



## RESEARCH ARTICLE

## The Impact of Political Conditions on the Economic Conditions in the Levant during the Crusades 490-691 AH/1097-1291 A.D.

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Received: May 22, 2024	The Crusades were an episode of the conflict between the countries of Mashreq and the West, and the Westerners prepared everything they could to go east. There were several reasons in the West that led them to come to the East at the time. The political conditions in the Levant were divisions and theological differences, as well as other political reasons. The situation in Europe has been confusing and precarious. All these conditions have paved the way for the Crusaders to come to the countries of the East and exploit the situation of the Eastern people in order to enjoy its welfare and great economy, because their basic goals were not pilgrimage and religious worker as they claimed the main objective is the economic factor. Italian cities saw control of the East trade to lift the West's economy. This situation has allowed Europe to see the blessings of the East.
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### FIRST TOPIC

#### Political conditions in Europe

As to the nature of the political conditions that have taken place in the West, Johan Huizanga (1) states that events of a political nature have had an impact in many spheres of life. Misfortunes and poverty have been even more severe. It is difficult for people to seek colour, disease and health have been more eye-catching contradictions, high ranks and wealth have been greedier and more contradicted by misery and misery.

Wolfgang Müller (2) stated that the economic recession in Europe had led them to come east "to satisfy their concern, achieve their selfish aspirations and obtain material gains away from that political and religious objective. The love of greatness, visibility and desire for enrichment has been one of the strongest incentives they have been motivating from the outset. These matters have become increasingly visible and unity increases as the common land they seize, land where every one of them is free to experience his luck, and where he is more independent from the Western European authorities.

Edouard Burda, (3) the magnitude of the suffering faced by the West, illustrates the harsh conditions that were becoming increasingly complicated by the day, and the turbulence of the security rope of the many military revolutions carried out by aspirants in power and attempts to rape and attract them, In the late fourth century, the Roman Empire was still impressive in its souls and preoccupied with the generosity of its patch, the prestige of its greatness, and, on the other hand, the two parts of the Empire, East and West, have been feuding since the death of Emperor Constantine the Great (4),

in 337H/948M, more and more, for total independence. On the other hand, because all of the Empire's active forces, political, economic, cultural and religious, were concentrated around the East, the Latin West witnessed the impact of its symptoms, the dissolution of the political systems it inherited.(5) He said, " CRUMP IJAKOB,(6) States of the West have experienced rapid fluctuations in political and social systems, On the contrary, there is a kind of person who in the distant past sees most of the social and political conditions he wishes to maintain in western Europe. We must start with an important truth, the source of food that people have lived on. It was everywhere a bunch of dwellings in the middle of a planted space, Surrounded by uncultivated land, pastures sprouting weed, grazing livestock after cutting these weeds and each home has a share of agricultural land, pastures and rights to uncultivated land and adjacent forest as well, They are grazing rights and the collection of timber and fuel, and during the times they were dominated by the feudal dam, which had a known share in agricultural and non-agricultural land, pastures and forests, the governor and master of the agrarian community.

The German Holocaust (Zegrid Honke)(7) stated that the European world was shattered, its unity was torn apart after a paralysis, and no one dared to travel to the Levant, which was the rumour transmitted by the Elsen and European leaders' advocates of following their travel to the Levant.

Stephen Howarth, (8) speaking of the situation in France, was unstable, since people were quietly speculating about unity in the streets and in the house, and few were arguing, because without caution, it was a betrayal.

Al-Chatri(9) stated, "The rich misery and misery of the poor may be caused by hunger and daily massacres, even if God, a good shepherd, does not keep his herd gathered to escape everyone from there immediately indisputably... Because of the scarcity of food, many set out for nearby villages in search of food.

Growing misery in adults and young people due to extreme hunger. People ate trunks of minorities still sprouting in fields, all kinds of unsalted herbs and even thorns, which they were unable to cook due to the lack of firewood to set fire, and the tongues of their eaters "Al-Burt Horani(10) explains the divide in the West."The Barbarians were governed in Germany, England, France, Spain and northern Italy, although the feeling of belonging to the Roman Empire remained. Sicily, southern Italy and the North African coasts remained... Greece is under the direct rule of imperial Constantinople.

According to Brauer (11) it was the material and life conditions experienced by the European Community in the pre-crusade period that paved the soil to bring these wars into force, Moreover, Europe did not have a repository of manpower that could be utilized at the end of the 11th century, as well as in the next 200 years. However, the views that invade crusades into population explosion or at least population growth in Europe that was unprecedented during the 11th century are unconvincing to explain causes and motives.

The motivation and political factor was not the basis of these campaigns Economic motive, Thompson explained when the Crusades were known to be the first experience of Western colonialism by European nations outside their country's borders for wide-ranging economic gains. The West of Europe, especially in the period immediately prior to the crusades of catastrophe and famine, suffered from major floods in 1094, followed by epidemics, and in 1095, a major famine occurred.(12)

Brauer completes(13) that epidemics and natural disasters that have befallen Europe at great length, and people's distress, weariness and grief have been exacerbated by widespread famines, floods and epidemics, have been interpreted by people as foreshadowing the proximity of Doomsday and bringing people to be asked .

Contemporary historian Geubert Nugent pointed to the existence of a total famine in France, foreshadowing the existence of yields, and people resorting to eating herbs and weeds (14), especially France from European countries that have been subjected to a violent economic crisis.

Which prompted the scarcity of sustenance, rising prices and increased hunger, (15) thus Europe launched a march towards the Levant. (16)

The French monk Raúl Glapier stated before the mid-11th century, "Europe has experienced great population density... Large numbers of the population contributed to the establishment and establishment of cities and the creation of the urban revolution in the twelfth century. Surplus land production from crops provided food for the entire population, and intensive agriculture was able to meet the needs of all those who do not work in agriculture, such as makers and traders. In some areas, this internal settlement movement has contributed to other purposes as well as economic purposes. (17)

Describing the state of Europe's countries and its sedition, Zaporov says(18): Cities are emerging and growing and business relations are gradually evolving and taking root, not only in the city and rural shops, but to a wider range, that is, among Western European traders. (especially the Southern French and Italian) and traders of Mediterranean countries, including Byzantine, Egypt, Syria and Lebanon, and then the natural economy (In kind) that had previously totally defined the economic skies of the village West, was gradually declining. The money has broken into the lives of the feudal society, the lives of peasant peasants, and the lives of the knights living from the fruits of these peasants' work, more and more bullying and governance.

The economic factor was the main reason why the Crusaders entered the Levant, the Roman Empire was in a state of distress, and England sought William Alfateh,(19) in liberating it from the disadvantages of the sectors found in Europe, and Italy was the northern part of it under the feudal regime, which caused the disagreement between the sectors and the papacy and divided Germany in two parts due to local dissonance, and was once sized by competitors with and without the consent of the papal authority(20). The monk of the historian Radolph Glaber, for example, mentions cases in which they ate the bodies of the dead, touched hunger solved more in the countryside in the late 11th century, that is, at that difficult time that historians called it and the seven lean years, these years just before the crusades, the monk Siegbert of Gamblo was called 1089 a year. (plague), the pandemic of fiery plague, and seed disease, which usually occurs in years of declining agricultural season, carried death to many of Lorraine's inhabitants, turning many others into mutilated and benched. In the same year, earthquakes occurred in northern Germany and in Prabant, and in some parts the river overflowed (21).

German historian Eichard wrote about a terrible disease that affected people and livestock together in 1092 and was caused by hunger and a shortage of food products and advertising caused by abatement arising in turn from the spring chill. (22)

In 1093, England was characterized by storms and bad weather, in spring flooding, in winter biting frost, it froze and perished all the cravings. In the same year, German yields were minimal, German hunger (23).

In 1094 CE, wholesale deaths were caused by the pandemic, which involved various countries. In Regensburg, he died in 12 8 weeks, 5 thousands, and in a village he died in 6 weeks 1500 In another village, 400 people died, and the epidemic moved from Germany to France, Borgonia and Italy. In the Netherlands, floods continued from October 1094 to April 1095, and in southern France, In part in Germany, hunger had eased, but it had exploded with new force in northern France and England.(24) Zaporov says (25). The terrible drought of grass burning in meadows, snuble gates and vegetables caused a terrible hunger, and in 1095 AD, Normandia and France were exhausted by a great proportion of deaths that emptied many houses, pushing extreme hunger to the extreme.

Italian commercial cities, especially the three major Pisa (26) and Venice (27) Genoa(28) which contributed to the crusades with a remarkable and outstanding role, makes no secret that it has always been behind its commercial interests, seeking its gains not only at the expense of Muslims in the East, but also at the expense of the papacy, the church and the two Crusades(29). These cities have found their golden opportunity to enrich even gains and money by moving the crusaders to the east. We have an example of this during the fourth crusade. The Crusaders and Venice agreed to pay her 85 thousand marks for moving them and their horses to the east and providing them with supplies and food during the nine-month travel period. (30)

This is in relation to the situation of the European countries, which were the reason for their coming to the East (Levant), but the strongest reason that was the opportunity to take advantage of the crusaders is the dispersal of the Islamic world.

