

## Endowments and their spending on schools in Egypt in the Ayyubid. Era

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### Abstract:

The Ayyubid era in Egypt witnessed a scientific renaissance in various aspects, and it was necessary to secure resources for the continuation of that renaissance. Hence, the endowment system was of great importance in most periods of the Ayyubid era, as it represented the backbone of spending on education, and endowments were allocated in various cities, so endowments were endowed on All scientific and jurisprudential schools and those in charge of them and take care of their needs, which ensured continuity in the performance of their function and scientific mission.

Therefore, it was necessary to provide a continuous resource for spending on these schools in order to fulfill the role entrusted to them, scientifically and politically. Therefore, we will focus on endowments, especially as they are the main resource for those schools, and then shed light on other resources that are limited to things such as: gifts, subsidies, and alms, gifts of sultans and rulers, special wages, legal zakat and spoils.

In this research, we will discuss in two chapters the role of endowments in schools and spending on them in the Ayyubid period:

Chapter One: Schools in the Ayyubid Era

First: The emergence of scientific schools in the Ayyubid period

Second: Sources of Expenditure on Scientific Schools in the Ayyubid Era

Third: The “endowment” on schools

Chapter Two: Pictures of schools in the Ayyubid period and their architecture

First: Pictures of schools in the Ayyubid era, where we review a number of schools in Egypt in the Ayyubid era, who established them, their income, and the scientific subjects that are taught, such as the Nasiriyah School, the Qamiyah School, the Yazkoji School, the Manazel Al-Izz School, the Al-Adel School, the Ibn Rashiq School, and the Coptic School The Sufi School, the Fadila School, the Azkashiya School, the Fakhriya School, the Ashouri School, the Kharoubi School, and other schools.

Second: Architecture in the Ayyubid period..Schools as a model

We conclude the study with a conclusion and then with a statement of the most important sources that were used to prepare the research, which made it possible to know endowments in schools and spend on them in the Ayyubid era.

### Search problem:

Ministries of Education in our contemporary world suffer from the problem of high educational costs and the inability of resources to meet their requirements, which requires us to ask: Are there new sources that can be used to fill this deficit? And can we benefit from previous

experiences and develop them, especially in the boom eras Like the Ayyubid period?..so this research comes to answer these questions?

- 1 - What is the historical context of the Waqf schools in the Ayyubid era, and their civilizational role?
- 2 - What are the sources of funding for these schools?
- 3 - The historical role of endowments in the continuity of those schools in the performance of their educational tasks?
- 4 - What are the most prominent endowment images of educational schools in the Ayyubid era?

### **The aim of the research:**

- Highlighting the civilized aspect in the various fields of science and knowledge in the Ayyubid era, whose source was the educational schools that were established in the Ayyubid era, where there was a clear interest in education, and schools of religious and worldly sciences multiplied, and knowledge flourished in this era with the spread of schools throughout the "Egyptian homes", and it was The beginning was the establishment of Salah al-Din al-Ayyubi for the Nasiriyah school in the year 566 AH.

Explanation of the role of the Islamic endowment in the intellectual, cultural, literary and religious renaissance in the Ayyubid era, and an attempt to benefit from this role in securing financial resources for the educational aspect in the modern era.

- Shedding light on the impact of interest in science and scholars, spending on them, and building educational facilities on the nation's renaissance.

Finally, clarifying the diversity in the sources of funding for education in the Ayyubid era, which did not depend on endowments only, but extended to include gifts, subsidies, charity and other financial resources.

### **Research Importance:**

- 1- Demonstrating the interest of the Islamic religion in education and its development through the establishment of various schools.
- 2 - Shedding light on a period of Islamic eras in which the country witnessed a renaissance at all levels, starting with education, which had a clear impact on various aspects of life.
- 3 - Highlighting the role of Islamic endowments in paying attention to science and scholars and its role in its survival and continuity through the establishment and allocation of endowments to them.
- 4 - The research interest in investigating the sources of financial resources for the educational process in the Ayyubid era.
- 5 - Research benefits those responsible for the educational process by opening new horizons for financial resources for education.
- 6 - To highlight aspects of Islamic civilization and architecture in the establishment of these schools.

### **Hypotheses:**

This study shows several hypotheses related to them; That without the interest of the rulers of the Ayyubid era in science, scholars and students, this intellectual, cultural, literary and religious renaissance would not have occurred in this era, and that thinking about finding sources of funding for science, scholars and scholars and establishing schools was behind the

continuity of this scientific renaissance, and that endowments have a historical role in building the future of this nation, And the impact on social, cultural and scientific life.

### Research Methodology:

In the research, the focus will be on the historical methodology appropriate to the nature of the study in question, as it was associated with an era of the Islamic eras, and a historical interval in the history of the nation, in which the state of weakness moved to strength and the victories that followed it with a scientific, intellectual and cultural renaissance.

The use of the historical scientific method in research helps us to reach results and facts that may be absent from the minds of many because they are related to the events of the past, help us understand the present and project the success of the scientific renaissance in the Ayyubid era on it, and predict the requirements of the educational process in the future to achieve its desired goals.

### Results

The necessity of paying attention to the role of educational institutions in raising awareness and advancing society.

- The necessity of spending on education as it is the basic priority for building a society with a scientific renaissance at all levels.

Civil society contributions to the advancement of educational institutions and the provision of sources of spending on education.

- The role of educational schools in preserving the civilizational identity of the Islamic nation.

The role of scholars in building and nurturing society

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