Islamic art

Artwork 1

Khan Ahmed Sahri, Shiraz-Avan Safavid period 1599 Museum of Turkish and Islamic Art include Quranic calligraphy. This reflects the art of the Ottoman rule when Muslim artists used their skills for developing astonishing artwork. This was known as the Ottoman’s ‘golden age’. The Turkish worked on large-scale architectural works in which calligraphy was created on the buildings of mosques. The features of the calligraphy include floral and vegetal recurrent motifs on the borders. This adds brightness and colors, making the work more astonishing. The use of colors has allowed the artist to convey the religious message about the significance of God. The Iznik tiles contain the calligraphy that reflects the great skills of the Turkish artists. The Quranic verse is written in a clear way using the baroque style of art. The golden color adds more elegance and becomes attractive for the audience. Such artwork has inspired Muslim artists throughout history. Calligraphy portrays the religious aspects and conveys the significance of the Quran.

Artwork 2

Mshatta Palace, Aman-Jordan was established during the Umayyad period 733-743. The Mshatta reflects the façade of the Umayyad dynasty. The palace is a spectacular piece of art that was constructed by Caliph Al-Walid II in 744 CE. The recurring zig-zag patterns make the palace more attractive while the exterior reflects the unique architectural style. The Roman limes are used for the construction of the walls and illustrate resemblance with Roman architecture. The entrance of the hall leads to a courtyard and the gateway has Creswell names. Astonishing colors are used for adding brightness and glory to the palace. The palace has influenced the architectural designs for centuries. Decorations are used for enhancing the beauty of the palace that makes it more fascinating for the viewers. The cravings are used that contain vine-stalks and vine-leafs reflecting the beautiful floral patterns. the triangles of rosettes between octagonal shapes illustrate the unique artistic style of the Muslim artists. The prestigious animal characters such as giraffe are also developed on the pillars that make the artwork more astonishing for the audience.

Artwork 3

Ali-Wijdan in the book presents Arabic art and its features. The contribution of Arabs to the art remains dominant between the seventh to the fifteenth century. One of the remarkable artwork of Arabs is The Great Mosque of Damascus that constitutes amazing mosaics and ornaments. This indicates that the artists have been engaged in conspicuous calculations for constructing the dome. The Great Mosque of Damascus constructed in the seventh century portrays the artistic styles of the Arab artists. The mosque represents an elevated palace having themes of golden lined that adds to the glory. Palm trees are engraved on the interior of the mosque that represents artistic skills of the Arab architectures. The iconographical features are also apparent that remained centre of attraction for other cultures. The architecture is linked to the civilization of Arabs.

Artwork 4

Hillerbrand highlights the artistic techniques and methods adopted by Muslim artists for developing artworks. Pisa Griffon is a historical piece of art having relevance with Islamic origins and medieval metal structure. The animal sculpture uses metalwork that fascinated the artists throughout centuries. It is considered as a mystical piece of art. Use of bronze allows the artist to add more mystical effects to the sculpture. The golden color adds to the beauty of the art piece that makes it attractive. Metalwork technology reflects the medieval artistic skills of Muslim artists. The apotropaic functions and balanced techniques make the artwork interesting.

Work cited

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