
The civilizational aspects of the Levant through the book of countries to Ibn al-Faqih

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Summary:

IBN AL-faqih Al-Baladin book considers one of the most important sources which contained important civilizational information about the Levant , Ibn al-Faqih drew a completed picture about the civil of levant , the research contained a lot of important points:

The first: Ibn al-Faqih definition and his method in preparing the book.

The second : The benifets of the Levant from al-Baldin book.

The third :the civilizational sides in the levant from al-Baldin book , then , the results and list of important sources and references.

Digest keywords :Civilization,Sham,In al – Faith, Book Countries

1. Introduction

Praise be to God as it should be to Jalal your face and great Sultan and prayers and peace be upon our master Muhammad and God bless the companions of all and after the Levant good and blessed reported in the Court of verses in the book of God and correct conversations in the year of the Messenger of Allah peace be upon him and the effects of suspended companions and senior followers and Without them they are the cradle of the heavenly messages and replace the calls of the messengers of God has lo In al-Fish al-Hamden said the four soldiers of Homs, Damascus, Palestine, Jordan and Fattah al-Sham started by the successor of the

Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him Abu Bark Aafagnah. The jurisprudence of what is in this book of new information, despite the lack of it as well as the scarcity of researchers who dealt with research in this bookst

2. Flimsy search

No index entries found. Identify the importance of civilizational aspects in Syria

Collect comprehensive material for the purpose of informing students of science about the civilization of the Levant through the book of countries

Highlight the book countries and what he addressed from the civilization of the Levant because of the researchers in this book

Take advantage of the handling of this book of civilizational aspects of Syria to get to know our past and benefit from it

3. Research difficulties

information received about the civilization of Syria indirect information needs to be elicited and comment from the researcher

4. Research Methodology

Historical research methodology was adopted search limits

Book countries to Ibn al - Faqih with reference to some sources for the purpose of clarifying some of the information contained in

The first search information about the life of the author
Definition of the son of the jurist

5. His name and lineage

Is Ahmed bin Mahmoud bin Ishaq ibn Ibrahim ibn Abdullah, known as the son of jurisprudence and depending on the translation Shirwayh bin Shahr Dar Mohammed inherited this surname from his mother, who was known among the Hamdani B jurisprudence he is known as (Ibn al-Faqih) did not appear in the

translation Shiroih bin Shahr Dar Ibn al-Fiqh al-Hamdhani in the history of Hmzan what is related to the inherent and increase the ambiguity in this aspect specifically that the son of jurisprudence in the writing of the countries did not come not from near or far to mention the origin or national affiliation, which gave room to speculate the origin and if he warns of Arab origins Or lexical

6. Date and place of birth

As for the life of Ibn al-Faqih al-Hamdhani, the date of his birth, place and circumstance of Nechat the first and his family, the sources in our possession do not help us in clarifying a side that is going at least one year of his birth. Senators seem useless in his case and do not provide what can be inferred by default in estimating the approximate history of them because these elders, both who responded¹

In his translation in the history of Hattan or who mentioned in his book countries either died at the end of the third century AH ninth century AD or they are according to the epithets of wound scientists and modification of unknowns for lack of translations in men books, translations and classes and it seems through the study of the life of the elders Ibn al-Faqih Hamdani that the latter He was born in an unknown year, but at most in one of the fourth decade of the ninth century AH based on modest balances between the years of the deaths of his elders that occurred in the last two decades of the same century or on his age at his death, which was mentioned by Yakut al-Hamwi in his book. dictionary Countries which year 340 AH = 951 AD This means that he exceeded the ninth decade and is perhaps relatively close to reality²

The place of birth of Ibn al-Faqih does not differ from the year of his birth, where he did not mention

him in the translation of the book in the male or in the book Hamdan countries, but the study does not exclude the city of Hamzaan is the home where he spent most of his life and to which he belongs³

6. Hisfamily descended from the of family:Faqih al-Hamdhani from a family that practiced jurisprudence and the sciences of the Koran and the modern hadith. His father, Muhammad, knew in Hamzaan al-Faqih, a title with a religious connotation.⁴

