

## Islamic Tourism

### About:

When the Muslim Arab armies opened Egypt, and Egypt has turned to Islam and Arabism .. The civilization of Egypt, arts and culture characteristics and which continued after that wore Islamic dress and acquired characteristics of Islamic

### The most important Islamic monuments

#### Mosque of Amr ibn al-Aas

Mosque of Amr Ibn al-Aas Located in al-Fustat district of ancient Egypt, the first mosque built in Egypt after the opening of Amr ibn al-Aas in ٢٠ of the Hijra year ٦٤١ AD.

This mosque was built in ٢١ AH, corresponding to ٦٤١ AD and was at its inception a center of government and the nucleus of an invitation to the Islamic religion in Egypt, And then built around the city of Fustat, which is the first Islamic capital in Egypt, and it was the site chosen by Amr ibn al-Aas to build the mosque at the time, overlooking the Nile as it oversees the Fortress of Babylon, which is located nearby, and because of this mosque is the first mosque built in Egypt has been known by several names, including the Whole ancient and the crown of old mosques.



#### Al-Azhar Mosque:

Al-Azhar Mosque is the most popular mosque and a beacon of science and thought since its inception more than a thousand years until today .. The most important Islamic landmarks in the city of Cairo and in Egypt, when all made commander Jawhar the Sicilian writer to Egypt in ٢٥٨ AH / ٩٦٩ AD by the Fatimid Caliph al-Muizz Fatimid has been opened to end the era of Tulunid State begins the era of the Fatimid state, and if the Mosque of Amr ibn al-Aas is the first mosque built in Egypt, the Islamic Al-Azhar mosque is the fourth of mosques that were built and the first mosque built in Cairo city.

Has initiated the essence of the Sicilians in the construction of this combined with the limitations the Fatimid city of Cairo to pray in al-Khalifa and a place to call began construction of the year AH ٢٥٩ / AD ٩٧٠ and held the first Friday prayers of the year ٢٦١ AH / ٩٧٢ CE, and knew Mosque Cairo



### **Mohamed Ali Mosque :**

Citadel in Cairo, the most famous architecture of the castle so that many believe that the citadel of Saladin is a castle of Mohamed Ali Pasha to the fame of the Whole by, and is also called Alabaster Mosque, a type of rare types of marble by Casey.

The sources and the various references that once completed the reform of Mohamed Ali Pasha, Citadel of Saladin and completed the construction of palaces and Dwoaineh and the whole school saw a large mosque to build a castle for the performance of obligations and to be the burial site. And began to create a whole year AH ١٢٤٦ / ١٨٢٠ and work continued until the death of Mohamed Ali Pasha, the year AH ١٢٦٥ / AD ١٨٤٨ and was buried in the cemetery, which had prepared for himself inside the mosque

The advantage of Mosque of Mohamed Ali Pasha, several architectural and artistic features made him unique:

his high- rise minarets as a height of about ٨٤ meters If we add to the high castle built by the Whole, which is about ٨٠ meters high minarets of up to about ١٦٤ meters from sea level, and the number of lamps that are the Whole Lamp ٣٦٥ is the number of days of the year that it was being played tunes concert in the case of calm, was also marked by the sound of the Whole to the phenomenon of resonance appears at higher sounds inside the house of prayer. The interior, which was buried by Mohamed Ali Pasha, it is located in the southwest corner of the mosque, which is limited to a combination of copper, gold ornaments Arabic, Turkish and Egyptian marble adorned with a combination of the tomb of Mohammed Ali Pasha.



### **Al-Nasir Mohamed Ben Qalawun Mosque:**

This mosque was built nearly ٧٠٠ years and is almost middle of the fortress, and was in an old south-east corner of the arena or enhancement that was known as "spacious" red in the face of the door of the castle and was matched by the great hall of Nazareth in the north-west corner, and remained this mosque is the mosque of the Whole of the castle to set up the University of Mohamed Ali Pasha, in an interview. was built by King al-Nasir Mohamed bin Qalawun in the year AH ٧١٨ / AD ١٣١٨.



### **THE CITADEL OF SALAH AL-DIN AL AYOUBI:**

Citadel of Salah al-Din, known as the Citadel one of the most important features of Islamic Cairo and is located in the district of "the Castle" has been erected on one of Raby separate from Mokattam on the outskirts of Cairo, is one of the most prestigious military fortresses built in the

Middle Ages, Vemoqaha strategic first-class provided by this site, including the importance of the defensive because it controls the cities of Cairo and Fustat, as it constitutes a natural barrier up between the two cities. Salah al-Din was founded this castle on the hill of Mount Mokattam, and complete the construction of equitable brother King in ١٢٠٨, in order to ensure Cairo against potential invasions.

