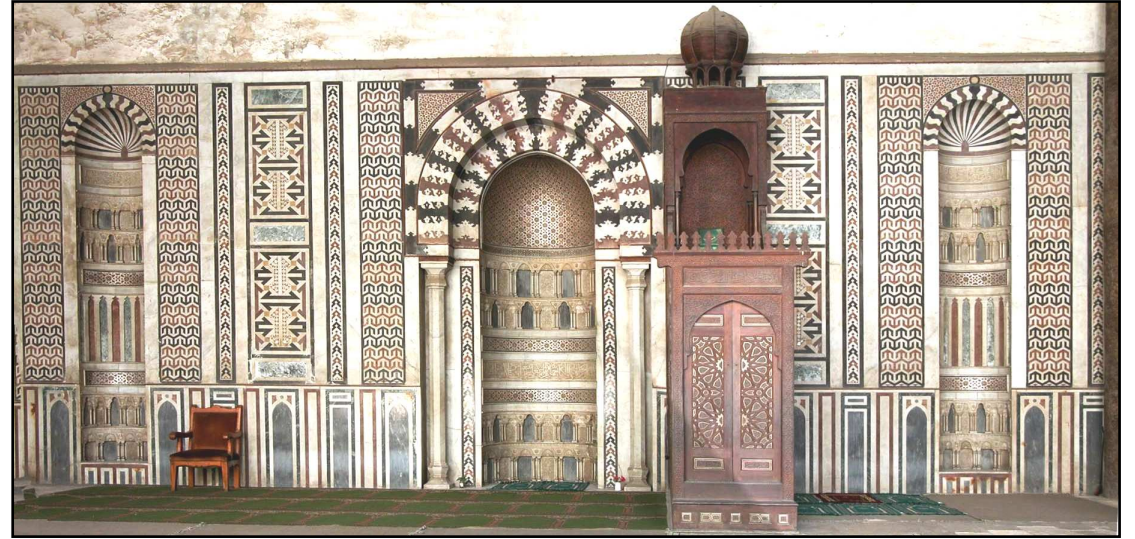




VII. Système convergent persan : les Mamelouks.



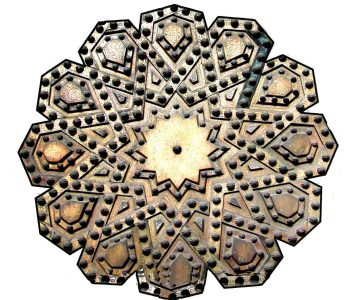
Mosquée du sultan Hassan et mosquée Er Rifai ; Kibla de la mosquée Qalaoun dans la citadelle du Caire.



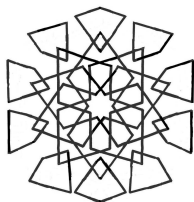
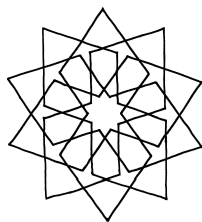
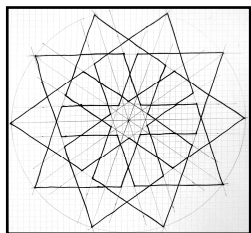
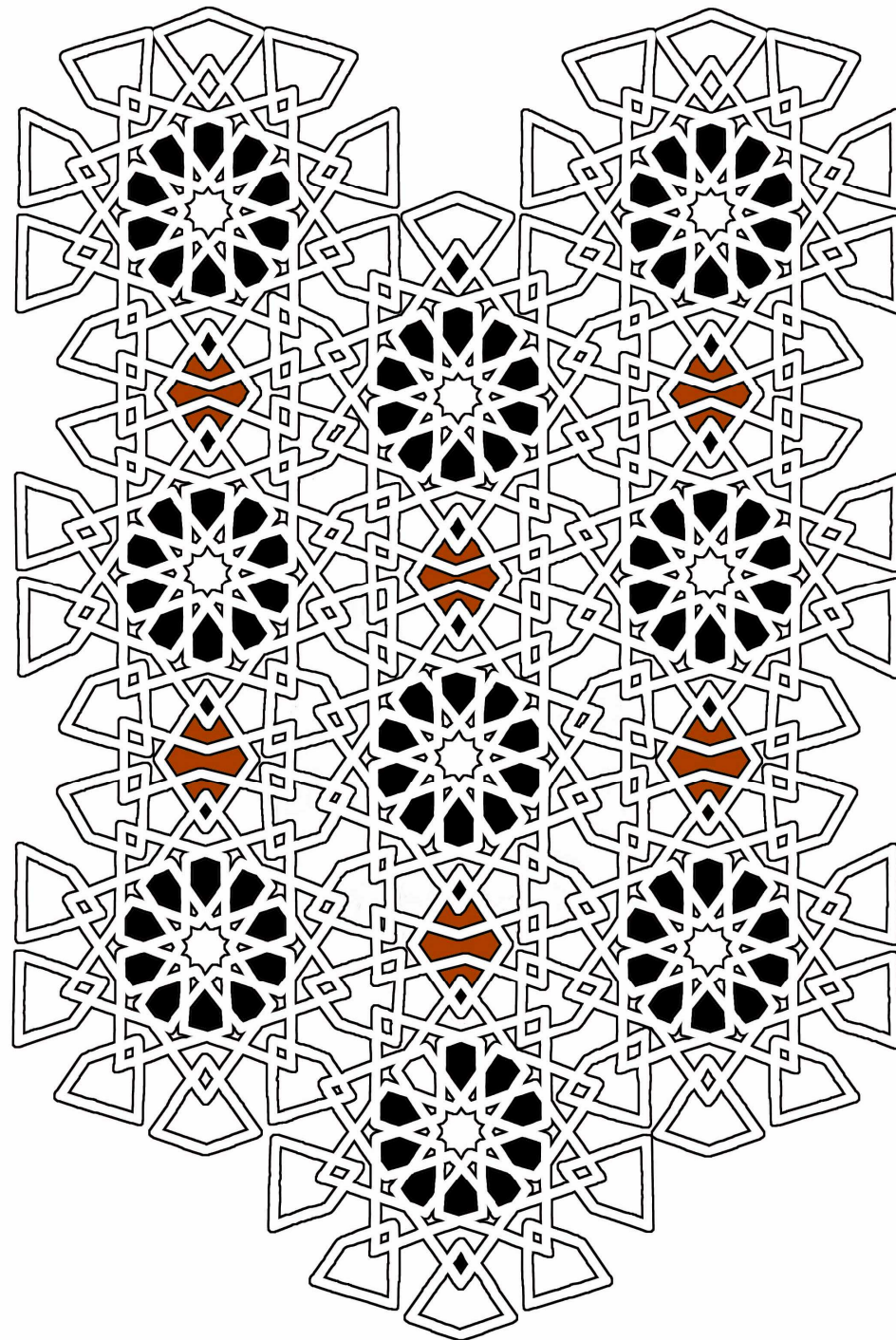
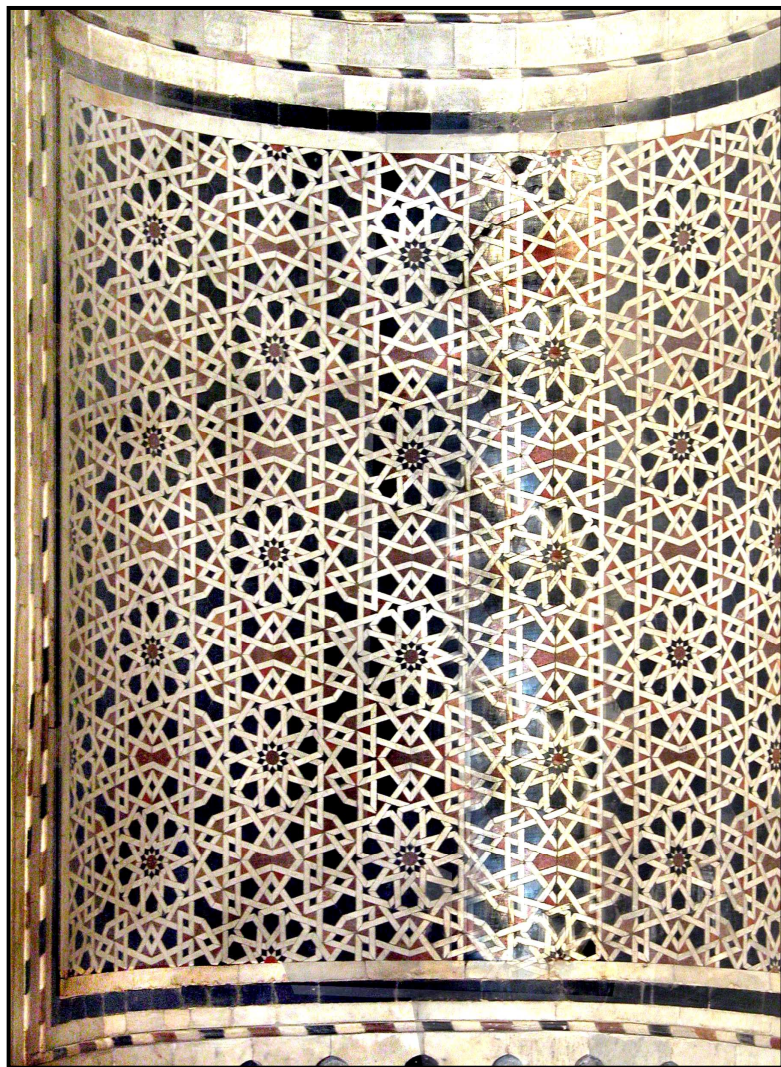
L'émir Inb-Tulun, gouverneur d'Égypte crée en 868 un corps de mercenaires turcs convertis à l'Islam : les Mamelouks. Ils servent les Fatimides shiites et les Ayyoubides sunnites de Salah ed-Din (Saladin) et s'emparent du pouvoir après avoir battu les croisés à Damiette.

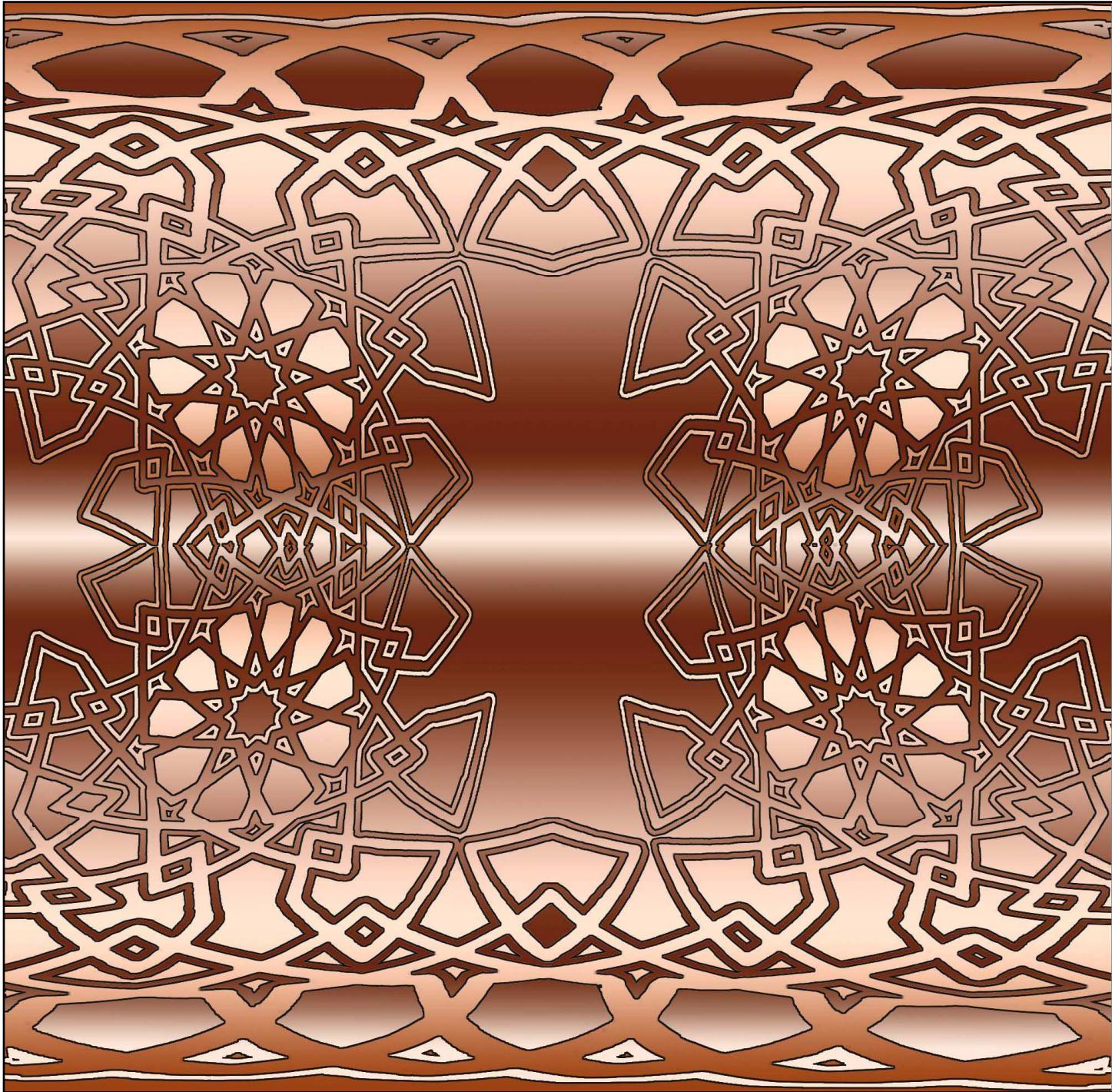
Ils garderont le pouvoir jusqu'en 1517 date de l'invasion ottomane de Selim le Cruel (père de Soliman).

