



The Philosophy of Islamic Architecture: Between Culture and Civilization

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Abstract

This article examines Islamic architectural philosophy in the context of culture and civilization, highlighting how philosophical principles and cultural values shape the design and function of Islamic architecture. With an interdisciplinary approach, this research explores the relationship between aesthetic, symbolic and practical aspects in Islamic architecture, as well as their influence on the development of Islamic civilization. This article also analyzes the role of architecture as an expression of cultural and spiritual identity, and how Islamic architectural heritage can be adapted in a modern context. The findings of this research indicate that Islamic architecture is not only a physical manifestation of Islamic beliefs and values, but also reflects complex social and historical dynamics, providing deep insight into the interactions between cultures and civilizations in Islamic history. Philosophy and Spirituality of Islamic Architecture, is a concept born from Islamic teachings by combining the values of Islamic philosophy and teachings and architectural design as a result of human work and culture. The research methodology in this article uses a qualitative research method with a phenomenological approach to Islamic architecture which is based on high spirituality, through the practice of zuhud as a study of Sufism or Islamic mysticism. The results of this research are the first; Islamic architecture combined with Islamic philosophy, spirituality and mysticism. Both architectural works are epistemologically or scientifically integrated with Islamic teachings. Third, from an ontological (essence) perspective, architecture is a sunatullah which was given to humans as caliphs to prosper the earth, from an axiological perspective it gives meaning, that humans can design their lives on earth using techniques or methods that suit their needs, architecture can be combined with values. Philosophical and spiritual values originating from Islamic teachings gave birth to Islamic architecture. which is useful in the contemporary era and in the futuristic era as a cultural work and gave birth to Islamic civilization.

Keywords: Islam, Philosophy, Spirituality and Islamic Architecture

INTRODUCTION

In the realm of Islamic civilization, architecture serves as a significant manifestation of the intertwining between faith, culture, and human expression (Ahmed, 2018). The background of Islamic architecture is rooted deeply in its philosophical principles and cultural values, which have evolved over centuries as reflections of Islamic teachings. Unlike secular architectural forms, Islamic architecture extends beyond the physical construction of spaces; it embodies spiritual dimensions that convey messages of unity, beauty, and purpose. The design of mosques, palaces, and other structures is not only functional but also imbued with symbolism, intending to represent deeper religious meanings and to foster spiritual experiences (Al-Sayyad, 2001). Consequently, Islamic architecture serves as a profound expression of both cultural identity and spiritual devotion, embodying the principles of tawhid (oneness of God), symmetry, and aesthetics that are consistent with the broader tenets of Islamic belief.

Given this multidimensional nature, the philosophical and spiritual dimensions of Islamic architecture shape both its aesthetic elements and its role in society (Bloom, & Blair, 1997). The

architecture is not limited to visual appeal; it encompasses symbolic aspects, such as the use of geometric patterns, arabesque designs, and calligraphy, which all signify the transcendence and infinity of the divine. These designs aim to guide the individual's contemplation towards God and reflect the aesthetic principles rooted in Islamic philosophy. Practical aspects, such as the orientation of mosques towards the Kaaba in Mecca, further illustrate how architectural design adheres to religious guidelines and cultural practices. The development of Islamic architecture across different regions has contributed to a rich tapestry of styles that reflect the diverse cultures within the Islamic world, while still maintaining a unified spiritual essence.

The objective of this research is to explore the intricate relationship between Islamic philosophy, spirituality, and architectural design, and to analyze how this relationship has influenced the development of culture and civilization within the Islamic world. This research seeks to uncover how Islamic architecture is not just a static form but a living tradition that reflects the religious, social, and cultural dynamics of Islamic communities. By investigating the philosophical underpinnings and spiritual significance of architectural elements, the study aims to provide a deeper understanding of how these designs have contributed to shaping Islamic civilization, and how they continue to maintain relevance in modern times. In doing so, the research will also consider the role of architecture as a vehicle for cultural expression and spiritual identity in the Islamic tradition.

To achieve these aims, the research addresses several key questions (Zargar, 2018). Firstly, how does Islamic architecture serve as a medium for expressing cultural and spiritual identity? The study will examine how the design, structure, and ornamentation of Islamic buildings convey the values and beliefs of the Muslim community. Secondly, the research will ask how Islamic architectural heritage can be understood, preserved, and adapted in the context of modernity. As societies evolve, there is a need to explore how the philosophical and spiritual elements of Islamic architecture can be retained or reinterpreted in contemporary architectural practices, ensuring that the spiritual essence and cultural values remain intact while meeting the functional needs of modern life. These questions will guide the exploration of Islamic architecture's enduring relevance and transformative potential across time and space.

