The call to prayer is performed by the muezzin from the minaret five times a day. It can be heard throughout the town, pervading it and marking the rhythms of life. The first call is at dawn, with subsequent calls at midday, mid-afternoon, sunset and the first hour of the night. Each call includes praises to God and Muhammad his prophet, and invites the faithful to prayers.

Name: Kutubiya Mosque
Dynasty: Hegira 6th century / AD 12th century Almohad
Details: Marrakesh, Morocco
Justification: There are many different types of minaret. In the Muslim West, they are square-plan structures with decorated facades. The interior consists of superposed vaulted rooms and a staircase leading to the top, from where the muezzin calls the faithful to prayer.

Name: Giralda
Dynasty: Hegira 580–94 / AD 1184–98 Almohad
Details: Seville, Spain
Justification: The Giralda, the minaret of the old Great Mosque of Seville.

Name: Commemorative tablet
Dynasty: Hegira 433–61 / AD 1042–69; probably c. AH 444 / AD 1052 Abbadid. From the reign of al-Mutadid
Details: Moura Municipal Museum
Moura, Beja, Portugal
Justification: There are many different types of minaret. In the Muslim West, they are square-plan structures with decorated facades. The interior consists of superposed vaulted rooms and a staircase leading to the top, from where the muezzin calls the faithful to prayer.

Name: Planispheric astrolabe
Dynasty: Hegira 614 / AD 1217–18 Almohad
Details:
Batha Museum
Fez, Morocco

**Justification:**
In the past, muezzins used an astrolabe to determine the times of prayers.