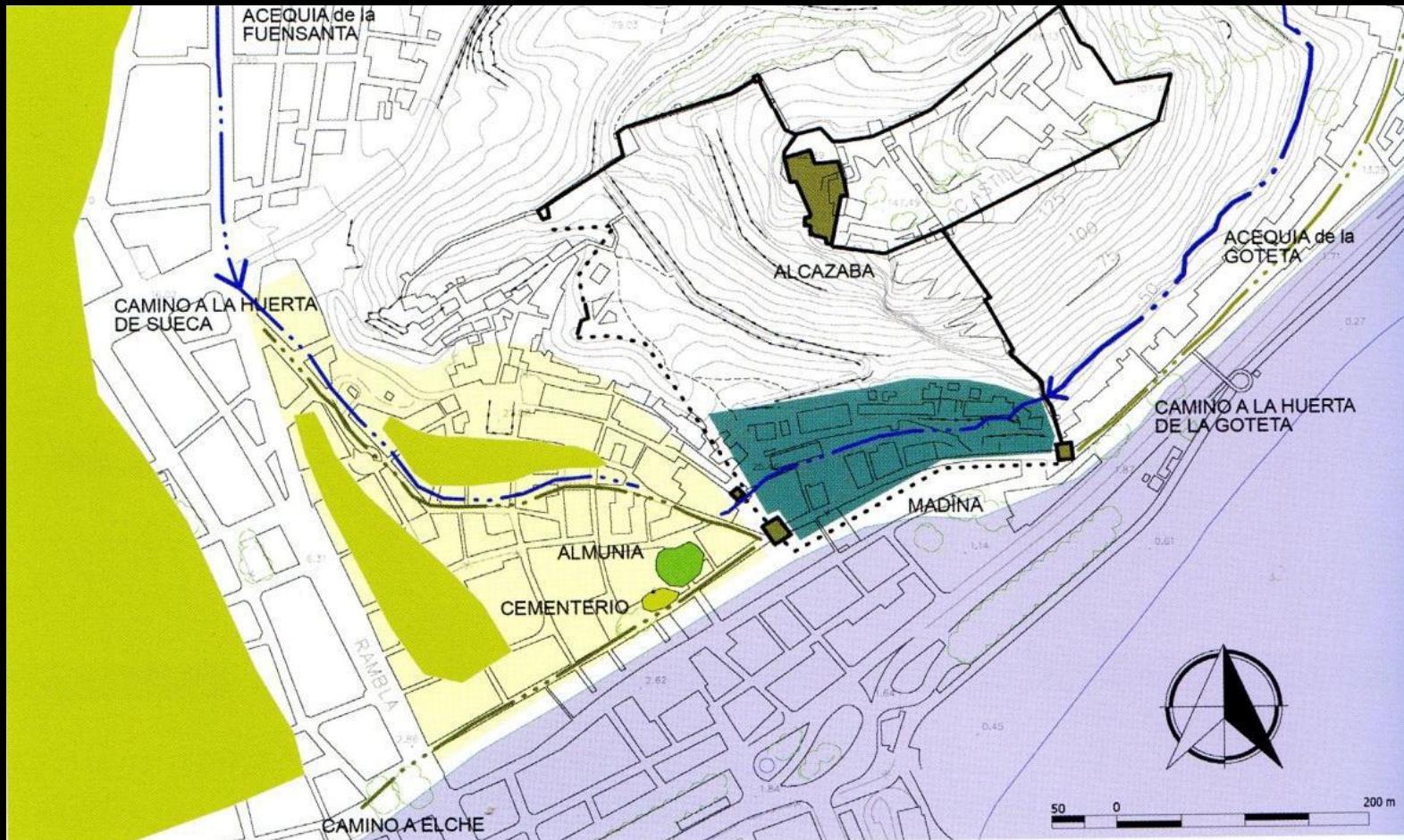
Figura 5  
Ciudad puente



Alicante - Vista general



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**

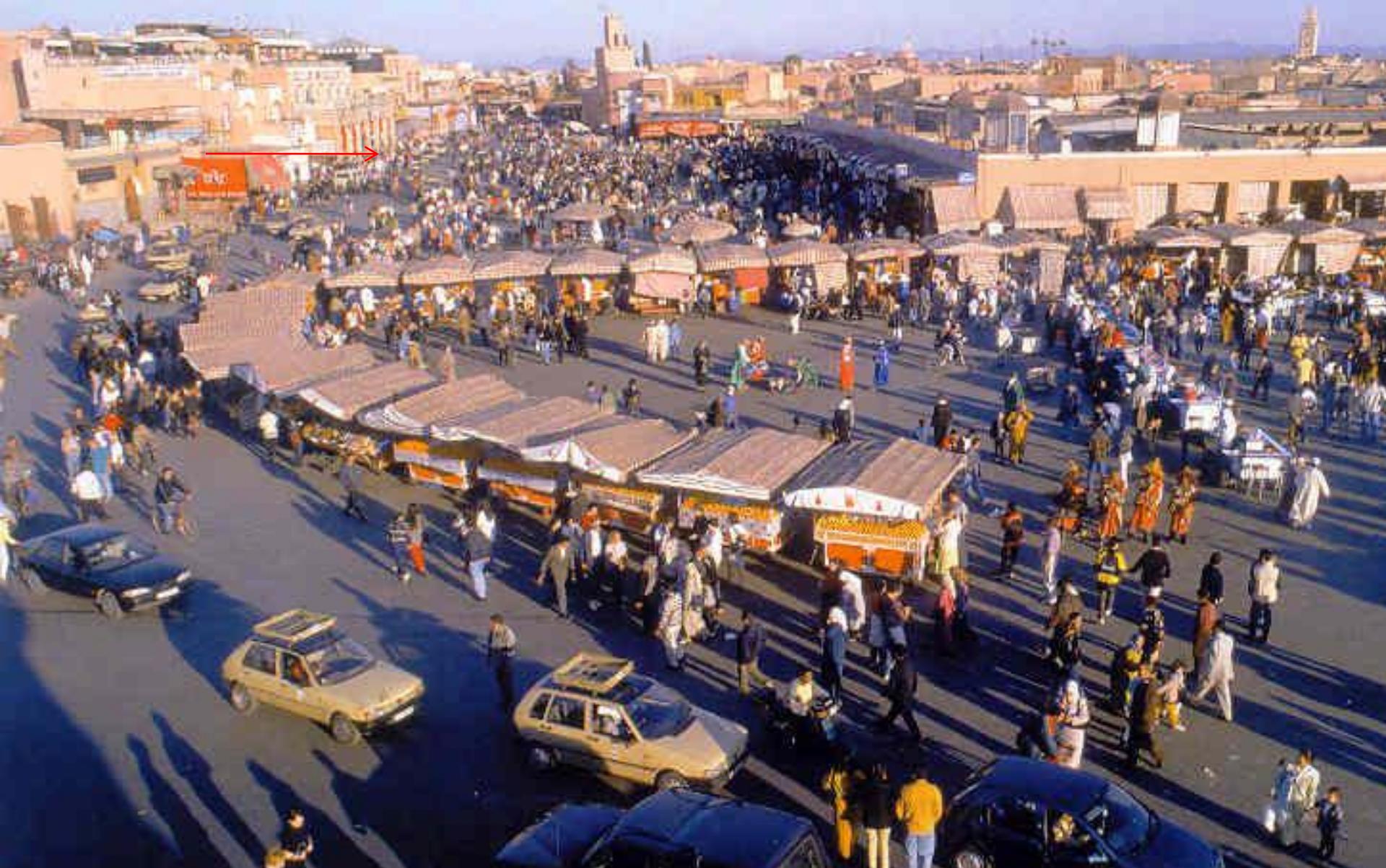
# *sūq*

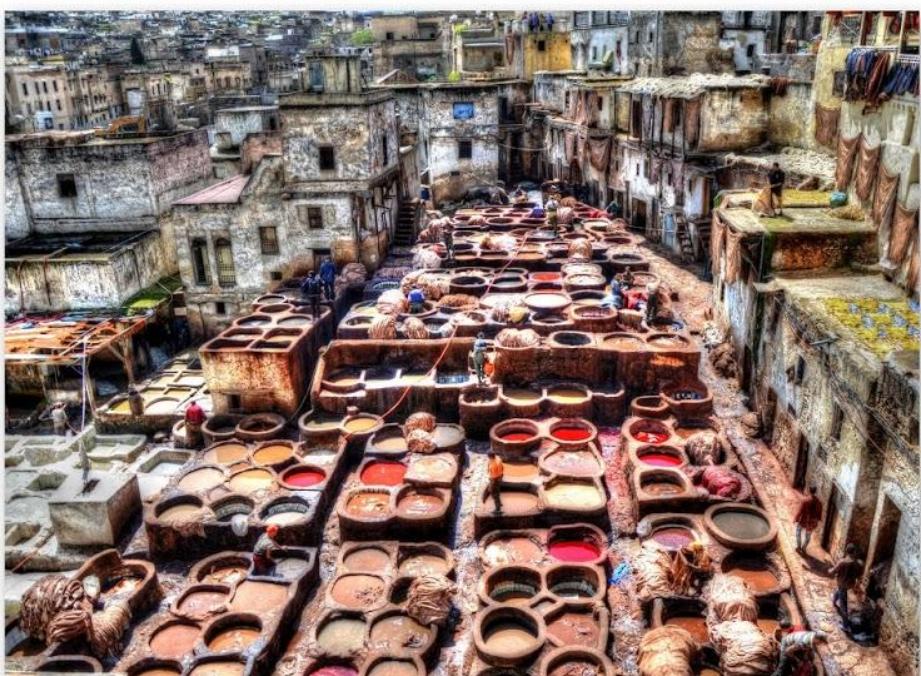
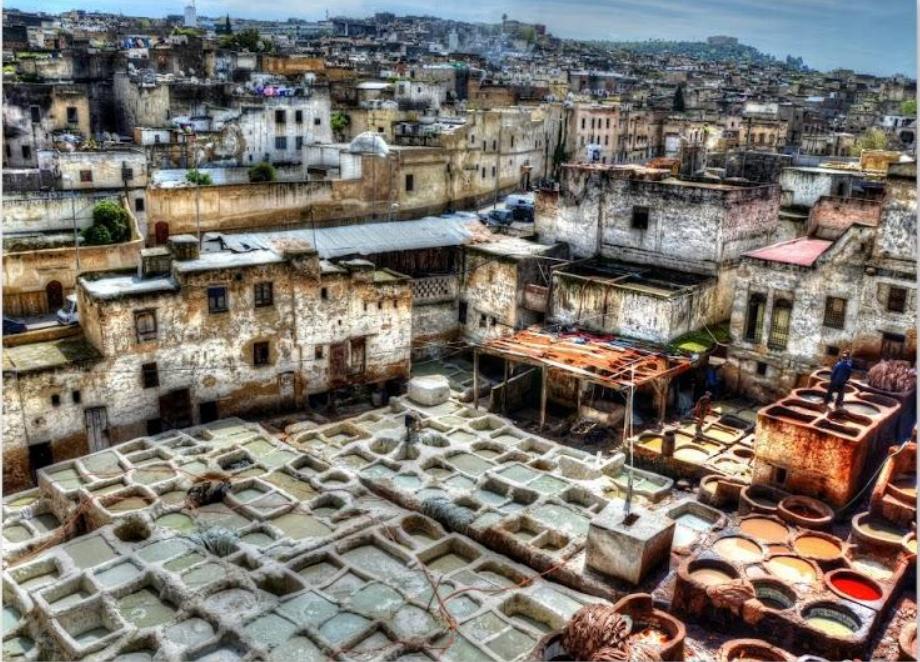
