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THE IMPACT OF DISASTERS ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE MAGHREB AND ANDALUSIA FROM THE CONQUEST UNTIL THE END OF THE NINTH CENTURY AH

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ABSTRACT

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INTRODUCTION

Natural disasters and epidemics left their great impact on Morocco and Andalusia in all aspects of life in them, and at the forefront of those influences, the effects they left on the political level, which took multiple and different forms, but in the end affected the entity of states there with weakness and influence in general.

Perhaps at the forefront of the effects left by those natural disasters and epidemics, the human losses they left behind, which represents the most obvious effect, since these accidents left behind them in one way or another many deaths among the parish in general (they represent its main human resource), and between The ranks of its administrative cadres in particular (they represent the cornerstone of the state's institutional structure).

The different countries (with their different political forms) in the Maghreb and Andalusia during the study period have lost many of their cadres and men, and at various administrative levels, including ministers, writers, judges and others at varying times in distance and proximity¹, rather, those effects were compounded by their occurrence at a close time, perhaps within one year, which leads to a state of weakness in the state's administrative apparatus, and confusion in its management due to the sudden loss of important figures in the

Maghreb and Andalusia, and the difficulty of quickly replacing them. This constitutes one of the political effects of natural disasters and epidemics.

In this section, we will try to trace models of deaths that occurred for a number of state cadres, and the development of this phenomenon to serve as a demographic bleeding that affects the state with continuous and successive weakness, paying attention from the beginning that a number of these cases were individual and over a spaced period of time, realizing that this will not reduce the The impact of the absence of these personalities as they are absent with hundreds or thousands of ordinary people on the one hand, and that the loss of official figures was undoubtedly influential in his spatial and temporal environment on the other hand, which is something that appears clearly if we realize the interconnection of historical stages and eras and their paths.

In the forefront of these examples is what happened in Cordoba from the plague epidemic that befell it in the year 303 AH / 915 AD, as we find among its victims one of its men and great personalities, Ahmed bin Baitir al-Qurtubi, who was the mawla of Muhammad bin Yusuf bin Matrouh, the mawla of Ataka² Ibn Abdullah Ibn Baiter and his father's freed slave, Prince Muhammad from the people of Cordoba, was nicknamed Aba al-Qasim ³.

And when we follow his translation, we find that historical sources talk about that he sought knowledge and prevailed in it, and he became one of the nobility of the loyalist, savvy of the conditions, a memorizer of jurisprudence, consulting in the rulings, and preceded the fatwa by his preservation of jurisprudence, and his solidity in the truth ⁴, and that his death was due to the plague that afflicted Andalusia at that time ⁵.

We Extract The Following Points From This Text:

1. The plague epidemic left a very important impact in the country of Andalusia, perhaps in the forefront of which is the case of the deaths that it left behind, and the most influential is the loss of the symbols of the state and its loyalists, especially in the city of Cordoba.
2. The loss of Andalusia to such a personality mentioned above, would have affected the Umayyad Emirate in general, as it would lose the positive and capable administrative models, and we should not forget that the conditions surrounding the plague were always characterized by confusion, anxiety and fear that afflicted people, and made countries bear many of the tasks entrusted to them.

The plague also swept the country of Andalusia in the year 338 AH / 949 AD during the era of Caliph Abd al-Rahman al-Nasir (300 - 350 AH / 912 - 961 AD), and Judge Ahmed bin Rahim bin Khalil died in him ⁶, or Rahim bin Khalil ⁷ bin Abdul-Jabbar bin Harb, who is one of the scholars of the fifth class from Andalusia from the people of Cordoba, nicknamed Abu Omar and Abu Abdullah⁸.

He was born in the year (278 AH / 892 AD) and moved and heard in Baghdad until he became a trustworthy jurist, collecting the traditions of the people of

memory, taking care of archeology and archery, preserving the doctrine of Malik, a pious jurist, a famous scholar of knowledge⁹, the governor of Shura, then the district of Toledo, then the district of Al-Bireh, he died of the plague in the year 338 AH / 949 AD¹⁰.

We Can Record On This News The Following Points :

- 1- The effects of this epidemic were comprehensive and manifold, including the death toll it left behind among the men of the Umayyad Caliphate in Andalusia.
- 2- The loss of Andalusia, one of its great judges, had a negative impact in the absence of such important figures and the difficulty of replacing them or filling the void left by them.
- 3- The impact of this matter appears cumulatively, and perhaps not in its immediate or current time. The succession of accidents and disasters and the increase in the number of deaths among the ranks of the administrative cadre of countries in Morocco and Andalusia will undoubtedly have a negative impact on the management of the country's affairs.

