

Islamization of Egypt

	Qing Dynasty	Arab Conquest
Time	1636	642
Defeated Power	Han Chinese	Copls
Winner	Manchurian	Arabs
Dominant Culture	Central Plain Culture	Islam Culture

Historical Process of Islamization in Egypt



Comparison between Qing Dynasty and Arab Conquest



Madrasa,
the college of law of Muslims of Suuni Community.

1. Teach the future Muslims officials in the government.
2. The law fiqh as a rule of Muslims to separate the Muslims and non-Muslims.
3. As a "weapon".

Education

A woman can have 1 husband, who can have up to 4 wives; Muhammed can have more.
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Religion

Violence and War

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Coptic Conversion and the Islamization of Egypt

Sharia Law

Why could Islam take the dominate role in Egypt ?

Economy

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 "History of the Patriarchs of Alexandria" records that in 727 , about 24000 Copts converted in Islam in order to escape the 'jizyah'. History of the Patriarchs



Geopolitics

Settlement

The transformation of soldiers to farmers after the conquest of Egypt.
 The redistribution of the property of Copts after the failure of their revolts.

Language

1. The only legitimate language for the administration
2. Clearing the way for conversion
3. The disappearance of the Coptic language

Historical Process of Islamization in Egypt

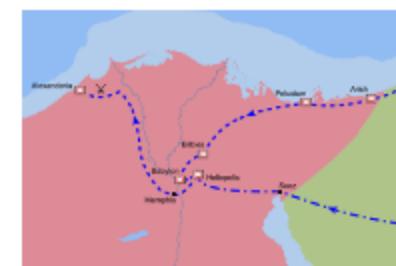
Egypt on the eve of the Muslim conquest



Ancient Roman theaters in Alexandria

- Religion: the majority of Egyptians were Christians
- Part of the Byzantine Empire ruled by the Emperor Heraclius
- Governor: Cyrus of Alexandria, who was also the High Priest of Copts (Egyptian Christians)

Muslim conquest of Egypt



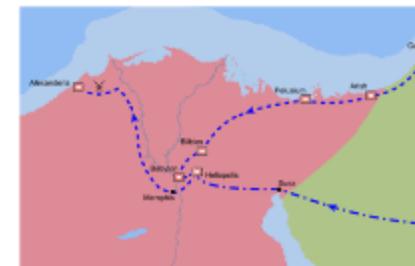
- Conquest of Pelusium and Belbeis:
 - December 639: 'Amr ibn al-'As left for Egypt with a force of 4,000 troops.
 - February 640: Pelusium, Egypt's eastern gate was conquered.
 - May 640: Belbeis was conquered.
- Conquest of Babylon:
 - September 640: 8000 reinforcement arrived
 - December 21, 640: Babylon was conquered.

Muslim conquest of Egypt



- Surrender of Thebaid
 - December 22, 640: Cyrus of Alexandria entered into a treaty with the Muslims, by which Muslim sovereignty over the whole of Egypt was recognized, and the Egyptians agreed to pay Jizya, the poll tax.
 - Heraclius disagreed with this treaty and determined to drive Muslims out from Egypt.
 - Cyrus assured 'Amr that so far as the Copts were concerned the terms of the treaty would be followed.

Muslim conquest of Egypt



- Conquest of Alexandria
 - March 641: The Muslims laid siege to Alexandria
 - February 11, 641: The Emperor Heraclius died
 - September 641: Alexandria was conquered, which means the fall of Egypt.

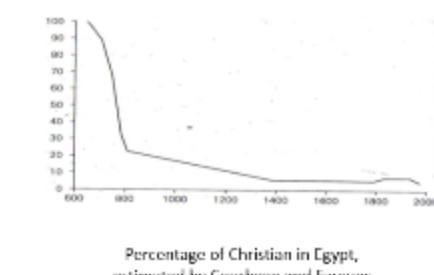
Egypt under Muslim rule



Mosque of Amr ibn al-As

- In 641 and 642:
 - Mosque of Amr ibn al-As, the first mosque in Egypt was built in Fustat
 - Whether the Muslims destroyed the library of Alexandria remains in dispute.