Détail du portail de la mosquée du sultan Barqûq et éliges de marbre de la médersa El Ghouri

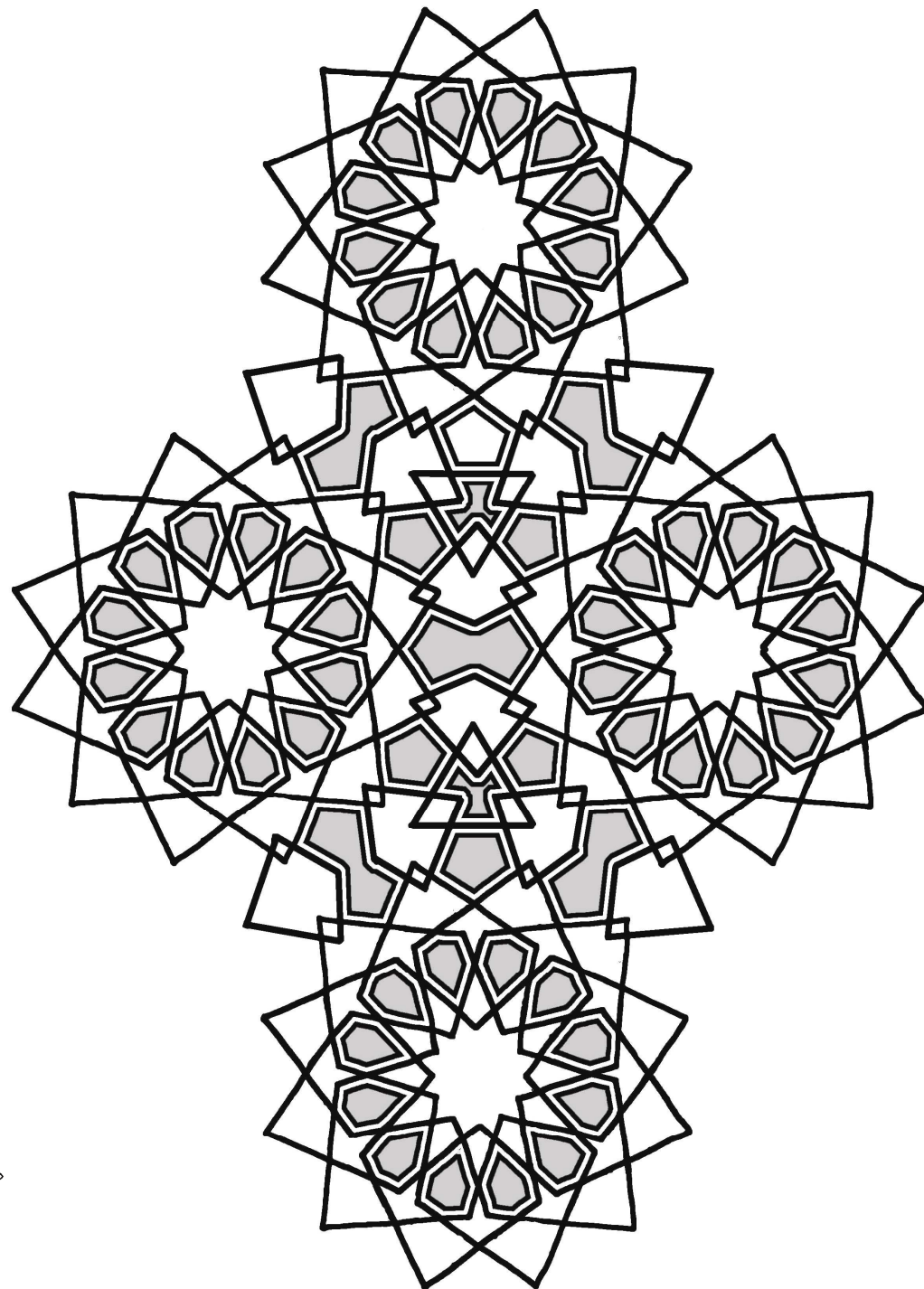
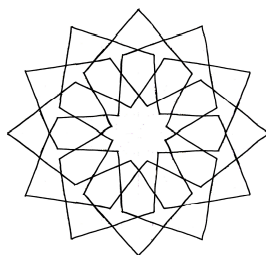
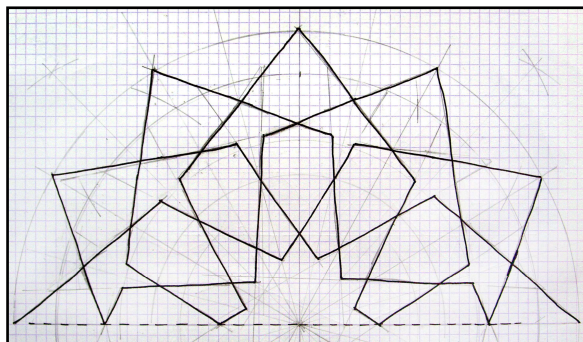


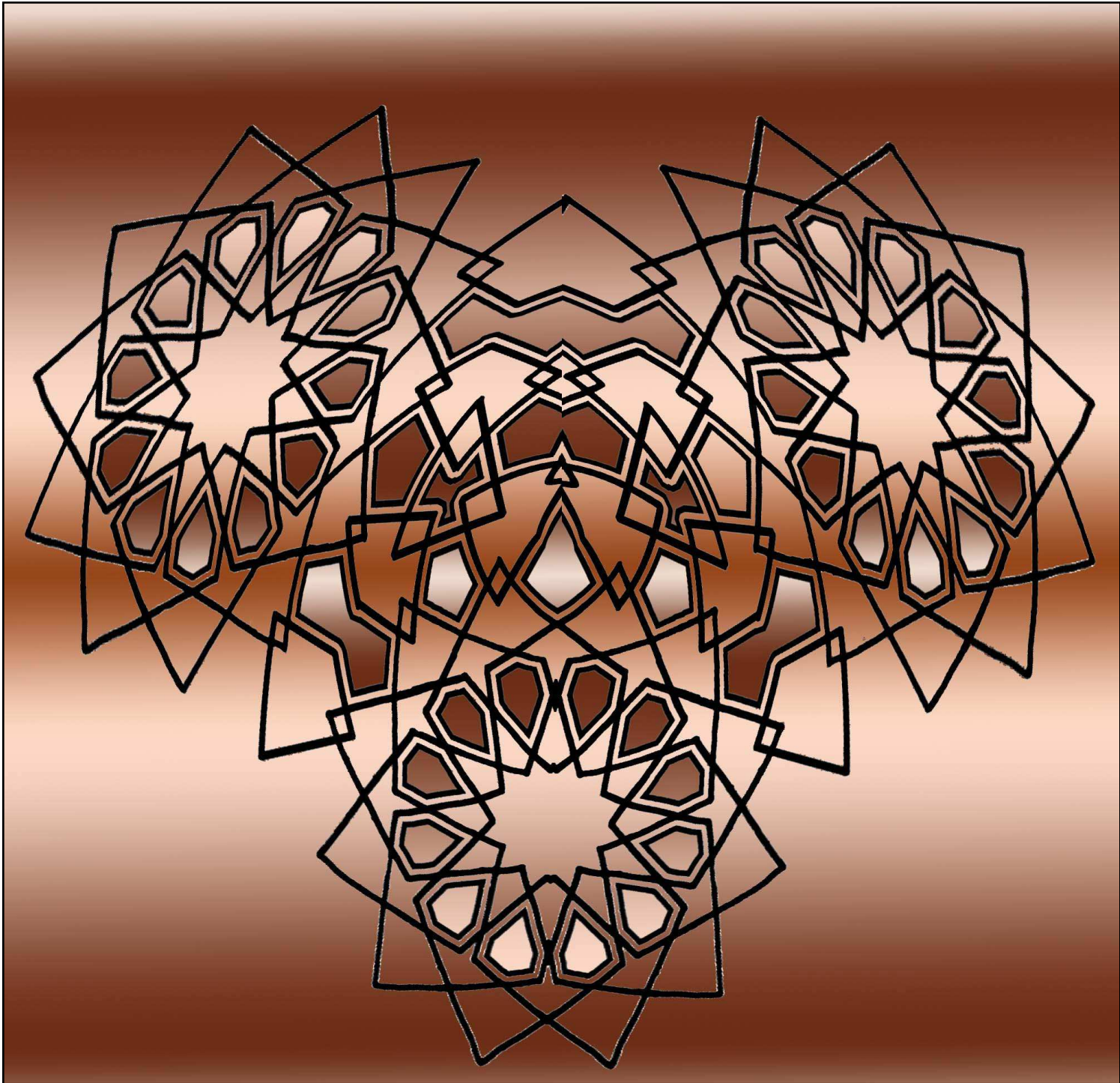
- Mihrab de la mosquée El Azhar. Zelliges de pierre colorée.
- Pavage de sur-module formé d'étoiles à dix branches placées en quinconce



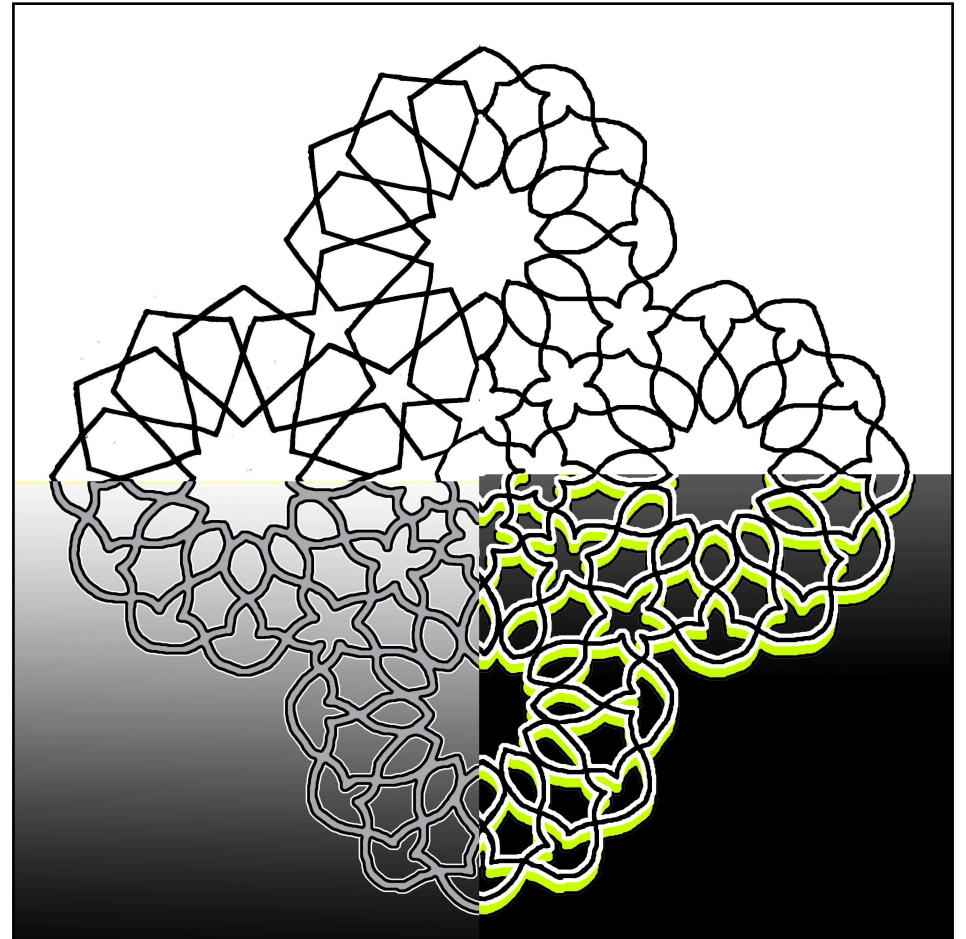
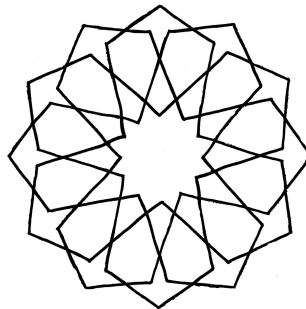
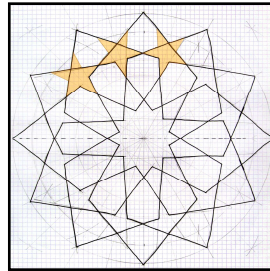
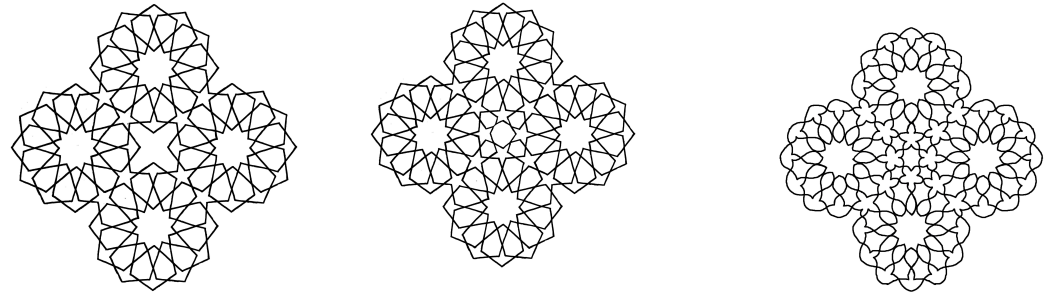
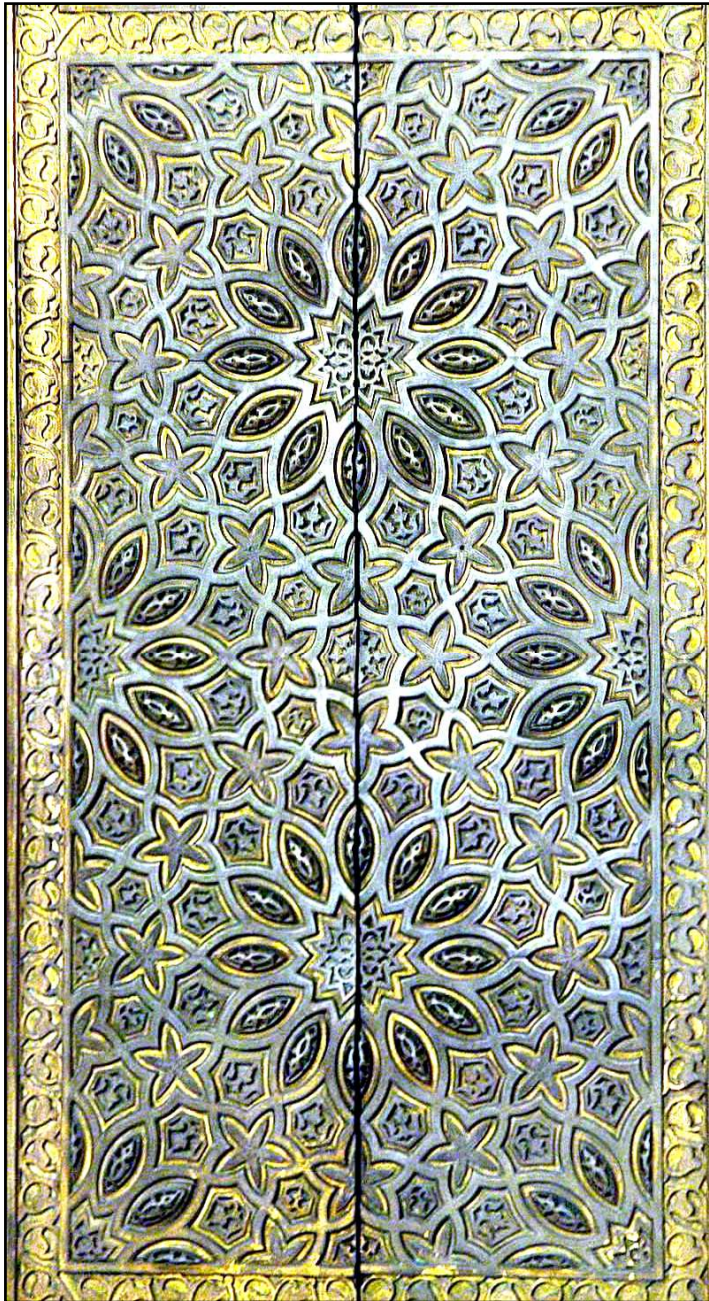


- Panneau de porte de la mosquée El Ghouri au Caire.
- Système convergent persan formé par un sur-module à douze branches.