*ṣāḥib al-sūq* ("signore del mercato")



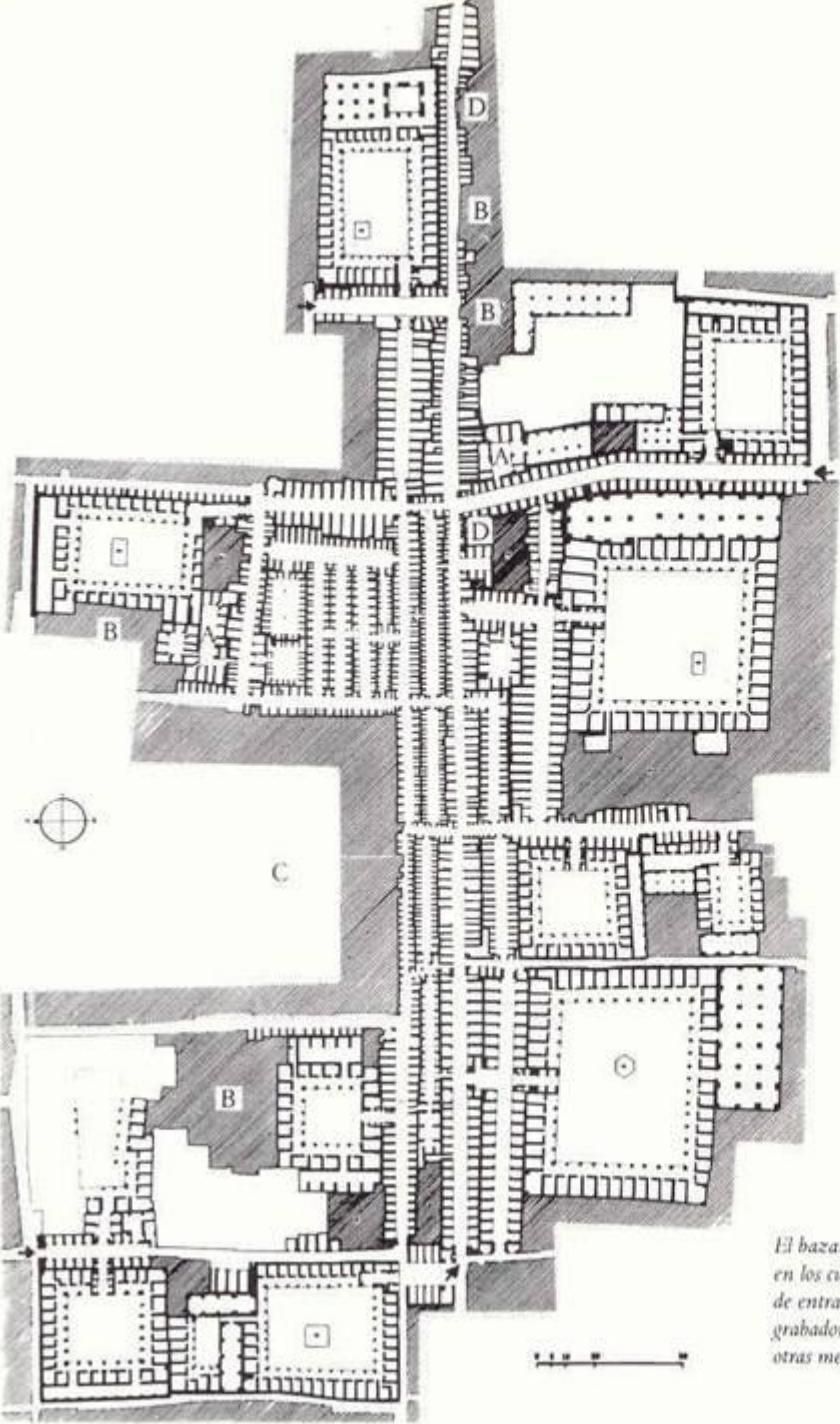
Suq di Larache, Morocco

## Suq Jemaa el-Fnaa (Marraquesh)





*Curtidores de Fez - Marruecos*

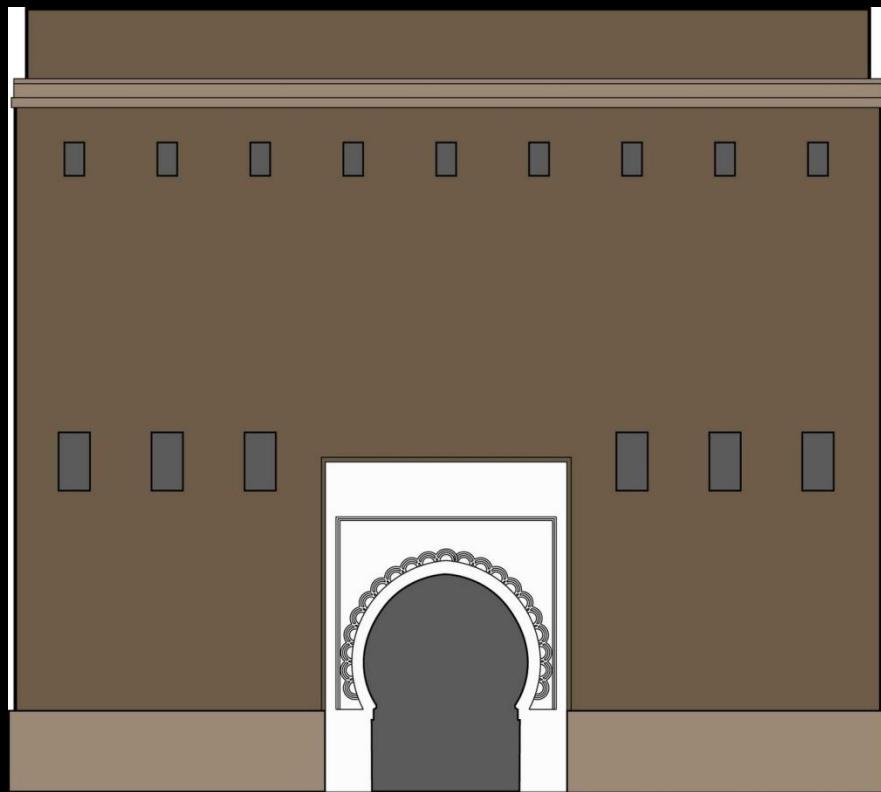
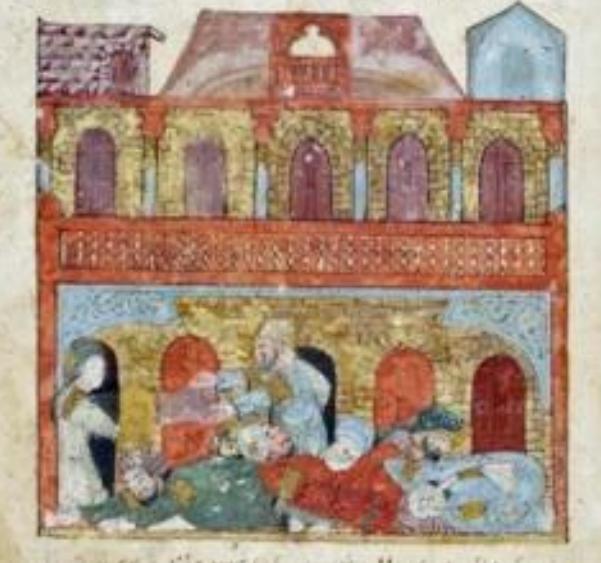


