

The Mudéjar Art means the art of mudéjars (Muslims who lived under the dominion of Christians), of moriscos (Muslims which were forced to accept the baptism, but which staid secretly practising Islam) and of the other ethnic or religious groups which used their technics. Because it is realized outside of the lands of Islam, it is usually associated to the elements of the other religions and traditions and to their buildings. The Mudéjar Art is limited to the Pyrenean Peninsula (Spain, Portugal) and their former colonies. The Spanish and French historians of art tended frequently to doubt about the Mudéjar Art and his existence like independent style, the same name of this style was disputed and the other better was been looking for unsuccessfully. Maybe it was also because of the fragmentation total of the Mudéjar Art, which in every area (Castile and León, Aragon, Toledo, Andalusia, the eastern zone etc.) has his specific character. Four materials have been considered like typically mudéjars (brick, wood, gypsum, ceramics). This definition, which was been accepted in the III. International Symposy of Mudéjarismo in Teruel, was in the first two cases doubted by Philippe Araguas and Nuere Matauco, like his alleged economicity. The decoration come from Antiquity, from the traditions of Vizigots and Europe and naturally of the Muslim Art of east and west. In comparison with the Hispanomuslim Art, the Mudéjar Art has more figured motives, it is obvious the inspiration of Gothic (flora) and the six-sided lazo is used more frequently.