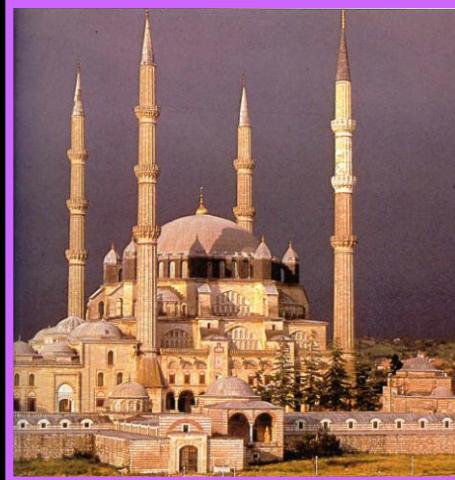
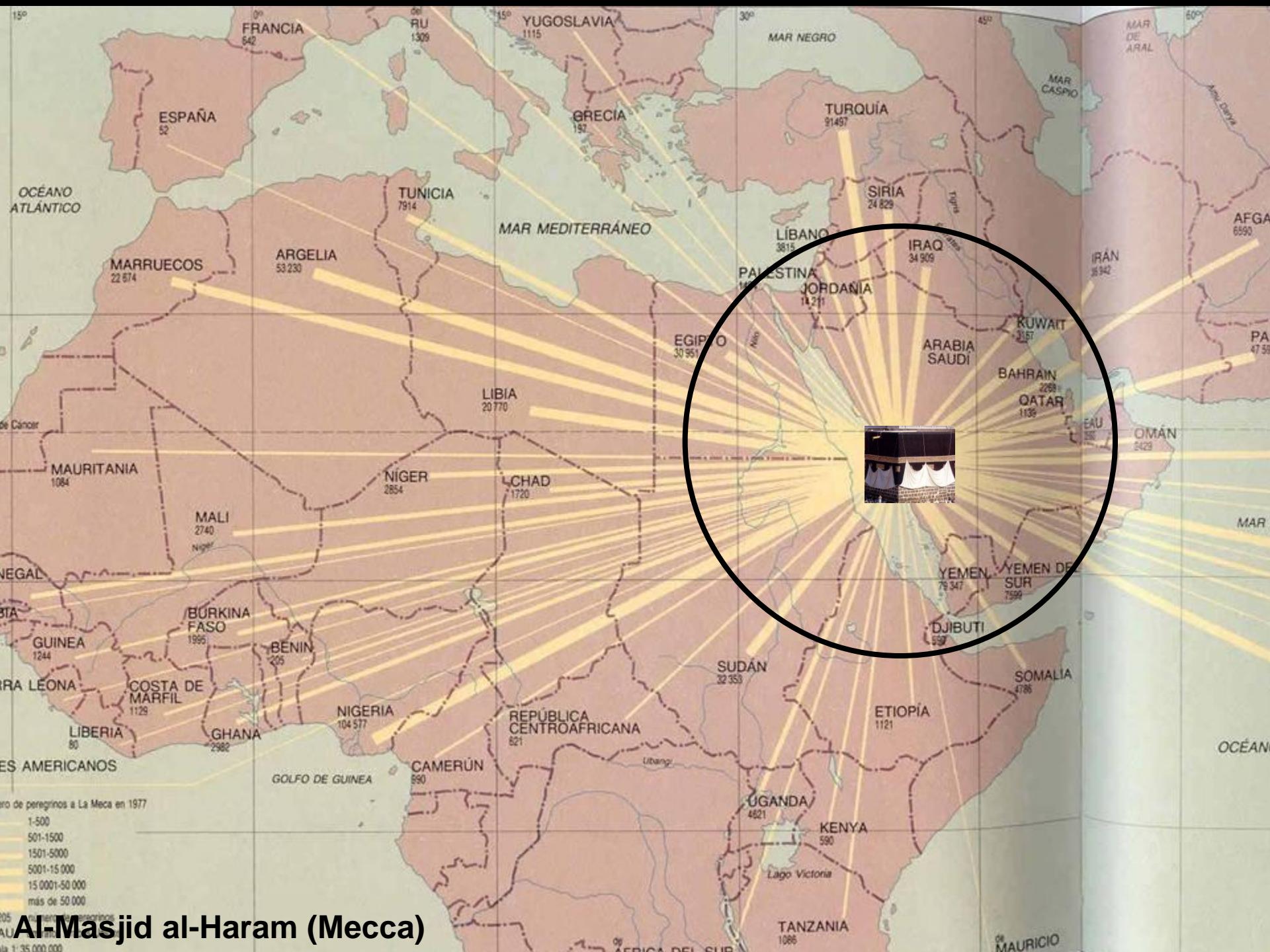
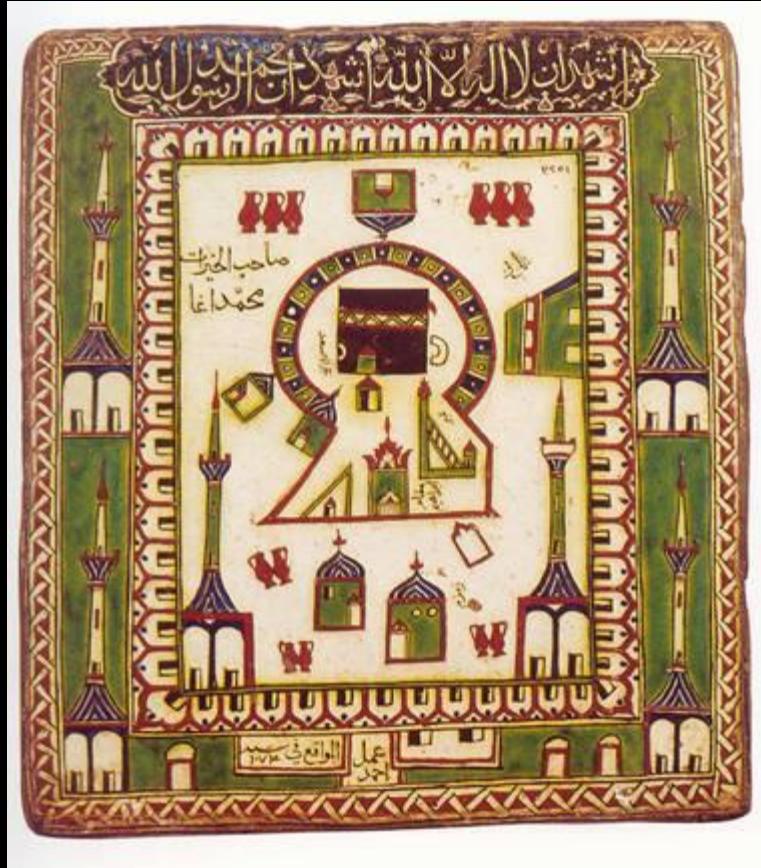


Archeologia e religione. Spazi ed edifici religiosi





HA Ŷ Ÿ: pellegrinaggio alla Mecca

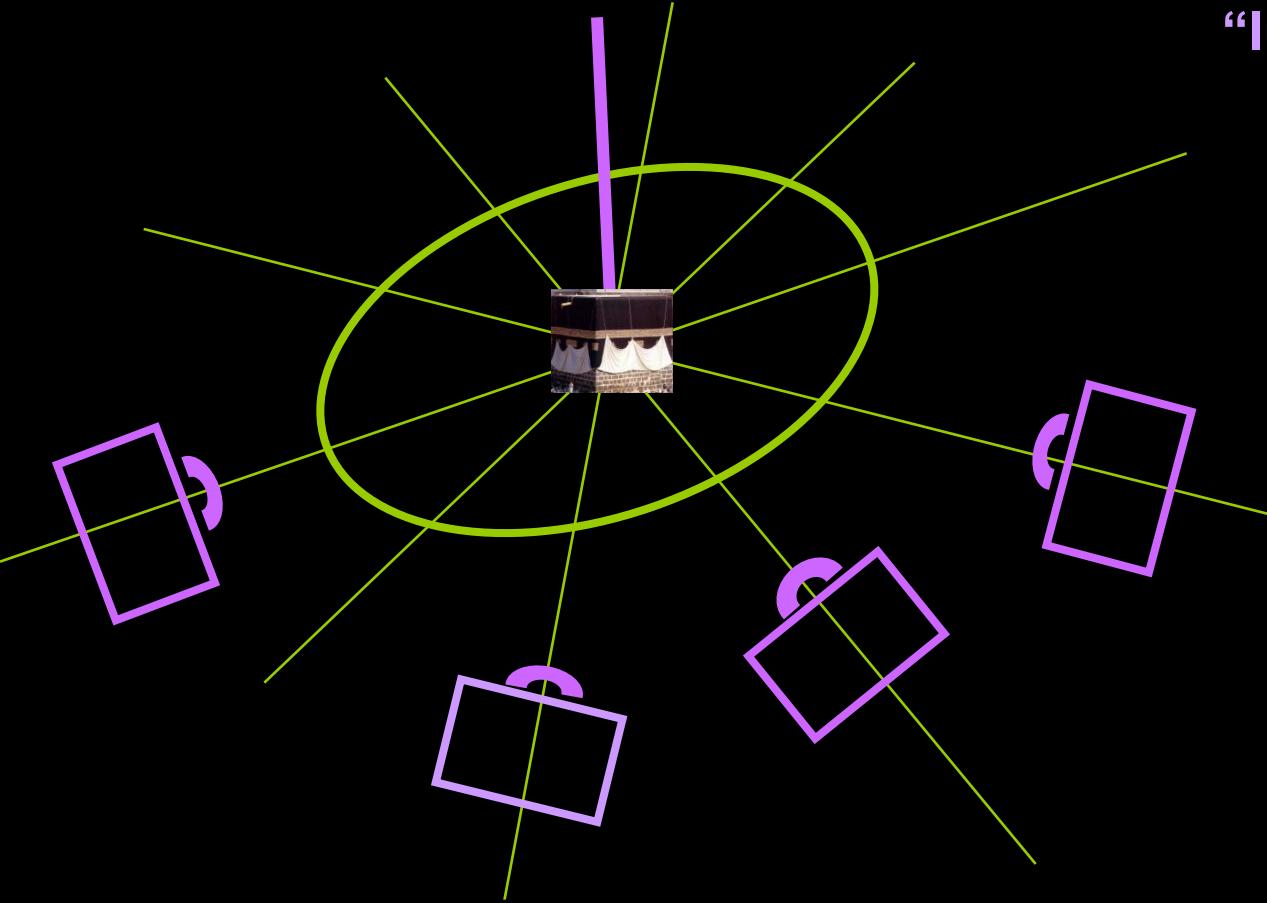
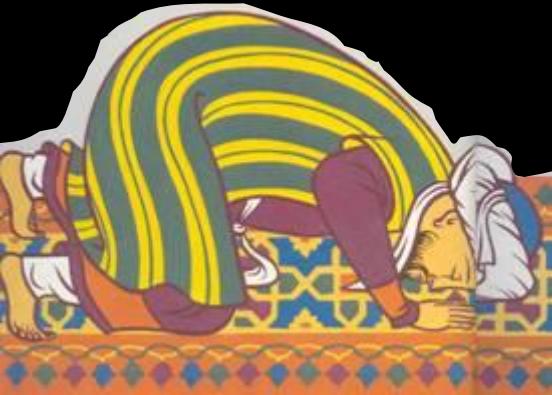


Piastrelle con la Kaaba, s. XVI

pellegrinaggio alla Mecca



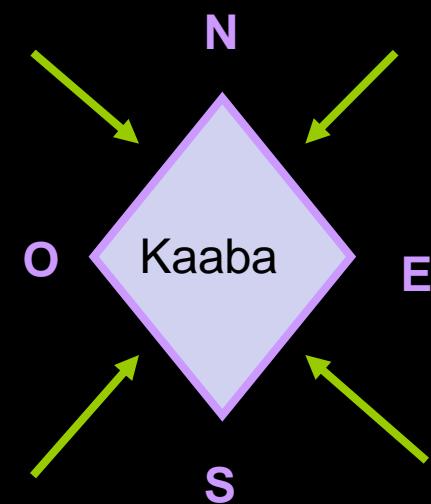
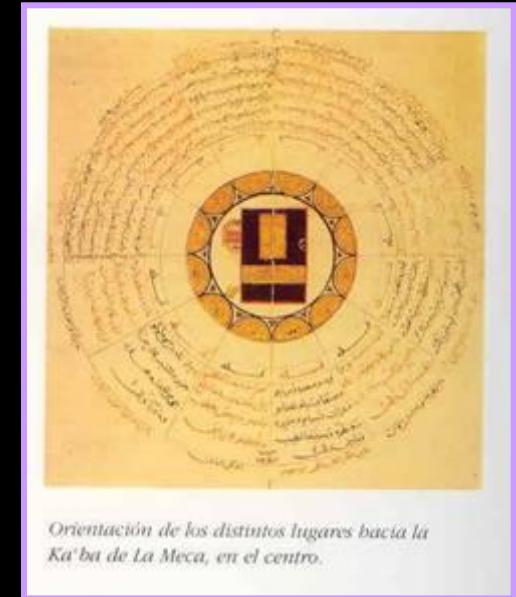
Al-Masyid al-Haram (Mecca)



Axis mundi

Omphalos
(ombelico)

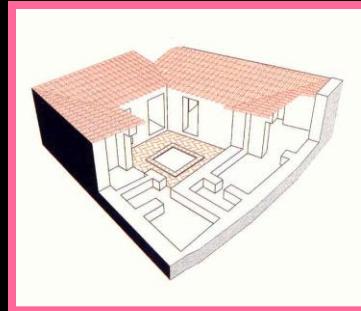
MOSCHEA (Masŷid) “luogo di prostrazione”



