

From the eighth to eighteenth centuries, the Muslims use of glazed ceramics not important. Tin-opacified glazing was one of the earliest new technologies developed by the Islamic potters. The first Islamic opaque glazes can be found as blue-painted ware in Basra, made around the 8th century. Another contribution was stonepaste ceramics, from 9th century Iraq. The first factory, for glass and pottery production was built in Ar-Raqqah, Syria, around the 8th century. Other centers for innovative ceramic pottery in the Islamic world included Fustat (from 975 to 1075), Damascus (from 1100 to around 1600) and Tabriz (from 1470 to 1550). Another innovation was the albarello, a type of maiolica earthenware jar originally designed to hold apothecaries' ointments and dry drugs. The Hispano-Moresque style emerged in Andalusia in the 8th century, under the Fatimids. This was a style of Islamic pottery created in Islamic Spain. Islamic Hispano-Moresque ware was distinguished from the pottery of Christendom by the Islamic character of its decoration. The medieval Islamic world also had pottery with animal imagery. Examples are found throughout the medieval Islamic world, particularly in Persia and Egypt.

Islamic art is much different than Roman art. First of all it mostly none of them have people in them. And none of them have Allah in them. But Muhammad is in some but his face is covered in a white veil.