

Islam

- Religion founded by Mohammed (570-632 C.E.) called “The Seal” or the last of the prophets by the Qur’an
- Second largest religion in the world (1.2 billion or 22% of world population) Christianity has 33% of world population
- Five Pillars of Islam:
 - Profession of Faith: “There Is no deity worthy of worship except Allah, and Muhammad is his messenger” (Shahada)
 - Pray five times a day (Salat)
 - Give alms (Zakat)
 - Fast during Ramadan (Sawm)
 - Make a pilgrimage to Mecca during one’s life (Hajj)
- Spread throughout middle east, Syria, Persia (Iran), Egypt, North Africa, Turkey, India, China, and Spain

Islam

- Key building type is the *Mosque* (prayer hall)
- Cannot depict human, animal or plant forms in ornament
- *Mihrab* – niche in the wall marking the direction of Mecca
- *Mimbar* – pulpit for preaching by Imams (prayer leaders)
- *Minaret* – tower from which call to prayer is made
- *Hijra* – (or “hegira”) flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina in 622 C.E.
- *Caliph* – successor of Muhammad
- *Imam* – prayer leader
- *Ramadan* – month of fasting from sunrise to sunset (9th Muslim month)

Islam

- *Eid ul-Fitr* – end of Ramadan
- *Eid ul-Adha* – day commemorating Abraham's willingness to sacrifice his son to God
- *Kaaba* – black stone in center of mosque in Mecca built by Abraham and circumambulated by Muslims
- *Hajj* – journey to Mecca by believers
- *Qur'an* – The Koran, or book dictated to Muhammad by an angel (Muslim Bible)
- *Sharia* – code of law based on the Qur'an

Islam

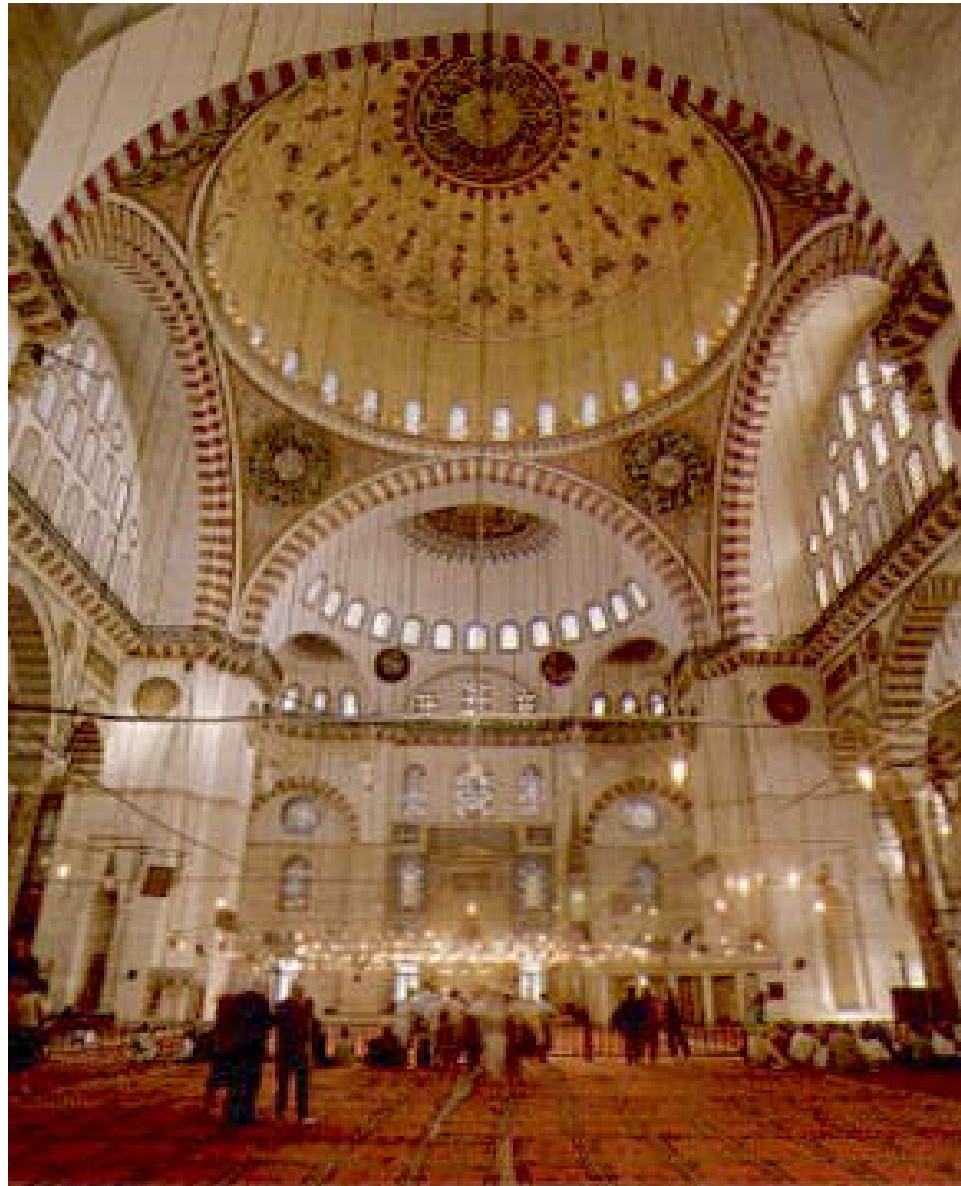
- *Mullah* – a religious leader
- *Ayatollah* – a high ranking religious authority to be emulated
- *Mufti* – a muslim scholar
- *Shi'a* - sect that believes that only direct descendents of Muhammad's family are the true successors and spiritual leaders of Islam
- *Sunni* – sect that accepts the four caliphs as successors of Muhammad
- *Sufism* – mystic sect
- *Wahhabism* – strict fundamentalist sect

Syria



Great Mosque, Damascus, Syria, begun 707 C.E.

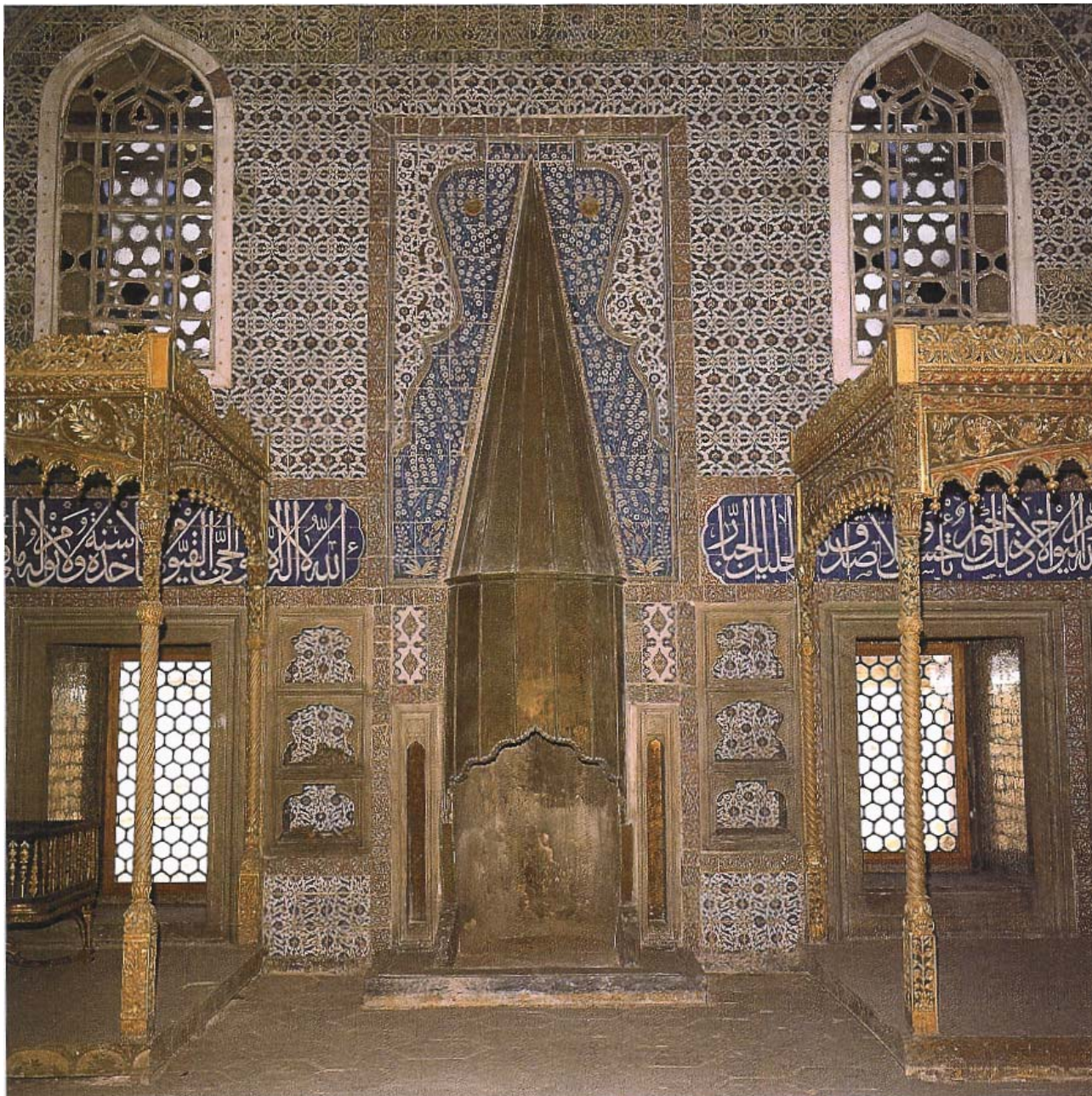
Turkey



Suleiman's Mosque, Istanbul, 1557 C.E.



Suleiman's Mosque, Istanbul, 1557 C.E.



Harem of the Topkapi Palace, Istanbul, Turkey, 15th – 18th C.



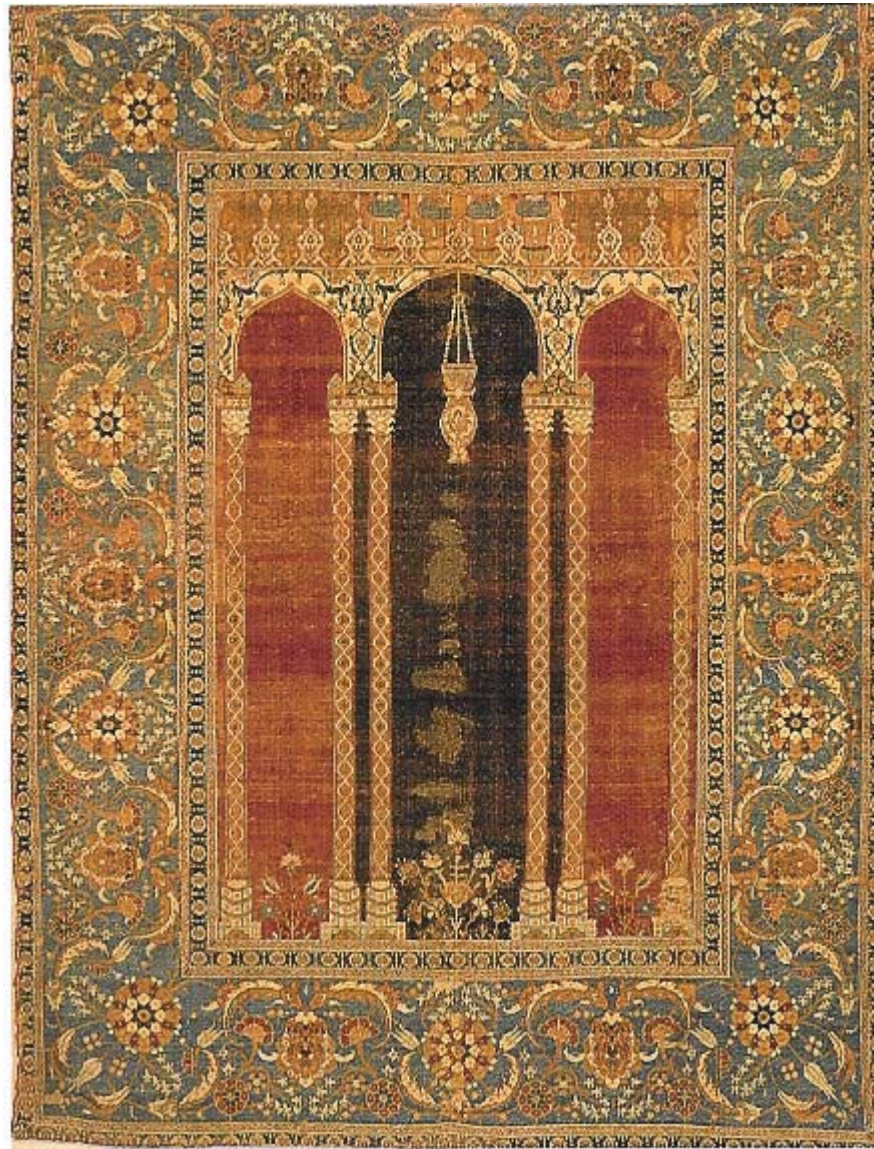
Hagia Sophia, Constantinople (Istanbul), built as a Byzantine (Orthodox Christian) church in 537 C.E. and converted to a mosque



Bokhara Rug, Uzbekistan, 1850 C.E.



Kazak Rug, Azerbaijan, 1850 C.E.



Prayer Rug from Turkey, late 16th c., C.E.

Persia (Iran)



Chihil Sutun palace reception hall (called “Palace of the Forty Columns”) built by Shah Abbas II in Isfahan, Iran, 1647 C.E.



