

المسلمين والصليبيين) من سنة ٦١٥-٦٤٨هـ/١٢١٨-١٢٥٠م. فتناول بالدراسة بيت المقدس في المفاوضات واتفاقيات الصلح والمشاريع الصليبية، حيث أوضح العلاقة بين بيت المقدس والحملة الصليبية الخامسة على مصر وهي حملة حنا دي برين. وأشار الفصل إلى العروض المتتالية من قبل السلطان الكامل بن العادل بتسليم بيت المقدس إلى الصليبيين مقابل جلاتهم عن دمياط. كما أبرزت الدراسة الأسباب الحقيقية من وراء تلك العروض المتتالية وهي كثيرة لعل من أهمها ظهور الخطر المغولي في شرق الدولة الإسلامية، وخوف السلطان الكامل من وقوع الشام ومصر بين شقي الرحى. كما ألقى الفصل الضوء على استيلاء الصليبيين على بيت المقدس بمقتضى اتفاقية يافا في سنة ٦٢٧هـ/١٢٢٩م وأبرز الأسباب الخفية التي دفعت السلطان الكامل إلى عقد تلك الإتفاقية مع الإمبراطور فردريك الثانى. وبحث هذا الفصل أيضاً النتائج التى ترتبت على بيت المقدس بسبب الفرقة والاختلاف التى سادت العلاقات بين أفراد البيت الأيوبي، والمحاولات الصليبية التى قامت مستغلة تلك الأوضاع حتى انتهى الأمر باسترداد الخوارزمية لبيت المقدس نهائياً في سنة ٦٤٢هـ/١٢٤٤م وذلك في عهد السلطان الصالح نجم الدين أيوب ولم يدخلها جيش صليبي حتى الحرب العالمية الأولى.

وتناول الفصل الرابع موضوع (الأحوال الاقتصادية في بيت المقدس في العصر الأيوبي) فأعطى دراسة جديدة عن طوبغرافية بيت المقدس في العصر الأيوبي، ووصف أحياء المدينة وشوارعها ومنشأتها. كما ألقى الفصل أضواء جديدة على العوامل التى أدت إلى ازدهار النشاط التجاري في بيت المقدس، وما ترتب على ذلك الإزدهار من نشاط في حركة البيع والشراء. وقد عرض الفصل بالتفصيل أنواع السلع الصادرة والواردة، وأنواع الحرف والصناعات التى قامت في المدينة. كما تناول الفصل

بالدراسة والبحث موضوع الزراعة والرعي في بيت المقدس وأهم المنتجات الزراعية.

وبحث الفصل الخامس موضوع الحياة الاجتماعية في بيت المقدس في العصر الأيوبي وأوضح بعض المؤثرات الصليبية البسيطة على الحياة الاجتماعية، وأبرز أهم العناصر السكانية التي كانت موجودة في المدينة في ذلك العصر. كما بين هذا الفصل أهم الاحتفالات العامة والعائلية التي كانت تحتفل بها كل فئة من فئات السكان في بيت المقدس، كما أوضح أهم أماكن الزيارة التي كان يقصدها السكان المسلمين والمسيحيين، وألقى هذا الفصل أضواء جديدة على ملابس الرجال والنساء، وأنواع الأطعمة والأشربة في بيت المقدس.

أما الفصل السادس والأخير فقد خُصَّ لدراسة (الحياة العلمية والفكرية في بيت المقدس في العصر الأيوبي) فأوضح دور الفتح الصلاحي في النهضة العلمية والفكرية التي شهدتها المدينة عقب الفتح، وأوضح دور المسجد الأقصى كمؤسسة تعليمية اجتذبت الكثير من رجال العلم والأدب، وما تمخض عن ذلك من قيام الكثير من المدارس والزوايا داخل ساحات المسجد الأقصى وأمام أبوابه. كما تتبع هذا الفصل بالدراسة أهم المدارس التي تم إنشاؤها في بيت المقدس في ذلك العصر، وأهم الأوقاف التي اعتمدت عليها تلك المدارس. كما تعرض البحث للدور الذي لعبته تلك المدارس في النهضة العلمية والفكرية. كما أبرز الفصل السادس أهم خزائن الكتب التي وجدت في بيت المقدس مع بيان أهم محتوياتها. واحتوى الفصل كذلك على تعريف بأهم العلماء والأدباء الذين برزوا في بيت المقدس في العصر الأيوبي مع التعرض لنتاجهم العلمي والأدبي.

واحتوت الخاتمة على أهم النتائج التي توصل إليها البحث، وذُيِّل البحث بعدد من الملاحق المتصلة بموضوع الرسالة، وقائمة بالمصادر والمراجع.

JERUSALEM DURING THE AYYUBID REIGN (SUMMARY OF THE THESIS)

The subject of this study is Jerusalem during the Ayyubid reign from 583H/1187 AD the year in which Saladin retook Jerusalem from the Crusaders and till 648/1250 AD the year in which the Ayyubid empire fell to the Mamluks.

The importance of this thesis lies in the fact that it sheds light on the conditions that prevailed in the Crusade Kingdom of Jerusalem during the reign of Saladin. Another importance of this study is that it discusses the new changes and arrangements made by Saladin after he returned the city. A third importance of the study is that it gives an account of the conditions which prevailed in the city after the death of Saladin in 589H/1193AD and the Crusade attempt to conquer the city making advantage of the disputes which arose between Saladin's successors. Further more, the study discusses the rival Islamic and Crusade powers who fought each other in order to conquer the city. And finally the study draws a clear picture of the social, economic and scientific conditions that prevailed in Jerusalem during the Ayyubid rule.

