

Arabesques Decorative Art In Morocco

This book deals with the genre of geometric design in the Islamic sphere. Part I presents an overview of Islamic history, its extraordinary spread from the Atlantic to the borders of China in its first century, its adoption of the cultural outlook of the older civilisations that it conquered (in the Middle East, Persia and Central Asia), including their philosophical and scientific achievements - from which it came to express its own unique and highly distinctive artistic and architectural forms. Part II represents the mathematical analysis of Islamic geometric designs. The presentation offers unlimited precision that allows software to reconstruct the design vision of the original artist. This book will be of interest to Islamic academics, mathematicians as well as to artists & art students.

Le califat de Rashidun se caractérise par une période de vingt-cinq ans d'expansion militaire rapide, suivie d'une période de cinq ans de conflits internes. L'armée de Rashidun à son apogée comptait plus de 100 000 hommes. Dans les années 650, le califat en plus de la péninsule arabique avait soumis le Levant à la Transcaucasie au nord; L'Afrique du Nord, de l'Égypte à l'actuelle Tunisie à l'ouest; et le plateau iranien vers certaines parties de l'Asie centrale et de l'Asie du Sud à l'est. Le califat abbasside a été le troisième des califats islamiques à succéder au prophète islamique Mahomet. Elle a été fondée par une dynastie descendue de l'oncle de Mahomet, Abbas ibn Abdul-Muttalib (566-653 EC), dont la dynastie tire son nom. Ils ont régné en tant que califes pour la plupart du califat de leur capitale à Bagdad dans l'Irak moderne, après avoir renversé le califat omeyyade lors de la révolution abbasside de 750 EC (132 AH).

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El califato de Rashidun se caracteriza por un período de veinticinco años de rápida expansión militar, seguido de un período de luchas internas de cinco años. El ejército Rashidun en su apogeo contaba con más de 100, 000 hombres. En la década de 650, el califato, además de la Península Arábiga, había subyugado el Levante, al Transcaucaso en el norte; Norte de África desde Egipto hasta la actual Túnez en el oeste; y la meseta iraní a partes de Asia Central y Asia del Sur en el este. El califato abasí fue el tercero de los califatos islámicos en suceder al profeta islámico Mahoma. Fue fundada por una dinastía descendiente del tío de Muhammad, Abbas ibn Abdul-Muttalib (566-653 CE), de quien la dinastía toma su nombre. Gobernaron como califas para la mayoría del califato desde su capital en Bagdad, en el Iraq moderno, después de haber derrocado al califato omeya en la revolución abasida de 750 CE (132 AH). Vols. 8-10 of the 1965-1984 master cumulation constitute a title index.

Die Geschichte des Islam betrifft die politischen, sozialen, wirtschaftlichen und Entwicklungen der islamischen Zivilisation. Die meisten Historiker glauben, dass der Islam zu Beginn des 7. Jahrhunderts n. Chr., Etwa 600 Jahre nach der Gründung des Christentums, in Mekka und Medina entstand. Die Muslime glauben jedoch, dass es nicht mit Mohammed begann, sondern dass es der ursprüngliche Glaube anderer war, die sie als Propheten betrachten, wie Jesus, David, Moses, Abraham, Noah und Adam. Im Jahre 610 u. Z. begann Mohammed, das zu empfangen, was Muslime als göttliche Offenbarungen betrachten. Mohammeds Botschaft überzeugte eine Handvoll Anhänger und stieß bei mekkanischen Persönlichkeiten auf zunehmenden Widerstand. Im Jahr 622, einige Jahre nach dem Verlust des Schutzes durch den Tod seines einflussreichen Onkels Abu Talib, wanderte Mohammed in die Stadt Yathrib (heute bekannt als Medina) aus. Mit Mohammeds Tod im Jahr 632 Während des Rashidun-

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Kalifats kam es zu Meinungsverschiedenheiten darüber, wer sein Nachfolger als Führer der muslimischen Gemeinschaft werden sollte.