Masŷid: accoglienza della *Umma* o comunità dei credenti nell'Islam

Livelli di Preghiera

- Individuale



- Congregazione



Spazi

- Casa e tappetino

- Masŷid menore
- Masŷid ū̄mi (*aljama*)

Masŷid al-Haram



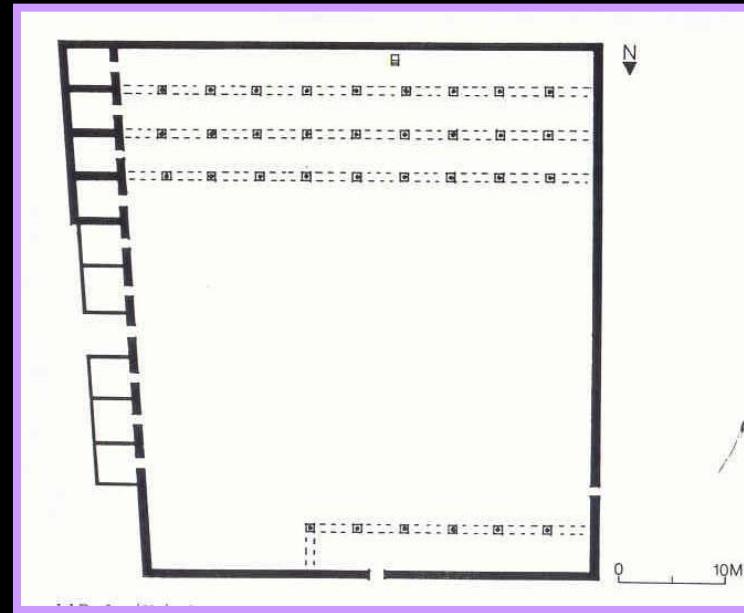
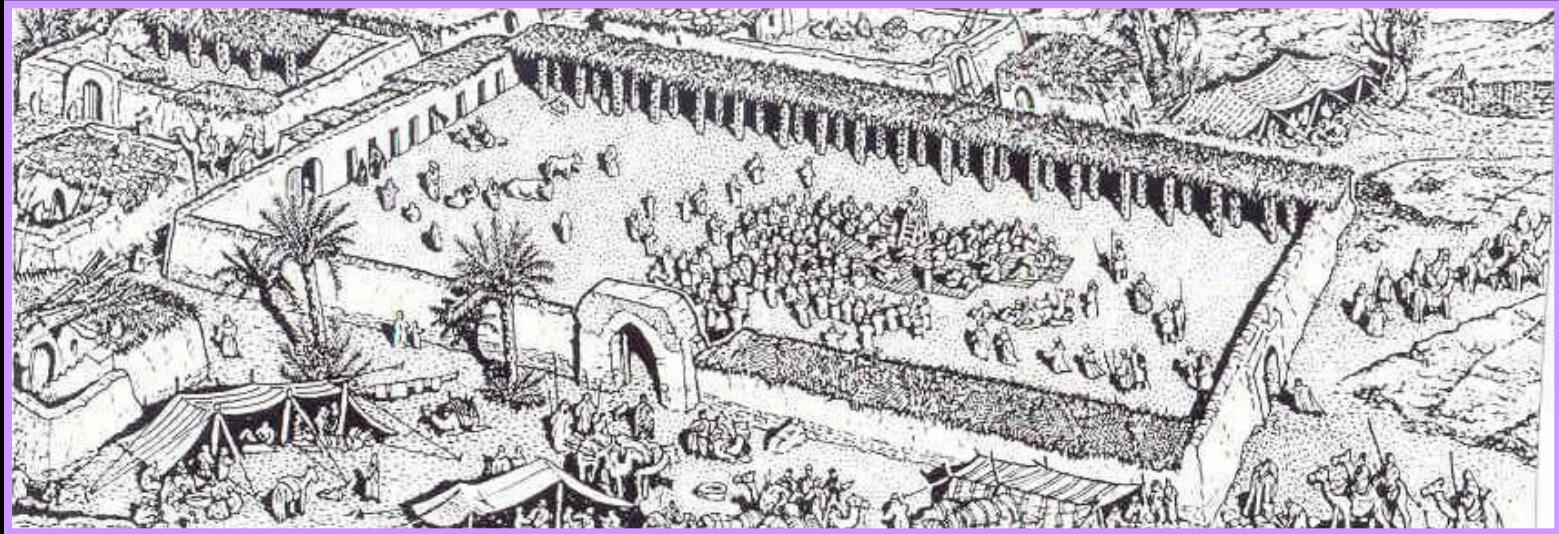
Musalla (quando si tratta di un luogo all'aperto, senza cerniere o partizioni)

“Vediamo che si gira la faccia verso il cielo. Vi guideremo in una direzione [Qiblah] che ti piace, trovare la strada, poi, verso la Sacra Moschea [Mecca]. E ovunque ci si trovi, guiderà verso di essa. Il Popolo del Libro sanno che è la verità del loro Signore. E Allah non è incurante di quello che fanno” (Corano, 2: 144)

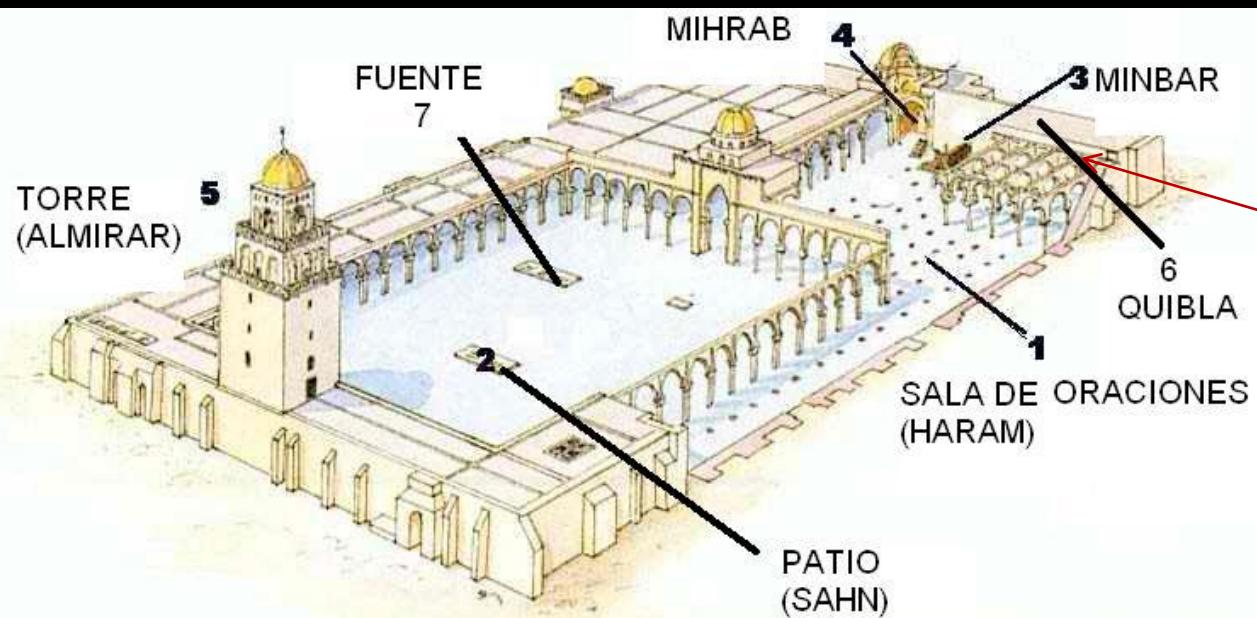
Masŷid al-Qiblatayin (Moschea delle due qiblas, Medina)

•Al N (Gerusalemme), al S (La Mecca)

Il modello: la casa del profeta a Medina

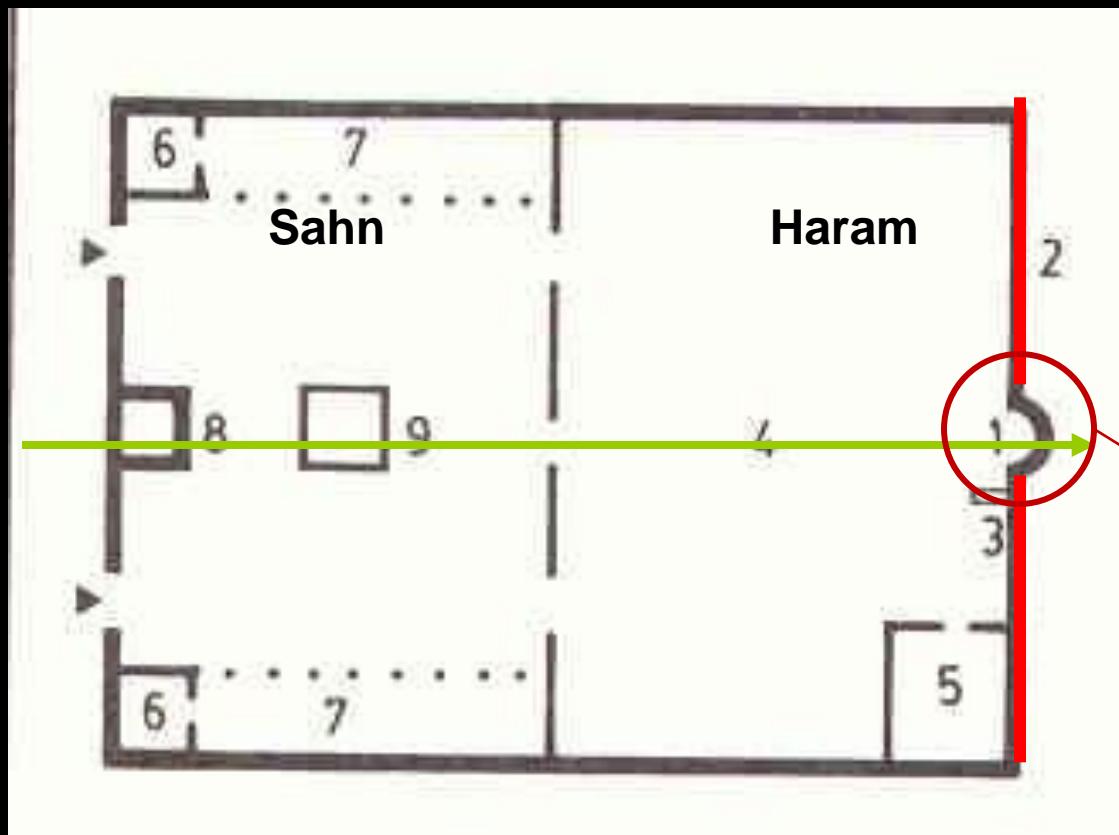


Struttura e caratteristiche

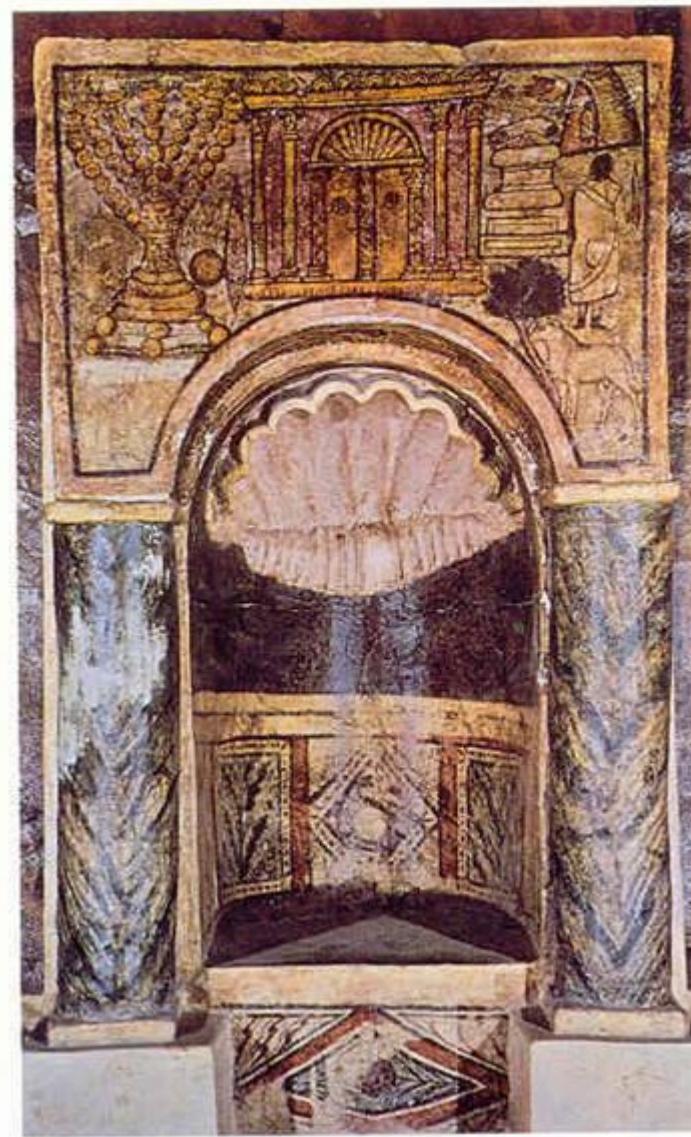
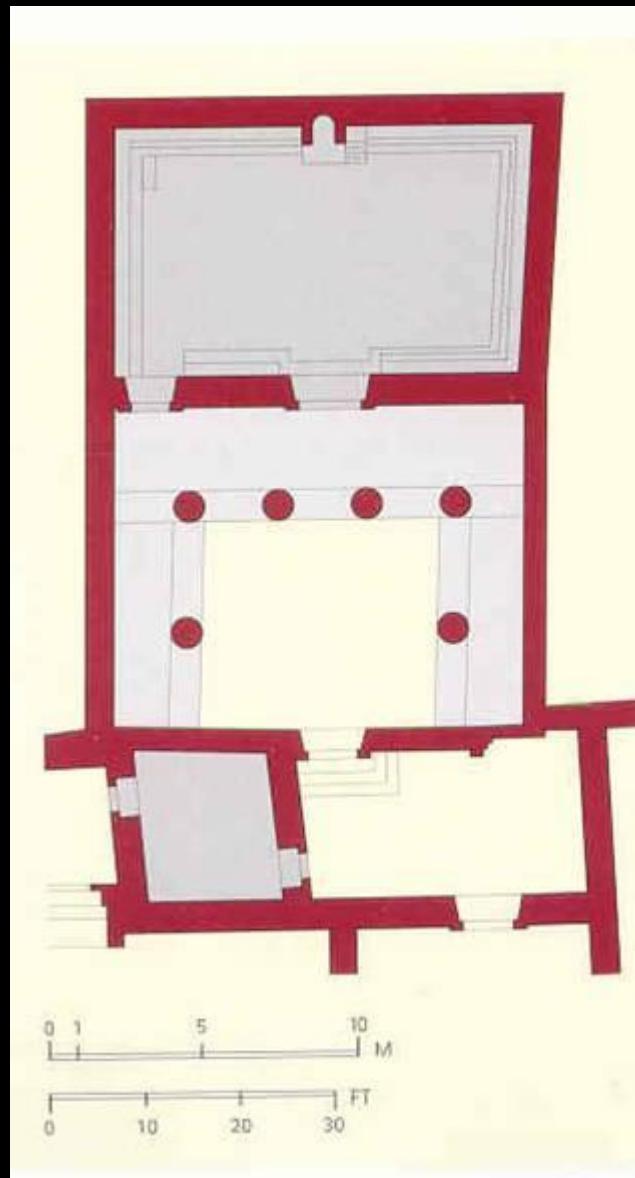