## Bazaar

El bazar de Alepo. Los espacios cuadrados en blanco representan jâns 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, qaysâriyyas (una de los grabadores de sellos, la otra de los peleteros); B, madrasas; C, mezquita aljama; D, otras mezquitas. (3)

Aleppo, Siria

# *Funduq (Fondaco) al-Najjârîn* Fez



## Il Fontego dei Turchi a Venezia.

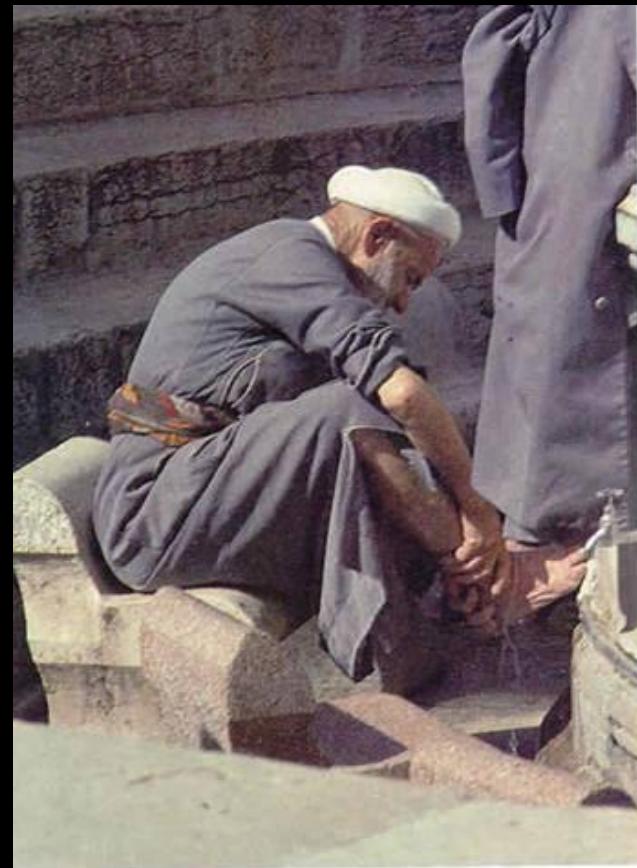


spazi sociali

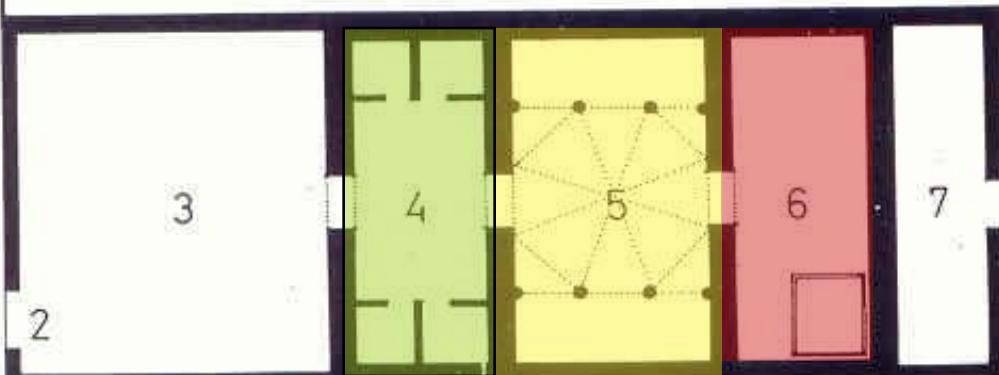
# HAMMĀM: *ghuṣl*, o lavacro maggiore, o il *wudū'*, o lavacro minore



*Ghuṣl* (lavacro maggiore)



*wudū'* (abluzione)



TIPO I s. XIII

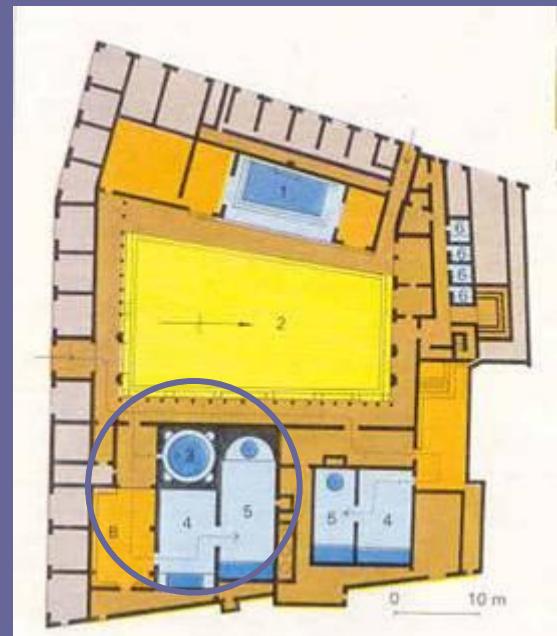
## HAMMĀM



TIPO II s. X-XII

Planos esquemáticos de baños árabes: dos posibles tipos.

- Ubicación en la estructura urbanística.
- Entrada.
- Sala de estar.
- Acceso a salas calientes y evacuadores.
- Sala tibia.
- Sala caliente.
- Hornos.



