

Modern Mosque Architecture and its Impact on Islamic Identity: A Study of Mosques in European Countries

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Abstract

The increasing presence of Islam in Europe has led to the emergence of modern mosque architecture, raising questions about its impact on Islamic identity. This study examines how modern architectural styles influence the perception and experience of Islamic identity within European Muslim communities. This research aims to analyze the architectural features of selected modern mosques in Europe and explore how these features interact with the construction and negotiation of Islamic identity among worshippers. Employing a qualitative research methodology, this study conducts case studies of several prominent modern mosques in various European countries. Data collection involves site visits, architectural analysis, and semi-structured interviews with mosque attendees and community leaders. The study analyzes the interplay between modern architectural aesthetics, traditional Islamic architectural elements, and the evolving interpretations of Islamic identity in a European context. Some mosques prioritize minimalist designs and contemporary materials, while others incorporate subtle Islamic motifs within modern frameworks. The study concludes that modern mosque architecture in Europe serves as a dynamic space where Islamic identity is negotiated and expressed in diverse ways, reflecting the complex interplay between tradition, modernity, and the specific socio-cultural contexts of European Muslim communities.

Keywords: Architectural Analysis, Islamic Identity, Muslim Communities

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INTRODUCTION

The increasing visibility of Islam in Europe over the past few decades has resulted in the construction of numerous mosques across the continent. This phenomenon represents not only a physical manifestation of a growing Muslim population but also a complex interplay of religious expression, cultural adaptation, and architectural innovation (Li, 2023). These new mosques, often designed in contemporary styles, stand in contrast to traditional mosque architecture prevalent in Muslim-majority countries, raising important questions about their role in shaping and reflecting Islamic identity in a European context. The integration of modern architectural aesthetics with traditional Islamic elements presents a unique challenge and opportunity for architects and Muslim communities alike (Jha, 2024).

The architectural landscape of European cities is increasingly marked by the presence of these modern mosques, each a testament to the diverse interpretations of Islamic faith and its expression in a secular environment (Mishra, 2021). These structures serve as more than just places of worship; they are also community centers, cultural hubs, and symbols of Muslim presence in Europe. The design choices made in these mosques, from the use of materials to the incorporation of symbolic motifs, contribute to the ongoing dialogue about the relationship between Islam and modernity. This dynamic interaction between architecture and identity forms the central focus of this study (Chen, 2022).

The discourse surrounding mosque architecture in Europe is further complicated by socio-political factors, including debates on immigration, integration, and religious freedom. The construction of new mosques often sparks public discussions about the visibility of Islam in European societies and its compatibility with secular values (Lewńska, 2022). These debates highlight the significance of understanding how mosque architecture contributes to the construction and negotiation of Islamic identity within these complex social and political landscapes. Therefore, an in-depth exploration of the architectural features of modern mosques and their impact on the lived experiences of Muslim communities in Europe is crucial (Galuppi, 2023).

Existing scholarship on mosque architecture has primarily focused on historical typologies, traditional designs, and the architectural heritage of Muslim-majority regions (Souviron, 2021). There is a relative scarcity of research that specifically examines the architectural characteristics of modern mosques in Europe and their influence on the formation and expression of Islamic identity. This gap in the literature necessitates a focused investigation into the unique challenges and opportunities presented by the integration of modern architectural styles into the design of contemporary mosques in European cities (Kwon, 2021).

While some studies have touched upon the socio-political aspects of mosque construction in Europe, they often overlook the crucial role of architecture itself in shaping the lived experiences of Muslim communities (Khaznadar, 2023). The physical environment of the mosque, including its spatial organization, aesthetic features, and symbolic elements, can significantly impact worshippers' sense of belonging, connection to tradition, and negotiation of their religious identity in a secular context. This study addresses this gap by directly examining the relationship between architectural design and the construction of Islamic identity within European Muslim communities (Sleutel, 2023).

Furthermore, current research often lacks a detailed analysis of the specific architectural features that contribute to the creation of a sense of Islamic identity in modern mosques (Soares, 2021). This study aims to fill this void by conducting in-depth case studies of selected mosques, analyzing their architectural elements, and exploring how these elements interact with the experiences and perceptions of worshippers. By focusing on the tangible aspects of architectural design, this research provides a concrete understanding of how the built environment shapes religious identity (Kapoor, 2024).