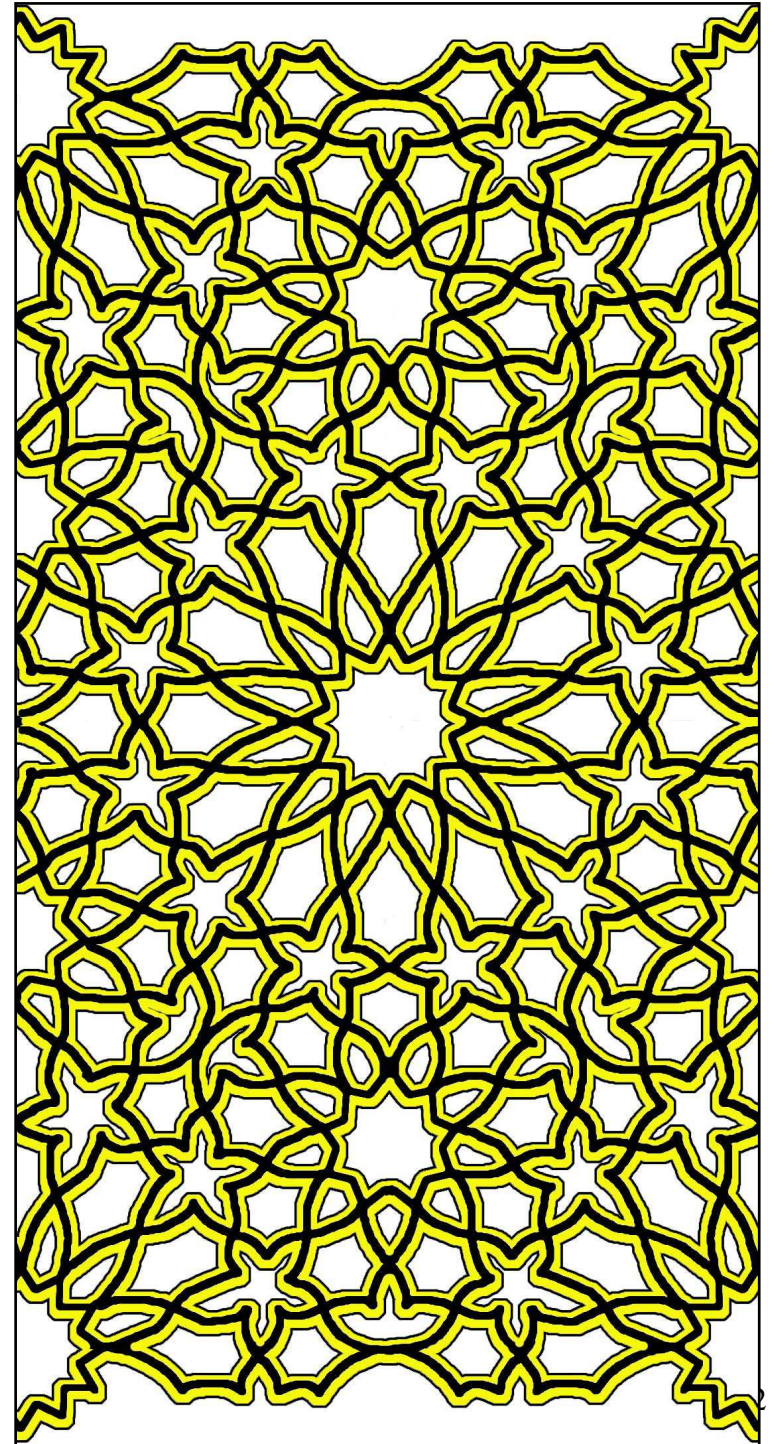
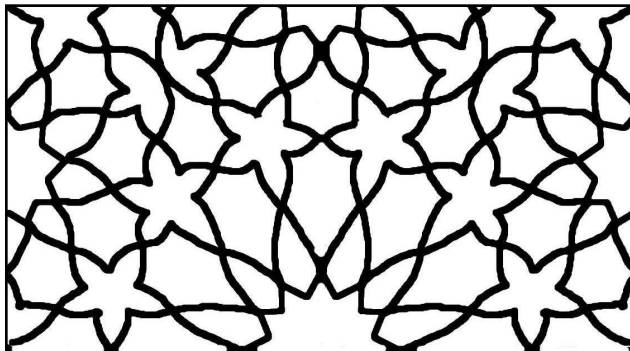
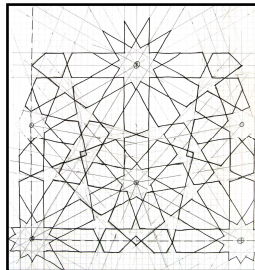
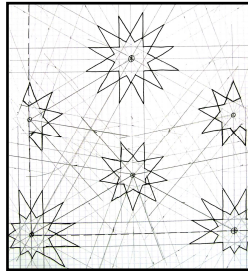
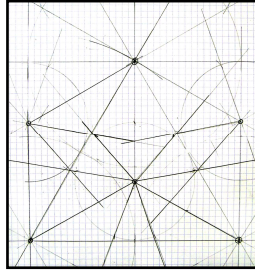
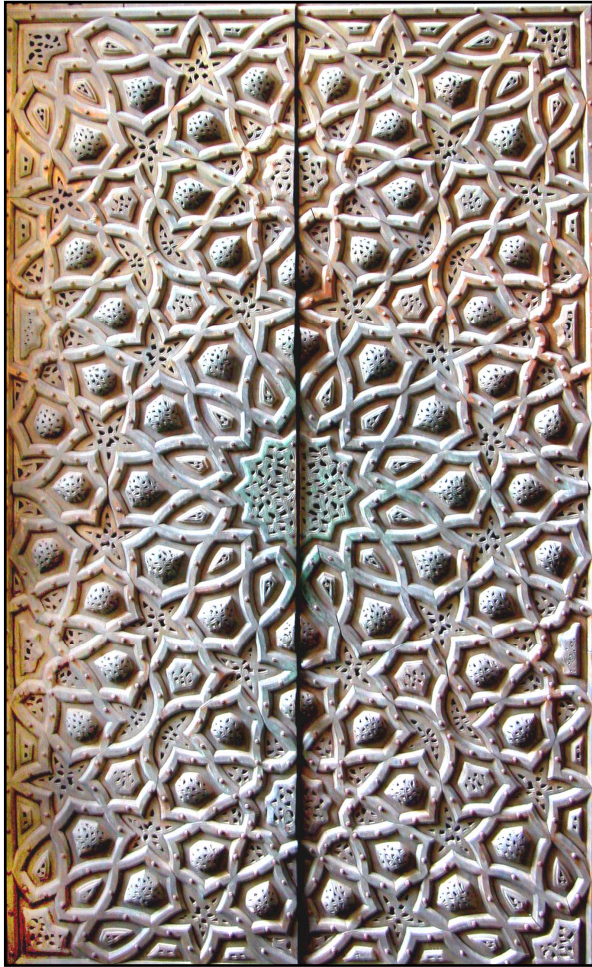


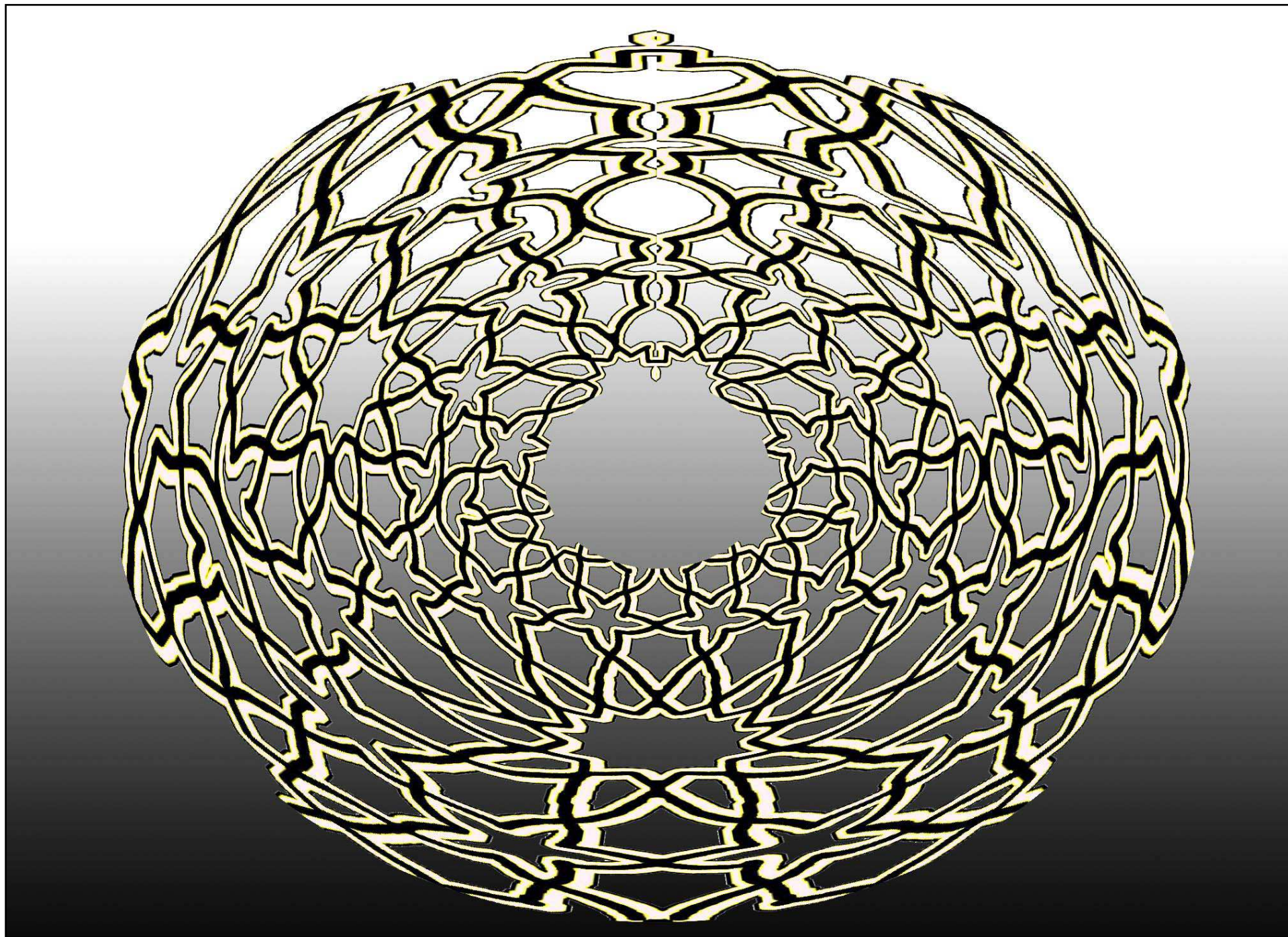


- Porte de bronze de la mosquée Mohammed Ali dans la citadelle du Caire.
- Composition de sur-modules obtenue par douze pentagones étoilés.

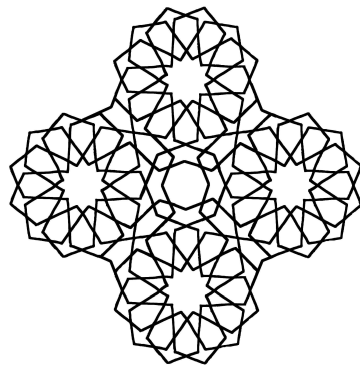
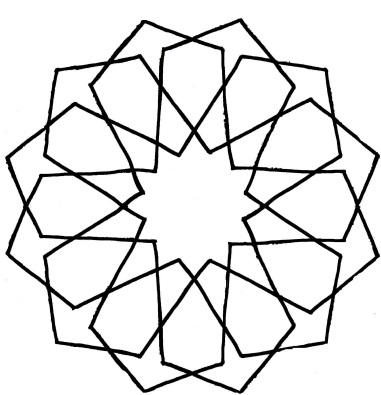
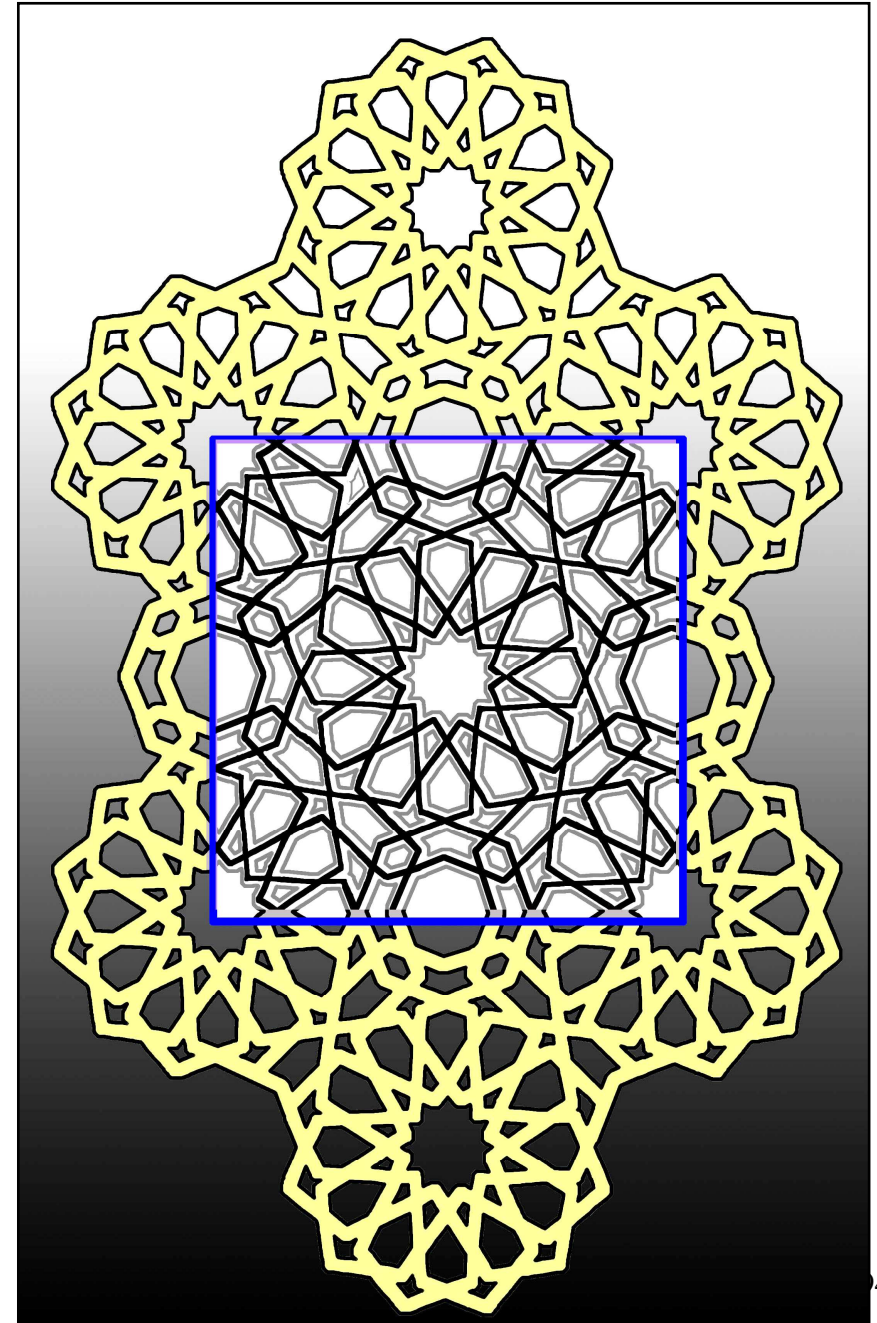
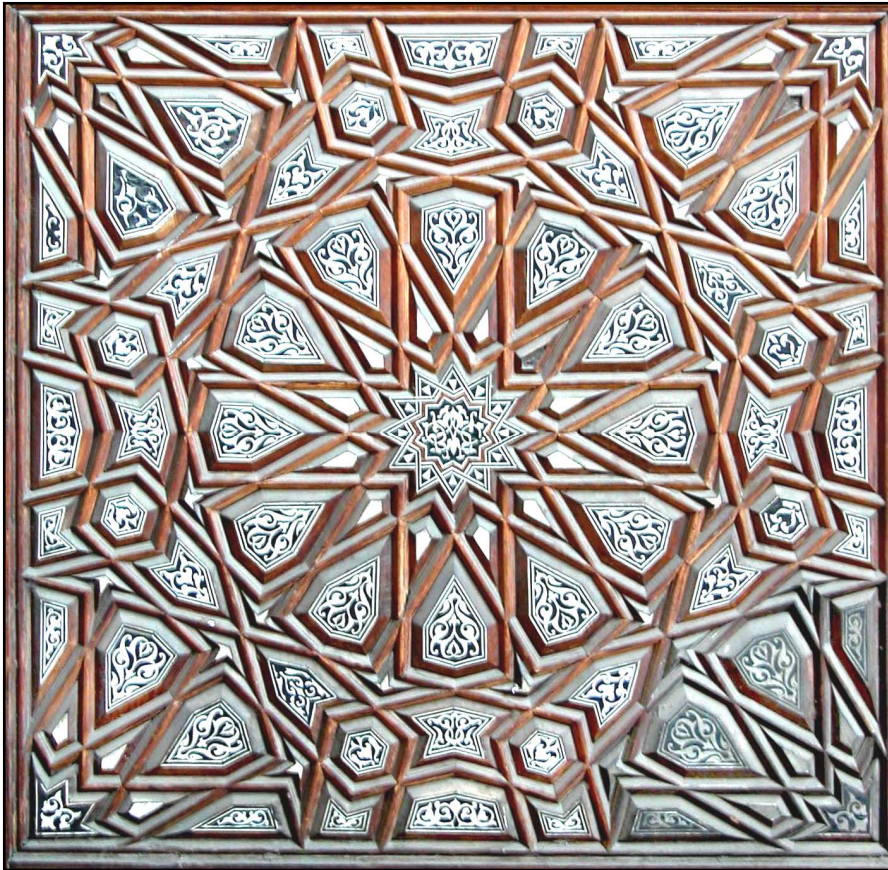