1. Mihrab
2. Qibla
3. Mimbar
4. Haram
5. Maqsura
6. latrine e le fonti abluzioni
7. Portici del Sahn
8. Minareto
9. Fonte

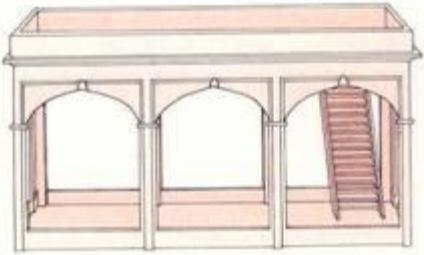
El Mihrab e la Qibla



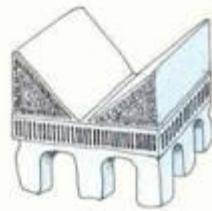
nicchia con la Torah nella sinagoga de Dura-Europos (S. II)



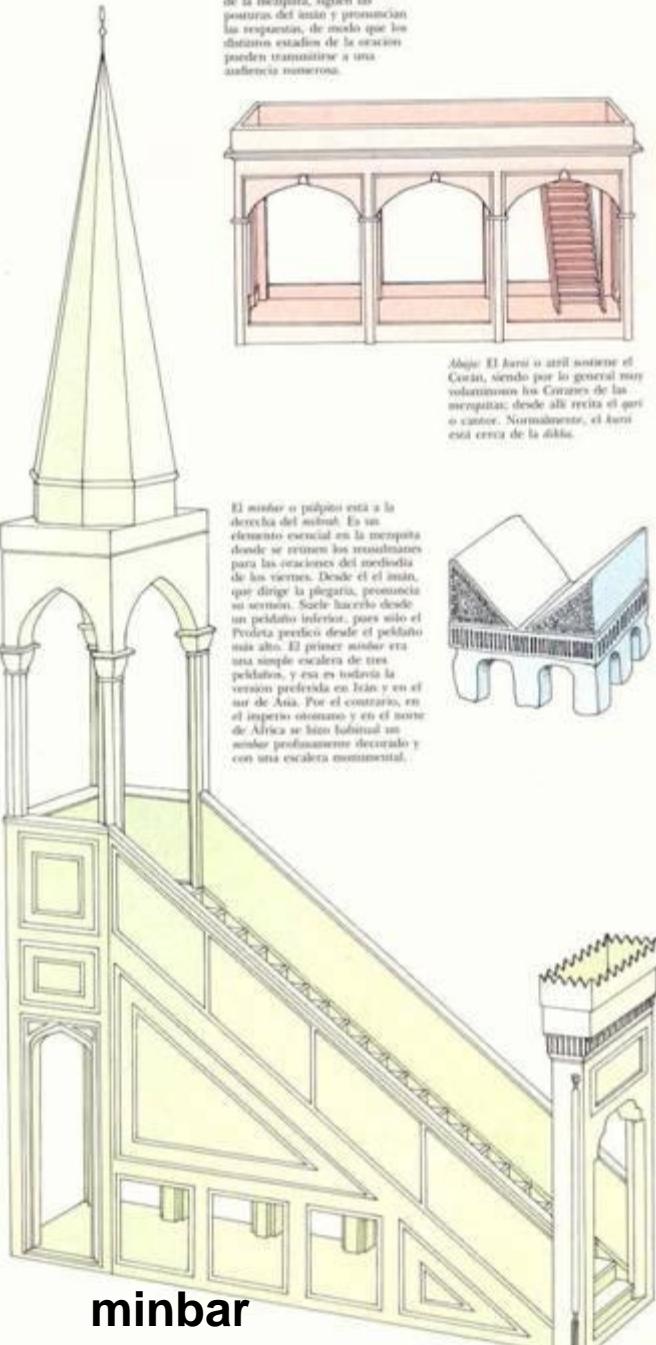
Abajo: La díkka o plataforma está habitualmente en línea con el Mihrab. Los respondedores, que habitualmente son los miembros de la mezquita, siguen las posturas del imán y pronuncian las respuestas, de modo que los distintos estadios de la oración pueden transmitirse a una audiencia numerosa.



Abajo: El讲经坛 o arca sostiene el Corán, siendo por lo general muy voluminoso los Coranes de las mezquitas; desde allí recita el qari o cantor. Normalmente, el讲经坛 está cerca de la díkka.



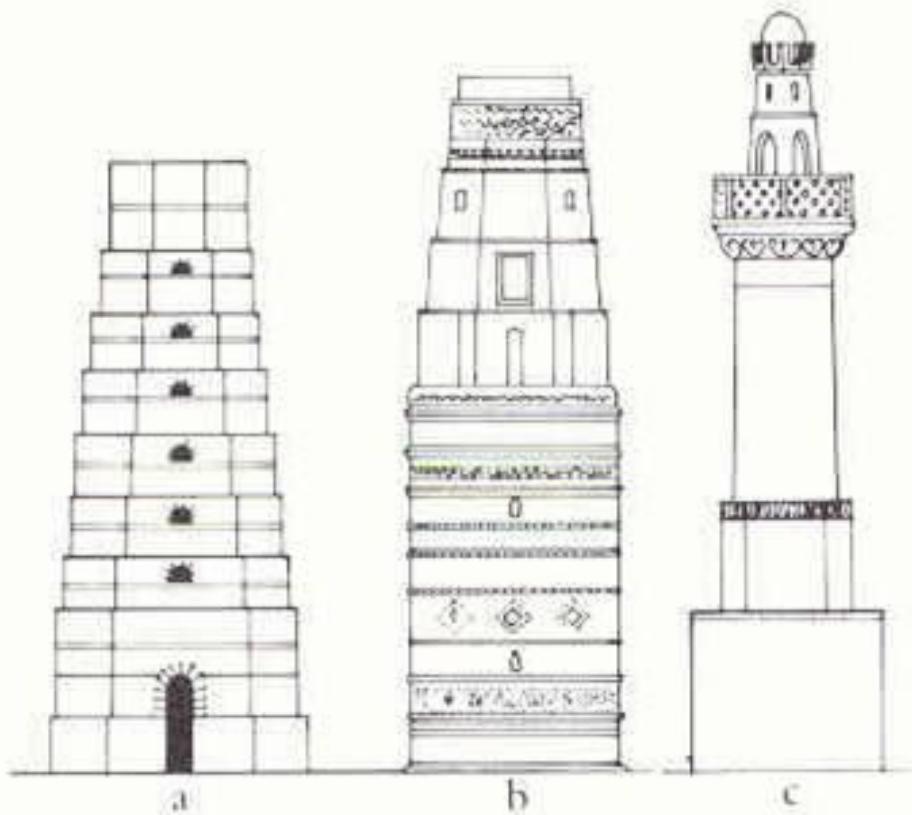
El讲经坛 o pulpito está a la derecha del mihrab. Es un elemento esencial en la mezquita donde se reúnen los musulmanes para las oraciones del mediodía y de las viernes. Desde el el imán, que dirige la plegaria, pronuncia su sermón. Sober hacerlo desde un pedestal inferior, pues sólo el Predicador predice desde el pedestal más alto. El primer讲经坛 era una simple escalera de tres peldaños, y esa es todavía la versión preferida en Irán y en el sur de Asia. Por el contrario, en el imperio otomano y en el norte de África se hizo habitual un讲经坛 profusamente decorado y con una escalera monumental.



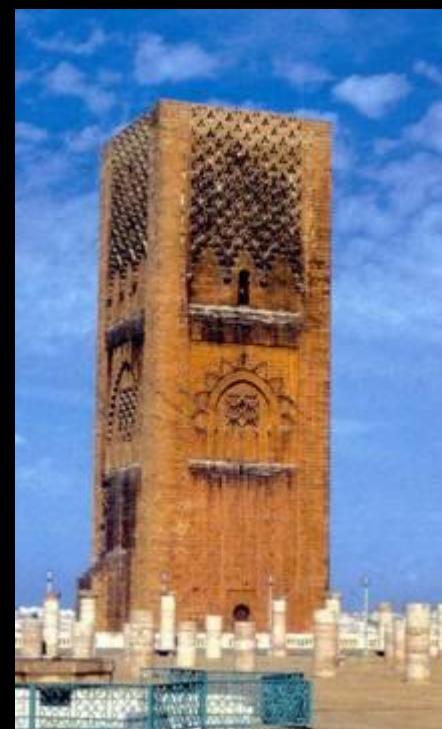
minbar



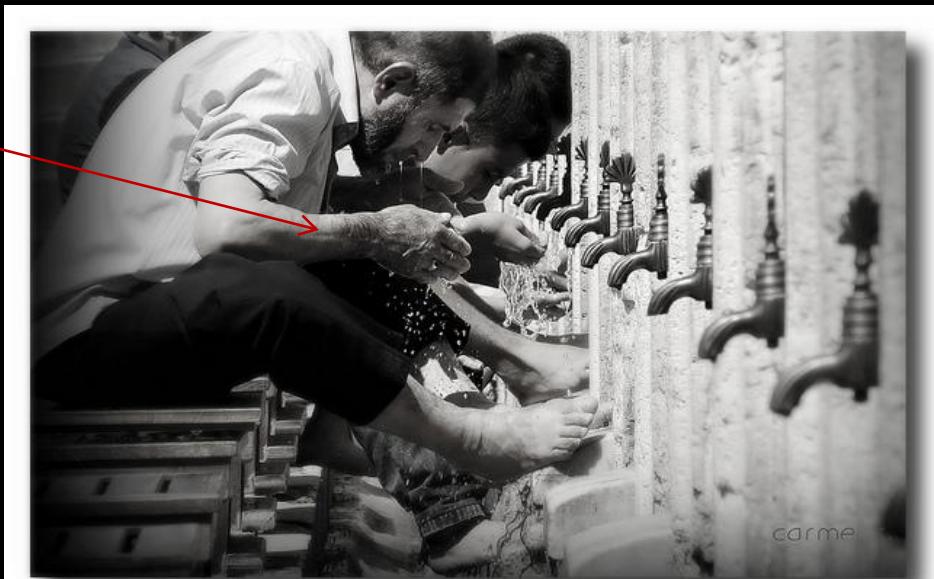
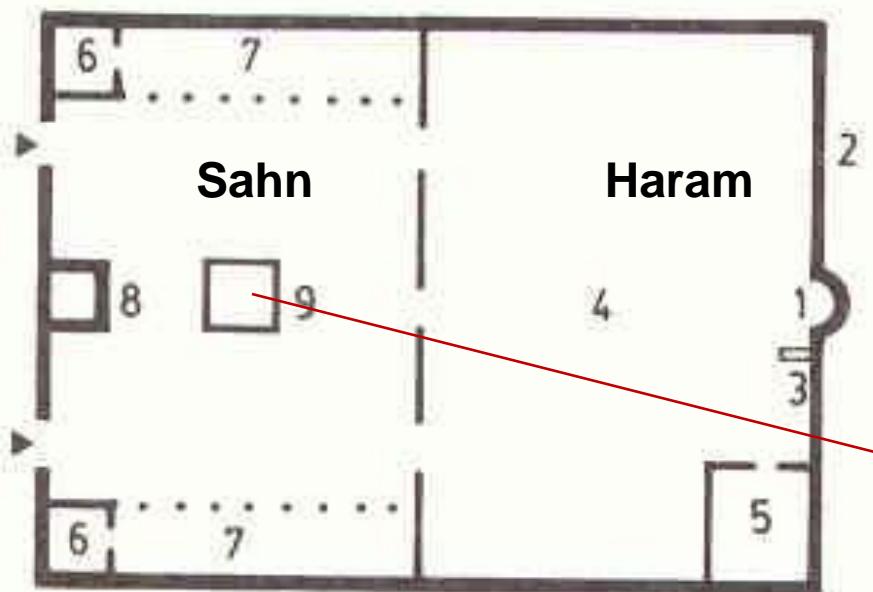
Minareto (in arabo “faro”)