We also find that Cordoba lost one of its greatest men to the plague that occurred in the year 401 AH / 1010 AD, when its scribe, Ahmed bin Muhammad bin Ahmed bin Saeed bin Al-Habbab bin Jusoor, the Umayyad slave of them, died¹¹, from the people of Cordoba, nicknamed Aba Omar¹². And it was called Ibn Shanazir Aba Asir, and he recorded it¹³. He was born in the year nineteen or twenty-six and three hundred¹⁴.

He is one of the people of knowledge, a memorizer of hadith and opinion, advanced in understanding, holding documents for those who sought him, and gatherings for those who warn him, knowing the names of the men of old demand¹⁵.

The clerk of the judge Munther bin Saeed and his successor in the market died of the plague in his house in the court of Mughith in Cordoba on Wednesday of the remaining four days of Dhul-Qa'dah in the year 401 AH / 1010 AD¹⁶.

We Extract The Following Points From This Text :

1. Reading the spatial spread of these plagues shows us that they were concentrated in the city of Cordoba during the era of the caliphate, and therefore it is an important sign because it is the capital of the state, and in it the official and leadership figures are concentrated in the Andalusian society, which makes them more vulnerable to its influences and influences.
2. The occurrence of natural disasters and epidemics cast a shadow over the country of Andalusia by losing its distinguished men and writers.
3. The individuality of the models that were found and which I said only reinforce this fact and do not negate or diminish it. It is known that the news of disasters and plagues lacks a comprehensive inventory and census of the victims, and that what the sources have documented for us represents a small percentage of what happened, which the sources used to address in general terms such as (Many people were created, a large gathering, or

thousands of victims), and we do not forget that state cadres are an essential part of any society, and therefore they were affected by what afflicted others, and we find in those evidence that we have seen through the scattered references to the sources clear evidence of this influence.

In another example, of a plague that occurred and spread in the year 521 AH / 1127 AD in the land of Andalusia, the judge Ahmed bin Muhammad bin Abdul Aziz bin Hamdi Al-Taghlibi, the judge of the community in Cordoba, died ¹⁷. We find in his translation praise and reference to his position and position, as he is called Abu al-Qasim ¹⁸, he was born a year (472 AH / 1078 AD) ¹⁹, and he took over the judiciary in Cordoba twice, and he is from the house of knowledge, religion, virtue and majesty. Rabi year (521 AH / 1127 AD) ²⁰.

On the seventh of Rabi' al-Akhir in the year (571 AH / 1175 AD) the plague epidemic descended in the city of Marrakesh, and the like of it was not known in the previous times, and the number of deaths per day reached one hundred and ninety people and more, so that people could not carry them to the mosque to pray over them, so the Caliph ordered that He prays for them in all the mosques, out of kindness to the people: 21.

The first of the nobles and masters to die was Sayyid Abu Imran, the son of the Caliph Abd al-Mu'min, then his brother Abu Saeed, then their brother Abu Abdullah, then their brother Abu Zakaria, who was the owner of Bejaia ²². And among the Sheikhs of the Unitarians, Abu Saeed bin Al-Hassan²³.

We Extract From This Important Text:

- 1- The countries of the Maghreb suffered great damage due to the epidemic of the plague, as the city of Marrakesh lost a large number of its residents, both public and private, as we have seen. As we have seen.
- 2- The countries of the Maghreb in general, and the city of Marrakesh in particular, lost to this epidemic a large number of its men and prominent personalities from the nobles and the masters, such as Mr. Abu Imran Ibn Al-Khalifa bin Abdul-Mumin, then his brother Saeed, then their brother Abu Abdullah, then their brother Abu Zakaria, the owner of Bejaia, then the sheikh of the Unitarians Abu Saeed bin Al-Hassan.
- 3- The loss of such prominent figures made the city of Marrakesh in a state of political and social weakness as a result of the epidemic that afflicted it, which made the Almohads state in dire need of such figures, and therefore their absence in general is effective.

In view of the administrative link , which became the Andalus stationed and the Unitarian time, it has extended the influence of what was located in the country of epidemics and disasters on the task of Moroccan figures, in the year 571 AH / 1175 AD, solution Andalusia and the plague , which led to the loss of its own sheikh and leader of its statehood Omar bin Yahya bin Mohammed ²⁴ ,who raises his lineage to Omar Ibn Al-Khattab, and he was nicknamed Abu Hafs ²⁵ ,known as Asraniti ²⁶.