In the Moroccan French Protectorate (1912-1956), the French established vocational and fine art schools, imposed modern systems of industrial production and pedagogy and reinvented old traditions. Hamid Irbouh argues that the French used this systematic modernisation of local arts and crafts regulation to impose their control. He looks in particular at the role and place of women in the structures of art production and education created by the French- that transformed and dominated Moroccan society during the colonial period. French women infiltrated the Moroccan milieu, to buttress colonial ideology, yet at critical moments, Moroccan women rejected traditional roles and sabotaged colonial plans. Meanwhile, the contradictions between reformist goals and the old order added to social dislocations and led to rebellion against French hegemony. Irbouh examines and analyses these processes and demonstrates how Moroccan artists have struggled to exorcise French influences and rediscover an authentic visual culture since decolonisation. This book reveals that the weight of colonial history continues to weigh heavily on artistic practice and production.

Degeschiedenis van de islam betreft de politieke, sociale, economische enontwikkelingen van de islamitische beschaving. De meeste historici geloven dat de islam is ontstaan in Mekka en Medina aan het begin van de 7e eeuw CE, ongeveer 600 jaar na de oprichting van het christendom. Moslims geloven echter dat het niet is begonnen met Mohammed, maar dat het het oorspronkelijke geloof was van anderen die zij als profeten beschouwen, zoals Jezus, David, Mozes, Abraham, Noach en Adam. In 610 CEontving Mohammed wat moslims beschouwen als goddelijke openbaringen. Deboodschap van Mohammed won een handvol

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volgers en kreeg steeds meer tegenstand van opmerkelijke Meccan. In 622, enkele jaren nadat hij bescherming verloor met de dood van zijn invloedrijke oom Abu Talib, migreerde Mohammed naar de stad Yathrib (nu bekend als Medina). Met de dood van Mohammed in 632, onenigheid brak uit over wie hem zou opvolgen als leider van de moslimgemeenschap tijdens het Rashidun-kalifaat.

Kalifat Rashidun karakteryzuje si? dwudziestopi?cioletnim okresem szybkiej ekspansji wojskowej, a nast?pnie pi?cioletnim okresem wewn?trznych konfliktów. Armia Rashidun u szczytu liczy?a ponad 100 000 ludzi. W latach sze??dziesi?tych kalifat oprócz Pó?wyspu Arabskiego ujarzmi? Lewant na Zakaukaziu na pó?nocy; Afryka Pó?nocna od Egiptu po dzisiejsz? Tunezj? na zachodzie; oraz p?askowy? ira?ski do cz??ci Azji ?rodkowej i Azji Po?udniowej na wschodzie. Abbasyd Kalifat by? trzecim kalifatem islamskim, który zast?pi? islamskiego proroka Mahometa. Zosta? za?o?ony przez dynasti? wywodz?c? si? od wuja Mahometa, Abbasa ibna Abdula-Muttaliba (566–653 n.e.), od którego pochodzi nazwa dynastii. Rz?dzili kalifami przez wi?kszo?? kalifatu ze stolicy w Bagdadzie we wspó?czesnym Iraku, po obaleniu kalifatu Umajjadów w rewolucji Abbasydów w 750 roku n.e. (132 AH).

Rashidun-kalifaatille on ominaista nopea sotilaallisen laajentumisen 25vuoden ajanjakso, jota seuraa viiden vuoden sisäinen riita. Rashidun-armeija oli huipussaan yli 100 000 miestä. 650-luvulle mennessä kalifaatti oli Arabian niemimaan lisäksi alistanut Levantin Transkaukasiaan pohjoisessa; Pohjois-Afrikka Egyptistä nykyisen Tunisiaan länteen; ja Iranin tasangolla Keski-Aasian ja Etelä-Aasian osiin idässä. Abbasid-kalifaatti oli kolmas islamin kalifaateista, joka onnistui islamin profeetta Muhammadissa.

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Sen perusti Muhammadin setän, Abbas ibn Abdul-Muttalibin (566-653 CE) jälkeläinen dynastia, josta dynastia on saanut nimensä. He hallitsivat kalifaateja suurimmalle osalle kalifaatista nykypäivän Irakissa sijaitsevasta pääkaupungistaan Bagdadista sen jälkeen kun he olivat kaataneet Umayyad-kalifaatin 750 A: n Abbasidin vallankumouksessa(132 AH).