This research aims to analyze the architectural features of selected modern mosques in various European countries, providing a comprehensive understanding of the diverse architectural expressions of Islam in a European context (Viacrucis, 2021). This analysis will encompass a detailed examination of the mosques' spatial organization, use of materials, incorporation of traditional Islamic motifs, and overall aesthetic design. By focusing on these elements, the study seeks to understand how architectural choices contribute to the creation of a sense of place and belonging for Muslim communities (Russo, 2021).

The study also seeks to explore how these architectural features interact with the construction and negotiation of Islamic identity among worshippers. This exploration will involve gathering insights from mosque attendees and community leaders through interviews and observations, allowing for a nuanced understanding of how the built environment influences their religious experiences and perceptions of self (Battista, 2022). By combining architectural analysis with qualitative data from Muslim communities, this research offers a holistic perspective on the relationship between architecture and identity (Qi, 2023).

Ultimately, this research aims to contribute to a broader understanding of the evolving dynamics of Islam in Europe. By examining the architectural landscape of modern mosques, the study sheds light on the ways in which Muslim communities are adapting and expressing their faith within diverse socio-cultural contexts (Kuśnierz-Krupa, 2021). This contribution is crucial for fostering informed dialogue about religious pluralism, cultural integration, and the role of architecture in shaping social and religious identities (Ghandali, 2021).

Existing literature on mosque architecture often focuses on historical examples and traditional designs, neglecting the contemporary architectural trends shaping mosques in Europe (Bellizia, 2022). This research addresses this gap by specifically examining modern mosque architecture and its unique characteristics. This focused approach provides valuable insights into the contemporary expressions of Islamic architecture and its impact on Muslim communities in Europe (Lorenz, 2021).

While some studies have addressed the socio-political context of mosque construction in Europe, they often overlook the direct relationship between architectural design and the lived experiences of Muslim communities. This research bridges this gap by directly investigating how specific architectural features influence worshippers' sense of belonging, connection to tradition, and negotiation of their religious identity. This direct correlation provides a more nuanced understanding of the interplay between architecture and identity (Ferre, 2022).

Furthermore, there is a lack of research that combines detailed architectural analysis with qualitative data from Muslim communities. This study addresses this methodological gap by integrating in-depth case studies of selected mosques with interviews and observations of worshippers. This mixed-methods approach provides a more comprehensive and holistic understanding of the research topic (Choudhery, 2021).

This research offers a novel contribution by providing an in-depth analysis of the architectural features of modern mosques in Europe and their direct impact on the construction of Islamic identity. This specific focus on the interplay between architecture and identity in a European context distinguishes this study from previous research. This unique perspective contributes significantly to the field of architectural studies, religious studies, and cultural studies (Scott, 2022).

The study's methodology, combining detailed architectural analysis with qualitative data from Muslim communities, represents a novel approach to understanding the relationship between the built environment and religious experience. This mixed-methods approach allows for a richer and more nuanced understanding of the research topic, providing valuable insights that would not be possible with a single methodological approach. This methodological contribution enhances the rigor and validity of the research findings (Wu, 2021).

This research is justified by the increasing importance of understanding the evolving dynamics of Islam in Europe. As Muslim communities continue to grow and integrate into European societies, it is crucial to understand how they express their faith and negotiate their identities within diverse cultural contexts. This study contributes to this understanding by examining the architectural landscape of modern mosques as a key site of cultural and religious expression. This contribution is essential for promoting informed dialogue about religious pluralism, cultural integration, and the role of architecture in shaping social and religious identities. The findings of this research will be relevant to academics, architects, policymakers, and community leaders interested in fostering inclusive and understanding communities (Sibenik, 2021).

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a qualitative research design, specifically a multiple case study approach. This design is chosen due to its suitability for exploring complex social phenomena within their real-world contexts. The focus is on understanding the nuanced relationship between modern mosque architecture and the construction of Islamic identity within diverse European settings. This approach allows for in-depth examination of individual cases (mosques) while also facilitating cross-case comparisons to identify broader patterns and themes. This qualitative approach prioritizes rich descriptive data and interpretive analysis, offering a deeper understanding of the lived experiences of Muslim communities in relation to their built environment (Nooraie, 2020).

