1. What does the Arabic word, “Islam” actually mean? (283)
2. Islamic art largely replaced ______________ Art. (283)
3. What is a maqsura? (283)
4. How many columns in the Cordoba Mezquita Mosque prayer hall. (283)
5. **Beige Inset (page 285):** Read about the background of Muhammad and Islam. It will help you understand both the chronology and focus of their art.
   a. What year dates as the beginning of Islam?
   b. Who is Muhammad?
   c. What is the Islamic holy book called?
   d. What commonalities does Islam have with Judaism and Christianity?
   e. What hierarchy does Islam NOT have, which makes it radically different that the former 2 religions?
6. The first great Islamic building was the __________. The monumental shrine built between 687-692 was an triumph of ___________. (285)
7. The **site** in Jerusalem, where the Dome of the Rock is built is sacred to 3 religions. Name them, and why. (286)
8. Describe 3 ways the Dome of the Rock is adorned or decorated. (286-287)
9. When the capital was moved from Mecca to Damascus (Syria), they converted a Roman precinct and built a new mosque in the middle. **List 2 ways** the Great Mosque of Damascus was influenced by **Roman art**. (287)
10. In some Islamic art, Roman towers were converted to minarets. What is a minaret? (287)
11. Read the insert on page 288: What is a qilba?
   a. What does the word “mosque” actually mean?
   b. What is the mihrab architectural feature, and what was its purpose?
   c. All mosques were oriented towards __________, and the q__________ wall indicates this.
12. The minaret of the Great Mosque of Samarra is called the Malwiya minaret. Define **Maywiya**. (289)
13. Read about the early mausoleum from Uzbekistan. This _____ on _____ structure becomes a standard in Islamic funerary architecture. (290)
14. What does this minaret historically resemble? What happened to the minaret in 2005? (289)
15. In the Great Mosque or Cordoba, the architect used overlapping __________-________ and _______ arches. (290)
16. In the Great Mosque in Cordoba Spain, how many columns are used to make up that hypostyle hall? (290)
17. The mosaics show influence from **B_____** artists. (291)
18. What is a pyxides? (293) What is it made of?
19. Calligraphy was not only used in text, but also as ________ in Islamic world? (Read about how the vowels are illustrated) In Arabic they write from __________ to __________. (294)
20. The Muslims held on to a bit of Spain for many centuries until the final Christian conquest. Where is the famous Maquarnas dome found built in the 14th century? The Palace of the _____ in _____, Spain. What is a mugarnas? (296)
21. Look at the famous Madrasa-mosque-mausoleum complex of Sultan Hasan in Egypt. What is a **madrasa**? (297)
22. With the power of the Ottoman Empire came a tremendous mosque by the Ottoman architect **Sinan**. (Don’t forget his name!) What was the name of this mosque? (297)
23. Read the beige insert on page 298: One of Sinan the Great’s goals was to create a structure higher than _____ ______. He designed over 100 buildings in his lifetime. For him, this one symbolized a triumph of Islam over ______________Christianity.

24. Sinan’s mosque is the fusion of an __________ with the dome-covered __________. Doing this showed his mathematical genius (Read how well these mosques survived the Turkish earthquake of 1999) (299)

25. Read about the Great Mosque at Isfahan. In what present day country is this mosque? (299)

26. Read the beige insert on page 299: On parts of the dome, the cuerda tiles are actually __________ to conform to the shape of the architecture.

27. Although Islamic art did not have pictorial images of people or stories from the Koran, it did incorporate calligraphy from the Koran directly onto the artwork. Describe where 1 would see Arabic writing in one of these images. (300)

28. Read about how these beautiful tiles that adorn this mihrab are made. Not only are they decorated with calligraphy and geometric designs, but also with arabesques. Arabesques are Islamic decorative motifs that usually imitate patterns in nature (vines/flowers). Know this word. (300)

29. These arabesques are also carried out in patterns on Iranian_____ (300-301)