ISLAMIC ART

The art and architecture of those areas of the Middle East, North Africa, northern India, and Spain that fell under the domination of Islam at various times from the 7th century AD.

Chronology of Early Islam

Muhammad Born in Mecca ca. 570

Muhammad's First Revelation 610

Muhammad's Flight to Medina (*Hijra*) 622

Muhammad Dies in Medina 632



Five Pillars of Islam

• Faith There is no God but God;

Muhammad is his messenger

• Prayer Salat—obligatory prayers

said five times daily

Charity Zakat—"purification" or "growth"

Fasting during month of Ramadan

• Pilgrimage *Hajj*—trip to Mecca once in a lifetime some go yearly during Ramadan

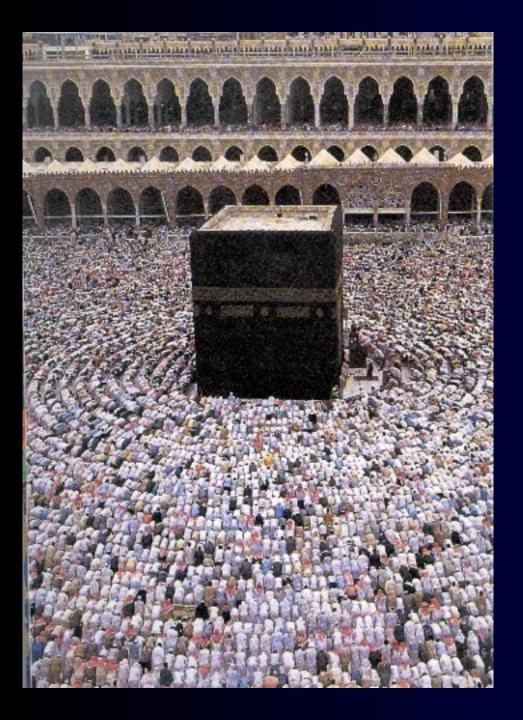
ISLAM ("Submission to God's Will")

Muslims (Moslems)
(Those who have submitted to God)

Islam was first proclaimed by the Prophet
 Muhammad in Arabia in the 7th century.

The Arabic word Islam literally means both "surrender" and "peace" (surrender to the will of God and the peace that is entailed in that surrender).

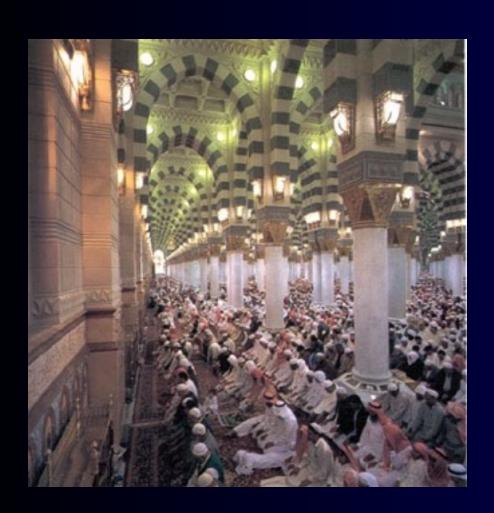
The sources of the Islamic faith are the Koran, or Quran (Arabic for "the reading or recitation"), which is the holy book of Islam.



The Kaaba in Mecca

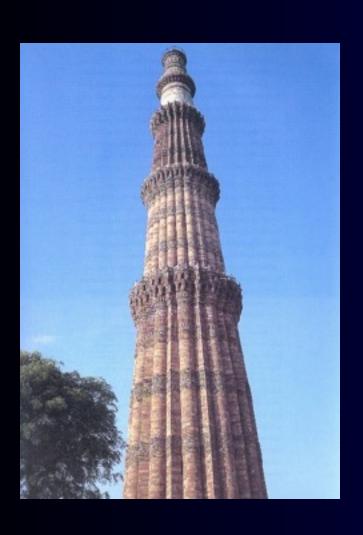
MOSQUE ARCHITECTURE

There are no liturgical processions in Islam, so it is convenient that the main prayer area should be wide rather than deep.



