

Ershad Al Talbin litahkik ba'ad shorout al-wakifeen.

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Abstract:

The aim of this thesis is to study and investigate a manuscript called: “Ershad Al Talbin to fulfill some conditions of creators of endowment” written by Sheikh “Mohammad Taher” Al-Husseini who lived in Jerusalem in the 13th Century AH / 19th Century.

The importance of this topic relates to the following two points:

First: The significance of the transcript: it was written in the author's handwriting. It is unique. There are no other copies of it. According to the student knowledge.

Second: The honorable scientist “Mohammad Taher” Al-Husseini is a Jerusalemite scientist who has not been remarked in history and “whoever commemorate a scientist, he shall reborn”. In other words, he will be re-commemorated among people and scientists. We are supposed to shed the light on the role of our scientists in disseminating science as well as publishing books and publications.

Sheikh “Mohammad Taher” Al-Husseini is unknown to people. The researcher asked some members of Al-Husseini family and they did not know him. He is an honorable Jerusalemite scientist who held the position of Hanafya Mufti in Jerusalem for a long time. Based on investigation and study of his manuscripts, we can detect the scientific life in that era which is described by many authors as the era of “Ignorance and backwardness”. He contradicts this allegation with proven evidences rather than repeating the statement of orientalists on deterioration of Islamic culture and civilization and its recession during his era.

This manuscript is unique as nobody has ever investigated in it. The researcher has not found any related literature reviews or a study of author's biography. Just a little bit. Many jurists explained endowment and its rules:

- Al-Sabqi Fatwas, for the Sheikh: Abu Al-Hasan Taqi Al-Deen Bin Abed Al-Qafi Al-Sabqi who detailed endowment rules and conditions.
- Icons of Palestine in the late Ottoman Era (1800-1918), Mr. Adel Mana'a who mentioned translation to some Palestinian icons who lived in Palestine in the late Ottoman period (1800-1918) including scientists, jurists, politicians...etc.

This research uses the historical approach in the first chapter; the descriptive approach in the second chapter and in clarifying juristic terms and rules.

Research Findings and Recommendations:

1. Our real history has been overlooked and replaced by a fake history. Researchers have to work hard to revolve the truth and eliminate any false facts through awareness raising and searching for any hidden treasures in manuscripts.

2. A great number of scientists have emerged in our holy land without being honored among scientists and thinkers. I call students to shed the light on the role of our scientists in social and natural sciences.