B. apoditerium

3. Frigidarium

4. tepidarium

5. caldarium

TERME

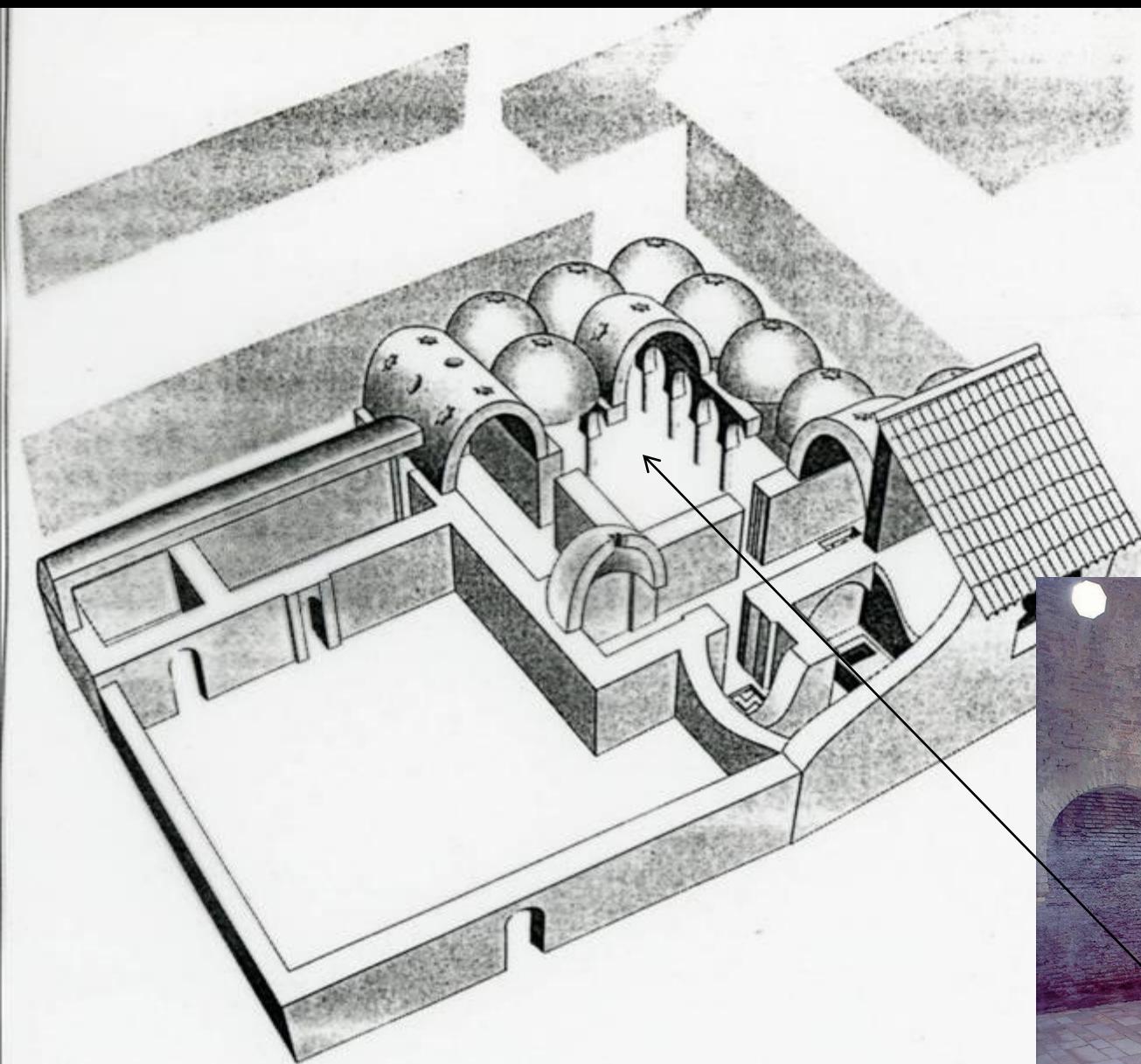
STABIANE

3. Bāyt al-maslaj (atrio)

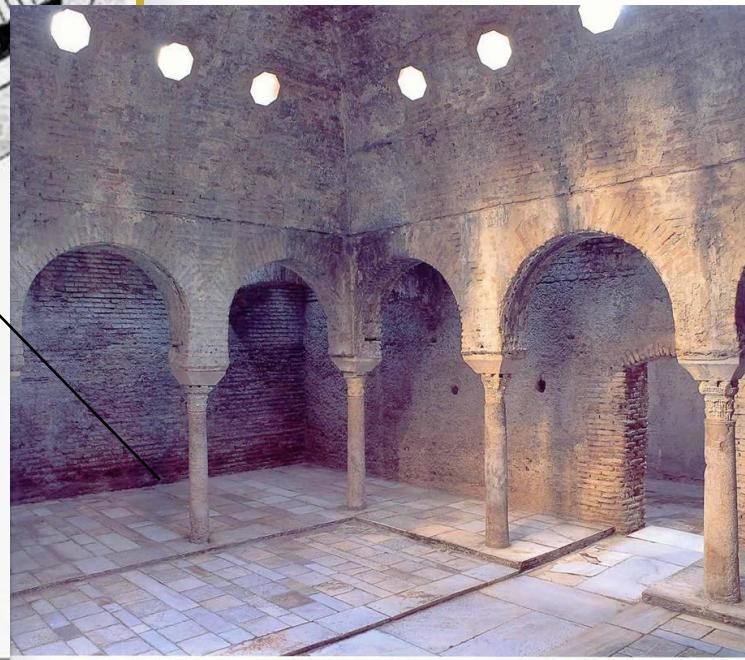
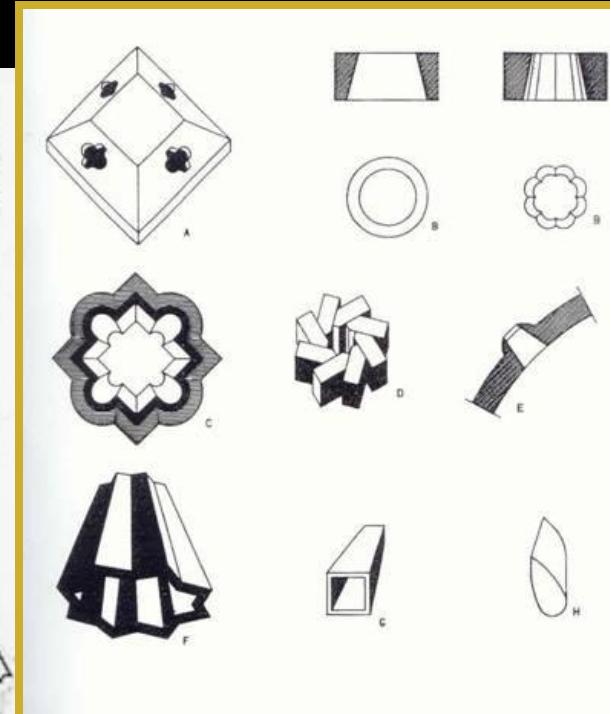
4. Bāyt al-bārid (sala freda)

5. Bāyt al-wastānī (sala temperata)

6. Bāyt al-sajūn (sala calda)



Bagni “del naranjo” (Jaén) S.XI





Ronda (Málaga)

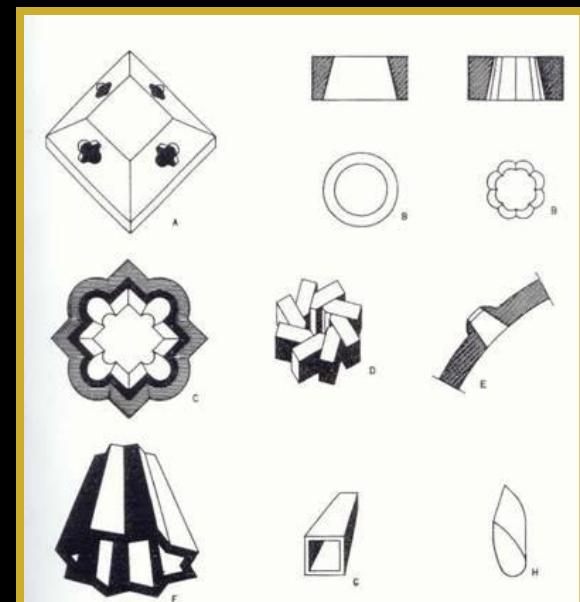
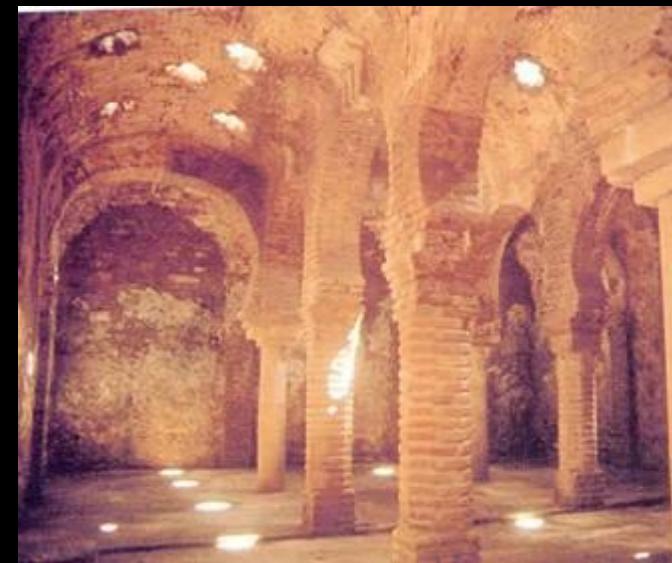


Fig. 7. Tipos de lucernarios de baños: A) Baño A.B.R.III de Madinat al-Zahra. B) Baño de Elche (Alicante). C) y H) Baño Real de Comares (Alhambra, Granada). D) Baño del Convento de Tordesillas. E) Baños en Siria y Egipto. F) Baños Granadinos y del Alcázar Cristiano de Córdoba. G) Baños de Huéneja (Granada)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

Hammam 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 Califfoato di Cordova nel 929 dalla nuova dinastia abbaside di Baghdad, ponendo così fine alla instabilità dell'emirato