Chihil Sutun palace - fresco in the reception hall, 1647 C.E.



Shiraz carpet, Persia (Iran)



Shiraz carpet, Persia (Iran)



Kerman carpet, Persia (Iran)



Kerman prayer rug (tree design), Persia (Iran), 1890



Tabriz carpet, Persia (Iran)



Mashad carpet, Persia (Iran)



Isfahan carpet, Persia (Iran)

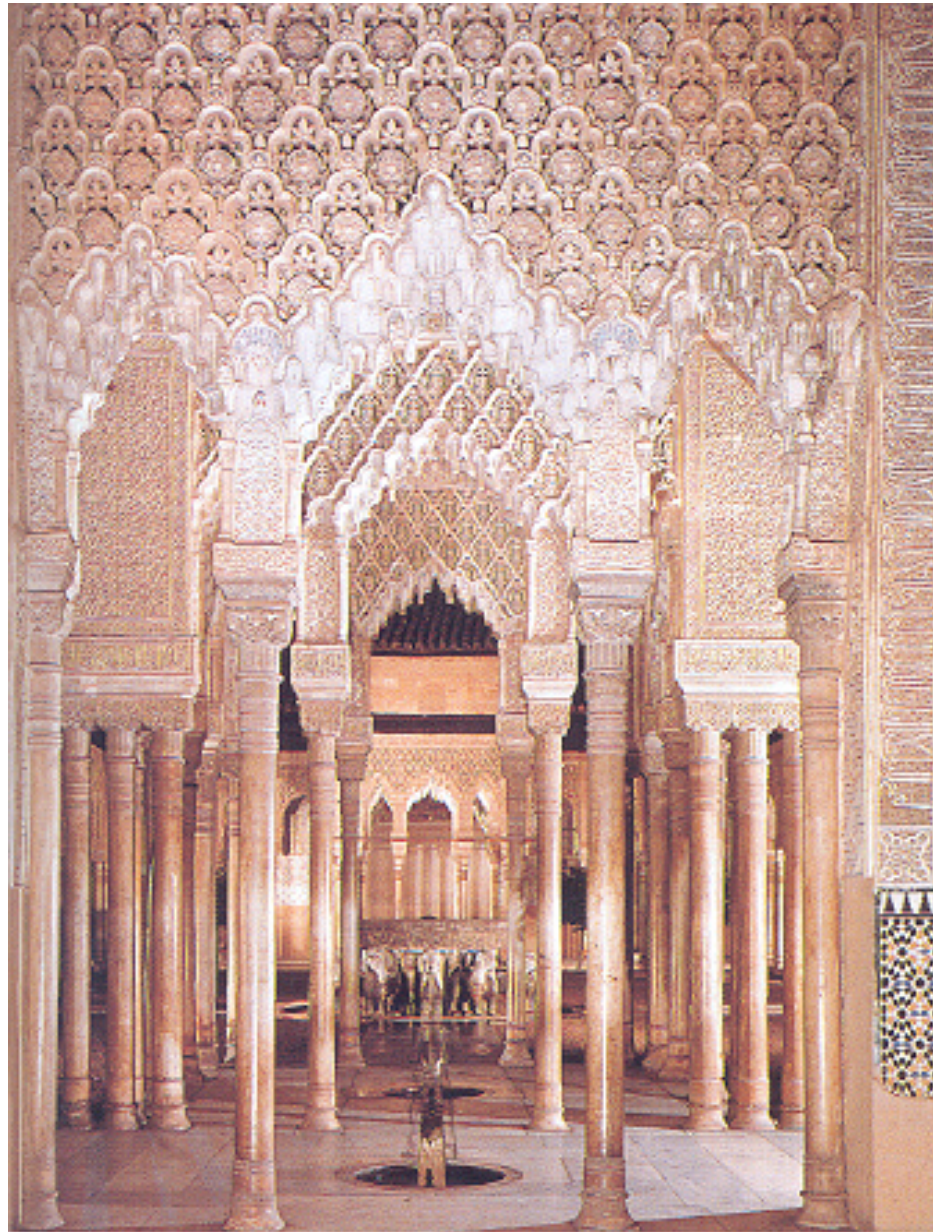


Nain (Isfahan) carpet, Persia (Iran)

Spain



Great Mosque – Cordoba, Spain, 785-987 C.E.



Court of the Lions – Alhambra Palace, Granada, Spain, 1354-91 C.E.

Buddhism

- Religion founded by Buddha (Siddhartha Gautama 563-483 B.C.E.) He began preaching after achieving supreme enlightenment at the age of 35.
- Fifth largest religion in the world (360 million) - after Christianity (2 billion), Islam (1.3 billion), Hinduism (900 million), and secular or atheists (850 million),
- Two major sects:
 - Vaishnavism: which generally regards Vishnu as the ultimate deity
 - Shivaism: which generally regards Shiva as the ultimate deity.
- Thailand, Cambodia, Myanmar (Burma), Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Tibet, Laos, Vietnam, Japan, Macau, Taiwan, China, South Korea, Japan, and India
- Building types are
 - Temples – prayer hall
 - Stupas – container for relics
 - Pagodas – tall shrine

Hinduism

- Does not have a founder
- World's oldest organized religion (4000 B.C.E.)
- Begun in India and is practiced by 80% of its current population
- Third largest religion in the world (900 million – 13% of world population) - after Christianity (2 billion), Islam (1.3 billion)
- Belief: One God with minor gods as aspects of the one God
- Life is determined by the law of karma—one is reborn to a higher level of existence based on moral behavior in a previous phase of existence. Life on earth is regarded as transient and a burden. The goal of existence is liberation from the cycle of rebirth and death and entrance into the indescribable state of *moksha* (liberation).

Hinduism

- Among the most important of all Hindu sacred texts are the *Vedas*: the *Rig Veda*, *Sama Veda*, *Yajur Veda* and *Atharva Veda*. *Rig Veda* (a.k.a. *Rigveda*) is the oldest, having been composed about 1500 B.C.E and written down about 600 B.C.E. They contain hymns, incantations, and rituals from ancient India.
- The *Mahabharata*, were written 540 to 300 B.C.E., and have been attributed to the sage Vyasa. They record "*the legends of the Bharatas, one of the Aryan tribal groups.*" The *Bhagavad Gita* is the sixth book of the *Mahabharata*. It is a poem describing a conversation between a warrior Arjuna and the God Krishna.
- The Upanishads (dated 1000–300 B.C.), commentaries on the Vedic texts, speculate on the origin of the universe and the nature of deity
- Derivations of Hinduism
 - Jainism – old form of practice
 - Sikhism - founder was Shri Guru Nanak Dev Ji, (1469-1538) who was born in the Punjab area of what is now Pakistan