Rashidun-kalifatet kännetecknas av en tjugofem års period av snabb militär expansion, följt av en femårsperiod med intern stridighet. Rashidun-armén var på sin topp mer än 100 000 män. På 650-talet hade kalifatet utöver den arabiska halvön underkastat Levanten till Transkukusus i norr; Nordafrika från Egypten till dagens Tunisien i väster; och den iranska platån till delar av Centralasien och Sydasiien i öst. Abbasidkalifatet var den tredje av de islamiska kalifaterna som efterträdde den islamiska profeten Muhammad. Det grundades av en dynasti härstammande från Muhammeds farbror, Abbas ibn Abdul-Muttalib (566-653), från vilken dynastin får sitt namn. De styrde som kalifer för det mesta av kalifatet från deras huvudstad i Bagdad i dagens Irak, efter att ha störtat umayyadkalifatet i den abbasidrevolutionen 750 e.Kr. (132 AH).

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Het Rashidun-kalifaat wordt gekenmerkt door een periode van vijftientig jaar van snelle militaire expansie, gevolgd door een periode van vijf jaar van interne strijd. Het Rashidun-leger telde op zijn hoogtepunt meer dan 100.000 man. Tegen de jaren 650 had het kalifaat naast het Arabische schiereiland de Levant onderworpen aan de Transcaucasus in het noorden; Noord-Afrika van Egypte tot het huidige Tunesië in het westen; en het Iraanse plateau naar delen van Centraal-Azië en Zuid-Azië in het oosten. Het Abbasidische kalifaat was de derde van de islamitische kalifaten die de islamitische profeet Mohammed opvolgde. Het werd gesticht door een dynastie die afstamt van de oom van Mohammed, Abbas ibn Abdul-Muttalib (566-653 CE), van wie de dynastie zijn naam dankt. Ze regeerden als kaliefen voor het grootste deel van het kalifaat vanuit hun hoofdstad in Bagdad in het moderne Irak, nadat ze het Umayyad-kalifaat hadden omvergeworpen in de Abbasid-revolutie van 750 CE (132 AH).

Il califfato di Rashidun è caratterizzato da un periodo di rapida espansione militare di venticinque anni, seguito da un conflitto di cinque anni di conflitti interni. L'esercito di Rashidun al suo apice contava oltre 100.000 uomini. Verso il 650, il califfato oltre alla penisola arabica aveva soggiogato il Levante, al Transcaucasus nel nord; Nord Africa dall'Egitto all'attuale Tunisia ad ovest; e l'altopiano iraniano verso parti dell'Asia centrale e dell'Asia meridionale a est. Il califfato abbaside fu il terzo dei califfati islamici a succedere al profeta islamico Muhammad. Fu fondata da una dinastia discendente dallo zio di Maometto, Abbas ibn Abdul-Muttalib (566-653 d.C.), da cui la dinastia

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prende il nome. Regnarono come califfi per la maggior parte del califfato dalla loro capitale a Baghdad nell'attuale Iraq, dopo aver rovesciato il califfato omayyade nella Rivoluzione Abbaside del 750 EV (132 AH).

The main focus of this unique book is an in-depth examination of the polygonal technique; the primary method used by master artists of the past in creating Islamic geometric patterns. The author details the design methodology responsible for this all-but-lost art form and presents evidence for its use from the historical record, both of which are vital contributions to the understanding of this ornamental tradition.

Additionally, the author examines the historical development of Islamic geometric patterns, the significance of geometric design within the broader context of Islamic ornament as a whole, the formative role that geometry plays throughout the Islamic ornamental arts (including calligraphy, the floral idiom, dome decoration, geometric patterns, and more), and the underexamined question of pattern classification.

Featuring over 600 beautiful color images, *Islamic Geometric Patterns: Their Historical Development and Traditional Methods of Construction* is a valuable addition to the literature of Islamic art, architecture and geometric patterns. This book is ideal for students and scholars of geometry, the history of mathematics, and the history of Islamic art, architecture, and culture. In addition, artists, designers, craftspeople, and architects will all find this book an exceptionally informative and useful asset in their fields. Jay Bonner is an architectural ornamentalist and unaffiliated scholar of Islamic

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geometric design. He received his MDes from the Royal College of Art in London (1983). He has contributed ornamental designs for many international architectural projects, including the expansion of both the al-Masjid al-Haram (Grand Mosque) in Mecca, and the al-Masjid an Nawabi (Prophet's Mosque) in Medina, as well the Tomb of Sheikh Hujwiri in Lahore, and the Ismaili Centre in London – to name but a few. He is committed to the revitalization of Islamic geometric design through the teaching of traditional methodological practices. To this end, in addition to publishing, Jay Bonner has lectured and taught design seminars at many universities and conferences in North America, Europe, North Africa and Asia.

