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Title of thesis: Mosque Architecture in Fez City in Al- maghreb Al- aqsa in Period of Bani Marin (668 – 869 H / 1269 – 1464 AD) : Archaeological & Architectural & Artistic Study

Summary:

Fez is the major capital which was taken by Bani Marin Caliphs to be the headquarters of their state, as opposed to those of their predecessors of Almohads and Almoravids, who have taken the city of Marrakech as a capital of their state, so it have gained their interest in the field of construction and architecture, As evidenced by the establishment of a new royal city in the other side of the old city, to be the seat of government and succession throughout that period, namely: new Fez.

The importance of this study was to clarify the extent of the interaction between the two elements of time and place through mosques and grand mosques which have been established by Bani Marin Caliphs in each of the two cities, old Fez, new Fez, and shed more light on the architectural and artistic characteristics, and whether there was a legacy maintained by those mosques? Also it is characterized by new characteristics of what preceded it? finally, whether it have put their influences in the architecture and arts of the mosques of the following periods.

On the other hand, the fact that the city of Fez, capital of the Caliphs of Bani Marin, has been the migration center of Andalusians immigrants, who came out of their homes voluntarily and involuntarily, after growing the Crusader invasion of the Andalusia land. Not only that, but it also, the staying place of many members of the Nasrid Granada house, so it is clear that, how much the strong presence of the Andalusian element in this capital, was it this presence has an effect on the civilization aspects in Fez throughout the Marinid period, which the architectural aspect and its arts were the most important? If it is proven, what is the extent of activity or inactivity that Andalusian effect through the mosques under study?

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