His age

Ibn al-Faqih al-Hamdhani, who is still young, witnessed the decline of the Abbasid Caliphate authority in a number of regions of the Islamic Mashreq and its regions in front of the local ghettos that began to appear in those regions and regions.⁵ With the authority of the Abbasid Caliphate represented by the governors, workers and leaders who sent them at the head of military campaigns to the regions of the Islamic Levant

or with each other has provided important information about The causes of the local conflict in a number of Mashreq cities, regions and regions and the position of the Abbasid Caliphate in fueling this conflict in order to maintain its control over the mandate of the East. For example, the conflict between the Tahiris and the Saffarids in various Khorasan regions ended in favor of the Saffarids⁶

7. His scientific career and giving

The ambiguity was not confined to another aspect of the life of Ibn al-Faqih al-Hamdhani, as it also covered most of his scientific career. The available information does not help much in determining the scientific places, whether from his first science or from which he left early in his youth. Humble references in his translation, which singled out by the historian Hirzan bin Shahrddar and Omzn say that his city Hmzan hometown and place of residence was the first Manhal,

who scooped his first science, his father Faqih Mohammed bin Ishaq was the flags of Hmzan in jurisprudence and narration of conversations and high heel in which he knew among Hmzhan Jurisprudence and That besides loving hair⁷

Literature was a place where poets scramble as well as poetic debates. However, the few references made it clear that Ibn al-Faqih was apprenticed by quite a few elders, both in the city of Hattaman or in other centers of culture and thought. Ibn al-Husayn ibn Ali ibn Mahran al-Hamza'ani, known as Ibn Dizel, nicknamed the beginning of Affan and a ship, deceased in 281 AH and Abi Abdullah al-Husayn ibn Abi Sarh al-Akhbari, who was mentioned in the book of countries. From the cities of the East Islamic to continue his education

Discipleship by the sheikhs and it is likely that the city of irrigation is one of the first cities to which he went where it was mentioned in his translation by the

historian of his city in the history of Hattan confirmation of his novel by one of its elders, Mohammed bin Ayyub al-Razi, who died in 294 AH⁸

The second topic is the virtues of the Levant through the book of countries and through the sayings of scholars

First the virtues of the Levant through the book of countries

Ka'b met a man and said, "Where did the man come from"؟

Wai said soldiers, he said the soldiers of Palestine said no said, Perhaps you are the soldiers who throw God in the green clothes

And he said, whose soldier is he, the host of the Jordan said, No

He said: Perhaps you are one of the soldiers who remain under the throne when there is no shadow of the shadow. Not those from the Levant that piece of the

island differentiates between them Euphrates This talk of Fadal Jund al-Sham confirms very sure that Jund Al-Sham is the sect that maintains the religion and adheres to it despite all the conspiracies and intrigues to eliminate this category, which the infidels know that Al-Sham and its men are the ones who will restore his glory and pride⁹

8. Secondly, the scholars' sayings about the civilization of the people of Syria through the book of countries

He said the ink heel four cities of the cities of Homs Al-Rashid said the world had four houses, three of which had come down,¹⁰ one was Damascus, the other was slavery, the third was irrigation and the fourth was Samarkand.¹¹

" Ka'b Lebnin in Damascus is a mosque that will remain 40 years after the destruction of the land," he said Hajjaj ibn Yusuf said to Zadan Farroukh told me

about the people of Syria said they encamped in the presence of the Romans and they took their attachment and industry and courage¹²

Narrated Jubayr ibn Nafir al-Hadrami said Sham complained to her Lord and said,¹³ Lord preferred the land to the mountains and rivers and left me as the back of the ass. Homs, Damascus,¹⁴ Palestine and Jordan Abdullah bin Amr said the good section ten parts,¹⁵ making them nine tenths in the Levant and part in all the rest and said Wahab Dhamari that God Almighty inspired to¹⁶

