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FACULTY OF
ARCHAEOLOGY
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امتحان

الفصل الدراسي الثالث (فصل خريفي)

(نظام الساعات المعتمدة)

يناير ٢٠١٧م

قراءات أثرية بلغة أوروبية حديثة (١)



جامعة الفيوم
FAYOUM
UNIVERSITY

Examination of archaeological reading in modern European language (1)

Second level

Thursday 12/1/ 2017

Time allowed: 2 hours

(الأسئلة في أربع صفحات)

Do as required:

Question no 1

(25 minutes - 12 grades)

Translate the following passage into classical Arabic:

We know that the Arab armies invaded Egypt in 640 AD and Babylon fell in April 641, after a siege of some seven months.

Alexandria was taken in September 641, and all Egypt was surrendered by the Byzantines in November of that year.

The Arab commander, Amr ibn al-As, wanted to establish his capital city in Alexandria, but permission to do so was refused by the Caliph, Umar ibn al-khatab.

According to the Egyptian historians the reason quoted for his refusal is that he did not want a body of water to separate the capital from Arabia, so it had to be built on the east bank of the Nile; however, an attempt to keep control of the Egyptian forces and their leader may have been his real motive.

The new capital city was thus established just to the north of Babylon.

Al-Fustat was the first capital of Egypt under Arab rule.

Its name Al-Fustat (also Fostat, Fustat, Misr al-Fustat , Fustat-Misr, and in Arabic al-Fustat, possibly derived from the Arabic word tent, or camp.

Immediately Amr ibn al-As built the first mosque ever built in Egypt.

This mosque was also the first mosque built in Africa, since the Islamic expansion onto the continent commenced with Egypt.

The new Arab capital was laid out as a series of tribal areas, or khittas, around a central area with the communal mosque, administrative buildings and residences for the highest status tribal groups.

Al- Fustat did not retain its status as capital of Egypt; other administrative districts were planned and built to the north of Fustat: the Abbasid al-Askar, Tulunid al-Qata'i and the great Fatimid city al-Qahira, which gives modern Cairo its name.

In the 12th century Al- Fustat did reached its peak, with a population of approximately 200,000.

It was the center of administrative power in Egypt.

The Persian traveler, Nasir-i-Khusro, wrote of the exotic and beautiful wares in the Al- Fustat markets: iridescent pottery, crystal, and many fruits and flowers available, even during the winter months.

However, in 1168, the Christian King Amalric I of Jerusalem, who had been trying for years to launch a successful attack on Egypt, had finally achieved a certain amount of success.

He and his army entered Egypt, sacked the city of Bilbeis, slaughtered nearly all of its inhabitants, and then continued on towards Al- Fustat.

Amalric and his troops camped just south of the city, and then sent a message to the young Egyptian caliph, only 18 years old, to surrender the city or suffer the same fate as Bilbeis.

According to the Egyptian historian Al-Maqrizi (1346–1442): Seeing that In Fatimid period in 1168 AD Shawar ordered Al- Fustat city burned, to keep it out of Amalric's hands, the vizier Shawar sent 20,000 naphtha pots and 10,000 lighting bombs [mish'al] and distributed them throughout the city.

Flames and smoke engulfed the city and rose to the sky in a terrifying scene. The blaze raged for 54 days so Al- Fustat remained an important trading post for the eastern Mediterranean world.

While the Mamluks were in power from the 1200 to the 1500 AD, the area of Fustat was used as a rubbish dump, though it still maintained a population of thousands, with the primary crafts being those of pottery and trash-collecting.

Question no 2

(30 minutes - 20 grades)

Translate ONLY Twenty terms into classical Arabic :

- 1- Funeral Architecture.
- 2- Congregational Mosque.
- 3- Lime stone.
- 4- Main Façade.
- 5- Military Architecture.
- 6- Side – view.
- 7- Section.
- 8- Cruciform.
- 9- Crescent.
- 10- Entrance
- 11- Bent Entrance.
- 12- Shaft.

- 13- Corinthian.
- 14- The Decorative Arts.
- 15- Byzantine Art.
- 16- Coptic Art.
- 17- Abstract.
- 18- Arabesque.
- 19- Artistic Traditions.
- 20- Chevron Ornament.
- 21- Medallion.
- 22- Engraving.

Question no 3 (30 minutes - 20 grades)
Translate ONLY Twenty terms into English:

- ١- العمارة المغربية.
- ٢- واجهة رئيسية.
- ٣- عتب.
- ٤- عمود.
- ٥- عمود مدمج.
- ٦- رجل العقد.
- ٧- عقد مدبب.
- ٨- زخارف مجردة.
- ٩- الفنون التطبيقية.
- ١٠- تأثيرات فنية.
- ١١- أمين متحف.
- ١٢- حفائر.
- ١٣- هالة.
- ١٤- الفنون الجميلة.
- ١٥- الفن الساساني.
- ١٦- مجاز قاطع.
- ١٧- الفن البدائي.
- ١٨- فنون الحركة.
- ١٩- عناصر زخرفية.
- ٢٠- الصب في القالب.
- ٢١- خانقاة.
- ٢٢- قبة الصخرة.

Question no 4 (20 minutes - 8 grades)

Complete these sentences using these Words:

(Objects - Capitals - architects - styles - mosaics - Ahmed Ibn Tulun - 'Abd al-Malik - Old Cairo)

- 1-The three, Al-Fustat, Al-Askar and Al-Qatta'i were absorbed into the growing city of Cairo and today,
- 2-There is not much left of Al-Fustat, only some buildings can be seen and little remains of the grandeur in the region known as
- 3- In 695 A.D. Caliph began work on a domed structure that
3/4 Second level e first monument in Islam.
- 4- The Dome of the Rock was built by Byzantine and Arab.
- 5- The Mosque of is the oldest intact functioning Islamic monument in Cairo.
- 6- Islamic art developed from many sources: Roman, Early Christian art, and Byzantine
- 7-The earliest grand Islamic buildings, like the Dome of the Rock, in Jerusalem had interior walls decorated with in the Byzantine style
- 8- The Museum of Islamic Art in Cairo contains many from Al-Fustat.

Question no 5 (15 minutes - 10 grades)

Translate into English ONLY ONE of the following sentences:

- ١- أعتد الفن الإسلامي في تطوره على العديد من المصادر كالفن البيزنطي والساساني.
٢- يعتبر مسجد أحمد بن طولون من أقدم المساجد الباقية بمدينة القاهرة.

Good Luck
Prof. Atef Abdeldaym