Oxford University Press is proud to present the most up-to-date and comprehensive encyclopedia in this field. In three illustrated volumes with more than 1,500 entries, the Encyclopedia deals with all aspects of this important area of study, ranging from the Middle East to Central Asia to Southeast Asia and Africa as well as Europe and North America. The Grove Encyclopedia of Islamic Art and Architecture covers all subject areas including: artists, ruler, writers, architecture, ceramics, sculpture, painting, calligraphy, coins, textiles, and much more. The Encyclopedia offers fully-updated articles and bibliographies that draw upon the expansive scholarship of The Dictionary of Art, as well as more than 500 plans, maps, diagrams, illustrations, and color plates. This exciting reference work is accessible to scholars, students, and general readers, making it a reliable and essential resource covering this topic of burgeoning importance

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in world history and the visual arts.

This book provides a critical examination of structure and form in design, covering a range of topics of great value to students and practitioners engaged in any of the specialist decorative arts and design disciplines. The complexities of two-dimensional phenomena are explained and illustrated in detail, while various three-dimensional forms are also discussed. In the context of the decorative arts and design, structure is the underlying framework, and form the resultant, visible, two- or three-dimensional outcome of the creative process. Whether hidden or visually detectable in the final design, structure invariably determines whether or not a design is successful in terms of both its aesthetics and its practical performance. Hann successfully identifies various geometric concepts, and presents and discusses a number of simple guidelines to assist the creative endeavours of both accomplished and student practitioners, teachers and researchers.

A Rashidun kalifátust huszonöt éves gyors katonai terjeszkedés jellemzi, amelyet öt éves belső küzdelem követ. A Rashidun hadsereg csúcspontján több mint 100 000 ember volt. A 650-es évekre a kalifát az Arab-félszigeten túl az Alföld leendőjét aláhúzta az északi Transcaucasus-ba; Észak-Afrika Egyiptomtól a nyugati Tunéziáig; és Közép-Ázsia és Dél-Ázsia keleti részén található iráni fennsík. Az Abbasid kalifátus az iszlám kalifátok harmadik része volt, aki Muhammad iszlám prófétát követte el. Alapította egy Muhammad nagybátyja, Abbas ibn Abdul-Muttalib (566-653) származású

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dinasztia, akit?l a dinasztia nevét viseli. A mai Irakban, Bagdadból származó f?városukban, a kalifátumok nagy részében kalifatokként uralkodtak, miután megdöntötték az Umayyad kalifátust a 750-es évi Abbasid-forradalomban (132 AH). Rashidun Halifeli?i, yirmi be? y?ll?k h?zl? askeri geni?leme ve ard?ndan be? y?ll?k iç çeki?me ile karakterizedir. Ra?id Ordusu zirvesinde 100.000'den fazla erkek vard?. 650'lere gelindi?inde, Arap Yar?madasi'na ek olarak hilafet, Levant'? kuzeydeki Transkafkasya tabi k?ld?; Bat?da M?s?r'dan günümüze Tunus'a kadar Kuzey Afrika; ?ran platosu do?uda Orta Asya ve Güney Asya'n?n bazı bölgelerine yay?lm??t?r. Abbasi Halifeli?i, ?slam peygamberi Muhammed'i ba?aran ?slam halifelerinin üçüncüsüydü. Muhammed'in amcas? Abbas ibn Abdul-Muttalib'den (MS 566-653), hanedan?n ad?n? ald??? bir hanedan taraf?ndan kurulmu?tur. 750 CE Abbasid Devrimi'nde Emevî Halifeli?i devirdikten sonra, bugünkü Irak'ta Ba?dat'taki ba?kentlerinden halifeli?in büyük bir k?sm? için halifeler olarak hüküm sürdüler. Das Rashidun-Kalifat ist durch eine fünfundzwanzigjährige Periode der raschen militärischen Expansion gekennzeichnet, gefolgt von einer fünfjährigen Periode innerer Auseinandersetzungen. Die Rashidun-Armee zählte auf ihrem Höhepunkt mehr als 100.000 Mann. In den 650er Jahren hatte das Kalifat neben der Arabischen Halbinsel die Levante dem Transkaukasus im Norden unterworfen; Nordafrika von Ägypten bis zum heutigen Tunesien im Westen; und die iranische Hochebene in Teile von Zentralasien und Südasien im Osten. Das abbasidische Kalifat war das dritte der

