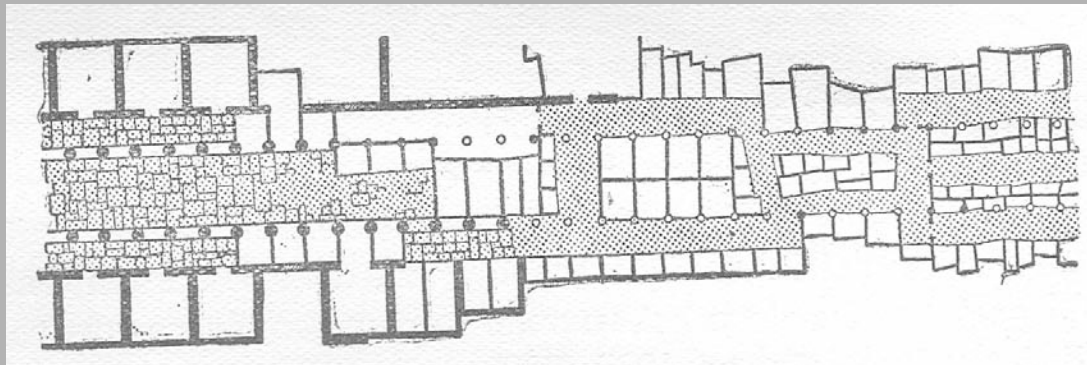


# Islamic Urbanism

# Why Settle in the City?

- Was the Islamic *medina* something new?
- What happened to the urban landscape of late antiquity?
- Was early Islamic society an urban one?

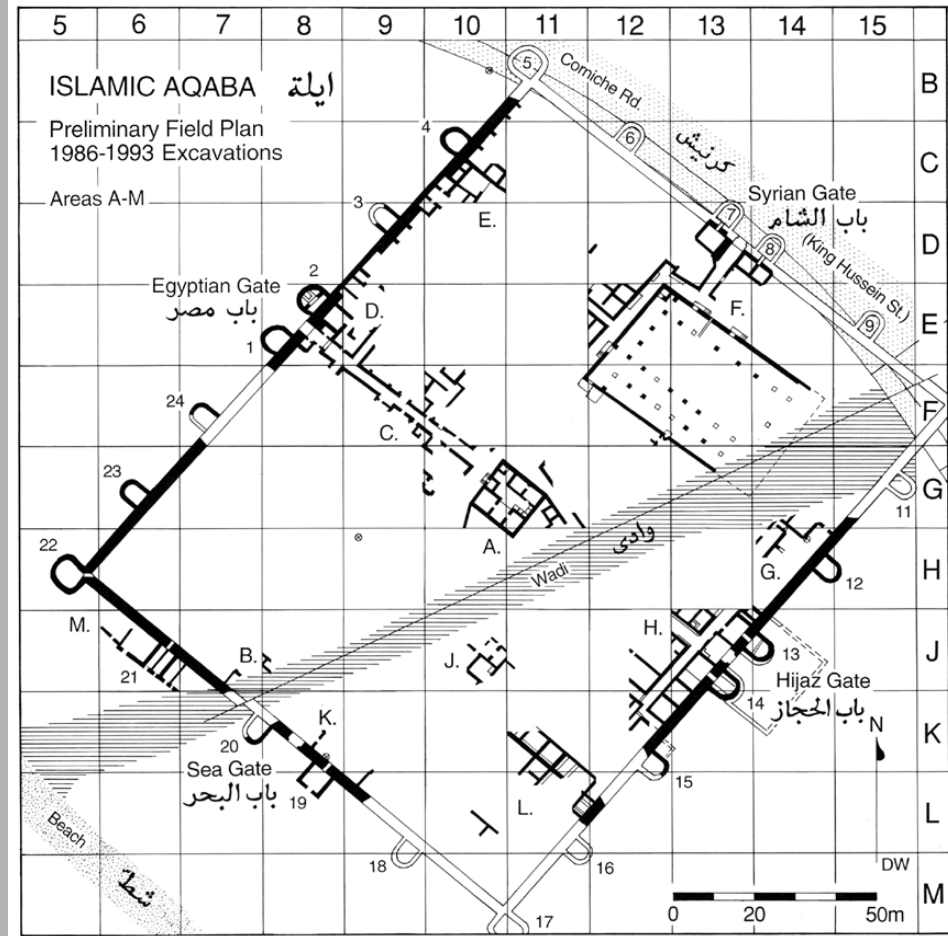
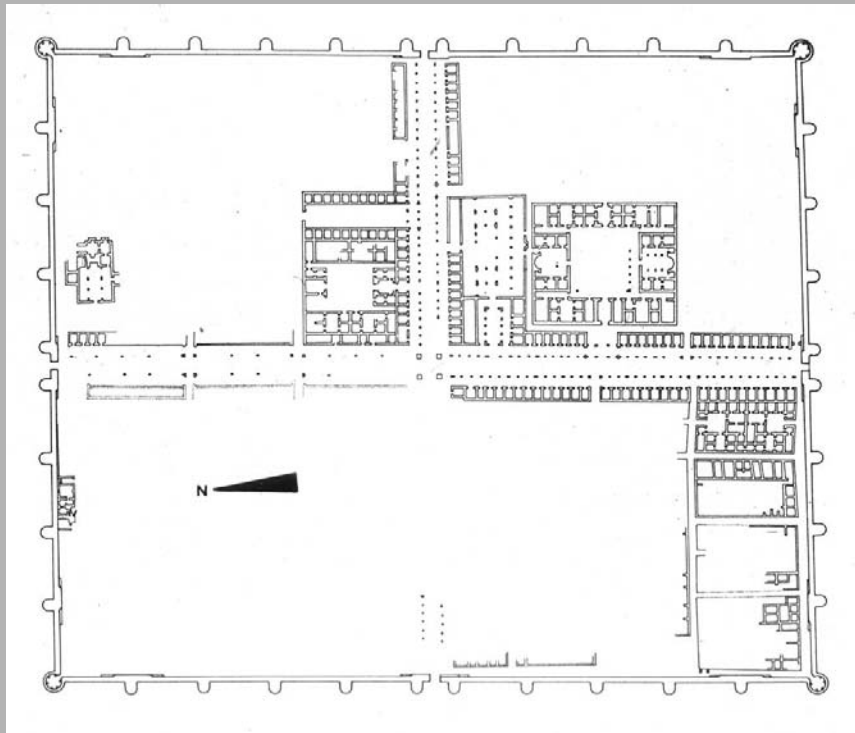


