APPLIED ARTS AND DESIGN FROM AN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE

Mandana Barkeshli

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ABBREVIATIONS

ANSI	American National Standards Institute
JKMM	Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat Malaysia (Department of Social Welfare)
JPOKU	Jabatan Pembangunan Orang Kurang Upaya
KPWKM	Kementerian Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat (Ministry of Woman, Family and Community Development)
MCB	Muslim Council of Britain

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Article One

Islamic Principles of Art and Design

Harlina Md Sharif

Hazman Hazumi

Introduction

The term 'Islamic art', arguably, may not have existed during the time of the revelations in Makkah or Medina; as anyone who has ever studied the architectural history of the region during the time of the Prophet (s.a.w.) may well have been aware that such a field has never taken centre stage in the lives of Muslims. The earliest characteristics of Muslim architecture were often ascribed to the Arab Nomadic practices of building impermanent structures without many architectural characteristics (Ibn Khaldun 2005); or at best seen as emulation attempts of Sassanid and Byzantine architecture. In fact, Creswell, one of the pioneering scholars in Muslim architectural history, was bold enough to claim that Muhammad, the Prophet (s.a.w.), was *a man without architectural ambitions* (Creswell 1958).