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The Impact of Egypt and Levant Traders on the Flourishment of the Scientific Movement in the Hijri Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries (Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries A.D.)

An M.A. Proposal in Islamic History and Civilization

Submitted by

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Thesis Abstract

The present study deals with Merchants of Egypt and the Levant and their impact on the flourishing of the scientific movement in the sixth and seventh centuries AH / twelfth and thirteenth centuries AD. It is divided into an introduction, a preface , four chapters and a conclusion, followed by a list of sources and references. The introduction includes the definition of the subject, its importance, the reasons for choosing it, the research problem, its plan, and the adopted methodology, in addition to previous studies, with an analytical study of the most prominent sources and references on which the study relied. As for the preface, it includes a preparation for the study; talking about the impact of the merchants of Egypt and the Levant on the flourishing of the scientific movement before the study period.

The first chapter is entitled “Contributions of the merchants of Egypt and the Levant in enriching the religious sciences in the sixth and seventh centuries of the Hijri”. It focuses on the contributions of the merchants of Egypt and the Levant in the field of the sciences of the Qur’an, in the field of hadith sciences, and then in the field of jurisprudence and its principles.

As for the second chapter, it is entitled ‘Contributions of the merchants of Egypt and the Levant in enriching the sciences of the Arabic language and literature in the sixth and seventh centuries of the Hijrah.’ In the first section, the researcher addresses the contribution of the merchants of Egypt and the Levant to Grammar, Morphology and Syntax whereas in the second section, she focuses on their contribution to literature and rhetoric.

The third chapter is entitled ‘The contributions of the merchants of Egypt and the Levant in enriching the humanities and experimental sciences in the sixth and seventh centuries of Hijri’ Through it, the researcher presents the impact of these merchants in the field of historical studies, in the field of theology and philosophical sciences, and in the field of Sufism, and then concluded with their contributions in the field of experimental sciences. The fourth chapter is entitled ‘The contributions of the merchants of Egypt and the Levant in enriching the religious and scientific institutions’. It deals with the most important fields in which the merchants participated in the renaissance of the scientific movement, including: establishing scientific institutions, occupying them with the most important scientific jobs, endowing books, and educating children, and so on. Then the researcher appended her study with a conclusion in which she summarized the most important findings, followed by a list of the most important sources and references on which the study relied.