Sauvaget's schematic of the Aleppo market from the Roman period to 10<sup>th</sup> century.

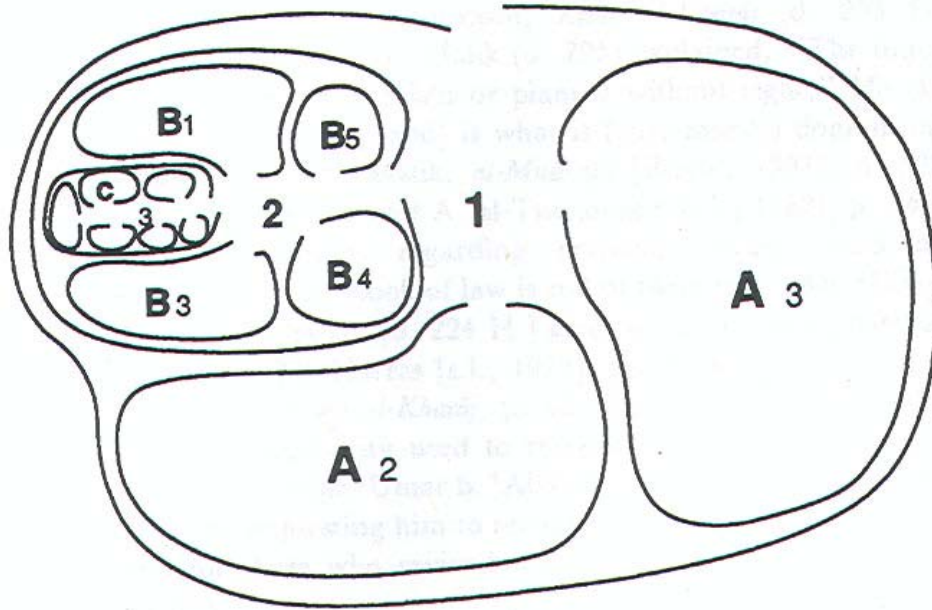
# Categories of Early Islamic Cities

- ***Amsar*** – cities constructed de novo as settlements for Muslim Arab migrants (e.g. Basra, Kufa, Fustat etc.)
- Existing cities and their reoccupation (were these related to the amsar)
- Question of the *hadir* and settlement outside the classical city
- Royal cities (Baghdad, Samarra, Raqqa, al-Qahira, Hamdanid Aleppo)

# Orthogonal Amsar



# The Khitta



1. Territorial structure of the early Muslim garrison town. Letters refer to group (A), subgroup (B), and private holdings (C); numbers refer to vacant or shared space.



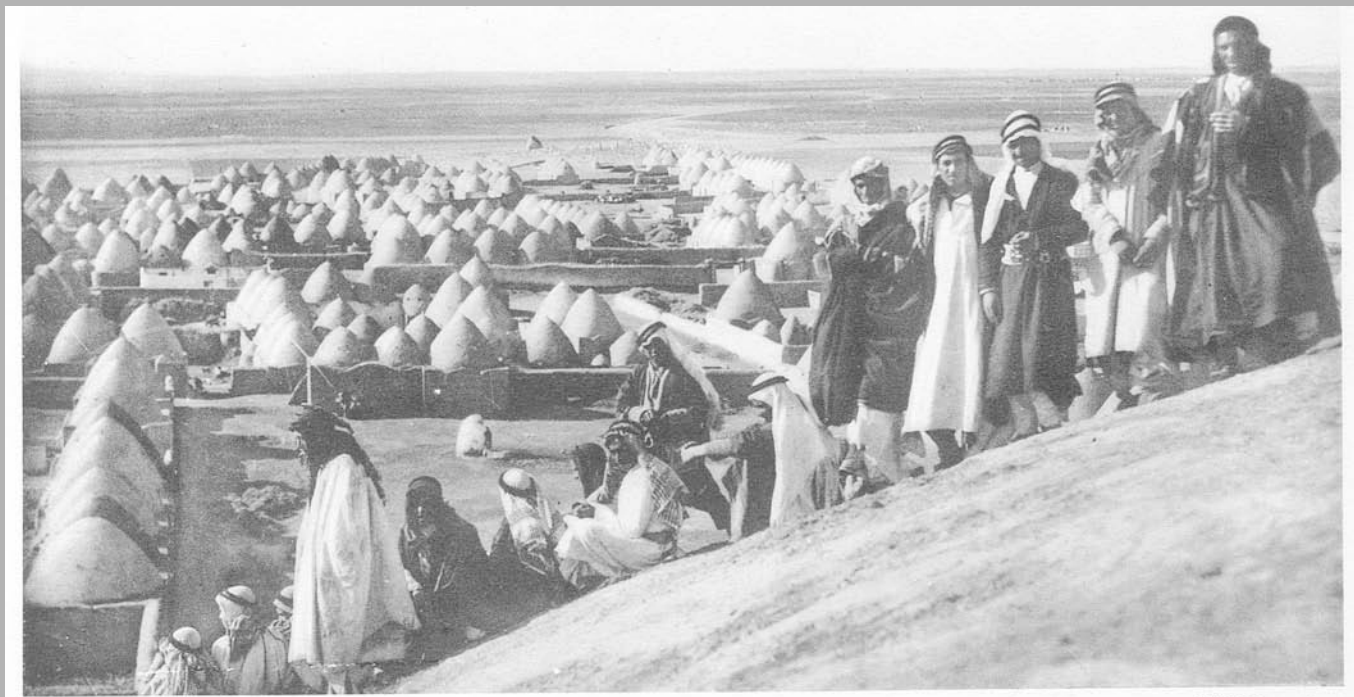
Late antique Umm al-Jamal in Jordanian basalt flats

