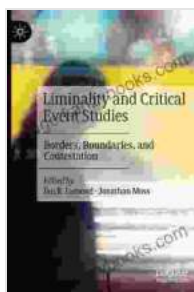


The Friday Mosque In The City: A Journey Through History and Architecture

The Friday Mosque, also known as the Great Mosque, is one of the most iconic landmarks in the city of Damascus, Syria. It is one of the oldest and largest mosques in the world, and has been a center of Islamic learning and worship for centuries.

The mosque was built in the 8th century AD by the Umayyad caliph al-Walid I. It is said that al-Walid was inspired to build the mosque after visiting the Great Mosque of Cordoba in Spain. The Friday Mosque in Damascus is similar in design to the mosque in Cordoba, but it is larger and more elaborate.



The Friday Mosque in the City: Liminality, Ritual, and Politics (Critical Studies in Architecture of the Middle East) by Philip Carl Salzman

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 10680 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Print length : 336 pages



The Friday Mosque is a vast complex that includes a prayer hall, a courtyard, and a minaret. The prayer hall is the largest room in the mosque, and it is capable of holding up to 10,000 worshippers. The courtyard is

surrounded by arcades, and it is used for ablutions and other rituals. The minaret is the tallest structure in the mosque, and it offers panoramic views of the city.

The Friday Mosque is a beautiful and awe-inspiring building. It is a testament to the skill and artistry of the Umayyad builders. The mosque is also a symbol of the importance of Islam in the city of Damascus.

History

The Friday Mosque was built on the site of a former Roman temple. The temple was destroyed in a fire in the 4th century AD, and the site was later used as a market. In the 7th century AD, the Muslims conquered Damascus, and they converted the market into a mosque.

The first mosque on the site was a simple structure. It was later expanded and renovated by the Umayyad caliphs. The Umayyads added the prayer hall, the courtyard, and the minaret. They also decorated the mosque with mosaics, marble, and other fine materials.

The Friday Mosque has been damaged and repaired several times over the centuries. It was damaged by fire in the 10th century AD, and it was rebuilt by the Fatimid caliphs. The mosque was also damaged by earthquake in the 12th century AD, and it was rebuilt by the Ayyubid sultans.

In the 13th century AD, the Mongols invaded Damascus and damaged the Friday Mosque. The mosque was later repaired by the Mamluk sultans. The Mamluks also added a new minaret to the mosque.

The Friday Mosque was damaged again by fire in the 19th century AD. It was rebuilt by the Ottoman Turks. The Ottomans also added a new entrance to the mosque.

The Friday Mosque is still used for worship today. It is one of the most popular tourist attractions in Damascus.

Architecture

The Friday Mosque is a masterpiece of Islamic architecture. It is a large and imposing building, but it is also graceful and elegant. The mosque is built of stone, and it is decorated with mosaics, marble, and other fine materials.

The prayer hall is the largest room in the mosque. It is a vast space that is capable of holding up to 10,000 worshippers. The prayer hall is divided into nine aisles by rows of columns. The columns are made of marble, and they are decorated with intricate carvings.

The courtyard is surrounded by arcades. The arcades are supported by columns, and they are decorated with mosaics and marble. The courtyard is used for ablutions and other rituals.

The minaret is the tallest structure in the mosque. It is a square tower that is made of stone. The minaret is decorated with bands of geometric patterns. The minaret is used for the call to prayer.

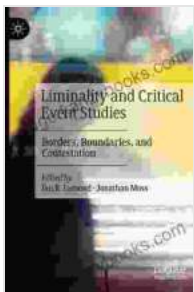
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Significance

The Friday Mosque is one of the most important religious buildings in the world. It is a center of Islamic learning and worship. The mosque is also a symbol of the importance of Islam in the city of Damascus.

The Friday Mosque has been a place of pilgrimage for centuries. Muslims from all over the world come to Damascus to visit the mosque and to pray. The mosque is also a popular tourist attraction. Visitors from all over the world come to Damascus to see the mosque and to learn about its history and architecture.

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