

## **The Syrian effects on some Styles of Islamic architecture in Anatolia until the end of Seljuk age.**

### **Abstract**

Several factors contributed to the transfer of many of Syrian architectural and artistic effects to Anatolia. One of these, was the geographical proximity , on the other hand, some of the Seljuk Sultans made many renovations in the different buildings of Syria , in addition to the migration of many of the Mamluks to Anatolia after the killing of prince *Oktay* , and the victory of *al-Zahir Baybars* in battle *Iblsten* the Mongols and Seljuks Roman and entry Caesarea 675 AH / 1276

AD ,

These two factors had a direct impact in the transfer the designs or architectural and decorative elements, that speared in Egypt and the Levant, especially in the *Ayyubid* and *Mamluk* periods to Anatolia. We have many examples of the design which affected with the Syrian style, such as the mosque of *Diyarbakir*, the mosque of Sivas. Also thtere were some impacts presents on adding a tomb for the founder engaged in the walls of building, and the covered courtyard, pymarstans, medical colleges, architectural compounds and khans with open courtyard surrounded with many rooms. On the other hand, there was a transformation of many architectural and decorative elements, such as transpit. axial entrances, gable roofs, square minarets, mihrabs, hours shoes arch, double arches, mosaic, cross vaults, monumental entrances, etc,