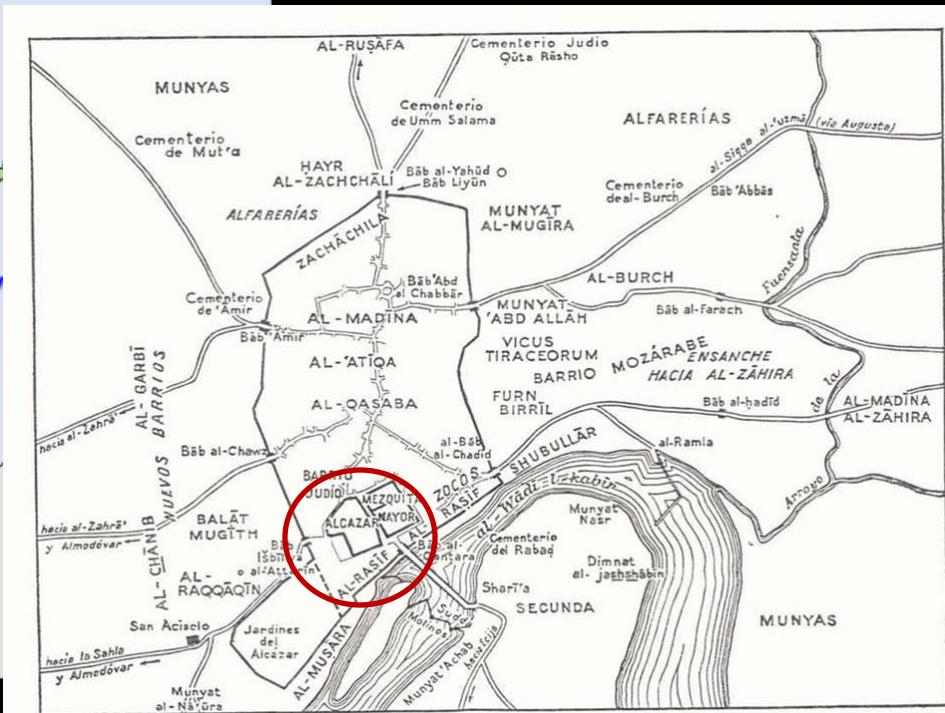
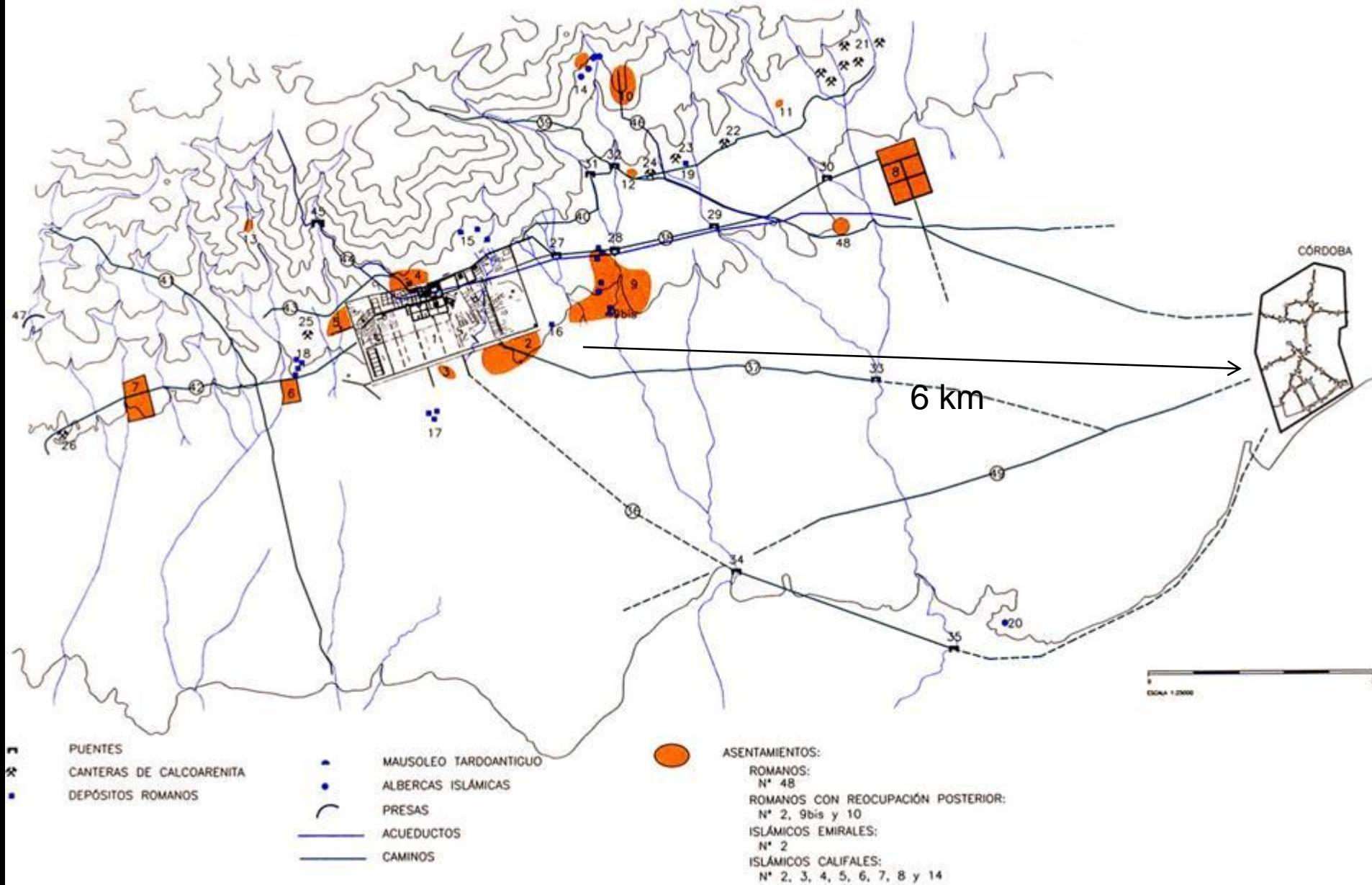
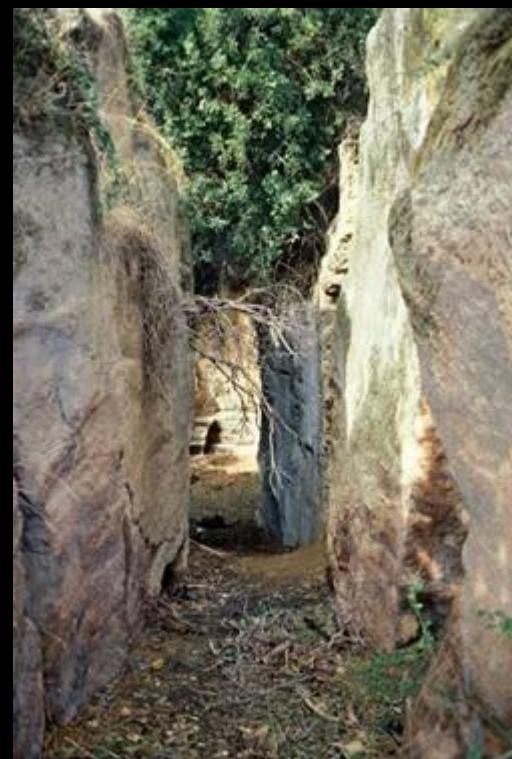
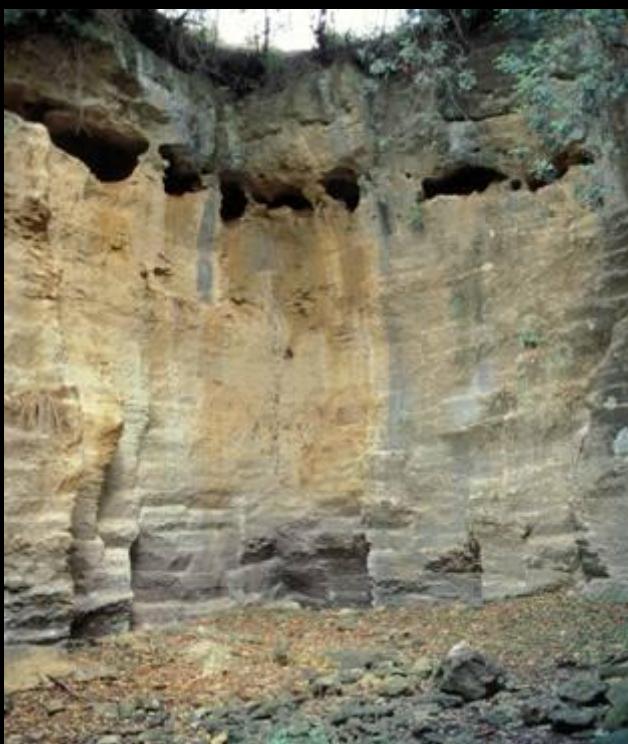


FIG. 100.—Plano esquemático de Córdoba en el siglo X.