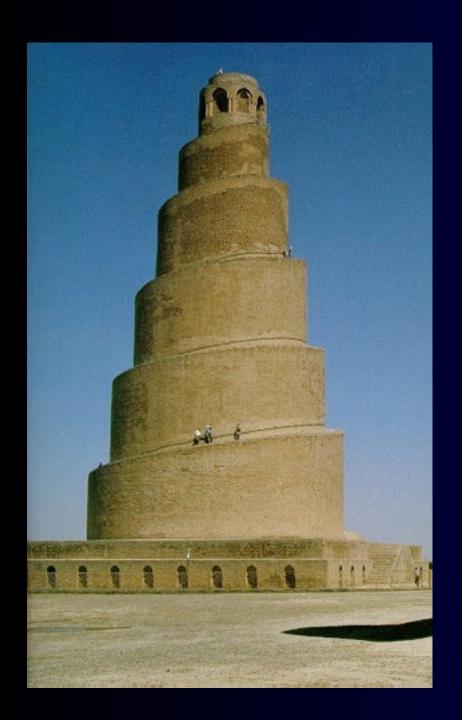
Mosque in Cordoba, Spain

MINARET



A tower from which a call to prayer was given.

The purpose of a minaret is to provide the muezzin, who gives the five daily calls to prayer.



An unusual spiral minaret, The mosque of al-Mutawakkli Samarra, 848-52



In later centuries, minarets increased in height and became more slender and for all intents and purposes useless as places from which to make a call to prayer

MINBAR



A minbar, or pulpit, was placed next to the right of the mihrab, from which the sermon was preached.

Great Mosque of Damascus , qibla wall (pointing to Mecca) with minbar





Arabesque (swirling, interlacing tendril stylised motif)

Iznik ware pot lid, c. 1560, glazed ceramic



Fritware tile mosaic, Samarqand, 1404-5 showing the complexity of Islamic patterns







Dancing Shiva
Badami, India
sixth century C.E.
relief in cave temple

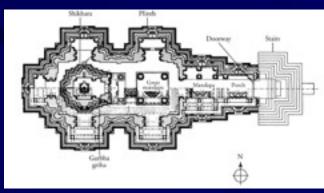


Shiva as Mahadeva
Cave I, Elephanta, India
ca. 550-575 C.E.
Basalt
17 ft. 10 in. high





Visvanatha Temple Khajuraho, India ca. 1000 C.E.



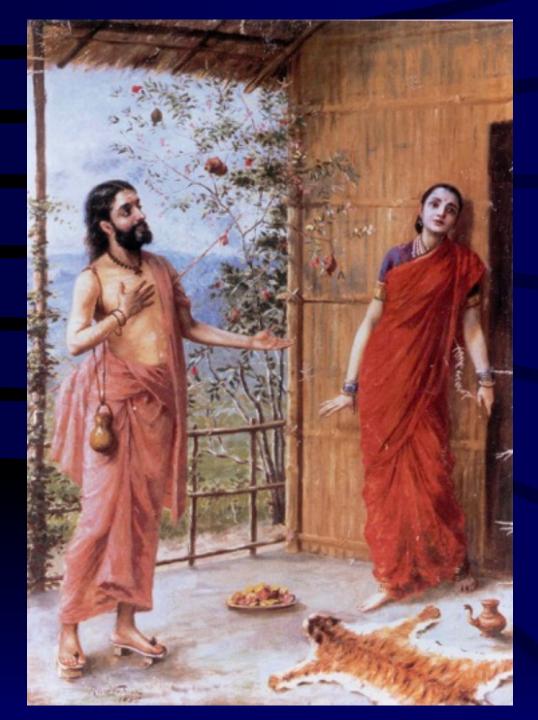


Visvanatha Temple Khajuraho, India ca. 1000 C.E.



Visvanatha Temple Khajuraho, India ca. 1000 C.E.