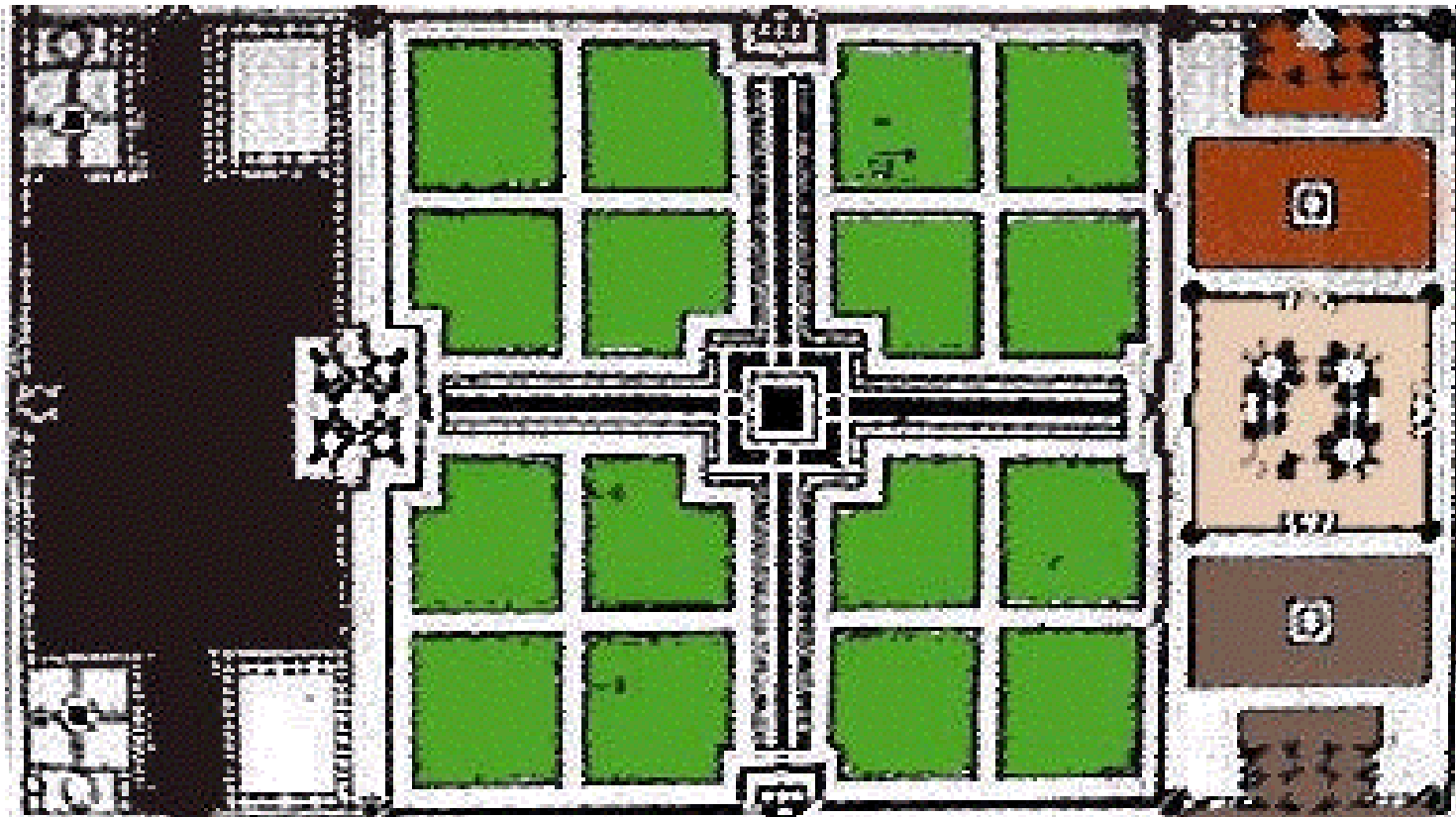
India



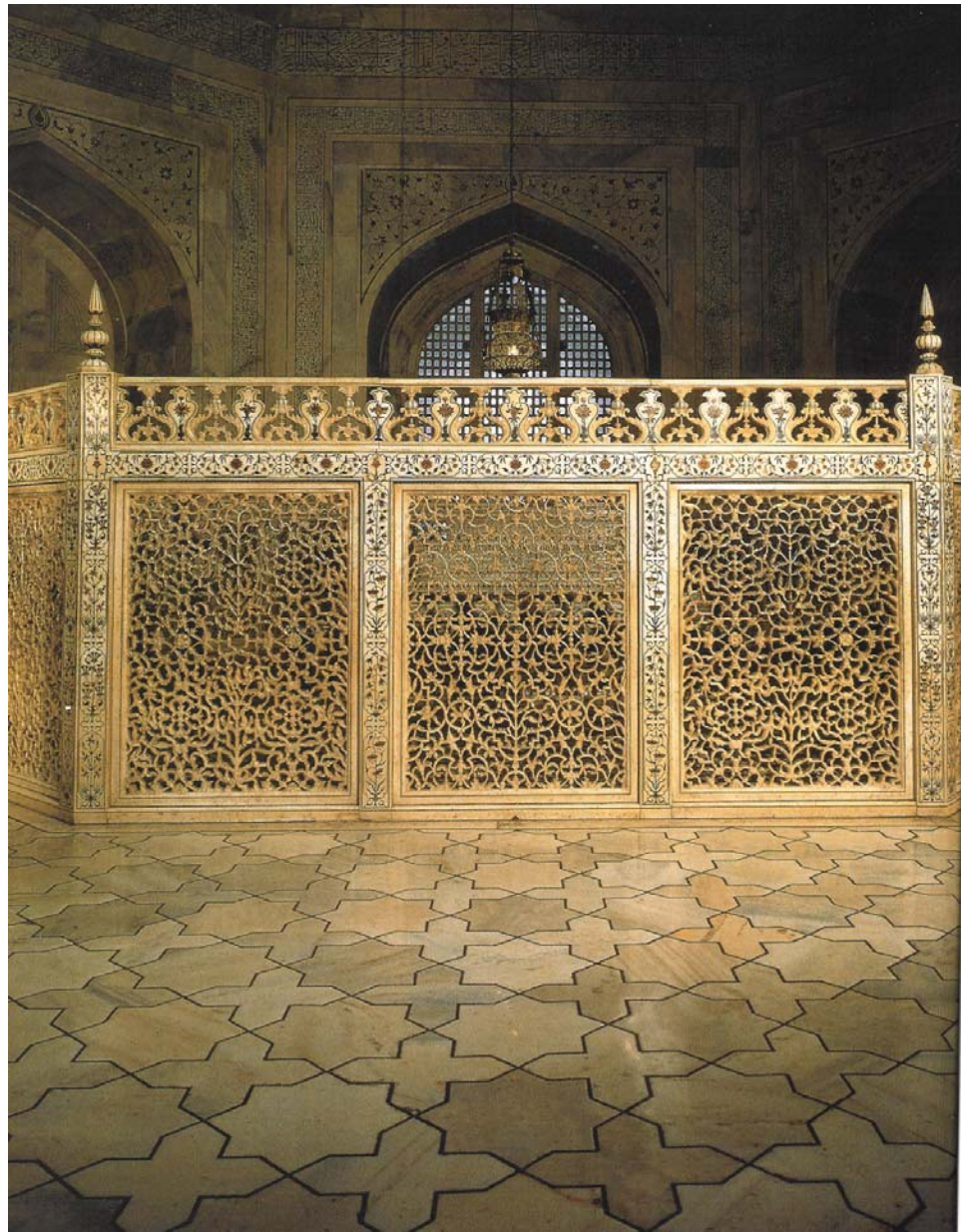
Shah Jehan on the Peacock Throne



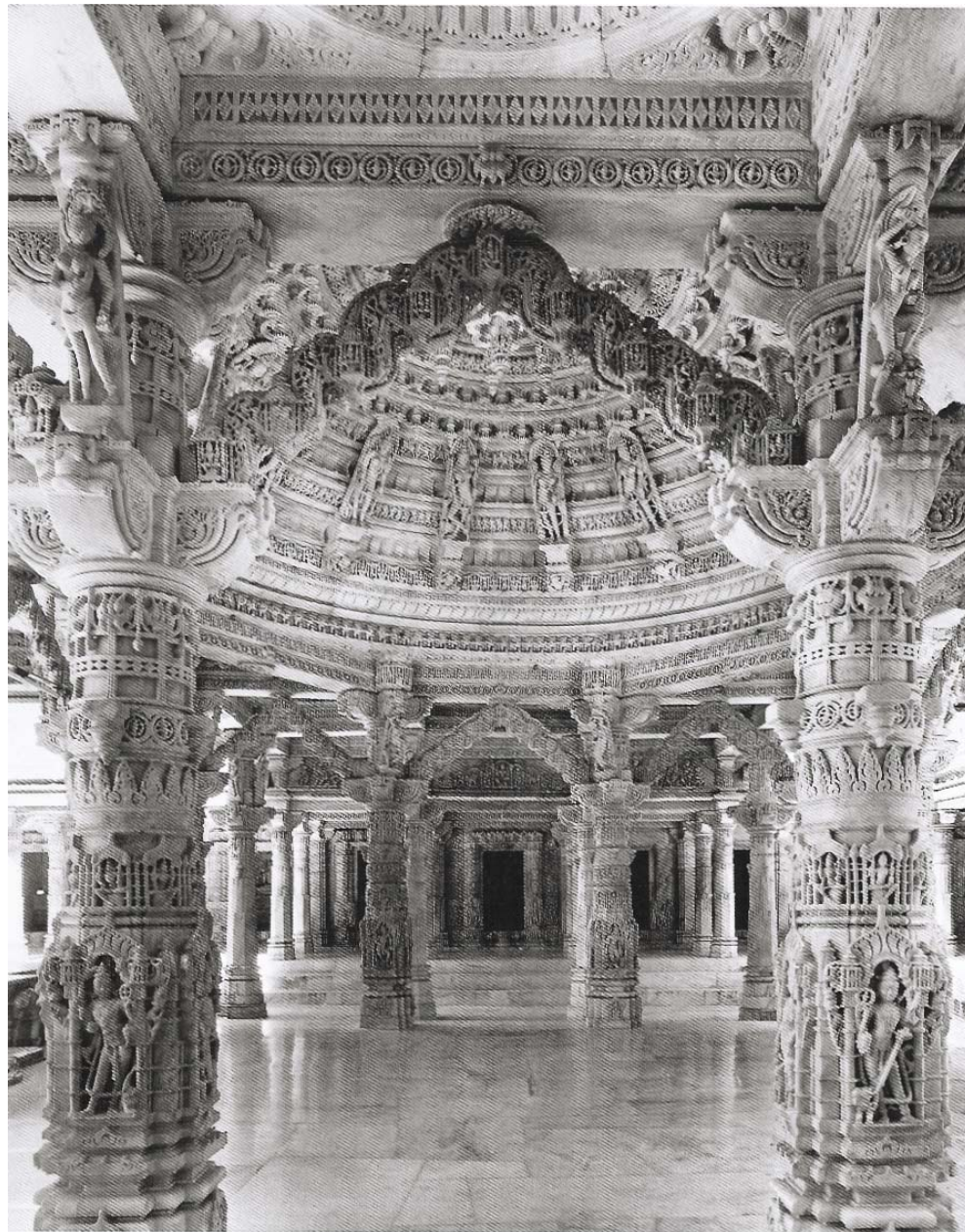
Taj Mahal, Ustad 'Isa, architect for Emperor Shah Jehan, Agra, India, 1630 to 1653



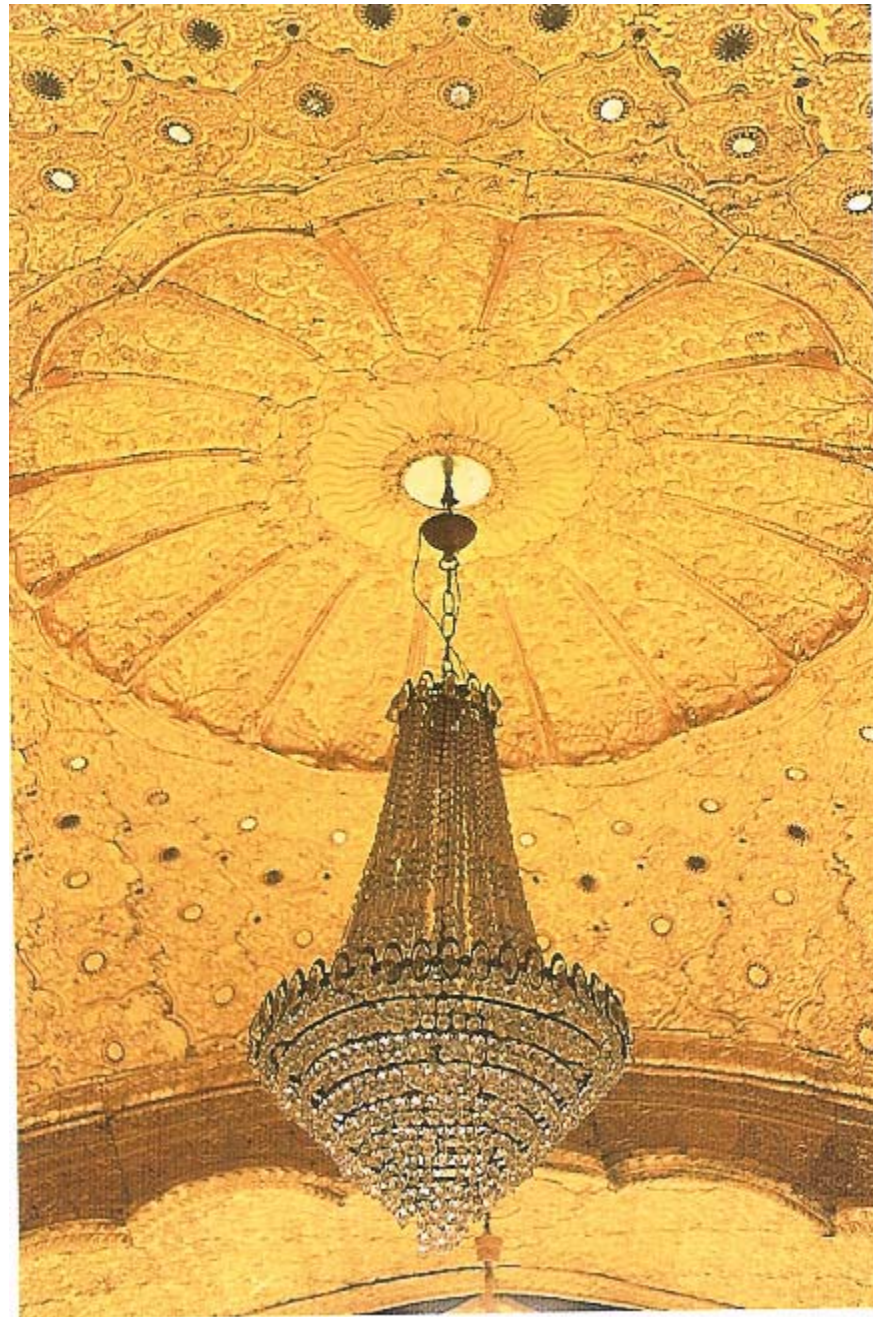
Site Plan of Taj Mahal



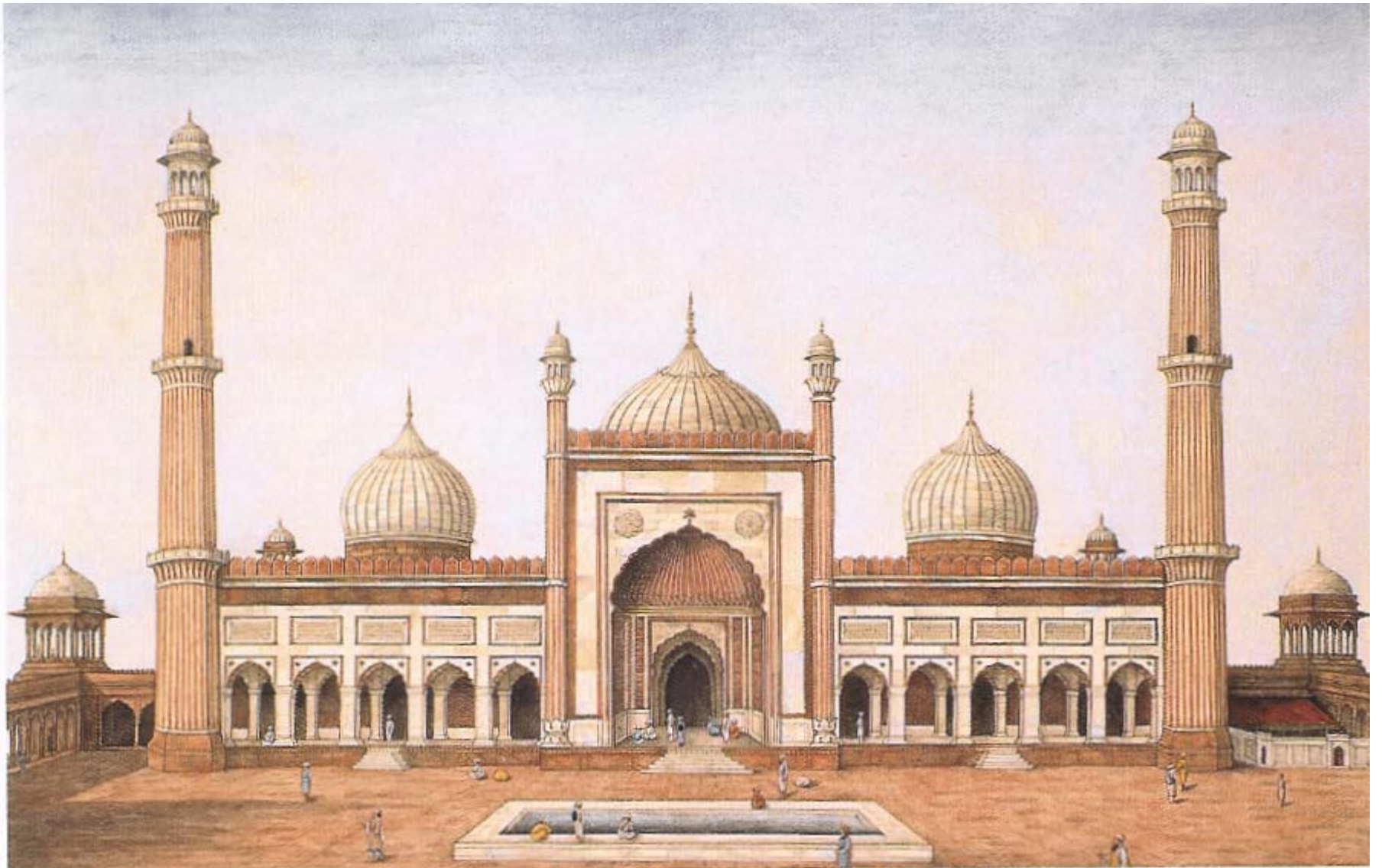
Interior of Taj Mahal, Agra, India, 1653



Jain Temple, Mount Abu, Rajasthan, India, 10th century



Golden Temple, Amritsar, India c. 1675 C.E.



Mazar ali Kahn, Jama Masjid Delhi, c. 1840 C.E.