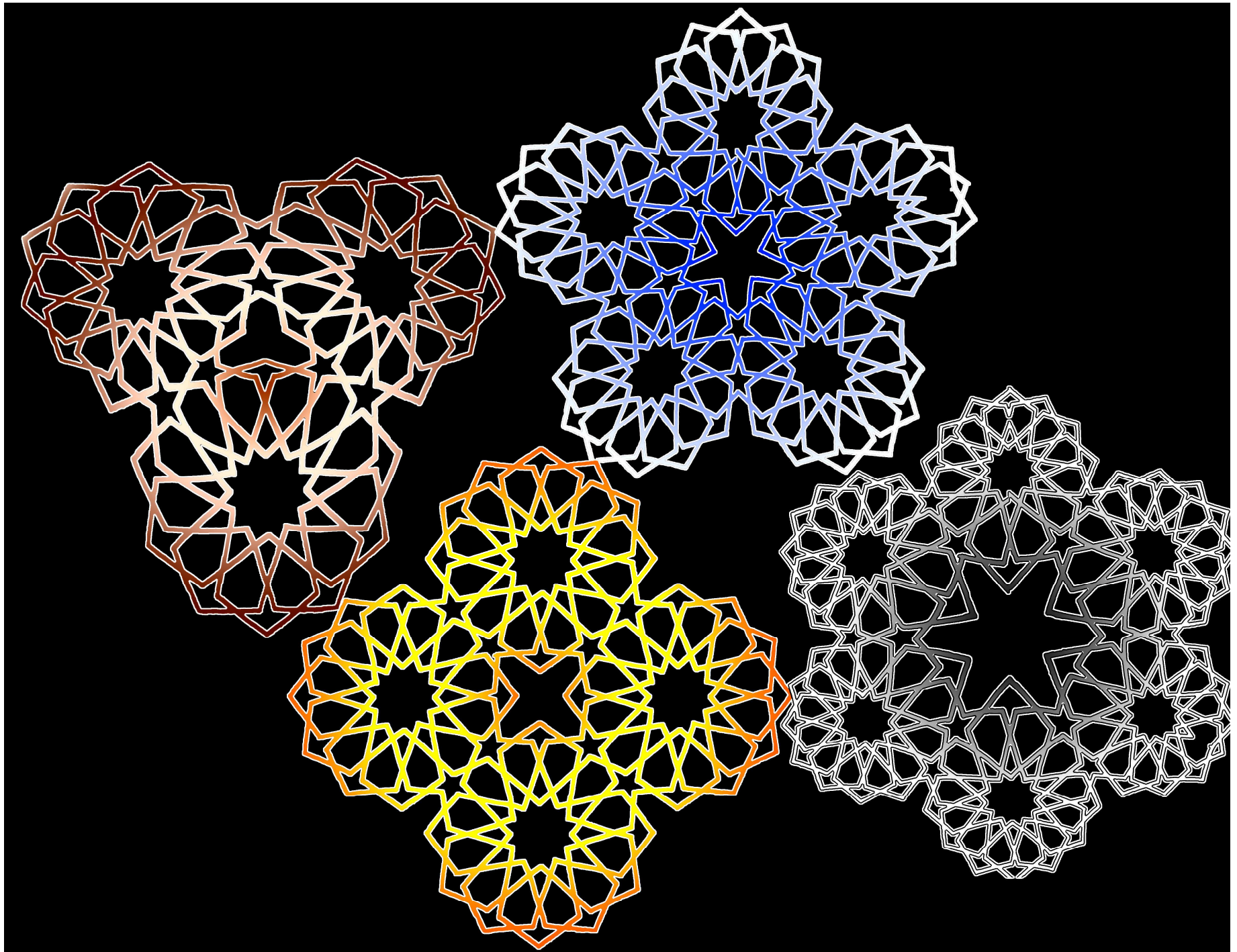
- Porte de bronze de la mosquée du sultan Hassan au Caire.
- Pavage formé par une composition de trois étoiles à douze créant ainsi une étoile à neuf.



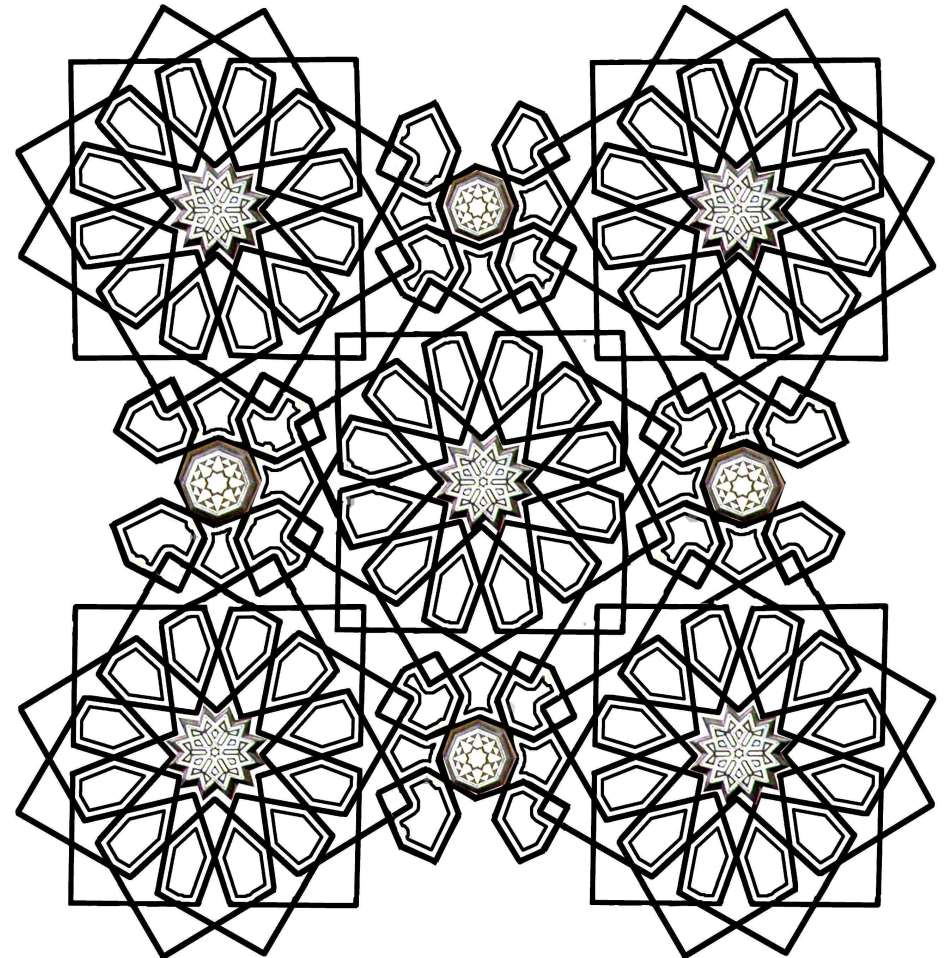
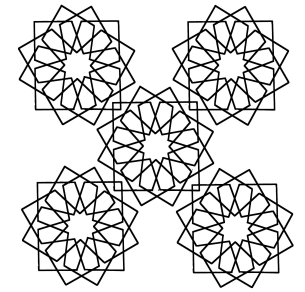
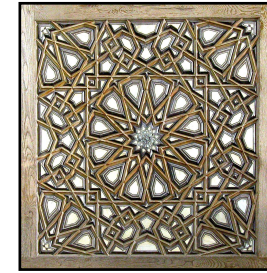
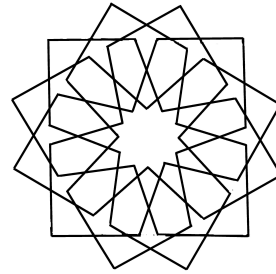
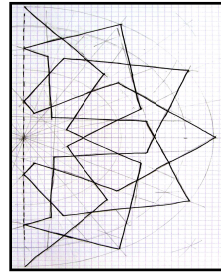
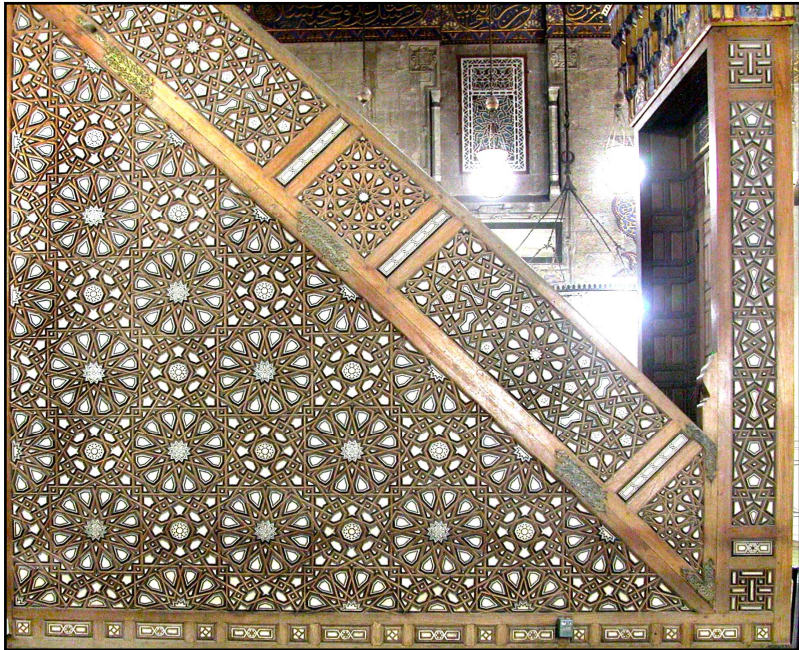


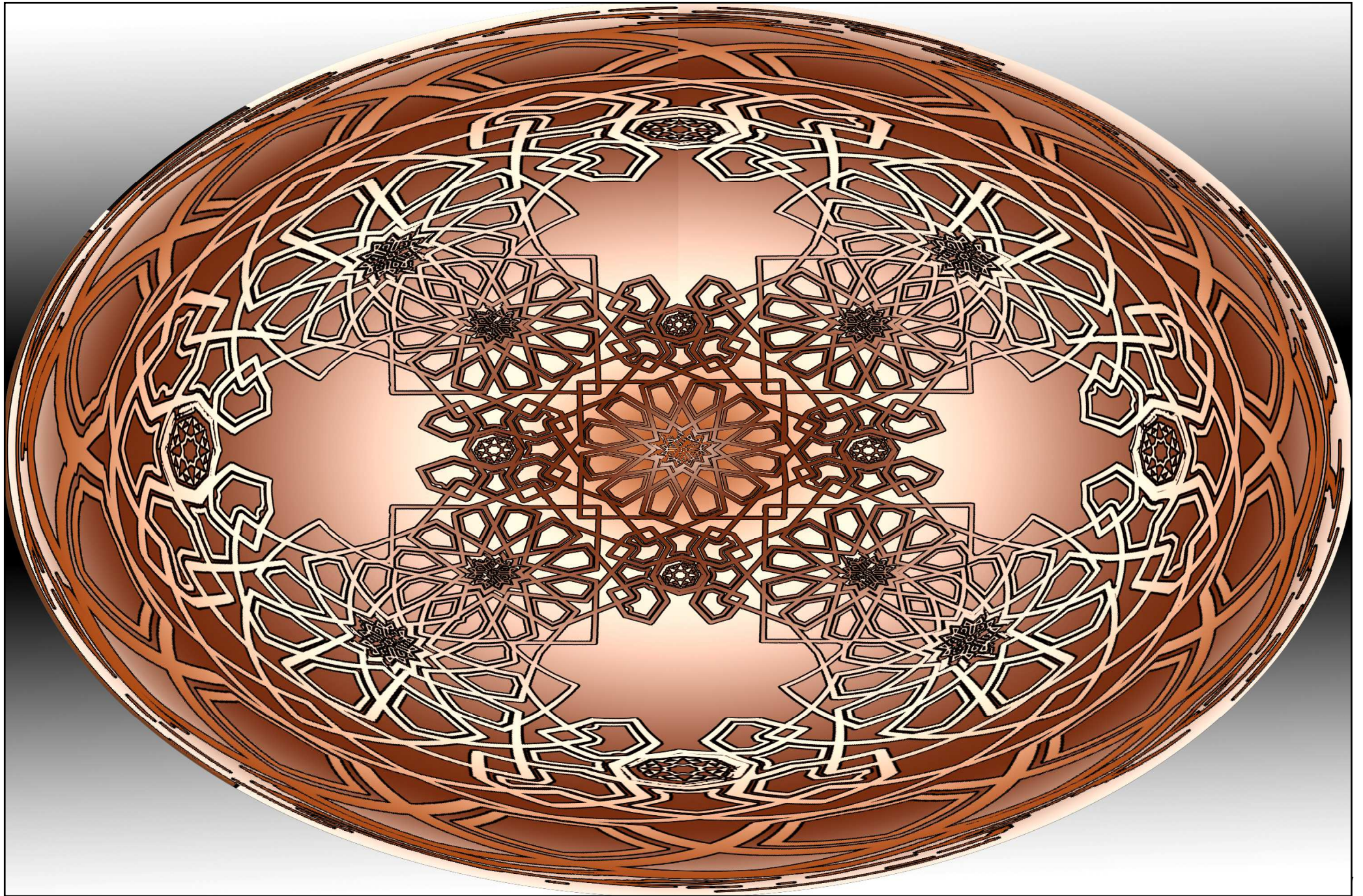
- Caisson de porte de la mosquée Er Rifai.
- Composition de quatre étoiles à douze générant un octogone.