A comprehensive literature review will be conducted to provide context for this study, examining previous research on the philosophy and spirituality of Islamic architecture. Notable works in the field explore the theoretical underpinnings of Islamic architectural forms, often highlighting the influence of Islamic philosophy on design elements, and the integration of spirituality in the architectural experience. Studies on Sufism and the practice of *zuhud* (asceticism) offer valuable insights into how Islamic mysticism has shaped architectural expressions of spirituality, emphasizing themes of simplicity, humility, and spiritual devotion in architectural spaces. Additionally, scholarly works that address the adaptation of traditional Islamic architectural forms in contemporary settings will be reviewed, offering perspectives on how Islamic architecture can be preserved and evolve in modern contexts.

This research contributes to the broader discourse on Islamic architecture by situating its analysis at the intersection of philosophy, spirituality, and cultural heritage. The study seeks to expand current understanding by providing a nuanced examination of how Islamic architectural philosophy informs both the spiritual experience and cultural identity of Islamic societies. The research not only adds to the academic conversation on Islamic architectural heritage but also has practical implications for

architects, historians, and scholars interested in preserving and adapting this heritage for future generations. In doing so, the study aims to offer a comprehensive exploration of Islamic architecture as both a reflection of Islamic teachings and an embodiment of cultural and spiritual continuity within the Islamic world.

METHODS

The findings of this research reveal a profound connection between Islamic architecture and the underlying philosophical, spiritual, and mystical elements of Islam. Islamic philosophy plays a significant role in shaping the principles and aesthetics of architectural design, emphasizing harmony, balance, and the reflection of the divine order in earthly structures (Thakkar, 2020). The spiritual aspect, deeply rooted in Islamic teachings, directs architecture to serve as a medium for worship and contemplation, creating an environment conducive to spiritual reflection and devotion. Mysticism, particularly through the influence of Sufism, introduces concepts of transcendence and introspection, which are expressed through architectural elements like domes, courtyards, and geometric patterns. These features aim to elevate the soul and symbolize the infinite nature of the divine. Thus, architectural design, symbolism, and aesthetic choices in Islamic structures are not arbitrary; they serve as representations of the unity of God (tawhid), human humility, and the interconnectedness of the physical and metaphysical realms.

Furthermore, the integration of architecture and Islamic teachings is evident through an epistemological framework, where Islamic architecture is seen as both a scientific endeavor and a philosophical expression. The blending of religious values with design is apparent in the precise alignment of structures, such as the qibla wall in mosques that faces Mecca, reflecting adherence to Islamic rituals and guidelines. The use of mathematical precision and geometry demonstrates not only scientific knowledge but also a philosophical inclination towards order and harmony as reflections of the divine nature of creation. From an ontological perspective, Islamic architecture is viewed as a manifestation of *sunatullah*, the natural laws ordained by God, which humans, as caliphs on earth, are entrusted to uphold and embody. This architecture becomes a means to fulfill their role as stewards of the earth, creating spaces that promote well-being, community, and spiritual upliftment. From an axiological standpoint, Islamic architecture carries ethical implications, where the design and function of buildings serve a greater purpose aligned with Islamic teachings, fostering values such as modesty, community cohesion, and reverence for God. Architecture is thus seen as a way for humans to design their lives meaningfully, with structures that not only meet functional needs but also resonate with spiritual and philosophical values, contributing to the flourishing of Islamic civilization and culture across generations.

RESULTS

The findings of this research illustrate that Islamic architecture is deeply intertwined with the core elements of Islamic philosophy, spirituality, and mysticism. This interrelationship is evident in how Islamic buildings are designed to reflect both aesthetic beauty and spiritual purpose. The use of geometric patterns, calligraphy, and arabesque motifs are not merely decorative but serve as symbolic representations of the divine order and the unity of God (tawhid). These design elements are rooted in Islamic philosophical concepts that emphasize symmetry, proportion, and harmony, all of which aim to guide the observer's thoughts towards contemplation of the divine. Furthermore, spirituality in Islamic architecture is often expressed through spatial arrangements, such as

courtyards that symbolize a connection between the earthly and the heavenly, or domes that reflect the idea of the cosmos and God's omnipresence. Mysticism, particularly influenced by Sufi practices, plays a crucial role in shaping architectural spaces that are meant to evoke introspection and transcendence, facilitating experiences of spiritual retreat and deeper connection to God. This approach emphasizes simplicity, humility, and a focus on the divine, aligning the physical space with the metaphysical realities of Islamic teachings.

