



Redistributing Some Cairo Islamic Monuments on the Egyptian Tourist Map

A Thesis

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By

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English Summary

Abstract

The current study was undertaken to investigate the redistribution of some Cairo Islamic monuments on the Egyptian tourist map. Various statistical studies were examined to identify the proportion of the Islamic monuments in Cairo tourist farms as well as the other unutilized ones. Additionally, the objectives and factors of such statistical studies were determined to answer the main research question which is: What are the causes of having the unutilized monuments on the Egyptian tourist map?, on one hand. On the other side, the dimensions of the other Islamic monuments - untapped Tourist on the same map? The significance of such monuments was identified through the general description of the monuments presented in the study. Respectively, some mechanisms for enhancing the proportion of the Islamic monuments that were touristy unutilized at the expense of such nonutilized ones, participating in re-drawing the map of the Islamic monuments in Egypt. Such mechanisms were represented in developing tourism at different archaeological areas with the possibility of transferring some of the monuments in the light of some objective criteria. The previous similar cases inside and outside Egypt were also examined. The Thesis topic in this context that mentioned above is a new study in the tourist guidance field. Consequently, The study was mainly divided into an introduction and four chapters as well as a Conclusion containing the results and recommendations of the study. Additionally, there is a list of sources and a references ending with a part includes forms, paintings and maps.

Introduction:

An overview of the Islamic architecture was presented in the study introduction as well as the reasons for selecting such field of study. The main objectives of the study were also determined, on one hand. On the other hand, the methodology and methods of the study and thesis outline were included in such introduction.

The First Chapter "A survey of the Islamic Monuments in Cairo":

This chapter is divided into three sections as follows:

The first section displays a survey for the Islamic Cairo monuments in a table contains the name, the number, the era, the location, and the dating. Additionally, the numerical classification for the Islamic Cairo monuments, on one hand. On the other hand, the second section reviews the Islamic monuments in the light of the Tourist Map. The third section discusses the reasons and factors that led to the establishment

of this unutilized monuments of successful tourist on tourist map of Egypt on the other side, dimensions of the other untapped Islamic monuments.

The Second Chapter "A Descriptive Study of the Monuments":

This chapter presents a description of the monuments within the current study, including the following: El Gamalea, El- Darb Elahmar; the northern cemetery or El Qarafa. The study focused on such areas in the historic Cairo as well as their historical and cultural significance.

The Third Chapter "Mechanisms for increasing the proportion of the unutilized monuments tourism":

The study proposed some mechanisms for increasing the proportion of the unutilized Islamic tourist monuments, re-drawing the map of the Islamic monuments in Egypt. These mechanisms include developing tourism at the archaeological areas, with a new vision proposed in the study represented in the possibility of transferring some of the monuments, taking into account the previous similar cases applied inside and outside Egypt.

The fourth Chapter "the Field Study ":

The fourth chapter investigated the credibility of the data and statistics, employing the Spss program V.16. It is divided into two different sections. The first section contains a design for the questionnaire addressed to tour guides and tourism companies. The second one contains a design for the questionnaire addressed to specialists in the field of the Islamic monuments

Conclusion:

The results and recommendations for further research topics were displayed in the conclusion of the study. Finally, different appendices were shown at the end of the study. Forms and paintings enriched the research, using some illustrative maps.