



جامعة الموصل  
كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية  
قسم التاريخ

المعادن المنطوقة واستخداماتها الحضارية في المشرق  
العربي الإسلامي حتى نهاية القرن الخامس الهجري/  
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## المستخلص بلغة الرسالة

كان لبلاد العرب قبل الإسلام حضارة موزعة على أقاليمها، وتعد واحدة من المصادر الرئيسة للحضارة العربية الإسلامية والتي تعد حضارة أصيلة وراقية ومتطورة، وقد أمدّها الإسلام بوصفه ثورة في مناحي الحياة جميعها بالقوة والتوجه المتقدم بتشريعاته وتكوينه الشخصية المسلمة المعمرة والفاعلة في الحياة. وكان للصناعة التي هي إحدى النشاطات الاقتصادية في الدولة العربية الإسلامية مكانة ودور كبير لاسيما وقد بدأت متواضعة في البدايات الأولى واستمرت بتطور كبير على المستوى المهني والقبول الاجتماعي الذي كان للإسلام دور في انمائه وتطوره، ولذلك كان لتشجيع الإسلام ومؤسسات الدولة للصناعة عامل حيوي في تطورها، وكجزء من هذه الصناعة كانت الصناعات المعدنية التي جاء اختيار عنوان أطروحتنا عن جانب منها وهو (المعادن المنطوقة واستخداماتها الحضارية في المشرق العربي الإسلامي حتى نهاية القرن الخامس للهجرة/الحادي عشر للميلاد)، وكان التركيز على المعادن المنطوقة اللينة والتي يمكن تطويعها واستخدامها في شتى المجالات، وكيف أنها طوعت لخدمة الحضارة العربية الإسلامية في مجالات مهمة من الحياة، وخدمت الناس والدولة، وأثرت على النواحي السياسية والاجتماعية والاقتصادية، وكان صداها واضحاً في التعرف على البدايات الأولى المتواضعة والتطورات والتحولات المرافقة واللاحقة لاستخدام هذه المعادن دون غيرها، فضلاً عن الآثار والنتائج التي تركتها هذه الاستخدامات على مستوى تاريخ الأقاليم ومدنها التي أهتمت بها الدراسة، وهي أقاليم المشرق العربي الإسلامي متمثلة بشبه جزيرة العرب من يمنها ونجدها وحجازها ثم مصر والنجة وبلاد الشام والثغور الشامية والجزرية والعراق، تلك الأقاليم التي تميزت بأنها مراكز حضارية قبل الإسلام وبعده، ولما يمتلكه أهلها من موروث وخبرات حضارية وظفت لخدمة العرب المسلمين وحضارتهم، فضلاً عن أنها مراكز للحكم والادارة في العصور الإسلامية المختلفة والتي كان لها الأثر الواضح في التطور الذي وظفته لخدمة العامة والخاصة من الناس والحكام في تقوية أوضاعهم العسكرية مثلاً، وتعد هذه الأقاليم من أهم الأقاليم نهوضاً حضارياً وإزدهاراً اقتصادياً واستقراراً سياسياً في الأغلب، ويشجع هذه الأقاليم على ذلك الإبداع الحضاري وازدهاره وتوجيه هذا الارتقاء وتطور الحاجة المتجددة لمطالب الحضارة العربية الإسلامية وخدمة نفسها.

ومن أجل إعطاء صورة جلية عن المعادن المنطوقة وخصائصها التي طوعت في الاستخدام، كان لا بد من التحديد الزمني والمكاني، ولا يصلح لمثل هذه الدراسة إلا اتباع منهج البحث التاريخي التحليلي؛ لأنه الأنسب والأقوى لمثل هذه الدراسات، ووجب ربطه وتفسيره للظواهر والتعمق في الكشف عن الغموض وتفسير صغائر الأمور لتنضح حقيقة الاستخدام الحضاري للمعادن وآثارها على الناس والدولة.

توقيع مسؤول شعبة الدراسات العليا

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## **Abstract**

Pre-Islamic Arabs have a civilization which is regarded as one of the main sources of the Islamic Arab civilization. Islam provided this civilization with power and its legal codes, and the construction of Muslim personality. It is important to focus on the civilizational side and its effects on the social, economic, and political levels. The civilizational economic studies were not merely a historical account only. They had to answer a host of questions to fill the gaps, to interpret the natural and human phenomena, to explore the positive and negative aspects of the historical facts and approaches through the academic studies with specific time and place, and to use all what they have achieved and what is provided by our Islamic Arab civilization.