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islamischen Kalifate, das dem islamischen Propheten Mohammed folgte. Es wurde von einer Dynastie gegründet, die von Mohammeds Onkel Abbas ibn Abdul-Muttalib (566-653 n. Chr.) abstammt, nach dem die Dynastie ihren Namen hat. Sie regierten als Kalifen für den größten Teil des Kalifats aus ihrer Hauptstadt Bagdad im heutigen Irak, nachdem sie das Umayyaden-Kalifat in der abbasidischen Revolution von 750 n. Chr. (132 n. Chr.) gestürzt hatten.

Computer Aided techniques, Applications, Systems and tools for Geometric Modeling are extremely useful in a number of academic and industrial settings. Specifically, Computer Aided Geometric Modeling (CAGM) plays a significant role in the construction of - signing and manufacturing of various objects. In addition to its critical importance in the traditional fields of automobile and aircraft manufacturing, shipbuilding, and general product design, more - cently, the CAGM methods have also proven to be indispensable in a variety of modern industries, including computer vision, robotics, medical imaging, visualization, and even media. This book aims to provide a valuable source, which focuses on - terdisciplinary methods and affiliate research in the area. It aims to provide the user community with a variety of Geometric Modeling techniques, Applications, systems and tools necessary for various real life problems in the areas such as: Font Design Medical Visualization Scientific Data Visualization Archaeology Toon Rendering Virtual Reality Body Simulation It also aims to collect and disseminate information in various dis- plines including: Curve and Surface Fitting

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Geometric Algorithms Scientific Visualization Shape Abstraction and Modeling
Intelligent CAD Systems Computational Geometry Solid Modeling v Shape Analysis
and Description Industrial Applications The major goal of this book is to stimulate views
and provide a source where researchers and practitioners can find the latest dev-
opments in the field of Geometric Modeling.

Provides keys to the understanding of Moroccan architecture and geometical
arabesques.

The first history of Mohammedan decorative arts to appear in English, this publication
from 1930 highlights The Metropolitan Museum of Art's strong Islamic art collection with
over 170 works discussed. The diverse selection objects spans over twelve centuries
and includes richly illuminated manuscripts, colorful glazed pottery, and intricate woven
carpets, among others. Dimand contextualizes Mohammedan decorative arts within the
history of Islam and its spread across the world, from the Middle East to Egypt and
India.

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Rašidunski kalifat karakterizira dvadesetpetogodišnje razdoblje nagle vojne ekspanzije, nakon čega slijedi petogodišnje razdoblje unutarnjih sukoba. Rashidun vojska na svom vrhuncu brojala je više od 100 000 ljudi. Do 650. godine kalifat je, osim Arapskog poluotoka, podčinio Levant, Zakavkazu na sjeveru; Sjeverna Afrika od Egipta do današnjeg Tunisa na zapadu; i iransku visoravan dijelovima srednje Azije i južne Azije na istoku. Abasidski kalifat bio je treći od islamskih kalifata koji su naslijedili islamskog proroka Muhammeda. Osnovala ga je dinastija porijeklom od Muhamedovog ujaka, Abbasa ibn Abdul-Muttaliba (566-653. Godine), odakle je dinastija dobila svoje ime. Oni su presudili kao kalifi za veći dio kalifata iz njihove prijestolnice Bagdada u suvremenom Iraku, nakon što su srušili Umayyadski kalifat u Abasidskoj revoluciji od 750 CE (132 AH).

Rashidun-kalifatet er preget av en tjuefem års periode med rask militærekspansjon, etterfulgt av en fem års periode med intern strid. Rashidun-hæren var på sitt topp mer

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enn 100 000 mann. På 650-tallet hadde kalifatet i tillegg til den arabiske halvøy underlagt Levanten, til Transkaukasus i nord; Nord-Afrika fra Egypt til dagens Tunisia i vest; og det iranske platået til deler av Sentral-Asia og Sør-Asia i øst. Abbasid-kalifatet var den tredje av de islamske kalifatene som etterfulgte den islamske profeten Muhammad. Det ble grunnlagt av et dynasti stammet fra Muhammeds onkel, Abbas ibn Abdul-Muttalib (566-653 e.Kr.), som dynastiet tar navnet sitt fra. De regjerte som kalifer for det meste av kalifatet fra hovedstaden deres i Bagdad i det moderne Irak, etter å ha styrtet Umayyad-kalifatet iden abbaside revolusjonen i 750 e.Kr. (132 AH).

