

البحث رقم (5) في القائمة

<i>Flasks (Called Zamzamiah) formed in the form of the crescent moon from the Ming Dynasty in China and the Deccan region of India (9-11 AH / 15-17 AD) (Artistic study)</i>	عنوان البحث باللغة الانجليزية
الزمزميات المُشكَّلة على هيئة الهلال من عصر أسرة مينغ بالصين وإقليم الدكن بالهند ق (9-11هـ / 15-17م) (دراسة فنية)	عنوان البحث باللغة العربية
ربيع أحمد سيد احمد	المؤلف
مقبول للنشر بمجلة كلية الآداب- جامعة بني سويف	المجلة
العدد 60 (يوليو – سبتمبر 2021).	العدد و ارقام الصفحات

Abstract:

The research deals the Flasks formed As crescents (Called Zamzamiah), which are attributed to the era of the Ming Dynasty in China, and the Deccan region of India in the period from s (9-11 AH / 15-17 AD); the models attributed to the era of the Ming Dynasty in China are made of porcelain (for fame China in ceramic products). The models of the Deccan region were made of copper (due to the fame of the country of India in the minerals), and these crescents were exported to the countries of the Islamic world. In the region of Deccan, India was also associated with Sufism, as illustrated by pictures of Islamic manuscripts attributed to the Deccan School; and that these Zamzamas were one of the precious gifts given by the sultans to some of the Sufi sheikhs who appreciated them, and they have great status with them. The crescents came in the shape of the crescent due to its religious symbolism among Muslims, and some crescent crescents came in the form of birds that had symbolic connotations in Sufism, such as peacocks And cocks. These flasks have a nozzle attached to the hull, and some flasks have chains to hang them. The flasks are similar in appearance to the crescent moon shaped net, but their function differs from that of the kashkul.