



Tishk University Sulaimani
Architectural department
3rd stage
History of architecture II

ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE

Lecture 3
Madrasah (school) in Islamic
architecture

MADRASAH DEFINITION

Madrasah:

Madrasah literally means "a place where learning and studying take place".

The term "Islamic education" means education in the light of Islam itself, which is rooted in the teachings of the Quran.

Islamic education and Muslim education are not the same. Because Islamic education has epistemological integration which is founded on Tawhid - Oneness.

usually there are four branches of contemporary studies of Islamic education:

The Quran studies

The Hadeeth studies

The Aqedah studies

And the Fqih studies

FUNCTION OF MADRASAH IN ISLAM

The first institute of madrasa education was at the estate of Zaid bin Al- Arkam near a hill Safa, where Prophet Muhammad himself was the teacher and the students were some of his followers.

After Hijrah the madrasa was established in Medina on the east side of the Al-Masjid an-Nabawi mosque.

The curriculum of the madrasa, there were teachings of The Qur'an, fara'iz, treatises of first aid, etc. There were also trainings of horse-riding, art of war, handwriting and, races.

FUNCTION OF MADRASAH IN ISLAM

In the medieval Islamic world, an elementary school was known as a Maktab, which dates back to at least the 10th century unlike Madaris (which referred to higher education), a Maktab was often attached to a near mosque.

children can learn in an individual tuition from private tutors, mostly they were learned Qur'an and writing



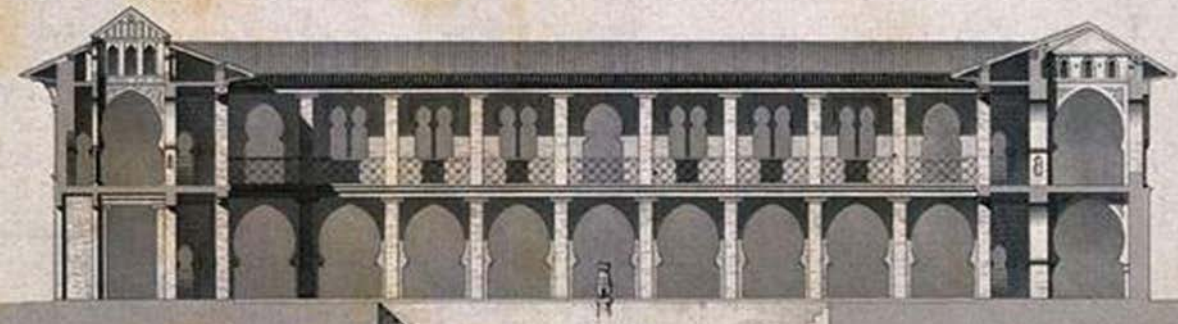
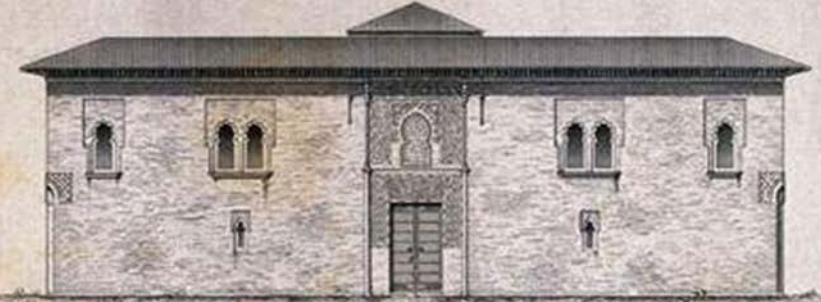
CURRICULUM OF MADRASAH IN ISLAM

During its formative period, the term madrasah referred to a higher education institution, whose curriculum initially included only the "religious sciences", whilst philosophy and the sciences were often excluded.

The curriculum slowly began to diversify, with many later teaching such as logic, mathematics and philosophy. Some schools further extended their curriculum to history, politics, ethics, medicine, astronomy and chemistry.

The curriculum of a madrasah was usually set by its founder, but most taught both the religious sciences and the physical sciences.

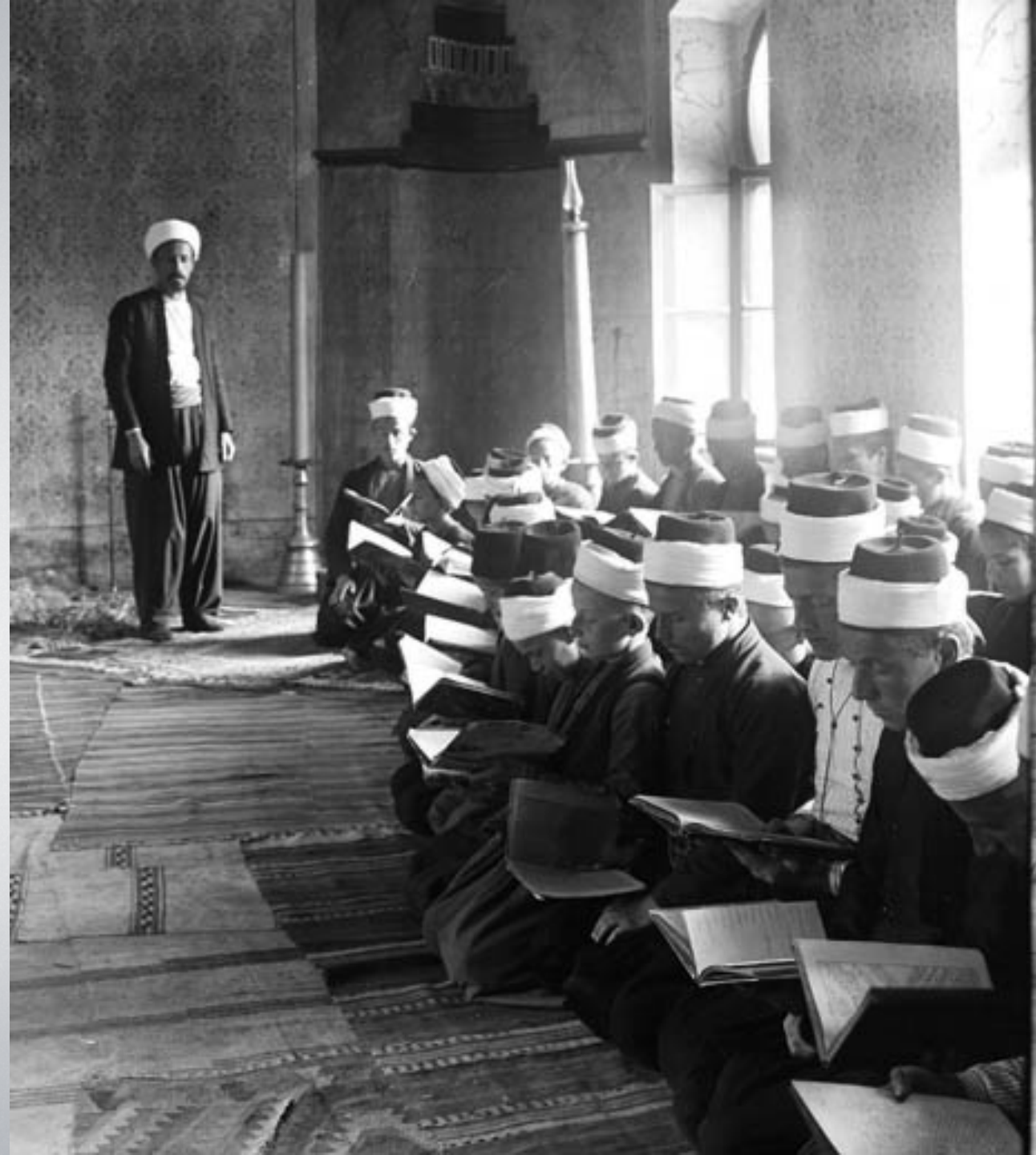
Later medicine science where teach in Islamic hospitals called Bimarstan



HISTORICAL REVIEW OF MADRASAH

Madaris were established throughout the Islamic world, examples being the 9th century University of al-Qarawiyyin, the 10th century al-Azhar University (the most famous), the 11th century Niẓāmīyah, as well as 75 madaris in Cairo, 51 in Damascus and up to 44 in Aleppo between 1155 and 1260. Many more were also established in the Andalusian cities of Córdoba, Granada.