## **SECOND TOPIC**

### **Political conditions in the Levant**

Religious fighting and sectarian and political disagreements have affected the Mashreq's vulnerability. (31)

Rene Grossi mentioned (32) that the division of the Islamic world has created stability for Crusaders in the Near East and forced them to be divided from political, judicial, military and social systems that have ensured their survival in the body of the Islamic world. The Crusaders had no secret of what had been the difference between the Islamic forces and tried to isolate Sham Muslims from other Muslims in neighbouring Islamic countries, what they turned to is a coalition with some Islamic Emirates and its support against other emirates in the interior of the Levant and beyond. And what they sought again in the solicitation of some rebellious leaders of the Islamic Government in Baghdad or Cairo, They benefited from popular differences: Arabs, Turks, Kurds, Turkmen, and also from sectarian differences.

Walim al-Saouri says(33), "If the Islamic East were at that time to take a careful and informed view of the circumstances surrounding it and the crosses, it would be possible to turn things into the good of this East at the hands of its children."

Indeed, these sectarian divisions and political differences have led to this opportunity being seized by the Crusaders.

Anthony Bridge said (34), "The Muslim world was divided... for a year they recognize the authority of the Abbasid successors in Baghdad, and Shia, with their loyalty towards the Fatimid successors of Cairo ".

This was confirmed by Claude Kahn (35), who stated that "the formation of religious groups competing with Muslims since the formation of Islam itself, The lack of formal affiliation with one religious group is of particular importance in Islam, religion and politics are inseparable, and joining this community or spiritual family leads the successor to Baghdad as a source of sharia law to recognize or reject it. The caliphate in Baghdad was in the hands of the Abbasid family, descended from Abbas, the uncle of the Prophet Muhammad, supported by those Muslims whom he called Ahlu Sunnah, and who were certainly the majority, while the Bouyouis belonged to the Shia, or, precisely, to one of its branches, The twelve band(36), who believes in the existence of a theoretical guide to the nation, who is absent from the descendants of Ali bin the uncle of the Prophet, and from his daughter Fatima, and awaiting the resurgence of the Imam, there was tolerance towards the Abbasid caliph when they were satisfied by Ahlu Sunnah, but they left him no authority. "

Ernest Parker (37) complements the religious and political disagreement with the Fatmiah caliphate in Cairo. This was known to the Crusaders. When the Sunni Princes of Al-Sham went to contact the Fatmi caliphate, they sought cooperation to halt the advancement of the Crusaders.

In Claude Kahn's statement (38), the Fatimids had a network of preachers working almost secretly to spread the Ismaili doctrine, a composite cultural entity that opposed the Abbasid caliphate politically, through a counter-caliphate in Cairo, and had evolved in Ghazni circles (39). The idea that the salvation of Orthodoxy (40) will come from the East, and this new distribution of political and religious roles has been accompanied by a kind of transformation in the world of trade.

The importance of maritime relations between the Far and Near East in the ninth and tenth centuries, Baghdad was the centre of attraction and access through the Persian Gulf. Some cargo was following its march towards the other major capital, Constantinople. Several reasons, including the activity of the Fatimid State, led to the diversion of the trade route to Cairo through Yemen and the Red Sea.

Brauer stated (41), "The Abbasid caliphate in Baghdad suffered from the competition of heretical Shi'ite Fatimids in Cairo. Following this political rupture of the Islamic State, the Abbasid caliphate weakened and deprived its forces. At the beginning of the 11th century, the Abbasi caliph found that

he was deprived of his political sovereignty over the nearest area of his capital in Baghdad. Although Muslim-opened territories have embraced the Islamic religion, these territories have regained their ethnic and cultural identity by the local ruling family.

Despite this, Claude Kahn states that (42) "The religious fragmentation in Syria was remarkably clear, and the Tasmatic doctrine had not earned much following in Syria or Egypt, even among nationals of the Fatimid State itself, but the twelve Shiites were able to attract many tribes in the north, especially the Beni Kalab tribe of Lady Aleppo during the rule of Bani Mordas (43), and the majority of the South and Damascus tribes were Ahlu Sunni. Two groups of inhabitants of an unclear social and cultural origin were organized into other doctrines. The Niseri doctrine (44), which appeared in Iraq and exercised its most important activities in the shadow of the Hamdans (45), then after their fall, the members of this doctrine withdrew to the mountains in northern Syria on both the Islamic and Byzantine frontiers... The other is Druze. (46)

Bernard Lewis stated that (47), another section of the Ismaili doctrine, called the word Assassin has become a common name in most European languages and means a murderer, or precisely one who kills surreptitiously or treacherously and whose victim is often a public figure and whose purpose is intolerance or greed. But it wasn't always the case, so the word, as it first appeared in the crusaders' records, It meant a strange Islamic band in the East, led by a mysterious figure known as the Elder Mountain. S beliefs and their actions by Christians and Muslims alike.

The other item in the Islamic East is Salajqa, Lee Strange stated (48), and "The Turkish Seljak succeeded in assuming control of Baghdad and took over under the nominal caliphate of the Abbasids. The Selajqa were able to extend their control over large parts of Fars, northern Iraq, Armenia and Lesser Asia around 431H/1040M and then the Saljuqi Sultan Tagharl Bek (49), took control of Baghdad in 446H/1055M.

He supports it in saying and adds Michel Balar (50), but they split into several emirates exchanging enmity, and the age of these emirates will facilitate crusaders' creep and Byzantine recovery.

To complete (Lee Strange (51), on Augustus 19 463 AH/1071 the Battle of Mallazeard (52), led by Saljuqi Sultan Alp Arslan(53), was the Byzantine's greatest disaster until the end of the 11th century. In 463 AH/1071 A.D. (Zaporov(54), the Seljuks occupied the centre of the three religions, including the Christian religion, Jerusalem, which until then was under the authority of the caliphate of the Fatimids in Egypt, and in 476 AH/1084 A.D., the Seljuks extracted and seized Antioch from Bzania. (485-464 AH) (1092-1072 AH(55), the property of the Saljuqis included a large portion of the territory of Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Palestine and thus the conquests of the Saljuqis included a vast area of land. But they did not establish a centralized State and the Seljak State did not exist except by name. In fact, it was a weak union between many semi-autonomous sectors. The Romanian Sultanate (the Sultanate of Slaggia or the Slaggian State of Romania), formed in the year 469 A.D./1077 in Asia, was initially centred on Nicea (56), then on Konya (57), and the Sultans aspired to inherit the Byzantine Empire.

James Waterson explains (58) the state of the Middle East on the eve of the wars: "The Middle East region on the eve of the first crusade included two power forces the Fatimid Empire, which dominated Egypt and the northern Levant, and the Turkish Seljuic Empire, which dominated Persia Iraq, East Anatolia and North Levant, and those empires boasted a great military force, Substantial trade revenues to support and finance these two military forces But they were on their way. For the Fatimids, there was a slow deterioration on the ground. In the case of Seljak, the State was destroyed in 409 AH/1019.

Lee Strange (59), completed the course of events in the east. In 485 AH/1092, Sultan Saljuqi Melkshah died, dismantling the Seljuqa authority, and entering into long, heavy battles over control and influence among them.

After 485 AH/1092 A.D. (Zapurov) (60), "The totally selfish state has fallen apart. Disputes and contests have erupted between big and small rulers and Asia Minor has become the scene of uninterrupted wars.

Orientalists track the events and years of the Muslim world, adding James Waterson (61). In 487 AH/1094 A.D. Al-Abbasi Al-Muqtada died under God's Order(62), Most important, the death of the Sultan's brother Melkshah, the Crown of State Touch(63) When he became aware of the Crown of the State, his brother, King Shah, died, He did desperate manoeuvres to sit on the throne of the entire Seljuki Empire. Having mobilized its military forces and launched a number of attacks against Aleppo and Antioch between the years of 485-488 AH/1092-1095 AD which brought the Levant closer to collapse, she was originally weak, and then he challenged his young nephew. (Jalaluddin Melkshah ibn Birkyarouk)(64), to sit on the throne of Slajqa 'a and failed in this project, where Barkyarouk crawled out of Baghdad, his uncle was defeated in his position of Dashuh(65), and Tech died in this battle.

(Lee Strange) mentioned(66), 489 AH/1096 AD The Saljak Authority became composed of five kingdoms, the Persian Sultanate of Berkyarouq, and the Khorasan Kingdom and the Transriver of Singer(67) the Kingdom of Radwan's Aleppo(68), and the Kingdom of Diqq's Damascus(69), Qalj Arslan's Slajqa al-Rum Sultanate(70), most areas of Palestine followed the rule in Damascus, and under the weakness of the governors of al-Sham (Rizwan and Dakkak) So many governing petals have emerged that many of them are no more than one city.