Raja Ravi Varma

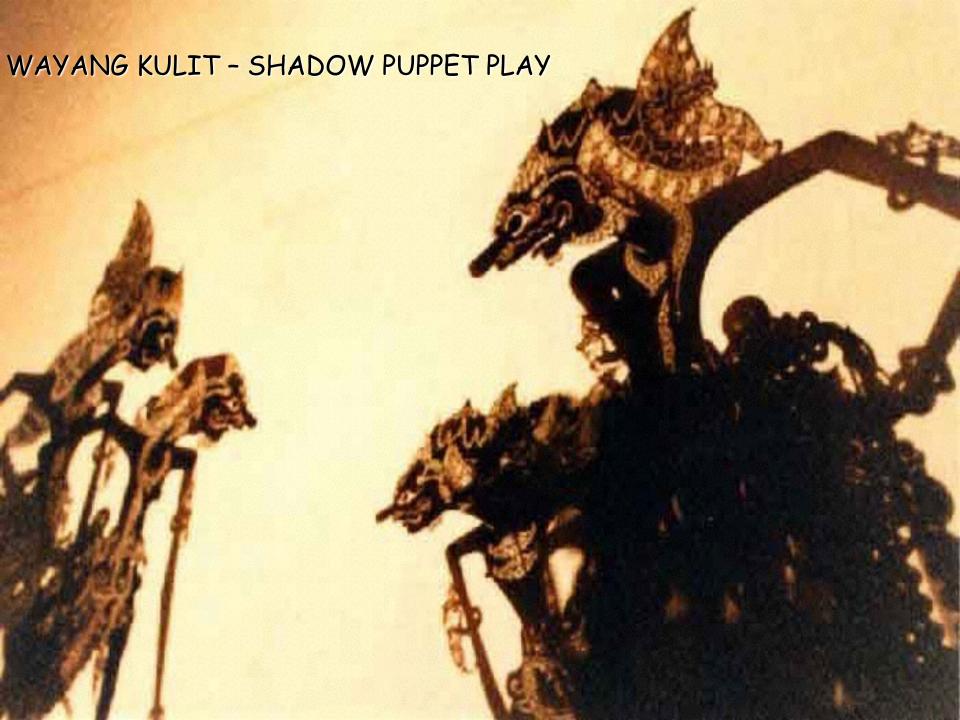
Ravana in the Guise of a Holy

Man

1895

Oil on canvas

ART OF INDONESIA





The dalang manipulates
the puppets, sings and
taps out signals to the
orchestra (gamelan) He
also speaks the parts for
all characters