In addition to those which funded in Baghdad and Asphahan.



MADRASAH DESIGN FEATURES

The Iwan:

An Iwan is a rectangular hall or space, usually vaulted, walled on three sides, with one end entirely open.

The overall forms and characteristics can vary greatly in terms of scale, material, or decoration.

It is found in several Islamic buildings like houses mosques and madrasah to identify a special place or gateway to an important function

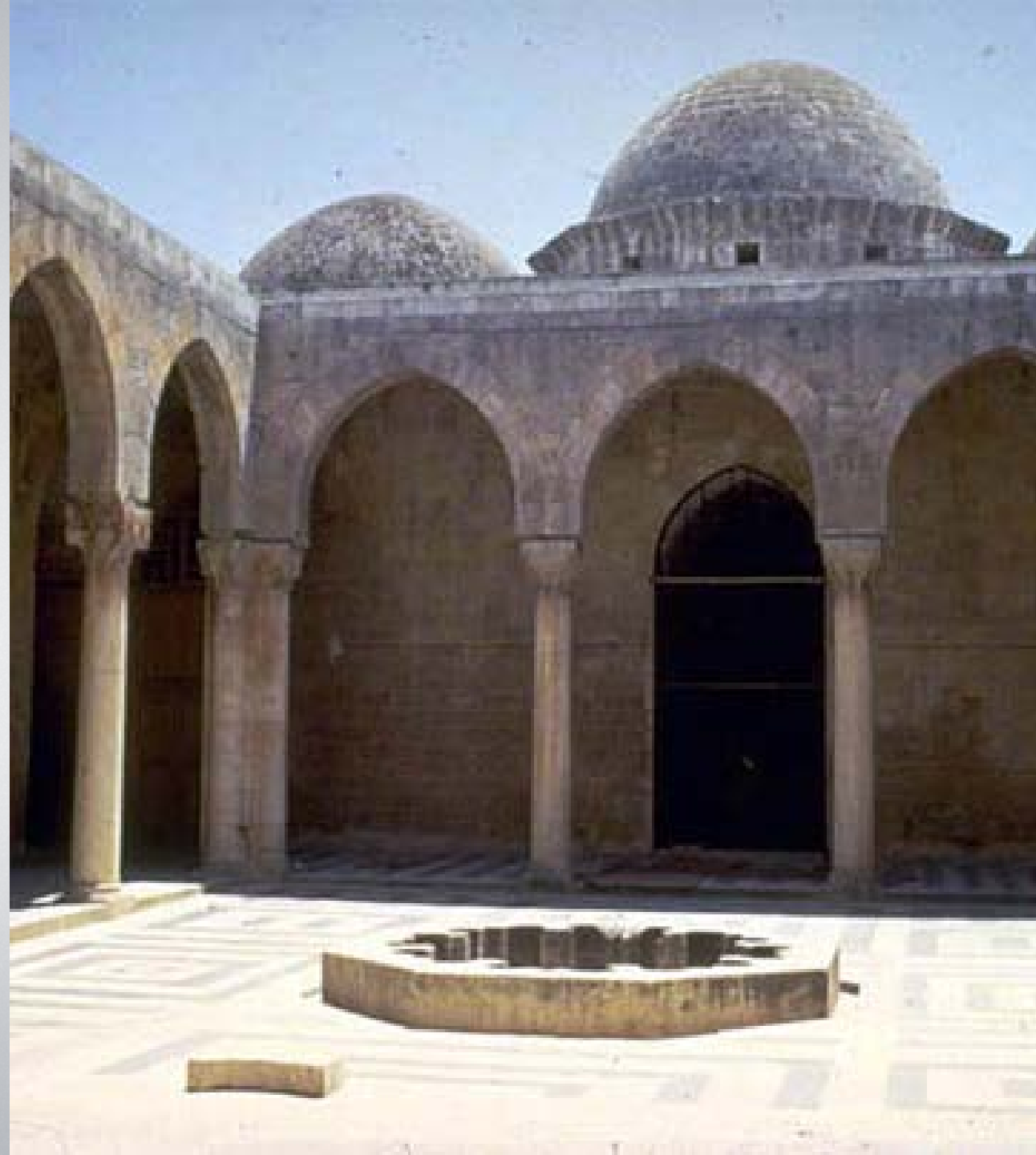


MADRASAH DESIGN FEATURES

The Sahn (Rewaq):

Like other Islamic architectural masses the building of Madrasah usually contain courtyard which is open-air yard connecting the entrances with the surrounded facilities and getting sunlight and ventilation to the building.

Some times this courtyard was surrounded by an arcade (Rewaqa) to protect these facilities from getting a direct sun light and to give a shading element to the building.

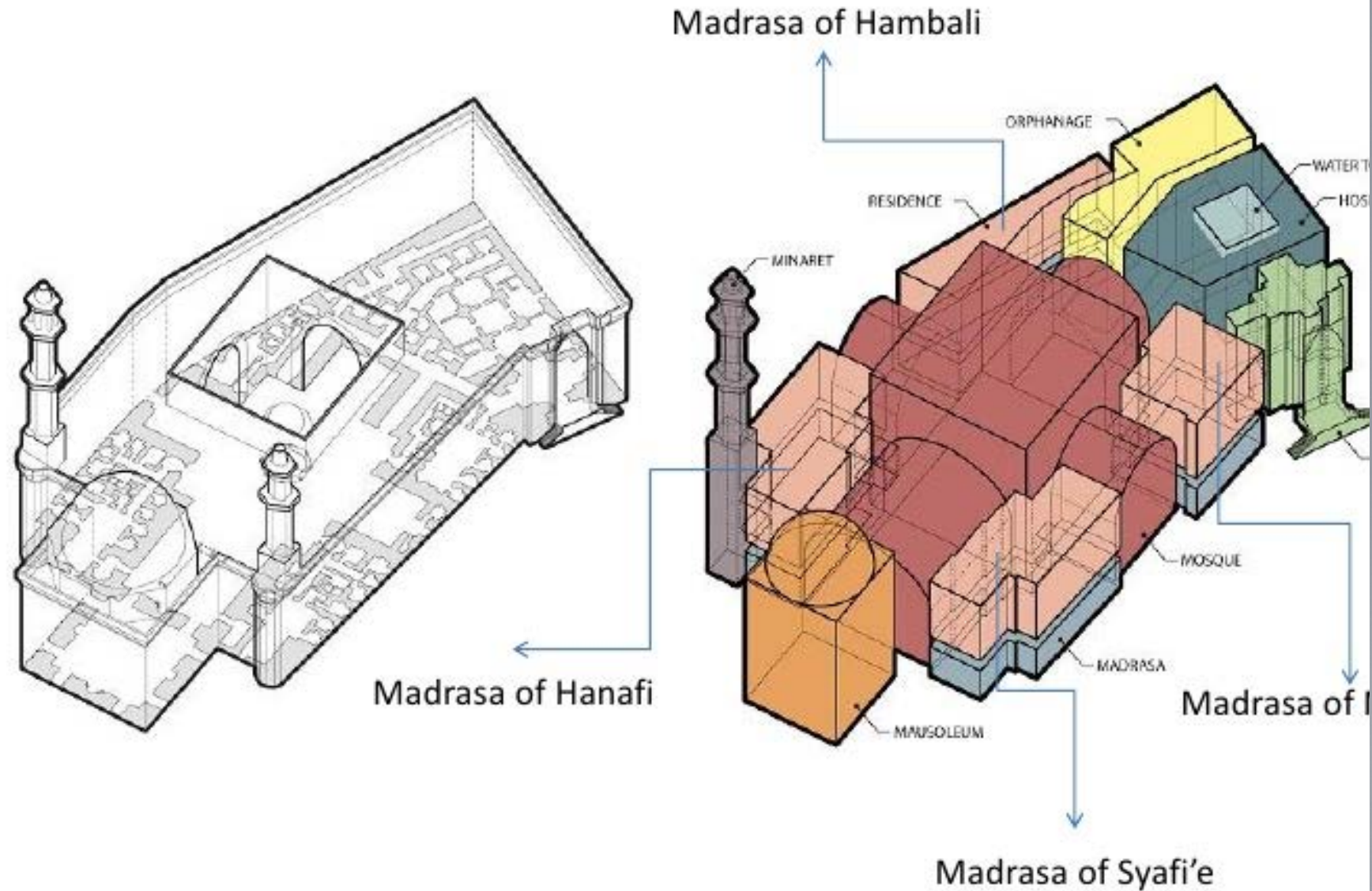


MADRASAH DESIGN FEATURES

The Masjid:

In most cases big madrasah is attached to the great mosque but in several cases there is an additional Masjid inside the school.