Sham I blessed you and your sanctuary and made you a maqam here and you congenital Vtssi them as the uterus can put in it two can and put three can and my eyes on you from the first years to the end of the lack of money in you did not hang you bread and oil said Messenger of Allah peace be upon him Sham God from his country and to him shall draw his elite from his

slaves,¹⁷ the people of Yemen, Sham you, the elite of God from the Levant¹⁸

9. The third topic pictures the civilizational aspects in the Levant

Architecture in Syria

They said the wonders of Aldia four Qantara Sinja and lighthouse of Alexandria and the Church of Edessa and the Mosque of Damascus and the city of Damascus six doors Bab Al-Jabiya and Bab Al-Saghir, Bab Kisan, Bab Sharqi, Bab Touma and Bab Al-Fardis¹⁹

The mosque of Damascus spent three times on the outskirts of the world.

Industrialists in the working days of six thousand dinars and this mosque seat twenty thousand men and in which six hundred gold chain for jellyfish, Damascus Mosque of the prominent and important cultural manifestations in the Levant Alwaleed bin Abdul Malik who increased in mosques and built it built the Grand

Mosque and the mosque of the city and the mosque of Quba and the mosque of Damascus and the first to dig Water on the road to Mecca and the first of the work Alimar Stanat patients in the Levant was in that he came out a pilgrimage and ordered the mosque of the Prophet peace be upon him and saw his house in our mosque, our door, he said what this house was said Hazbit Ali ibn Abi Talib, may Allah be pleased with him The Messenger of Allah peace be upon him and bridging Saa The doors of his companions said that a man Nnh on Mnaberna in every Friday and then click the door Zaana in the Messenger of Allah, may Allah bless mosque²⁰

Peace be upon him from the doors demolished, O Ghulam said spirit of the son of Zambaa leprosy do not do you, Prince of the faithful until the advancement of the Levant and then graduated orders to expand mosques Almssar such as Mecca and Medina and

Jerusalem and build Damascus mosque enter the demolition of the house of Ali bin Abi Talib Al-Sham took the building of the Damascus mosque and spent it out of the kingdom seven years to be a male and he finished the mosque in eight years when he took him to calculate the expenses of the Damascus mosque on eighteen camels ordered burned he said in the book tracts and kingdoms spent on the Damascus mosque abscess of the world three times and the price of pulses Which the makers ate in the six working days Thousands of dinars and this mosque seat twenty thousand men and that in it six hundred series of gold jellyfish also manifestations²¹

Civilization found in the Levant building hospitals with different specialties and these hospitals have a very comfortable system for patients as they were providing services free of charge either to the people of Syria or visitors so that many European doctors were visiting

these hospitals to take advantage of the knowledge of doctors by Dzlman bin Majed that Mansour Which sent by a house Suleiman bin gladiator Mansour face in the cramming of the makers and the act of the Levant brought orders to choose the people of credit, justice, jurisprudence, honesty and knowledge of engineering gathered them and submitted to them to oversee the construction was among those who brought pilgrims bin Art Of Abu Hanifa and then ordered the city line and attended keynotes hit the milk and cook seemed so pay was the first year of its work in initiating it forty-five hundred bin Zaid said Waked and Klna on newborn²²

Workers in the mosque of Damascus and we found a cave where we found the newborn so came down at night, if it is a nice church three arms in the same and if there is a box and written on it this head of Yahya bin Zakaria Frainah ordered the newborn to make under a

certain column, he made under the fourth pillar east Abu Mehran said Ras Yahya ibn Zakaria was under the pillar of Saskak²³.

The man in which a hundred years he would see it all the time wonder or see before the researcher that the use of workers, engineers and crafts owners of the people of the Levant by Alwaleed bin Abdul Malik is proof that the Levant has a long-standing civilization through the presence of these idols how not sure that the engineer and craftsman The worker and others had sold in the architecture of the Levant and developed as well as the use of the people of jurisprudence and others is evidence of the development of civilization in the Levant science is one of the most important foundations of civilization²⁴

10. Agriculture in the Levant

In Damascus, Lebanon, which is the mountain on which slaves and substitutes and it has all the fruits and

fruits and has many fresh eyes and is connected to the country of Rome and when the Pope of Damascus Giron, which is built by Suleiman ibn Dawood, a rectangular shed on the city deliberately and around the city The mentioned building is one of the ablaq individual and roses also a palace built by Suleiman ibn Dawood of the Levant, a fever, love and olives²⁵.