Egypt under Muslim rule



- Seventh to ninth century: population of Copts kept declining
- 832: suppression of the Bashmurite revolt, identified as a turning point that the Muslims outnumbered the Copts
- Mamluk period (1250-1517): Persecution resulted in several Coptic conversion waves.
- 1354: the eighth assault against Copts, after which proportion of Copts remains unchanged at about 10%

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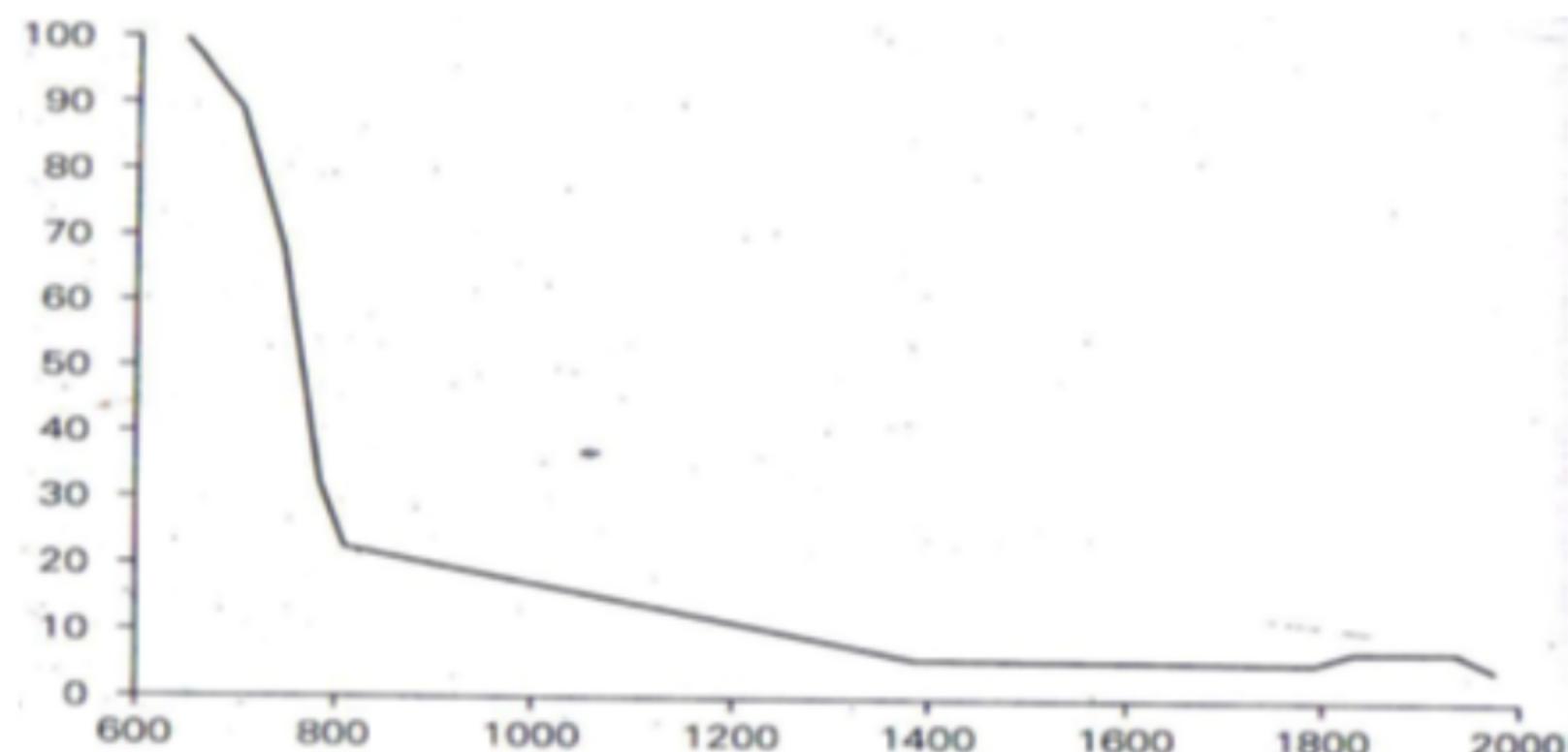
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estimated by Courbage and Fargues