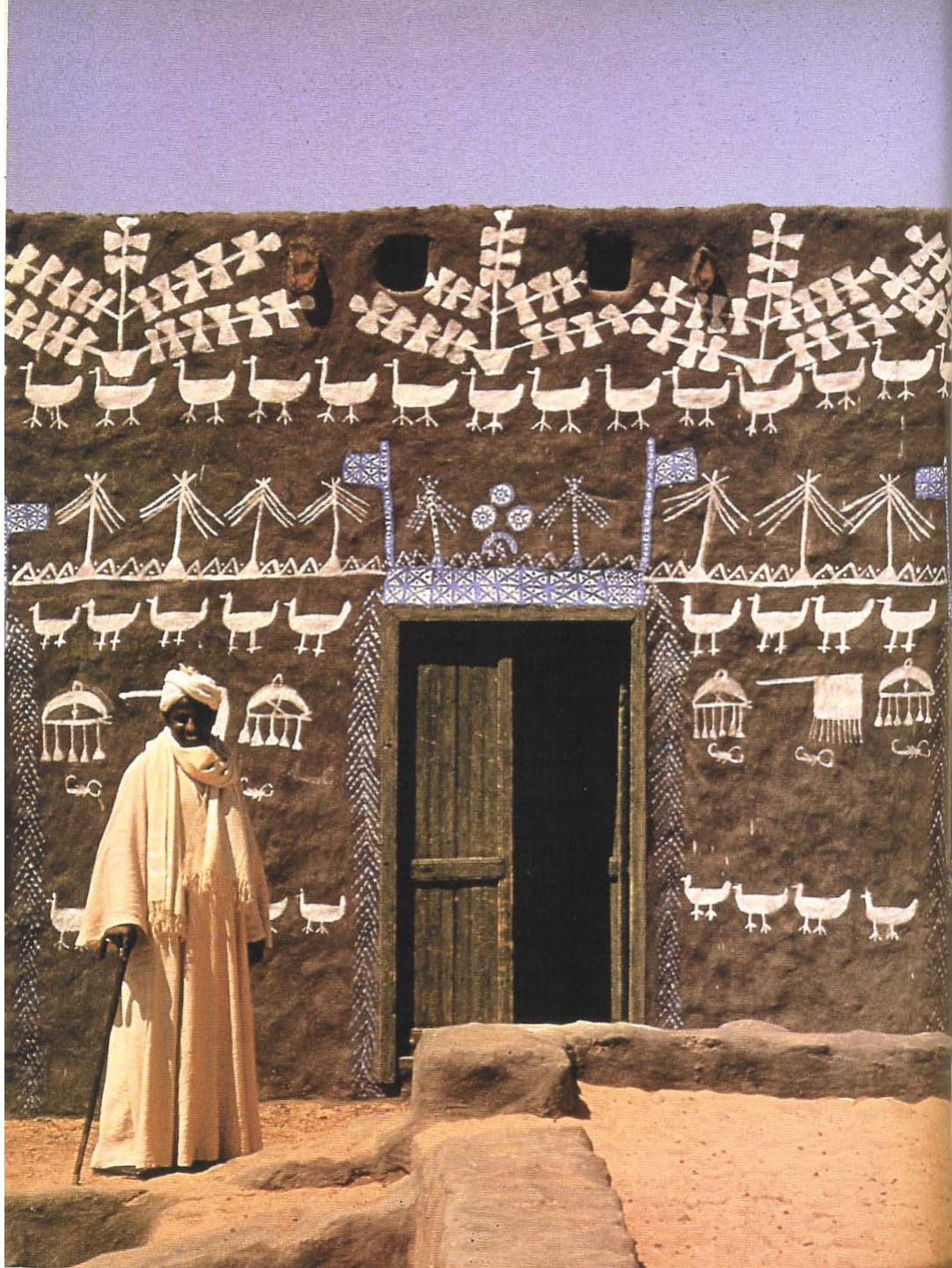


Red Fort Palace, Dehli, India, 1640 C.E.