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

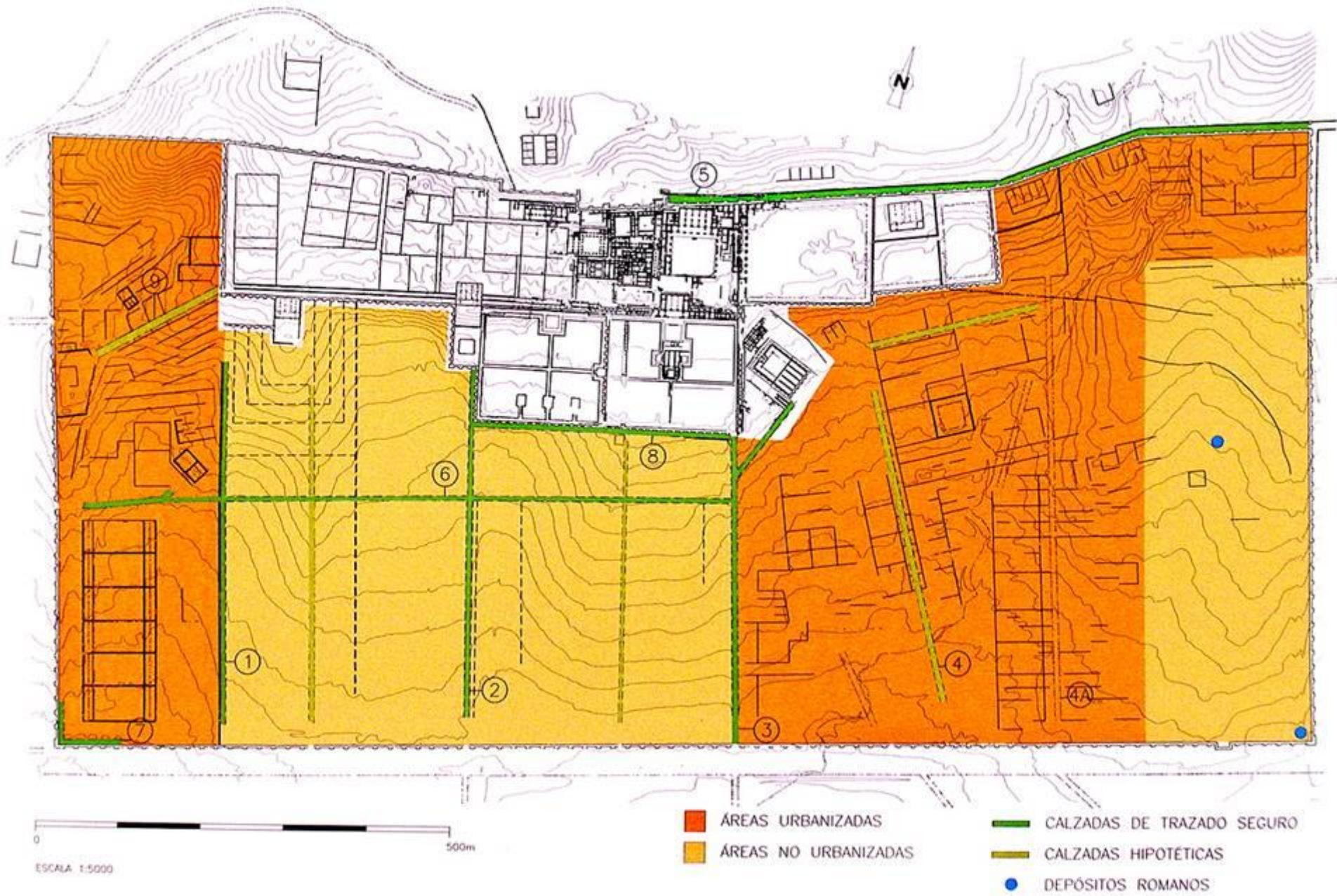


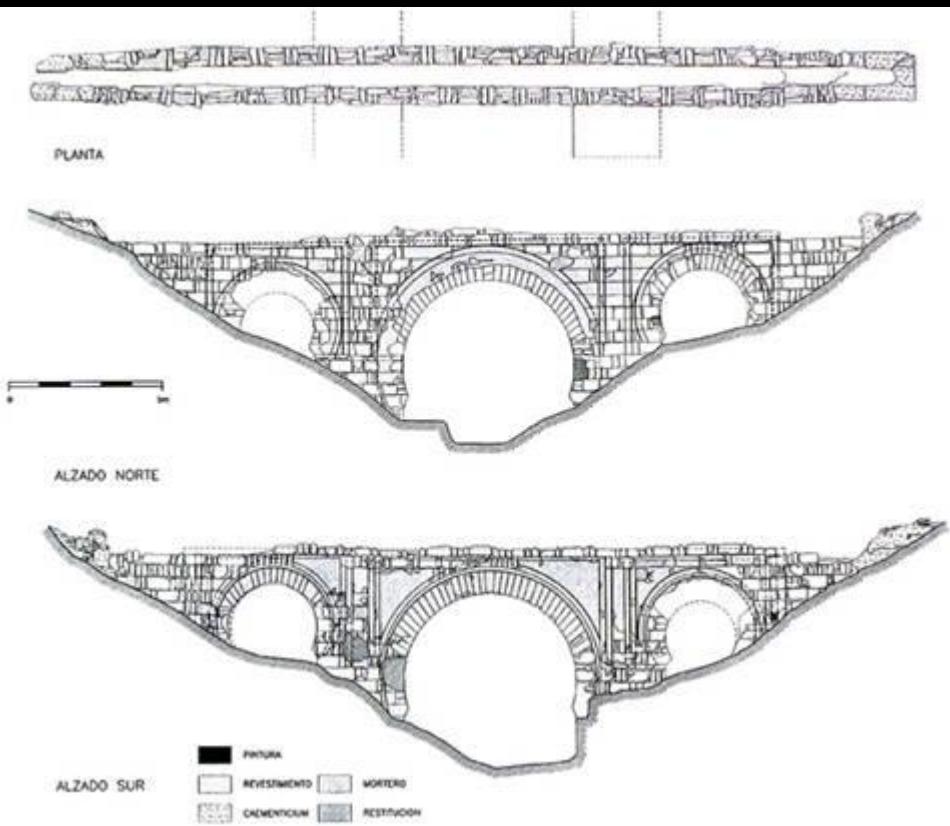




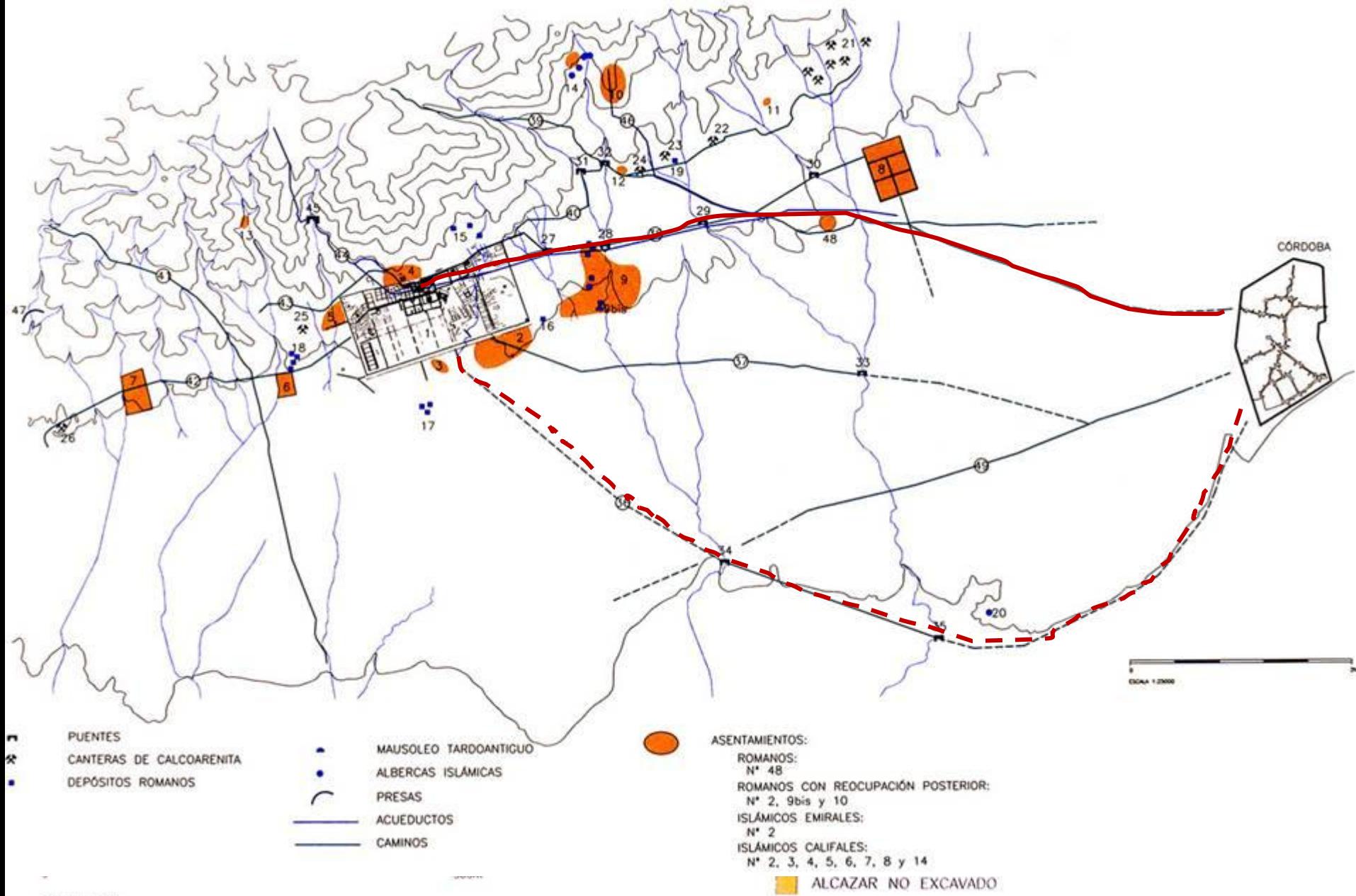


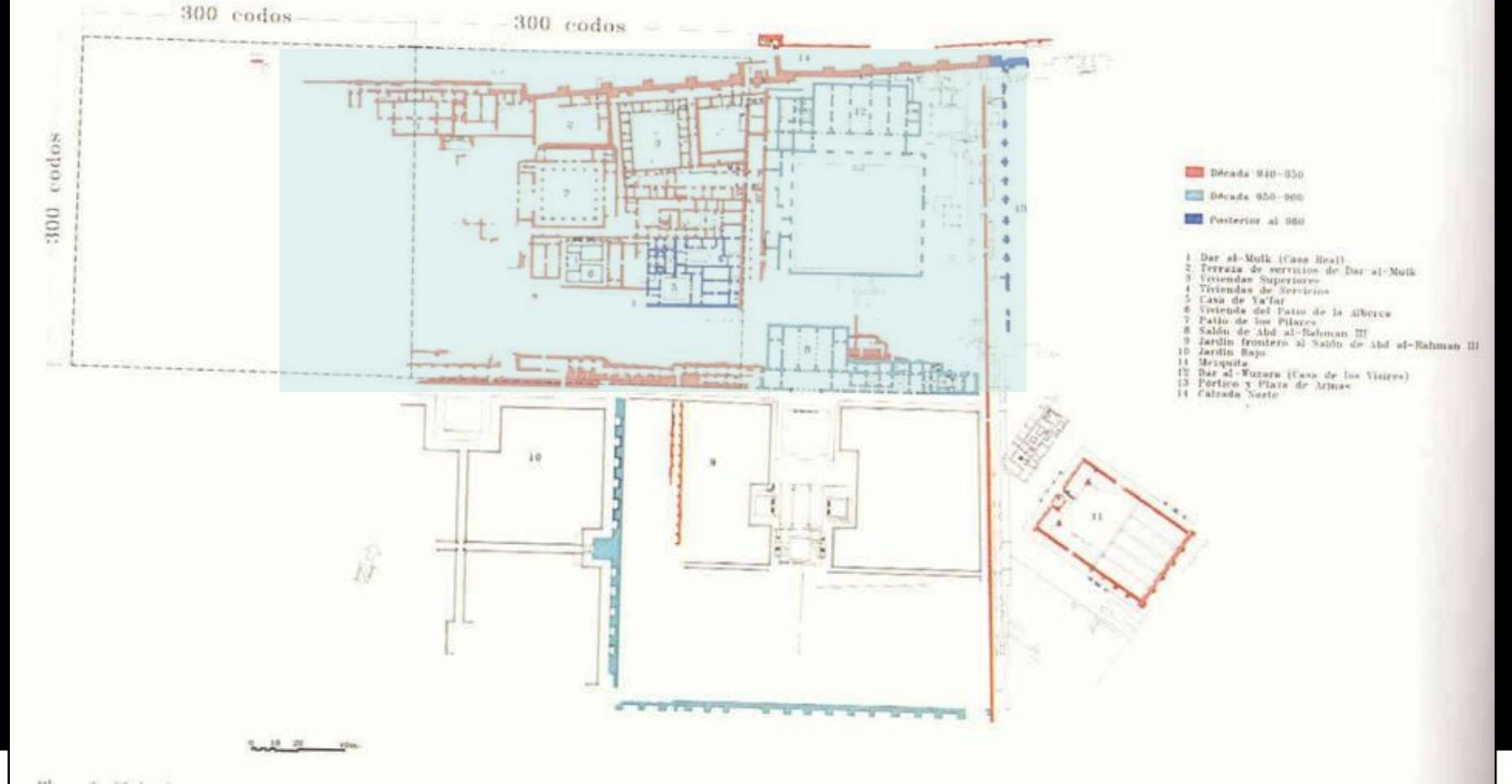
# Piano interpretativo della città: struttura urbana





