الحرف والصناعات في دولة الموحدين

(541 – 667 هـ \ 1146-1268م)

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ملخص

تناول البحث تعريف الموحدين , مقومات تقدم الحرف و الصناعات في دولة الموحدين , ثم اهم الحرف والصناعات في دولة الموحدين ثم نماذج من الحرف و الصناعات

الكلمات المفتاحية

الموحدين – الحرف – الصناعات – المغرب

Summary

The research dealt with the definition of the Almohads, the foundations for the progress of crafts and industries in the Almohads state + then the most important crafts and industries in the Almohads state, then samples of crafts and industries

key words

Unitarians - crafts - industries – Morocco

Crafts and Industries:

The industries and crafts in any society reflect the degree of its development and growth. On this basis, the industries are classified according to their benefit as follows:

A - Crafts necessary to society such as agriculture, construction, sewing, trade and story 1.

B- The ornamental and beauty industry, as it is the manufacture of brocade and silk, the manufacture of perfume and the like 2.

The people of Morocco called the people who work in industries the term "industrialists ,3 "who work with their bodies and tools in the production of their various manufacturers, and they live by selling what they produce 4, and their purpose is to seek compensation for their manufactures, to benefit the life of the worldly life 5 .

Who are Almohads:

The State of the Almohads started at the hands of its founder Muhammad bin Tumart, he grew up in a religious house in the tribe of Masmouda 6, in the year 515 AH and Muhammad is a man from the people of Souss, who was born there with a few of them known as Igeli that Wargun, who is from the tribe of Hargha, from a people known as Isergenen7, and it was for the Almohads A philosophy of government based on enjoining good and forbidding what is wrong with asceticism in this world 8.

The first ruler of the Almohad state was Abd al-Mumin bin Ali 487-558 AH / 1094-1163 AD, the owner of Muhammad bin Tumart, and he is considered the second man after Ibn Tumart to be the real and actual founder of the Almohads group. Abd al-Mumin bin Ali bin Makhlouf bin Ali bin Marwan, Abu Muhammad al-Kumi, attributed to the Kumiyya (a Berber Berber tribe). And if he was also ascribing himself to the Arabs from Mudar 9, and he was a fair, wretched king, with great prestige, of high vigor, many of the merits of a solid, low-profile religion, 10. His father was a maker of clay, from which he used the vessels to sell them, and he was a wise man of honor. The life and accomplishments of Abdel-Mumin bin Ali, the owner of the countries of Morocco, Africa, and Andalusia, ended on the twentieth of Jumada I after he marched from Marrakesh 12 to Salé, and he fell ill with it and died 13.

The Almohads carried the flag in Morocco and Andalusia after the Almoravids 14, after the call to shout spread in the far Maghreb, the dignitaries of Andalusia Maghreb showed them to them, so they came every day to redeem them and compete to emigrate to them, so many of the island of Andalusia came to their possession, such as the Green Island, Randa, and then Seville, And Cordoba, and Granada, and it was the one who opened these countries Sheikh Abu Hafid Omar Inti, the aforementioned in the people of the group, and met on their obedience the people of Morocco Andalus 15.

The arts rose in many of their manifestations to the Almohads era, and the entire

industries of this era rose and knew great progress and prosperity, whose counterpart decreased in their time, especially during the greatness of the state, in terms of abundance, quality, workmanship, creativity, and invention. He was in Fez 16 alone during the reign of Al-Mansour and his son Al-Nasser from the factories of industries: two railways and 3064 factories to weave clothes, 47 from the homes of soap making, 86 from the homes of tanning 17, 116 dyeing houses, 12 factories for casting iron and copper, 11 glass factories, 400 rooms for the work of the cached 18, And 118 pottery houses 19.

He was famous for the Almohad state, especially during the reign of its powerful princes, its economic prosperity represented by a large number of factories, whether in Morocco or Andalusia 20.