It could contain a tomb of the establisher.

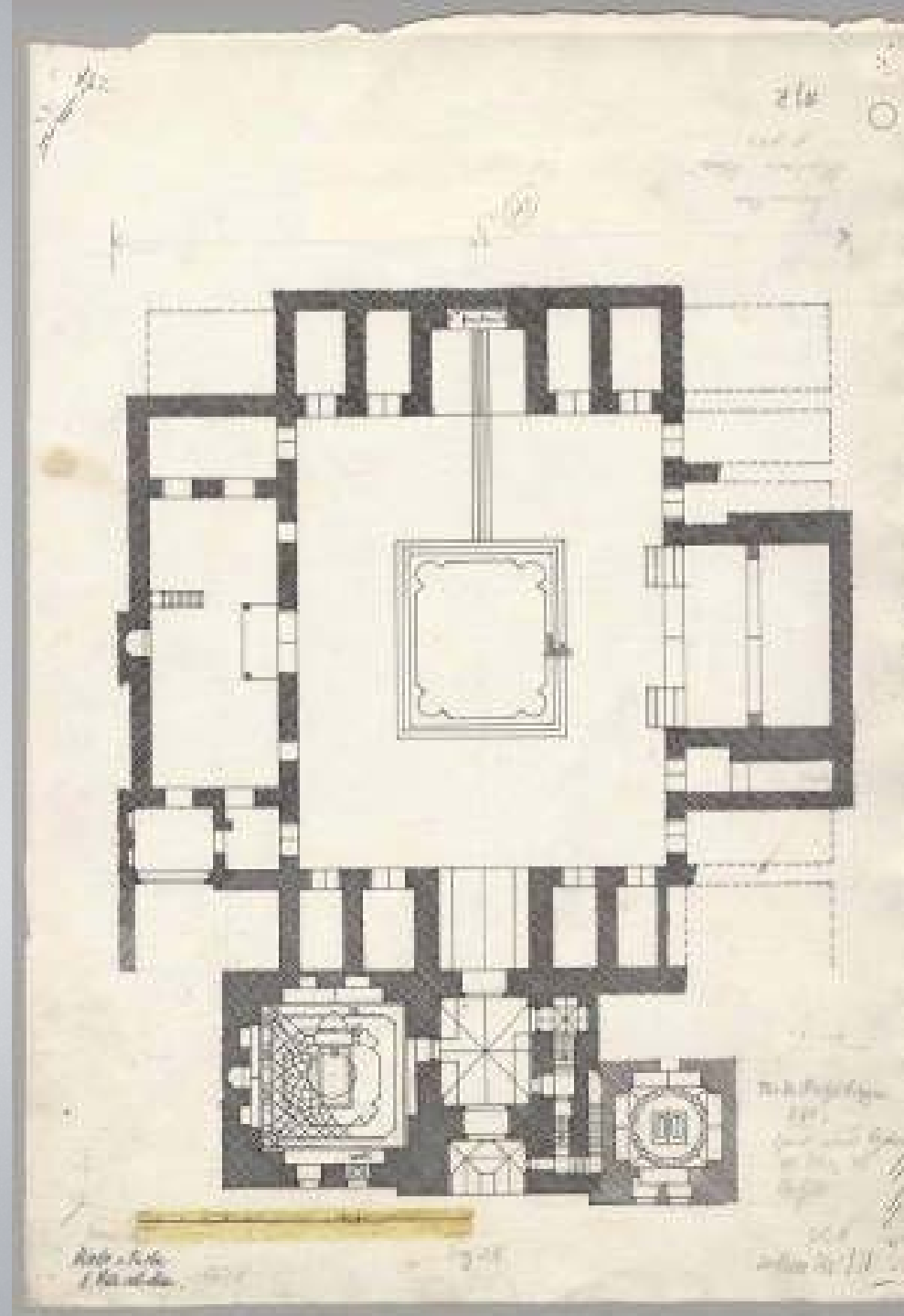


MADRASAH DESIGN FEATURES

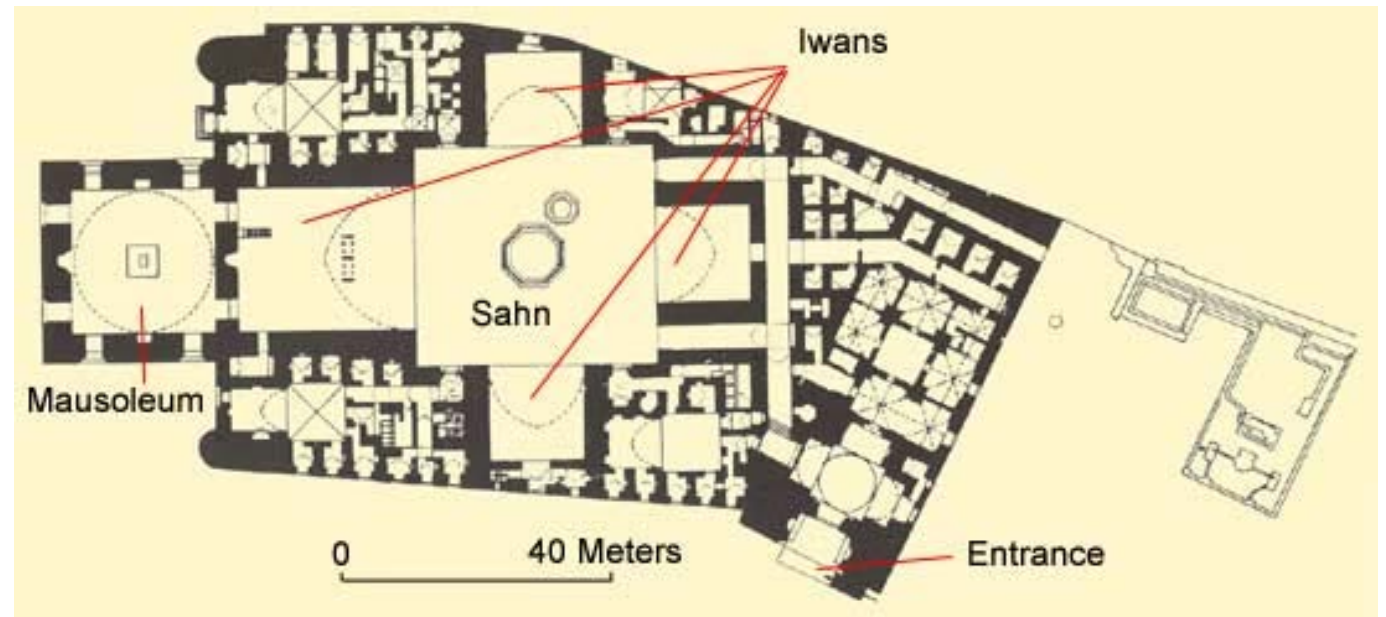
The layout:

Madrasah is established initially to deliver Sunna education and fqih to students so it had to get classes in its layout and these classes are close to one or more Iwan so we can find madrasah with only one Iwan that teach a single madhhab or two Iwan in or some times four Iwan for four madhhab teaching

One Iwan Madrasah (Nur al-Din Zinke Madrasa and tomb in Damascus)




four Iwan Madrasah
(Sultan Hassan Mosque
and Madrasa in Cairo)