Zaporov (71) spoke of his description of Slaggia, and they were not at all characterized by blind religious intolerance, for sure that their conquests were accompanied by the loss and pain of people, accompanied by destruction, that is, by everything that accompanies any war.

As Michel Pallar stated (72), it is not true that crusades are considered to be in response to a call from the Christians of the East. Economically, the Mediterranean Sea in the eleventh century ceases to be Italian cities, Venice, Bari(73) or Malvi (74) Pisa and Genoa had stripped the Tyrrhenian Sea(75), well before 488 AH/1095 A.D., while Pisa and Genoa had established commercial links with the East. From Islamic hegemony, thus creating their near prosperity. The West's more active dynamism in the late 11th century explains the initial success of crusades at the expense of a weak and divided East.

Complementary R.C simil (76) these wars were being fought for the purpose of one President, namely the territories between the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean Sea and Badia al-Sham.

Anthony Bridge (77), the first breakthroughs of Western Europe's substantial expansion were determined by economic reason.

From the economic point of view (Henry Perrin) (78), what is remarkable and distinctive about the system of these civilizations is the great state that it was, how it later became from the emergence of the feudal regime in western Europe during the ninth century, and from the acquisition of the share of land, which was only a reflection in the political sphere of society's return to purely civilized rule. Wolfgang Müller Fiz (79), states, among other reasons, the requirements of today's geographical and strategic political position in general and roads and places that are particularly suitable for docking in the east.

The Crusaders recognized the importance of possessing coastal loopholes in the Levant, because they are guaranteed to contact the West to receive the necessary human and material aid for their survival in the East (80). The Levant includes mountains, the plains, the gorges and the desert (81). And the Mediterranean region is of great commercial significance (82). And of economic and military importance (83), containing materials with commercial benefits such as wood, soap, iron, lead, honey, as well as other materials (84), The Levant is a country of great wealth and good (85). The economic factor is one of the most important factors that led the Crusaders to wage these wars against Muslims on the basis of the darkness, misery and poverty of the medieval life of European society (86).

Claude Kahn said (87): "The tenth and eleventh centuries throughout the Middle East saw the emergence of a process of primacy, which may not mean an increase in the numerical proportion of the Bedouins or in their economic role, but rather an increase in their political and military role. In this climate, most cities were founded local battalions called "juveniles", whose president had almost independent authority... This independence subsequently leads to open conflicts under Turks. "

Ernest Parker states(88), "The success of the Crusaders is due to the political and religious differences that prevailed in the Muslim world, the princes and Muslim leaders, such as Maudoud(89), sought Zanke(90), Nur-Eddine Mahmoud(91) and Salah al-Din(92) In order to eliminate the causes of this distinction, they declared the religious jihad movement free from victories, which led to the unification of Egypt, the Levant and the Ali Al Jazeera, thereby confining the crusaders to the coast, followed by the removal of the Fatmiya caliphate, and the return of the Egyptian religion to the Sunni faith... Until the Crusaders were finally cut off from the East, 690h/1291m, as well as the country avoided the menace of the Mongols (93), after their repeated defeats narrowed.

These reasons were confirmed in the Islamic sources by the words of Ibn katheer (94), in 363 AH/973 A.D. "A great sedition occurred in Baghdad between the Sunni people and the rejection... Al-Ayarun wreaked havoc in the country, looted money and then took a group of them, killing and stiffening the sedition. In which he took the choice of Ben Mu 'taz aldawlah (95), Mosul... Stemming the sedition between the Dynamics and the Turks, the Dilm strengthened the Turk because the King was in them and they were killed so much, they locked their heads and looted so much of their money... The Sunnis were strong on the Shi 'a and burned the Karakh - because he is the place of rejection - secondly, the Sunni appeared on the hands of the Turks, the obedient dislocation (96), and the guardian of his son.

In 482 AH/1089 A.D. Ibn Al-Athier (97) states, "This year, Egypt's soldiers came out to Al-Sham in a group of presenters. They confined the city of Tyre, which was overcome by Judge Ain Al-Dawlah bin Abi Aqil (98). The military then walked her to Sidon City, so did they? They then walked to Acre, confined her, pinned her people down, and broke into her.

In 484 AH/1091 A.D., Cham had many powerful earthquakes that had devastated much of the country (99), "people dispersed their homes, many houses were demolished by Antioch, a lot of a world perished beneath it, and ninety towers were destroyed from its wall"(100).

In 430H/1038M, the country was owned by the Seljuk (101), then entered the year 432H/1040M they have a great deal of seljuqah, and their King has risen over you and his brother (102). In the year 463 AH/1070 there was an angel between Slaggia and Rum (103) Emperor Romanos IV became captive (104), and when he brought to Sultan Alp Arsalan, the Sultan beat him three knockers with his hand (105). And this fact illustrates Romanos IV's deterioration, which came with a hundred thousand fighters (106). Rum ", in which the Seljuk triumphed and rolled back the rum as a great fact (107). So all that was said was the precursor of the Crusaders' entry into the Levant, political and economic reasons, for Europe's economic deterioration, feudal system and lack of supplies, which led to their aspiration to the East and the huge economic revolts and benevolence of the East, and the stronger reason for their assistance to enter this region. (The Levant) is the weakness, decay, political and sectarian in the Islamic world and the disintegration they have suffered, which has led to the easy entry of the crusaders and the enjoyment of their economic well-being.

## CONCLUSION

- 1- The economic recession in Europe has led them to come east, to realize their selfish aspirations and to obtain material gains away from that political and religious objective.
- 2- Among the reasons is the current geographical and strategic political situation in general and the roads and places that are particularly valid for docking ships in the countries of the East.
- 3- Italian cities were running behind their economic interests in the Levant.
- 4- The strongest reason for helping them enter the Levant was the weakness, decay, politics and doctrine of the Muslim world.

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- (1) All life's affairs have also been dispersed with intense or harsh public exposure. The rowers were making noises in their knockouts as they walked through their processions, and the beggars were displaying their disadvantages and misery in churches. Everybody, every class, every rank, every craft was known as its own robe. And the great gentlemen would not move from

- place to place, without the luxurious manifestations of decal and formal clothes of hell... This is to carry out death sentences and other public acts "... Medieval decay, translation: Abdelaziz Tawfik, National Centre for Translation, Cairo, 2015, p.13-14.
- (2) This blind and selfish indignation of power, possession of property and land, was ultimately an important factor in the destruction of all that was built by courage and daring, marred by religious faith, warlike wisdom and adventurism... By being in alien territories away from their country, and wanting to preserve what they owned, the invaders were forced to occupy castles and existing walled towns and to pay tribute to the new ones. "Al-Qa 'la, Days of the Crusades, Translation: Mohammed Walid, T2, Dar al-Thakr, Damascus, 1984, p. 9.
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  - (4) Constantine Al-Kabir (305-337 AD): He is the first Christian emperor of Rome with a moniker. The conqueror, the hero and even the superman, left ancient Rome 305 on the banks of Tipper The new capital of Constantinople or Rome on the banks of Bosphorus, which it had already opened on 11 May 330, was established. The latter lived in the heart of Egyptian, Greek and Persian ancient world civilizations and succeeded in that fertile cultural heritage. Life began to be active in this city when the Greek Emperor chose it as his nation's capital. Javad Ali, detailed in the history of Arabs before Islam, T4, Saqi Publishing House, DM, 1422 AH, J4, P.210; Al-Suwaykat, Suleiman bin Abdallah, the recent campaign against Constantinople in the Amoist era, T36, Islamic Publishing University, Medina, 2004, pp. 425; Salabi, Ali Mohammed Mohammed, Ewibi after Salahuddin, T1, Marefa Printing and Publishing House, DM, DT, P.123; Mohammed Abdullah Annan, State of Islam in Andalusia, T4, Khanji Publishing Library, Cairo, 1997, J1, p. 28.
  - (5) The first of these declines is the degradation and degradation of patriotism, which, after being the union of a number of cities, Autonomous in varying proportions and quantities, as they become absolute property, The complexity of the administration, the burdens that municipalities used to carry out or are left to the individual initiative, It is now a characteristic of public administration, or a burden on its complex, overexpendable circles. The people were overburdened and put under its weight, and the economic and commercial movement was gradually degrading and withering. Barada, Roles, the General History of Civilizations, Translation: Youssef Assad and Fred Dagher, 2, Awaida Publications, Paris, 1986. S rights ", p. 13-15.
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  - (7) Shams Al-Arab shines on the West. Translation: Farouk Baydoun, Kamal Dasouki, Ta '8, Dar Al-Jilil, Beirut, 1993, pp. 25.
  - (8) forsan alhykhal, translation: Ibrahim Mohamed Ibrahim, T1, National Translation Centre, Cairo, 2013, p. 13.
  - (9) They also ate horses, donkeys, camels, dogs and even roots, and the poor even ate animal skins and grain seeds they found in livestock dung, and people may bear the cold, heat and barrage of rain." Fucheh, History of Campaign to Jerusalem, Translation: Ziad al-Asli, T1, Al-Sharouk Publishing and Distribution House, Jordan, 1990, pp. 54-55.
  - (10) In this deflated form, the Empire was more Greek than Roman, and in its later stages it was generally called Byzantine than Roman, depending on Byzantine, the ancient name of Constantinople. History of Arab Peoples, Translation: Asad Saqr, T1, Tlass Translation and Publishing House, Damascus, 1997, p. 39.
  - (11) "The population increase in the number of peasants in Europe in the 11th century found an outlet and breathing through the large wave of internal settlement movements. Over two centuries in Europe, forests have been cleared, swamps drained and security established from new villages. Intensive agriculture was accompanied by the rezoning of family