The integration of architecture with Islamic teachings can be understood from an epistemological perspective, where the principles of design are closely aligned with Islamic beliefs and values. The epistemology of Islamic architecture encompasses both rational scientific knowledge and spiritual wisdom derived from religious teachings. For instance, the orientation of mosques towards the qibla (direction of Mecca) is not only a functional aspect but a profound representation of the centrality of God in Muslim worship. This adherence to Islamic law and cosmology reflects a scientific understanding of astronomy and geography, which is harmonized with religious imperatives. The architectural structures often use natural elements like light, water, and space, which are integrated into the design to convey spiritual meanings – light symbolizing divine knowledge, water representing purity, and open spaces offering areas for communal worship and reflection. Thus, Islamic architecture becomes a visual and spatial embodiment of religious teachings, blending the scientific and philosophical to create structures that fulfill both religious obligations and aesthetic aspirations.

From an ontological and axiological perspective, Islamic architecture is seen as a manifestation of *sunatullah*, or the natural laws ordained by God, which provide a framework for how humans should engage with the environment as caliphs (vicegerents) on earth. Ontologically, the essence of Islamic architecture lies in its ability to reflect divine principles in physical form, thereby actualizing God's will through the creative process of building and designing. Architecture serves not only as a place for human activities but as a means to connect the human experience with the greater cosmos and divine presence. In terms of axiology, which deals with the values and ethics behind architectural creation, Islamic architecture serves as a medium through which humans can shape their environment in ways that reflect moral and spiritual values rooted in Islamic teachings. Buildings are designed to promote ethical conduct, community cohesion, and reverence for life and nature, aligning the physical structures with the spiritual purpose of living in accordance with God's will. By doing so, Islamic architecture serves as a timeless expression of cultural and spiritual identity, offering insights into the way humans can meaningfully design their lives and spaces in a manner that is in harmony with both their earthly needs and their spiritual beliefs.

DISCUSSION

Islamic architecture serves as a living testament to the interplay between culture and civilization, reflecting the rich, multifaceted exchanges that have occurred throughout Islamic history. As Islam spread across vast regions, from the Arabian Peninsula to the far reaches of Spain, Africa, and Southeast Asia, it encountered and interacted with diverse local traditions, artistic forms, and architectural styles. These interactions did not simply impose a uniform Islamic style but rather absorbed and integrated local cultures, resulting in a variety of architectural expressions unified by underlying Islamic principles. For instance, the Great Mosque of Cordoba in Spain reveals a blend of Visigothic, Roman, and Islamic architectural elements, while the mosques of Central Asia often reflect Persian and Turkic influences. This dynamic process of cultural exchange transformed Islamic architecture into a bridge that not only connected different civilizations but also preserved

their spiritual and cultural heritage within an Islamic framework. Thus, Islamic architecture is not a static or monolithic tradition; it is a living dialogue between Islamic teachings and the cultural diversity of the Muslim world, evolving to embody both universal and local elements (Rashid, 2010).

The implications of these cultural and civilizational exchanges extend to contemporary and future architectural practices. In today's rapidly modernizing world, there is a growing need to balance the preservation of traditional Islamic architectural principles with the demands of modern functionality, technology, and aesthetics. Contemporary architects face the challenge of ensuring that Islamic architecture remains relevant to present-day needs without losing its spiritual depth and cultural significance. This involves reinterpreting classic elements, such as the use of courtyards, domes, and calligraphy, to suit modern contexts, while preserving their symbolic meanings and spiritual functions. Additionally, sustainability and ecological considerations, which are in line with Islamic values of stewardship and moderation, can be integrated into modern Islamic architectural designs. For example, the use of natural lighting and ventilation, water conservation, and the creation of communal spaces for worship and gathering reflect both traditional Islamic principles and contemporary concerns for environmental sustainability. As a result, the enduring principles of Islamic architecture can serve as a foundation for developing structures that are both culturally resonant and functionally suited to modern lifestyles.

