

Ibn-Arrāq, Muammad Ibn-Alī

Weitere Namensformen	- ابن عراق، محمد بن علي - Ibn ʿArrāq, Muḥammad ibn ʿAlī - ابن عراق، محمد بن علي بن عبد الرحمن الدمشقي - Ibn-ʿArrāq, Muḥammad Ibn-ʿAlī Ibn-ʿAbd-ar-Raḥmān ad-Dimashqī
Lebensdaten	† 1526 in Mekka
Geschlecht	männlich
Konfession	Sunnit
Beruf(e)	de Sufi
Geographischer Wirkungsbereich	de Damaskus de Maḡdal Maʿūš (Libanon) de Mekka de Medina de Beirut
Wirkungsdaten	ca. 1505-1526
Institutionelle Zugehörigkeit	ʿArrāqīya Sufi-Orden
Literaturangaben	de Howayda Al-Harithy, "Weaving His- torical Narratives: Beirut's Last Mamluk Monument," Muqarnas 25 (2008): 215–30. de Michael Winter, "Sheikh ʿAlī Ibn Maymūn and Syrian Sufism in the Sixteenth Century," Israel Oriental Studies (1977): 281–308; Michael Winter, "Sufism in the Mamluk Empire (and in Early Ot- toman Egypt and Syria) as a focus for religious, intellectual and social networks," in Everything is on the move: The Mamluk Empire as a node in (trans-) regional networks, ed. Stephan Conermann (Göttingen, 2014), 145–64. de Torsten Wollina, "Between Beirut, Cairo, and Damascus: Al-amr bi- al-maʿrūf and the Sufi/ Scholar Dichotomy in the Late Mamluk Period (1480s–1510s)," Mamlūk Studies Review 20 (2017): 56-92.
bib. Referenz	de Tašköprüzādeh, aš-Šaqāʿiq, I: 395-96. al-Ġazzī, Kawāḍib, I: 59-68; II: 148, 206–13, 242–46. Ibn al-ʿImād, Shadharāt al-dhahab, VIII: 196-99.
Externer Link	Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zawiyat_Ibn_Arraq
Satztyp	person
Datenquelle	lokaler Datensatz
erstellt am	2020-11-24T14:54:16.641Z
letzte Änderung	2020-11-24T14:54:16.641Z
MyCoRe ID	MyMssPerson_agent_00002556t
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