# Aleppo – Northern Syria



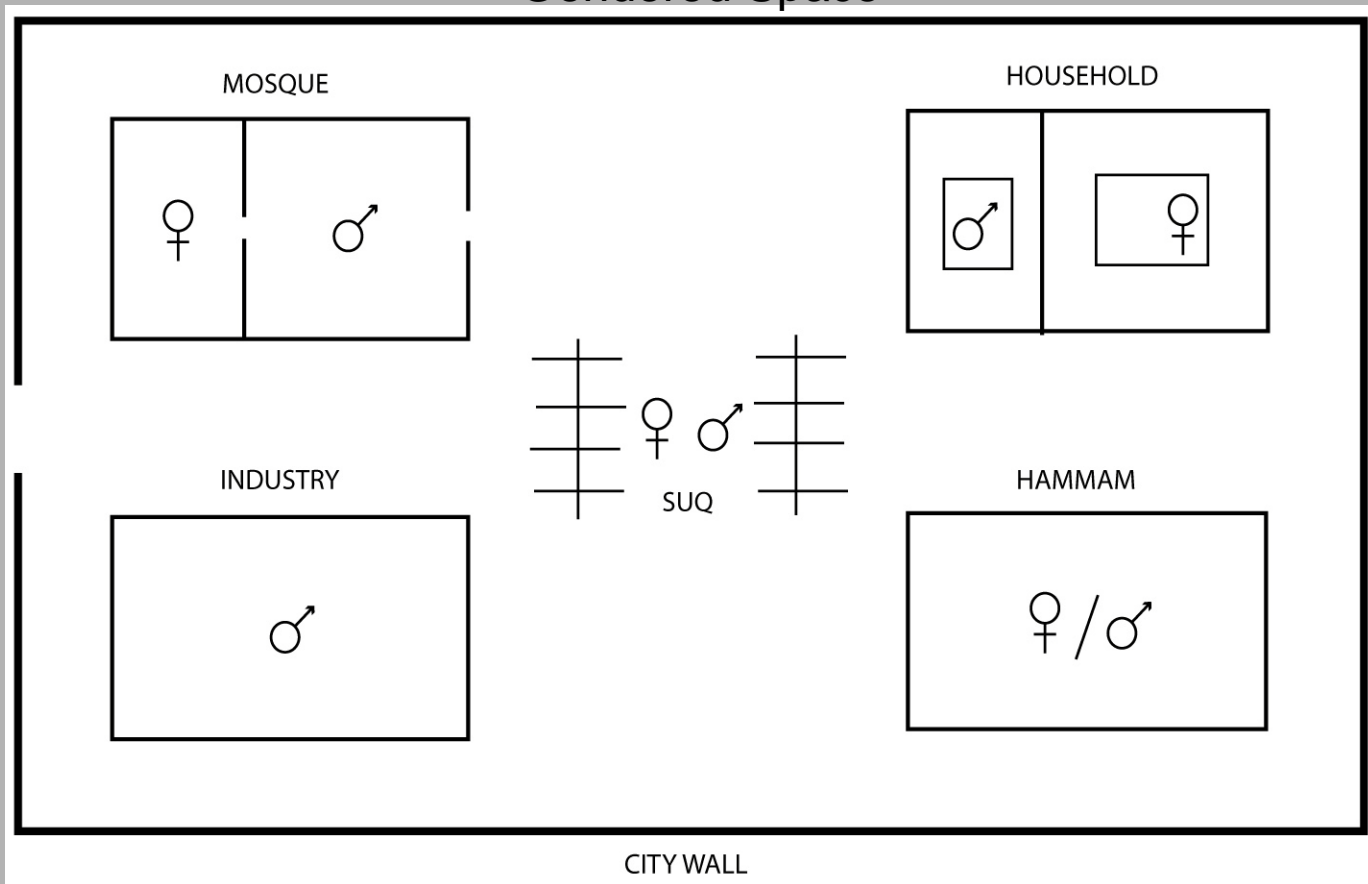


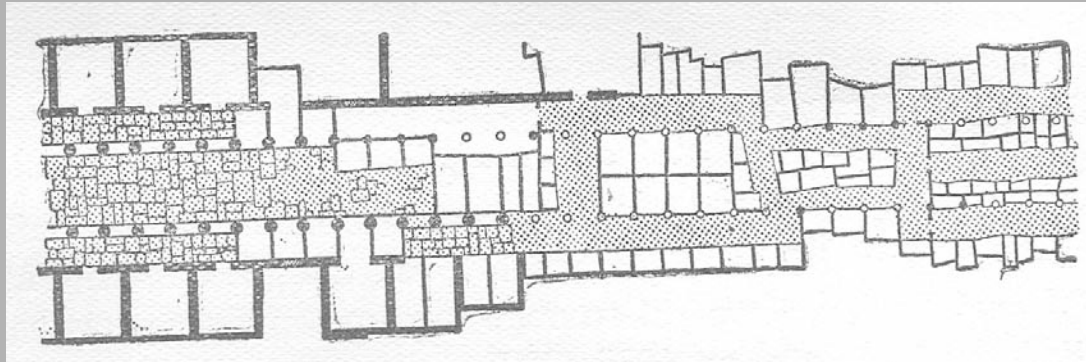
Excavations at the Aleppo Citadel