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- (12) Ghneim, Esmet, History of the Crusades, Palestine Library of Books, Palestine, 1996, p. 12.
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- (15) Ashour, Said Abdel Fattah, New Lights on the Crusades, Dar al Qalam, Cairo, 1964, p. 11.
- (16) Abdul Qadir, Abbas Abdul Sattar, Nikeh, capital of Salajqa al-Rum I (490-471 AH/1078-1097 A.D.), Professor's Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 2022 A.D., p. 4, 61, p. 380.
- (17) "The settlement of deprivation in Slavic lands was politically meaningful and the south-east economic trend paved the way for future expansion. It is the abundance of manpower and increasing population in Europe that made it possible for crusades to occur, although this human increase is not responsible for the occurrence of such wars... A new pattern of social cohesion has emerged, creating a kind of direct and strong relationship between Mr. Feudal and his dismissal or dependency of this system, which has emerged as a result of instability and security disruption within European society... Stratification within European society has resulted in the emergence of a class of professional combatants within society. "Brauer, Yusha, The Crusader Settlement in Palestine, Kingdom of the Holy House, translation: Abdul Hafiz al-Banna, T1, Ain for Humanitarian and Social Studies and Research, Pyramid, 2001, p. 15.
- (18) As a result, the level of the two classes' natural needs has changed and their structure has changed Before the feudal people were content with an in-kind tribute and forced labour from the teeth, With the emergence of cities and the development of trade, the lust and aspirations of feudal masters have grown, They became even more demanding, and they boomed more than a year after the money was blackmailed, They went in here and there, the cash payments in lieu of the molecules in kind. That was most exhausting for the peasants, and when the virtues were collected, the feudal were controlling and tyrannical in filling their hobbies. As a result, peasants are almost as poor as they are. The majority of them exceed the extreme threshold of misery and slip into their abyss, in addition to the persistent internal wars that have erupted everywhere in the 10th and 11th centuries in the west, a significant factor of rural oblivion. At that time, Europe's countries were suffering from poor agricultural seasons. Mikhail, Crusaders in the East, translation: Elias Shaheen, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1986. p. 144. 15.
- (19) William Fatih: The sixth Duke of Normandia, as well as the founder of the Norman State, knew the political wisdom and shrewdness of wars. This is due to the training he learned about the art of fighting at his young age and teaching in private schools. This indicates that he is a great statesman.
- Freeman, Edward Augustus, William the Conqueror, Macmillan and Co, London, 1888, P.6.
- (20) Rudolph worked from Sawabia and Herman from Luxembourg and Conrad of Franconia on increasing the adversarial intensity of Germany's weak, Although an overwhelming group of Germans emits roving missionaries in the peasants' campaign and one crusade And even though some of the responsible German knights joined the First Crusade, The German Empire itself lost its distance from the crusade in its early years. The official German intervention was postponed until the Second Crusade Movement in 1146 when Emperor Conrad III returned to Orshelm. Attiya, Aziz Surial, Crusades and Their Impact on East-West Relations, Translation: Flip Saber Saif, 2, Cairo, 1868, p.360.
- (21) Zaporov, Crusaders in the East, p. 15.
- (22) Zaporov, Crusaders in the East, p. 15.
- (23) Zaporov, Crusaders in the East, p. 15.
- (24) Zaporov, East Crusaders, p. 16.

- (25) Much speaks of the extreme destitution that has prevailed in the West owing to the degradation of agricultural seasons, natural disasters, deadly epidemics and the livestock pandemic, but the feudal march has been intensifying more and more, displeasure peasants, and sometimes farmers tortured by destitution and hunger burn hyenas, vandalizing them and hating the hardest masters. Zaporov, *Crusaders of the East*, p. 16.
- (26) Pisa: A city in Italy in the territory of Tuscany, located near the west coast of the Tiranian Sea, which granted trade concessions to Europeans in the east and was intended to promote the exported and incoming trade, was Pisa's desire to expand its trading field in the east. Ali Sherry, T1, Arab Heritage Revival Publishing House (D-M), 1988, J1, p. 355; Kurd Ali, Mohammed bin Abd al-Razaq bin Mohammed (T:1372H), (Al-Sham Plans, T3, Al-Nuri Publishing Library, Damascus, 1983. C4, p. 244; Durant, William James, *Story of Civilization*, translation: Zaki Najib et al., House of the Generation, Beirut, 1988, J15, p. 13.
- (27) Venice: A mega-city of Italy, overlooking the head of the Adriatic Sea, located on a bay emerging from the Rum Sea that runs about seven hundred miles north and west and is close to Genoa on land, between them for about eight days, called Venice today, a large commercial city. Abu al-Fida', Imad al-Din Ismail bin Ali bin Mahmoud bin Mohammed bin Omar bin Shahshah bin Ayub (TT: 132H), abbreviated in *Human News*, T1, Hosseiniyeh Egyptian Publishing Press, (D-M), (D-M), D-t-T-T-T-T-T-T- Ibn al-Wardi, Omar bin Muzaffar bin Omar bin Mohammed al-Kindi (T:749H), (History of Ibn al-Wardi, T1, Science Books House, Beirut, 1996, J1, p. 80; Ibn Khaldoun, Abd al-Rahman bin Mohammed bin Mohammed bin Wali al-Din al-Hadrami (Te: 808 AH), *Diwan al-Begi 'and al-Khobar in the history of Arabs and Berbers, among others*. Dale, Charles, Venice, Republic of Aristocracy, translation: Ahmed Ezzat and Tawfik Iskander, Modern History Publishing Society (DM), DT, p. 27; Pierre-Antoine-Noël-Bruno, comte Daru, *Histoire de la Republique de Venise*, Firmin Didot Freres, Paris, 1853, P. 4.
- (28) Genoa: An ancient city located in the north-west of Italy on the Mediterranean Sea, is one of Italy's important commercial cities of the Crusader era and played an important role during the Crusades, enjoying a single economic pattern based on maritime trade. Thanks to its vast and diverse fleets, it was able to generate fictional commercial profits and was able to reach a high level of wealth. Many sons, beginning and ending, J1, p. 334; Salabi, Ali Muhammad, *Ayubans after Salahuddin*, T1, Marefa Publishing House, 934.
- (29) The history of the Crusades in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries attests to the fact that Italian commercial powers did not participate in those wars out of piety and religious feeling. And that at the most critical time, the Crusaders were not afraid to discord each other's crusaders in order to achieve their own gains, In addition to this economic factor, which was evident in moving the wave of crusades, Ashour, *new lights on crusades*, p. 12.
- (30) Not only did Venice engage these crusaders and persuade them to help it capture the city of Zara on the Adriatic coast of Abhar, a Christian city that belonged to the King of Hungary, and which they had already seized and slaughtered its Christian parents. Were crusaders and rifles motivated by religion and the restoration of Palestinian holy land or by greed and the search for purely economic interests? The guns didn't hide how they felt, but they explicitly declared it in that phrase that they broadcast. (We are first rifles, and then Christians), and indeed the European naval fleets played an important role in connecting the crusades in Al-Sham and Palestine to the West of Europe to the extent that these fleets could not have been dispensed with in any case. In return, it received special customs exemptions in addition to other privileges such as Street, Souq, Hotel, Bathroom and Bakery of the merchants of the European city, which provided its services to the ruler of the Crusader Emirate of the port, As for political motivation, it was revealed from the outset, that the aspirations of the papacy led her to desire to govern Christian society spiritually and politically. Ghenaïm, *History of the Crusades*, p. 13- 14.

