

Objectivity in the issuance of monetary judgments against the heads of positions

A comparative study

**The unique contracts in the works of Al-Ayyan al-Maqrizi
(845 AH / 1441 CE) are a model**

Prepared by



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Abstract

There are some influences that have been done in the judgments of some critical historians towards translators, such as the relationship of kinship, or proximity to the poles of power and others, although a few cases, but it remains one of the negative historians, but find our historian has exceeded those negatives, To the positions of the sultans, judges and ministers; who knew them closely, sometimes they were relatives or acquaintances, or those who knew them due to administrative friction, because Al-Maqrizi had held several administrative positions made him know more than other historians.

The researcher divided the study into several axes. The first topic was: The biography and scientific status of al-Maqrizi. The second axis was the criticism of the authority, any political decision makers. The third axis came to highlight the critique of the judges. And society, and finally touched on criticism of the administrative side of the ministers.

Key Words: Monetary Rulings - Positions - Al-Maqrizi,

Introduction:

The purpose of the study was to investigate the accuracy of criticism when Maqrizi, And the extent of objectivity, The most important pillars on which it was based on the, So we note the methodology Taqi al-Din Maqrizi To a certain extent characterized by objectivity, scientific honesty and non-courtesy, Criticized the men of power did not stand when showing the positive and negative aspects, But went beyond the judgment of many sultans and princes And the heads of positions in the Mamluk administration.

The researcher relied on the method of comparison and analysis in the presentation of historical novels, In terms of compatibility or opposition to the Maqrizi.

The first topic

Biography and scientific status of Al- Maqrizi, In terms of his name, birth, and origin and the positions held by, His scientific writings.

- His name:

Is the historian, Abul Abbas, Taqi al-Din Ahmed bin Ali bin Abdul Qadir Ibn Muhammad ibn Ibrahim ibn Muhammad ibn Tamim ibn Abd al-Samad, Known as Maqrizi In relation to the Al-Maqrza neighborhood in Baalbek in the Levant.

- Birth and death:

Maqrizi Egyptian-born and home and death, was born in Cairo in the Burjouan neighborhood the year 760 AH / 1359 AD, His death Thursday afternoon, the nineteenth of Ramadan Year 845 AH / 1441 AD.

Jobs filled:

Al-Maqrizi was respected by the statesmen of his time, and they offered him the names of positions in the year 788 AH / AD 1386 AD became a site of the Diwan, He was twenty-two years old, And then appointed a deputy of the judges of the judge Shafei, Then Khatib in the Mosque of Amr ibn al-Aas, Then took over the front of a mosque ruling by order of God Fatimid, In the year 816 AH /

1413, Al-Maqrizi traveled to Damascus He studied at the two schools and Alakabbalah Ashrafieh, And after his return from Damascus to Cairo ,He became full-time free to reading, studying and writing.

- His works:

Al-Maqrizi was a lover of history, Wrote in the general history, and in plans, and has become one of the most important sources to study the history of Egypt and its effects.

Books that describe Egypt:

- Holding the jewels of Asfat in the news of the city of Fustat, A book missing.
- The behavior to know the countries of kings.
- Al waseet

Books Translations:

AL Mukaffa al kabeer

Durrar Al Oqud AL fareda

Small Messages:

The messages of al-Maqrizi are many and very important, was written in the end of his life, a multi-purpose messages addressed to various arts of science and literature

The second topic:

Criticism of political decision-makers (owners of power)

The methodology of historical criticism at al-Maqrizi has to some extent been characterized by scientific objectivity and non-courtesy.

The third topic:

Highlights criticism of the judges layer because this job is sensitive in building the state and society.

The fourth topic: Criticism of Ministers:

Monitoring the general behavior of some ministers, and the distinction between administrative policy, and low ethical behavior, and those of the Minister Ibn Abi Shaker Abdul Wahab, Maqrizi mentioned advantages, saying the work of the ministry and well-tuned, then he mentioned his negativity, He was engrossed in pleasures, a fraudster, Bad subcontractor, Gdara, unjust. As he mentioned Sakhaawi saying Start work in the ministry Good and thanked the whole people But did not last long but died after nine months, We note that Maqrizi when criticizing Egyptian ministers It uses words to refer to injustice and evil.

Epilogue:

We came up with a set of results

1. Criticism Almaqrizi people who lived with them and their owner
2. The critique of religious behavior and ethical behavior of the interpreter
3. Most ministers have Astgloualemnsb in the injustice of the parish
4. Maqrizi was characterized by scientific honesty in his criticism of the interpreter for him, and not courtesy.

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