The sheikh is the grandfather of the Hafsid kings, and the origin of Bani Hafs is from Hantatah²⁷ and they are the owners of Tunisia²⁸, as he participated in the establishment of the Almohad state and the expansion of its areas of authority in Morocco and Andalusia and had a great role in opening the Green Island, Randa, Seville, Cordoba and Granada²⁹. Sheikh Abu Hafs, the chief of Hantatah and the leader of their state, took over Seville and western Andalusia repeatedly³⁰.

And the historical sources mention that Sheikh Abu Hafs Omar Al-Hintani, was coming from Cordoba to Marrakesh, and he was struck by the sweeping plague epidemic and died on the way and was buried in Ribat Al-Fath from the year (571 AH / 1175 AD)³¹.

We Can Record On The Above Two Texts The Following Notes:

1. Natural disasters and epidemics continued this demographic bleeding, societal in general, and official government in particular.
2. In the first text, we found that the plague made Andalusia lose one of its most prominent judges, while the second text was related to one of the founders of the Almohad state and the influential local and tribal leaders. Undoubtedly, this led to an effective vacuum in the leadership of the state.
3. It appears to us, through these texts and evidence, that the diseases that were sweeping the society at the time, especially the plague, led to a significant decrease in the number of the population, due to its severity, and the huge numbers of victims that were behind them, which is understandable if we take into account the early time that was These diseases fall into it, the primitive means of confronting and treating them, and the difficulty of controlling them, making the possibility of overcoming them almost impossible at the time.
4. This is the main reason for the loss of manpower working in all aspects of the state, regardless of their personalities, such as judges, writers, and others who have left as a result of the great epidemic, and thus the state has reached a state of inability to keep up with it and deal with it.

Among the other evidence that we stood on as we tried to gather the historical picture of the impact of epidemics, plagues and disasters on the structure of the Moroccan and Andalusian state, what was indicated by historical accounts, regarding the plague of 572 AH / 1176 AD, which was apparently wide and large and left large numbers of victims among the general population, and administrative personalities in particular.

Seville lost its best men to this plague, so the writer Abu Al-Hasan Ali bin Zaid bin Al-Najjar died in him, and he had written to the Sultan after the death of Abi Al-Hassan Abdul Malik bin Ayyash in the year 568 AH and his death hastened in Marrakesh in the plague in Safar (572 AH / 1176 AD)³².

Just as the rest of the Andalusian cities did not differ in their suffering from this plague, from the people of Malaga whose scribe Abu Al-Hakam Ibrahim bin Ali bin Hardous Al-Ansari from Fort Marshana went as a victim³³, of the work

of Almería, Malaga accommodation and died in Marrakech plague fact the year (572 AH / 1176)³⁴.

In the Maghreb, one of the victims of this plague was Hajjaj bin Youssef Al-Hawari, the judge of the community in Marrakesh and its fiancé, and he is from the district of Bejaia³⁵ He is nicknamed Aba Youssef³⁶.

The books of translations show us that he was one of the people of knowledge and literature, eloquent, perceptive, eloquent and eloquent, and he gained a wide world and bequeathed an obstacle that he built. He died blind from the plague in Marrakesh in the year (572 AH / 1176 AD)³⁷.

These spatially scattered texts, and combined temporally, show that this plague had a tragic impact, as evidenced by the loss of more than 3 writers and judges in the Maghreb and Andalusia, especially during the era of the Almohad state. Thus, those disasters and epidemics passed in their extreme effects, until their harvest was such a number that we were able to stand here, and we firmly believe that there is much that was not written down or documented in detail, and that the expressions of shock and anxiety that accompanied the books of translations reflect the bleak atmosphere of their effects on the country and the population And the rulers, while we are aware of the reality of exaggeration in mentioning the numbers among the victims, what is important to us is what we perceive through them, which is an indication of the severity, violence and damage of those disasters.

As for the plague that swept Andalusia in the year (749 AH / 1349 AD), Andalusia lost Ali bin Muhammad bin Suleiman bin Al Jayab³⁸, and he is an Andalusian Granatian Ansari nicknamed Abu al-Hassan³⁹, was born in Granada (673 AH / 1274)⁴⁰.

