

المرحلة الثالثة

النص 2

الجزء 2

Samarra Archaeological City

Samarra was the second capital of the Abbasid Caliphate after Baghdad. Following the loss of the monuments of Baghdad, Samarra represents the only physical trace of the Caliphate at its height.

Criterion 1: The city preserves two of the largest mosques (Al-Malwiya and Abu Dulaf) and the most unusual minarets, as well as the largest places in the Islamic world (the Caliphal palace “Qasr al-Khalifa”, al-Ja’fari, al Ma’shuq, and others). Carved stucco known as the Samarra style was developed there and spread to the other parts of the Islamic world at that time. A new type of

ceramic known as Lustre Ware was also developed in Samarra, imitating utensils made of precious metals such as gold and silver.

Criterion 2: Samarra represents a distinguished architectural stage in the Abbasid period by virtue of its mosques, its development, the planning of its streets and basins, its architectural decoration, and its ceramic industries.

Criterion 3: Samarra is the finest preserved example of the architecture and city planning of the Abbasid Caliphate, extending from Tunisia to Central Asia, and one of the world's great powers of that period. The physical remains of this empire are usually poorly preserved since they are frequently built of unfired bricks and reusable bricks.