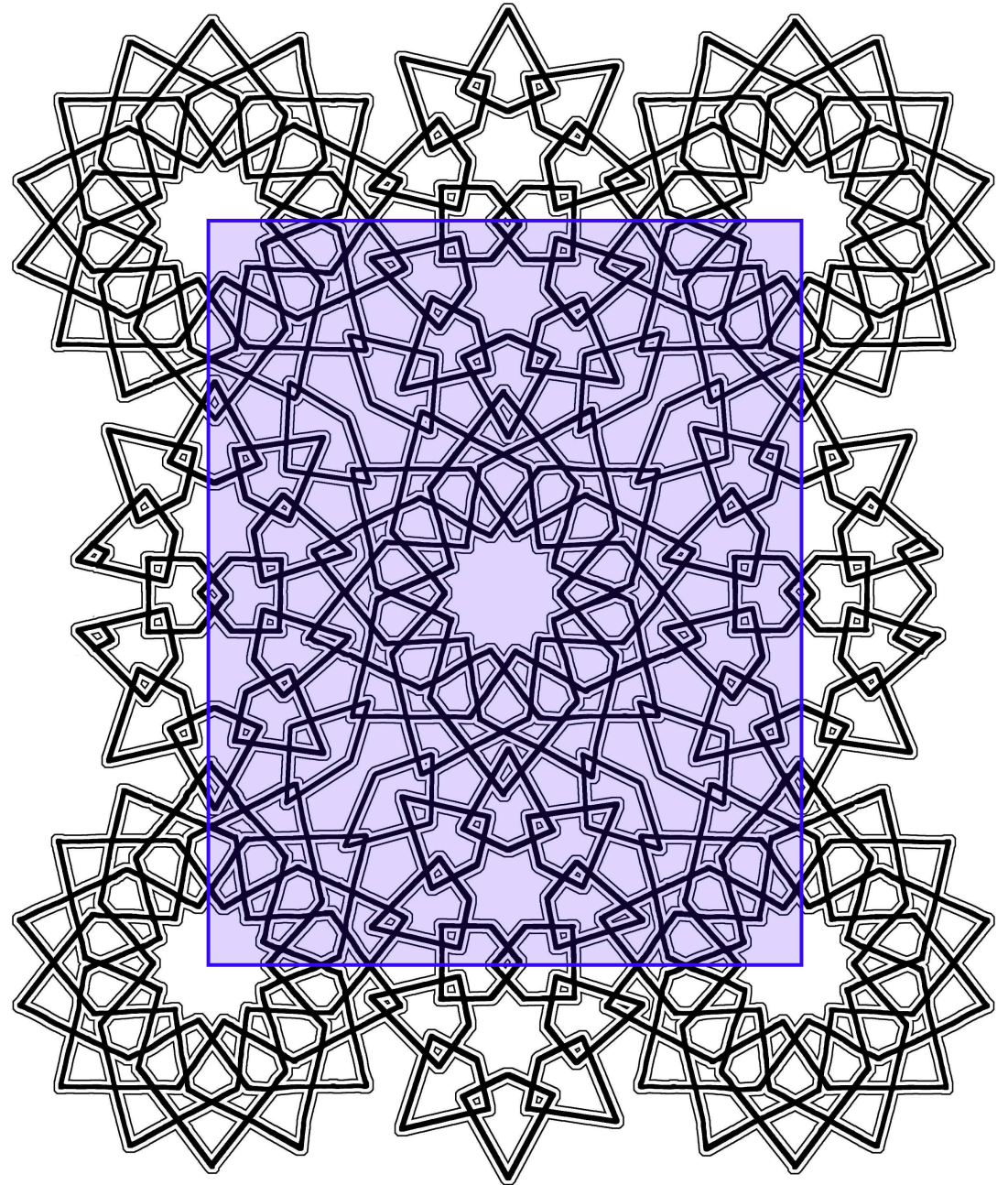
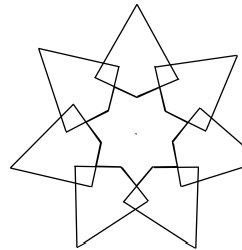
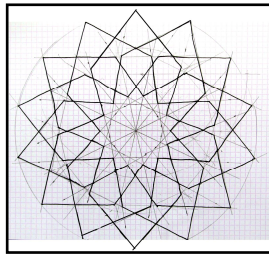
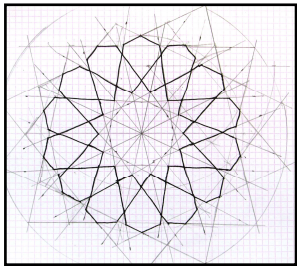
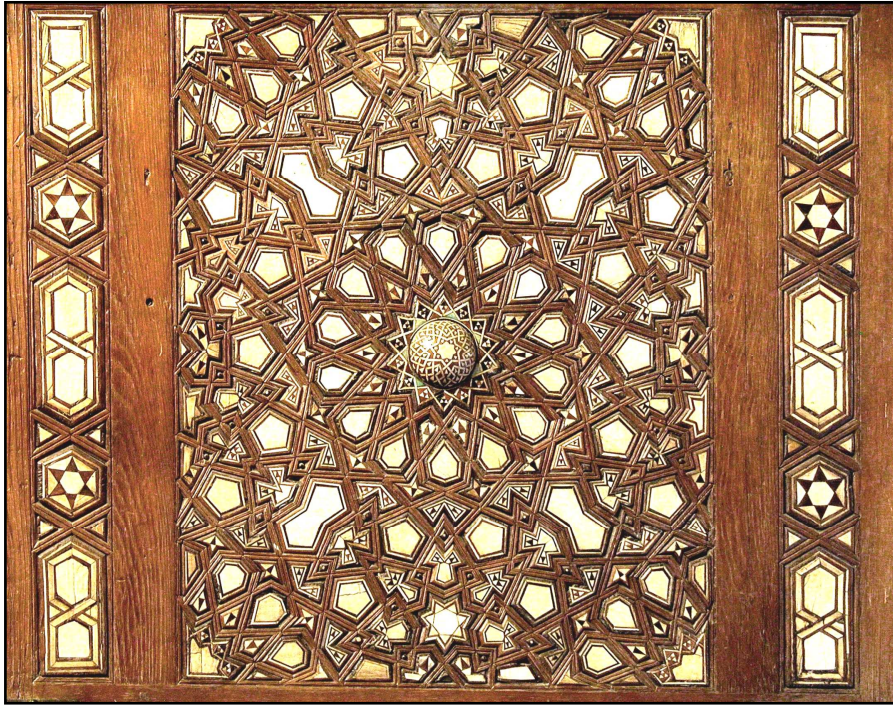


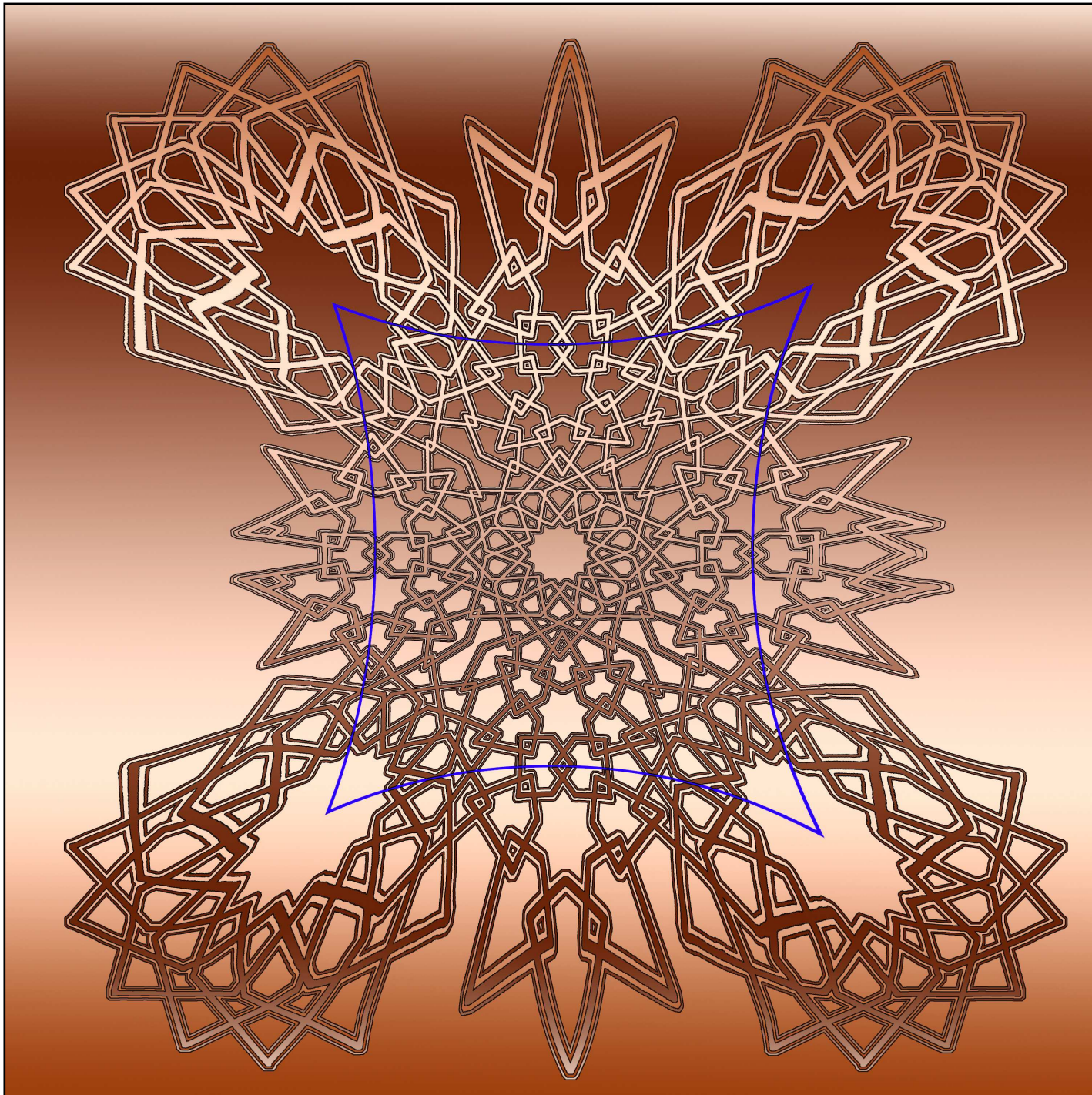
- Minbar de la mosquée Er Rifai.
- Autre type de combinaison des sur-modules à douze.



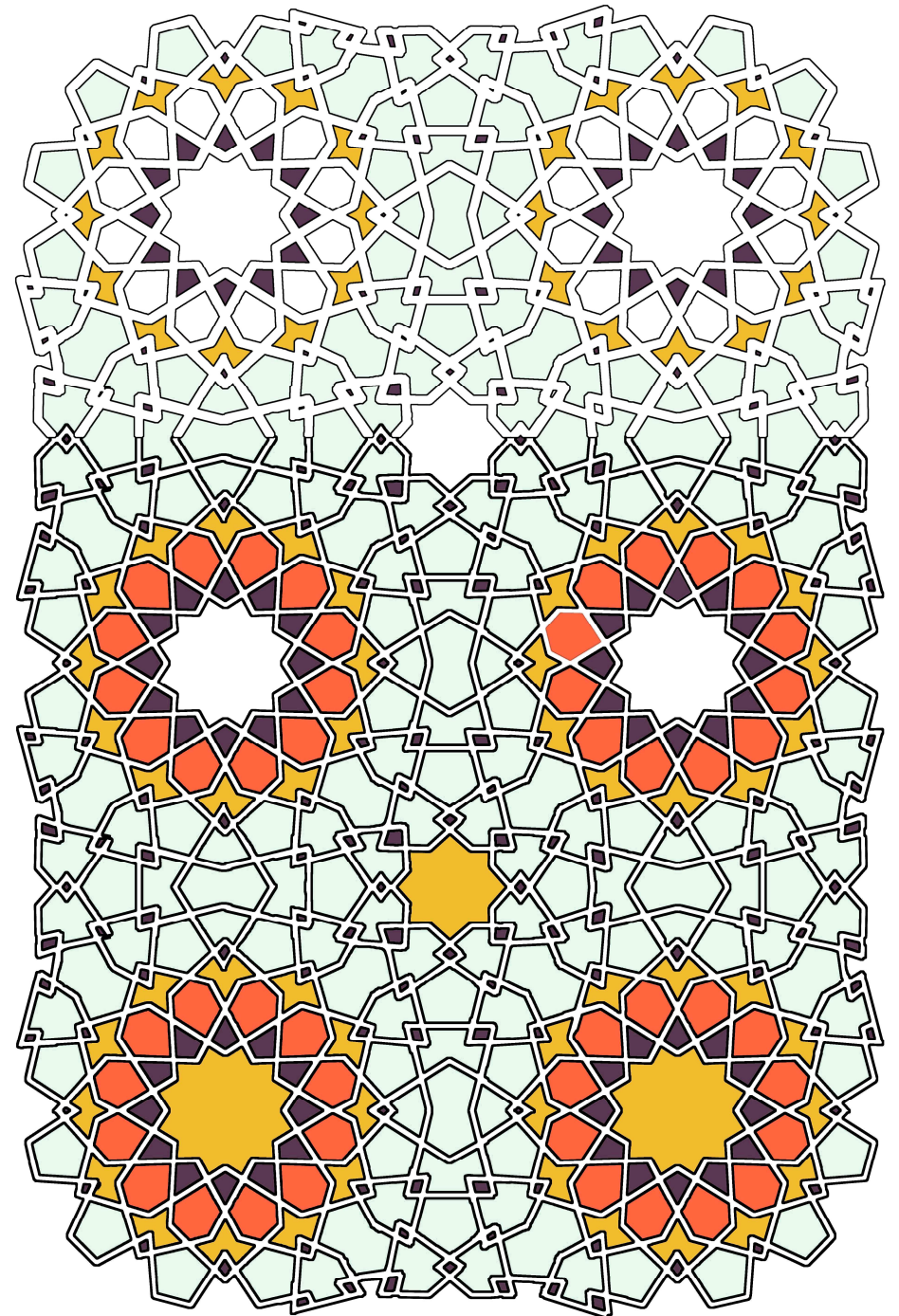
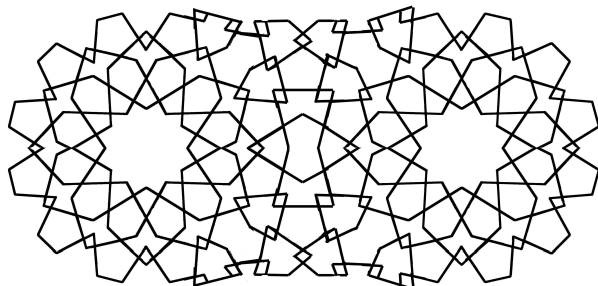
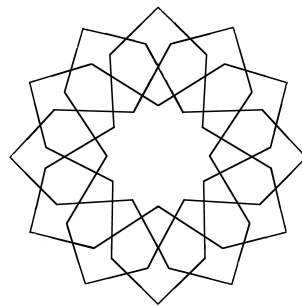
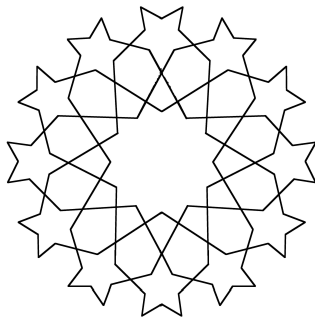
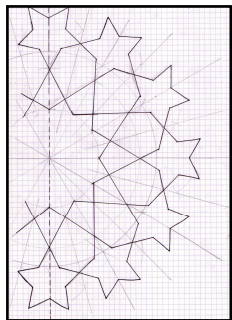


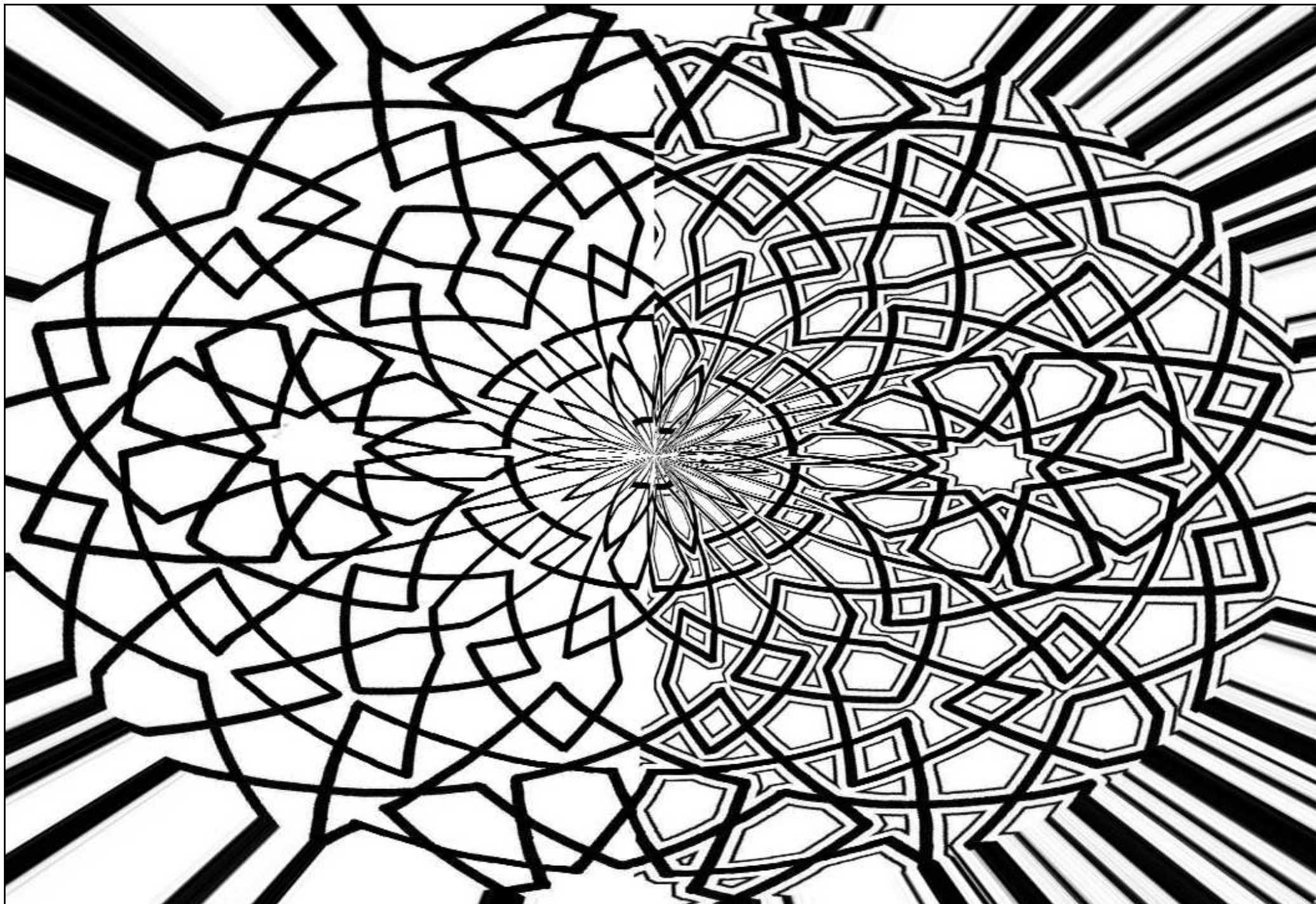
- Dikka de la mosquée El Ghouri du Caire. Incrustations d'ivoire dans le bois.
- Pavage d'étoiles à quatorze.