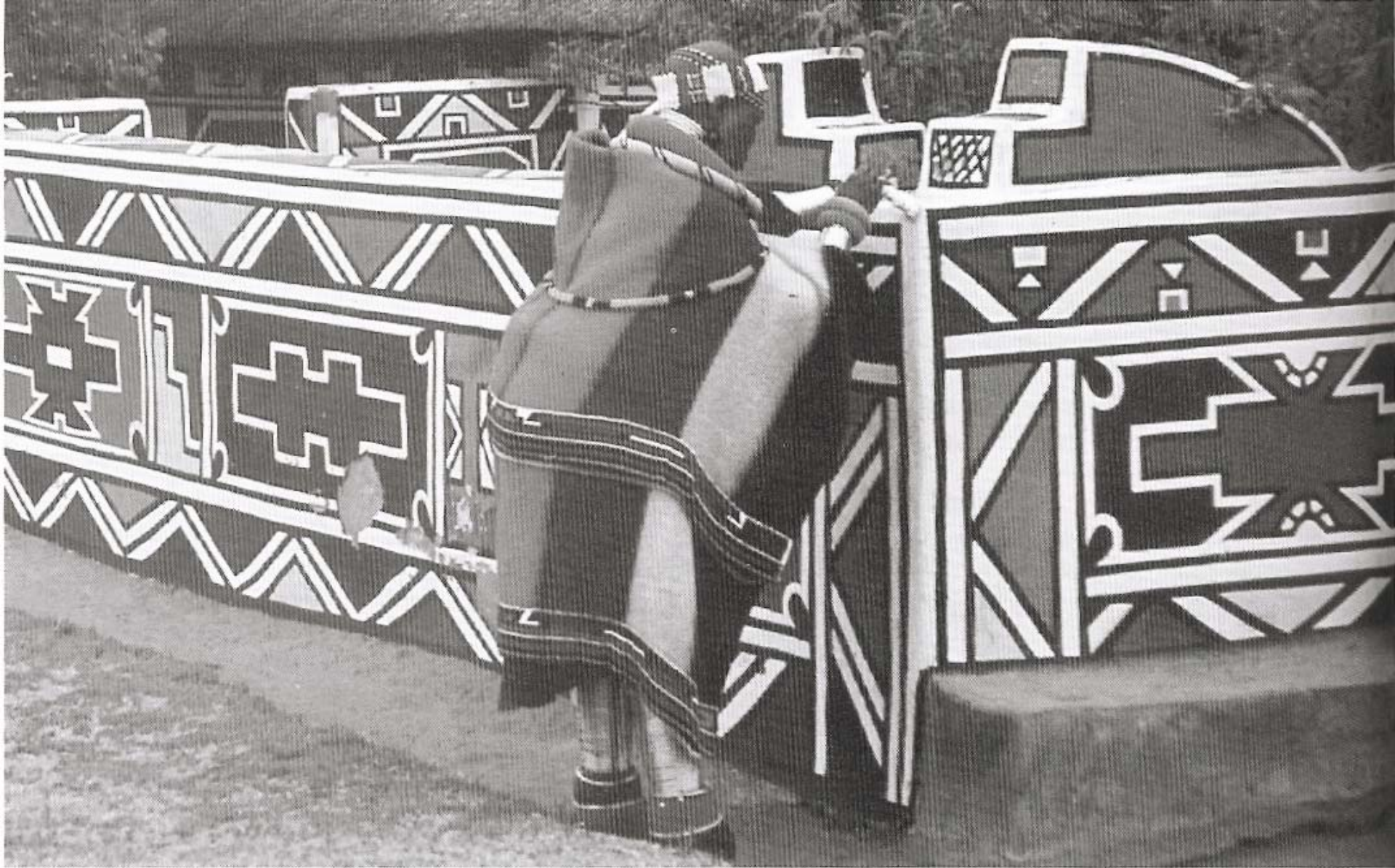
Africa

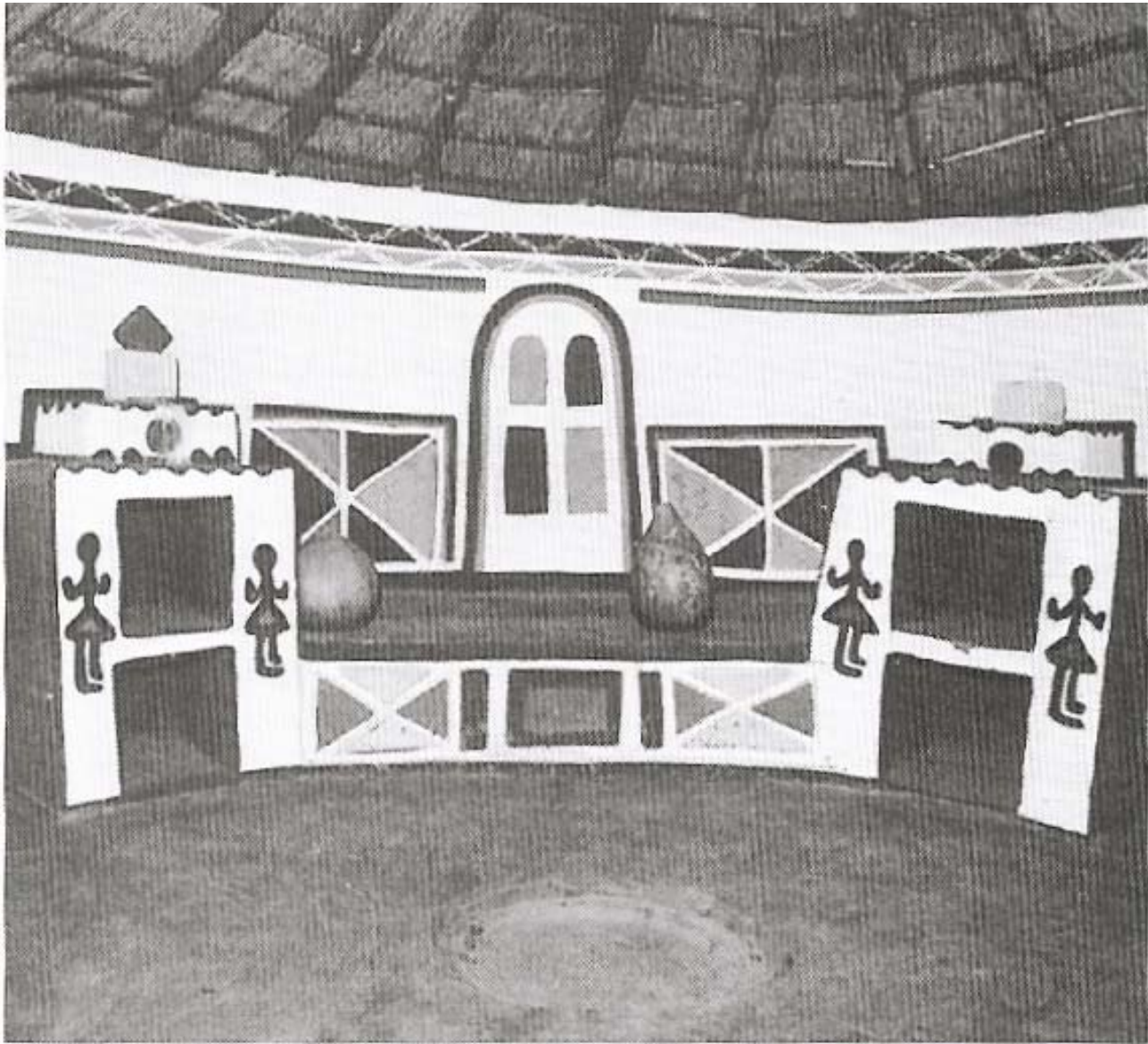


Cult House
Papua, New
Guinea

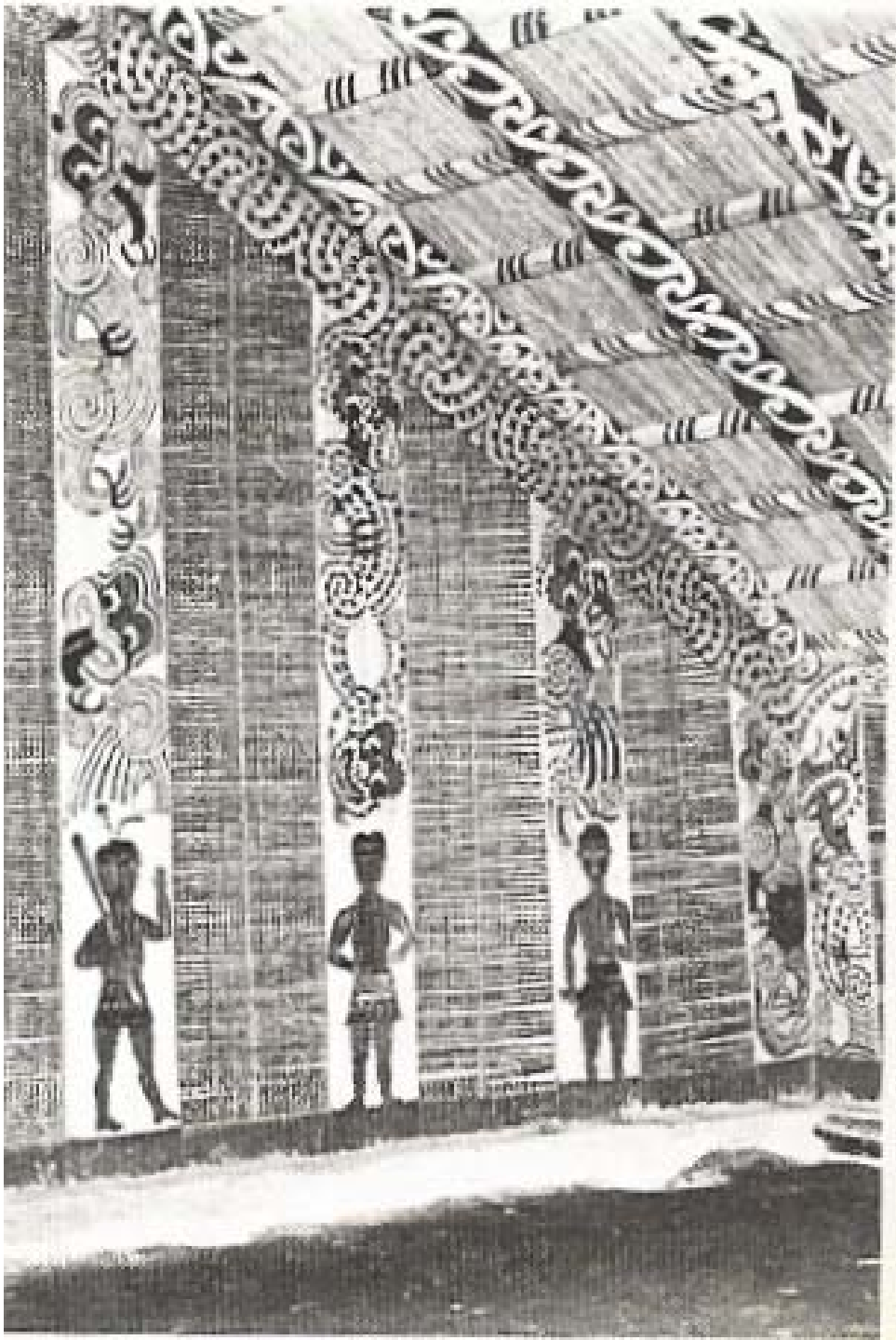


Courtyard of house
in South Africa





Interior of South African house



Maori Meeting
House, New Zealand



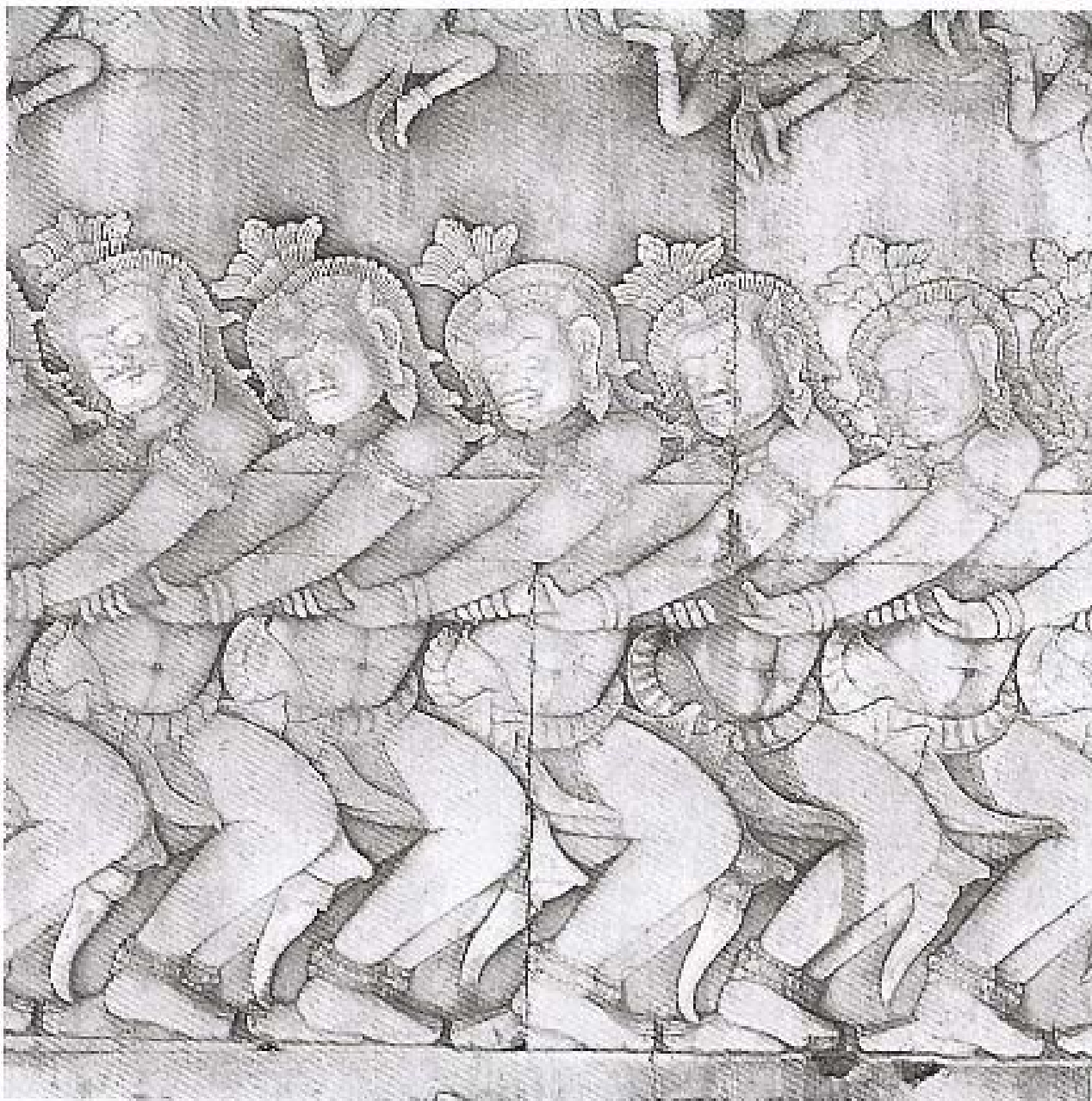
Loghouse, Pago Pago, Western Samoa



Cambodia



Angkor Wat, Cambodia, 11th – 14th c.



**Wall bas relief Ankor Wat, Cambodia, 11th – 14th c.
(part of a 2000 foot long carved relief sculpture)**



Wall bas relief from the Bayon temple, Angkor Thom, Cambodia, 12th – 13th c.

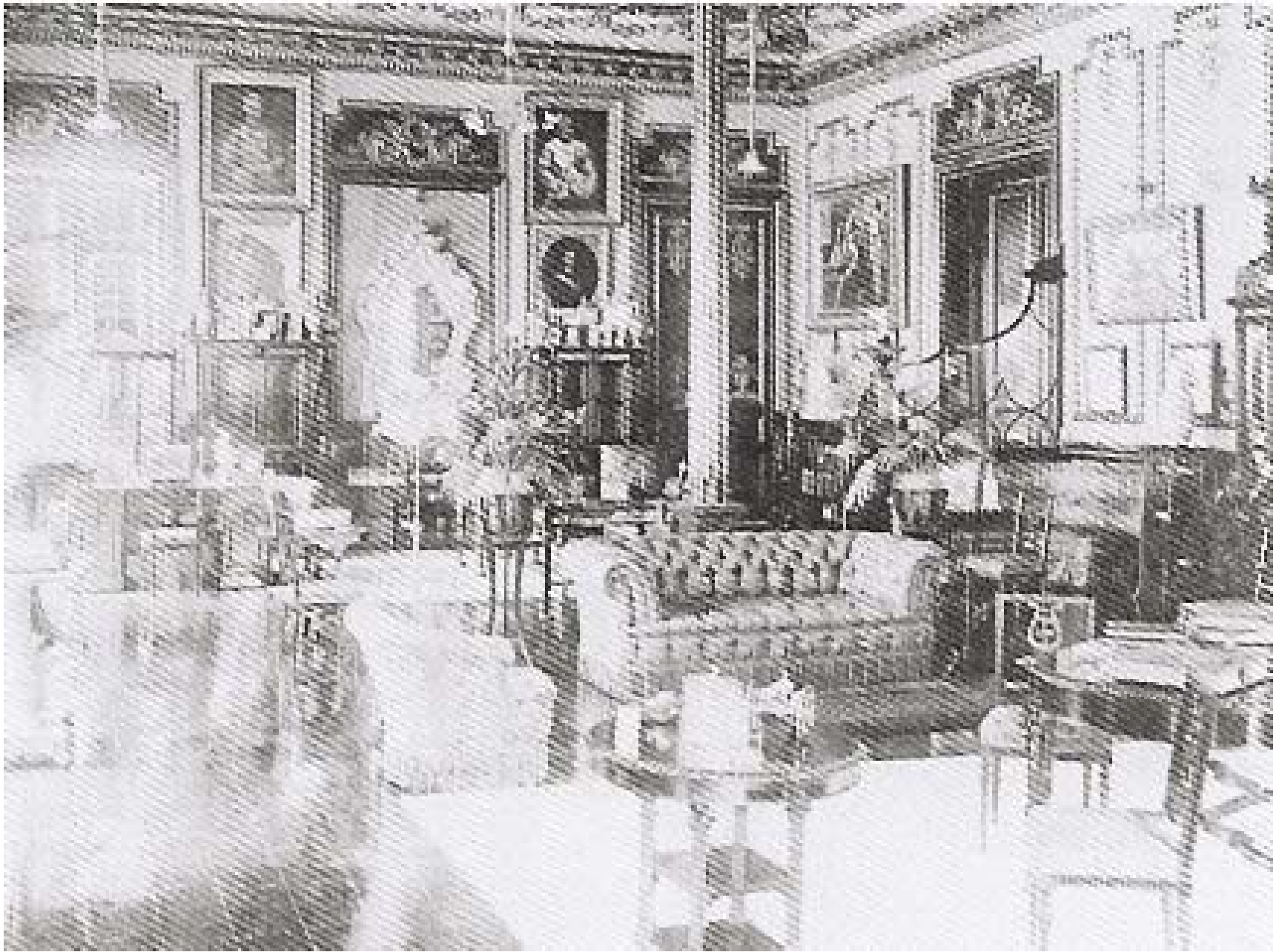
Thailand



Stupa at Wat Phra Sri Sanphet Buddhist Temple, Ayutthaya, Thailand, c. 1500 C.E.



Wat Suwannaram Buddhist temple, Thom buri, Thailand, 19th c. C.E.

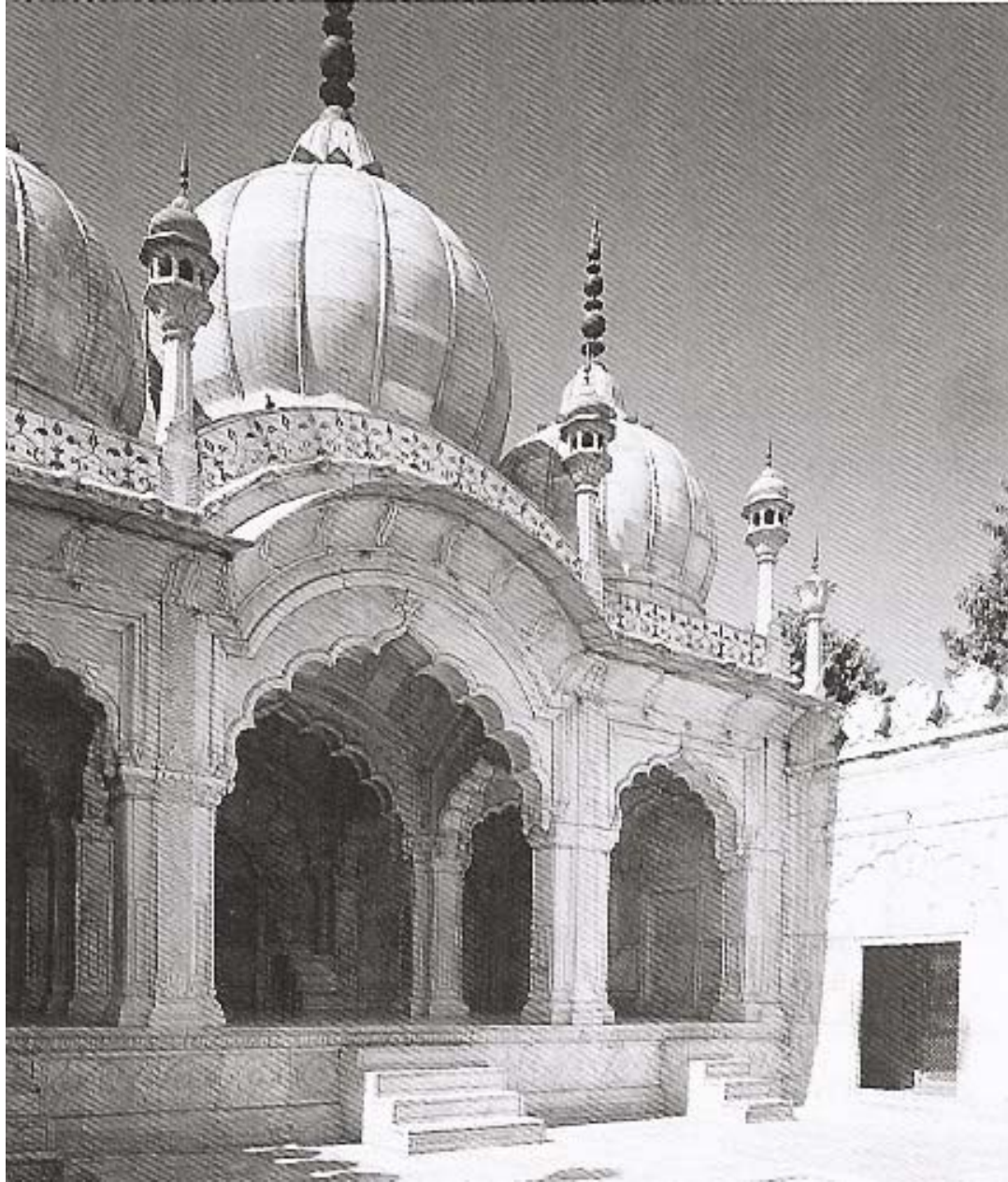


Royal Palace, Bangkok, Thailand, 1876 – 1882 C.E.

