

Ali Paşa Madrasah:

This madrasah is located on the west of Ali Paşa Mosque. It was commissioned to be built by Hadim Ali Paşa, the governor of the time, between 1534 and 1537. The madrasah has a rectangular plan. It consists of five rooms with iwans on a single floor lining on east and west of the rectangular courtyard and also a classroom that has a half-octagon plan circulating the south of the courtyard. Having been recently repaired, the madrasah is currently used as nursing home.



ZİNCİREYE MADRASA

Hüsrev Paşa Madrasah:

Having been built between 1521 and 1528 by the Governor Hüsrev Paşa, this madrasah is located in Mardin Gate quarter. Originally built as madrasah, the building started to be used as a mosque by adding a minaret in 1728 when the prayer room of the complex was observed to be used as a mosque continuously. The courtyard is enclosed by sharp arcs and there are madrasah rooms behind the porticos.



ZİNCİREYE MADRASA

Latifiye Madrasah:

This madrasah is located on the northeast of Fatih Paşa Mosque. This place was used as the shafii section of Fatih Paşa Mosque, however it served as madrasah in 19th century. Having remained in a devastated state for a very long time, the building was renovated in 2004 and started to be used as Women and Children Education Center.

Müslihiddin Lari Madrasah:

Being located inside Parli Safa Complex, the other name of the madrasah is İparye Madrasah. It is assumed to have been built during the reign of Uzun Hasan the Ruler of Akkoyunlu state in the 15th century. It is well known that the madrasah was among the most important madrasah of Diyarbakır in 19th century. The structure was named after a scientist called Müslihiddin Lari who taught here. The madrasah was renovated in 2007 as per the original form by Regional Directorate of Foundations.



ERZURUM MADRASA



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Madrasahs of
Diyarbakır





ZINCIRIYE MADRASAH



MESUDIYE MADRASAH



ZINCIRIYE MADRASAH



MESUDIYE MADRASAH

Zinciriyi Madrasah:

Being one of the first and oldest mosques of Anatolia, this building is also known as Sinciriyi Madrasah. The main component of the construction is black basalt and white limestone. Having been built with two iwans and single floor, the madrasah has a square plan, open courtyard and single floor. Madrasah was used as Diyarbakir Archeology Museum in 1934. It has been aimed to maintain the original texture of the structure as per the renovation project conducted jointly by Diyarbakir Governor's Office and Regional Directorate of Foundations. Upon completion of this project, Zinciriyi Madrasah shall be functional for tourism purposes and shall drift away from the damage and collapsing threats.

As an ancient cradle of science and culture, Diyarbakir has always been regarded as the center of major civilizations as well as economic and cultural movements. Having hosted various civilizations, Diyarbakir is the home of the best examples of madrasah architecture. The buildings that are constructed in the city are generally designed as a complex and you can come across madrasah buildings in addition to mosques. In these complexes, there used to be courses on religious sciences such as Tefsir (Interpretation), Hadith (Study of Prophet's Words), Fiqh (Islamic Law) and Kelam as well as literature, philosophy, logic, chemistry, mathematics, physics and astronomy. In madrasahs, rational and transferring sciences were taught and discussions were held between the scientists.

Mesudiye Madrasah:

Being a part of the complex of buildings under Ulu Mosque, this madrasah is located north to the mosque. Being regarded as the first university of Anatolia, it can be understood from the epigraph dated 1194 that it was a fiqh (Islamic Law) madrasah for four Sunni denominations. There were rational and transferring sciences in Mesudiye Madrasah, which is an ancient



ZINCIRIYE MADRASAH

cradle of science, and there were discussions between scientists. Having been built as two floors from cut stone, the madrasah stretches in east-west direction and there is an almost square courtyard in the middle. There are two layered arcs, ornamented arc stones in various shapes and apertures which bring a very distinguished and rich appearance to the structure. Madrasah is aimed to be restored to its original shape with the restoration project that is being conducted jointly by Diyarbakir Governor's Office and Regional Directorate of Foundations. It shall be used in tourism sector by removing from the threats of demolition and collapse.



MESUDIYE MADRASAH



MESUDIYE MADRASAH



ZINCIRIYE MADRASAH