According to Salah al-Din was fully in the selection of the castle place, as it has achieved a high placing supervision of Cairo was fully involved, so much so that the garrison was able to do two operations warships at the same time, tighten the two front and head off to come out of obedience to the sultan, and to resist any external attempts to take over Cairo.

The erecting a fence around Cairo Saladin to defend it against any external aggression, military facilities that have completed the task the role of the castle in medieval times, a wall which was discovered recently, after he took Salah al-Din (١١٧١ - ١١٩٢ AD) ruled Egypt Bamran care area outside the Fatimid Cairo Zouila between the door and the Mosque of Ahmad Ibn Tulun, dividing them into several lines, including the line of Darb al-Ahmar, who is still known by that name until today. Chief among these vanguards of the Mosque of good bin Ryzk, which is another effect of the age of the Fatimid in Egypt.



#### **Al-Hussein MOSQUE :**

Built a mosque in the era of the Fatimids in ٥٤٩ AH, corresponding to the year ١١٥٤ AD, under the supervision of the minister goo'd Vanguards, ٢, and the mosque built in white marble doors overlooking the Khan al-Khalili, and another door next to the dome and knows the green section.

Called the mosque of that name because people think that the head of Imam Hussein is buried in it, as many of the stories he tells at the beginning of the Crusades feared ruler of Egypt, the Fatimid Caliph al-Sharif on the head of the harm that might result in the first place in the city of Ashkelon in Palestine, the arrival of requests sent head to Egypt and carry head-Sharif to Egypt and was buried in this place and built the mosque on it.



#### **Saida Zeinab mosque:**

Zeinab is the daughter of daughter of the Messenger of God peace be upon him - Fatima Zahra - the Imam Ali Ibn Abi Talib Historians agreed on the continued good virtues and wisdom of mind and a wealth of knowledge, has seen with her brother, Hussein, Karbala, and signed his death with my own eyes I saw her head, which is - as attested by history in the rush of rhetoric. Signed Zeinab mosque ١٢٠٢ Hijri, ١٨٨٤ / ١٥ AD.

And the Mosque of Saida Zeinab who oversees his part, President now on the field named name

addressed by rehabilitation and reconstruction at different times, in the Ottoman era, the Ali Pasha, the minister and to Egypt by the Sultan Suleiman the care of the maintenance in the year ٩٥٦ Hijri, ١٥٤٩ AD has also Katkhoda Abdel Rahman in the year ١١٧٤ Hijri, ١٧٦١ AD reconstructed, and in the year ١٢١٢ Hijri, ١٧٩٨ AD, the mosque stood back disorder Osman Bey Moradi and proceeded to demolish the building and set up walls and pillars were not established construction The building due to the proximity of French Egypt.



#### **IMAM AL SHAFE'I mosque:**

Imam Shafei Street is located in Cairo. Was built by Sultan son of the king full representation. Established in ٦٠٨ AH - in ١٢١١. The Mausoleum of Imam Shafi'i of the largest tombs of Egypt at all it consists of a square area of the vestibule within ١٥ م has very thick walls, which leads her to carry the huge dome.

Dome of Imam Shafi'i is the most beautiful domes that were built in Egypt and is the oldest wooden dome built in Egypt. Increases the importance of it due to age in the era of Ayyuby Sultan Al-Kamil.

Existing versions of the dome inside the dome of Imam Shafi'i replete with a large number of diverse texts, namely:

Quranic texts: for example, the verse of the Holy

Written texts: the most important of which is narrated from the Prophet Mohamed peace be upon him, where he spoke about the world will come after the descendants of Abd Manaf, has been ratified by Habib when he said: the world of Quraish land fills Tabaq note it is already applied to Imam Shafi'i, who opened a God by science at large.

Constitutional texts: the shrine is full of a large number of texts that refer to the work of reform and restoration.



### **Al-Hakem mosque:**

With a length of 120.0 meters and 112 meters less of the area in both ends of the Mosque of Amr faced the Navy (Northern Bank) and there are minarets and surrounded by two great bases Hermeta Each and every form and the base of the cubic one above the other and the cube theme to the upper back slightly above the lower and reaches an elevation of the last high walls of the mosque and highlights from each of the upper Almkobein minaret is octagonal in shape in the middle of the waterfront and there is the entrance to the mosque minarets, the first monumental entrance to a prominent Cairo mosque built in the basement of the drum is covered by his 28 meters long and a 0.0 meters in the end section 21, his 2-meter horizontal and hoped to hold the stone and this contract and the existing wall construction and a newly found in the entrance on the right and left remnants of inscriptions exquisite high 60, Tabana be 1 meter in the entrance and entrance leads to the courtyard of the mosque which is surrounded by Alowaoin.