Indonesia (Java)



**Stupas at Loro Djongrang Buddhist temple, Prambanan, Indonesia, c. 900 C.E.
three temples dedicated to Vishnu, Brahma, and Siva (the largest)**

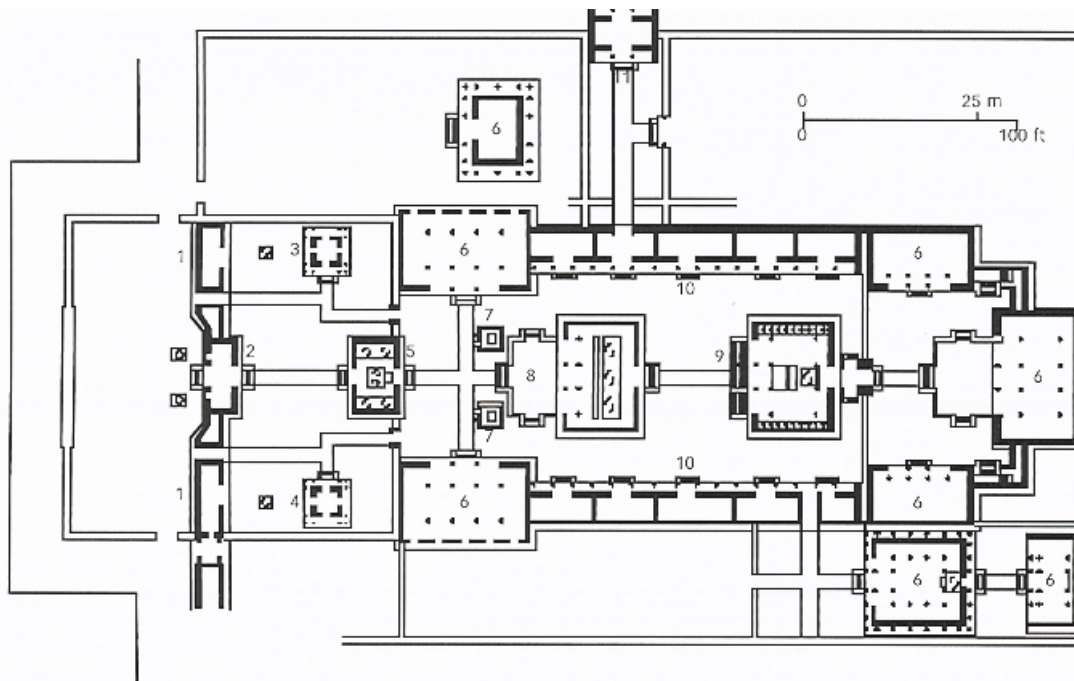


Pearl Mosque, the Red Fort Palace, Delhi, India, c. 1662 C.E.

China



Roof structure at Haujuexiang Mosque, Xi'an, China, 1392 C.E.



4.46 Plan of the Bo Lin Temple, Beijing, China, c. 1400.

- 1 Chief entrance
- 2 First gate
- 3 Drum tower
- 4 Bell tower
- 5 Second gate
- 6 Chapel
- 7 Stele
- 8 First prayer hall
- 9 Second prayer hall
- 10 Monks' cells
- 11 Side gate

This plan of the Bo Lin Temple shows its typically arranged halls along a central axis.

In the early centuries of the Buddhist church in India and Central Asia, the stupa, a mound containing a sacred relic, was a central focus for worshippers. Praying and meditating, they would walk around and around the stupa or stupa pillar (in the case of cave temples). As Buddhism moved into China, the stone stupa transformed into the pagoda, a brick or wooden tower-like structure, often several stories high.



Sakya Buddhist Pagoda in Putian of Fujian Province, before 1165 C.E.



House Interior, China, 19th c.



Flute Lesson in a house, China, 19th c.

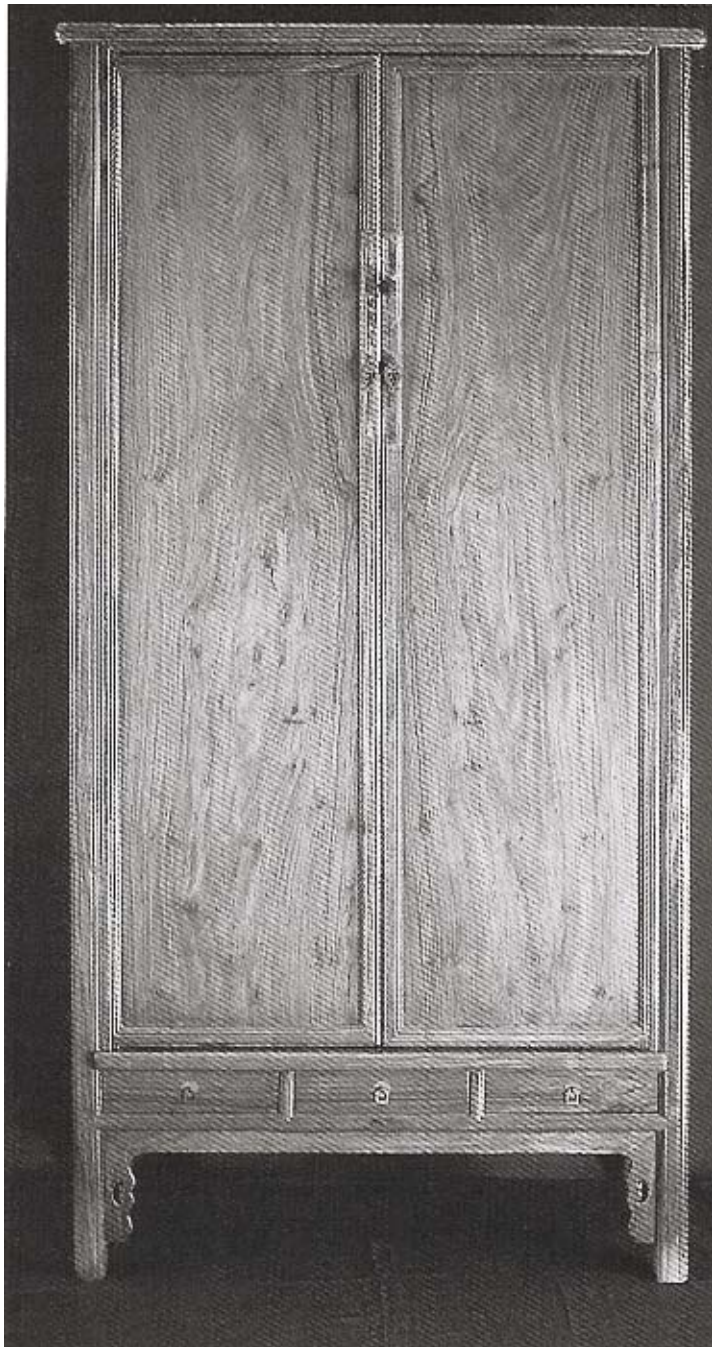
Traditional Chinese furniture is wood with little or no ornament

lacquered in red and black – lacquer is a glossy, resinous material, such as the exudation of the lacquer tree

Made of rosewood or sandalwood

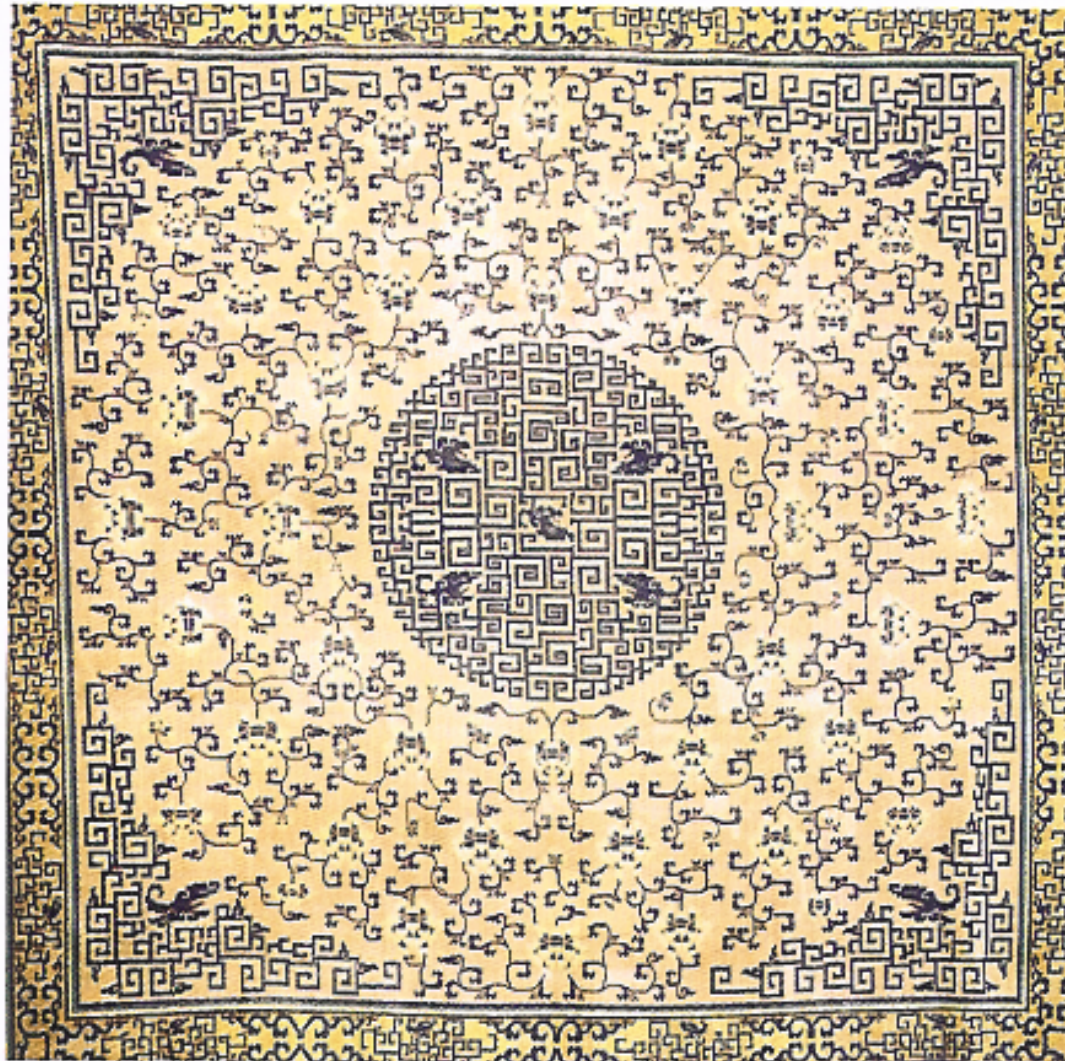


Ming Dynasty chair, 1500 – 1600 C.E.



Ming Dynasty cupboard, 1368 - 1644

Chinese
rugs were
usually
woven in
silk

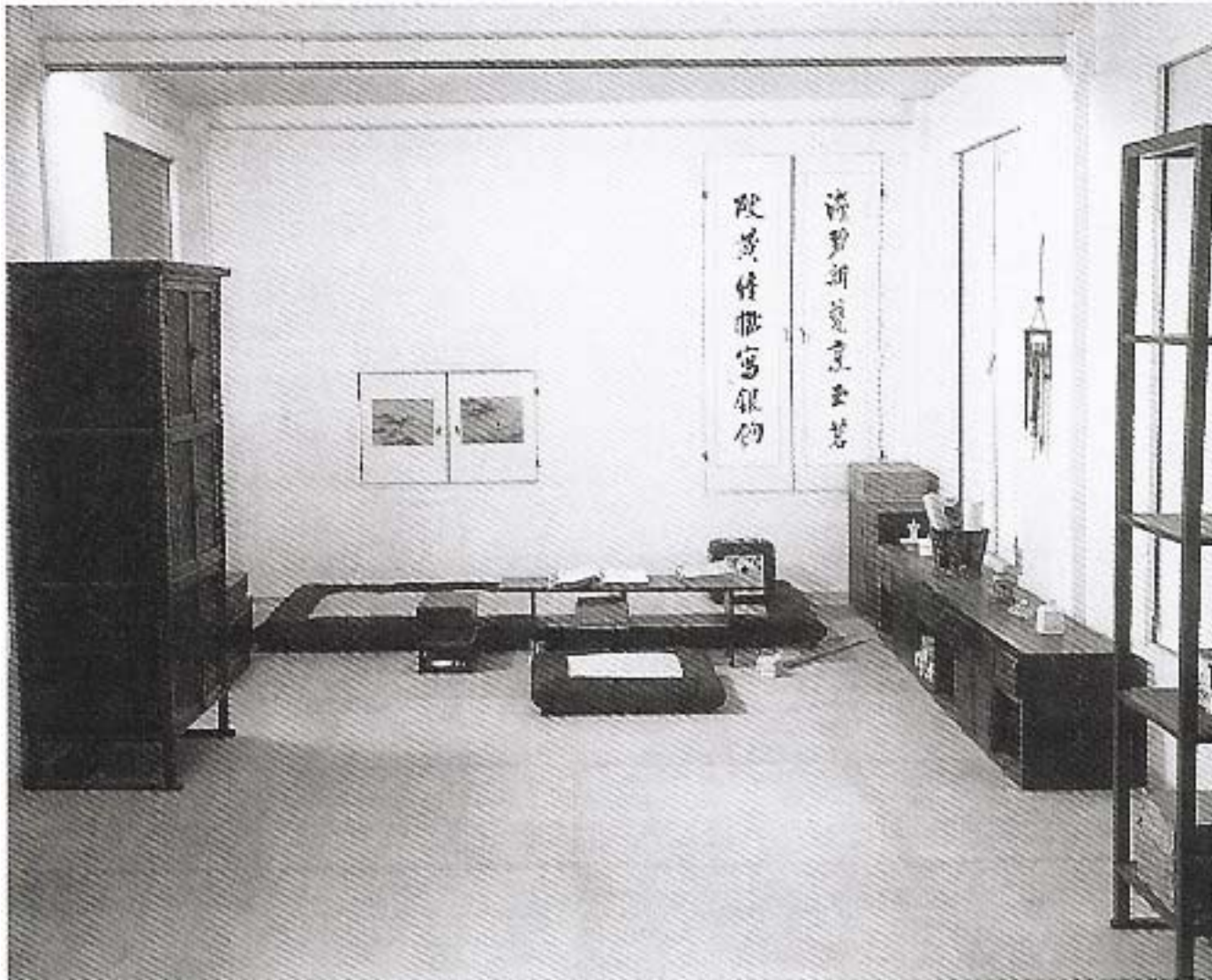


Ming Dynasty Rug, China, c. 1800



**Yin Yu Tang House from China reconstructed at the Peabody-
Essex Museum in Salem, Massachusetts, 19th c.**

Korea



Room of a Scholar, Seoul Museum, 1372 C.E.