Elements of crafts and industries progress in the Almohads state:

Geographical location and breadth: As it is considered the most prominent role in the progress and development of industries, as the factories need large areas to be built on, and the countries of Morocco were many vast countries and vast mammals, some of them said: It is bordered by the city of Meliana, which is the last African border to the last mountains of the licorice behind the surrounding sea and enter It contains the island of Andalusia 21, so the expansions and conquests made by Abdel-Mumin have had a great impact on the progress of industry after having reigned in his lifetime from Tripoli, Morocco, to Sous Al-Aqsa, from the land of fortune and most of the island of Andalusia 22. This helped the Almohad state to build many factories in light of the presence of large places.

Availability of water: industries, in general, need abundant water, and Andalusia and Maghreb had enough water, and in the city of Fez alone in every small or large house there was water 23, and there are countless eyes 24, and this indicates the availability of a basic factor that industries need and they are Water, while Andalusia was dominated by running water, trees, fruits, cheapness, and capacity in all cases 25.

Raw materials are available: Marrakesh is considered the most important country in Morocco for gardens, gardens, grapes, and fruits, and the most olive trees there are what it dispenses with from other countries, and it distinguishes many countries, and it contains Argan trees 26. This indicates that Marrakesh became famous and excelled in the oil and soap industries for a large number of olive trees in it, and benefited from it with its high-quality wood for use in various industries. As for the city of Fez, it was very fertile and prosperous, with many orchards, crops, fruits, and all fruits, and it had wide eyes connected to the buildings. The enemy of the villagers from this city was more groves, trees, water, and eyes.

Benefiting from the past experiences of the Almoravid state in developing and advancing crafts and industries, the Almohad caliphs were pursued on the Almoravid policy, which is seeking the help of the experience of the people of Andalusia 28.

The most important crafts and industries in the Almohads state:

The Almohads organized the medical profession to preserve the health of the people in general, and to remove the charlatans, the recruits and the plaintiffs of medicine, who were not qualified for it, so they had a president who would monitor and organize their work, authorize them to practice, and accept the complaints of the public called (Al-Mizwar), appointed by the caliph from among their most skilled and most experienced, and honored them with morals, He arranges a reward for him, and among those who enjoyed this rank during the reign of the Almohads (Abu Jaafar Al Thahabi), the owner of (Ibn Rushd) 29.

Doctors did not lose sight of the human and social aspects of their profession, as not all were paid for their work. Some of them were healing patients, revealing them, and prescribing medicines for them free of charge. 30 Among the most famous pharmacists who used medicine in the era of the Almohads Abu Al-Abbas Ahmad Al-Botani Al-Eshbili, known as Ibn Al-Roumiah, he studied pharmacy and herbs in Andalusia and left for Egypt, the Levant and the Hijaz for knowledge, he

said (Ibn Abd al-Malik): “He studied many types of plants unknown in his country, and stopped On many of its ambiguities until the imam of the people of Morocco became whole in knowing the plant, identifying herbs and analyzing them, knowing their benefits and harms, not defending it or disputing it, so he became one of his era in that, as an individual who does not match him, with the unanimity of the people of that matter 31.

The Almohads gave the craft of simple inscriptions and motifs of great importance, so the Almohad state was one of its most important teachings as simple as possible from the decorative formations and stripping the "tawarijat" from living elements and printing them with the pious nature that reflects their Islamic direction 32.

The decoration also reached its climax and its summit united with that of Spanish art. The stucco decoration prevails the brick buildings in a strong geometric bonding, the shape of the boundary contract is repeated in small dentate nodules and the flats are arranged with geometric frames without filling them with any details, and they make the construction of the brick in the pointed contracts a side look similar to The helmet feather has a delicate sparkle, such as the saw and the cupolas are rich in pirates, and the links are filled with flat arabesques. Sector decoration of the same Covenant, very dense and with a miniature scale even becomes almost mixed features 33. As for the Almohad plant decoration, it is simpler and wider. The decoration that displays the Almohad asceticism includes empty spaces Sometimes even suggest some kind of poverty 34. Inside the building, there are floral motifs and Kufic lines in which the phrase "King of God" is repeated 35.