EXAMPLES



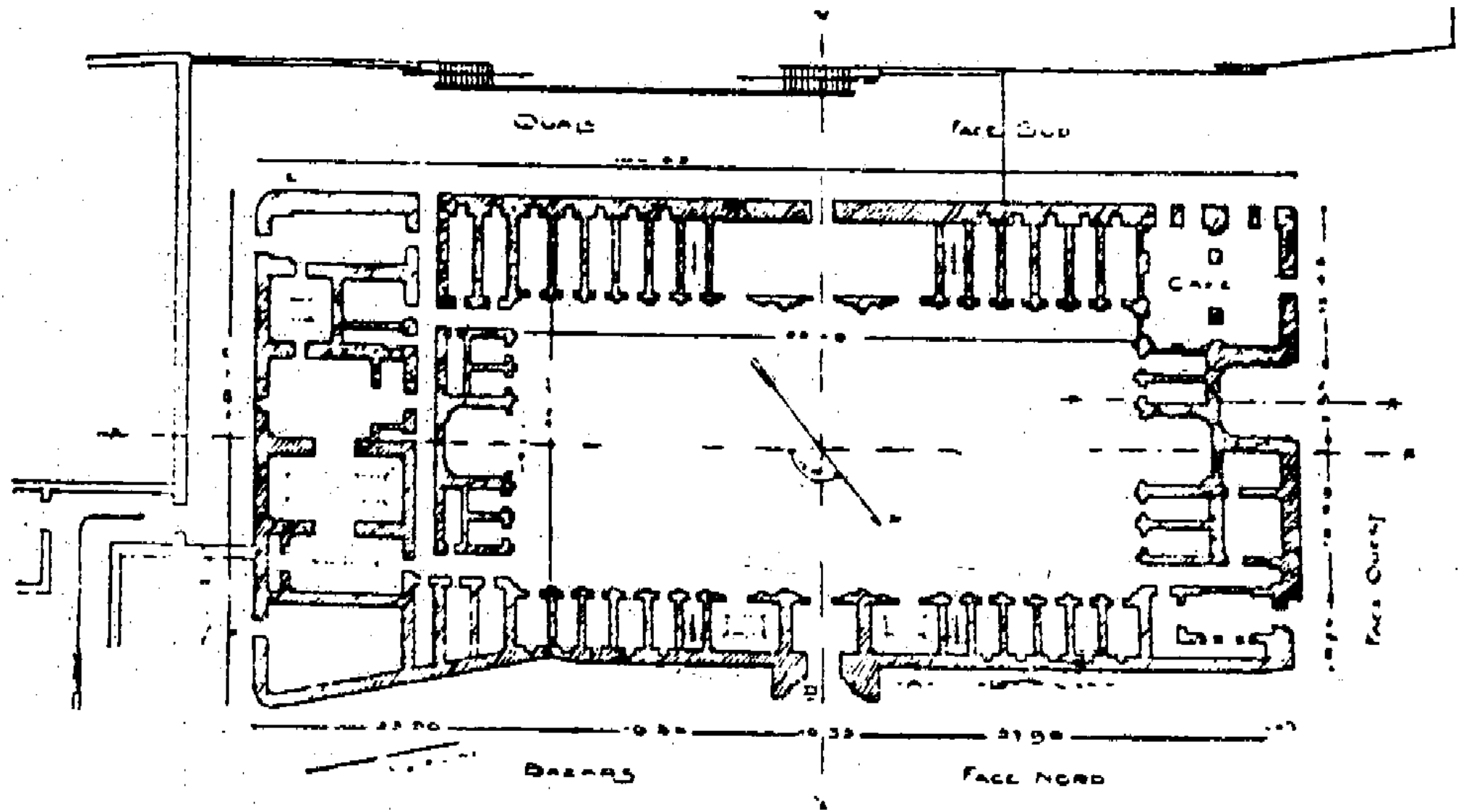
MUSTANSIRIYA MADRASAH IN BAGHDAD

Mustansiriya Madrasah is an Islamic building in Baghdad, Iraq. It was one of the oldest Islamic institutions of higher education in the world, established in 1227 AD, as a madrasah by the Abbasid Caliph al-Mustansir making it one of the oldest colleges in the world.

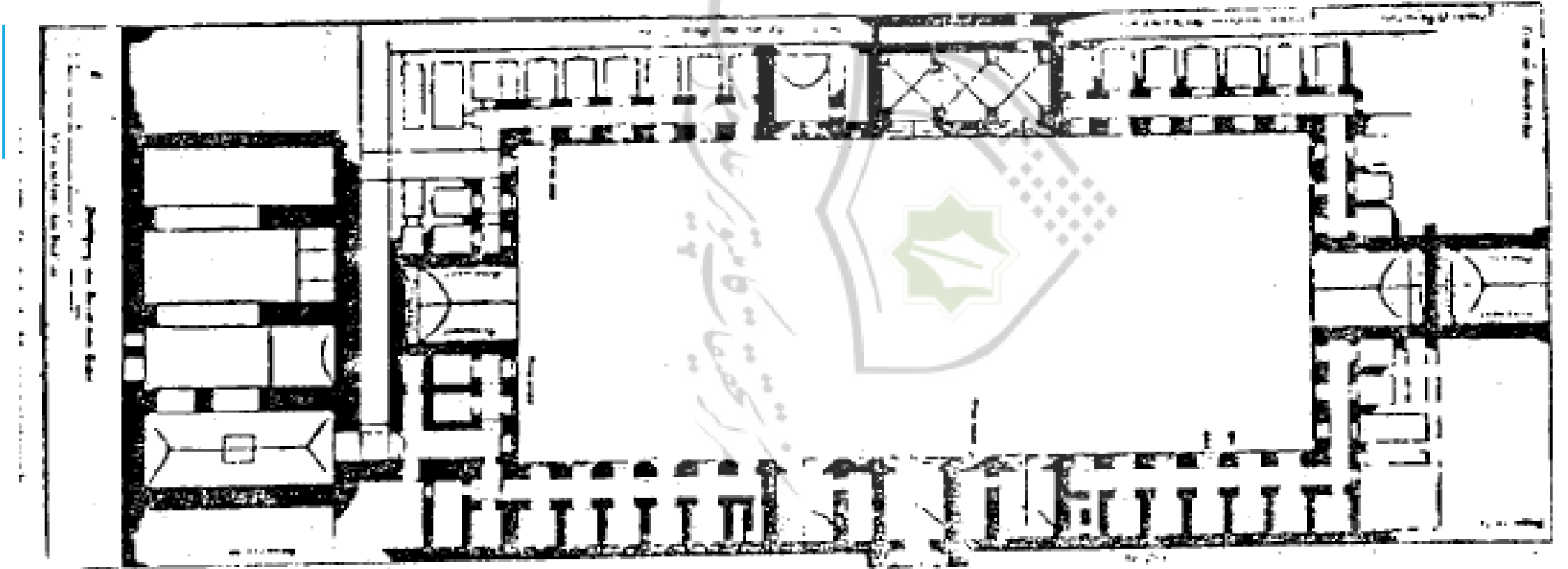
It is located on the left bank of the Tigris River, the building survived the Mongol sack of 1258, and has been restored.



It located on the east side of tigers river Nearby buildings several old Baghdad facilities included the Saray souq, the Abbasid Palace. It is 104 meters wide, along the river, 44 meters wide from north. The southern side is 48 meters wide. The school is (based on these dimensions) 4836 square meters.



The entrance in its east side approach a Sahn with 27 width and 62 m long paved with brick and got a fountain in the middle and surrounded with the rooms and Iwans



The school consist of two floors and four Iwans for each madhhab, Shafi'i, Maliki, Hanafi and Hanbali.

The ground floor got several rooms opened directly to the courtyard but at the first floor the rooms were separated by an arcade.

These rooms were used as classes and a students hostel and the total no. is about 100 rooms, 12 of these rooms were like halls with double volume high.

Adjacent to the main building there are few houses for teachers and a small hospital in addition to two baths, one for students and one for teachers.

It also contained Dar Kutub (Book stack) and small masjid.