This book offers an alternative vision for the future of architecture, a timely and invaluable contribution to the debate concerning emergent surfaces and the next generation of building membranes in this era of extreme computational control. Areas covered include: the future relationship between structure and ornament the value of mass customization for the next generation of modular building components the role of smart materials in creating a sustainable universe. Critical essays are combined with cutting-edge work to form an inspiring manual of varied digital and analog techniques. Highly illustrated with over 300 photographs, illustrations, and drawings, Autogenic Structures is for anyone curious to learn about a visionary approach to the development of architecture.

Rashidunský kalifát je charakterizován rychlou vojenskou expanzí dvacetpět let, po níž následuje pětileté období vnitřních spor?. Rashidunská armáda měla na svém vrcholu

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Rawas is internationally recognised as one of Lebanon's foremost contemporary artists.
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Across the Islamic world, illuminating Korans from Morocco to Malaysia, and adorning mosques, mausoleums and palaces, are hidden some of the most exquisite geometrical devices ever conceived by man. In this excellent little book, geometer Daud Sutton unravels the mystery of Islamic patterns, explaining where they come from, how to draw them, and hinting at the Divine messages they encode. WOODEN BOOKS are small but packed with information.

"e;Fascinating"e; FINANCIAL TIMES. "e;Beautiful"e; LONDON REVIEW OF BOOKS. "e;Rich and Artful"e; THE LANCET. "e;Genuinely mind-expanding"e; FORTEAN TIMES. "e;Excellent"e; NEW SCIENTIST. "e;Stunning"e; NEW YORK TIMES. Small books, big ideas.

ArabesquesDecorative Art in MoroccoArt Creation Realisation

Published in conjunction with the reopening of the Galleries for the Art of the Arab Lands, Turkey, Iran, Central Asia, and Later South Asia on November 1, 2011.

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Kekhalifahan Rashidun ditandai oleh periode dua puluh lima tahun ekspansi militer yang cepat, diikuti oleh periode lima tahun perselisihan internal. Tentara Rashidun pada puncaknya berjumlah lebih dari 100.000 orang. Pada 650-an, kekhalifahan di samping Semenanjung Arab telah menaklukkan Levant, ke Transcaucasus di utara; Afrika Utara dari Mesir hingga sekarang Tunisia di barat; dan dataran tinggi Iran ke bagian Asia Tengah dan Asia Selatan di timur. Kekhalifahan Abbasiyah adalah yang ketiga dari kekhalifahan Islam untuk menggantikan nabi Islam Muhammad. Itu didirikan oleh dinasti yang diturunkan dari paman Muhammad, Abbas ibn Abdul-Muttalib (566-653 M), dari siapa dinasti mengambil namanya. Mereka memerintah sebagai khalifah bagi sebagian besar kekhalifahan dari ibukota mereka di Baghdad di Irak modern, setelah menggulingkan Kekhalifahan Umayyah dalam Revolusi Abbasiyah pada 750 M (132 H).

Rashidun-kalifatet er kendetegnet ved en 25-årig periode med hurtig militær ekspansion, efterfulgt af en fem-års periode med intern strid. Rashidun-hæren var på sit højeste mere end 100.000 mænd. I 650'erne havde kalifatet ud over den arabiske halvø underkastet Levanten til Transkaukasus i nord; Nordafrika fra Egypten til nutidens Tunesien i vest; og det iranske plateau til dele af Centralasien og Sydasien i øst. Abbasid-kalifatet var den tredje af de islamiske

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kalifater, der efterfulgte den islamiske profet Muhammad. Det blev grundlagt af et dynasti, der stammede fra Muhammeds onkel, Abbas ibn Abdul-Muttalib (566-653 CE), hvorfra dynastiet får sit navn. De regerede som kalifer for det meste af kalifatet fra deres hovedstad i Bagdad i det moderne Irak, efter at have styrtet Umayyad-kalifatet i den abbasidrevolution i 750 e.Kr. (132 AH).

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