Ain Shams University. School Of Engineering. Architecture Department.

Student Name

Hala Fouad Nassar

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Islamic Garden As A Source For The Design Criteria Of

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Committee Members:

Dr. Muhammed Tawfik Abd Al-Gawad.

M. Abdulans. Prof. of Architecture Design and Theories of Architecture Helwan University, School of Fine Arts, Architecture Department

Dr. Savyed Madbouli Ali.

Prof. of Architecture Design and Theories of Architecture. Ain Shams University, School of Engineering, Architecture Department

Dr. Ahmed Kamal Abd Al-Fatah.

Prof of Architecture Design and Theories of Architecture. Ain Shams University, School of Engineering, Architecture Department. (Dissertation Advisor).

Dr. Ahmed Abd Al-Moatti Al-Galali.

Prof. of Architecture Design and History of Architecture. Ain Shams University, School of Engineering, Architecture Department. (Dissertation Advisor).

7. Val A. Elgalali

Approval of Graduate Studies Council:

/ /1998. Dissertation Admitted By:

Approva! of the School Council:

/ /1998. Dissertation Admitted By:

Approval of the University Council:

/1998. Dissertation Admitted By:



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Architecture In Egypt.

A Dissertation in Architecture

By

Hala Fouad Nassar

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Supervised By

Dr. Ahmed Kamal Abd-Al-Fatah Prof. of Architecture design and Theories of Architecture Ain Shains University School of Engineering Architecture Department. Dr. Ahmed Al-Galaly Prof. of Architecture design and History of Architecture. Ain Shams University. School of Engineering. Architecture Department.

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Abstract.

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In the world quest to enhance man to nature relationship, a recent belief emerged that an ethical system should develop from preoccupation with humans and their absolute welfare, to a concern for land, plants, animals, rocks and nature in general.

Faced with this persisting need, this dissertation asserts that Islam, as a religion and a way of life, is capable of providing a comprehensive system with a better attitude towards nature. What makes Islam capable of that is its goal in transforming value system into action.

Islamic values applicable to landscape architecture represent the theoretical framework, while the design elements derived from the Islamic gardens provide the experiential component. The complementary effect of the two components, propose an alternative Islamic criteria for landscape architecture. The assertion is that the proposed Islamic criteria can provide firstly: a nature-aware alternative for landscape architecture in Egypt, secondly: can generate solutions for some environmental problems.

The criteria of Islamic landscape architecture is being applied to an existing project. The design of the City Central Park of the new urban community of New Damietta based on the Islamic landscape criteria demonstrates the possibility of combining the traditional form of landscape with the modern life requirements.

Keywords:

(Landscape - Architecture - History - Islam - Gardens - Persia - Spain - Mughul India - New - Urban - Communities - Egypt)



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