The four Iwans are located at the three sides two of them in front of entrance axis and two on the both sides, they are with 9 m high and the opening about 6 m width and the depth of each one is about 7 m.

These Iwans in addition to entrance were decorated with a geometrical brick ornaments with a pointed Abbasid style arches



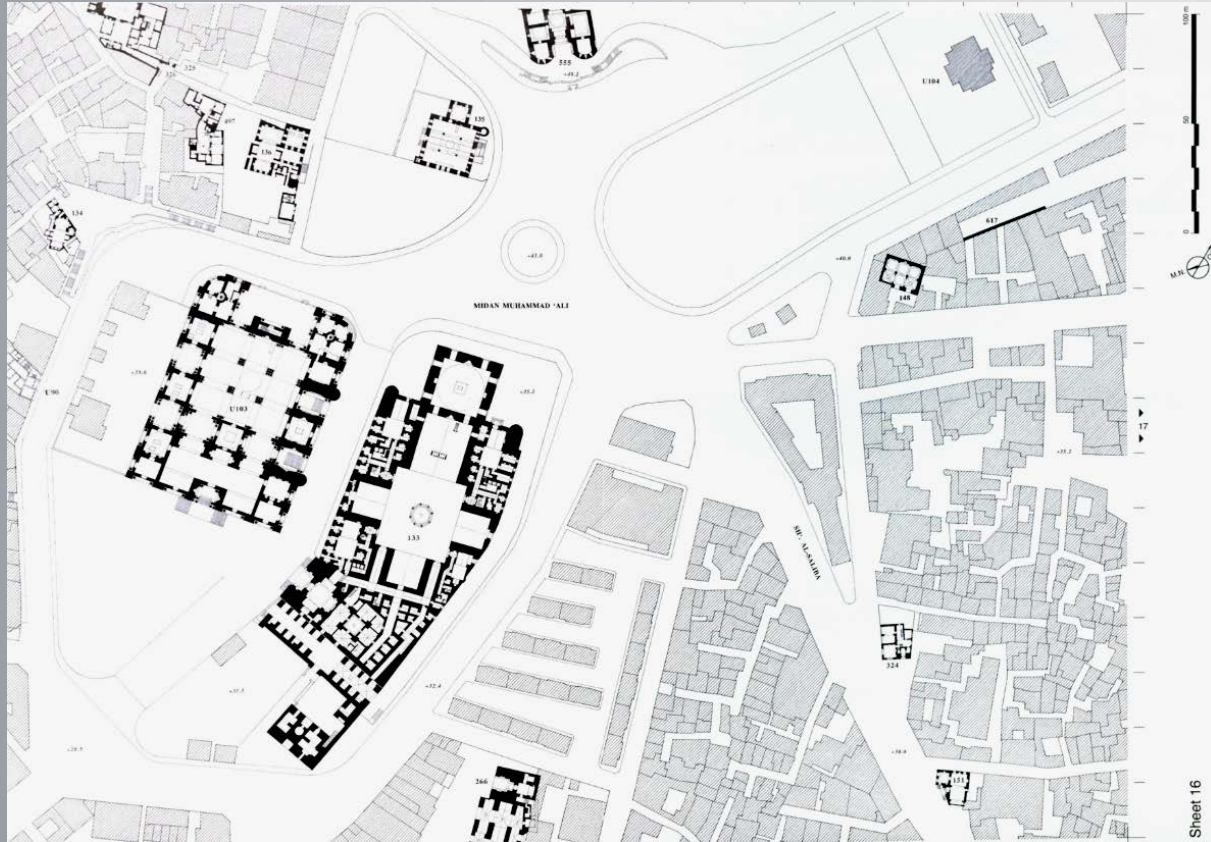


SULTAN HASAN MOSQUE AND MADRASAH

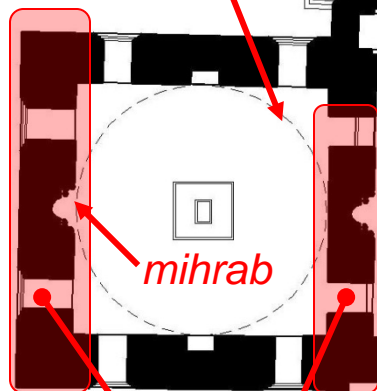
A massive mosque and madrassa located in the Old city of Cairo, it was built during the Mamluk Islamic era in Egypt. Its construction began 1356 AD with work ending three years later.

At the time of construction the building was considered remarkable for its fantastic size and innovative architectural components. Commissioned by an-Nasir Hasan, a sultan of a short and relatively unimpressive profile The mosque was designed to include schools for all four of the Sunni schools of thought: Shafi'i, Maliki, Hanafi and Hanbali.

THE LOCATION OF MOSQUE AND
MADRASAH IS NEAR THE SALAH AL- DEN
CASTLE IN THE OLD CITY OF CAIRO



Qubba (dome)
(above –
shown with
dotted line)



mihrab

minbar

mihrab

qibla
wall

Mecca

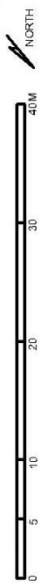
iwan

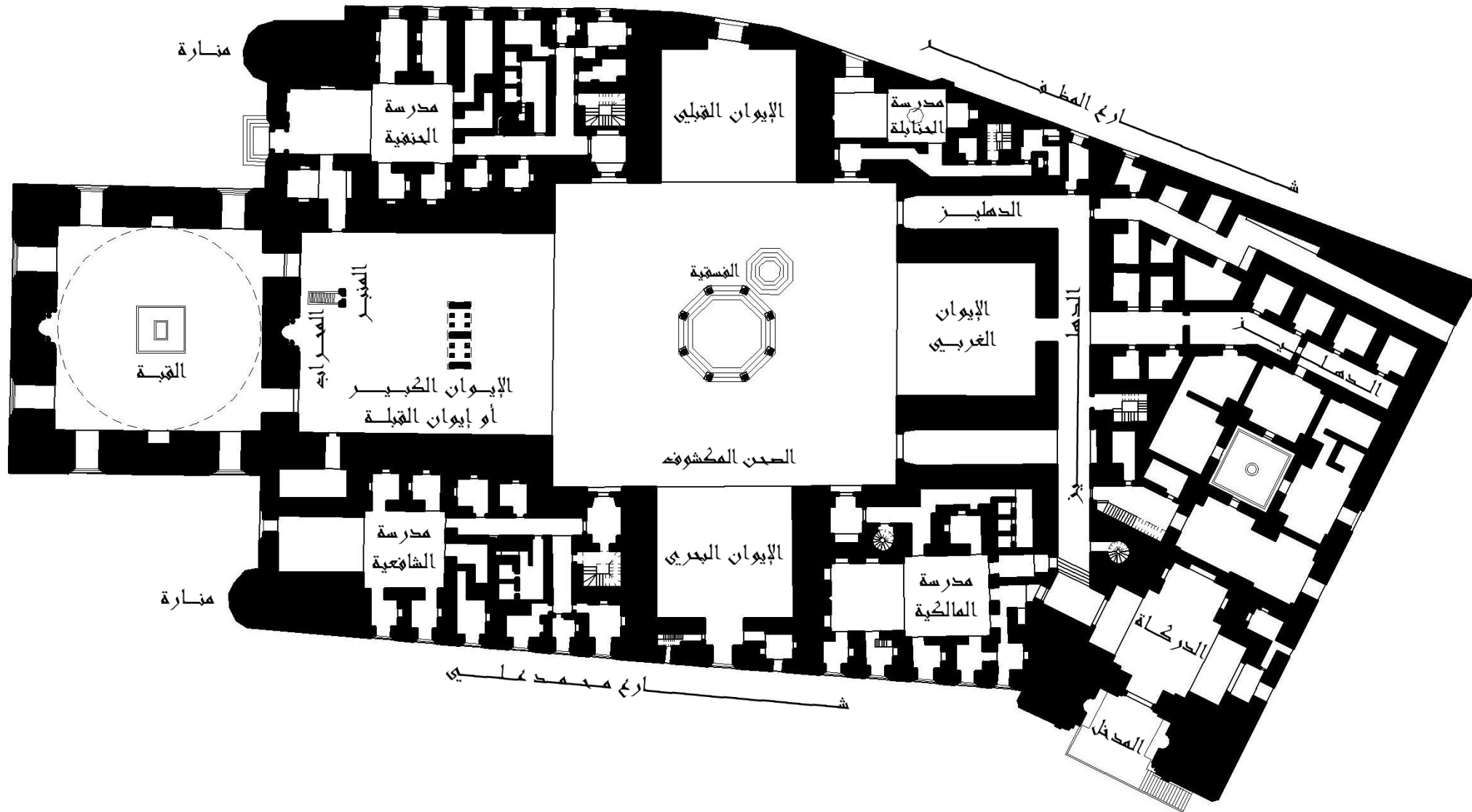
sahn

mathara
(ablution Fountain)



