

The Atabegs and Ayyubids | Religious Life

'The Salihyya quarter in Damascus was a nucleus of anti-Crusader propaganda.'

Numerous Muslim immigrants seeking religious knowledge and piety, not to mention jihad (holy war), were attracted to Syria, particularly Aleppo and Damascus. The Salihyya quarter in Damascus, for example, was a nucleus of anti-Crusader propaganda and the residence of the Banu Qudama, religious scholars of Palestinian origin who played a crucial role in Saladin's victory over the Crusaders in the decisive Battle of Hattin (583 / 1187).



Name:

Pieces from the Nur al-Din Zangi minbar

Dynasty:

Construction of the minbar began in hegira 564 / AD 1169, and was completed in AH 570 / AD 1174 Ayyubid

Details:

Islamic Museum, al-Aqsa Mosque / al-Haram al-Sharif
Jerusalem

Justification:

The attacks by the Crusaders put a new emphasis on jihad, a sentiment expressed in the phrases carved on Nur al-Din's minbar.



Name:

Minbar

Dynasty:

Hegira 558 / AD 1163 Atabeg/Zangid

Details:

Hama Museum
Hama, Syria

Justification:

The attacks by the Crusaders put a new emphasis on jihad, a sentiment expressed in the phrases carved on Nur al-Din's minbar



Name:

The Minaret of the Umayyad Mosque of Aleppo

Dynasty:

Hegira 483-7 / AD 1091-4 Atabeg / Seljuq

Details:

Aleppo, Syria

Justification:

Minaret built by the Arab judge of Aleppo under Atabeg patronage. Its presence helped consolidate and revive Islamic unity.



Name:

The Minaret of the Umayyad Mosque of Aleppo

Dynasty:

Hegira 483-7 / AD 1091-4 Atabeg / Seljuq

Details:
Aleppo, Syria

Justification:
Diagram of the 5th /11th century minaret of the Umayyad Mosque.