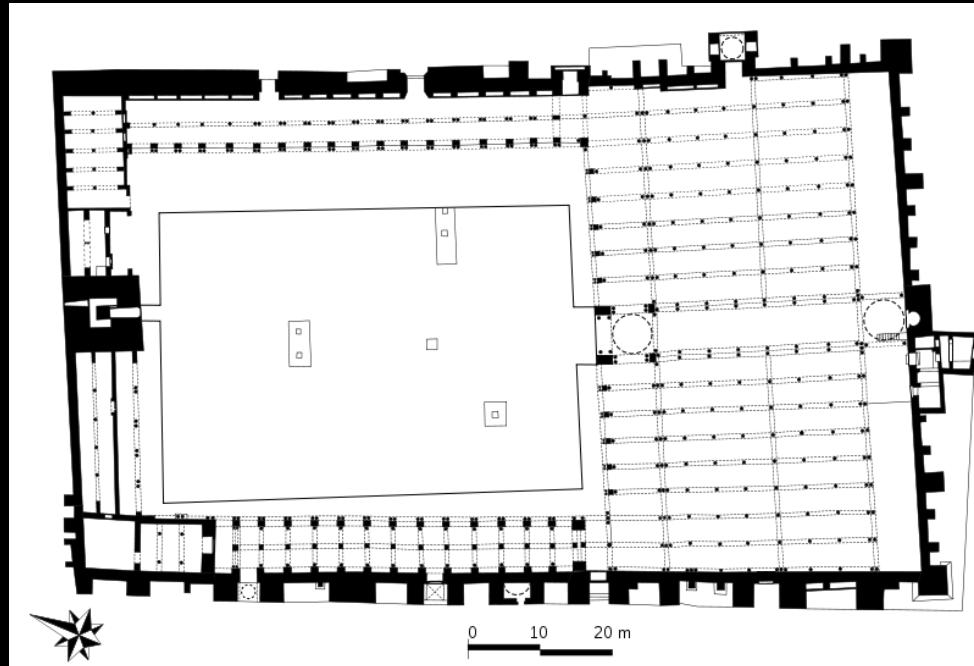
La evolución del alminar: (a) tipo habitual de faro romano (en este caso una reconstrucción del faro de Dover); (b) alminar occidental de la mezquita de al-Hākim, El Cairo; (c) un tipo característico más tardío, que incorpora una base cuadrada, un centro octogonal y un remate cilíndrico. (9)



Fonti abluzioni (wudu'): pulizia rituale



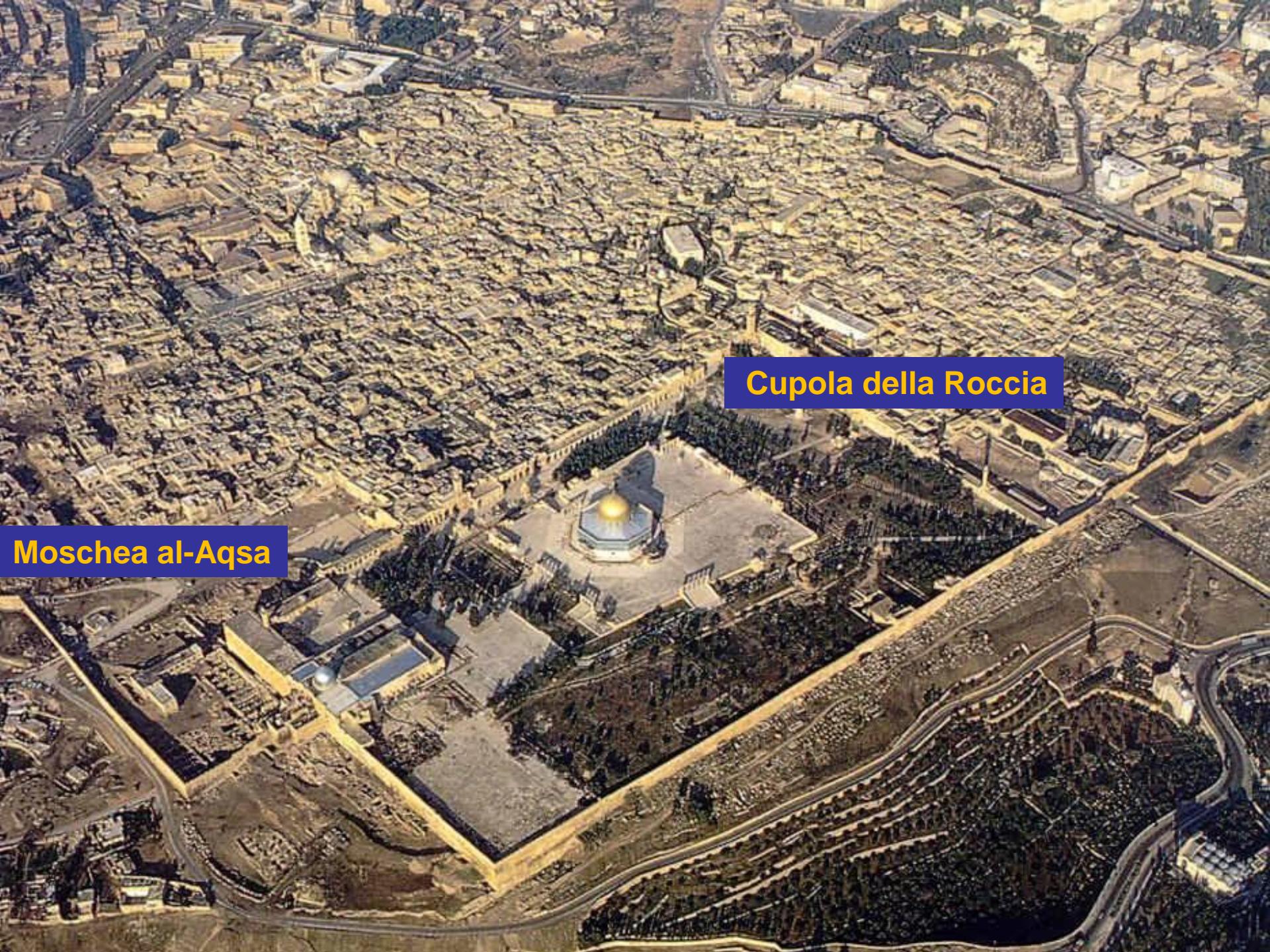
Diffusione ed evoluzione



Moschea abbaside Kairuán



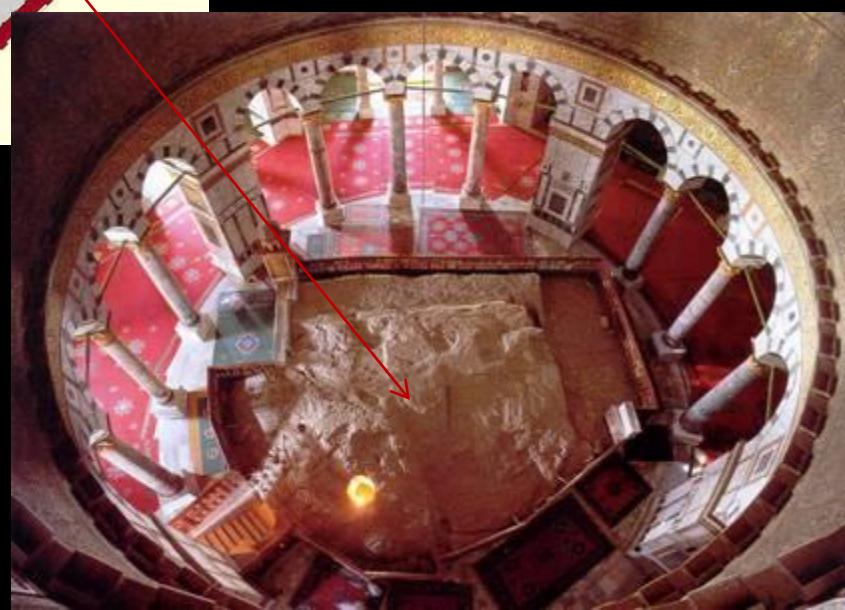
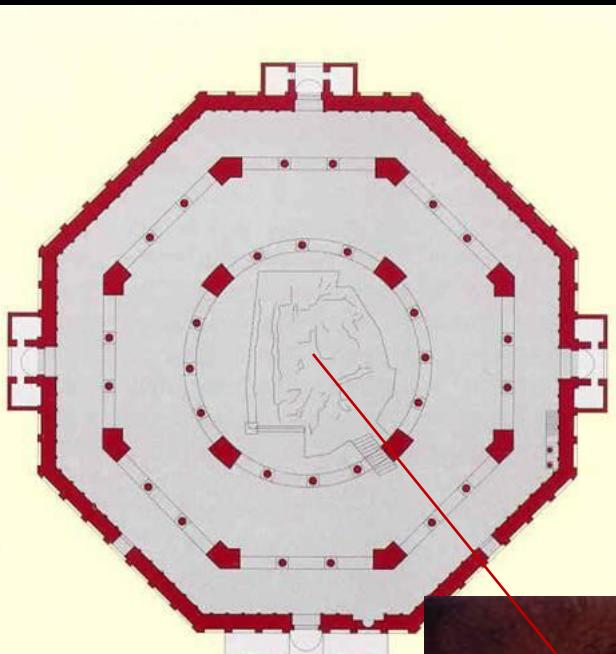
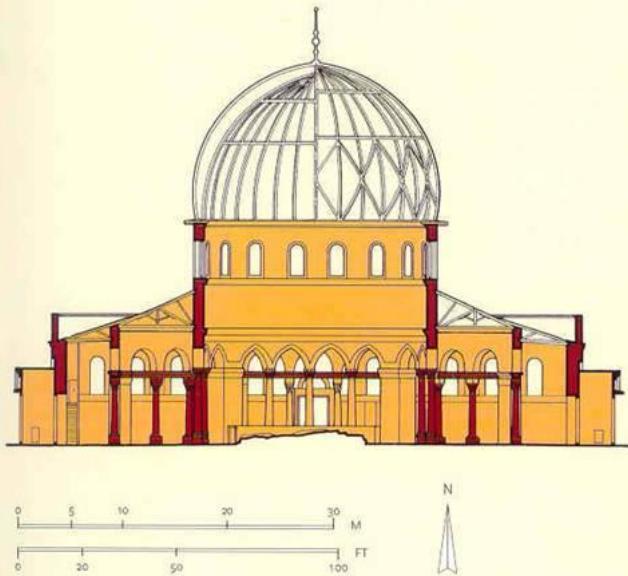
Moschea Selimiye Edirne