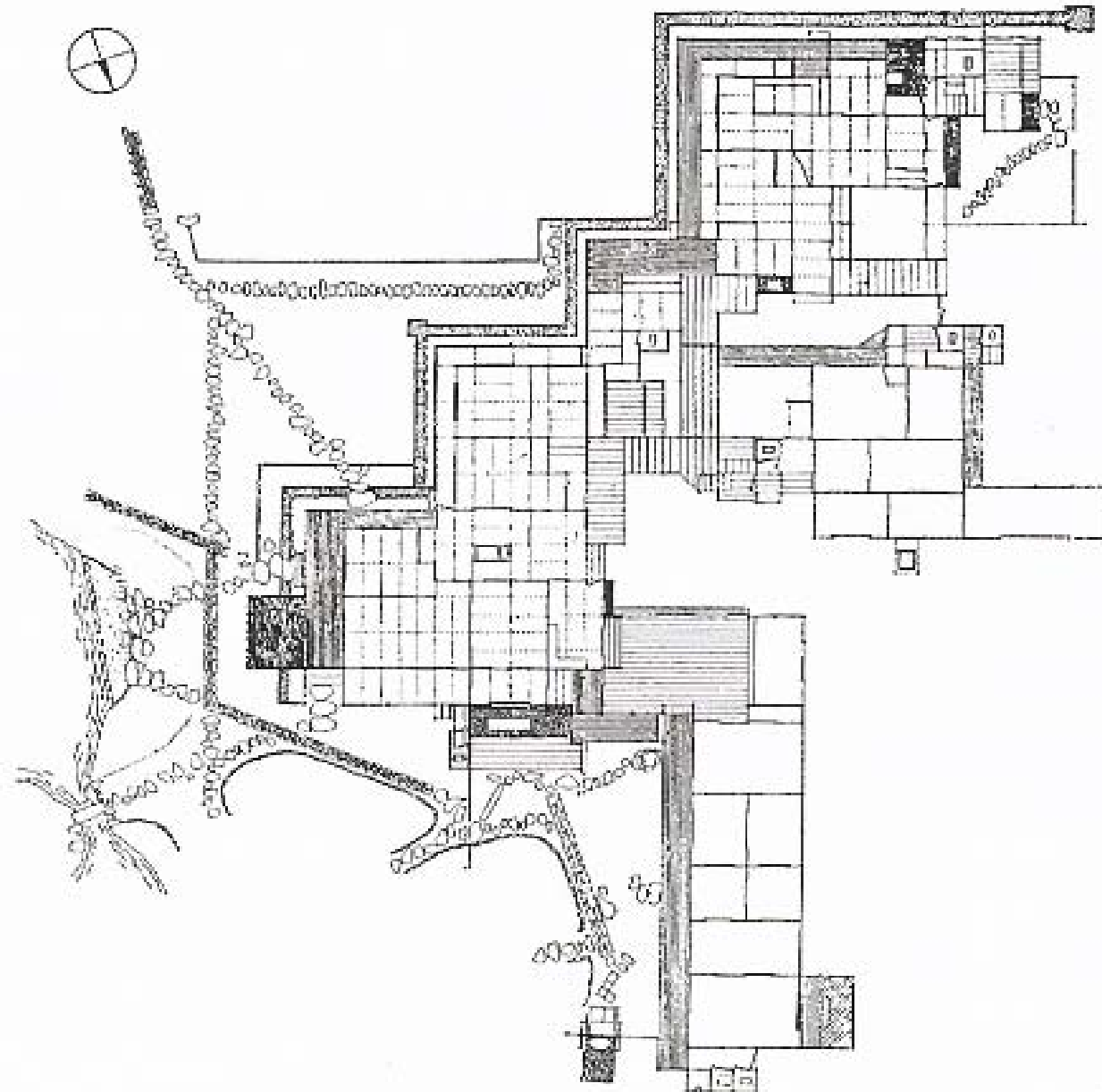


Changdok Palace, Seoul, Korea, 1405 C.E.

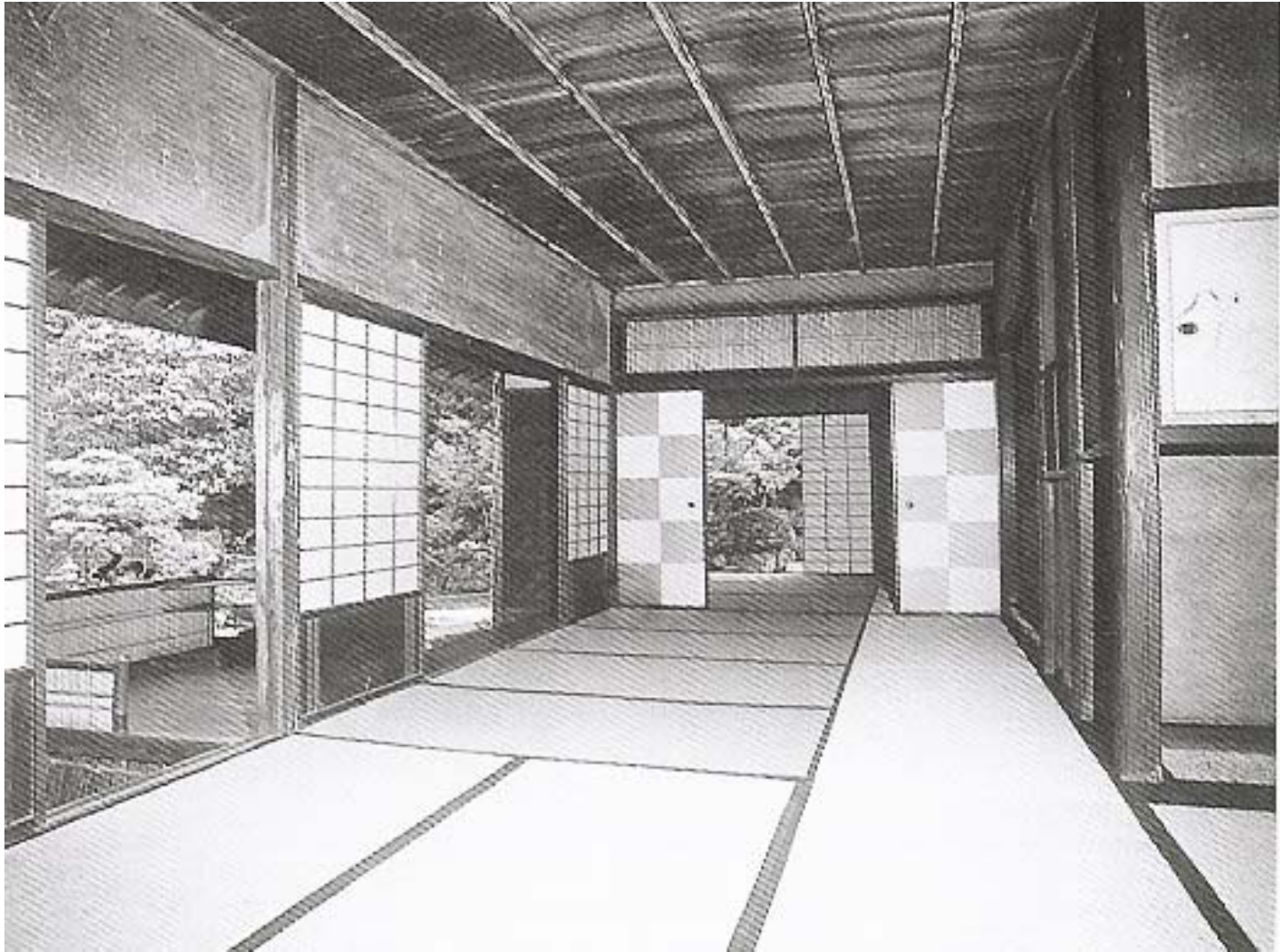
Japan



Screen Painting showing Nijo Castle, Japan, 17th c.



Katsura Village, Japan, 1620-1647 C.E.



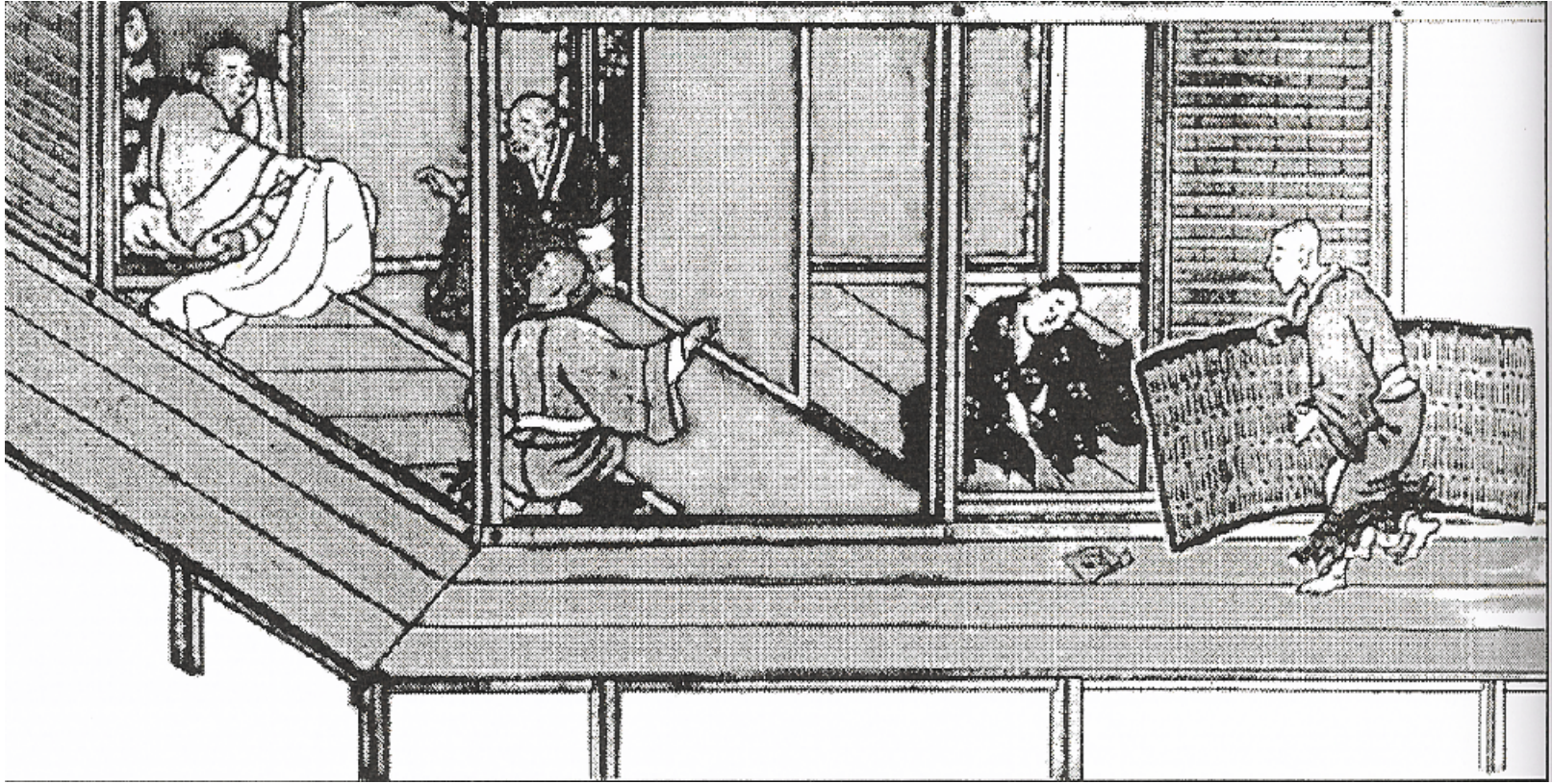
Tea House, Katsura Palace, 1620-1647 C.E.

