

Abstract

Al-Husaini Family in Jerusalem And its Role in Social, Economic, and Political Life (1918-1939)

A study by :

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This study focuses on Al-Husaini family, A family that played a very important and distinguished role in the history of modern Palestine, through analysing comprehensively the social, economic, and political roles of Al-Husaini Family. This study consists of an introduction, four chapters and a conclusion.

The introduction is mainly concerned with the importance of this study, with the difficulties encountered while conducting the study, and with the method used in this study.

The first chapter shows the general state of affairs of the Jerusalem Governorate and focuses on the Jerusalem county in the second half of the nineteenth century. This chapter also focuses on the administrative divisions, the governing and institutional systems, the

relationship between the land lords and the peasants, the status of education and literacy, and finally the influential Muslim families in the Jerusalem Governorate until 1874.

The second chapter surveys the governmental and administrative offices held by Al-Husaini Family in the late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries. It also shows the fierce competition between Al-Hussaini family and Al-Nashasheebi family on the office of the Mufti of Jerusalem. Another issue this chapter addresses is the status of education in Jerusalem including the educational level of Al-Husaini Family, the educational institutions in Jerusalem like the teachers colleges, the Ibrahimi college, the Arab college, and the Renaissance college. Finally, this chapter addresses the importance of the prominent figures of Al-Husaini Family, such as Mossa Kazim Al-Husaini, Ismaeel Al-Husaini, Ishaak Moosa Al-Husuini, Abdul-qader Al--Huseini, and Munif Al-Husaini.

The third chapter is dedicated to showing the social, economic, and religious role played by Al-Husaini Family in Jerusalem. This chapter also sheds light on the estates of Al-Husaini Family and documents their estates through the registers of the Islamic religious courts of the family's residence within the walls of Jerusalem and outside Jerusalem in the neighbourhoods the family established such as Al-Husainieh, Al-Sheik Jarah, and Wadi Al-Jouz. Finally, this

chapter sheds light on the establishment of the Muslim religious Council, which was first headed by Al-Haj Ameen Al- Husaini.

The fourth chapter discusses the role of Al-Husaini Family in the British military and civil administration of Palestine. This chapter also concentrates on the role of Al-Husaini Family in the Literary club, the Arab club, the Moslim-Christian Associations, the Jerusalem municipal elections in the years 1927 and 1934, the General Islamic Congress in 1931, the Palestinian Arab Party, the militia that was established by the Youth Groups, and finally the revolutions of 1936 and 1939.

The conclusion surveys and summerizes the most important findings of this study, and it includes a group of indeces and a list of the sources and references of the study.