



Fayoum University
Faculty of Dar Al-Oloum
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The Political and Cultural Role of Scholars in the Regions of the Two Holy Mosques during the Ayyubid and Mamluk Era (567- 923AH/ 1171- 1517AD)

**An M.A. Proposal in Islamic History and Civilization
(Credit Hours Program)**

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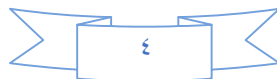
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1444 AH / 2023 A.D



Abstract

The current study is entitled: "The Political and Cultural Role of Scholars in the Regions of the Two Holy Mosques During the Ayyubid and Mamluk Eras. (567-923 AH/1171-1517 AD).

The study included an introduction, a preface, five chapters, and a conclusion, followed by appendices listed in the list of sources and references. As for the introduction, it dealt with the definition of the subject of the study, its importance, the reasons for choosing it, and the objectives of its study. It also dealt with the study plan and the method adopted in it. This was followed by a discussion of previous studies that dealt with the subject. It also showed the most important difficulties that the researcher faced during the preparation of this study, in addition to Presentation of the most important study sources and references.

As for the introduction, it included a discussion of two axes: first: the political and cultural role of scholars in the country of the Two Holy Mosques prior to the Ayyubid era, and second: the general conditions in the Two Holy Mosques during the Ayyubid and Mamluk eras; Through this axis, I presented the political conditions, then the economic conditions, followed by the social conditions.

Chapter One:

This chapter discusses the political role of scholars of the two Holy Mosques with regard to their relationship with the noble princes, sultans, and leading statesmen. The chapter also investigates the Holy Mosques scholars' interaction with political events and their holding of political and administrative positions.

Chapter Two:

This chapter studies the economic role of scholars, and it comprises three sections. Section one uncovers the role of religious scholars in agricultural and industrial crafts and occupations. Section two addresses their role in trade, and section three reveals their oversight role in financial and commercial transactions.

Chapter Three:

This chapter is entitled "the social role of scholars", and it spots light on the scholars' contributions to charity. The chapter reveals how the scholars of the two Holy Mosques took part in the reform of society. The chapter also discusses the scholars' scientific relations and trips, as well as their religious and scientific jobs that the scholars of the Two Holy Mosques held during the historical period of study.

Chapter Four:

As for the four chapter, it contained "the fields of religious sciences in which the scholars of the Two Holy Mosques participated during the Ayyubid and Mamluk eras"; In it, I dealt with the religious scientific efforts of scholars of the Two Holy Mosques in the field of the sciences of the Noble Qur'an, the sciences of the Noble Prophet's Hadith, then the science of jurisprudence and its origins, the science of fatwas, and the science of impositions.

Chapter Five:

As for the five and final chapter; The researcher singled out what was said in it to talk about "the fields of Arabic language sciences and literature, and other theoretical and applied sciences in which scholars of the Two Holy Mosques participated during the Ayyubid and Mamluk eras"; In it, I talked about the fields of Arabic language sciences and literature, as well as other theoretical and applied sciences and arts in which scholars contributed during the historical study period.

Conclusion:

This provides a summary of the results of the study, followed by a list of the references used in the study.