# Piano interpretativo della città. Delimitazione ipotetico Alcazar.

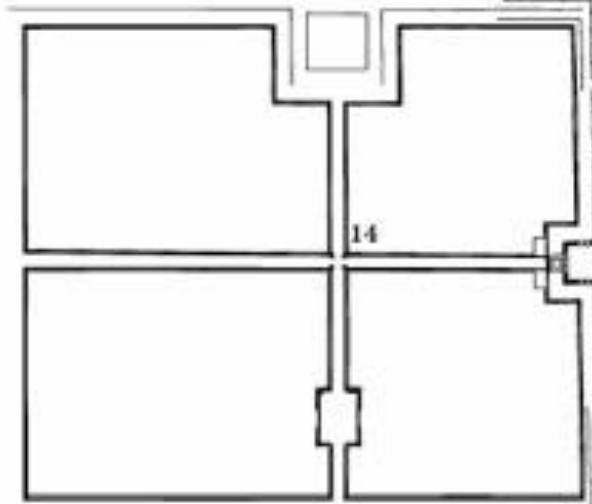
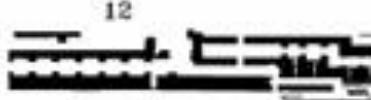




Sezione *al-qasr, Alcazar, palazzo*







0 10 50

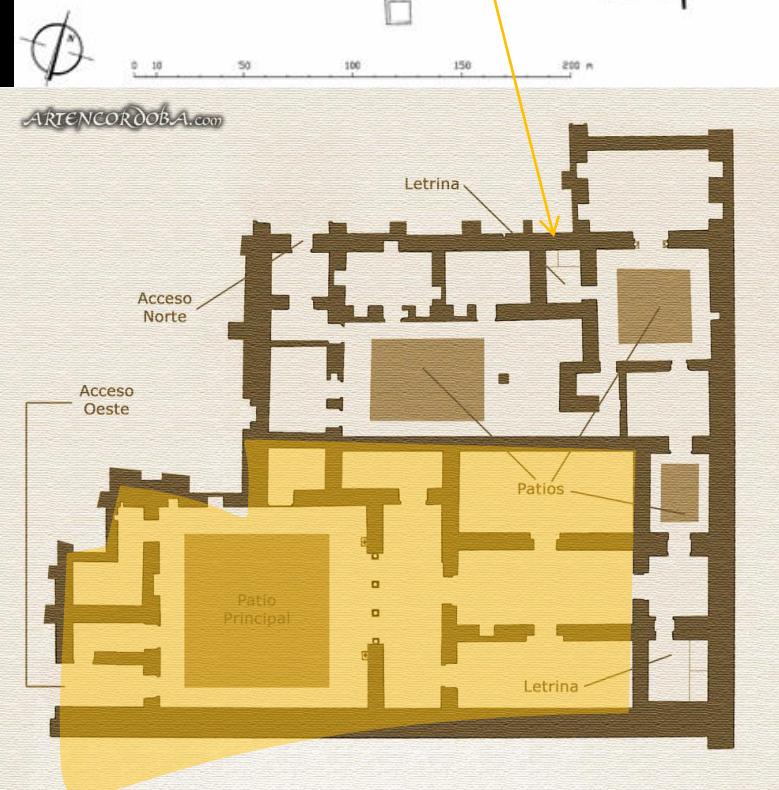
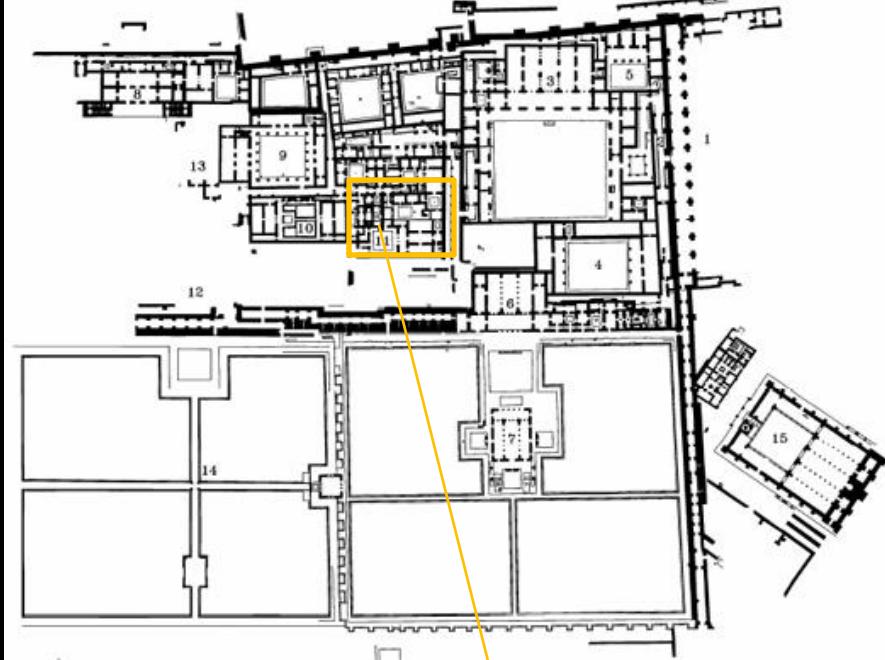


*dār al-jund*, la 'Casa dell'esercito'



'Portico Grande'





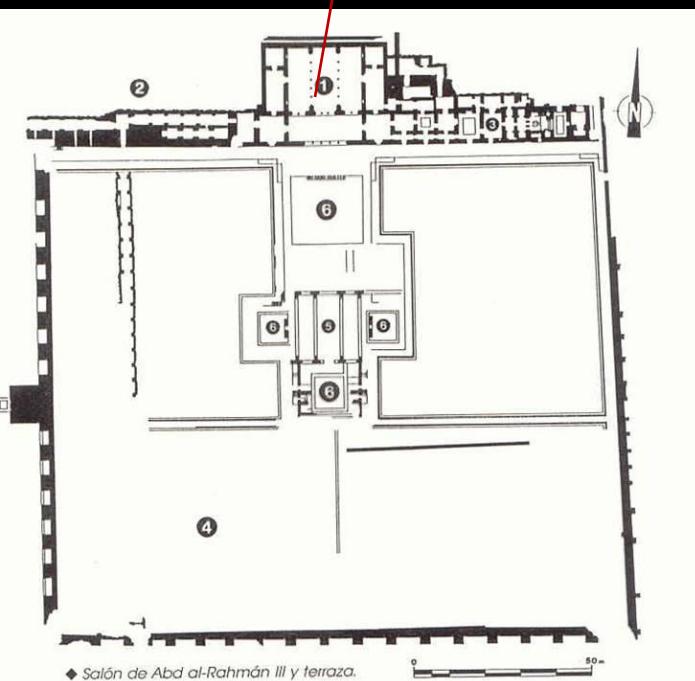
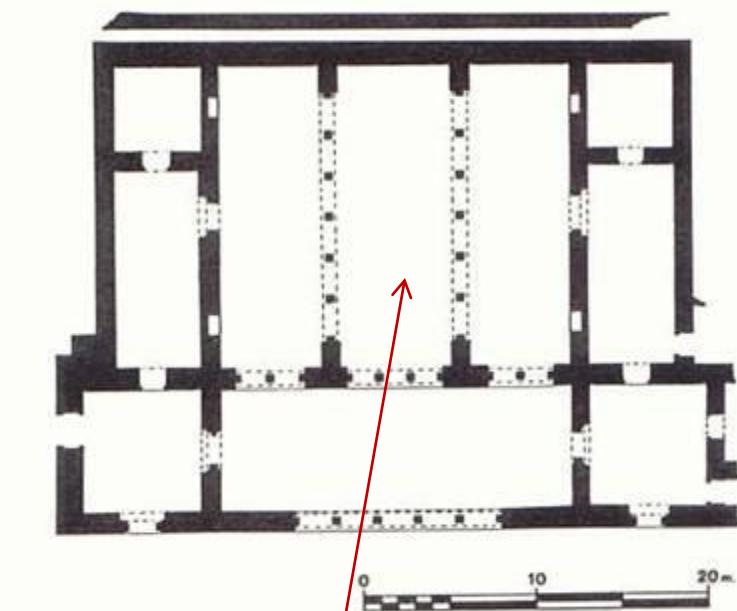
la 'Casa di Ja'far'