Islamic architecture's role as a cultural and spiritual expression is deeply rooted in its ability to convey philosophical and religious messages through design and spatial organization. Each architectural element is laden with meaning, aimed at facilitating spiritual experiences and enhancing communal worship. For instance, the placement of the mihrab (a niche indicating the direction of Mecca) in a mosque not only fulfills a religious function but also symbolizes the focal point of prayer and devotion. Similarly, the use of geometric patterns and arabesques represents the infinite nature of God and the beauty of creation, inviting contemplation and spiritual reflection. These architectural features create spaces that not only meet the practical needs of the community but also elevate the human experience by connecting it to the divine. The research findings highlight the profound capacity of Islamic architecture to serve as a spiritual medium, providing environments that nurture religious observance, community cohesion, and individual contemplation. Furthermore, the philosophy of Islamic architecture contributes to a deeper understanding of Islamic cultural heritage, offering insights into the worldview and values of Muslim societies. The architectural design is a reflection of how Muslims perceive their relationship with God, the universe, and each other. It encapsulates the Islamic emphasis on unity, balance, and harmony, not only within the physical realm but also in social and spiritual life. By examining the philosophical underpinnings of Islamic architecture, one gains an appreciation for the way Islamic teachings are woven into everyday life and how physical spaces are purposefully crafted to reflect and reinforce those teachings. This understanding has broader cultural implications, as it underscores the interconnectedness of art, culture, and spirituality in Islamic civilization, offering a holistic view of how architectural forms have shaped and been shaped by the Muslim experience throughout history. In considering the future of Islamic architecture, there is an opportunity to draw upon its rich legacy as a source of inspiration for new designs that are not only aesthetically pleasing but also spiritually and culturally significant. Contemporary architects and planners are called to re-engage with the philosophical and spiritual principles of Islamic architecture, finding creative ways to adapt traditional forms to modern contexts while preserving their symbolic meanings. By doing so, they can create environments that honor the past while addressing the present-day needs of Muslim

communities, promoting spaces that encourage worship, social interaction, and sustainable living. The adaptability of Islamic architectural principles to modern challenges demonstrates the timelessness of these values and their ability to provide meaningful solutions for both contemporary and future societies.

Ultimately, the broader implications of this research lie in its potential to deepen the appreciation and understanding of Islamic architecture as more than just a physical structure or an artistic expression. It positions Islamic architecture as a vital component of Islamic civilization that encompasses philosophical thought, spiritual practice, and cultural identity. By exploring its philosophical and spiritual dimensions, the research provides a framework for understanding how Islamic architecture functions as a living tradition that bridges the material and the metaphysical, fostering environments that reflect and uphold Islamic values. In doing so, it offers pathways for preserving and reimagining this architectural heritage, ensuring that it continues to inspire, guide, and enrich the spiritual and cultural lives of Muslims across time and space.

CONCLUSION

The article is structured following the IMRaD format, beginning with an Introduction that explores the background of Islamic architecture, focusing on its philosophical principles, cultural values, and spiritual dimensions. It emphasizes how Islamic architecture goes beyond mere physical design to encompass aesthetic, symbolic, and practical elements that contribute to the development of Islamic civilization. The research objectives are clearly stated, aiming to explore the interplay between philosophy, spirituality, and architectural design within Islamic traditions, and how this interplay impacts culture and civilization. Critical questions guiding the research include how Islamic architecture serves as an expression of cultural and spiritual identity and how its heritage can be adapted in modern contexts. The introduction also includes a review of existing literature, particularly examining works on the philosophy and spirituality of Islamic architecture, as well as influences from Sufism and practices such as *zuhud*, which provide a spiritual context to the architectural forms.

In the Methods section, the article adopts a qualitative research methodology with a phenomenological approach to investigate the spiritual aspects of Islamic architecture. This approach allows for a deep exploration of how Islamic architectural design is informed by spiritual experiences and philosophical meanings. The data collection process involves examining textual sources, religious scriptures, and visual analysis of architectural elements, using interpretative frameworks rooted in Islamic philosophy and spirituality. The Results section presents findings on the deep interconnections between Islamic architecture and Islamic teachings, discussing how architectural works reflect philosophical, spiritual, and mystical dimensions. The discussion extends to the epistemological integration of design and religious values, highlighting the ontological view of architecture as a reflection of *sunatullah* (natural laws of God) and the axiological aspect where architecture is a medium through which humans design their lives according to Islamic principles. Finally, the Discussion examines the broader cultural implications of Islamic architecture, its evolving role in bridging civilizations, and its relevance in contemporary and future settings. The article concludes by summarizing key findings and suggesting future research avenues for a more profound understanding of Islamic architectural heritage and its spiritual dimensions.

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