iwan





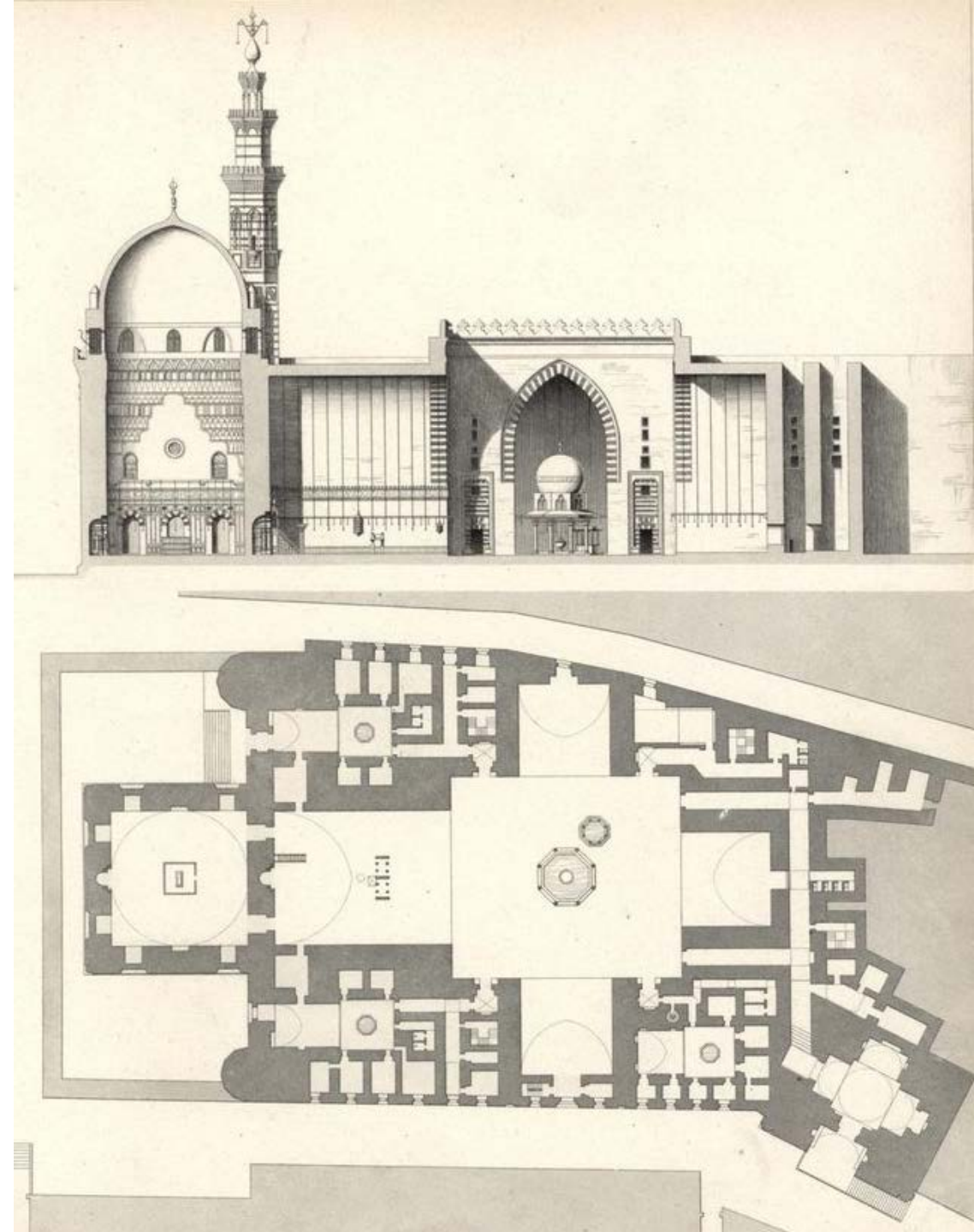
The construction was four stories with entrance in the northern site led to corridor open to a 32 by 34 m courtyard.

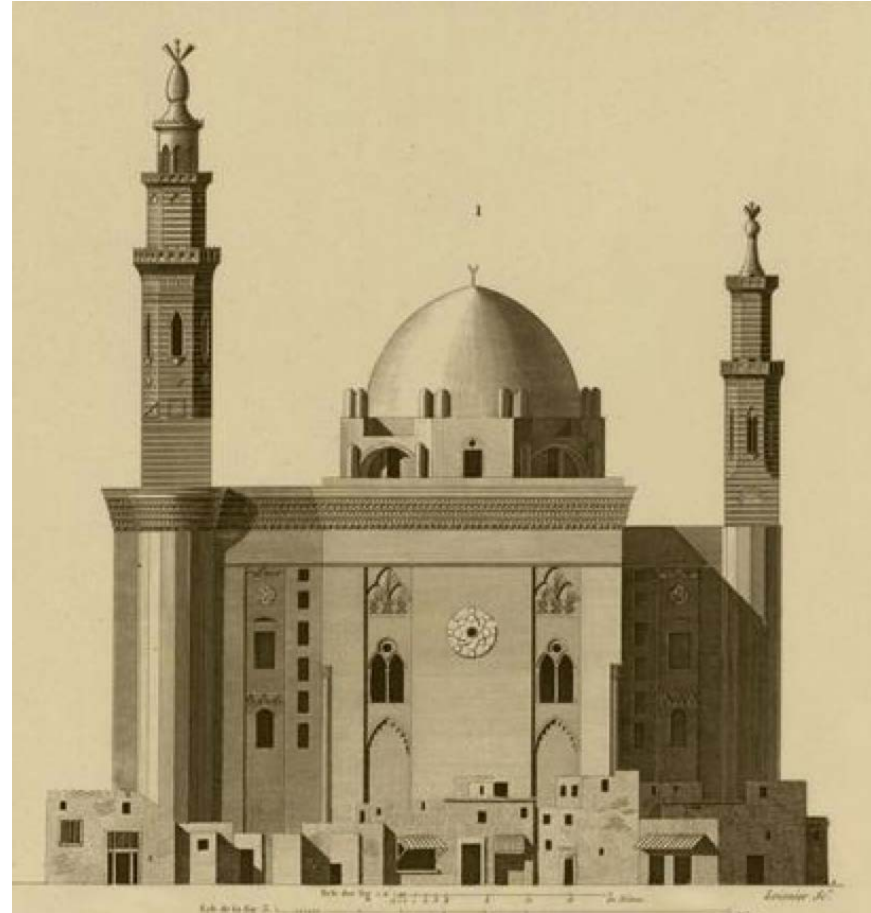
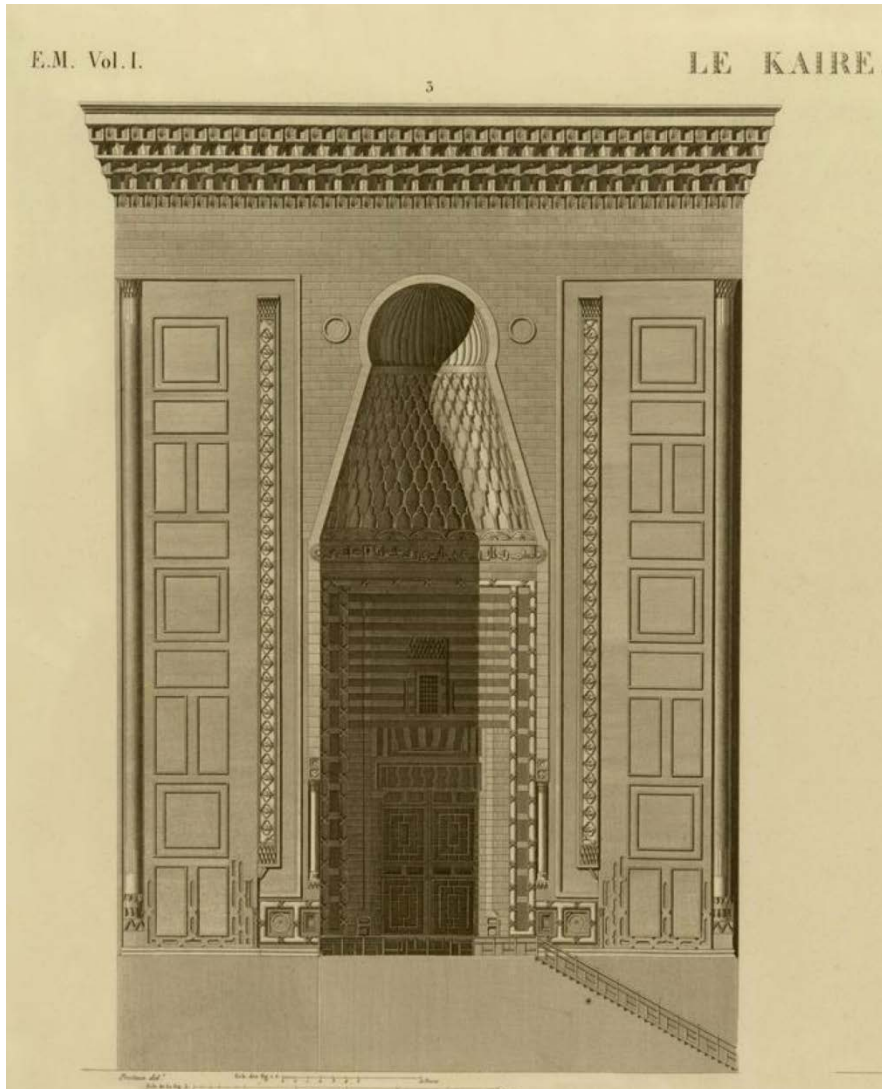
The total area is 7906 m² with long about 150 m and 68 m width. It has two minaret , the longest one with 81.60 height.