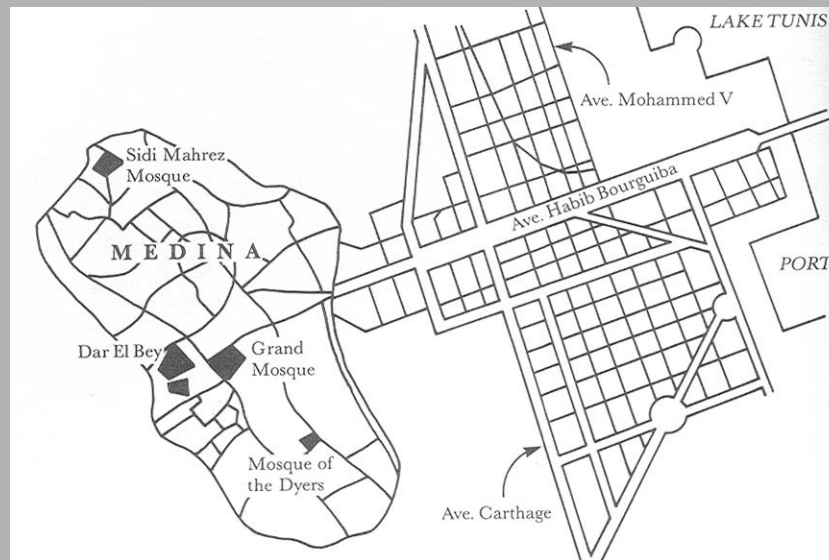


# Schematic Model of the Islamic City as Gendered Space



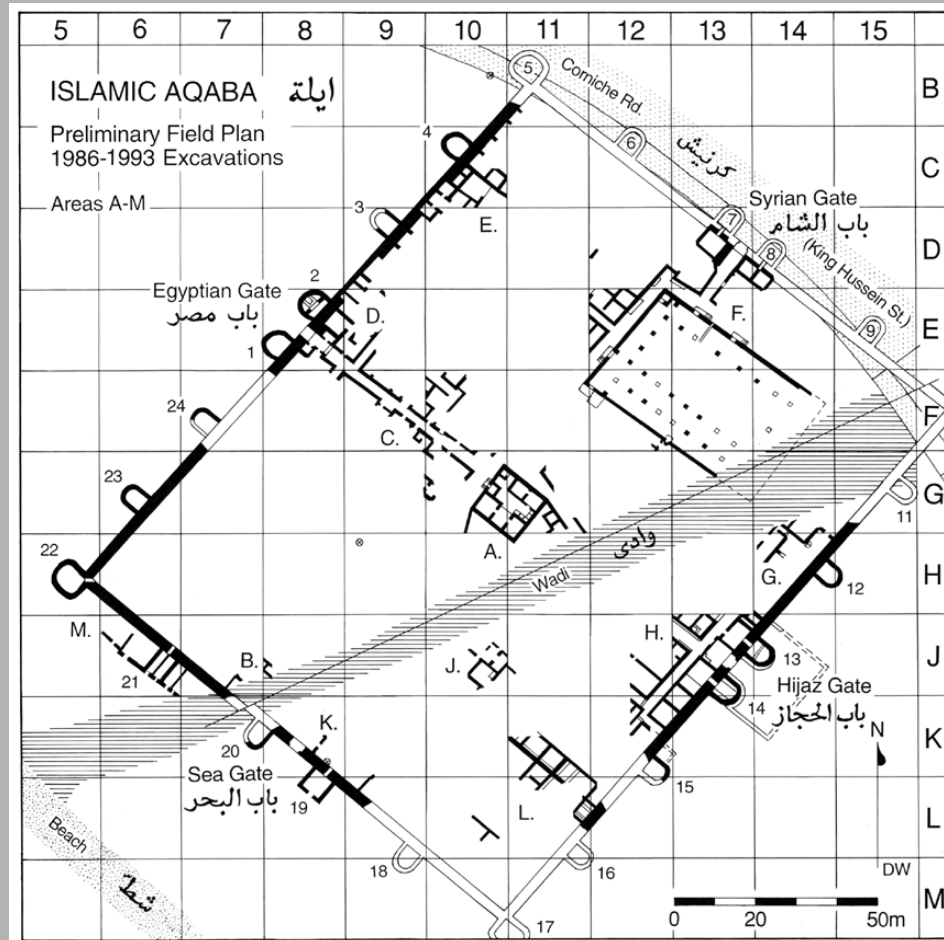
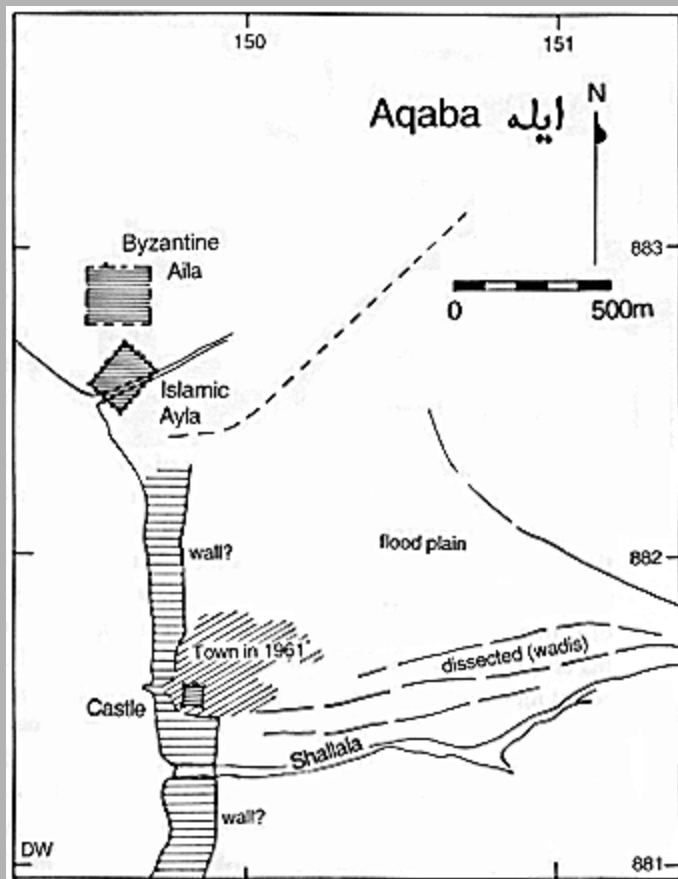