We may thrive in the Almohad era in a lot of industries. 36. Then in abundance and response? For the sake of making fleets. Abdel-Mumin has built other factories in the Middle East. And the military-industrial equipment was concerned with linking it to other manpower in the mountainous regions (USA) in the west of the country, and the caliph attended the opening of this huge military engineering achievement in the year 567 AH / 1171 AD and ordered the construction of a ship

factory in this city 38.

Among the military industries that encounter you in its homeland? Are you in your country? Andalusia manufactures war machines from spears, gears, and shields to other weapons 39.

It may be artificial in Andalusia 40, so the military factories devised artillery shells that bomb the inflamed iron balls 41. However, the summit of military industries is the mission of the city that lives at the foot of Gibraltar in the year 555 AH / 1160 AD and was called the city of Fath 42.

The Almohads also had a special recognition for women's health.

As is the case with the Moroccan people in good health, as explained in their articles.

Bud Almohades in mechanical industries may be worth noting here the passionate Almohads obsessed with mechanical inventions, bread, and distant arches.

Also, during the reign of Bani Abdel-Mumin, the industries of Almeria, Malaga, Anchorage, Coward, and Valencia flourished with the production of rare silk stained with pure gold 46. Valencia specialized in the textile industry that was launched in the countries of the Arab Maghreb. They did not take from you first of their likes, and what about them such as Muhammad bin Tumart? During the reign of the Almohad dynasty, Moroccans developed into the rock wool industry 49.

Seville and Mercia created the industry of playful beds, and its inventory is very elegant, with colored carpets, iron, copper, metal, steel and gold machines, such as knives and gold scissors, etc., and it is being exported to African countries 50.

Umm Al-Maryah city has a prized position in the textile and silk industries in its factories along thousands of looms, the preferred Viman, broadcasting the mosaic shrine in the East 51. The Almohads remained for downloading the amazing fabric and the dress made of silk camouflaged with gold and the types of gems, timers

and gemstones 52, and we provide them with the role of style spread in Murcia, Valencia, Granada and Malaga 53. The most recent production industries in the Moroccan cities.It was one of the many, where I counted the role of fashion in one city, so I turned on the three thousand 54, producing various types of brocade from silk, cotton, and linen clothing 55.

Almohads excelled in Morocco in the production of Al-Kagid (called Al-Kifat Al-Maghrib), which is paper. For the days of Al-Nasser and Al-Muntasir Almohads had four hundred millennia millets for making it in Fez 56. The paper industry was of great importance in the Maghreb countries during the era of the Almohads. Ceuta Sulaibah, which used to be a paper factory, was famous for its paper attributed to it, as was Fez another factory for making paper, and the production of paper in the place was a role in facilitating the means of authorship in all kinds of sciences, which is the matter What helped distinguish the cities of Ceuta and Fes from an authorship scientific standpoint, and the paper industry reached its peak in this era and the factories produced good paper at a time when Europe lacked one paper mill 57.

Among other industries, the manufacture of gilded pottery, which was made in the era of the caliphate in Andalusia under the influence of Mashriqi, continued its manufacture in the Almohad era, as stated by Al Idrisi in his well-known hadith about pottery factories in Ayoub Castle 58.

And to the artifacts of Andalusia, creativity ends, and the sections of white, burgundy, and colored marble spread between red and yellow spread, especially in the cities of Cordoba and Granada, and the latter became famous for the sintered dress with rare sophisticated colors 59 .

Examples of their mastery of crafts and industries:

Evidence of the superior mastery of the industries was the great sophistication and sophistication of their buildings, as he knows from watching what remains of them and what is preserved and described. Some of them have said: “Mastering the building is a sign of progress and sophistication. The noble and majestic

buildings produce nothing but a huge civilization, and peoples who have an interest in the arts of architecture and architecture and a tendency to good taste." 60.

This is evident in the Almohad mosques in Morocco, which were distinguished by the economy in their entirety, elegant in their simplicity, their makers got rid of each filling, and they contented themselves with basic shapes, highlighting them clearly over large areas, so I said the plant decorations and the great interest in engineering decorations and linking them with the architectural lines in skill 61.