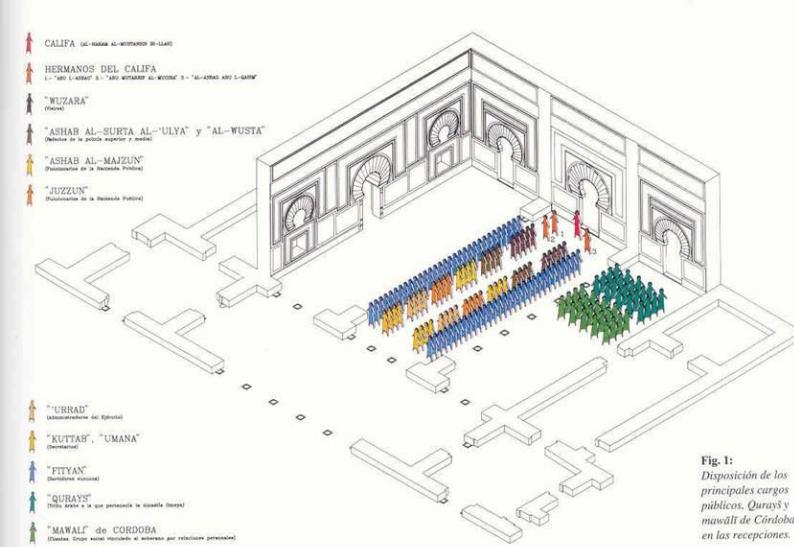
salone di 'Abd al-Rahmān III o salone Rico e grande giardino



salone di 'Abd al-Rahmān III o salone Rico



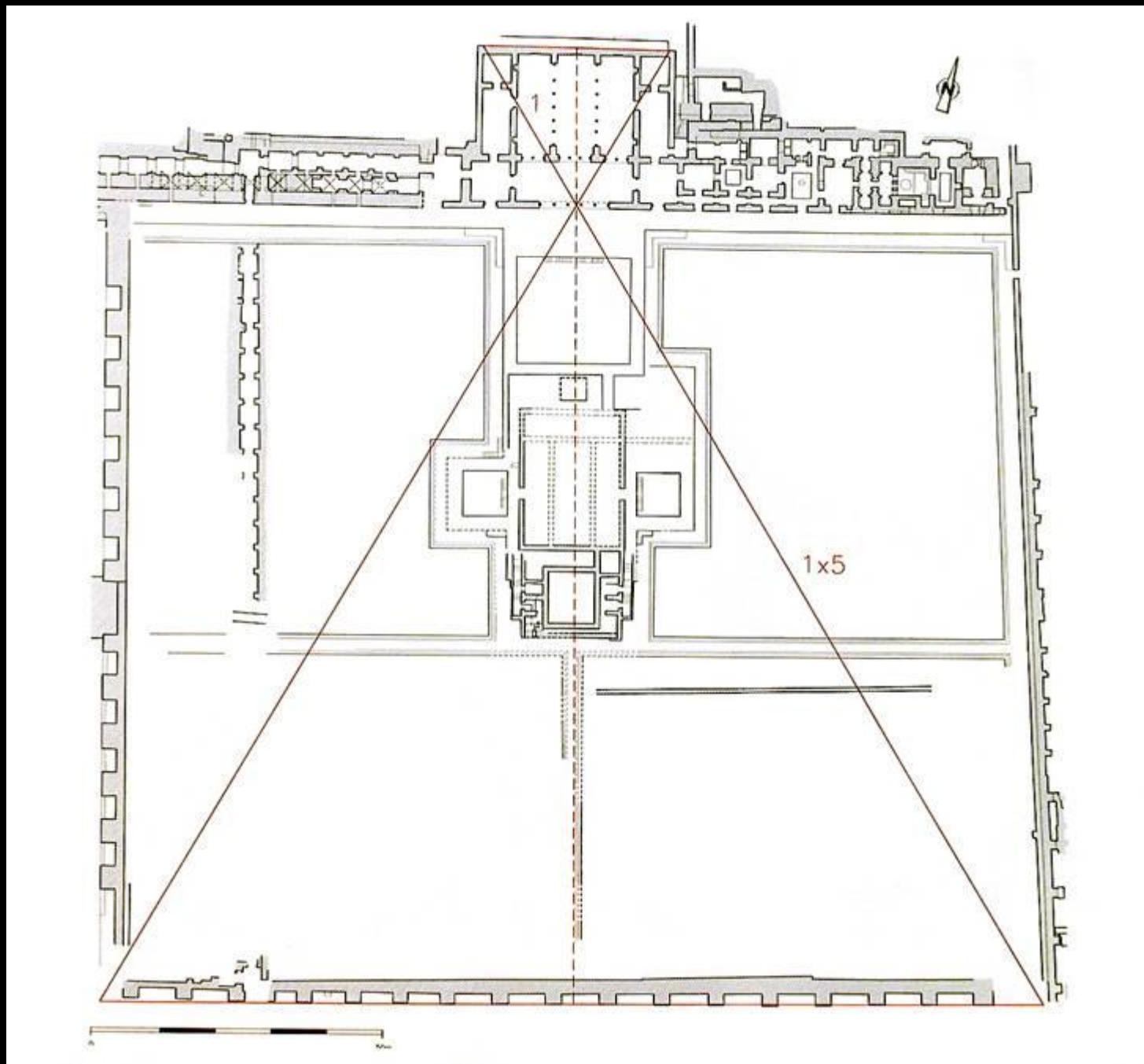
◆ Salón de Abd al-Rahmán III y terraza.



**Fig. 1:**  
Disposición de los principales cargos públicos, Qurayy y mawali de Córdoba en las recepciones.

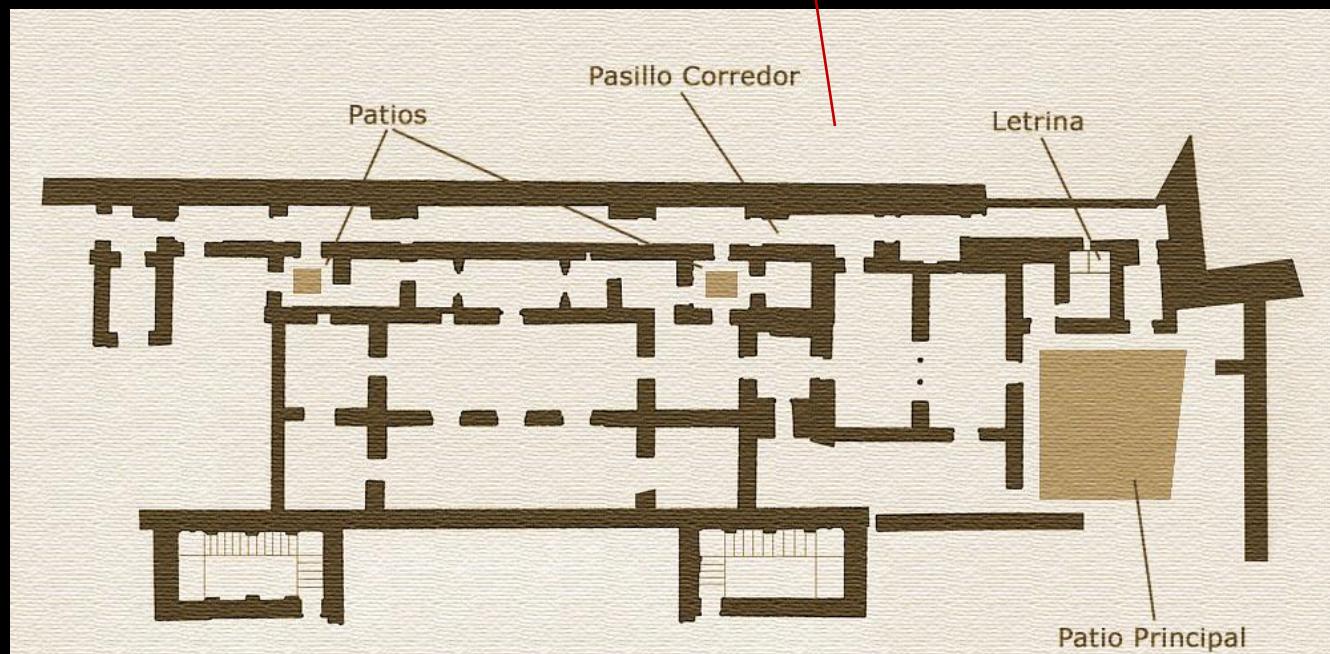
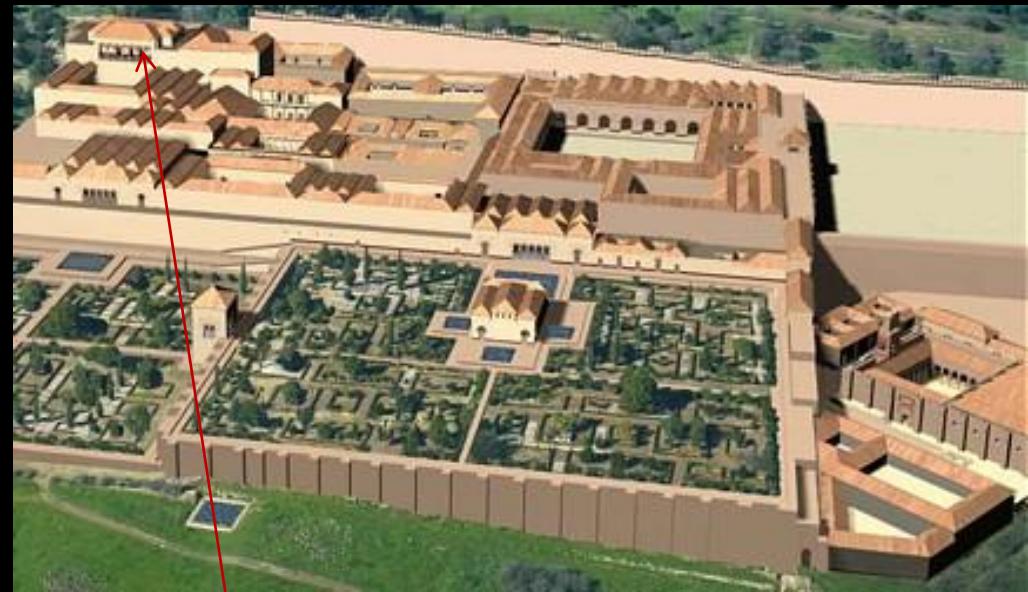


Configurazione geometrica della sala di Abd al-Rahman III e piattaforma giardino inferiore.





## Dar al-Mulk o Casa Reale



## La Moschea Aljama