Sauvaget's schematic of the Aleppo Market space from Roman period to 10<sup>th</sup> century.

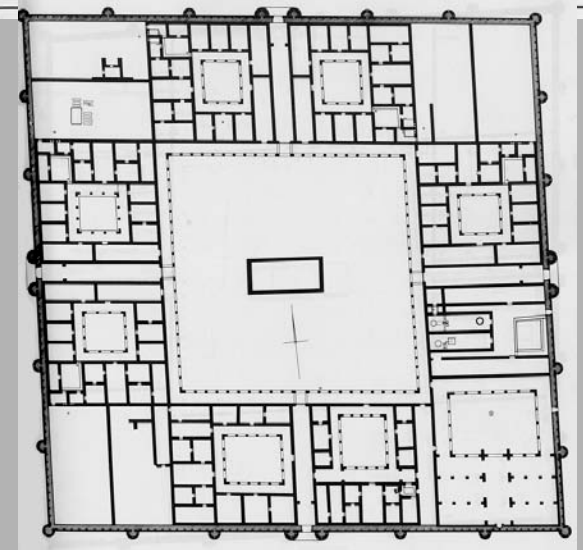
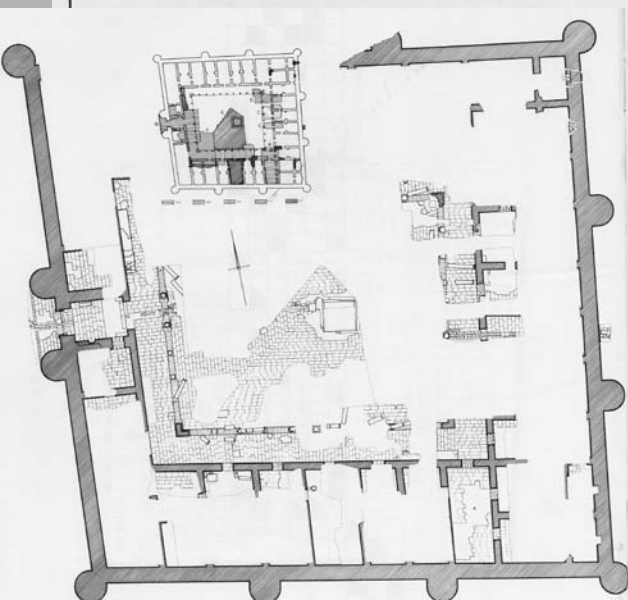
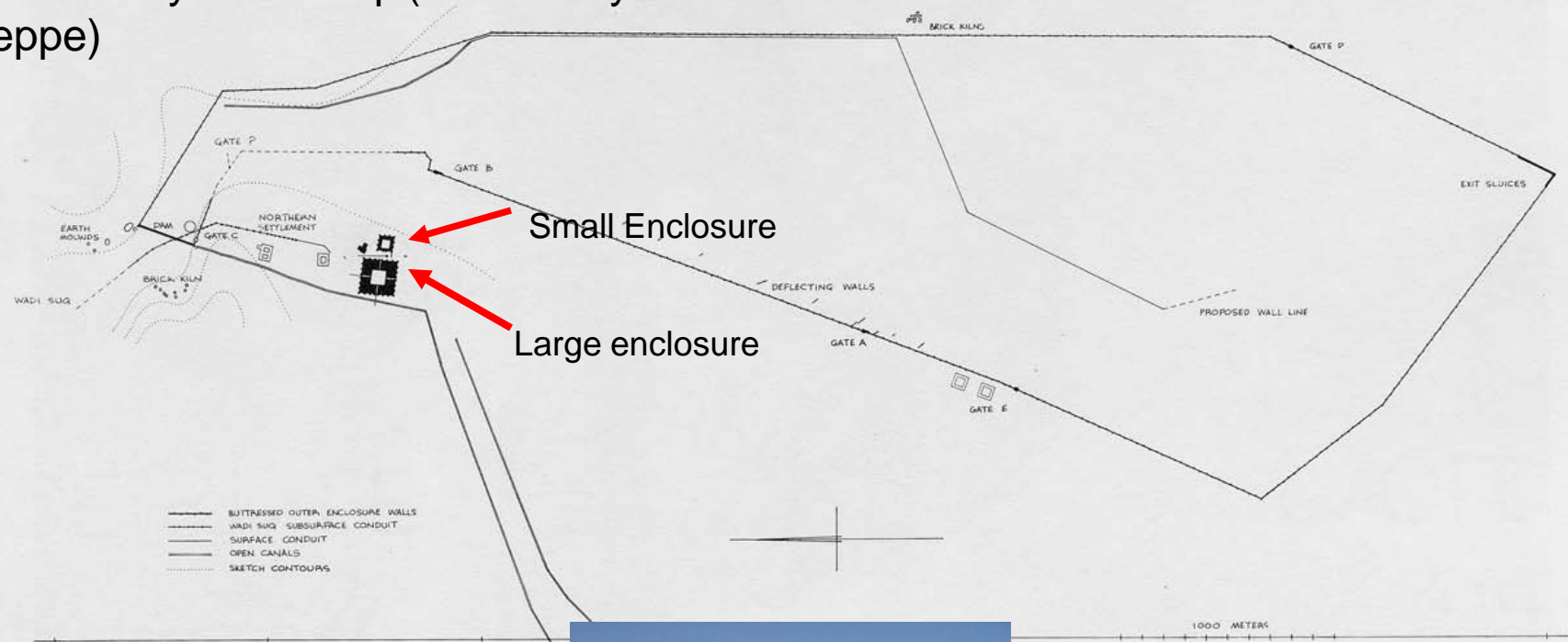