This Abu al-Hasan was the minister and writer of Sultan Yusuf bin Al-Hajjaj, and he is considered one of the most famous writers of the Nasrid state, the owner of the supreme pen with two ministries⁴¹, where he served many of the state's princes, wrote to them and rose in positions and gained confidence until he became the head of the book of Hadra and the sheikh of students of Andalusia in his time, and he participated in many sciences and arts and was characterized in Arabic and was an imam in the duties and arithmetic, delving into literature and history, knowing the readings.⁴² he was described as: (Discovering literature and history, participating in the science of Sufism, excelling in rhetorical literary issues, bearing the banner of the system and the scattered, multiplying it, and being able to do so, persevering in service, rejoicing in the state, preserving rank, and monitoring jobs doors Bowl, sharp - witted ... wrote about Nasrid states the order of fifty years or Yaniv them, a solid prestige, high -prestige, far renown, and travel to kings, best known for his goodness, and the load on the people of injustice⁴³ (Ibn al - Khatib and reminded him, noting his stature by saying: (our sheikh and our president 's eloquent sign⁴⁴, and he died in the aforementioned great plague⁴⁵.

We Can Touch The Indicators And Observations In The Following Points:

1. The plagues continued and were repeated, and epidemics continued to occur without stopping, and we find that since the early time of the history of Morocco and Andalusia, a period of its covenants has not been without the occurrence of such disasters, and as we will see later in other axes.
2. Apparently, this plague was the strongest and most severe. A large number of statesmen fell in Andalusia, especially those with the two ministries we mentioned.
3. The impact of the epidemic that swept Andalusia at the time was reflected in the state's loss of its most prominent men in the Sultanate of the Nasrid state, which is clearly evident from the scrutiny of Ibn Al-Jayyab's translation, who gained fame and prestige, which many praised.
4. Disasters played their role in the weakness of the Kingdom of Granada, as a result of the plague epidemic that struck Andalusia this year. And completely.

Just as these incidents were repeated in time, they were spatially diverse, not only in the cities of Malaga and Granada, as we passed by, but the matter extended to the city of Almeria⁴⁶

As Ahmed bin Qasim bin Abdullah Al-Jazmi died from her family ,⁽⁴⁷⁾ and he was originally from Murcia⁴⁸From the people of knowledge and religion, writers of Al-Marria, poets, writers and nobles, clever and merciful, with apparent chivalry, he died in Al-Marria in the plague in the year (749 AH / 1345 AD)⁴⁹.

In the year (750 AH / 1350 AD) signed the plague of Andalusia 's north and died by Judge Ahmed bin Mohammed bin Ali Abu Jaafar Umayyad nicknamed known as the son of Brtal⁵⁰, and he was born in the year (689 AH / 1290 AD), and his origin is from a village that knows its seafarers from Wadi Tarsh River, the fortress of Montas from Rishq Málaga. Silence, azimuth and contraction⁵¹.

When entering Granada became a judge where after the state of the judiciary in his country and moved him ruler mosque greatest sermon Mosque red castle, and had the know - how and skill on the implementation of the provisions which did not affect the Ahdoth hypothesis of his straightening his way constriction healed for remission and Memorize Bdzalh spent his⁵², and had a high - grade and high days of the novel died of plague in the middle of Pmalqh Friday night zero fifth year (750 AH / 1350 AD)⁵³.

If We Look At The Translation Of This Judge, We Will Realize :

- 1- The extent of the loss is great with the death and loss of Ibn Bartal, especially with the administrative capabilities and specifications he enjoyed. His absence undoubtedly represented an impressive loss, just as compensation for his likes is not an easy matter.
- 2- The recurrence of these disasters, and the death of such personalities, can be read as depriving the countries of Andalusia, and before that, Morocco,

- of distinguished competencies that have an effective role in building and strengthening the state, and assigning the ruling authority in those places.
- 3- Just as these qualitative losses were influential, the quantitative loss also left its mark, through deaths among the general public, which meant a loss of large human resources that represent the backbone of the Kingdom of Granada and the governments, their strength and the basic resource through which they rise.

Andalusia lost due to the epidemic that befell it in the year (750 AH / 1350 AD), one of the most prominent judges, Sheikh Abu Bakr Muhammad bin Obaid Allah bin Muhammad bin Yusuf bin Yahya bin Obaid Allah bin Manzur al-Qaisi al-Malqi⁵⁴, and his origin from Seville. This judge, may God have mercy on him, was very humble, generous, generous with humankind, strong with that in judgment, perceptive in contracting conditions, gentle with the weak, and the judiciary in various aspects of Andalusia, so I praised his conduct and thanked his method. Then he presented his country to Malaga as a judge and orator. With their reeds, he was quick to learn and a lot of fear, following the ways of his predecessors of virtue and preference for self-sacrifice⁵⁵.

He died in the town of Malaga and the tomb of a martyr by the plague in the middle of the zero year (750 AH / 1350 AD)⁵⁶.