- (31) ( Leardi, Joseph, Influence of The First Crusade on The Current Situation In The Middle East, Master Thesis, Command And General staff college in U.S. Army, Kansas,2006, p.9
- (32) Summary of the History of the Crusades in the Islamic East and Eastern Mediterranean, Translation: Ahmed Idesh, T1, National Books House, Abu Dhabi, 2014, pp. 8.
- (33) Crusades war, translation: Hassan Habchi, Egyptian General Writers' Organization, Cairo, 1992, J2, p. 7.
- (34) History of the Crusades, translation: Ahmad Ahsan, (D-M), (D-T), p. 8.
- (35) Kahn, Claude, East and West, Time of the Crusades, translation: Ahmed Elsheikh, T1, Sena Publishing, Cairo, 1995, p. 27.
- (36) The Twelve: Ja 'afriyah or the Front are a religious Islamic band, named after them as distinct from the rest of the other teams, because the Prophet Muhammad [Allah prayed and Allah and peace be upon him] told the Emir of the faithful Ali Ibn Talib (Peace be upon him) You and twelve of your child, Imamiyah, from Ali to his son Al-Hassan, then to Hussein, then to his son Ali Zayn Al-Abidin, then to his son Mohammed Al-Baqir, and then to his son Jafar Al-Sadiq, from here they separated into his son Ismail. They permit Imamah for only the 12 imams who were given by Ali and the latest by Mahdi Mohammed al-Waqbah and his absence until the end of time, in which the Messenger of Allah said: The Mahdi of me, the most obvious front, the richest nose, fills the Earth forever and fairly, as unjustly and unjustly filled. Al-Masoudi, Abu al-Hassan Ali bin al-Hussein (T:346H ,(Alert and Supervision, Dar al-Sawy, Cairo (D-T), 99; Many sons, beginning and ending, J19, p. 58; Khaldoun, Diwan Al-Beginner and Al-Khobar, p. 152; Al-Asami, Abdul-Malik bin Hussein bin Abdul-Malik (T:1111H ,(Brokerage of Al-Awali Stars in Al-Khawwali News, Investigation: Adel Ahmed and Ali Mu 'awad, T1, Scientific Books Publishing House, Beirut, 1998, J4, p. 159.
- (37) Crusades war , translation: Baz al-Arini, T2, Arab Renaissance Printing and Publishing House, Beirut, p. 7.
- (38) East and West, Time of the Crusades, p. 28.
- (39) Ghaznawiyah: (351582H) The Ghaznawiya State took its name in the city of Ghaznawiya one of Afghanistan's cities, the emergence of which is due to the so-called Muslim leaders The region of Ghazni was then given two silences by the Samanites in the east. The Khorasan province, to which Noah bin Mansour al-Samani commanded him in 384H, was rewarded for suppressing revolutionaries in the river country. Ether's son, Ezzedine Ali bin Abi Al-Karam Mohammed bin Mohammed Al-Jazari (T:630H ,(full in history: Omar Abdussalam Tadmari, T1, Arab Book House, Beirut, 1997, J8, p. 604; Al-Asairi, Ahmad Maamur, Summary of Islamic History From the Time of Peace to Our Present Era, 1, Indexing King Fahd National Publishing Library, Riyadh, 1996, p.294; Salabi, Slaggiah State and the emergence of an Islamic project to resist the penetration and conquest of the Crusade, T1, Reading Publishing and Distribution Foundation, Cairo, 2006, p. 25; Al-Hassani, Abdul Hayi bin Dhahr al-Din bin Abdul-Ali (T1341H), Media including in India's history of the media known as The Outing of Al-Khawatar, accompanied by the Listeners and Al-Awrah, T1, Ibn-Hazam Publishing house, Beirut, 1999, J1, 67; Al-Zirkly, Khairuddin bin Mahmoud bin Mohammed bin Ali bin Faris (TT: 1366H), Al-Alam, Tt. 15, Dar al-Alam for Millions Publishing, DM, 2002, J7, P.220.
- (40) Orthodox: one of the three major Christian denominations, meaning In the 5th century, there were two Orthodox churches. (Egyptian Orthodox), whose adherents believe in one nature in Christ of two and predominate the divine and Greek Orthodox nature, Its people believe in two nature of Christ: God and mankind, and these two are indivisible autonomies. This trend is led by the churches of Russia and most of Eastern Europe. During the 11th century, there was a split between the Orthodox and Catholic churches on the nature of Christ has led to a difference in rituals between them, so most Eastern Christians are Orthodox And the priestly organization of Orthodox comes at the top of the patriarch and then the bishops and priests and the Coptic Egyptian Orthodox Church has a constitution that includes all its laws and

systems called (Dayda Scalia) i.e. the teachings of the apostles, in addition to which one of the causes and motives of the crusaders was the persistent differences between the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Western Catholic Church. Durant, *Story of Civilization*, J15, p. 49; Salabi, *Seljak State*, p. 436; Egyptian, Abu Saeed, *Encyclopedia of Islamic History*, DM, DT, J15, p. 7.

(41) The local princes recognized the sovereignty of the Abbasi caliph and took care to give his name and prayer in Friday's sermon, despite the fact that these local princes enjoyed the greatest de facto independence within the framework of the weak Abbasid caliphate. *Crusader Settlement in Palestine*, p. 11.

(42) *East and West, Time of the Crusades*, p. 28.

(43) Beni Mouradis: They are bani kelab from Bani Amer bin sasa'a al-Kalabi, an Arab family, including Aleppo, Raqqah, Balas, Manbij, Saida, Tripoli and Homs, and their first kings, the State lion Abu Ali Salih bin Maradis al-Kalabi, is, the first monarch king in Alab.

You son Mordas come down alive

The harsh evil of the horns.

Shams al-Din Abu Abdullah Mohammed bin Ahmad bin Osman bin Qaimaz (T748:H ,(*History of Islam and Deaths of Celebrities and Flags*, Investigation: Bashar Awad Ma 'ruf, T1, Dar al-Washr al-Islami, 2003, J28, p480; Many son, beginning and ending, X12, p 34; Al-Hanbali, Abu al-Falah Abd al-Hayi bin Ahmed bin Mohammed Ibn al-Amad al-Military (T: 1089 AH), *Nuggets of Gold in Khobar of Gold*, investigation: Mahmoud Arnaout, T1, Dar Ibn al-Ud 'ud, Damd, 1986, J5, s99; Ibn al-Adim, in order to request in the history of Aleppo, an investigation: Suhail Zakar, Dar al-Thakr, (D-M), (D-T), J10, p. 4589; Ibn Khalkan, Abu al-Abbas Shams al-Din Ahmad bin Mohammed al-Barmaki (T: 681 AH), *Eyewitness Deaths and News of Time*, Investigation: Ahsan Abbas, Dar Sadr, Beirut, 1900 AD, J2, p. 488; Al-Safadi, Salahuddin Khalil Ibn Aibek bin Abdullah (T: 714H), *Al-Wafi Al-Balfat*, Investigation: Ahmad Arnaout and Turki Mustafa, Dar Al-Hayat Al-Heritage, Beirut, 2000, J16, P 157.

(44) Nasiri doctrine: A range of esoteric communities, the majority of whose members reside in Al-Sham in the mountains known by their name, which lie east of Latakia and extend from the Toros mountains north to the Lebanese mountain range south The Prophets have been harassed by this title, and they prefer to call out the Alawis and say that it was only because of sectarian hostility and a pretext to persecute them unabated. Al-Sahani sees a tendentious pen that tried to attribute the Alawites present in Al-Sham, Iraq, Turkey and Iran to the prevailing Nasiriyah Division, depending on things the Alawis all reminded of is their neighbour, because of the unjust authorities that took the newspaper Al-Alawiyyin into their sword, killing and displacement. The reason for the designation of Alawayeen as Nasiriyah when the Baalbek authorities were opened drew Abu Obaidah al-Jarrah as Najda, came from Iraq Khalid bin al-Walid, from Egypt Amr bin al-Az, and from the city following Ali. (Ghadir Khim) They are more than 450 Ansar who called this victory force and named the lands opened by the army Mount Nusiriyah, and the Crusaders called this mountain. There is another change to call them Nussayriyah, "says Mashreq Risu," making it relevant to the word Nasrani or Nasrani. This change came because they still retain part of the religious traditions and rites close to Christianity. But it is not possible to rely on the Orientalist Ray that the term Nussayriyah is related to Nussaris and that there is cooperation between Christians and Nussairians that is to share a part of religious festivals and rituals And that doesn't mean that the origin of the label in this affinity came. Al-Halabi, Suleiman, *Nusiriyah sect of history and beliefs*, T2, Salafi House, Kuwait, 1404 AH, p.33; Al-Sahani, Jafar, *Islamic Schools*, T2, Imam Sadiq Foundation, DM, 2006, P.349.

