

study of the Turkish artistic inherited, Application on some Islamic buildings in the Asia Minor until 708AH/1308AD

Abstract

The study shows that the Turkish people are among the most loyal to their art , traditions and customs inherited before entering Islam, and most of these traditions remains in all their works after refined and adapted in line with the teachings of the new religion.

Also the Islamic Turkish art was distinguished with many artistic techniques which were distinguishable from other arts, and has been well-established with development in all countries successive Turkish and continued these methods linger in the minds of the Turks and their heritage until their migration to Anatolia , also, the instance of the Turks to perpetuate their memory and the back of this in the constructing of many of the monumental buildings, some of which considered as a Turkish innovation. Such as the *Khans* and tomb. , other architectural innovations belonged to them and spread in the Muslim world, such as the domes over the *mihirabs* and others ceiling the courtyards, the mosques with three aisles without the courtyard, combining the dome and *iwan*, the planning of the courtyard surround by four *iwans*, double arcades in the *iwans* sides, the pointed arch, the trefoil arch in architectural aim, the contrast of the colors using the various building materials like the brick and glass brick, also using the ceramic tiles and mosaic, and the Arabic calligraphy with its various types such as the *thuluth*, *Nasikh*handkufic, etc. also the using of the geometrical and plant and human decorative. Which the Turkish monuments were characteristic Finally, it was very important to the Turkish artist, to assign his works.