It becomes clear to us that the disasters have had severe effects on the state by losing one of its most prominent judges, who has a role in the fields of the state, especially the political aspect. And with the same sweeping plague, which occurred in the year (750 AH / 1349 AD), Judge Muhammad bin Muhammad bin Muhammad bin Abdul Rahman bin Ibrahim bin Yahya bin Muhammad bin Al-Hakam Al-Lakhmi died⁵⁷, and he was nicknamed Aba al-Qasim⁵⁸, was born in Granada (665 AH / 1267 AD)⁵⁹, a modernist with knowledge, religion, status and majesty the glory of his home and the volume of his exploits by land that grew up at the ends of his sentence from the fatwa from account, obligatory, literature, reading and document to good handwriting and expensive literature, and he was characterized by justice with the best character until he became a judge in some quarters and a clerk for the royal house. He died in Granada in the fall. plague in the seventeenth of the month of Rabi - year (750 AH / 1149 AD)⁶⁰.

We Can Make Notes On The Following Points:

- 1- Natural disasters and epidemics have a major role in losing and decreasing the population, especially when the epidemic strikes a city and leads to the death of the most prominent statesmen.
- 2- The deaths extended to the men of the Kingdom of Granada, who had a great place in its affairs, especially its political courts.
- 3- As a result of the epidemics, the Royal House lost these efficient and distinguished elements. The clerk of the Sultan, Aba Al-Hajjaj Yusuf I, Muhammad bin Muhammad Al-Lakhmi, had a great impact in the conduct of state affairs, and his death led to weakness, confusion and perhaps inability to manage matters in the field in which he works.

At the same sweeping plague , which took place a year (750 AH / 1349 AD) Mohammed bin Abdullah bin died Mohammed bin Ali bin Abdullah bin Mohammed bin Abdullah bin Wolverton Ansari , known as Abu al - Qasim is known felicitously ⁶¹ , and he is from Malaga, born in 673 AH ⁶² ,and he grew up in Malaga as a muhaddith and owner of works in the Royal House. Malih al-Shaybah was a good hadeeth, unique in sufficiency, cute insignia, majestic, air-forward, mixing delving into worldly matters with exorbitant worship, and he died of the plague on the seventh of Shawwal in the year (750 AH / 1349 AD) ⁶³ . Among those who also died of the plague, Qasim bin Muhammad bin Al-Jed Al-Omari, known as Al-Warsidi from the people of Al-Marria, was called Abu Al-Qasim ⁶⁴ ,and he is one of the imams of the people of time, well-mannered, who takes care of the slanderers, healthy in chest, fortunate as the flower of a muzzle opens, and manners that are fresher than water from clouds, far from harming people with his hand or tongue in bulk. (750 AH / 1349 AD) ⁶⁵ .

In the city of Lousha ⁶⁶ Its judge, Ahmed bin Abdullah bin Abdul Moneim Al-Hashimi Al-Tanjali Abu Jaafar, died of the epidemic that struck her in the year (750 AH / 1349 AD) ⁶⁷ ,Ibn al - Khatib said of him: it was naive to the ways of goodness and good covenant and he had read medicine industry, the father of the physician writer or Al - Hussein , Crown elimination Balousha country of his predecessor and was a good way, died in the plague year (750 AH / 1349 AD) ⁶⁸

In the year (845 AH / 1441 AD), a plague plagued the Middle Maghreb during the Zayani era, as it struck the young and weak among the common people and scholars ⁶⁹ . He died by the world of Tlemcen and the country of Morocco Mufti Sheikh Abu Abbas Ahmad bin Abdul Rahman , son of the famous Amozawa turned aside ⁷⁰ .

We Extract The Following Points From This Text:

- 1- The countries of the Middle Maghreb, with the plague, lost their scholar and sheikh, Abi Al-Abbas, and not only was it limited to him, but even the general public, including the masters, the young and the weak, without any discrimination.
- 2- The sweeping plague epidemic led to great repercussions in the countries of the Midwest, especially the era of the Zayan state, as it entered it into great forced isolation that led to the turmoil of the political situation and the weakness of the state, which had a bad impact on the conditions of the Zayan state in all its political, social and economic aspects.

At the conclusion of this topic, it can be said that natural disasters and epidemics have caused a very harmful and severe demographic bleeding, depriving the countries of the Maghreb and Andalus of great energies, and influential men, whose compensation was not an easy matter. In its various forms, it contributed to the weakening of countries with different names, because disasters and epidemics occurred in multiple crises ,which left the first political impact in this field, which is the influential demographic bleeding, and it is sufficient to indicate the greatness of that impact. Historians describe many of those epidemics and plagues as (the sweeping). It is the plague that killed most people.

It did not leave an old man, a scholar, an educated person, a child, a sultan, or a prince. Rather, it killed them all .

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