Concept of the “medina”

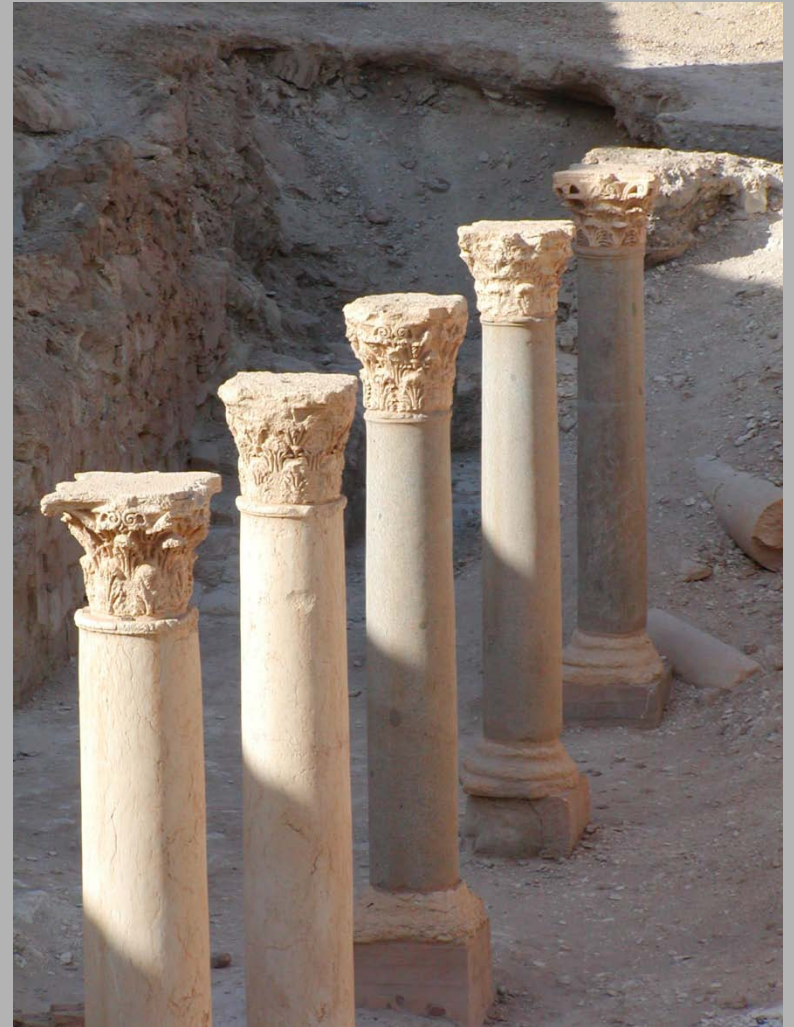
# Ayla (Islamic Aqaba)