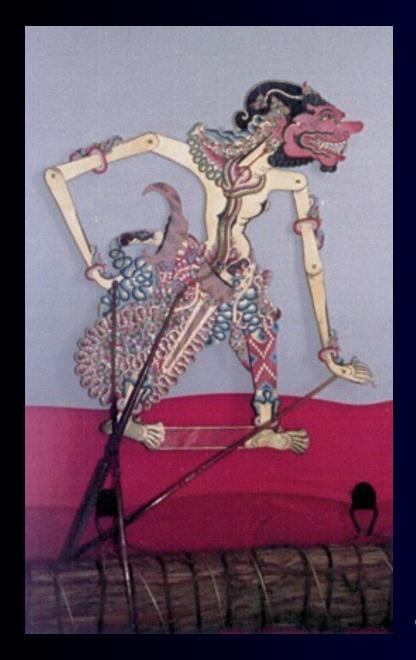






A gamelan orchestra normally accompanies the wayang kulit

A Western Dalang





Gatotkaca, the Flying Knight of Pringgadani, son of Bimasena

Cakil, a demon

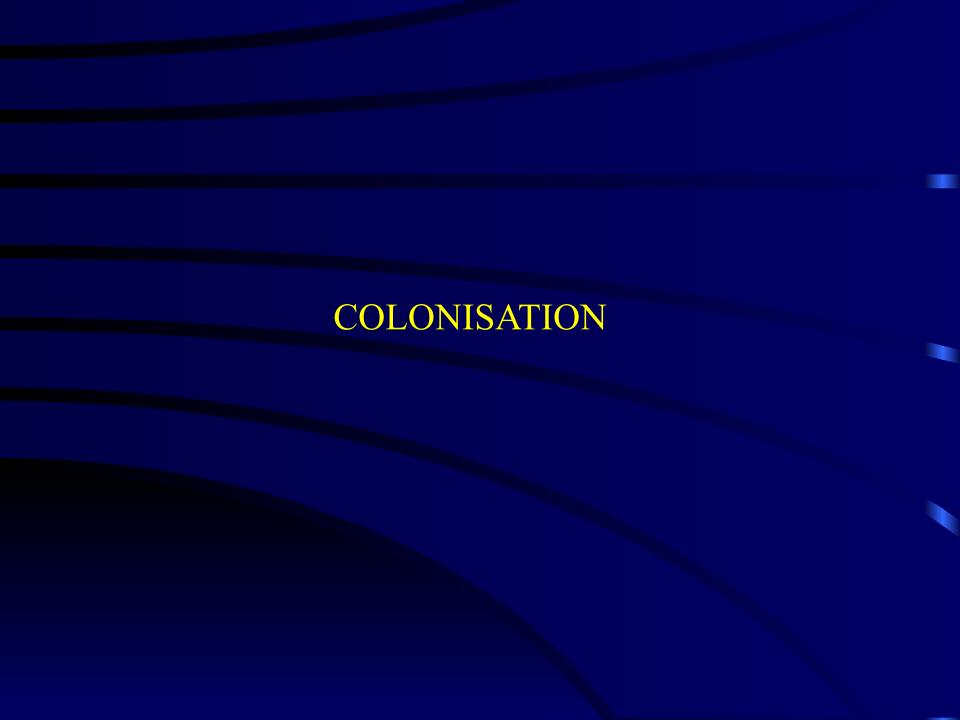




Cosmic Mountain

Borobudur, Java, Indonesia

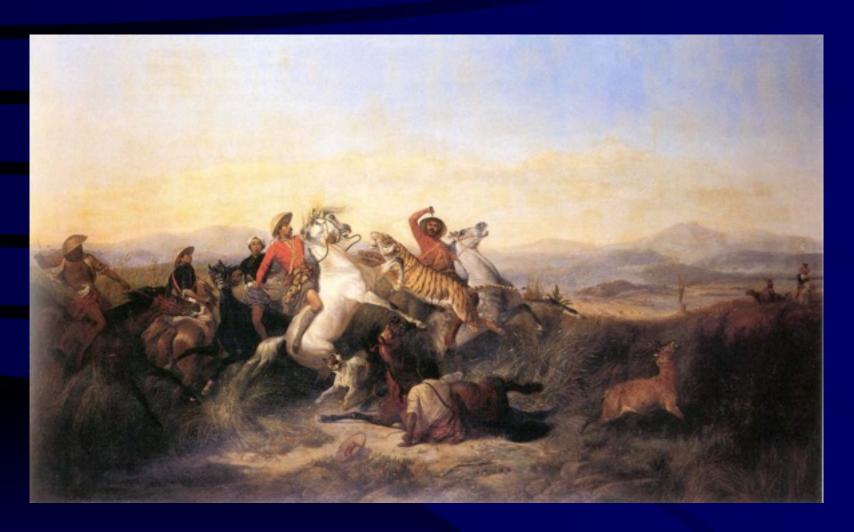
ca. 800 C.E. 400 ft. wide



 Western culture, including Western art, entered Indonesia in colonial times.

 Western art, in colonial times, thus became known only within a select group

 Modern Indonesian art grew out of western culture rather than a continuation and development of traditional arts. Raden Saleh - he and some Dutch artists marked the beginning of modern art in Indonesia.



Raden Saleh, The Deer Hunt, 1846, Oil on canvas

 Indonesian modern art came into existence between 1930 and 1940.

