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**Title:** The rise of a capital: on the development of al-Fustāt’s relationship with its hinterland, 18/639-132/750  
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1. During the first decades after their conquest of the city, Arab hegemony over Alexandria was not a given.

2. Al-Fusṭāt’s growing importance as a commercial centre had little influence on Alexandria’s commercial role within the province as well as in the Mediterranean basin.

3. Throughout the 20s/640s and 30s/650s, the Arabs in Egypt had a conquest polity.

4. Under the influence of both political and social developments, judicial institutions in Egypt during the first half of the second/eighth century increasingly politicized.

5. Mu‘āwiya b. Abī Sufyān’s coming to the caliphal throne marked a turning point in the history of early-Islamic statecraft.

6. Modern scholarship needs to emphasize more the relationship between the Arab conquerors and the hinterland of their future amṣār.

7. Medieval Arabic historical sources allow for a socio-historical study of early-Islamic Egypt.

8. The province of Egypt was an integral part of the Islamic polity, and decisions made in Medina or Damascus influenced to a considerable extent the relationship between al-Fusṭāt and the rest of Egypt.

9. For their early policies, the Marwanids could draw upon examples set by the Sufyanids.

10. Marwanid policies had a far wider range of influence than that has often taken into consideration.