Moschea al-Aqsa

Cupola della Roccia

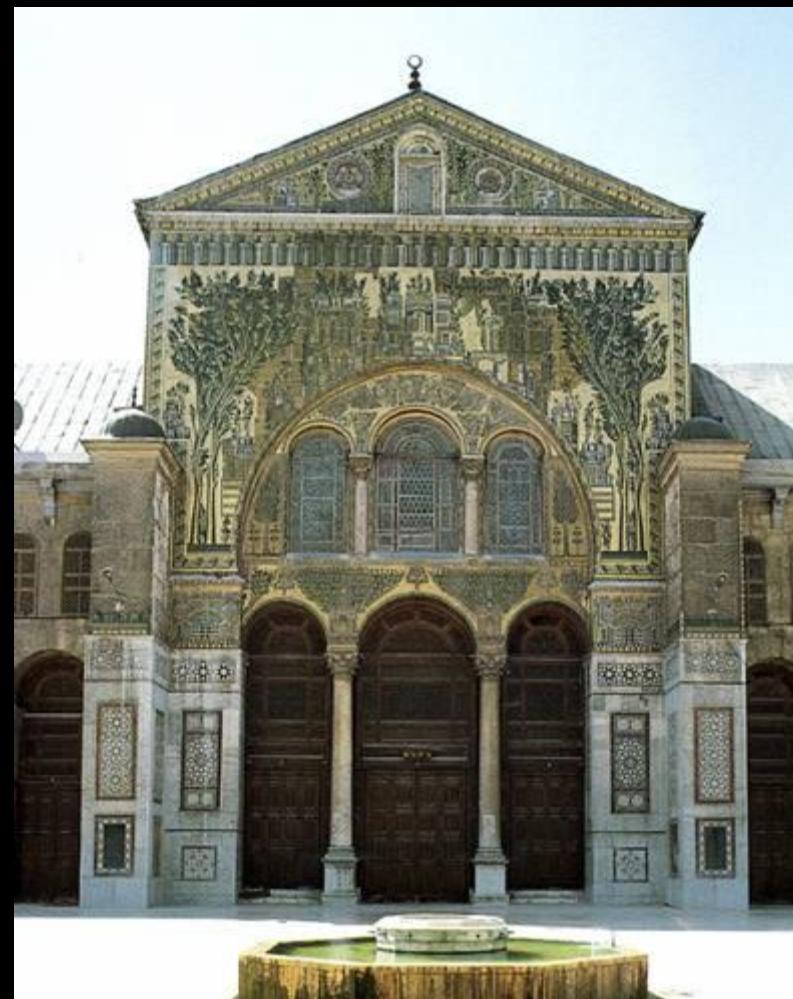
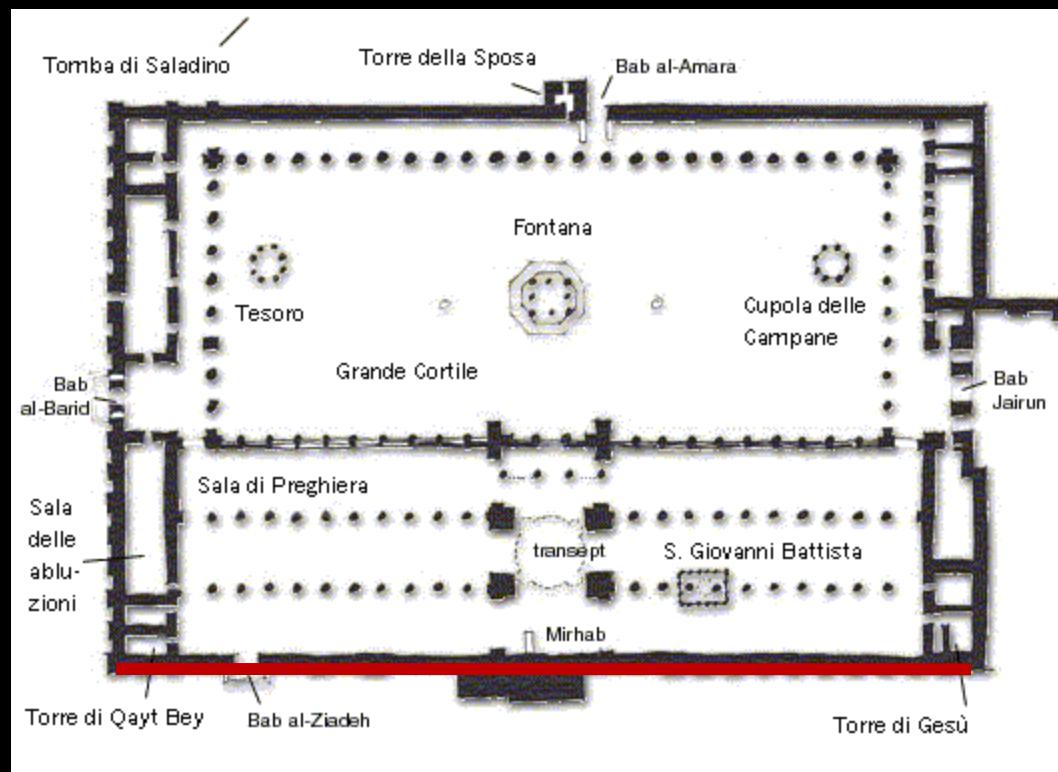
Cupola della Rocca (691, Gerusalemme)



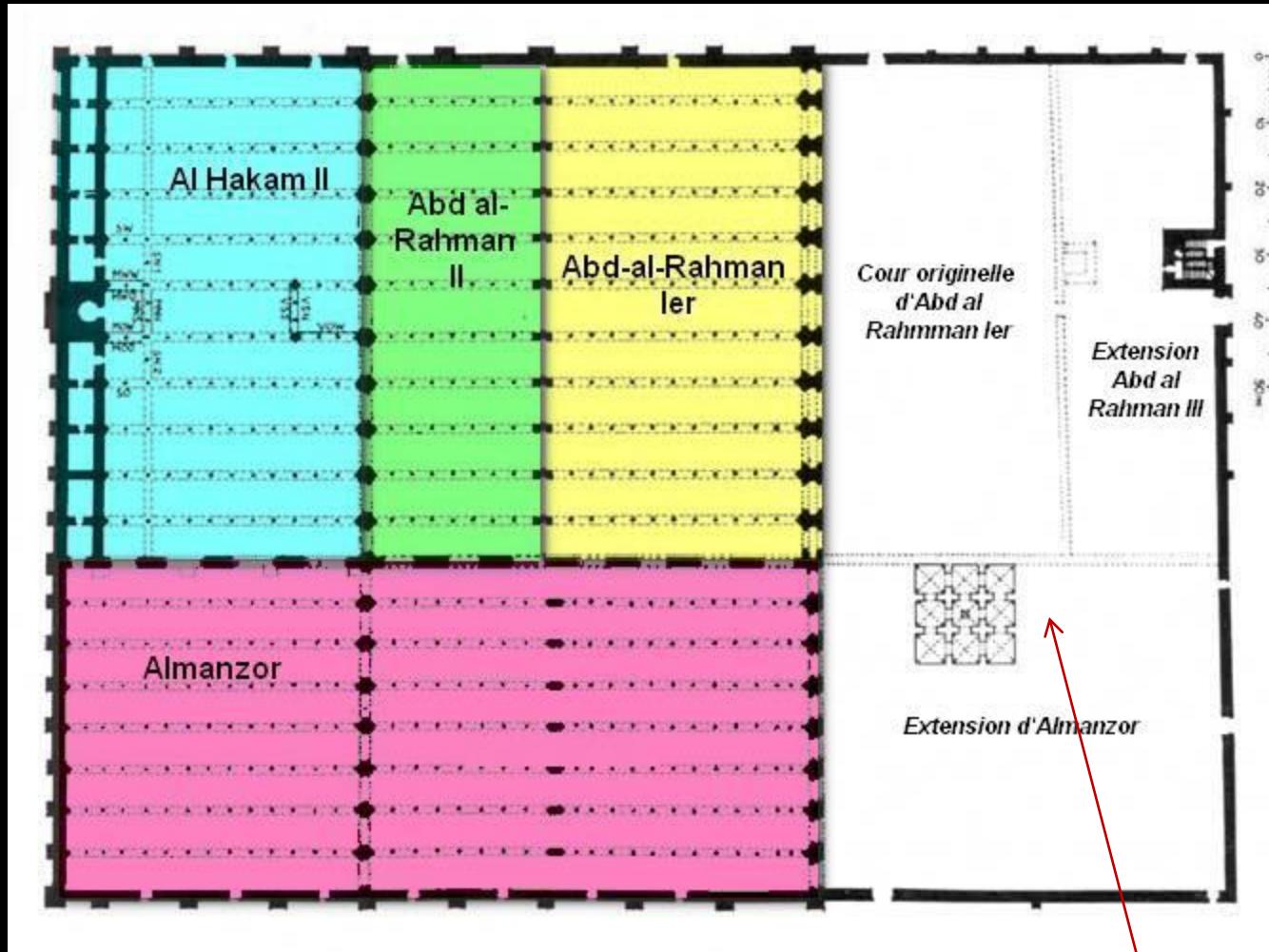
Damasco (706)



Damasco (706)



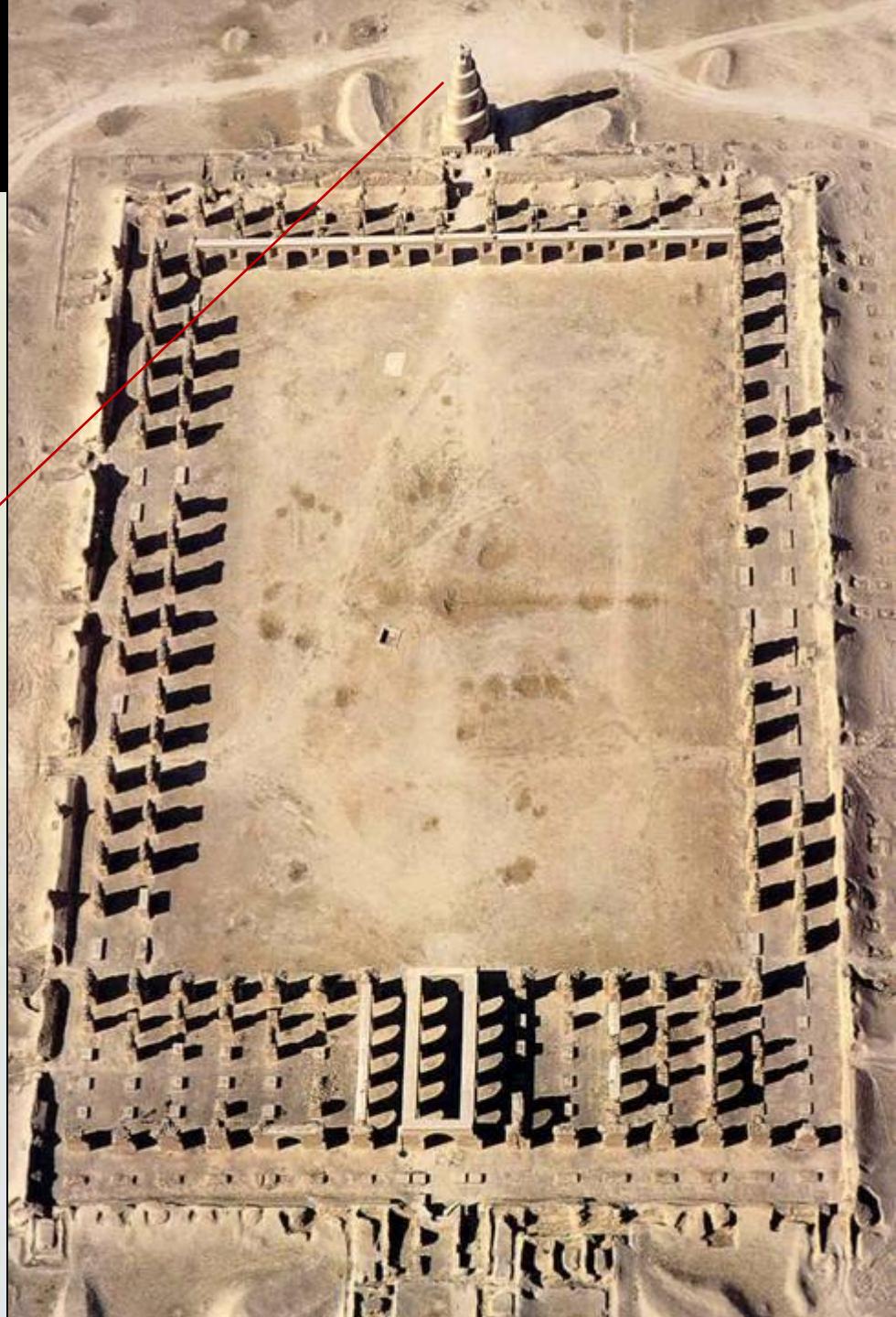
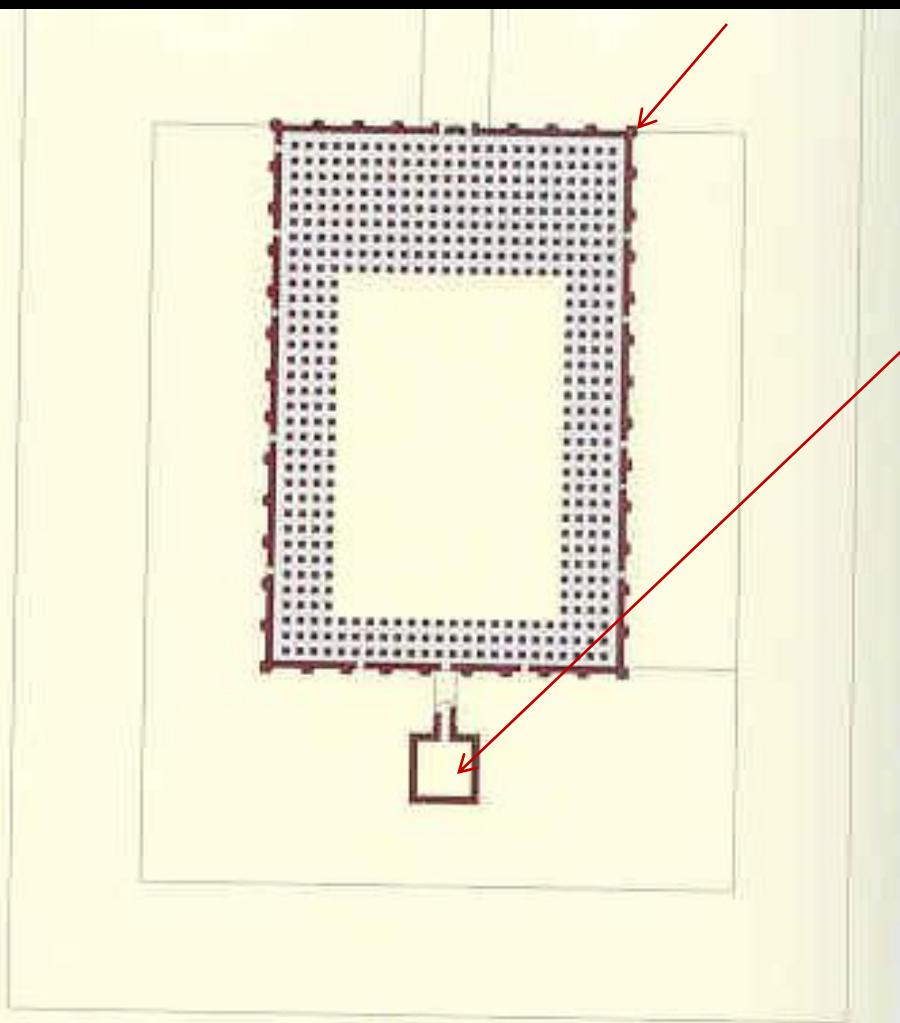
Grande moschea di Cordova