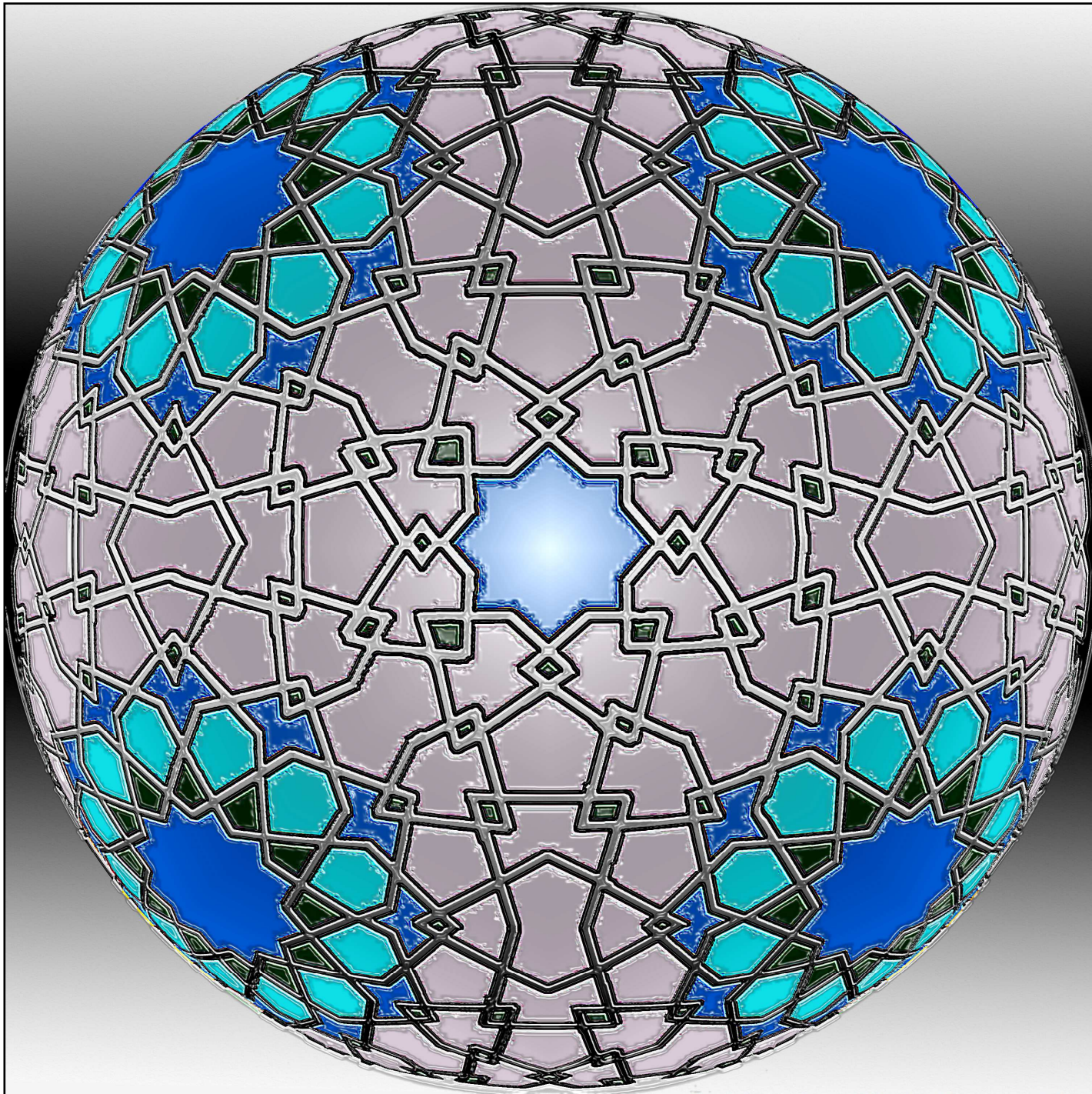




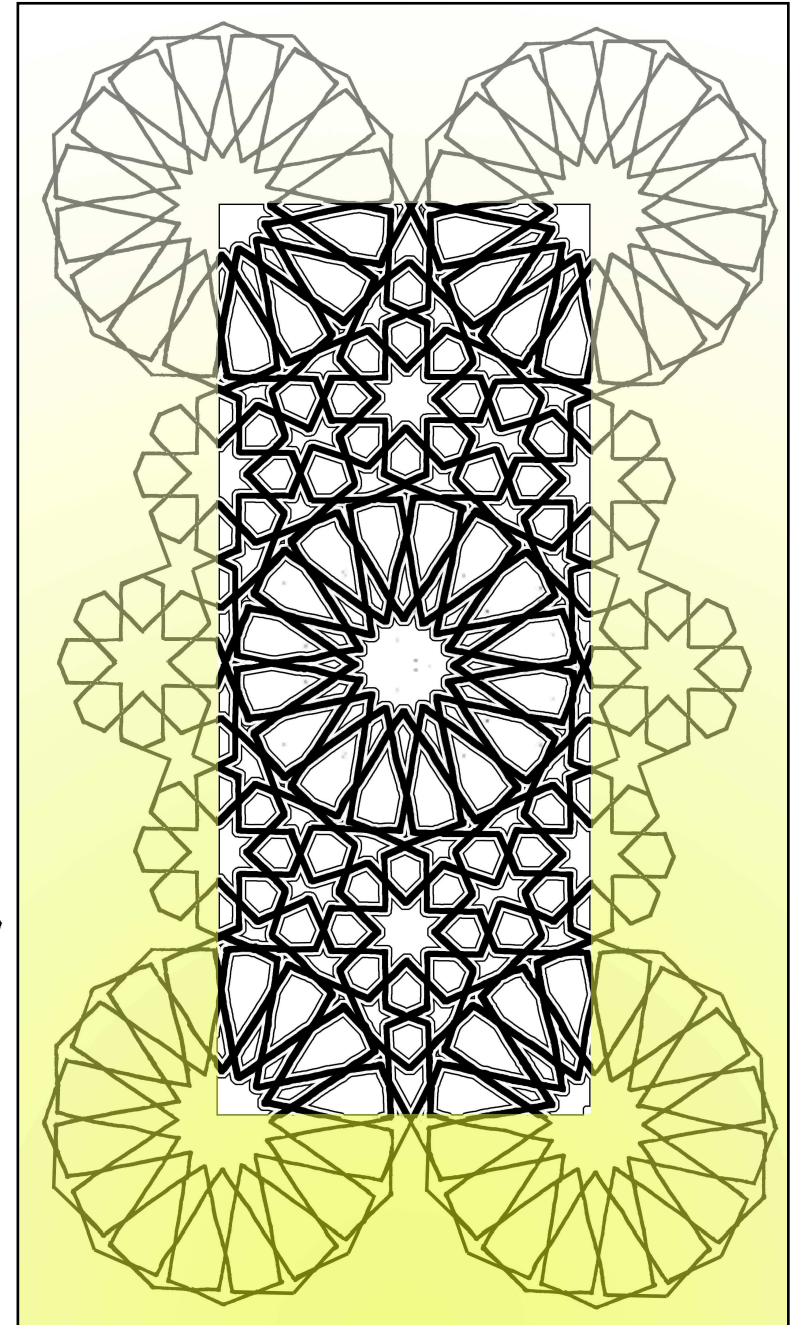
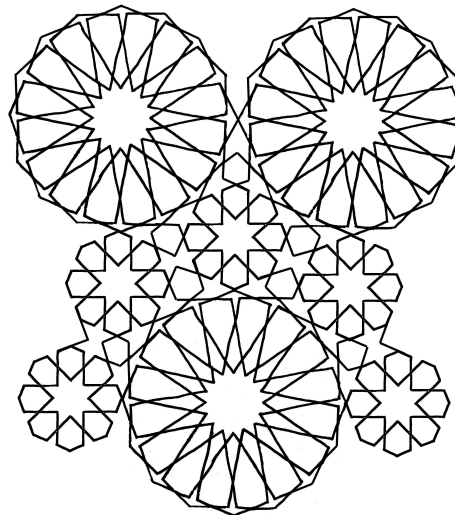
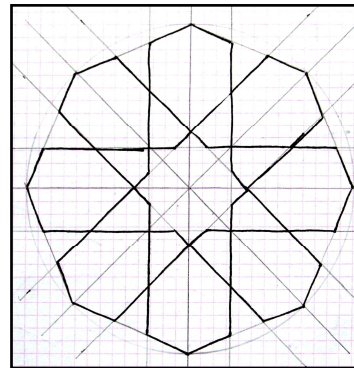
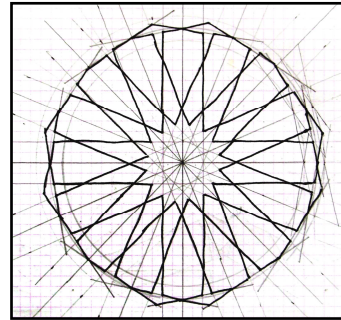
- Médersa El Ghouri du Caire : portes peintes.
- Système convergent persan obtenu par douze pentagones d'or.



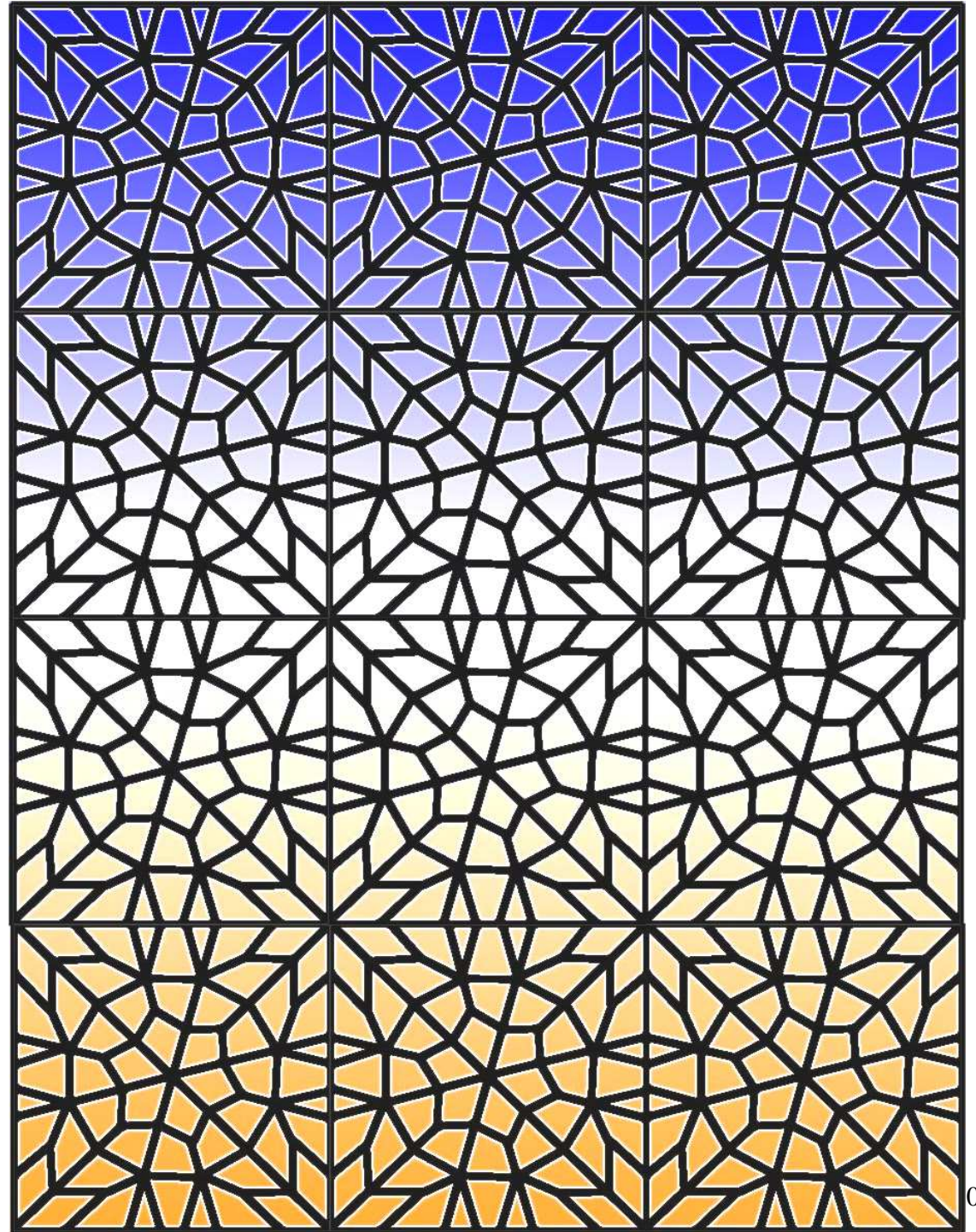
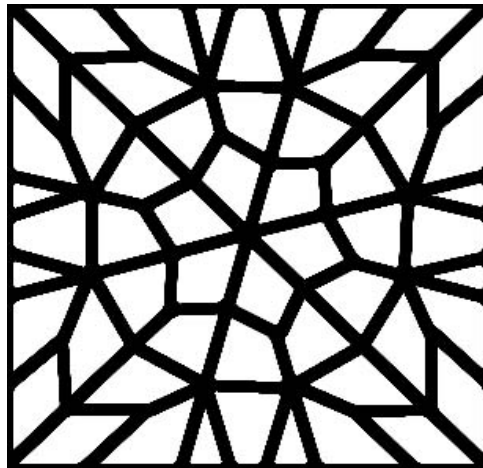
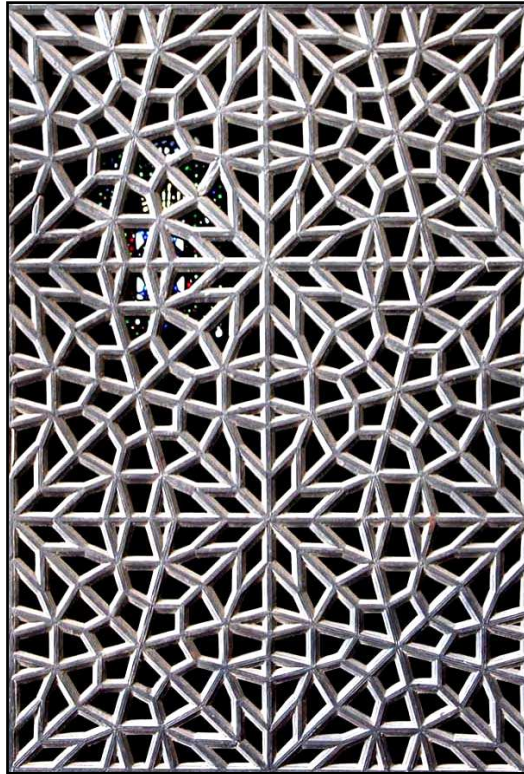


