**Title : History of Mosque Architectural Form in Malaysia And The Malay Archipelago Region**

Islam began to spread throughout the Nusantara region, also known as the Malay Archipelago, as early as 800 AD.

This region includes areas such as Malaysia, Southern Thailand, Brunei, Borneo, Indonesia, and the southern Philippines. The name of these regions in Southeast Asia was derived from the 19th-century European concept of a Malay race, based on Austronesian languages, which were predominant. The indigenous local people followed animistic, Hindu, and Buddhist beliefs before the arrival of Islam in the 7th and 8th centuries AD.

The transition from their previous religions to Islam was largely peaceful, with the majority of the population embracing Sunni Islam by the 1400s.

The early Islamic architecture in the Nusantara region was a blend of influences, with structures initially reflecting vernacular Hindu temple architecture before gradually transforming into mosques that defined the Muslim architecture of the era. This transition was a significant development in the architectural history of the region.

The age of discovery in the late 1400s changed the course of the world, as powerful armies began to conquer territories. The Portuguese, Dutch, British, and Spanish adventurers, supported by their armies, exploited the riches of various regions, including the Malay Archipelago. Their main aim was to exert influence and control over these countries for their benefit.

Conquering these regions required diplomacy, and religion was part of their agenda. European architects started using new brick Secrenic mosque architecture characterized by intricate designs, geometric patterns, stunning domes, and minarets inspired by Moorish and Mughal designs. The end of World War II led to the independence of many Muslim countries. For a while, many of these countries were influenced by the modernist period of the international style. However, from the late 1970s, 1980s, up to the mid-2000s, there was a shift towards an Islamization era. In the Malay Archipelago area, Middle Eastern mosque architecture was a significant influence during this time.

The era of contemporary modern architecture with an awareness of climate change, green building, and materiality further influenced Islamic architecture, driven by progressive Islamic architectural principles.

This paper aims to document the evolution of mosque architecture in the Malay Archipelago or Nusantara region to chart the distinct development of mosque architecture in this region compared to other parts of the Muslim world.