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Abstract

The study included an important historical topic that dealt with the days of the Saadiyya State in the Far Maghreb, which ruled for a century and a half, (916-1069AH. / 1511-1658AD.). The members of this family have been ruled the country from its beginning until its fall.

The period of their rule witnessed many events, which were the Saadi confrontation of the invading forces represented by the Portuguese and the Spanish who controlled their control over most of the Moroccan cities, and the Sa`dis were able to restore some cities from their hands and return them to their Islamic borders, as well as the conflict that took place between the Sa`dis and the ruling powers represented by the tyrants of the rulers of the Far Maghreb, Which ended with the entry of Sultan Muhammad al-Sheikh al-Saadi, their capital, Fez, and the end of their influence in the year (961AH./1549AD.).

The Sa`dis also managed to achieve a great victory over the Portuguese in the Battle of Wadi al-Makhazin (986AH./1578AD.). With this victory, the Saadiyya State became at the height of its power and great authority, especially during the reign of Sultan Ahmed al-Mansur al-Saadi (986AH.-1012AD./1578-1603AD.), as the country flourished politically, economically and culturally. The state's influence over his reign also expanded, especially after it extended its influence over neighboring countries, including western Sudan, in the year (990AH. / 1590AD.). However, these gains that were achieved at the hands of the sovereigns of the Saadiyya State were the first of them since the establishment of their country by the mites of the Far Maghreb from military victories and prosperity. An economist that disappeared after the death of Sultan Ahmed Al-Mansour, as the country witnessed internal conflicts between members of the ruling family, which led to the weakening of the state's authority and the rebellion of some local leaders and individual rule by virtue of their spheres of influence. The matter remains the same until the fall of the Saadia State at the hands of the Shabanat tribe in the year (1069AH./1658AD.).

During the Sa'idis era, the Far East knew a remarkable development in the social and economic life in the social aspect. The Sa`dis were able to control the country and spread rumors of security and stability in it, which prompted many foreign and Islamic elements to come to the country and settle in its cities. The country, in addition to

their revival of many religious and worldly events that were absent during the era of the countries that preceded them in the rule of the country, such as celebrating the birth of the Prophet and Ashura, while economically, the Saadians worked to exploit large areas of the country, cultivating types of agricultural crops, including sugar cane, as they worked to regulate irrigation, whether in the Far Maghreb or western Sudan, as well as their interest in livestock and to face natural and human disasters in the country.

Industries flourished in the Far Maghreb during the era of the Saadia state, such as the food industries represented in the sugar and oil industries, as well as leather, wood and textile industries. The military industries reached great interest by the Saudi rulers who worked on developing those industries, producing various weapons such as artillery, guns, and so on. The crafts also knew prosperity, especially handmade ones, and the Saadians encouraged the owners of the crafts and showed them interest, including the craft of copying.

The trade movement in the Far Maghreb also became active during the reign of the Sa'dis, after the Sa'dis worked to secure trade routes and facilitate the arrival of goods and commercial goods between Moroccan cities and the abundance of buying and selling in urban markets from the Far Maghreb, and the trade exchange was noticeably active, both with the neighboring countries of Morocco and the countries of Europe. Exports and imports of goods and merchandise that used to reach the Maghreb and which are exported from these countries. The Sa'dis also worked to regulate markets in the cities of Morocco and western Sudan, as well as to control commercial transactions and monitor the buying and selling process.

During their rule, the Saadians obtained the levies of the countries of the Maghreb and Western Sudan that were poured into the treasury of the Saadia State. Some of them regularly accessed the house of money annually, such as sugar imports, tithe trade, land abscesses, and so on. There were also many sources of Saudi money house, such as redemption funds, spoils, confiscations, and others. Those funds contributed to strengthening the government and recovery

The country is economical, as the Saadiyya State added those funds to renew and build many institutions Religious, scientific, health, social and others.

We followed in our study the descriptive and analytical approach in narrating the historical events by analyzing some texts and making a comparison between them. Saadia state in Morocco the most.

As for the first chapter, it is limited to the social aspect of the components of Moroccan society, and the elements of society from Muslims and non-Muslims, as well as social groups such as scholars, jurists, ministers, writers, judges, and supervisors. The chapter also dealt with decrees and ceremonies of their official types, such as allegiance, processions, reception of embassies, etc., and informal such as marriage and death decrees. We also explained the role of Moroccan women within society, as well as the clothes worn by men and women from the general and private sectors of Moroccan society, and we highlighted the characteristics of adornment such as jewelry and jewels, and we mentioned in this chapter the most prominent religious and secular customs and traditions that prevailed over their era as well as the most important games that they play Like hunting and equestrian.

In the second chapter, we presented the economic aspect represented (agriculture and livestock), so we highlighted the role of the Saadian rulers in caring for agriculture, the exploitation of occupied agricultural lands, and how to use irrigation and the methods used by Moroccans to irrigate agricultural lands, whether in Morocco and Sudan, as well as the importance of livestock, whether wild or In this chapter, we touched upon the disasters that befell the country, whether they were natural disasters such as plague, floods, earthquakes and others, as well as human disasters, such as wars, fires, and others. In the third chapter we presented (Industry and Crafts), and we mentioned the efforts of the Saadians in developing the industry and the craft professions prevalent in their era. The chapter also dealt with types of industries such as metal industries, such as utensils, coin minting, ornamental tools such as jewelry and jewelry, weapons and food industries such as sugar and grinding grains and oils, as well as Textile industries such as clothing, bedding, curtains and other industries, In addition to the wooden industries such as the manufacture of household doors and windows, the manufacture of domes and others, and we talked about leather industries such as the manufacture of armor and shoes. As building homes and cities, as well as the craft of scribe and calligraphy.

The fourth chapter deals with (trade) and its types, such as internal trade between Moroccan cities and trade routes, as well as foreign trade by its river and sea routes, in addition to exports and imports to the Far Maghreb countries with Islamic countries such as Sudan, Algeria and other countries, and their exports with foreign countries such as European and English countries. We have also touched on markets. Morocco established in Moroccan cities, whether annual, monthly or weekly

markets, and we talked about commercial transactions and their methods, as well as the Saadian currency.

The fifth chapter included (financial resources and expenditures), so we mentioned the Saadi Money House and the financial resources that are poured into it, such as land extraction and tithes of crops, in addition to confinement funds, trade tenths, and heirs' money. It was obtained from prisoners of war, and the confiscations that the Saadiites obtained from those outside the ruling authority, in addition to the gifts that the well-wishers brought from the embassies of countries, and the chapter also included the military and construction expenditures for cities, mosques, palaces, arches, and fences, and health, such as hospital and pharmaceutical research, as well as scientific, such as student expenses and books. As well as the expenses of the ruling class

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Social and Economic Sides of Far Maghrib at The Saadiyya State (916- 1069AH./ 1511-1658AD.)

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