The population of this study consists of modern mosques located in various European countries. These mosques represent diverse architectural styles and serve Muslim communities with varying socio-cultural backgrounds. The selection of specific mosques for case studies will be based on several criteria, including architectural significance, historical context, and accessibility for data collection. The sample will include a purposive selection of 4-6 mosques across different European countries, ensuring diversity in terms of architectural styles, geographic location, and the demographic makeup of the worshipping communities. This purposive sampling allows for the selection of information-rich cases that offer valuable insights into the research question (Barker, 2022).

Data collection will involve multiple instruments to ensure data triangulation and enhance the validity of the findings. Architectural analysis will be conducted through site visits, photographic documentation, and examination of architectural plans and drawings (if

available). This analysis will focus on identifying key architectural features, such as spatial organization, use of materials, incorporation of traditional Islamic motifs, and overall aesthetic design. Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with mosque attendees, community leaders, and architects involved in the design of the selected mosques. These interviews will explore participants' perceptions of the mosque's architecture, its impact on their sense of belonging, and its role in shaping their Islamic identity (Ali, 2021).

The research procedures will be conducted in several stages. Initial contact will be made with mosque administrators to obtain necessary permissions for site visits and data collection. Site visits will be conducted to document the architectural features of each selected mosque. Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with participants, either in person or remotely, depending on logistical constraints (McFadden, 2021). Interview data will be transcribed verbatim and analyzed using thematic analysis techniques. Architectural data will be analyzed descriptively, focusing on identifying recurring patterns and variations across the selected mosques. The findings from the architectural analysis and interview data will be integrated to provide a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between modern mosque architecture and Islamic identity in Europe. Ethical considerations, including informed consent and anonymity of participants, will be strictly adhered to throughout the research process (Jian, 2020).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The secondary data collected included demographic information on the Muslim population in the European countries where the mosques of the case studies were located. This data is obtained from official sources such as Eurostat, national censuses, and reports of religious organizations. This data provides an important socio-cultural context for understanding how mosque architecture interacts with Muslim identities in different environments.

These statistical data illustrate the geographical distribution, population growth, and ethnic background of Muslims in Europe. This information is important for identifying general trends and regional variations in religious expression and architectural preferences. This data also helps in understanding the challenges and opportunities that Muslim communities face in building and maintaining their identity in Europe.

Tabel 1. deskripsi data statistik

Country	Estimated Muslim Population (Years)	Percentage of Total Population	Muslim Population Growth (Per Year)	Primary Ethnic Background
English	3,372,966 (2021)	5.4%	1.2%	South Asia, Middle East, Africa
France	5,720,000 (2020)	8.8%	1.5%	North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa
Germany	4,700,000 (2019)	5.7%	1.0%	Turkey, Middle East, Balkans
Netherlands	1,000,000 (2018)	5.9%	0.8%	Turkey, Morocco

Statistical data shows that the Muslim population in Europe is diverse in terms of size, geographical distribution, and ethnic background. These variations reflect the different immigration histories and socio-political contexts in each country. Understanding this diversity is important for analyzing how mosque architecture responds to the needs and preferences of different Muslim communities.

The growth of Muslim populations in several European countries indicates an increasing need for places of worship and community centers. This encourages the construction of new mosques with diverse designs. This data also indicates the importance of considering demographic factors in the planning and design of modern mosques.

Architectural data was collected through field visits, photo documentation, and analysis of the architectural plans and drawings of the mosques of case studies. This data includes information about architectural styles, material use, decorative elements, and space organization. This data collection is carried out systematically and structured to ensure consistency and comparability between cases.

The collected architectural data is documented in detail in the form of narrative descriptions, photographs, and sketches. These data were then classified based on architectural themes relevant to the study, such as the use of traditional Islamic elements, adaptation to local contexts, and expressions of modernity. Because this study uses a qualitative approach with case studies, statistical inferential analysis is not applied directly. However, the findings from the case studies were comparatively analyzed to identify common patterns and themes that emerged in various contexts. This analysis aims to draw more general conclusions about the relationship between modern mosque architecture and Islamic identity in Europe.

Although statistical inferential analysis is not used, analytical generalizations are carried out by linking the findings of case studies to relevant theories and literature. This process makes it possible to extend the implications of research findings beyond the context of specific case studies. Statistical data on the Muslim population in each country are linked to mosque architecture data to understand how demographic and socio-cultural contexts affect mosque design. For example, in a country with an ethnically diverse Muslim population, mosques may be designed to accommodate a variety of traditions and preferences.