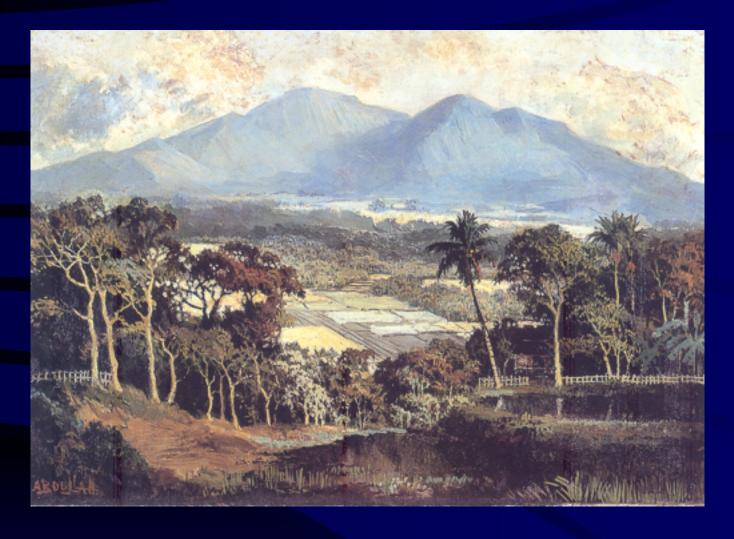
It was signalled by the confrontation of these two groups.

- Academic/representational painters
- Nationalist painters expressionistic in style, highly emotional in content

 One group was led by Abdullah Soeriosoebroto (1878-1941).

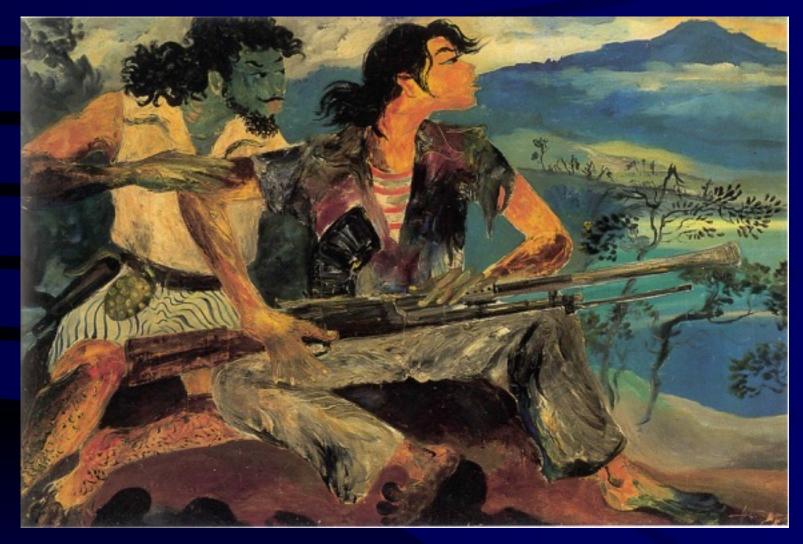
The other group was led by a rebel painter named Sudjojono (1914-16).

 Apart from Sudjojono, two of the best known and most influential of these artists were Affandi (1907-1990) and Hendra Gunawan (1918-83).



Abdullah Suriosubroto

Mountain and Rice Fields
c. 1930s
Oil on canvas



Hendra Gunawan, War and Peace, late 1950s, early 1960s, Oil on canvas



Affandi, *Borobudur*



Sudjojono, *Perusing a Poster*, 1956, Oil on canvas

 Bandung Institute of Art - the art academy is known as the centre of modernism in In donesia. - Abstract expressionism, Minimalism, Geometricism etc.

 The majority of Indonesian artists are painters and many of them work in the decorative style

This style is characteristic of the Indonesian Institute of the Arts in Yogyakarta.



Haji Widayat, Queen of the Jungle, 1989, oil on canvas