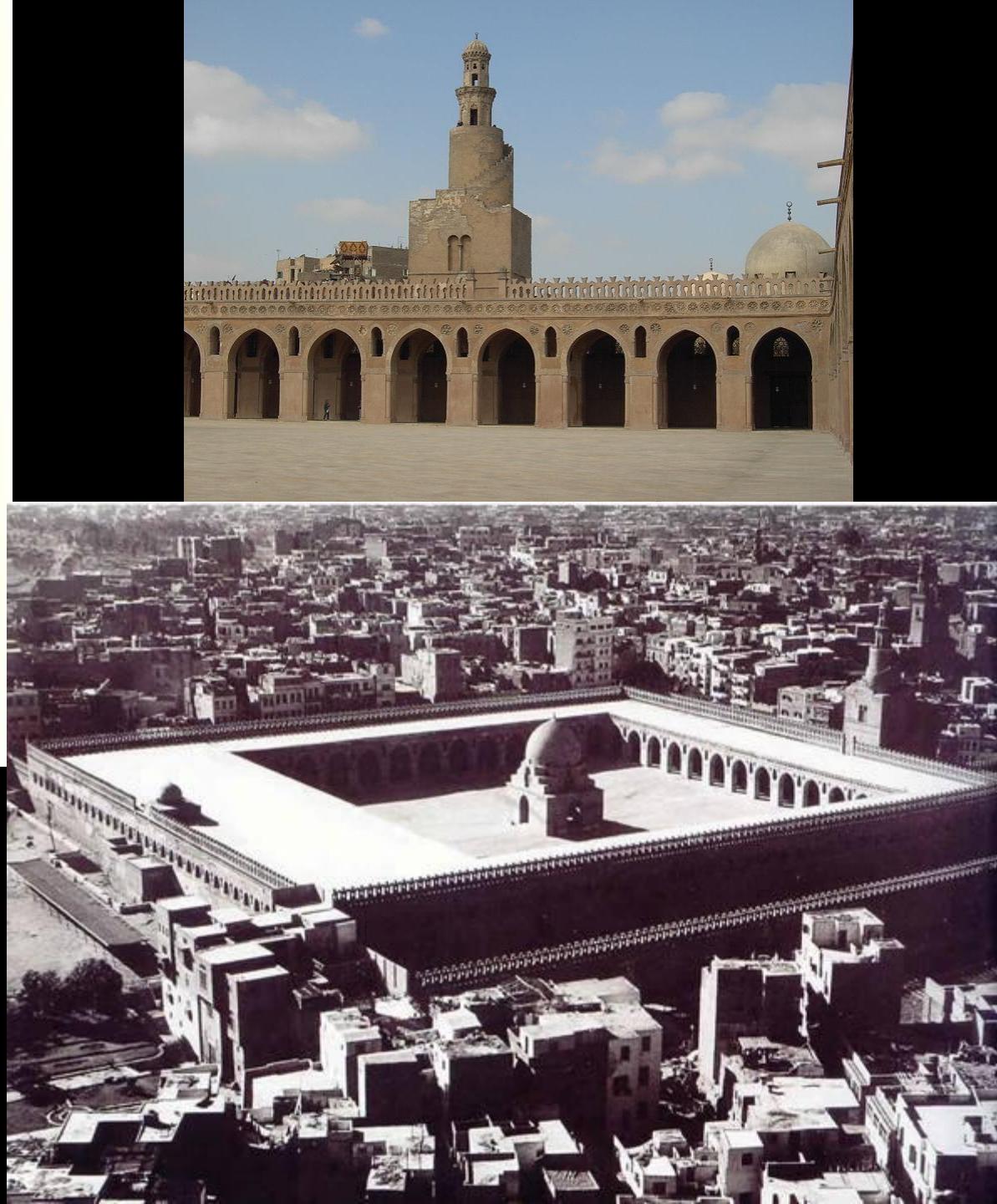
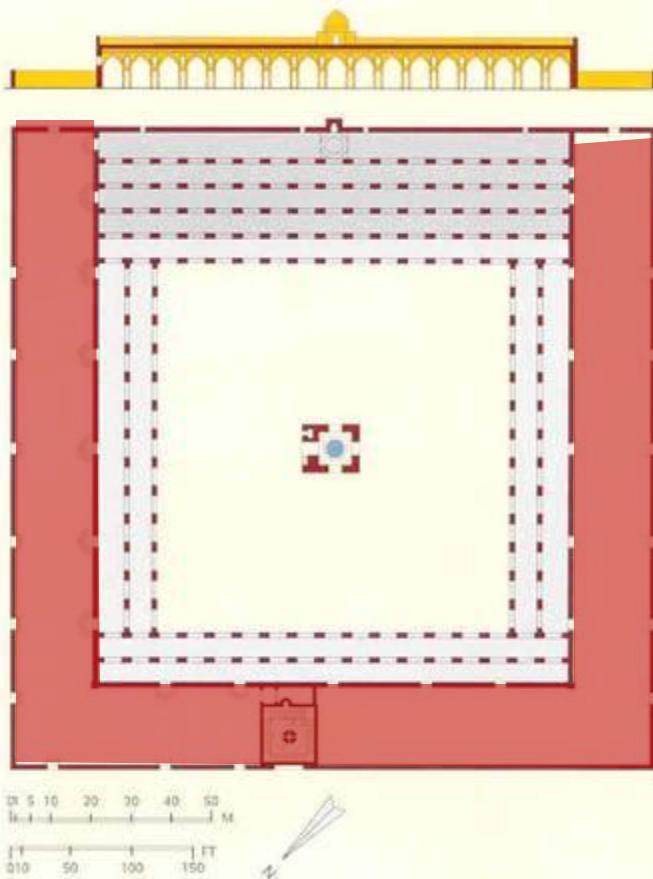
Patio de los Naranjos

1. 'Abd al-Rahmān I, 785
2. 'Abd al-Rahmān II, 833-48;
3. al-Hakam II, 962-966;
4. 'Abd al-Rahmān III, 929-958;
5. Almanzor, 988

Moschea aljama di Samarra (848-52)



Malwiya (spirale)

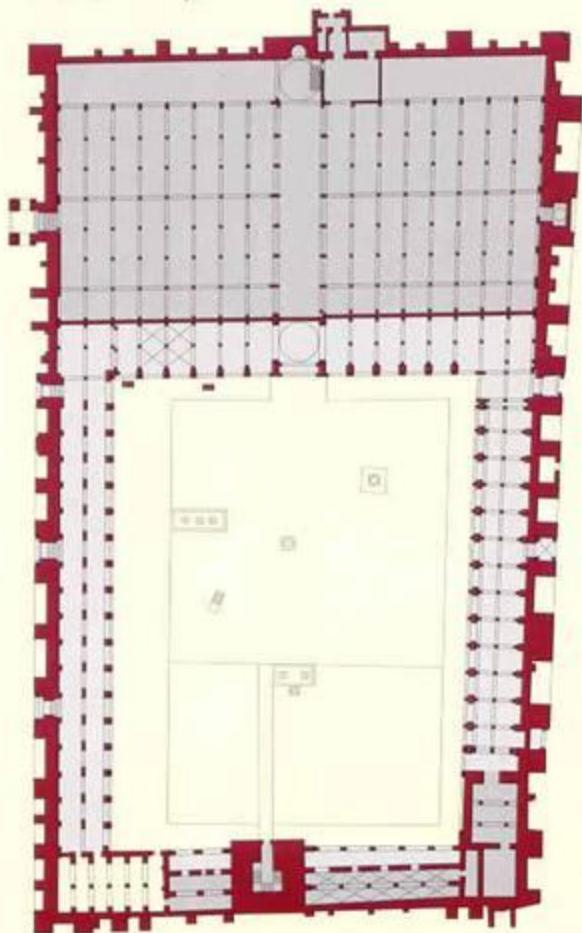


Ibn Tulun, Cairo (fine 897)



