



جامعة الموصل
كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية
قسم التاريخ

الهند الإسلامية في كتابات المؤرخين المصريين المتأخرين المقرئزي وابن تغري بردي أنموذجاً

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التاريخ/التاريخ الإسلامي

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المستخلص بلغة الرسالة

لقد جاءت المعرفة العربية الإسلامية حول الهند وتاريخها، من خلال مؤلفات الرحالة والجغرافيين العرب المسلمين، وبرزت مصادر أخرى في التحدث عن أحداث الهند وأخبارها ووصفها وبيان صورتها عبر مراحل زمنية متعددة، منها الكتابات المصرية المتأخرة التي أوردت معلومات وافرة حول الهند ومن بينها مؤلفات المقرئزي وابن تغري بردي التي أشارت إلى تاريخ الهند الإسلامية، وكيفية إيرادها وأبرز ملامح أخبارها وأحداثها العامة، حاولت الدراسة التعرف على تاريخ الهند الإسلامية عند المقرئزي وابن تغري بردي وإيجاد مقارنة بين النصين حول الهند ومن ثم حاولت الدراسة مقارنة تلك النصوص مع نصوص مصرية معاصرة لها، ومع مصادر التراث العربي الإسلامي السابق والمعاصر للحدث التاريخي .

وأبرز ما توصلت إليه الدراسة ما يأتي:

1- تبين لنا أن المقرئزي وابن تغري بردي لم يزورا بلاد الهند وإنما استقيا معلوماتهما عن تلك البلاد من المصادر الأخرى وعلى رأسها القرآن الكريم والحديث النبوي الشريف، فضلاً عن المصادر المعاصرة والمتقدمة عنهما، وتحرياً الصدق والموضوعية فيما روياه إذ لم يجزما بكل قول ولم ينسبا تلك الرواية لهما .

2- طرأت العديد من المتغيرات على حدود بلاد الهند، إذ اختلف وصفها بين المؤرخين، ويبدو أن ذلك ناجم من اختلاف الفترات الزمنية، ووفقاً للمتغيرات التي طرأت على أوضاعها السياسية، وقد تنوعت تضاريس بلاد الهند، فضلاً عن غناها بالموارد المائية المتمثلة ببحر الهند والعديد من الأنهار، فضلاً عما تحويه تلك البلاد من وفرة في الموارد الطبيعية الأخرى .

3- نجد تفاوتاً بين المؤلفين في ذكر النصوص والاهتمام بموضوعات معينة دون أخرى ونجدهما قد اشتركا في إيراد معلومات متشابهة ومقاربة لمعلومات المؤلف الآخر مع اختلاف في مفرداتها وطرق إيرادها. كما نجد مؤثرات البيئة التاريخية المصرية على تلك المؤلفات فيما له صلة بتاريخ الشرق على وجه العموم وتاريخ الهند الإسلامية على وجه الخصوص.

Abstract

The Arab-Islamic knowledge about India and its history came through the writings of Arab Muslim travelers and geographers, and other sources emerged in talking about the events of India, its news, its description, and its image through various stages of time, including the late Egyptian writings, which provided abundant information about India, including the works of Al-Maqrizi and Ibn Taghri Bardi, which She referred to the history of Islamic India, how it was mentioned, and the most prominent features of its news and general events, and from here the importance of the topic (Islamic India in the writings of the late Egyptian historians al-Maqrizi and Ibn Taghri Bardi as an example) was demonstrated and studied according to the comparative historical method. The study tried to identify the history of Islamic India according to al-Maqrizi and Ibn Taghri Bardi, and to find a comparison between the two texts about India.

The study was divided into five chapters, in addition to the introduction, conclusion, appendices, and a list of sources and references. Which they relied on for their information about the country of India, with an explanation of the methodology followed by the authors, while the second topic contained (the nature of the historical text for the authors) presenting the common texts between the authors with an enumeration of the texts in which they dealt with the country of India, while the second chapter referred to: (the land and population) and it included two topics, the first topic (land) and included the location, surface, climate, and natural resources, while the second topic (population) referred to population races, religious diversity and social life, and the third chapter included: (political, military and administrative conditions) two topics, the first topic (Political and Military Conditions) He touched on the political system that existed and the Islamic states that succeeded in ruling and the army in terms of its formations and arming, and in the second topic (Administrative Conditions) and the most prominent divisions and functions Administrative F.

Chapter Four reviewed: (Economic Life) in two sections. The first topic (Agriculture and Livestock) referred to the most important agricultural crops as well as the most important animals in India. The

second topic (Industry and Trade) dealt with the most important industries that existed in those countries, as well On mentioning the most important ports and trade routes and commenting on the most important exports and imports of India, the fifth chapter came: (Scientific life and urban manifestations) with two chapters. While the second topic (urban manifestations and arts) talked about religious, royal, military and civil buildings, with reference to the arts spread in the country of India, which many Indians excelled in.

The study reached many results, the most prominent of which are:

١- It became clear to us that Al-Maqrizi and Ibn Taghri Bardi did not visit the countries of India, but rather they obtained their information about that country from other sources, especially the Noble Qur'an and the Noble Prophet's hadith, as well as contemporary and advanced sources about them, and they investigated the truth and objectivity in what they narrated, as they did not assert each saying and did not attribute those The story is for them.

٢- Many changes occurred on the borders of India, as their description differed among historians. Rivers, in addition to the abundance of other natural resources that those countries contain.

٣- The population of India was not descended from a single race, but Indian society was a mixture of races and population races, and this led to a diversity of social customs and traditions, and the country of India included many monotheistic religions, denominations and man-made beliefs.

٤- The political system was characterized by several transformations based on many political and historical events, and the system of government depended on the inheritance of the throne within certain families, and the years of their rule were exaggerated in mentioning the presence of pluralism in the Indian kingdoms and the presence of independent Arab Islamic emirates in specific cities in the province of Sindh, as well as the interest The Indian political elites at the time joined the Indian army during the era of Islamic India, and this interest was reflected in the formations of the army, its weapons, and its combat system.

٥- India has emerged with its economic richness and the multiplicity of its natural and agricultural wealth, in addition to the abundance of its

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commercial and industrial activity, and many industries have emerged that have attracted the attention of the markets of many cities and ports inside and outside India, including (ship industry, swords, clothing). Many and varied animal wealth was adorned, and from that appeared many markets of cities and ports, and they were prominent among both authors. For example, we find the ports (Calicut, Mahayim, Colm Milli) from the ports that attracted the attention of the authors and wrote a lot of texts about those ports because of their economic importance. ample. As well as the land and sea routes and roads that linked these cities together.

٦- India paid attention to the scientific aspects, especially the mental ones, as well as the traditional sciences. Indian scholars received care, attention and encouragement, and their books gained the attention of the Sultanate of Dehli, and they moved from India to many countries to benefit from them scientifically through a mixture of knowledge with the sciences of other nations.

٧- We find a discrepancy between the two authors in mentioning the texts and the interest in certain topics and not others, and we find that they shared similar and similar information to the information of the other author with a difference in its vocabulary and methods of its presentation. We also find the influences of the Egyptian historical environment on these works in relation to the history of the East in general and the history of Islamic India in particular.

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**Islamic India in the writings of the late
Egyptian historians al-Maqrizi and Ibn
Taghri Bardi as an example**

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