(45) Hamdanis (364-317 AH/929-1003 AH), a Shi 'a refusal, belonging to Hamdan Ben Hamdoun, Hamdan has played an important role in political incidents in Mosul since 260H/873M. His son Al-Hussein bin Hamdan was known for his wars against Al-Qaramta, and his brother

- Abdullah bin Hamdan was appointed on and around Mosul in 292 AH/904. After Ben Boué took control of the caliphate centre, Mu 'izz al-Dawiyah expelled the Hamdanis from Mosul, and they went to Aleppo. Zirkley, Media, J3, S75; Al-Asairi, Summary of Islamic History, p. 288.
- (46) Druze doctrine: Those who qualified the ruling Fatmi caliph under God's command had settled in the Wadi al-Thim area of southern Lebanon. Claude Kahn, East and West Time of the Crusades, p. 28.
- (47) "The gutters, as Prue Cardos sees them, were murderers of a dangerous and skilled undercover type. Although he counted them among the perils of the East, he did not associate them with any particular place, band or tour. And no religious beliefs or political purposes were attributed to them. They were simply competent and cruel killers and should be taken caution as such. And it wasn't until the thirteenth century that it was a word. Assassin has come into various forms of European use in this sense in any sense of the hired professional killer, and finding the Florentine historian Gio Fanny Villani who died in 1348 tells us how Luca's ruler sent his Isoui assassin to Pisa to kill one of his troublesome enemies there, and even before that we find Dante talking in hell about his nineteenth. Lo perfido assassin and Francesco Daputi interprets readers who at the time found it vague and strange: it is the weed that kills others for pay. "Al-Hashashashoun, translation: Mohamed al-Aziz Musa, T2, Madbouly Publishing Library, Cairo, 2006, p.14- 15.
- (48) Palestine in Islamic History, (D-M), (D-T), pp. 33.
- (49) Taghrul Bek (385-455 AH/955-1063 AD) Bin Mikael bin Seljuk al-Turkman is one of the first kings of the Chechen who originates from Bukhara and these do not enter under the obedience of Sultan, they have untold strength and number. Al-Megrezi, Conduct to Learn Kings, Investigation: Mohammed bin Abdul-Qader Atta, T1, Dar al-Bookshop, Beirut, 1997, J1, p. 126; Golden, History of Islam, J10, p. 58.
- (50) Ballar, Michel, Crusades and Latin East, Translation: Bashir Sibai, T1, Ain for Human and Social Studies and Research, Pyramid, 2002, p. 12.
- (51) Palestine in Islamic History, p. 33.
- (52) Mallazzarad: In the aspects of the blender and the country of Rum, a famous country and its people Rum and Armenians and an Armenian remembrance of the Great Mallazard site between Islam and Rum, in which Armanus came out as the tyrant of Rum in two hundred thousand fur, rum, Pjak and Kerj, They were in great beauty and meant the land of Islam and the arrival of Mallazzarad, and Sultan Alpes Arsalan was bellowed out of Azerbaijan's actions had returned from Aleppo, So many of them went to the front of Armanos, they defeated the Muslims and the Muslims' family. Allah disassociated himself to Muslims, defeated the Roma and killed countless of them, until the earth was filled with deaths and the King's captivity. Zirkley, Media, J5, p. 47; Safadi, adequate mortality, J22, p.299; Al-Hamoui, Shahabuddin Abu Abdullah Yaqout bin Abdullah (T:626H ,(Al-Balad Lexicon, T2, Dar Sadr, Beirut, 1995, J5, p. 202; Al-Omari, Shahabuddin Ahmad bin Yahya bin Fadlallah al-Qurashi (T:749H ,(Al-Aissar Trails in the Kingdoms of Al-Masar, T1, Cultural Publishing Complex, Abu Dhabi, 1423H ,J27, p. 211; Badran, Abdelkader bin Ahmed bin Mustafa bin Abd al-Rahim bin Mohammed (T: 1346H), Al-Talal and Ma 'amir al-fantasy, investigation: Zuhair al-Shawish, T2, Islamic Publishing Office, Beirut, 1985, S93; Golden, History of Islam, J31, p. 6; Ibn Khalkan, Eyewitness Deaths and News of Time, J3, p. 457; Al-Damashki, Abdelkader bin Mohammed al-Naimi (T: 927 AH), School History Course, Investigation: Ibrahim Shams al-Din, T1, Dar Al-Koob Al-Science, DM, 1990, p. 164; Abu al-Fida, Abu Dhabi, J3, p. 108; Abu Shama, Abu al-Qassim Shahabuddin Abd al-Rahman bin Ismail bin Ibrahim al-Qudsi (TT: 665 AH), Aayoun al-Raudhatin in Al-Nouriya and Al-Salih, investigation: IbrAhbrahim al-Zaybek, Tal-Za ' Omar bin Ahmed bin Hiba Allah bin Abi Jarada Al-Aqili, (T: 660H), milk butter in the history of Aleppo, T1, Science Books House, Beirut, 1996, J1, p. 167-178.

- (53) Alp Arslan: Abu Shaja Muhammad bin Sultan Alb Arslan Turkish Saljuqi nicknames Jalal Al-Dawlat He was the first to mention the Sultan on Baghdad's platforms. He came to Aleppo and was besieged in 463 AH/1070 AH. He took power after the death of Tagralbek bin Seljuk, his uncle, in 457 AH/1065. Al-Goli, *The March of Nobility's Flags*, Al-Hadith Publishing House, Cairo, 2006, J24, p. 37; *Son of ether*, full, j8, p232; Ibn al-Jawzi, *Jamal al-Din Abi al-Faraj Abd al-Rahman bin Ali* (T: 597 AH), regular in the history of nations and kings, investigation: Mohamed Abdulkader Atta and Mustafa Abdul-Qader Atta, T1, *Dar al-a ' Golden*, History of Islam, J31, p. 95 and 161; *The Jew*, Rabbi Benjamin Ben-Rabi Yuna Prolonged Spanish (T:569H), (Benjamin's Heroic Journey, T1, Cultural Publishing Complex, Abu Dhabi, 2002, J1, p. 42.
- (54) *Crusaders in the East*, p. 33.
- (55) Melkshah: (485-465 AH/1072-1092 A.D.) Sultan King Shah bin Alp Arslan, Mohammed bin Dawood bin Mikael bin Saljuk bin Dakak and surname of the State, after his father ruled and managed his State. Age, *Vision Pathways*, J5, p. 79; Ibn Shaddad, Ezzedine Abu Abdullah Mohammed bin Ali bin Ibrahim Al-Ansari (T: 684 AH), *Serious Relationship*, DM, DT, J1, p. 199; *Son of Khalkan*, *Eyewitness Deaths*, J5, P.283; *Golden*, *March Nobility's Flag*, J19, p. 54; *Son of ether*, full, j8, p255.
- (56) Niqiya: It's an Istanbul business on the eastern mainland, a city where parents of Christian boredom gathered, They were three hundred and eighteen, parents who claim that Christ was with them in this compound, It is the first compilation of this night, and thus they showed the trust that is the origin of their religion, This city is an ephemeral ancient of Constantinople's work, with a fresh twelve-mile lake, an ancient city whose builders are not known. Al-Qazwini, Zakaria bin Mohammed bin Mahmoud (T: 682H), the country's monuments and the Al-Abad news, *Dar Sadr*, Beirut, (D-T), p. 608; Heroi, Abulhasan Ali bin Abi Bakr bin Ali (T: 611H), references to visit knowledge, T1, *Religious Culture Library*, Cairo, 1423 AH, J1, p. 54; Al-Hamoui, *Dictionary of Countries*, J5, p. 333; Al-Hamiri, Abu Abdullah Mohammed bin Abdul-Moneim (T: 900H), *Al-Rawad Al-Ma 'attar Al-Qatar*, investigation: Ihsan Abbas, T2, *Nasser Foundation for Culture*, Beirut, 1980, p. 589.
- (57) Konya: One of the greatest cities of Islam in Rhum, with it and the shortest inhabitants of its kings With Plato's wise tomb in the church alongside the mosque, the location of the city of Kairouan Green land glue raised by Zakiyah and its tree is a good architecture with many water, rivers, orchards and fruits, With apricots called Qamar al-Din, he is carried home to Egypt and the Levant. Its streets are very wide, its markets are brilliant in order and the people of each industry individually. *Countries' dictionary*, p. 4, p. 415; Ibn Shamla, Safi al-Din Abdul Mu 'man bin Abdul-Haq al-Hanbali (T:739H), (Observatories for the names of places and Bekaa, T1, *Dar al-Jilil*, Beirut, 1412H, J3, p. 1134; Damascus, Abu al-Barakat Mohammed bin Mohammed al-Ghazi al-Amiri (T: 984H), *Al-Ma 'aalla al-Badriyah in Romanian homes*, Investigation: Al-Mahdi Abd al-Rawaiyah, T1, *Al-Suwaweidi publishing and Distribution adi*, Abu Dhabi, 2004, J1, p 102; Ibn Battuta, Abu Abdallah Mohammed bin Abdullah bin Mohammed bin Ibrahim al-Tangi (T:779H), (Ibn Battuta's Journey (masterpiece of the masterpiece of Al-Masar and the wonders of Al-Asfar), *Kingdom of Morocco Publishing Academy ishing Academy*, Rabat, 1417H, Jat, J
- (58) *Holy Swords of Jihad in the Holy Land*, translation: Yaqub Abdul Rahman, T1, *National Centre for Translation*, DM, 2017, p. 2 3.
- (59) *Palestine in Islamic History*, p. 33.
- (60) After a long period of time, that is, after the crusade has grown, Western news bloggers disagreed to justify the various myths of his stalking and stalking against Christians in eastern countries and about the degradation and desecration of Christian sanctities by pagans European historians in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Especially Catholics, these myths and decorate them in various details, the authors of the *Dates of the Crusades*, many