### **Rifai mosque:**

Rifai mosque a mosque in Cairo archaeological, built in 1329 AH corresponding to 1911 AD.

Called by that name in relation to the (Ahmad Ezzeddine fisherman Rifai) a descendant of Imam Ahmad Al-Rifai, who was born in Iraq and traveled to Egypt, where he married a girl of the lineage of the best, son of Salah al-Din Voakb which Mr. Abe on the net. Is characterized by the mosque in minute detail decoration on the exterior walls and giant poles at the front door. And was the mother of Khedive Ismail, is more than wanted to build this mosque. And continued construction of the mosque 20 years. Rifai mosque and contains many graves of more members of the ruling families in Egypt insisted that the mother of Hoshyar Hanim Ismail Kedioi to build and cost more engineers in Egypt (in time), Hussein Fahmi Pasha design.

And has been built-Rifai mosque in the form of a rectangle. On an area of 6000 square meters including 1766 square meters to serve the prayer.

And was built on Mamluk style which prevailed in the centuries 19 and 20. And may it's like buildings in Europe at that time. And has been importing building materials from Europe. And construction has been going well until the death of Al Hussein Fahmi and after Hoshyar Hanim and recommended that it be buried Filho after her son died Kedioi Ismail and was buried next to her and all this led to the suspension of the construction process of 20 years. And during the reign of Abbas Hilmi II is Max Hz Pasha and his assistant Carlo Virgilio Selvaini to complete construction. And who they complete it without the original maps, Eng. Has been completed in 1911 and open for Friday prayers in 1912. The mosque is located in the face of Sultan Hassan mosque in the Citadel area of Ancient Egypt.



### **Sultan Hassan Mosque:**

Established the mosque of Sultan Hassan bin Al-Nasir Muhammad. Construction began in the year 1361 AD and was completed after seven years in 1368. Sultan was killed by the Expiration construction has not been found on his body, not buried in the mausoleum, which was built specially in the mosque, but buried his two sons later. Mosque and Madrasa of Sultan Hassan 705-712 AH (1306-1373 AD). Established the Great Mosque of Sultan Hassan al-Nasir Muhammad ibn Qalawun Crown power in 718 AH (1307 AD), after his brother King Haji Muzaffar, aged three years and did not have anything in the king because he is young, but the matter is princes, however, and subsequently reached a minimum Vceft its senses and takes over king to be arrested in 707 AH (1306 AD) remained in the detention camp, reciting science until he was returned to the Sultanate again in the year 700 AH (1305) and continued cross-legged in the administration that the killing of the year 712 AH (1371 AD).

The start of construction of the mosque in 705 AH (1306 AD) and continued working there for three years without interruption and the Sultan died before being rebuilt after the Sun Vokmlh of princes - Bashir Aljmadar - Year 712 Hijri (1373 AD).

This is truly the greatest mosque Mamluk mosques and for which he combined a matter between the magnitude of construction and Jalal Engineering, and meets the accuracy of the industry and the diversity of decoration, as gathered by the various arts and industries, we believe the accuracy of drilling into the stone represented in the decoration of the entrance and Mqrsath Quran. And the ingenuity of the marble industry, represented in the dome and Zarti Mecca and Ioan Mihrabehma Alrkhamyin bench and the pulpit and the amount and covering the entrances to the four ski schools on the plate and Mzrrat the threshold of their doors, as we see the accuracy of woodworking industry and Arabic Polyphonic vaccinated in a chair Sura existing dome. The door of the mosque compound copper now on the door of a mosque is considered an excellent example in favor of the most beautiful copper-clad doors occupied on the geometric limit other panels engraved and decorated with circle minutes. What is said about this section is said from the door of the pulpit.

There is on one of the entrances to the door of the dome remained Kvtaat Hacoath Copper-plated with gold and silver decorative shapes and beautiful bodies with great Biqnaana deserve what is in this mosque, a masterpiece of art and spent in the process of a lot of money.

The packed with masterpieces of art in the mosque include for all what is there is no difference in between the brass chandeliers and lamps glass house has retained much of Arab Monuments in Cairo of these rare works of art which are considered the most accurate and the most beautiful made in this era.



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