Industry which was one of the economic activities in Islamic Arab state has a significant role, which started very modestly at the beginning and it continued flourishing at the vocational level, gaining a social acceptability which Islam has developed. Therefore, the Islamic encouragement and the governmental institutions had a vital role in its development. As a part of this industry, the metal industries were important and our title (Malleable Metals and their Civilizational Uses in the Islamic Arab East till the End of the Fifth Century A.H./the Eleventh Century). The focus is laid on the soft malleable metals which can be used in many fields. We see that the topic has not been previously dealt with, and it deserves careful study, especially Muslim Arabs paid attention to all walks of life. Malleable metals had a share in their thinking and writing. The importance of this study comes from the fact that it follows these metals and their names, and they were used to serve Islamic Arab civilization and to serve both people and government.

They had impacted the political , economic, and social sides and they had a clear echo to know the modest early beginnings developments and transformations that accompanied and followed the use of these metals. In addition, they showed the effects and results from these uses in regions and cities and these are the provinces of Islamic Arab east embodied in the in Arabian peninsula in Yemen, Hejaz, Egypt, Baja, Bilad al-Sham, thughūr, islands and Iraq. These provinces were distinct as they were civilizational centres before and after Islam. Moreover, they were centres of rule and administration in different Islamic periods, which had a clear impact in developing the public and private service in order to enhance their military conditions. These provinces achieved a civilizational rise, economic prosperity and political stability for the most part. The renewed need for the demands of Islamic Arab civilization is what encouraged to achieve the civilizational development and prosperity.

In order to give a clear picture of the malleable metals, and its characteristics which were used, it was necessary to set forth the time and place limitation. The analytical historical method has been adopted to conduct such a study , because it is suitable for such studies and it must be connected to explore the mystery and to explain small issues.

The dissertation is divided into an introduction, four chapters, and a conclusion. The introduction examines the concept of metal in general, its types and its divisions. It also handles the malleable metals, the linguistic and terminological definition of the word, mentioning the numerous names and characteristics for each metal, because they were different.

Chapter one examines the geographical distribution of metals in the provinces of Islamic Arab east and the ways of their use and the attitude of Islamic Arab state. It consists of three sections. The first section deals with the distribution of these metals in Islamic Arab east which oscillated between abundance and scarcity. The second section discusses the methods of extracting the malleable metals and how to get them and these methods differed from one metal to another and from one place to another. They were not clear and they were closely connected with trade secrets, a matter which constituted a big difficulty for us. The third section explains the state's historical and religious attitude towards these metals. We have seen a difference in visions about how to deal with these metals across ages. This chapter is regarded as a database for the coming chapters.

Chapter two discusses the uses of malleable metal in civil industries and their civilizational implications. The first section gives an account of eating and drinking utensils. These metals were differently used from age to another according to the Islamic jurisprudence. The second section gives an account of different agricultural tools which witnessed a clear development in the provinces of Arab east according to need and the type of the soil which were necessary for they are considered a vital recourse at that time. The third section handles the use of metals in the field of architecture and at home which expressed the advanced civilizational use. The fourth section includes jewels and decorations and other metallic industries, not to mention coining money which was limited to gold, silver, copper. In fact, supervising the state had a number of positive effects economically, politically and religiously.

Chapter three is devoted to the discussion of the military uses of metals. The first section deals with collective and private land weapons

which found a big market because of the state's demands and people's. Special markets were founded to sell and buy weapons. The second section tackles the ship industry which started very modestly and developed. They were spread in some cities and provinces of the Arab east. Special weapons were used which were carried on board and they were used for military purposes. The third section talks about the uses of malleable metals in manufacturing fishing equipments which were famous hobbies used by some people.

Chapter four gives a review of workers in the field of metals and metallic industries. The first section handles the workers in metallurgy and mines and their existence in the sites of metallurgy and how they knew the methods of extracting metals and the people working in this field were various. The second section discusses craftsmen, metal makers including goldsmiths who were headed by non Muslims and then they trained Muslims. Also it discusses ironsmiths and copper smiths . Ship workers had been referred to. The third section explores their wages and their economic life which was different from age to another according to their social status and their economic and political role. Their role in markets was not limited to selling and buying. Rather, they adopted a particular attitude towards each other. The state had an attitude towards those craftsmen according to circumstances , how to deal with them in times of crises. In addition, this section tackles the trade of metals as raw or manufactured materials.

One of the most significant aspects of the topic is the discussion of the civilizational connotations connected with these metals after their manufacturing. Those industries were not far from references to the civilizational implications. We have dealt with this when we talked about industries at the end of each chapter.

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Century A.H./the Eleventh Century**

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