of which describe the situation with almost the same attributes: The Seljuks were a danger to Christianity, so repelling that danger required armed Catholic intervention. The Pope of Rome took on himself the leadership of Catholics, and hence the crusades, this means that these historians, wishing to explain the origin of the wars of Western Christians, They moved the centre of gravity of the events that followed the crusades to the east. From their point of view, everything depended on the conquests of the slogans, and among them is Jerusalem, the cradle of Christianity, and this projection of the closest causes of crusades is still widespread in the West. Crusaders in the East, p.33.

(61) Jihad in the Holy Land, p. 3.

(62) Al-Muktada (448-487H) Abu al-Qassim, Abdullah bin dakhra Abu al-Abbas Muhammad bin al-Maqqallah, Almighty by God's order was a brave and visionary delusion, due to abundant credit and a full mind, His mother is an Armenian boy called Arjwan, called Qara al-Ain, and speeches to the Muqtada in Yemen and Shammat He died suddenly in 487 AH and his succession was nineteen years and five months. Ibn Al-Jawzi, Jamal Al-Din Abi Al-Faraj Abd Al-Rahman bin Ali (T: 597 AH), inoculation of the concept of archaeologists in the eyes of history and Sir, T1, Al-Irqam Ben Abu Al-Arqam Publishing House, Beirut, 1997, pp. 6. Ibn Al-Jawzi son, regular, J16; 164-166; Ibn al-Amrani, Mohammed bin Ali bin Mohammed (T: 580H), News in the history of Khalifa, Investigation: Kassim al-Samurai, T1, Dar al-Aqaf al-Arabi, Cairo, 2001, pp. 201.

(63) The Crown of the State (458-488 AH): Abiy Said Tich bin Sultan Al-Adel, the brother of the Sultan King Shah Abi Al-Fath, King of the Crown of the State of Damascus, resided in it. Ibn al-Qalansi, Hamza bin Asad bin Ali bin Mohammed al-Tamimi (T:555H), (Damascus history, investigation: Suhail Zakar, T1, Hassan Printing and Publishing House, Damascus, 1983, pp. 181- 183; Son of Mukhtafir, Abu al-Muzaffar, State supporter Osama bin Murshid bin Ali bin Mukallad bin Nasr al-Shizri (T: 584H), Al-Haq, Religious Culture Publishing Library, Egypt, DT, p. 53; Jawzi's son, Regular, J16, p. 192; Son of ether, Full, J8, P.268; Son of a tighten, serious connection, p. 177.

(64) Berkyarooq: Sultan Rokn al-Din Abu al-Muztafar bin Sultan Melchah bin Alp Arsalan bin Dawood bin Mikael bin Seljuk bin Dakak alias Shahab al-Dawib King Majesty One of the Seljogic king and King of the Kingdom after his father's death and Samarkand, Bengadi and Gaza entered Beyond the River, dominated by an event His country was thirteen years old in a war between him and his brother Mohammed. S family ", died ninety-eight and four hundred years. The late State had consolidated his King and greatness and the subsequent dying of his son, Malikshah, with the advice of the princes, held him as a five-year-old son. Golden, March of Nobility, J14, p. 198; Safadi, adequate mortality, 10, 75.

(65) Dashuh sean:

(66) Palestine in Islamic History, p. 33.

(67) Singer (479-552H / 1057-1086M) Sultan Singer bin Sultan Melkshah bin Albb Arsalan bin Tagharl Bek bin Mikael bin Saljuq al-Ghazi, King of Khorasan, Ghazni and some beyond the river. Golden, Noble Flag Trail, J15, p. 136; Abu al-Fida, Abu Dhabi, J3, p. 208; Al-Alghabi, Al-Abr in News from Ghabar, investigation: Mohammed Al-Saeed bin Bassiouni, Dar Al-Bibah, Beirut, (D-T), J3, p. 186.

(68) Rizwan: (1095-1113 M) was bin Sultan Damascus tch bin Alp Arsalan al-Saljouki, and the sultanate of Aleppo extended after his father. His days in Damascus extended to him when his father was killed days. Son of ether, full, j8, p525; Golden, Noble Flag Trail, J14, p. 222; Golden, History of Islam, J35, p. 158.

(69) Daqq: sun of the kings , Daqq bin Sultan Taj al-Dawdah Tch bin Sultan Alp Arslan, owner of Damascus, after his father, died in 497 AH - 1104 AD. Ibn al-Qalansi, Damascus history, p.320; Golden, History of Islam, J1, p. 687; Son of Tighten, Serious Affair, 70; Son of ether, full, j8, p498.

- (70) Qalaj Arslan: (T: 588H) Sultan Ezzedine Qalaj Arslan Bin Sultan Masood bin Qalj Arslan bin Suleiman bin Qatlish bin Israel bin Bego bin Saljuk Al-Saljouki, Turkmen King of the Roma, in which the sentence, payment and policy, His days, the father of the six Seljuks, the wife of Imam Al-Nazir, were extended. His State was twenty-nine years old and he was said thirty-two years old, and he had from the country Konya, Short, SWAAS, full of politics, justice, prestige and many conquests and as his country's teams grew over his children, His son confined him to the sermons of religion, and fled to his other son, Qalj Arslan Bakuniya died in eighty-eight and five hundred in the middle of two people. Golden, March Nobility Flag, J15, p. 376; Son of ether, full, j8, p529.
- (71) The Seljuks have pursued that faithful policy, which has been established since the time of Arab domination, because Christians, like Jews, are under Mohammed's tradition. The founder of Islam is faithful, because they believe in one God. Moreover, it means selfish conquest for the dominant Christian faiths of Asia Minor, Syria and Palestine. (Orthodox, Monovisian, saying that Christ has one nature), Nestorians, Gregorians, and others, even a kind of good and grace, have rid themselves of the Byzantine religious church's grievances and taxes, and in particular illustrate the situation of the Armenian historian Metre Zahawi (Died 1144), owner (Yearbook) of Mikhail Al-Saryani (1126-1196) and the anonymous author of the book In the countries of the eastern part of the Mediterranean basin, belonging to various Christian sovereignties and denominations, the inhabitants themselves never searched the West or Byzantine for protection against religious prosecutions attributed to the Seljuks, the pilgrims could visit Jerusalem as in the past. Crusaders in the East, p.35.
- (72) Crusades in the East, p. 12.
- (73) Bari: From Italian cities, located in the south of the country, Bari's vessels travelled to the ports of Al-Sham just before the Crusades. Kurd Ali, Al-Sham Plans, J4, p. 244.
- (74) Amalfi: a city in Italy. These paintings and Amalfi traders had trade offices in Sham's coastal and interior towns, They trade Eastern crops with Western crops, and in Amalfi about 20 Jews. Among them is Dr. Khananyal, Rabi Elisha and President Abu Al-Jaida, and we support this country as traders, They don't engage in farming, they sell everything they need with money, and they live in high-rise mountains, their land is rich in fruits, where vines and olive trees abound. Kurd Ali, Al-Sham Plans, J4, p. 242; Jew, Benjamin's prolonged journey, p. 206.
- (75) The Terani Sea: one of the branches of the Mediterranean Sea, originally named by Greeks as the waters adjacent to the west coast of Italy, The Terani Sea is the large area surrounded by the Tuscan Islands in the north and Sardinia in the west and Sicily in the south And the sea is almost triangular, the angle is based on Italy while the other two sides are the coasts of Sicily, Corsica and Sardinia and the slope of this sea on both sides of the Italian islands is more and more profound than the opposite sides. and the deepest part is 3731m. Musharraf, Abdul Latif Abdul Ghani, Naval Force in the Mediterranean, T1, Dar al-Bashir, (D-M), 2023, p. 41.
- Denham, H. M, The Tyrrhenian Sea : a sea-guide to its coasts and islands, W. W. Norton, New York, 1976, P. 12.
- (76) The art of war at the Crusaders, translation: Mohammed Walid, T1, Centre for Military Studies, Damascus, 1982, p.23.
- (77) History of the Crusades, p. 9.
- (78) History of Europe in the middle Ages and Economic and Social Life, Translation and Investigation: Attiya al-Kossis, Egyptian Publishing Authority, Egypt, 1996, p. 15.
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- (80) Shafiq, AZahar Ibrahim, Relations between Fatimids and Crusaders in the Levant and Egypt (567-491 AH/1097-1171 AD), Professor's Journal, 2017, at 222, Maj1, p. 314.