And then starch juice and God for the white paper only the best of Basra and companions fed from camels and Aleppo more fertile than Kufa and the leprosy and leprosy of the tribes of the otter Ashraf of Bakr and Tamim and Dabba and the best of the palm and grapes sweeter than wet and for the best friend of dates²⁶

God has singled out the Levant from the pool of olives, capitals and the island of the thrill of figs and kinds of fruits, including shattered in the smallest palms and rests with him wet and dates said I said to Abu

Hamran we have heard Nasheedk and conscious of your pride²⁷

Abu Hamran told us oil and olives and we have the bride of the world Gaza, Ashkelon and the city of Damascus, which is the same baptism and the Holy Land and in our country the mountain which God spoke to God Almighty Moses peace be upon him and Mount Lebanon from our mountains and Jerusalem from our country Antioch, Aleppo, Tire, Sidon, Tiberias and Vine are the best trees and grapes, the master of the fruits, which is soft in paper²⁸

Fresh greenery strange cut paper exquisite corners Maliha good letters Ingredients were stolen from silk stealing and extracted from a dress dense fabric shade Light green spandex twigs soft artistes greenery limbs decent ethics smooth leadership high-quality delicious sticks close genie close to small small-sized thin skin fresh taste easy easy many Water virtuous detective on

the scene honest element and substance told me of the suspicion of the wise in his mind and no suspicion when the sages in the bounty of his knowledge and manners and flow and account Obeid Allah bin Abdullah bin Taher, represented in the aftermath of the bitter words in the oddity of Baghdad said the public claims that a man From the suppliers of cotton were Sham and then signed to Koura passed from the country of Khorasan, which does not think that cotton is without sham So he tolerated many of them who passed through his mind, and accused him of understanding with him and then asked about the countries that are likely to be equipped with it. Baghdad was told to him how he said in the land of Baghdad, he said, I think that the people of Baghdad eat cotton or build them with houses and walls²⁹.

11. Trade in the Levant

Known as the minister, the writer worked in appreciation of the world and presented to Yahya bin Khalid Barmaki in the succession of the Pacific year seventy and one hundred eighty yields in the Levant types of clothes Aldebeki and reeds and other twenty thousand dresses They said where we are from fatigue and move this rock out Fares to the Levant, said, `` But you are moving him going and resting? " He said they should carry them what you want and stop them from harming people. This trade exchange between Persia and Syria by importing rocks to Syria and exporting alabaster to Persia is proof of progress. Civilization on the one hand For commercial ³⁰

Science in the Levant

Ismail bin Abdullah said to me, Mansour described to me people I said to ask the faithful of what I love said what you say in the people of Hijaz I said the principle of Islam and the rest of the Arabs said Wahl Sham I said

fortress of the nation and the Imams In all areas and distinguish them, which makes them deserve the description of any senior imams as well as the export of crops Al Sham has mentioned such as the apple Shami and it carries from the Levant to different cities and places³¹

research result .1Ibn al-Faqih reported in his book important and new information about the civilization of the Levant

.2After reading the book countries civilization of the Levant illustrated the lack of information and ambiguity about this civilization

.3Despite the lack of information on the civilization of the Levant, but the information reported by the author shows the development and progress of the Levant

.4We learned about many types of science and crafts in the Levant through the book countries

.5Bin Faqih mentioned some information about agriculture, industry and trade in the Levant, which shows from the civilizational aspects in the Levant

.6The author cited many scholars on the virtues of the Levant and the importance of the Levant, as well as the location of the Levant, in which the progress of civilization is confirmed

12. List of sources

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³ Ibid. 200.4

⁴ Hammouri Sapphire Dictionary of writers

⁵ 2 Ibn al-Nadim Index Index p. 247

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⁹ Ibid. 143.1

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¹¹ Ibid. 143.1

¹² 5 Ibid

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