This research is composed of introduction, six chapters and a conclusion, together with a number of appendices and the list of sources. The introduction pointed to the importance of the thesis and the references from which the subject was extracted. The first chapter whose title is "The Recapture of Jerusalem and the fall of the Crusade Kingdom" studies the conditions of the Crusade Kingdom of Jerusalem during the rule of Saladin. It shows how Saladin

returned Jerusalem in 583 H/1187 AD and sheds light on the measures taken by Saladin to re-impart the Islamic character on the city by removing the effects left behind by the Crusaders during a period of eighty years of occupation. This chapters also recount the echo of the fall of Jerusalem in the European west and the efforts exerted by the pope, the clergymen, and the kings to stir the feelings against the Muslims and the Third Crusade Expedition which emerged as a result of this and aimed at recapturing Jerusalem from the Muslims. This chapter discusses in detail the attempts made by Richard the Lion Heart during two years (587-588H/1191-1192 AD) to conquer Jerusalem and the failure of his attempt despite the material and the moral efforts which he exerted. This chapter displays the fortifications and the buildings erected by Saladin to protect it against the Crusade raids, in addition to the social and educational establishments built by Saladin.

The Second Chapter with the title "Jerusalem During the Reign of Saladin Successors" discusses the conditions which prevailed in Jerusalem during the disputes which erupted between the members of the Ayyubid family after the death of Saladin and how the city was transferred from one Ayyubid prince to another and the subsequent confusion which and characterized its internal affairs, the matter which tempted the Crusaders to make a number of attempts to occupy the city as for the attempt made by Emperor Henry the VI which ended with failure. The chapter also sheds light on the conditions that prevailed in Jerusalem during the reign of Al-Adil the Ayyubid Sultan which lasted from 596H/1199AD to 615H/1218AD and the numerous scientific and social establishments built by this Sultan Al-Adil and his son Al-Moadham Isa who used to be the Governor of the city during his father's rule.

The third chapter with the title "Jerusalem Between the Muslims and the Crusaders" is designated for the conditions of Jerusalem during the period 615-648 H/1218-1250 AD and the negotiations and the reconciliation agreements which took place between the Ayyubids and the Crusaders. In this chapter the relation between Jerusalem and the fifth Crusade Expedition on Egypt is discussed" pointing to the successive offers by the Ayyubid Sultan Al-Kamil son of Al-Adil to deliver Jerusalem to the Crusaders in return for their withdrawal from Dimyat, and displaying the reasons which led to these successive offers which are many and probably the most important of them was the appearance of the Mongol danger in the east of the Islamic Empire and the fear from the part of Al-Kamil the Ayyubid Sultan that Syria and Egypt might fall between the pincers of two terrifying enemies. This chapter sheds light on the delivery of Jerusalem to the Crusaders according to the agreement of Jaffa in 627 H/1229 AD and discusses the reasons which prompted Al-Kamil to conclude this agreement with Emperor Fredrick the Second. The chapter also discusses the impact of the disputes between the members of the Ayyubid family and the attempts of Crusaders to make advantage of them and how everything was settled when the Khawarizmiyya finally recaptured Jerusalem in 643 H/1244 AD during the reign of the Sultan Al-Salih Najmal-Din Ayyub and thus Jerusalem became immune against any foreign invasion till the first World War .

The fourth chapter discusses the economic conditions in Jerusalem during the Ayyubid reign. it gives a new topographic study of Jerusalem during the Ayyubid reign, thus describing the districts, streets, and establishments of the city and sheds light on the factors which led to the flourishing commercial activities in Jerusalem and the boom

which marked the selling buying movement. This chapter also gives a detailed account about the imported and exported commodities and the handicrafts and the trades which were established in the city, in addition to agriculture, animal breeding and the important agricultural products in Jerusalem.

The fifth chapter whose title is "Social life in Jerusalem During the Ayyubid Reign" discusses a number of points including the Crusade effects on the social life of Jerusalem and the kind of inhabitants who lived in Jerusalem at the time. This chapter also discusses the festivals and the family celebration of the different categories of the inhabitants and the vistas of these categories, in addition to a description of the men and women costumes and the kinds of foods and beverages favoured in Jerusalem at that time.

The sixth and the last chapter is designated to the scientific and intellectual life in Jerusalem during the Ayyubid reign. It explains which role Saladin's conquest played in the scientific and intellectual renaissance witnessed in the city in the wake of the conquest and displays the role of the Al-Aqsa Mosque as an educational establishment which attracted a great number of scientific and scholars who gave their lessons of scientists and scholars who gave their lessons in the schools which were scattered in the courtyard of the Mosque. The chapter studies the establishment of the different schools in Jerusalem and the endowments which were allotted by the Sultanst to finance these schools, and the role played by these schools in the shaping of the scientific and intellectual renaissance. It also gives an account of the bookstores which existed in Jerusalem and their most valuable contents. The chapter also cites a number of the prominent scientists and scholars who lived in Jerusalem during the Ayyubid reign and displays some of their scientific and literal works.

The conclusion of this study includes the most important findings of this study.

The last pages of the study includes a number of appendices relevant to the subject-matter of the thesis and a list of references.

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