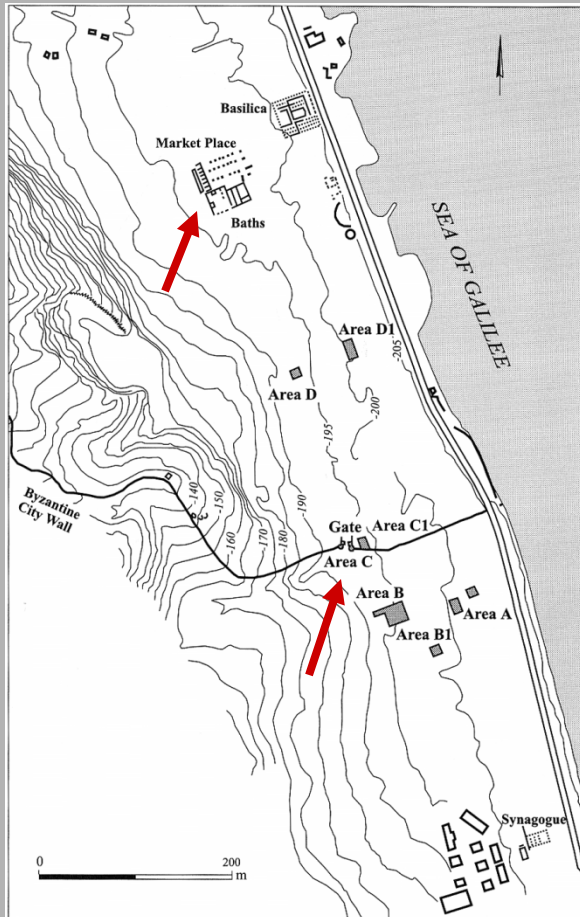
# Qasr al-Hayr al-Sharqi (eastern Syrian steppe)



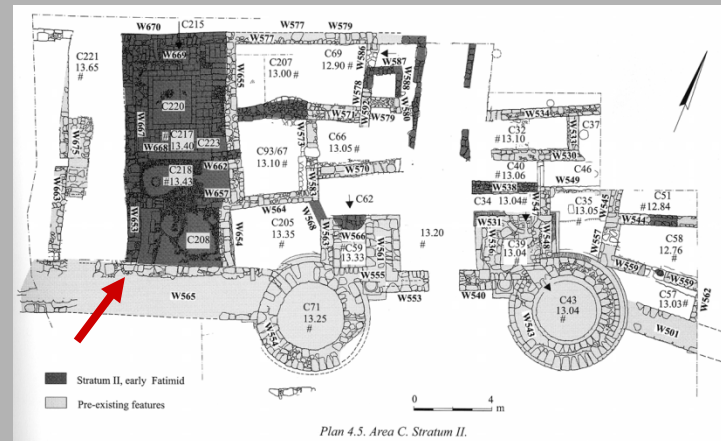
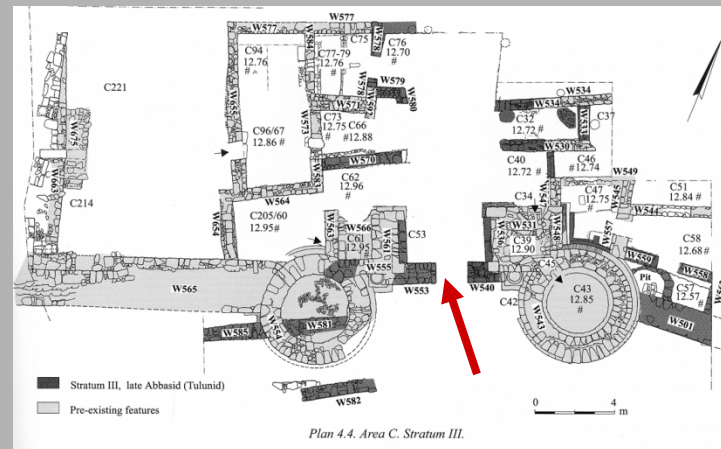
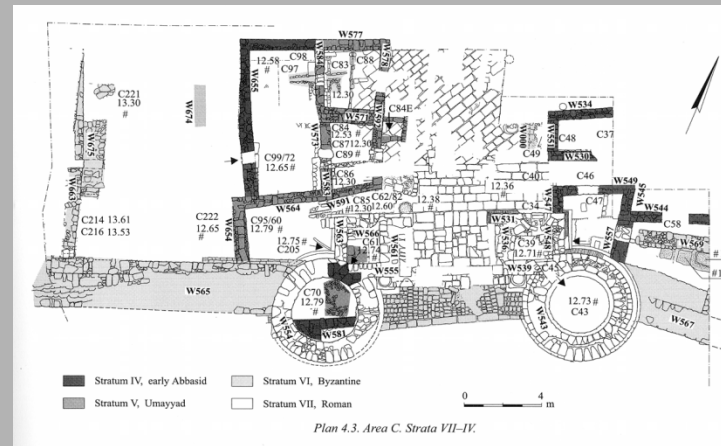




