Chapter 13
In Praise of Allah: The Art of the Islamic World
The Islamic World’s borders have changed frequently from the seventh century to the present. This map locates the sites discussed in this chapter in the context of modern political geography.
Plan of the Umayyad palace, Mshatta, Jordan, ca. 740–750
Plan of the Great Mosque, Kairouan, Tunisia, ca. 836–875.

1. Qibla wall
2. Mihrab
3. Mihrab dome
4. Hypostyle prayer hall
5. Nave
6. Entrance dome
7. Forecourt
8. Minaret
Malwiya minaret of the Great Mosque at Samarra, Iraq 848-852
Islamic, Mosque at Cordoba, Spain, begun 786
Islamic, Mosque at Cordoba, Spain, begun 786
Alhambra, Court of the Lions; Granada, Spain

Court of the Lions, Alhambra, Granada

J. Zinn 2006
Maqsud of Kashan, carpet from the funerary mosque, 1540
Sultan-Muhammad (artist), *The Court of Gayumars*, detail of folio 20 verso of the *Shahnama (Book of Kings)* of Sha Tahmasp, 1525-1534
Brass canteen with episodes of the life of Christ, 1240-1250
Discussion Questions

- What is the role of art and architecture in the Islamic world?
- What do you think are the most impressive visual qualities of Islamic art?
- What are some of the unique features of Islamic mosques, mausoleums and madrasas?
Chapter 25
Sultans, Kings, Emperors and Colonists: The Art of South and Southeast Asia after 1200
Later South and Southeast Asia
Taj Mahal
Akbar and the Elephant Hawai, by Basawan and Chatar Muni, 1590
Gopura, Great Temple, India, 17th century
Discussion Questions

- What are the various cultural and religious influences in the art of India?
- Describe the formal elements, origins, artists and artist training related to the Mughal miniatures.
- Why is the Indian Rajput art different from the art of the Mughal dynasties?
- Why is the Sukhothai *Walking Buddha* unusual?