- (81) Al-Zaidi, Naim Khalifa Kentar Abbas, *Economic Life in the Emirate of Aleppo in the 6th and 7th centuries*, Doctoral thesis, Baghdad University, Baghdad, 2008, p.23.
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- (86) Al-Zaubaed'i, Mahmoud Fayyad Hamadi Hassan, *Arab-Islamic Resistance to the Crusader Invasion until the Battle of Hattin*, doctoral thesis, Baghdad University, Baghdad, 2003, p. 19.
- (87) *East and West in Times of Crusade*, p. 31.
- (88) *Crusades war*, p. 7.
- (89) Maudud (502-507 AH/1109-1113 A.D.): The owner of Mosul Maudud Ben Tuntkin, Mosul took over as a state in 502H-1109, When Sultan Muhammad bin Melkshah sent him and Askar several of his great princes to Mosul to take her from Jawly and when she arrived, she was besieged and Jawley fled to Rahba and received her. Al-Mudood organized a major Islamic alliance to expel the crusaders from the country, He was described as a man who was known for his pastoralism and piety and his adherence to the idea of jihad. His first resistance was 503 AH-1109, in which he achieved success. The second resistance was 504-505 AH/1110-1111 AH, he died 507 AH/1113 AH. *Golden, History of Islam*, J35, p. 26; *Son of ether*, full, j8, p563; *Father of redemption*, abbreviated, p.223; *Ibn al-Qalansi, Damascus History*, p. 169; *Pink Son, History of Pink Son*, J2, P.21; *Qassem Abdu, What are Crusades*, *Knowledge World, Kuwait*, 1990, p. 110.
- (90) Imad al-Din al-Zanki (521-541 AH/1127-1046 A.D.): Imamad al-Din Ben-Aq Sanqar, Abdullah's son of King al-Mansour, his father is known as The Eyebrow Owner of Mosul. *Son of ether*, full, j8, p 601; *Ibn Khalkan, Eye Deaths and Timing News*, J2, p. 327; *Ibn Jegri Berdi, Abu al-Mohassin Jamal al-Din Yousef bin Abdullah al-Dahiri (T:874H ,Zahira stars in the Kings of Egypt and Cairo, Books Publishing House, Egypt, (D-T)*, J5, p. 278; *Dio Rant, Story of Civilization*, J13, p. 318.
- (91) Nur al-Din Mahmud (511-569 H/1117-1073 M): Abu al-Qassim Mahmoud bin Imad al-Din Zeneki bin Aq Sanqar, alias King al-Adel Nour al-Din, *Sahib al-Sham*, born in 51117 HM. *Ibn Ether, Full*, J9, p. 152; *Ibn Khalkan, Eyewitness Deaths*, J5, p. 184; *Ibn Khaldoun, Diwan Al-Beginner and Al-Khobar*, J5, p. 227.
- (92) Salahuddin (532-589 H/1138-1193 M): Abu al-Muztafar Yousef bin Ayyub bin Shazi Al-Nasser Salah al-Din, owner of Egyptian and Shami, Farati and Yemeni countries and that his father and his people were from Dwayne, a town in the last of Azerbaijan's work on the part of Aran and Balad al-Karakh and that they are Rwandan Kurds, Rawadiya, a belly of Hathabaniya, a great tribe of Kurds, He was born in Qal 'at in Tikrit and was his father and guardian, *Salahuddin al-Fatimya State in 567-1172*, while his death was 589-1193. *Son of Khalkan, Eye Deaths*, J7, p. 139; *Mukrezi, Behaviour*, J1, p. 227;
- UI wan, *Abdullah Nasih, Salah Ad-Din Al-Ayy ubi (Saladin) Hero of the Battle of Hattin and Liberator of Jerusalem from the Crusaders 532-58, A.H/1137-1193 C.E*, *Dar Al-Salam, Cairo*, 2004, P.19.
- (93) *The Mongols: People in North Asia were growing in number and growing in share because of their livelihood and difficulty. And they lived in tents or in the open and moved behind their herds to new pastures, they wear livestock skins and study the art of war as his enthusiast study of desirability and these litres came out of their lands. Their arrival is Turkish, they are*

- among the most numerous Turks, their first kings. Genghis Khan, their first sultan, not a litre before him, but the Mongol sects appeared on China's territory and gave them to them, The Tatar was mentioned only in 604H, and they had aspirations in the Islamic country such as the crusaders, religious, political and economic, But they all couldn't achieve their wishes or reach their goals. Defending religion and morality to protect the Islamic country, The Turkish language and the Mongol language were both subdivided from the Tatar language to whom they were told Ulu Thai is the sin, or they're told Turan or Uighur and it's close to Turkmen. Al-Ghazi, Kamel bin Hussein bin Mohammed bin Mustafa al-Halabi (TT: 1351H), The Gold River in the history of Aleppo, T2, Dar al-Qalam, Aleppo, 1419 AH, J3, P103; Salabi, Mughals between spread and refraction, 1, New Andalusia Publishing, Egypt, 2009, p. 16; Return, Suleiman bin Hamad bin Abdullah, How the Tatar Entered Muslim Country, T3, Taiba Publishing House, 2001, p. 14; Durant, Story of Civilization, J13, p. 377.
- (94) Abu al-Fida ', Ismail bin Omar al-Qurshi (T: 774 AH), Beginning and End, Investigation: Ali Sherry, T1, J11, Arab Heritage Revival House, DM, 1988, J12, p.312.
- (95) Bakhtiyar: Abu Mansour Bakhtiyar, alias Ezzz Al-Dawlat bin Mu 'iz Al-Dawlat Abu Al-Hussein, Ahmed bin Bouyeh Al-Dhilmi, was a very powerful King of the State. Ibn Khalkan, Eye Deaths, J1, p. 267; Zirkley, Media, J2, p 44.
- (96) Al-mutea'a (334-363 AH): He is Abu al-Qasim, Fadl Ben Ja 'afar al-Muqtar, who was a successor on the day of the retreat from thirty-four to three hundred years, and died in 363 AH. Ibn al-Amrani, News in the History of the Caliphs, p. 177; Jawzi's son, regular in the history of nations and kings, J14, p. 46; Ibn al-Jawzi, Insemination of the Concept of People of Archaeology, p. 66; Ibn Ether, Full, J7, p. 159; Ibn Al-Abri, Gregoris Ibn Ahron Ben Toma Al-Malti (T: 685H), History of Abbreviated States, Investigation: Anton Salhani of Jesuit, T3, Dar Al-Sharq, Beirut, 1992, p. 170; Abu al-Fida, Abbreviations, 2, 94.
- (97) Al-kamel, J8, p. 329.
- (98) State Eye (465H): Abu al-Hassan Mohammed bin Abdullah bin Ayyyyad bin Abi Aqil, owner of Tyre, surnamed the State Eye. He died in sixty-five and a fourth years and took over the city of Tyre of his son al-Nafis. Abi Shama, Ruddatin Eyes, J1, p. 397; Golden, History of Islam, J33, p. 6.
- (99) Ibn al-Abri, abbreviated date of States, p. 208.
- (100) Ibn al atheer, Al-khamel, j8, p. 351; Son of many, beginning and ending, X12, p. 138.
- (101) Althahabi, History of Islam, J29, p. 42.
- (102) Ibn katheer, beginning and ending, X12, p. 60.
- (103) Ibn al-Adhim, Omar bin Ahmad bin Hebba Allah bin Abi Jarada al-Aqili, (T: 660H), milk butter in the history of Aleppo, T1, Science Book House, Beirut, 1996, p. 179; Golden, History of Islam, J31, p. 11.
- (104) Romanos the fourth: The Roman Emperor, Romanos Ben Constantine, who took over the Covenant after his father, and the year 463 HA-1071 came out to a mixer in 200 thousand Rom, the Arf, the Russian, the West, the Bajnak, etc., and to the country of Islam, where he was defeated by Tur. Durant, Story of Civilization, J14, p. 168;
- Psellus, Machael, Fourteen By Zantine Rulers, The Chronographia, penguin Books, Baltimore, 1982, P.350.
- (105) Ibn al atheer, Alkamel, j8, p. 224.
- (106) Ibn al-Amrani, News in the History of the Successors, p. 310.
- (107) Althahabi, History of Islam, J31, p. 11.