

Abstract

Arab at Bilad-Elsham in the early Islamic period

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This study deals with Arab migration to Bilad-Elsham in the early islamic period, since Arab migration from Arabia to the nearest areas, such as, Bilad -Elsham, is an aspct of the Arabians.

This study is divided into four chapters. First one deals with Arab migration from Arabia to Bilad-Elsham in the pre-islamic period. Arab migration began in early times since tenth centruy B.C. The Arab spread in between the district areas seperating the deserted areas and civilized ones and on areas surrounding some cities which used to be called "Hawader".

Many reasons stands for their migration. The most important one is shortage of economic resources due to the continuous increasing in population, which leads to many cnflicts between tribes ending with migration of the defeated one. Other reasons exist as well, such as, commercial, political and environmental.

By the end of the sixth century and the rise of Islam Arab existed in many areas; Tanukh, Bahra, and Saleeh in the north, Ghasan and Saleeh in the midth, between Damascus and Al-Balka, Jutham, Bahra, Alqeen, Othra, Lakhm and Amila in the southern area.

The second chapter is divided into two parts. Firstly, attempts of prophet Muhammad to magnetize arab tribes living in the northern and midth area of Bilad-Elsham, such as, Jutham, Lakam, Othra, Alqeen, Kalb and Ghassan. It also includes the Arab conquer and the attitud of

Alsham tribes toward it. Secondly, the conquering tribes, treats assigned with inhabitants, and settlements situation during Alkhilafa Alrashida. At the end a mention of Alsham tribes sharing in ssifeen because it reflects Alsham tribes at the end of Alkhilafa Alrashida.

Third chapter deals with Arab at Bilad Elsham during the Ummayyad caliphate. Its first section discuss the reasons and motivations of migration to Bilad Elsham during the early islamic period. Firstly, Aljihad plays an important role since it became equivalent to migration during this period. Secondly, the state encourages people to move from desert to the new civilized centers by many ways, such as, Jurists, army an feudalist. Thirdlly, the impression of Isalm and islamic society gave toward bedwin way of living.

Finally, certain political, and economical actions took place in the second section a mention of the tribes belonging to every Jund was declared.

The fourth chapter talks about individual and tribal feudalism, tribalism between Qays and yaman and migration from Bilad-Elsham to the other regions, such as, Eygpt, Africa, Al-Andalus (spain), Iraq, Persia and India as being effective factors of migration.

The study indicates that Arab existence at Bilad-Elsham is not incidental, returning to an ancient period around 10th B.C Quick arabicize of this area due to a large number of Arabians at Bilad-Elsham in the pre-islamic period. Also in the study afact was underlined that Byzantium has no control over the nothern parts of Bilad-Elsham. Other conclusion was stated as the one clarifying that conquering of Bilad-Elsham is astrong and organized migration.

Another thing is that muslems ditn't inhabit in the houses and lands by force but in the empty ones. Beside these facts, the one saying that every tribe ocupied a certain area or a village and dit'not establish new cities but inhabited in the old ones. Finally, Majority of Arab at Bilad-Elsham if from Yaman origins.