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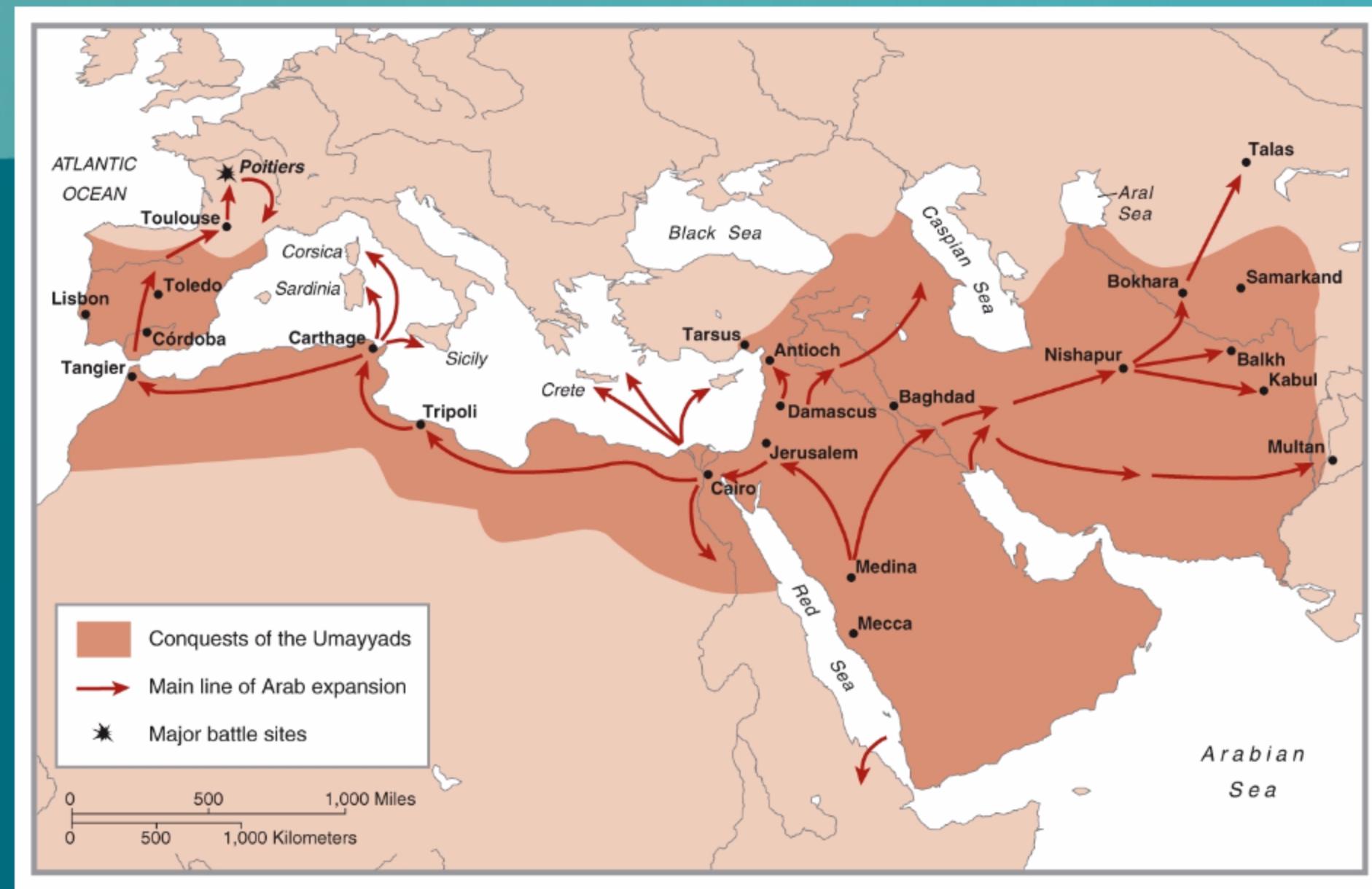
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