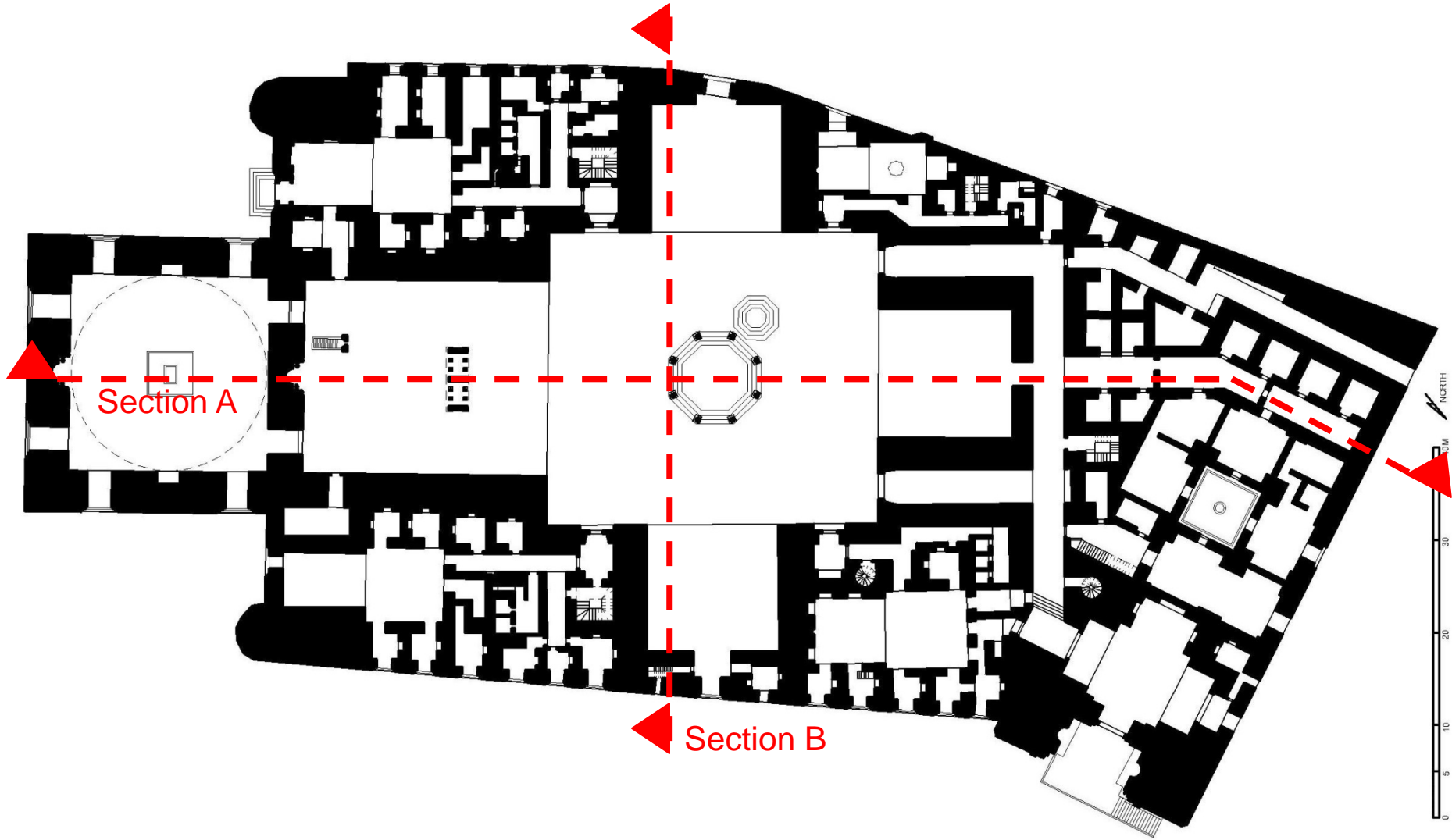
In the middle there were a big Sahn with a square shape about 34.60 m² area and with four Iwans around and in the middle there were a big ablution place with a big doom hold on 8 columns.

The main doom is a square base 21 by 21 m and with a total height of 48 m

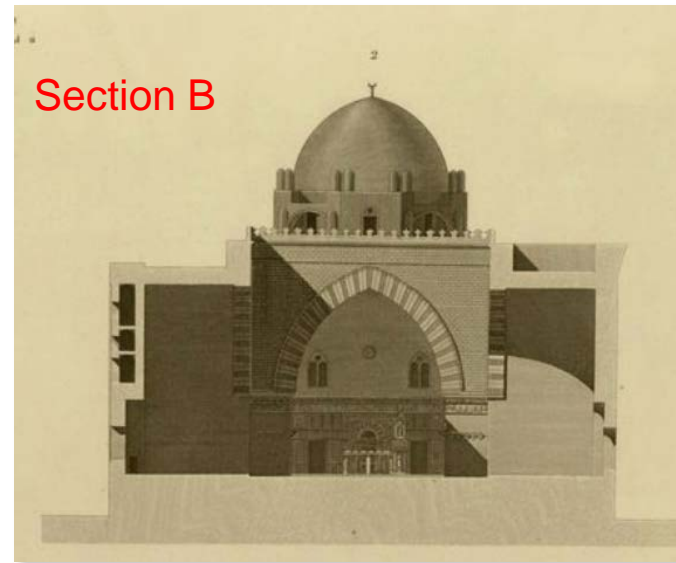
Each Iwan surrounded by several rooms as classes and behind the western one few bathes for students with 6 m lower the Sahn level

