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قسم التاريخ

الصناعات العسكرية في الأندلس
من عصر الولاة حتى سقوط غرناطة
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Abstract

The country of Andalusia, in which the Islamic state occupied a large part of Islamic history, which lasted for eight centuries (92-897 A.H/ 710-1492 A.C). It is one of the most powerful and advanced countries and civilization due to its military and military regime. The army was along the historical era that the country had undergone its first strength life. The rulers of Andalusia did in organizing the armies and providing them with weapons wonderful efforts, they set up factories for weapons and stores to keep the production of weapons until the distribution when needed.

In addition to establishing the places of the shipbuilding industry to support the Andalusian fleet with various small and large war pieces, therefore, it became one of the strongest countries in Europe and everyone turned to her whether near or distant. The study of the military industries in Andalusia is particularly important because it is part of the aspects that contributed to the strength of the Islamic state in Andalusia because the Muslims have contributed greatly to the development of military industries and their role in this field is no less important than what they have developed in various fields. Among the military industries that were prevalent during the period under discussion are the military industries of various types of swords, spears, shields, arrows, platters, turrets, mufflers, catapults, and others, Which are part of the industries that were established in Andalusia from the era of governors till the fall of Granada and the end of Islamic rule. By virtue of the nature of Andalusia geographical proximity to the Mamluks of Christianity in northern Andalusia and the state of the French where they were in wars with them, it was normal for Muslims in Andalusia to pay attention to this aspect of industries and give priority because of the circumstances experienced by the state at that time.

In general, the military industries in Andalusia did not exist early. It followed the movement of the Islamic conquests in Andalusia and the many spoils that took place in the hands of the Muslims of weapons in addition to the weapons transferred by the Islamic Army from the east when they crossed to Andalusia

In the reign of the governors (95-138h-713-755 Ac), the situation was somewhat turbulent politically and economically. Since the establishment of the Umayyad Empire where dominated the affairs and eliminated the elements of chaos and unrest, then the political situation stabilized and provided security and safety, the people turned to their work and industries began of all kinds, including military growth and development by providing factors of production of raw materials.

Due to the support of Muslim rulers in Andalusia, the military industries flourished and gained widespread fame in the military circles. This is confirmed by Ibn al-Khatib's statement that "God has singled out Andalusia with the abundance of arms". Several Andalusian cities are famous for their military industries, including the city of Toledo, which is famous for the arms industry and the city of Almeria. The base of the Andalusian fleet is famous for shipbuilding, in addition to Ishbilla and the Green Island.

In the era of Prince Abdulrahman Al-Awsat, there was a development in the weapon industry. A military institution was established, called the "Weaponry of Arms". These stores were not only a warehouse for weapons, but it was as special centers for the manufacture of weapons. These stages continued with military manufacturing with the same precision and quality as well as its development and the entry of new weapons after the end of the Umayyad rule in Andalusia and the refuge of the kings of the sects, Almoravids and Almohadin and the era of the

Kingdom of Granada. Because Andalusia has been a house of jihad since its opening until the end of Islamic rule. It requires them to always be ready for any emergency and as imposed by the events then.

As for the shipbuilding industry, the people of Andalusia were interested in this industry because of the geographical location of their country, surrounded by water from three sides, so the first rulers of Andalusia are very interested in manufacturing warships in order to protect their coasts from external dangers. The Norman attack had a great effect in alerting Prince Abdulrahman Al-Awsat to the importance of establishing a role for the shipbuilding industry to support and support the Andalusian fleet with military pieces.

The value of the military industries is in the fact that it increases the capabilities of the army to achieve victory with its various weapons and other army supplies.

The study of this subject was chosen (the military industries in Andalusia from the era of the governors until the fall of Granada 95-897 AH / 713-1492 AD) to the importance of this subject, which did not get a comprehensive and independent study dealt with in detail and all the studies that have passed in our hands dealt with weapons and manufacturing in Andalusia A simple part of a study that does not exceed a paragraph within a chapter or section of studies under different headings related to the economic activity in general or war and military industries in Andalusia and in studies related to military and military aspects and the organization of the Andalusian army. This is a difficult task because of the length of time of the research, in addition to the scarcity and lack of historical Andalusian sources of weapons in particular and our reliance on references and phrases in the history books of Andalusia. Hence the importance of studying this subject because it

has the effect of highlighting the extent of development reached by the Islamic state in Andalusia and the strength of its army and weapons in those historical eras.

In reference to the weapons of fighting in Andalusia, we would like to point out that these weapons are an extension of the oriental weapons known at that important age, except in some developments in their forms and sizes. No wonder that the weapons that opened Morocco and Andalusia came with the Fatimans in the east. Which specialized in weapons in this historical period in Andalusia, we used some oriental sources, while distinguishing the difference between the Andalusian arms of the East and the references of historical Andalusian sources of weapons.

The nature of the study required that it be divided into four chapters with a preface and an introduction in which we mentioned the importance of the subject and the reason for our selection and then an analytical list of the most important sources of study and some references. The study concluded with a conclusion and included the conclusions we reached through the study.

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The Military Industries in Andalusia from the Era of the Governors until the fall of Granada (95-897 AH / 713-1492 AD)

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