0 1 5 10 15
M

0 10 20 30
FT

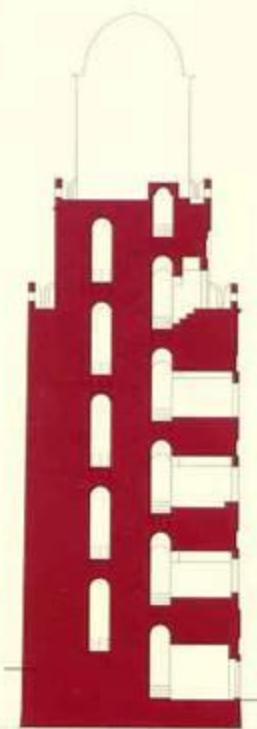


0 1 5 10 20 30
M

0 10 20 30
FT



Qayrawan

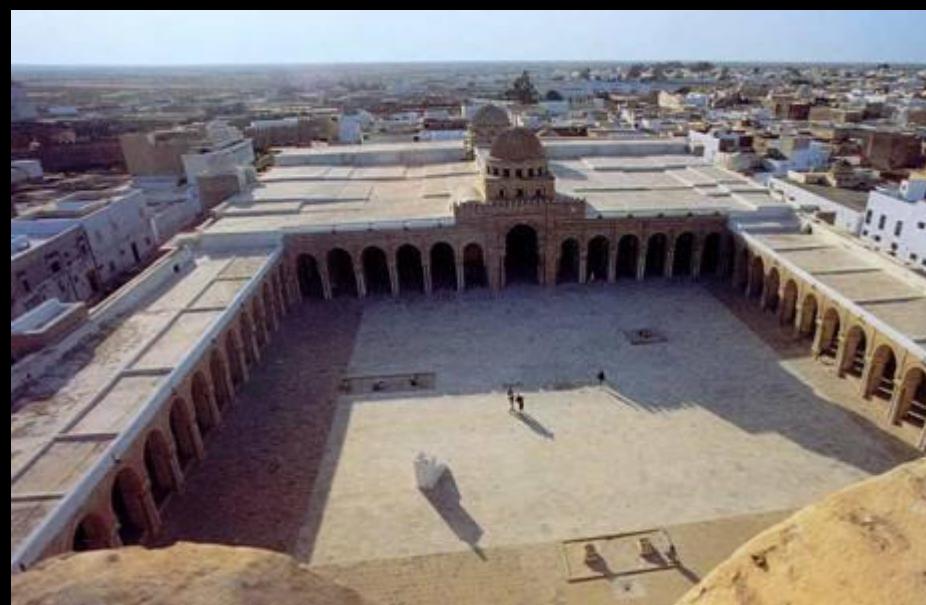


0 1 2 3 4 5
M

0 10 20 30
FT

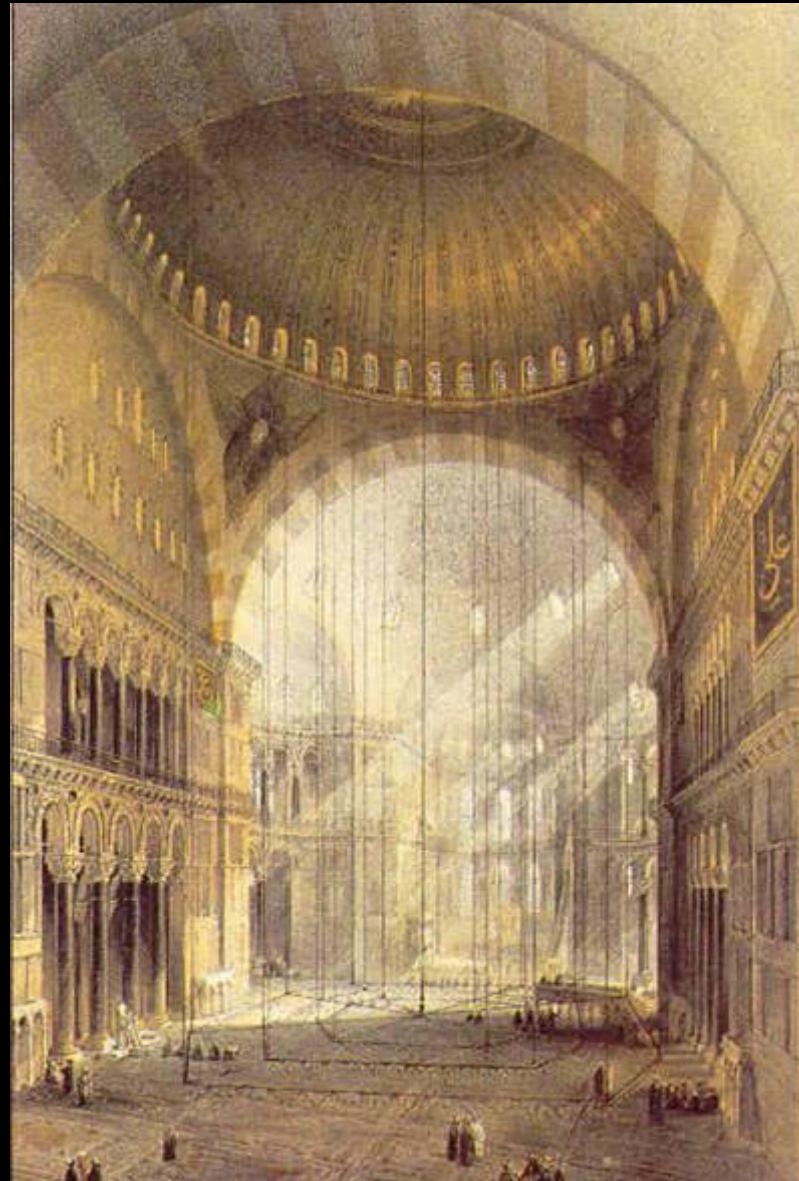
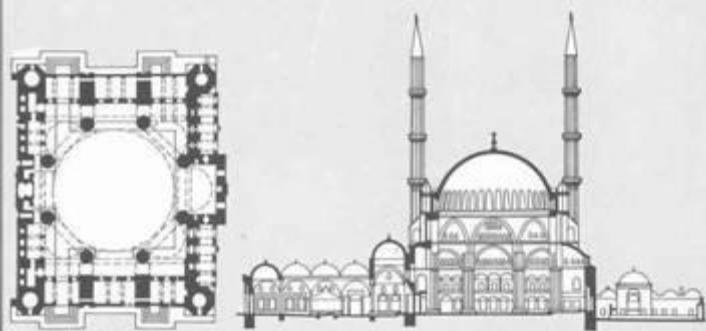
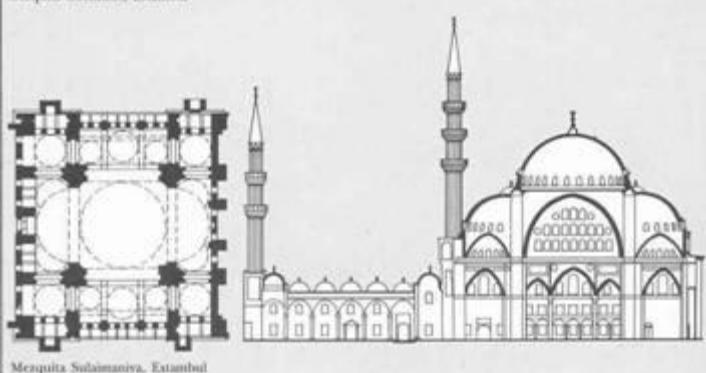
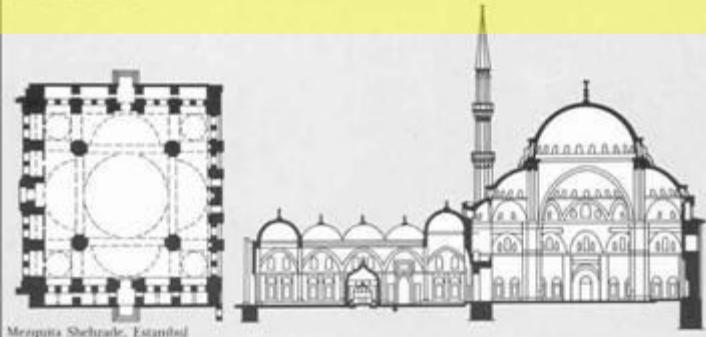
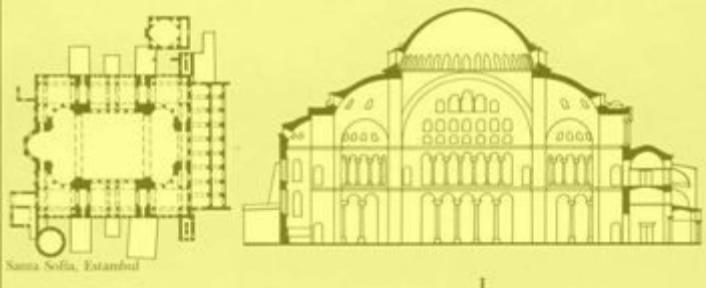


torri





Moschee ottomane del architetto Sinan (1491-1588)



Santa Sofía, moschea dal 1453



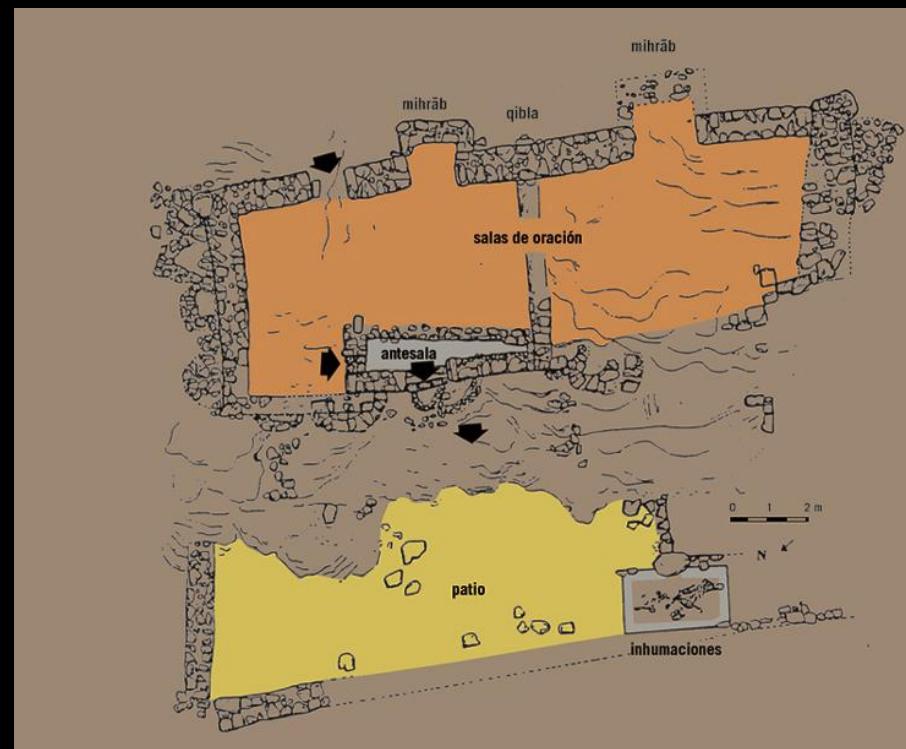
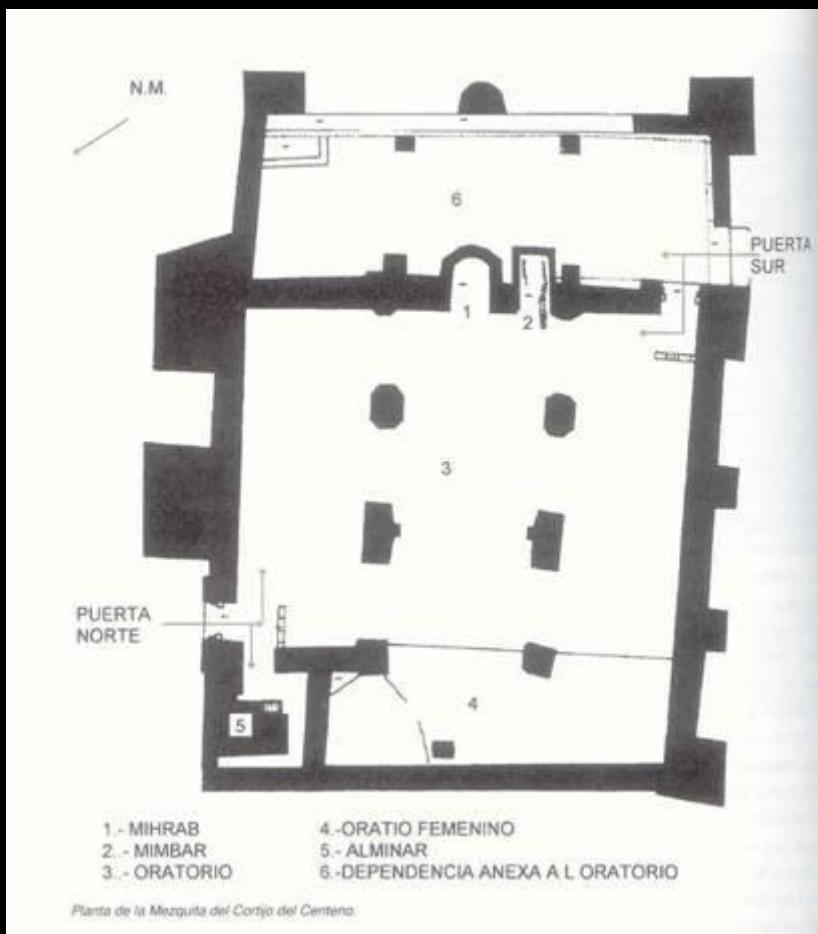
Şehzade (Istanbul, 1543-48)



Picole Masŷid



Picole Masyid



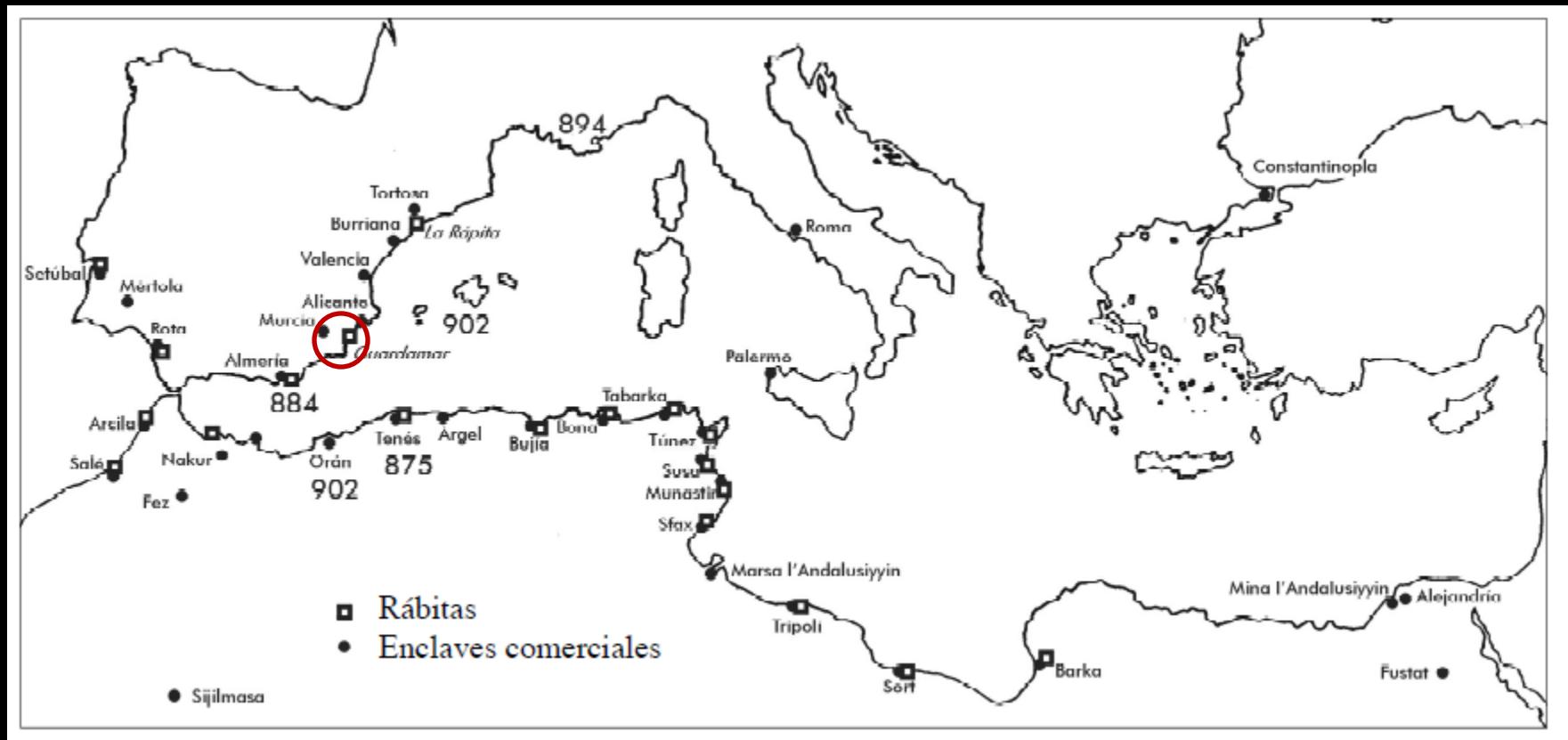
Ribats o Rabitas

marabutti



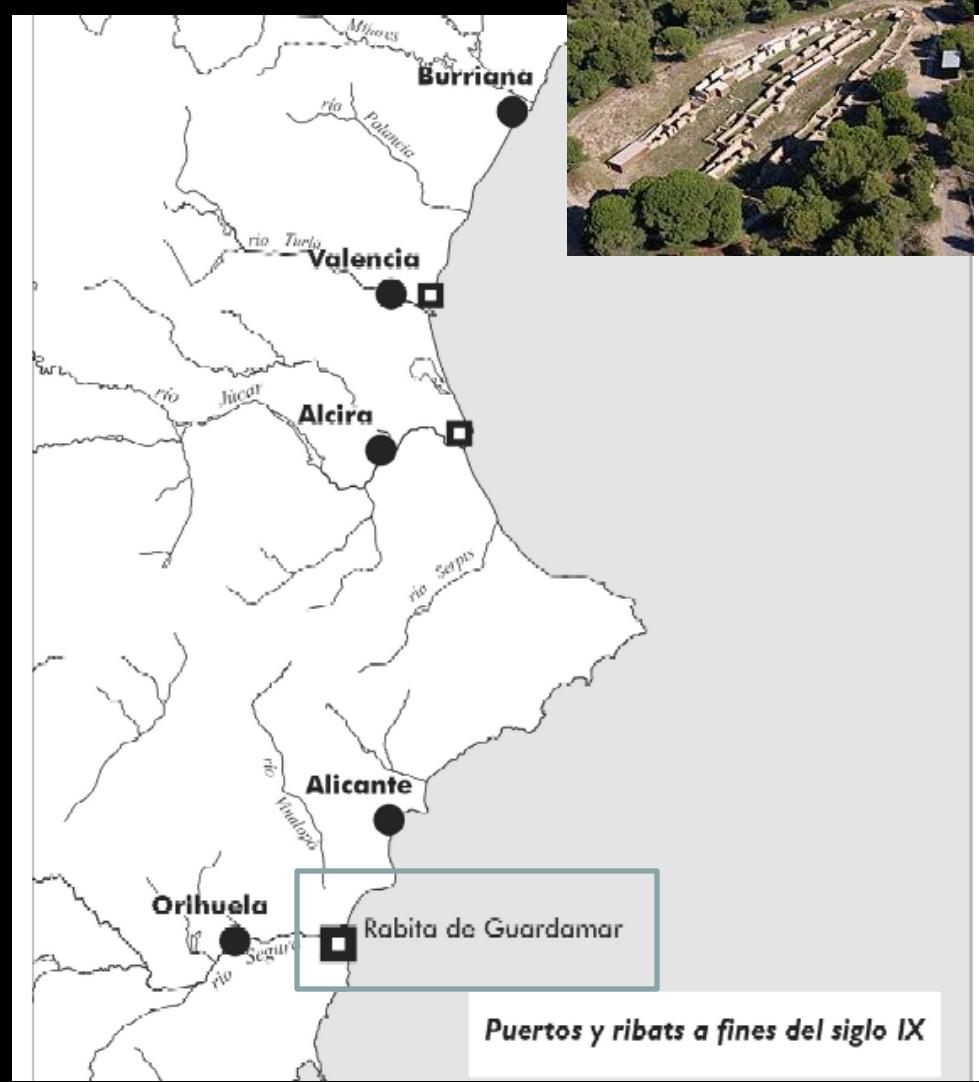
Ribat Soussa (Tunisia)

Ribats o Rabitas: una nuova forma di controllo del territorio



Fortificazioni e punti di controllo, che si trovavano nelle zone con importanza frontiera o strategica, di solito vicini a porti marittimi, nelle foci dei fiumi (vie commerciali).