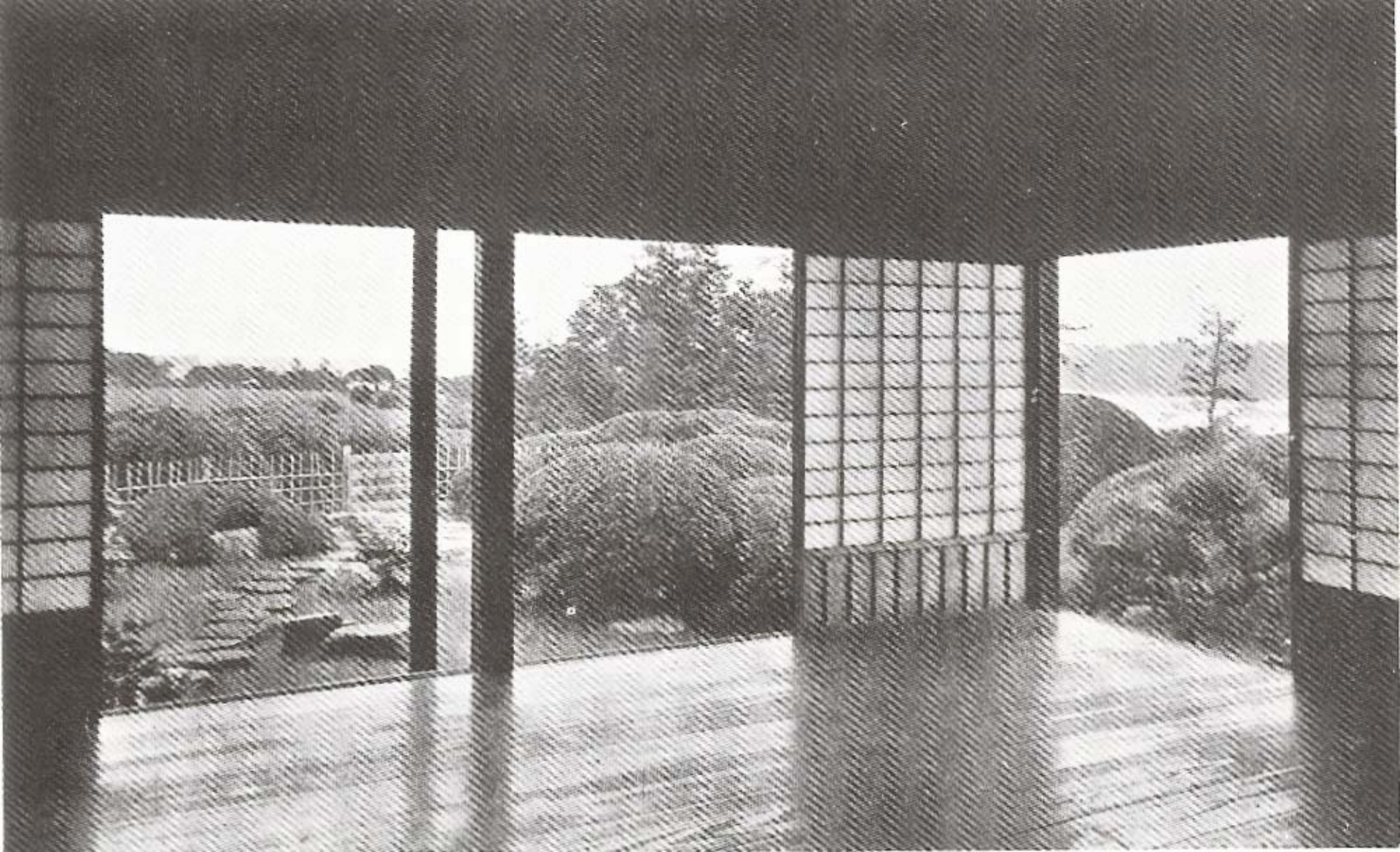


Himeji Castle, Japan, 1601 – 1614 C.E.



Typical interior of a Japanese house, (restored, Museum of Modern Art)





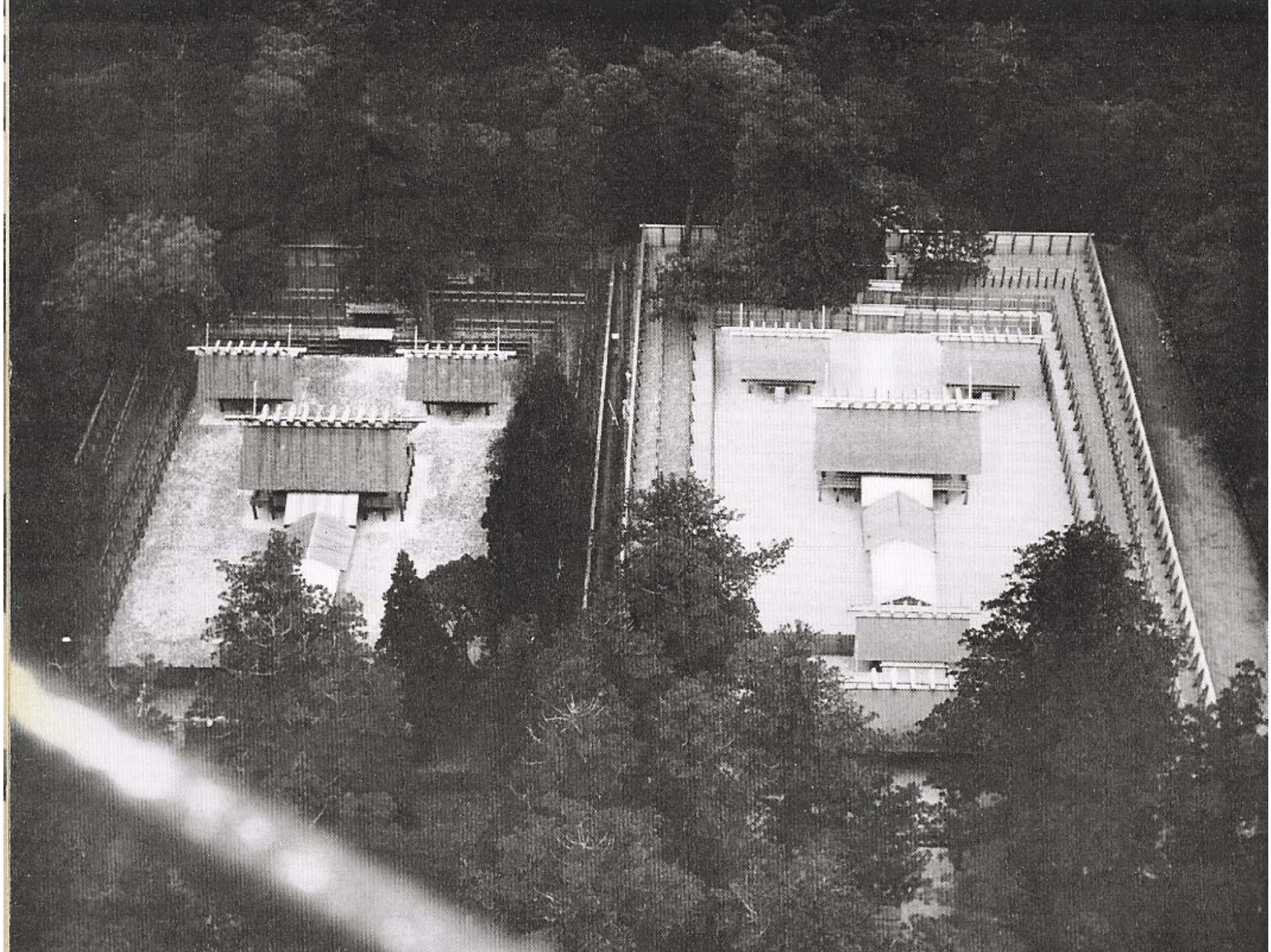


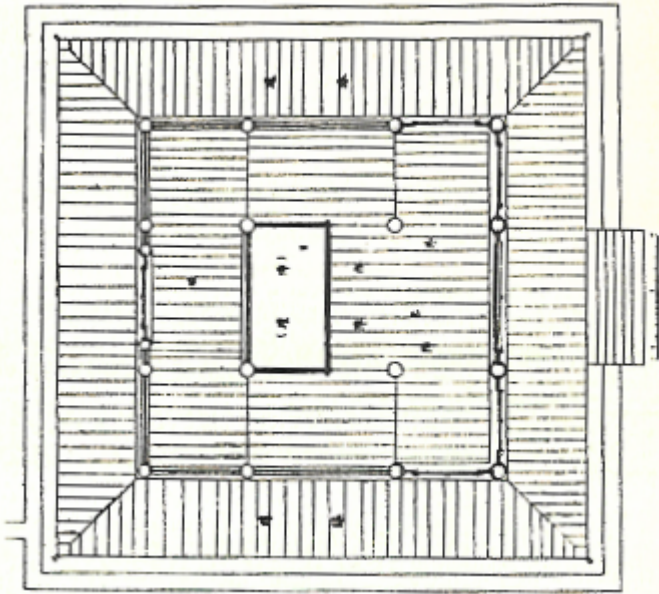
Interior of a
Japanese Buddhist
Temple



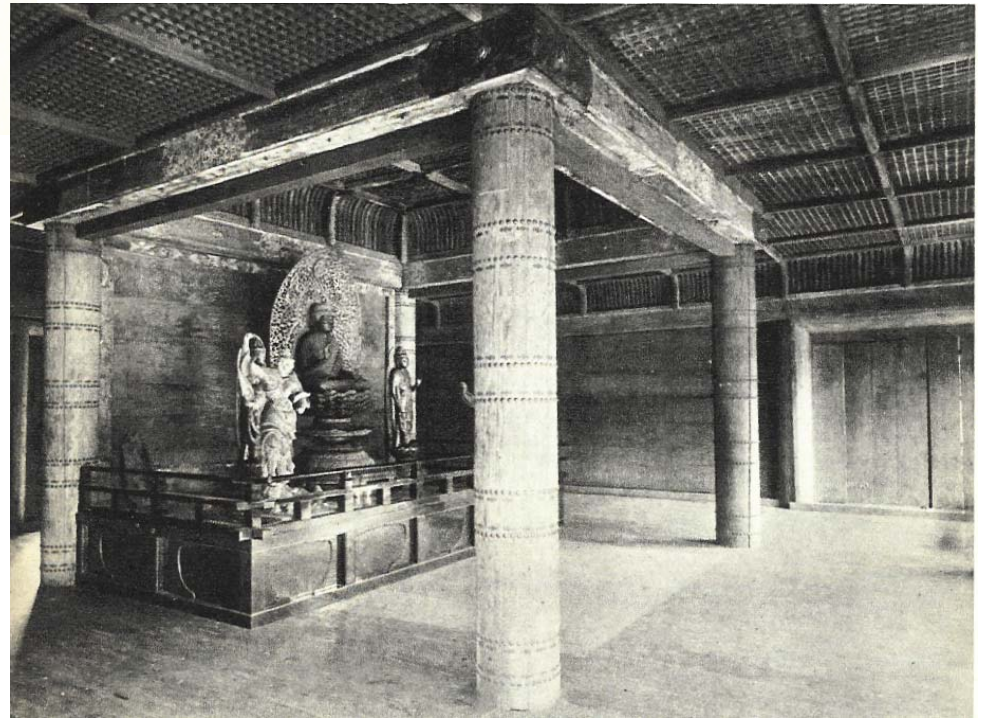
Shinto Shrine, Ise,
Japan, first built
before 550 C.E.

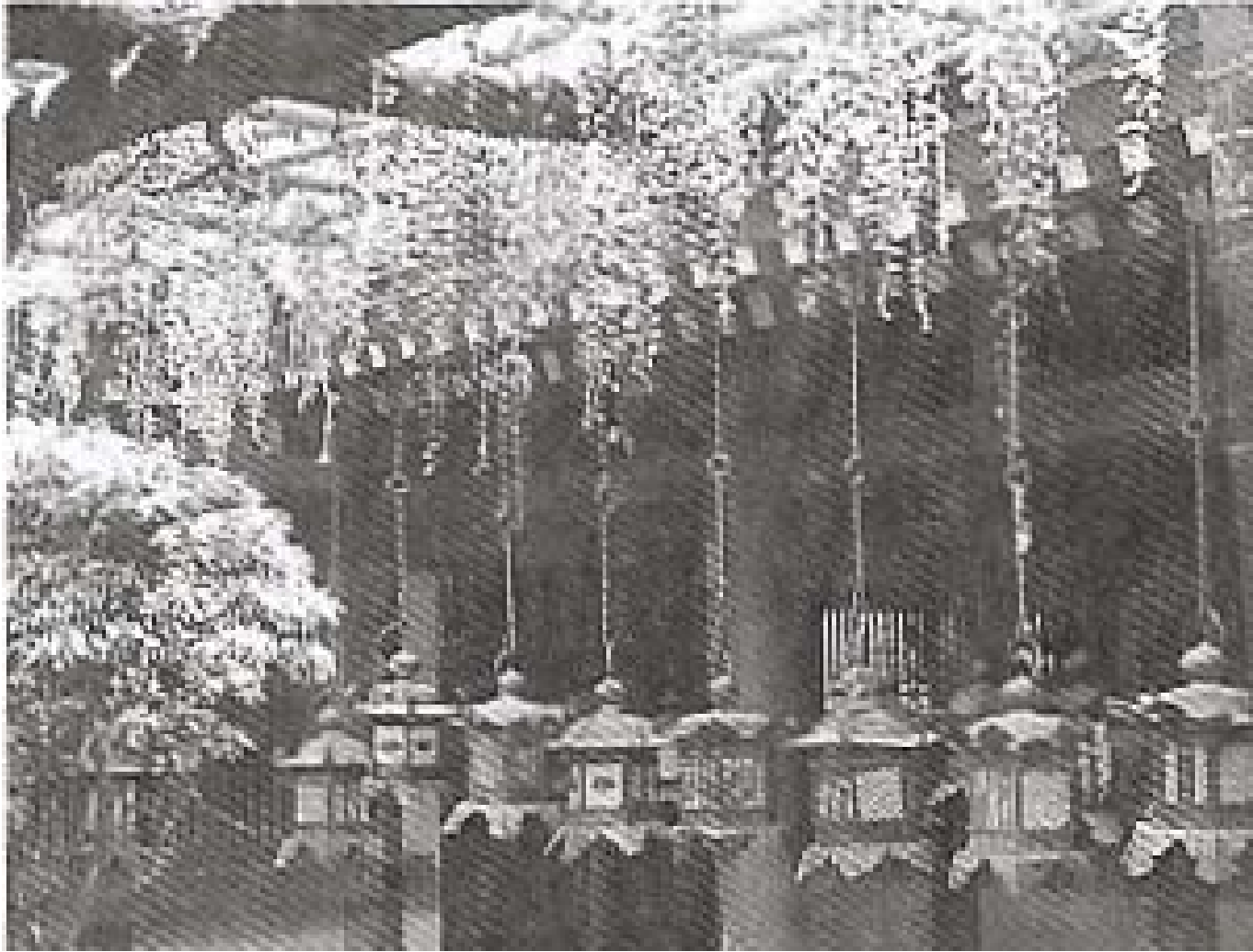






Buddha Hall,
Fukushima Prefecture,
12 c. C.E.





Japanese lanterns