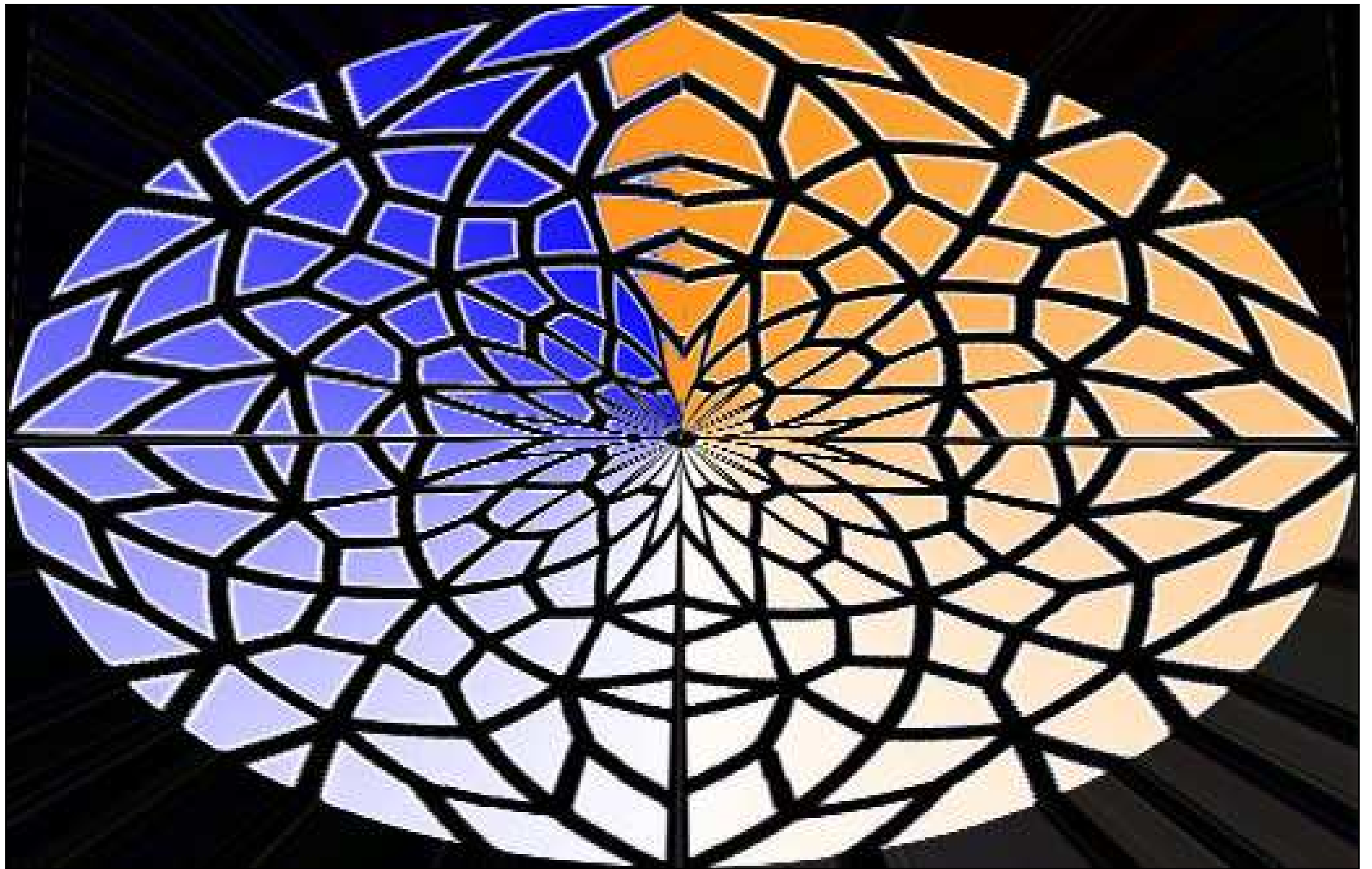


- Porte du minbar de la mosquée El-Ashraf.
- Composition convergente d'étoiles à seize formant un pavage.

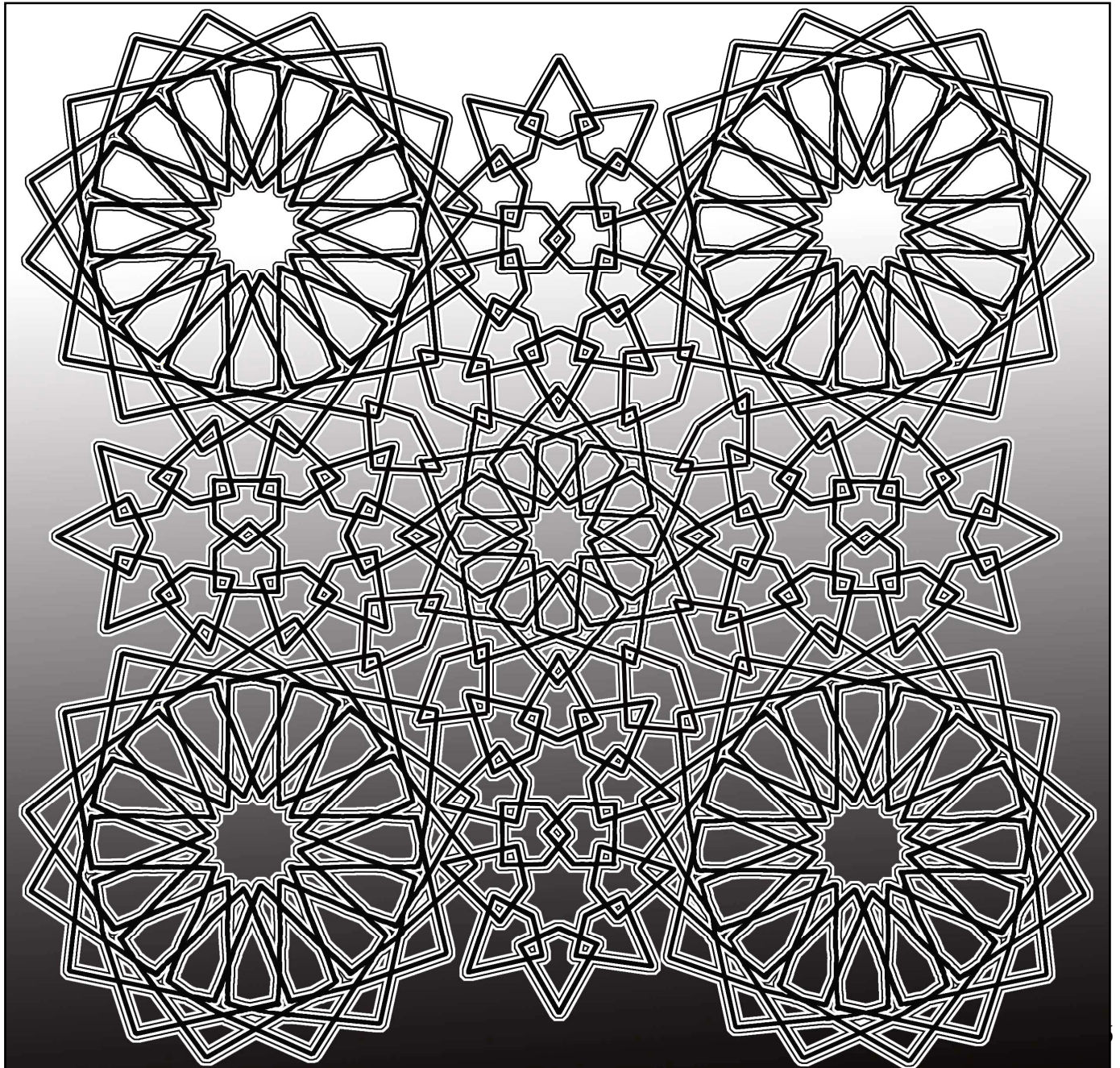
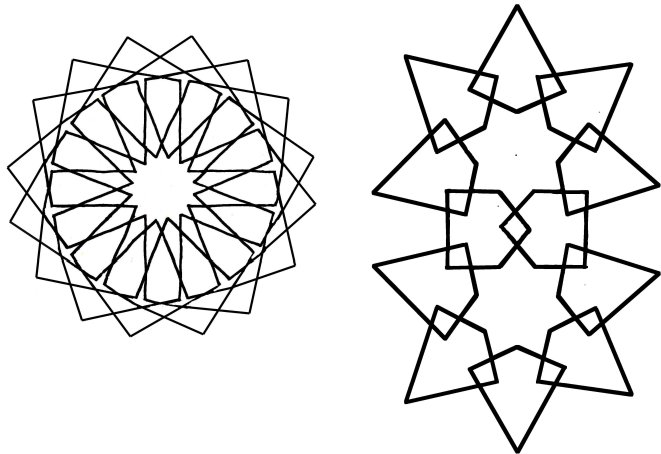


- Moucharabieh de bois du mausolée du sultan Barqûq dans la nécropole du Caire.
- Composition d'hexagones étoilés et de dodécagones convexes.