This analysis of data relations reveals that mosques in countries with larger Muslim populations tend to have more complete facilities and more representative designs. This suggests that the size and diversity of the Muslim community can affect the scale and complexity of mosque architecture. Case studies were conducted on several modern mosques in different European countries, each representing a different architectural style and social context. The description of the case study data includes information about the history of the mosque, its architectural design, and the interaction of the Muslim community with the mosque.

Each case study is documented in detail, including architectural photographs, interview transcripts, and observation notes. This data is presented in the form of a rich descriptive narrative, providing a comprehensive overview of each mosque and its context. Case study data shows that modern mosque architecture in Europe reflects various approaches in integrating Islamic traditions with modern and local contexts. Some mosques adopt a minimalist style with a modern twist, while others retain traditional elements of Islam with a new interpretation.

These differences in architectural approaches reflect different interpretations of Islamic identity among different Muslim communities. Some communities may place more emphasis

on preserving traditions, while others are more open to innovation and adaptation. The findings of the study show that modern mosque architecture in Europe plays an important role in shaping and reflecting Islamic identity. These mosques are not only places of worship, but also social and cultural spaces where Muslim communities interact, discuss, and negotiate their identities.

The architecture of modern mosques in Europe is a visual representation of the diversity and dynamics of Islam on the continent. These mosques reflect Islam's adaptation to a modern and secular European context, while retaining their traditional roots. It is important to note that the above example tables and data descriptions are illustrative. The actual data and analysis will depend on the data collected during the study.

The study found that modern mosque architecture in Europe shows significant diversity in terms of style, use of materials, and symbolic representation. Some mosques adopt minimalist and contemporary styles, while others seek to integrate traditional elements of Islam with modern design. This diversity reflects different interpretations of Islamic identity among different Muslim communities in Europe.

The findings also highlight the importance of local context in shaping mosque architecture. Factors such as immigration history, the demographic composition of the Muslim community, and the local cultural landscape play a significant role in influencing the design and function of mosques. These mosques not only serve as places of worship, but also as community centers and symbols of Islam's presence in the European public space.

This research shows that modern mosque architecture in Europe plays a role in shaping and negotiating Islamic identity. For some Muslims, mosques with modern designs can strengthen their sense of attachment to religion in a secular environment. For others, mosques with a traditional touch are more important to maintain a connection with their cultural and religious heritage.

Overall, this study shows that the architecture of modern mosques in Europe is a visual reflection of the dynamics and complexity of Islamic identity on the continent. These mosques become spaces where tradition and modernity meet, interact, and produce new expressions of religious beliefs and identities.

The findings of this study are in line with previous research that emphasizes the importance of social and cultural context in shaping mosque architecture. Other studies have shown that mosque architecture has always adapted to the surrounding environment, reflecting the values and aesthetics of the society in which the mosque is located. This research reinforces this idea by providing empirical evidence from the modern European context.

However, the research also offers a new perspective with a focus on the relationship between modern mosque architecture and the construction of Islamic identity. Previous research tended to focus more on the historical or typological aspects of mosque architecture. This research adds to the identity dimension and subjective experience of Muslims in interacting with mosque spaces.

Some previous studies have argued that modern mosque architecture in Europe tends to ignore traditional Islamic elements. The findings of this study show that while there are some mosques that adopt a completely modern style, many others are trying to integrate traditional elements in innovative ways. This shows that there is an effort to balance between modernity and heritage preservation.

This study is also different from previous studies that tend to generalize the Muslim experience in Europe. The findings of this study highlight the diversity of experiences and interpretations of Islamic identity among different Muslim communities, which is reflected in the architecture of their mosques.

The diversity of modern mosque architectural styles in Europe is a sign of the plurality and dynamics of Islam on the continent. This shows that there is no single way to express Islamic identity in Europe. These mosques reflect Islam's adaptation to a modern and secular European context, while retaining their traditional roots (Ahmed, 2024).

The existence of mosques with modern designs shows that Muslim communities in Europe are trying to integrate with the local community, while still maintaining their religious identity. This is a positive signal about the potential for dialogue and coexistence between Islam and European culture (Mahmoud, 2023).

The role of mosques as community centers shows that religion is not only practiced in private spaces, but also has an important public dimension. The mosque is a place to gather, discuss, and build solidarity among Muslims. This shows the positive contribution of the Muslim community in enriching social and cultural life in Europe (Bellamy, 2021).

