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المستخلص

شهدت بلاد الشام وفلسطين بوجه خاص دخول استعماري بغيض عبرت عن حقبة زمنية عُرفت لدى المسلمين المعاصرين بالغزو الفرنجي لبلاد المسلمين، كما عبر عنها المؤرخون الغربيون بالحروب المقدسة (Crusades) أو الحروب الصليبية في نهاية القرن الثامن عشر للميلاد وهكذا ظهرت في أدبيات الغرب الأوروبي الحروب الصليبية.

تنوعت مظاهر ذلك العدوان ودوافعه، فقد كان للشعارات الدينية المسوقة من قبل رجال الدين في أوروبا وخاصة البابوات في روما دور كبير في الخطب والوعظ والتخويف تارة والترغيب تارة أخرى فضلاً عن ظهور أفكار وتنبؤات نهاية العالم بنهاية الألفية الأولى لذا اتخذوا أولئك من الدافع الديني أساساً لتخليص القبر المقدس في فلسطين من المسلمين إلا أنّ سرعان ما أظهرت الأيام زيف ما يدعون عندما ظهر التنافس بين قادة الحملة الصليبية حول المدن التي احتلوها وإقامة إمارات مستقلة بها قبل وصولهم الى مدينة القدس الهدف المعلن للحروب الصليبية. ففي بداية قدومهم نلاحظ تطوراً طرأ فيما بعد على توجهاتهم في القرن الثالث عشر الميلادي وتغير نهجهم الاقتصادي وأثره على وجودهم في المنطقة، إذ نجد أن انضمام الأمراء وكبار الإقطاعيين لم يكن استجابة لخطاب البابا أوربان الثاني بل من أجل تحقيق غايات ورغبات شخصية لم يتمكنوا من تحقيقها في الغرب الأوروبي.

توصلت الدراسة الى عدد من النتائج، من أهمها:

1- يعد العامل الاقتصادي من العوامل التي ادت الي قيام للحروب الصليبية، وتجلى ذلك في خطاب البابا أوربان الثاني، الذي عمّل على إثارة مطامع سامعيه في ثروات الشرق فأوضح ان الارض في أوروبا ولاسيما فرنسا ضاقت بسكانها وطلب من الناس الذهاب الى الشرق حيث ارض كنعان التي تفيض لبناً وعسلاً وفي ذلك الدليل الجلي الذي لا يقبل نقاش على ان البعد الاقتصادي للحركة الصليبية كان موجوداً وقد تم الاعلان عنه بصراحة كاملة منذ اللحظات الاولى لميلادها.

2- كان للمال دور كبير في جذب الكثير من الفقراء والمعدمين وظهور النهم المالي لدى هذه الفئة، إذ لم يكن الصراع على النقد فحسب بل تعداه الى كل ما يقدر بثمن من نقد وجواهر واحجار كريمة وكل الغنائم بما تحويها من عتاد ومؤن واغنام وخيول.

Abstract

The Levant and Palestine in particular witnessed an abhorrent colonial entry that expressed an era known to modern Muslims as the Frankish conquest of Muslim lands, as expressed by Western historians as the Holy Wars (Crusades) or the Crusades at the end of the eighteenth-century AD and thus appeared in the literature of Western Europe Crusades.

The manifestations and motives of this aggression varied, as religious slogans marketed by the clergy in Europe, especially the popes in Rome, played a major role in sermons, preaching, intimidation at times and carrots at other times, as well as the emergence of ideas and predictions of the end of the world by the end of the first millennium, so they took that religious motivation as a basis for ridding the Holy Sepulchre in Palestine of Muslims, but the days soon showed the falsity of what they claim when competition appeared between the leaders of the Crusade over the cities they occupied and the establishment of emirates Independent of them before they reach the city of Jerusalem the declared target of the Crusades.

At the beginning of their arrival we notice a later development of their orientations in the thirteenth century AD and the change of their economic approach and its impact on their presence in the region, where we find that the accession of princes and senior feudal lords was not in response to the speech of Pope Urban II but to achieve personal goals and desires that they could not achieve in Western Europe, and given the importance of the economic factor in the establishment of states and the permanence of their existence, hence the choice of our topic (money and its impact on the Islamic Crusader conflict), the objective of the subject highlight the content of the conflict where money appears from the

beginning as the basis of the Crusades, being the undeclared target directly.

The study consisted of a preface, three chapters and a conclusion that included the most important findings of the study, while the preface contained three main points, the first defining money in language and terminology, the second point which we talked about its types and forms in the Islamic heritage and the third point we devoted to talking about the cash circulating between the parties to the conflict (Sikka)

The first chapter was entitled (The Impact of Money on the Events of the First Crusade) and contained three main sections, the first section dealt with the campaign of peoples and the emergence of financial gluttony, and the second section included the role of princes down to the Raha, while the third and last section focused on talking about the personal ambitions of princes, where it shows the ambition of princes and the struggle between them for control of cities and the wealth they contain.

The second chapter, entitled "Money and its Impact on the Conflict between the Crusader Emirates and the Islamic Forces", was divided into three main sections, the first section was the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem and the Islamic Emirates in the Levant, the second section was on the Emirate of Antioch and the Islamic Emirates, and the third section was specific to talk about the relationship between Tripoli and the Levant coast.

The third and final chapter was entitled (The consequences of the conflict on population migration - demographic change - agriculture and trade), and included three sections, the first section dealt with the issue of excessive killing during the first campaign, population migration and massacres committed by the Crusaders against Muslims, and the second

section the consequences of this genocide and displacement and the impact of looting and robbery on the collapse of the elements of agriculture between the two parties, and the third section was entitled The independence of trade from the political and military conflict between all parties and the existence of several factors that prompted the establishment of commercial relations between the two Crusader parties and Islamic.

The study reached several results, the most important of which are:

- 1- The economic factor is one of the factors that led to the establishment of the Crusades, and this was manifested in the speech of Pope Urban II, who worked to arouse the ambitions of his hearers in the wealth of the East, explaining that the land in Europe, especially France, narrowed its population and asked people to go to the East, where the land of Canaan is overflowing with milk and honey, and in that clear evidence that does not accept discussion that the economic dimension of the Crusader movement existed and was announced quite frankly from the first moments of its birth
- 2- Money has played a great role in attracting many poor people and the emergence of financial gluttony in this category, as the struggle was not only over cash but also all the priceless cash, jewels, precious stones and all the spoils with their equipment, supplies, sheep and horses.

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Money and Its Impact on The Islamic Crusader Conflict

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