







The the book has revealed and has put forward arguments how, under the influence of external factors, the ancient heritage of the Roman Empire, local natural climatic conditions and architectural and construction traditions, signs of the national identity of the Algerian Islamic School of Architecture was formed. It has specified the manifestations of national identity and borrowed traditions in the architecture of mosques, and has developed recommendations for designing of new mosques in national forms.

In the book for the first time the architectural periodization of the mosques of Algeria with the characteristics of each period was substantiated. The architectural periodization of the mosques of Algeria looks more enlarged, compared to the historical periodization, since it focuses not on changes in the political structure, but on the appearance of changes in the Islamic architectural school. In total, six architectural periods of the construction of mosques of Algeria can be distinguished; they manifest the genesis of mosques, a gradual departure from the Arabic fountainhead to the local Maghreb type, its improvement and a shift in the direction of decoration, at a late stage – the appearance of a borrowed Ottoman- type dome mosque with a developed courtyard with a fountain and galleries:.

It has been proved that the national forms of the mosques of Algeria are expressed in: the domeless Maghreb and Kharijites mosques; prismatic and tapering upward minarets with acute-angle elements of crowning, considering the seismic activity; the use of a hypostyle type mosque with crowning of each nave with a double sloping roof; using lightweight wooden roof structures.

Understanding the specifics of manifestation of national identity in the mosques of Algeria helps to design new mosques in the national traditions of certain regions.



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·lleyemi Auxupy: ΑΡΧΙΤΕΚΤΥΡΗΙ ТА УРБАНІСТИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