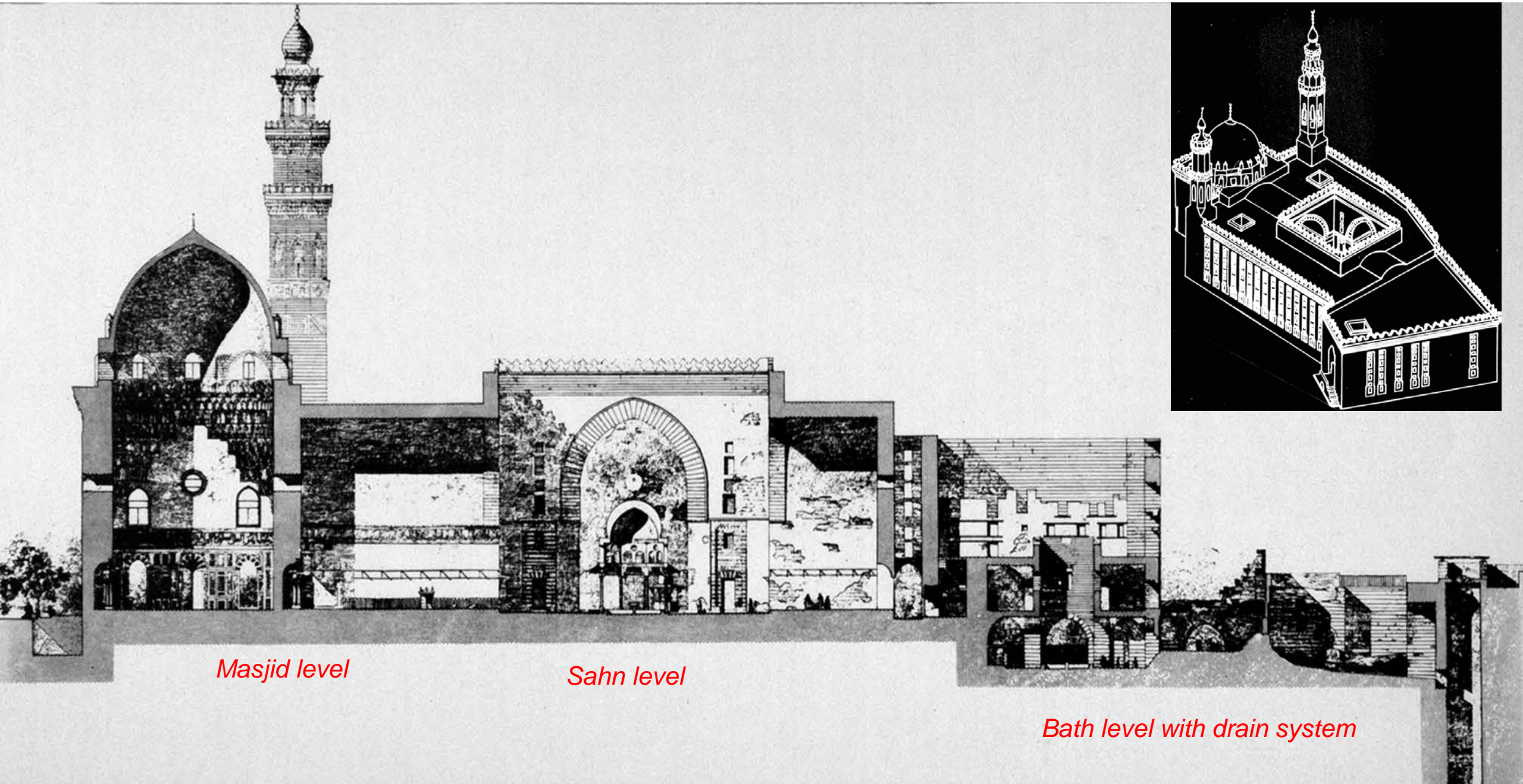






Section A

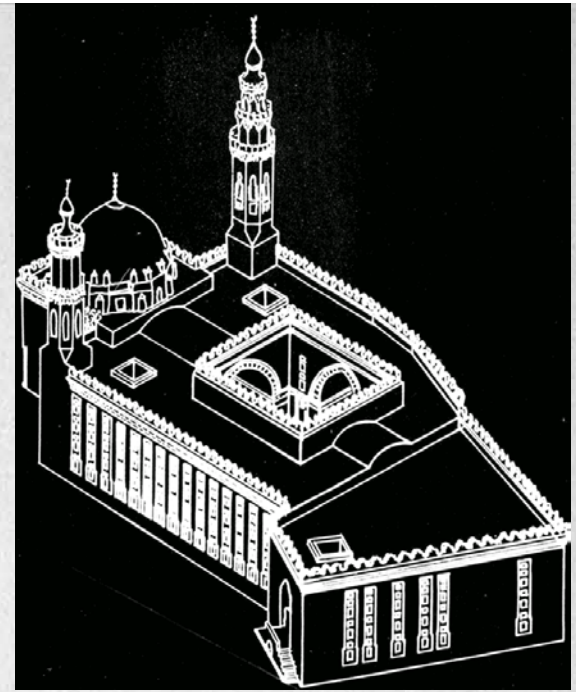




Masjid level

Sahn level

Bath level with drain system





KHANQAH AND TEKYEH

KHANQAH DEFINITION

Khanqah:

(also known as a ribat) is a building designed specifically for gatherings of a Sufi brotherhood or tariqa and is a place for spiritual flight and appeal reformation.

In the past, they often served as hospices for saliks (Sufi travellers), Murids (initiates) and students. They are often found attached to mosques and madrasas.

In the Arab world, especially North Africa, the khanqah is known as a zāwiyah. The word khanqah is used interchangeably for Sufi tombs. In addition, there are cabins in Central and South Asia often referred to as Khane that serve as rest houses for the dervishes and fakirs (poor).



TEKYEH DEFINITION

Tekyeh:

It was similar to the hotel, and is especially for the Sufis who come down for free to worship and practice the Sufi ceremonies and spiritual sport headed by Sheikh the affairs of Al-Darwish. The Takaya spread throughout the Ottoman Caliphate and remained until the First World War.

FUNCTION OF KHANQAH, TEKYEH IN ISLAM

The first was known in the era of the Ayyubid and Mamluk states and the second was known in the Ottoman era. So both of them is a religious establishments.

In fact, the Tekyeh took place in the same function as the Khankaat, that is, the establishment of the worshipers of Sufis, and during the Ottoman era it also played a role in the treatment of the sick, a role played by the Bemarstan in the Ayyubid and Mamluk era.

The role of the Tekyeh has become especially the establishment of the unemployed Ottoman immigrants from the mother country and the moved to the rich states such as Egypt and Iraq,

THE ARCHITECTURE OF KHANQAH, TEKYEH

The design of Tekyeh is different from that of the Khanqah, while the two contain an open courtyard, but the Khanqah is an open courtyard surrounded by Iwans used to hold the studying. These Iwans are perpendicular to the square saucer. With surrounded places for students living.

The takiyeh is an open yard that takes a square shape surrounded by four shades, each shade is composed of arcade, and behind each are the rooms of the residents, these rooms are always composed of one floor ground, while in the Khanqat may exceed the floor to reach up to four floors.

There is no minaret, as these buildings are not a mosque, but in the direction of the Qibla there is a small room where there is a mihrab for prayers, and also to meet the dervishes in the rings of the remembrance of God. Thus, we find that the architecture of Tekiyeh is independent of itself, while the Khanqah may be an institution or a school.

The study room is covered by a large dome, and the living rooms have domes lower than the classroom, which is a middle level, and finally the domes of the shadows are lower in height than the domes of the housing units.

The dervishes are usually buried in the yard attached to the building, and the toilets are placed in the school at a low level of the building.

AL TAKEYA AL SOLAIMANEYA AT CAIRO

Used to be known as Soliman Pacha school, then used as a Takeya for the Qadrya sufi order. There are two tombs inside, one of Sheikh Ibrahim Al Qadry, and the other of Sheikh Abd Al Rasoul Al Qadry