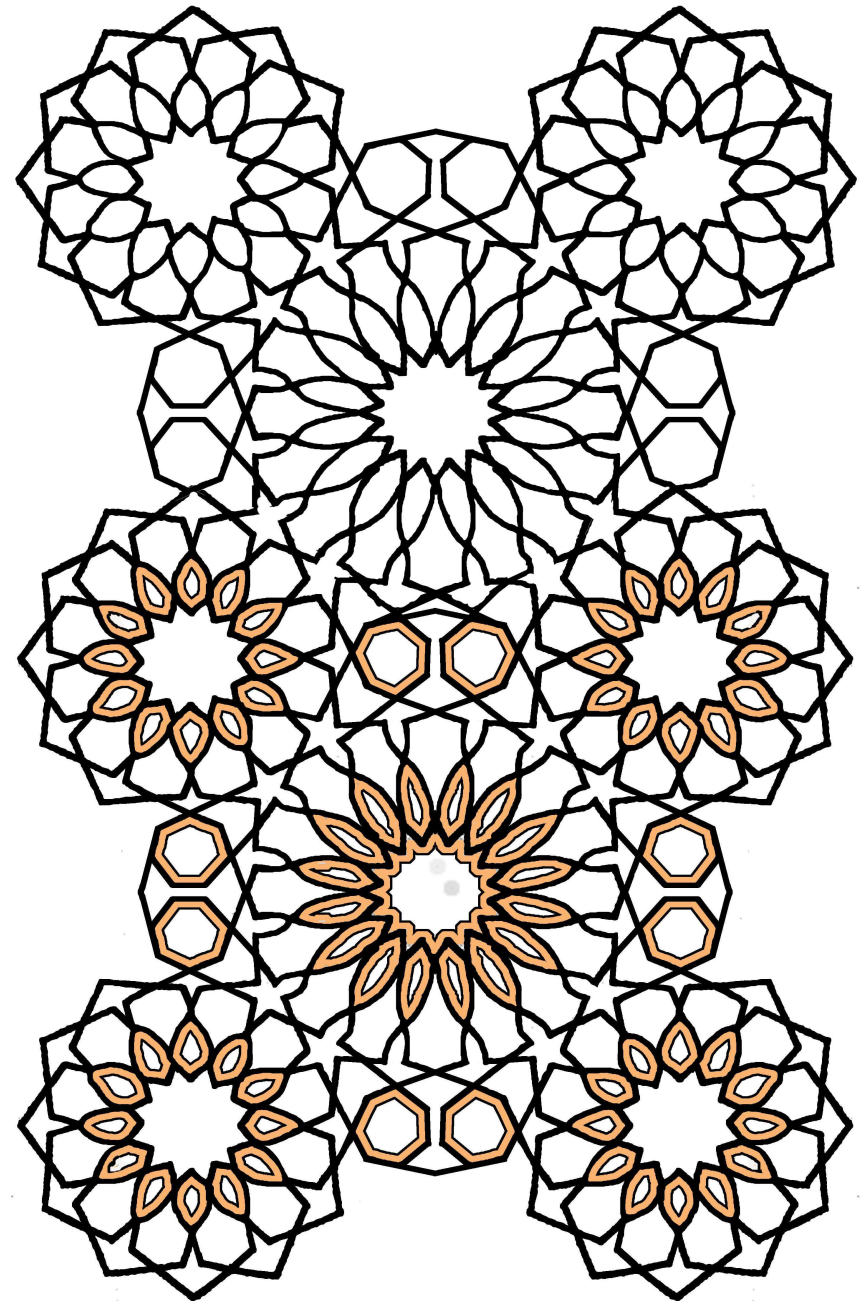


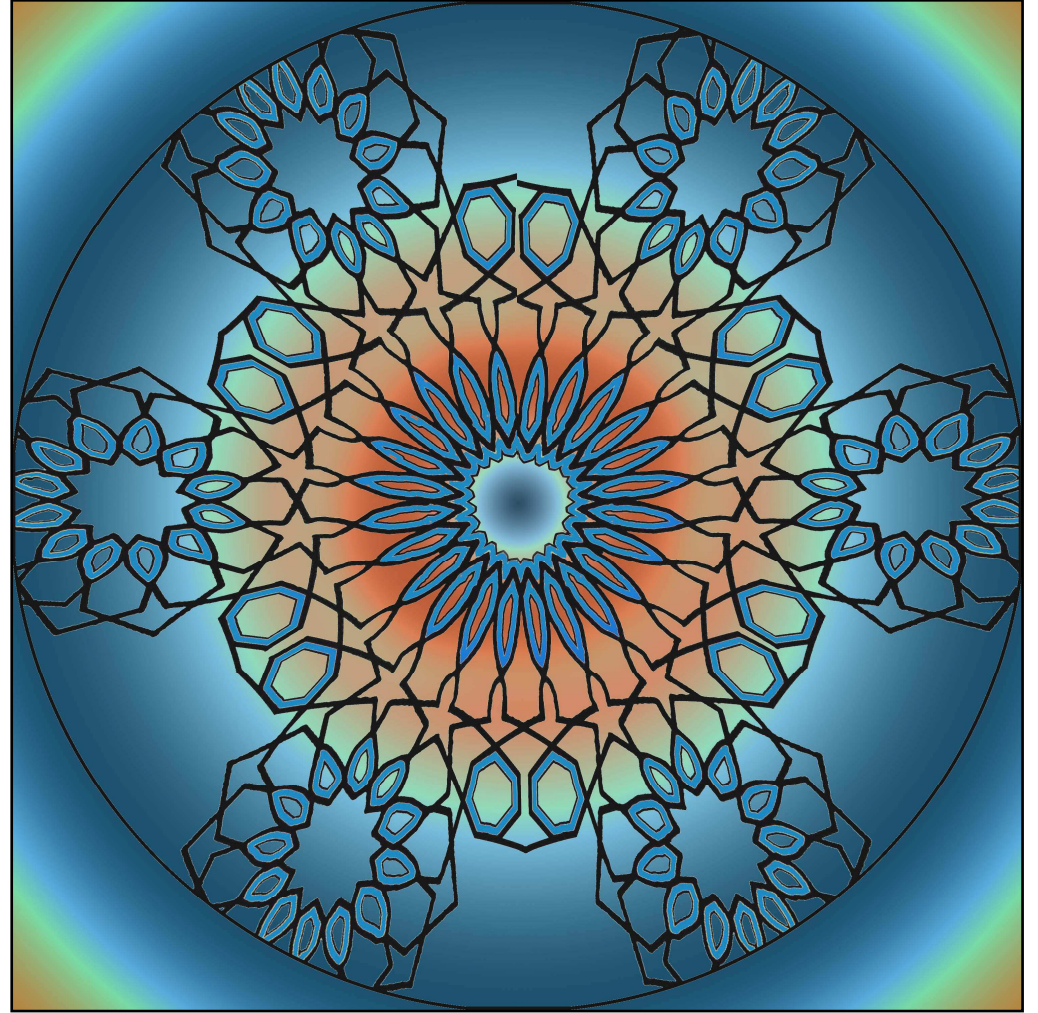
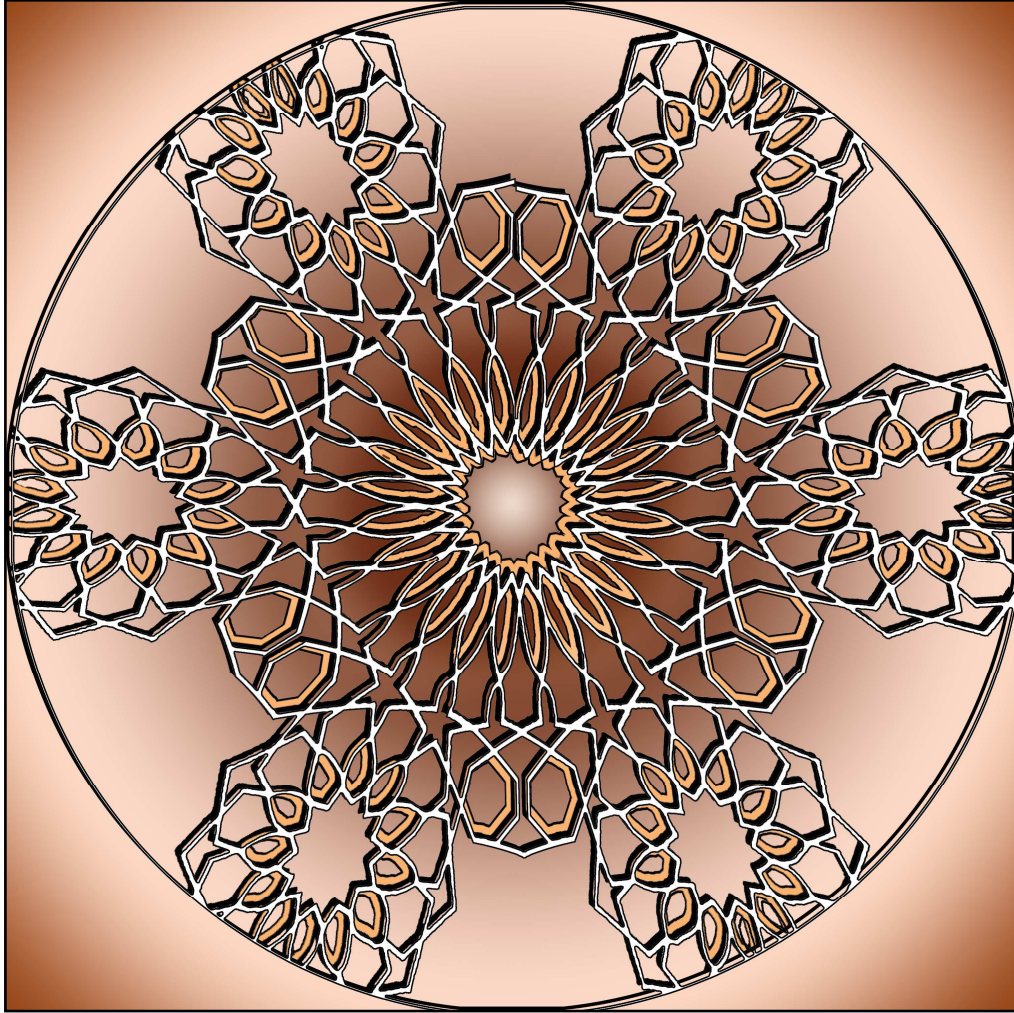


- Minbar de la mosquée El Ashraf.
- Autre combinaison d'étoiles à seize et à douze liées par un module à sept.

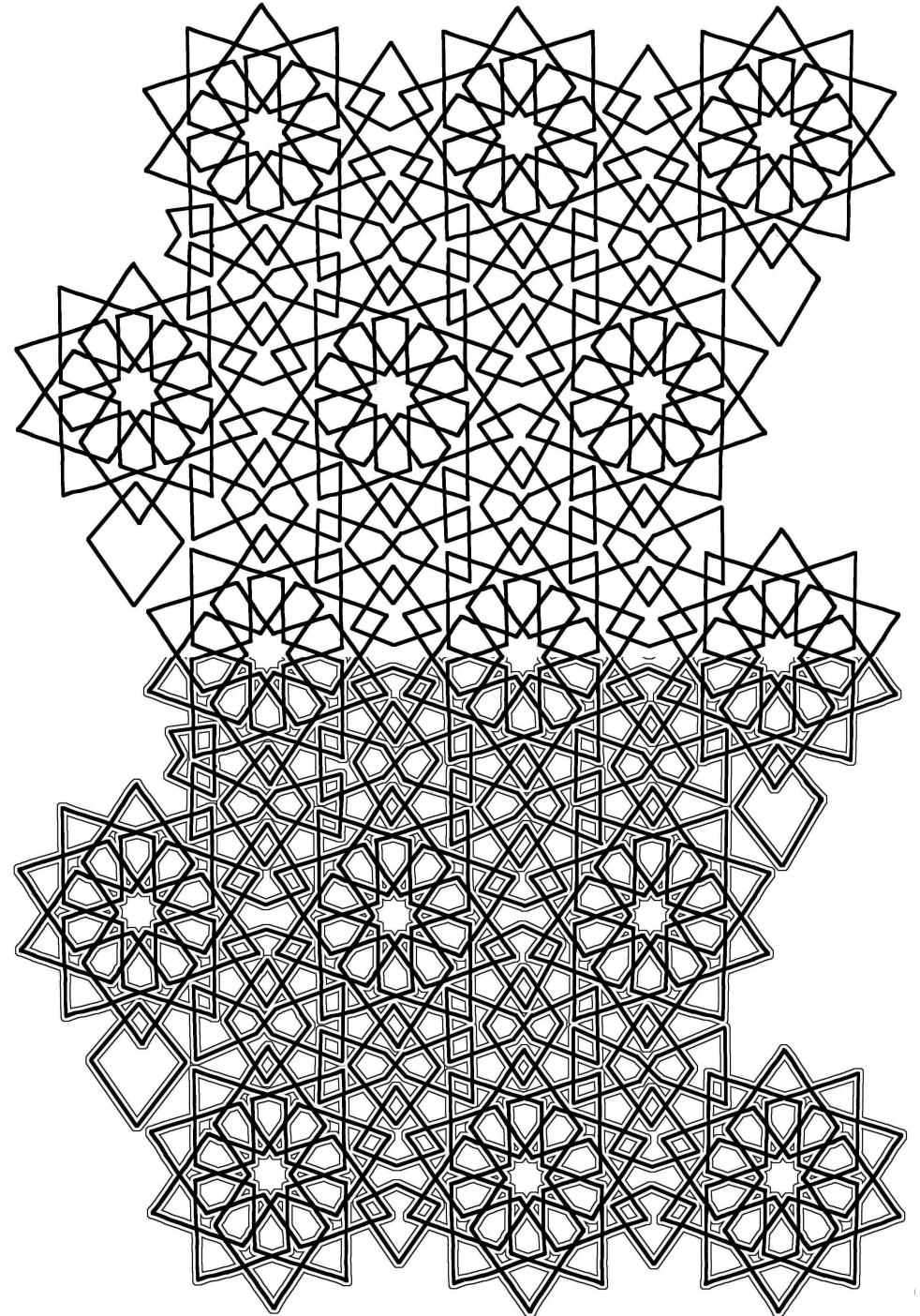
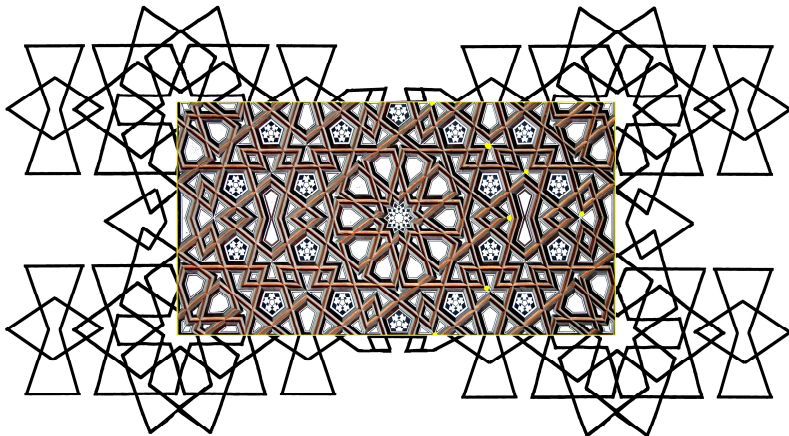
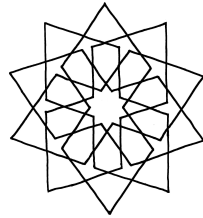
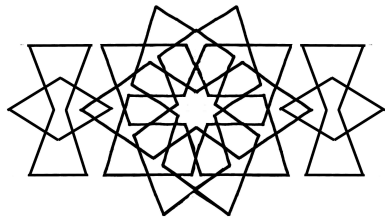
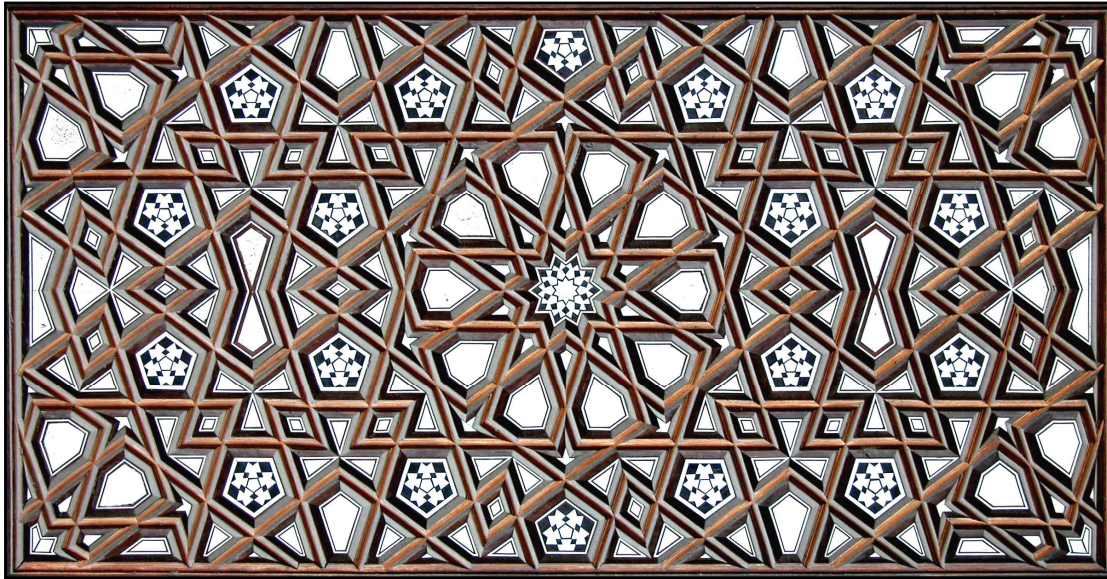


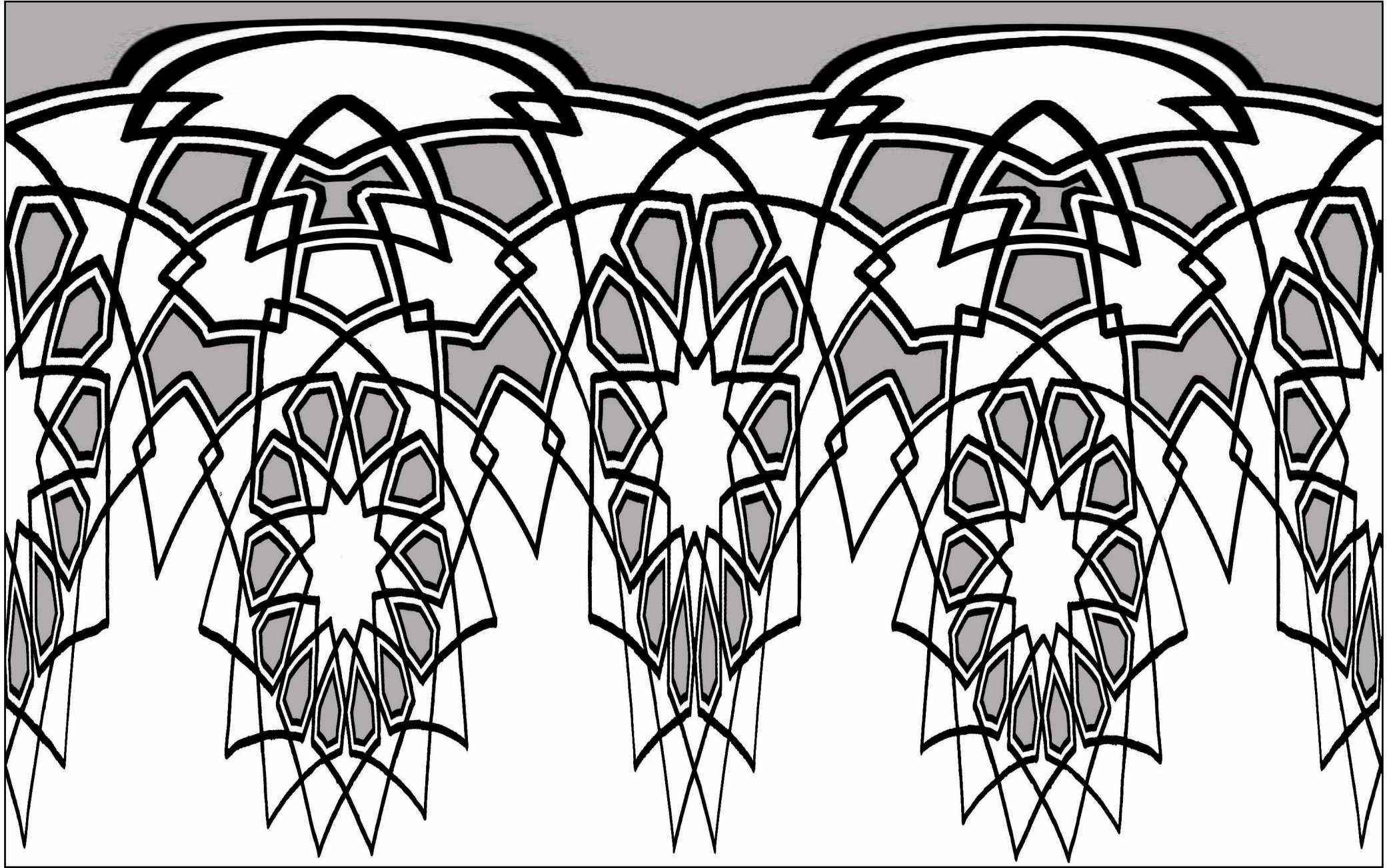
- Porte du minbar de la mosquée du Sultan Hassan au Caire.
- Autre agencement d'étoiles à seize et à douze.





- Minbar de la mosquée Er Rifai du Caire.
- Même sur-module disposé différemment.





- Porte de bronze de la médresa du Sultan Barqûq construite en 1385.
- Composition d'étoiles à dix-huit et à douze formant un pavage.