Ribat di Guardamar





Lápida árabe hallada en Guardamar por el Ingeniero de montes, D. Francisco Reina Botella.

En el nombre de Allah, el Clemente el Misericordioso. No hay Dios más que Allah. Maometto es el enviado de Allah. Yo concluyo esta. Mezquita en el mes de Jelchara. del año 322 (944 d.C.). Hasta construirlo. Ahmed hijo de Bokhtul, hijo de una hija de Muawiyah Billah, el que busca la recompensa en Allah. Se hace bajo la dirección de Abu Hanifah. Hijo de Abu Salama Voto de Alen. ¿Quién ha construido?

Lápida árabe encontrada debajo de las arenas, a un Kilómetro al norte, de Guardamar del Segura: Traducción

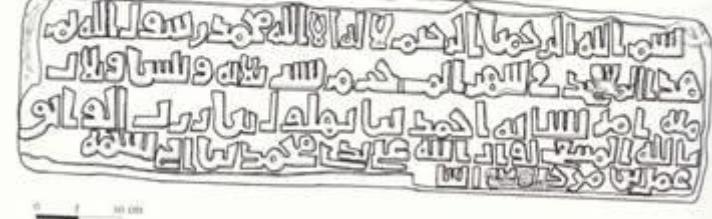
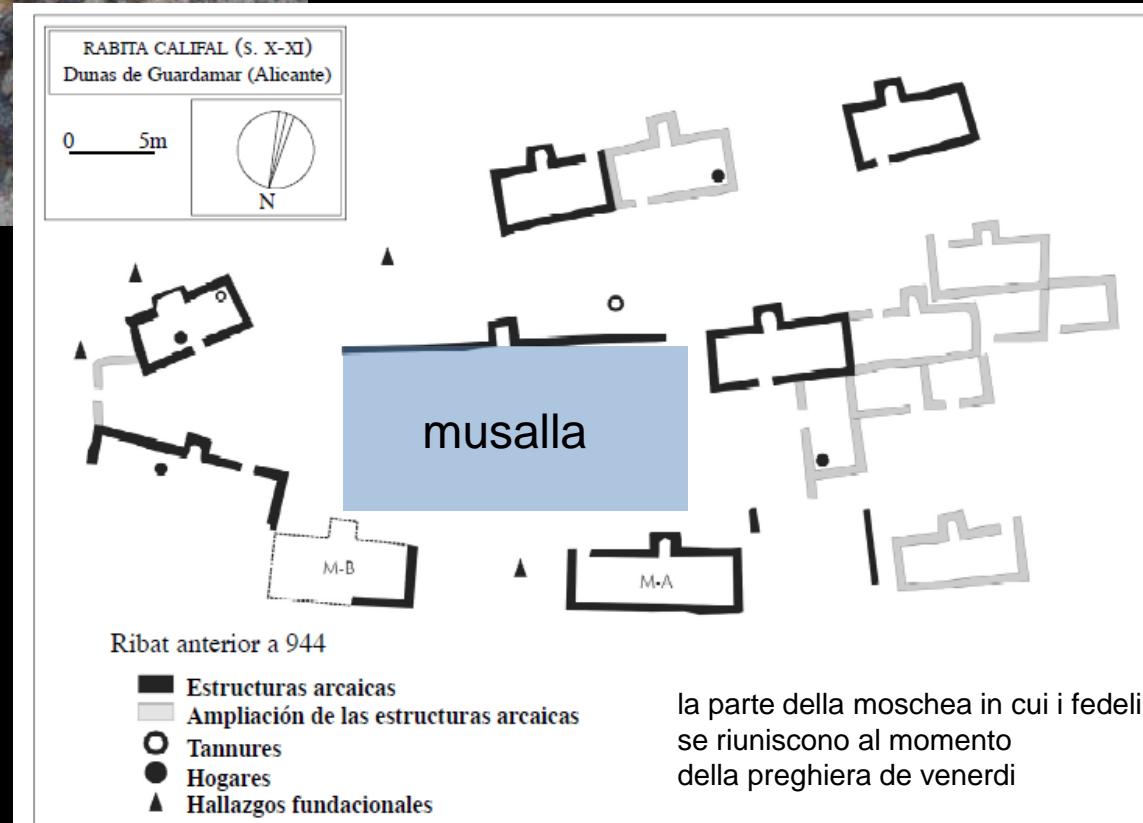


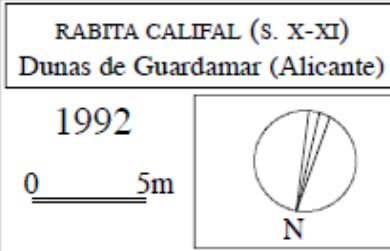
Fig. 59. - Lápida conmemorativa de la mezquita M III.



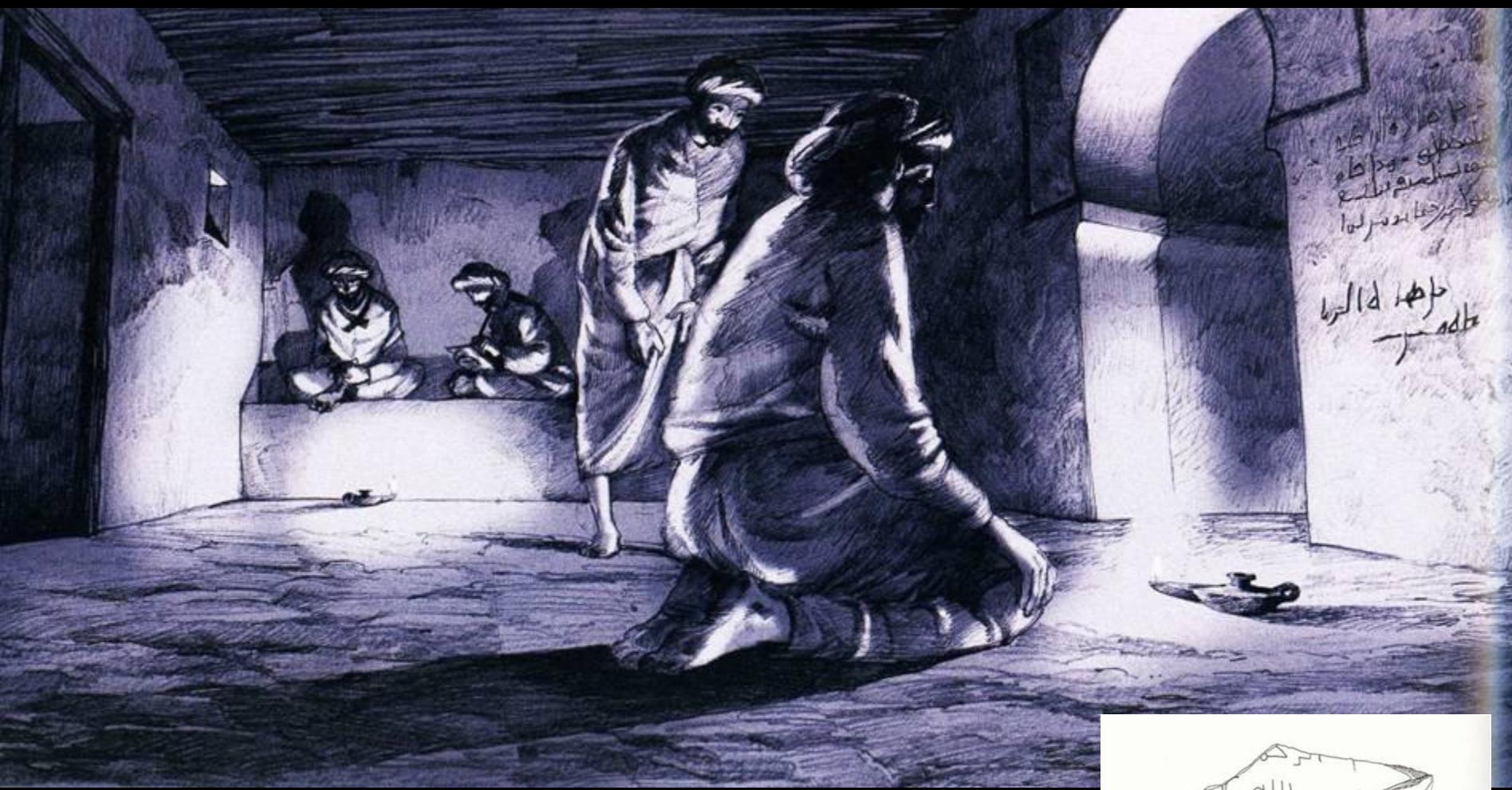
"In nome di Allah, il Misericordioso, il Compassionevole. Non c'è Dio all'infuori di Allah, Maometto è il messaggero di Allah, concludiamo questa moschea nel 300 anni, e due e due..."

Anno 322 della Egira = anno 944





- Área cenobítica
- Área sacra
- Área de acogida



**graffiti sui muri delle celle,
a causa delle visite di
pellegrini al ribat**





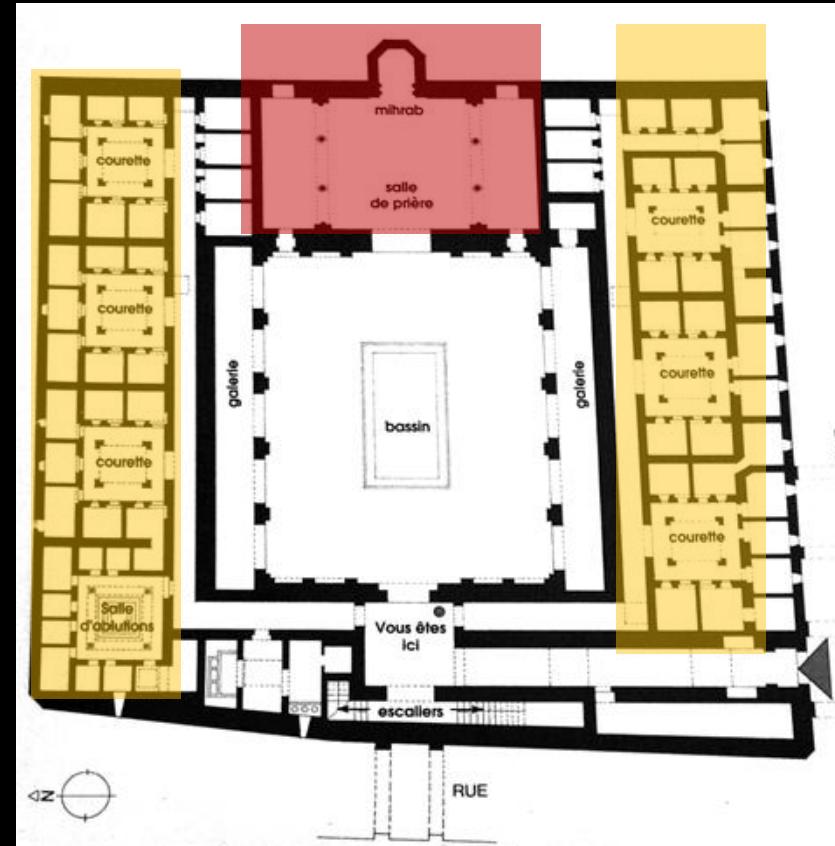
الحمد لله رب العالمين
الله اكمل ما اراد
الله اكمل ما اراد
الله اكمل ما اراد

Funzioni sociali della moschea

Educazione: madrasa/ madāris



*Madrasa dei ben Youssef, Marrakech
(1564-1565)*



Educazione: madrasa/ madāris

*Moschea e Madrasa di Mihmirah
Üskudar, Istanbul (1546-1548).
Architetto: Sinan.*

