



جامعة الموصل

كلية التربية الاساسية

قسم التاريخ

**مدينة تكريت في المصادر البلدانية منذ القرن
الثالث - الثامن الهجري / التاسع - الرابع عشر
الميلادي - دراسة تحليلية**

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في التاريخ الإسلامي

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المستخلص بلغة الرسالة

تهدف هذه الدراسة الى التعريف بمدينة تكريت بلدانياً من خلال كتب الجغرافيا والرحلات والبلدات خلال المدة المحصورة بين القرن (٣- ٨ هـ / ٩- ١٤ م) وتبرز اهميتها من كونة اول دراسة اكااديمية تناولت المدينة من خلال المصادر البلدانية وفق تقسيمها الى مقدمة وثلاثة فصول وخاتمة ركز الاول منها على الجانب الجغرافي للمدينة من ذكر اسمها وموقعها وسكانيتها والمسافات التي تقصها عن المدن والقرى مع التعريف الاخيرة ،

اما الفصل الثاني فركز على ذكر النشاطات الاقتصادية التي اشتهرت بما المدينة مثل الزراعة والصناعة والتجارة ،
والفصل الثالث ركز على اهم مشتملا اهم معالم العمارة العسكرية والدينية والعلمية واعتمد فيها منهج الباحث التحليلي للنصوص البلدية معتمداً فيها على ما ورد من مخطوطات مهمة مراجع حديثة عن مدينة تكريت فضلاً عن اعتماد على تحليل النصوص ونقدها وختمت الدراسة بمجموعة من الخرائط والصور والمخططات المتعلقة بالمدينة

Abstract

The city of Tikrit was of great importance due to its distinguished geographical location on the Tigris River, and this is what made geographers and travelers come to mention it in their works. The city of Tikrit has a long history that goes back to the ancient eras in which the city entered under the authority of the Assyrians, then the Arameans, then the Syriac Christians, the Persians and the Byzantines alike, who They received great attention during their reign. From this point of view and after this brief introduction, this study comes to shed light on the city of Tikrit through the books of geographers and travelers for the period of time between the 3-8 AH centuries corresponding to the 9-14 centuries AD, in an attempt to identify the most important indications provided by these about city Tikrit is excluded from the historical sources because it has been previously studied in books and scientific research.

The spatial scope of the study was specified in the city of Tikrit. As for the temporal scope, it began with the third century AH / ninth century AD because it represents the first beginnings of the emergence of geographical works, and the study ended in the eighth century AH / fourteenth century AD because it represents the pinnacle of what the codification reached in the field of public travel books. And the famous, such as the journey of Ibn Battuta, which provided an important material about the city.

The study was divided into an introduction, three chapters and a conclusion, each chapter included three sections. The first chapter included a study of the names of the city from a linguistic point of view and a statement of its idiomatic connotations, as well as its astronomical position from the statement of the length and width of the city, as well as a review of the texts that spoke about the geographical location of the city in terms of the region in which it is located as well as an indication of its location from the Tigris River and talk about its inhabitants This is what the researcher dealt with in the first topic, while the second topic of the

first chapter focused on showing the distances that separate Tikrit from its surrounding cities, and the third topic of the first chapter focused on mentioning the most important geographical locations close to Tikrit from cities, villages, rivers, palaces, mountains and other places.

The second chapter came to study the most important economic activities that characterized the city of Tikrit according to three sections. The first topic dealt with the most important aspects of agriculture, products and agricultural crops for which the city was famous, as well as the aspects of livestock associated with it. The second section of this chapter dealt with talking about The industry in Tikrit and the most important characteristic of the city and the types of stones and minerals that were available in it, as well as other types of industries whose origins are from agricultural or animal sources. The third topic of the second chapter included talking about the most important aspects of trade and talking about the land and river trade routes and introducing its surroundings from the cities located on these roads, including the city of Tikrit, then touching on the most important Products and merchandise that the city was famous for.

The third chapter talked about the most important features of architecture in the city, although the geography and travel books did not mention all its architectural elements. To talk about the most important features of religious and scientific architecture, such as mosques, churches, monasteries, schools, sights and shrines. The third topic of this chapter included talking about the features of service architecture represented by markets.

The study came out with the result that despite the lack of texts that talked about the city through geography books and trips during the study period, it painted for the researcher a picture of the importance, accuracy and focus of these texts on certain aspects, which the researcher tried to analyze and study to come up with data that serve this study.

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**The city of Tikrit in the *buldanies* sources
since the third - eighth century AH /
ninth - fourteenth century AD -
an analytical study**

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**Master Thesis
In Islamic history**

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