

**Fayoum University**

**Faculty of Dar Al-Oloum**

**Credit-hours Program**

**Natural Crises in Hejaz in the Time of Alwites  
Notables :Types, Effects and Methods of  
Management**

**(358-923 Hj./ 969-1517 A.D.)**

**A Ph.D**

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**1440 H /2019 A.D**

## Abstract

The study conspicuously deals with natural crises in the Hejaz in the time of supervision Alwites notables (358-923 Hj. / 969-1517 A.D.). It comprises four chapters , an introduction, a preface, a final conclusion and indexes of the study. Then, it is proven by the sources and references on which the study is mainly based.

The introduction included definition of the subject, reasons for its selection, previous studies, importance of the study, its temporal and spatial limits, the methodology used in the study, and the difficulties faced by the researcher.

As for the preface, it deals with two topics:

**First:** the study identifies crises and their concept and types.

**Second:** the study determines Hejaz country geographically, humanly and politically during the period under study.

The first chapter deals with "types of natural crises that affected the countries of the Hejaz in the time of Alwites notables (358-923 Hj. / 969-1517 A.D.)". It also discusses the climate crises (such as rain, hail, torrents, heat waves, winds and storms, drought and dry). It also tackles geological crises such as (earthquakes and volcanoes), biological crises (such as epidemics, plagues, agricultural pests), and global crises (such as lightning).

As for the second chapter, it deals with "the impact of natural crises on the social, economic, political and military aspects of the Hejaz during the period (358-923 H.j / 969-1517 A.D.)".

Moreover, the third chapter deals with "the impact of natural crises on the religious and cultural aspects of the Hejaz during the period (358-923 H.j / 969-1517 A.D.)" and the most important positive impacts of natural crises on various aspects of life in Hejaz during the study period.

As for the fourth chapter, it discusses "methods of managing natural crises that hit Hejaz during the period (358-923 H.j / 969-1517 A.D.)"

Finally, the conclusion dealt with the most important findings of the study, followed by indexes, and then proved by sources and references of the study.

