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**HAFSİLER DEVRİNDE İFRİKİYYE'DE İSLAM
SANATI, MİMARİSİ VE ŞEHİRCİLİĞİ**

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Abstract

Most important aspect of Islamic civilization in Hafsid period is using jurisprudence in urbanization, and production the Islamic law of urban. Islamic arts in Hafsid period Islamic arts of local nations in the Islamic world that it was developed and continued by flowers of new religion from south east of china to east of china to east of Spain in Valencia after birth of Mohammad prophet of Islam in Arabian peninsula in seven century A.D. Islamic art have very special characters and several style element and vast variety. The scholars of Islamic arts divided it to seven schools with special styles:

1. School of Iranian art
2. School of Spain art
3. School of Maghreb art
4. School of Egypt and Syria art
5. School of Afrique art
6. Ottoman School of art
7. School of Indian art

One of the most important territories of Islamic arts is Afrique (Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Libya) in Hafsid dynasty (1229-1574/625-983). This land is between Atlas Ocean and Mediterranean Sea and it is place of confluence of multicultural waves and religion. The origins of Islamic arts in Hafsid period is art of Spain in medieval (Andalusia), art of Maghreb, art of Iran and pre-Islamic routes. There is in Hafsid period, official style of art, special in architecture and calligraphy and in music and in urbanism appeared in Tunisia capital of Hafsid state. Arts of Afrique is religious art used for development of Islamic culture and civilization. We find the symbol of Afrique arts in mosque of Zaytune in Tunisia. In music there is in Hafsid period; evaluation of local Tunisian dome in very cities of Afrique is symbol of Islamic architecture and Islamic art. Final evaluation of Tunisian dome and couple appeared by combining between art of Moresque of Islamic Spain (Andalusia) in medieval and local Tunisian art and art of Maghreb.