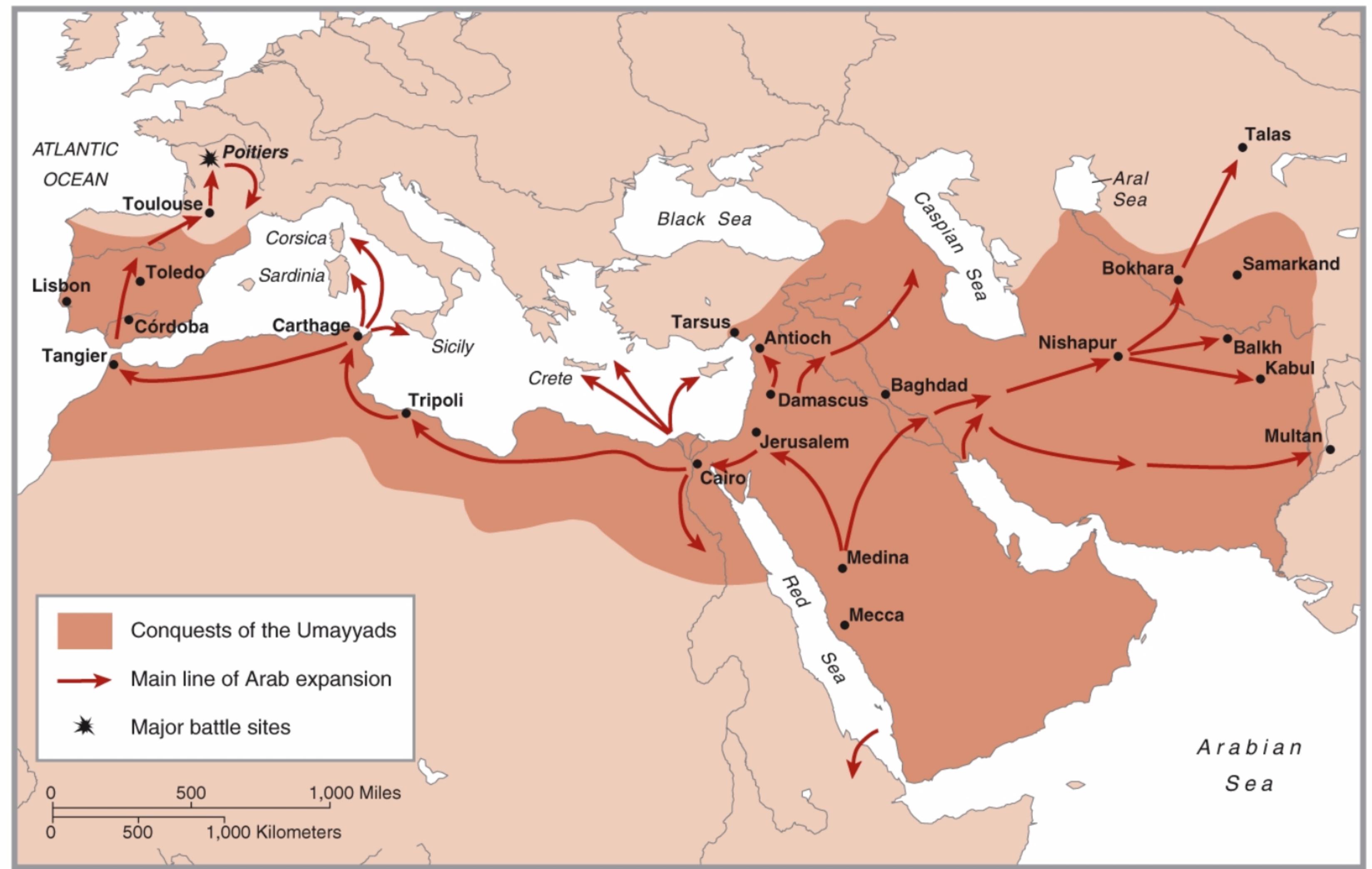


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Language

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