Earthquake In ٧٠٢ AH / ١٣٠٣ AD
And its impact on Egypt's Mamluk

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This research deals with the study of the earthquake that hit Egypt in ٧٠٢ AH / ١٣٠٣ AD, on the grounds that the strongest earthquakes suffered by Egypt during the Middle Ages, and the devastating impact has been on infrastructure and population, however, has not received interest researchers studying, addressing the definition of earthquakes linguistically and idiomatic, explaining the scientific reasons that led to the occurrence of earthquakes, as well as its causes from the perspective of contemporaries, and how long, and the impact that has on the conditions of Egypt and the Egyptian cities, and the reaction of the people, and actions taken by the ruling power to counter the impact of this earthquake, and the consequences of this earthquake.

This is the earthquake the strongest earthquakes suffered by Egypt during the Middle Ages in terms of the power of destruction, as this earthquake has been associated with a decline in extremely hot winds, as well as that the cause of the incident from the perspective of contemporary because of the many sins, making people turn to God, repent and pray, and the state decided the money Ali Mamluk princes, each according to his rank, as was the exploitation of Awqaf funds in the restoration of the suspended places on them, as has been the restoration of the military places of the Royal.

This earthquake has led to the death of a large number of people did not specify the sources, and drop a lot of pregnant women. And took advantage of some segments of society, people leaving their homes and they have stolen, and the exploitation of some traders to the high demand for building materials and they raised their prices, as the Moroccan and Andalusian influences appeared in Egyptian architecture in the restoration work, which has after this earthquake.

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