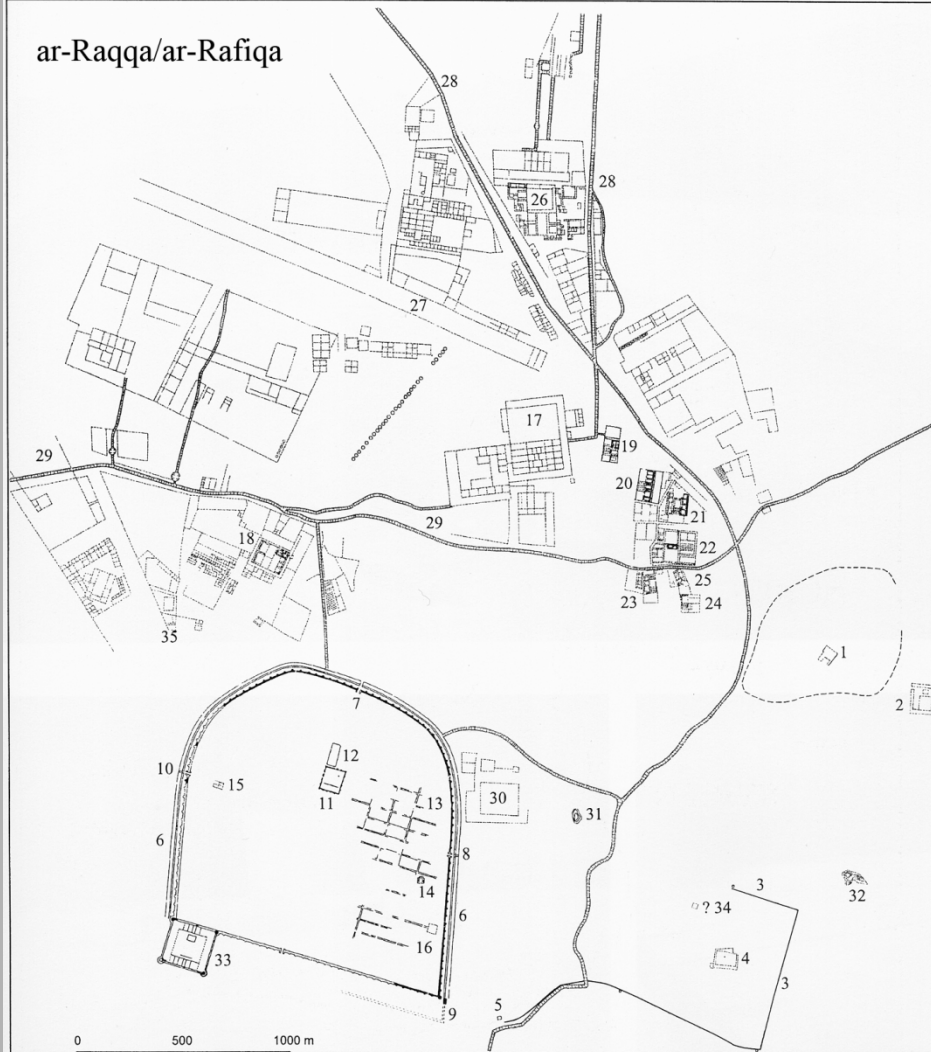
# Tiberias/Tabariyya

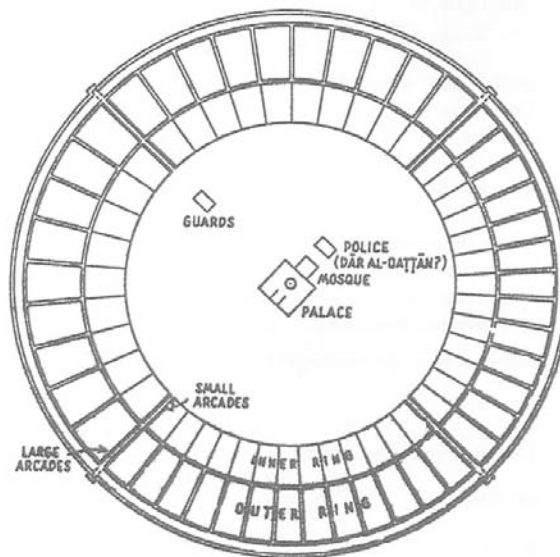
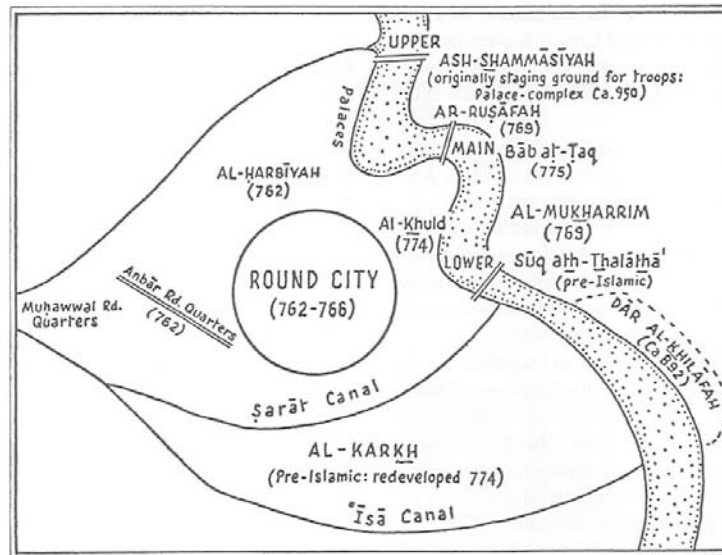


Source: Stacey (2004)



ar-Raqqa/ar-Rafiqa





# Samarra