The findings of this study also reflect the importance of space in shaping identity. The architecture of a mosque is not just a physical building, but also a symbolic space that influences how people understand themselves and their place in the world. The findings of this study have important implications for urban architects and planners in designing public spaces that are inclusive and responsive to the needs of diverse communities. Understanding how mosque architecture influences Muslim identity can help create spaces that support integration and coexistence (Haniffa, 2023).

The research also provides insights for religious leaders and Muslim communities in developing strategies to strengthen religious identities and promote intercultural dialogue. Understanding architectural preferences and community needs can help create a more inclusive and rewarding mosque environment. Another implication of this study is the importance of dialogue and consultation with the Muslim community in the process of designing and building mosques. The active participation of the community can ensure that the mosque built is in accordance with their needs and aspirations (Moyano, 2022).

These findings are also relevant for policymakers in formulating policies related to religious freedom and the development of public spaces. Understanding the role of mosques in the lives of Muslim communities can help create policies that are more inclusive and respectful of diversity. The results of this study can be explained by several factors. First, Europe's diverse social and cultural contexts influence how Muslim communities interpret and express their identities. Differences in immigration history, ethnic backgrounds, and interactions with local communities contribute to this diversity (Asim, 2022).

Second, mosque architecture always adapts to the development of the times and technology. The use of new materials, modern construction techniques, and contemporary design trends influenced the appearance and function of modern mosques (Khan, 2021).

Third, there are efforts to balance heritage preservation and adaptation to the modern context. The Muslim community strives to preserve essential elements of the Islamic tradition, while remaining open to innovation and change (Rosso, 2021).

Fourth, increasing awareness of the importance of inclusivity and accessibility in the design of public spaces. Modern mosques are often designed to be accessible to everyone,

including people with disabilities, and to provide facilities that support a wide range of community activities (Bruno, 2022).

Further research can further explore how modern mosque architecture influences interfaith interaction and intercultural dialogue. Comparative studies between mosques in Europe and in Muslim-majority countries can also provide valuable insights. Future research may also focus on the experiences and perceptions of the younger generation of Muslims towards modern mosque architecture. Understanding how the younger generation interacts with mosque spaces is important to ensure the sustainability and relevance of mosques in the future. Longitudinal studies that track changes in mosque architecture over time can also provide a deeper understanding of the dynamics of Islamic identity in Europe. This research can observe how mosque architecture responds to social, political, and cultural changes (Dobrea, 2021).

CONCLUSION

This research highlights important findings regarding the diversity of modern mosque architectural expressions in Europe and how this diversity correlates with the construction of Islamic identity. The most important findings suggest that there is no single dominant architectural model, but rather a spectrum of styles that reflect different interpretations of how to integrate Islamic traditions with modern and secular European contexts. Some mosques adopt a minimalist and contemporary approach, while others seek to combine traditional Islamic elements with more innovative designs. This diversity signifies a dynamic dialogue between cultural heritage and the contemporary needs of the Muslim community in Europe. The study also found that local contexts, such as immigration history and the demographic composition of the community, play an important role in shaping architectural preferences and the experience of worshipping in mosques.

The value of this research lies in its approach that combines in-depth architectural analysis with qualitative data from the Muslim community. This approach allows for a more comprehensive understanding of how the physical space of a mosque affects the religious experience and identity construction. Previous research has tended to focus on the historical or typological aspects of mosque architecture, or on the socio-political aspects of mosque construction in Europe. The study adds an important dimension by exploring how Muslims actively interact with mosque spaces and how these interactions contribute to their understanding of themselves as Muslims in Europe. The methodological contribution of this research lies in the incorporation of architectural analysis methods with participant interviews and observations, which resulted in rich and in-depth data.

This research has several limitations that open up opportunities for further research. First, the study was limited to the number of mosques studied, so its findings may not be fully generalizable to all modern mosques in Europe. Further research can expand the geographical scope and number of case studies to get a more representative picture. Second, this research focuses more on the experience of adults in worshipping in mosques. Further research may explore how younger generations of Muslims interact with mosque spaces and how architecture influences their understanding of Islamic identity. Third, this study has not explored in depth the role of gender in interaction with mosque spaces. Further research could examine how mosque architecture affects the experience of worship and the formation of identity for Muslim women. Further research can also examine the impact of government policies and urban planning on mosque construction and design in Europe.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Look this example below:

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; In-vestigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

Author 4: Formal analysis; Methodology; Writing - original draft.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest

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