And if the design of the Almohad mosques is similar to the design of the mosques of their Almoravid opponents, then the Almoamana touches a fundamental change in the decoration of their mosques, as the austerity lifestyle in which they took themselves and the desire for religious reform that characterized the Almohad call in its early days made the facades free from the many decorations that were overwhelmed The main parts of the mosques of their ancestors, and they committed patterns of order and simplicity in decorating their mosques 62. The fight against the embodiment and luxury and all that can be considered a luxury has created a decorative style that is clear, intended and sobriety, and almost in achieving these characteristics is almost excluding the deletion of many elements of the previous style and the simplification of other elements and this appeared to be an official trend sponsored by the Almohad state and directed to a pattern that differs from the Andalusian trend Inherited by its attractive luxurious decoration 63.

The historians note the box that Abd al-Mumin bin Ali ordered to manufacture to preserve the old copy of the Noble Qur'an containing four papers on the line of Caliph Uthman, may God be pleased with him 64.

When Abd al-Mumin bin Ali, Amir of the Almohads, wanted to magnify the Qur'an of Othman, the elaborate craftsmen from whom they were attending, and all of their near and distant countries, gathered for him the wisdom of every industry, and the skill of each group of engineers, jewelers, regulators, jewelers, engravers,

morseen, and carpenters, The gurus, the painters, the freezers, and the builders are wise, and the brilliantly described, or attributed to the wiz in an industry, was only brought 65.

So I made films for him, some of them from sondos, and some of them are gold and silver, and he took to the membrane a wonderful bearing and took a chair for the bearer, and then he took for everyone a steadfastness to be preserved in it, and this is described by an eyewitness of one of Ibn Rushd's friends, Abu Bakr bin Tufail, who says: A door was installed on two rudders: their concussion was tightened, and after their thumbs, they were pleased with their explosion, and the openness of this door and the exit of this chair from its spontaneity and the installation of the bearing on it as long as the engineering movements were arranged ... and the moral and sensory wonders were organized ... and that the bottom of these two books reached a place where he had prepared for him A gentle key gets in it, and if the key is inserted in it and the hand is turned in it, it opens The door turns the two notebooks inward from their spontaneity, and the chair comes out of itself to the fullest extent ... If the chair is completed by going out and completing the bearing by applying to it, the door closes by returning the two booklets to their position from their spontaneity, without anyone touching them. And arranging these four movements on the movement of the key only Without costing anything else ... The correctness of these gentle movements on the reasons and causes absent from the feeling in the interior of the chair, which beats its description and is difficult to mention. 66

Other examples include the precious remnants remaining two precious pieces talking about what the zero industry reached in the Almohad era, the first of which is the great chandelier of the Great Mosque of Al-Qarawiyyin, and there is some workmanship that it is unable to date, which dates back to 600 AH / 1204 AD 67. The second: It is the great chandelier of the Great Mosque of Meknes, which was made in the year six hundred and four of the Prophet's migration 68.

We take the mechanical cabin as an example of this progress and great workmanship. The cabin in which the Almohad caliphs sat during Friday prayers had an amazing composition, it was about nine thousand people, and it was moved by wheels fixed at the bottom and it has six arms or sides that extend by moving joints. These wheels and joints are made so that they do not have to move them with the slightest sound, but rather they rotate in complete silence. The motors were organized in a precise engineering way, so that they all move simultaneously when the curtain on one of the two doors that the Emir of the Almohads enters the mosque is removed from Friday prayers. The compartment was protruding from one side and the pulpit protruding from the second side, and the sides winding around the same time around the Council of the Commander of the Faithful. Also, the platform was arranged so that it opens its door whenever the preacher ascended to him and closed by himself when the preacher took his place and that was without hearing the traces of these engines, as well Cabin doors are organized in the same style 69 .

This cabin has reached a level of perfection, accuracy, and strangeness that a number of poets were unable to describe, with the admirer saying: “It was not in them who addressed the description of the situation until Abu Bakr bin Mujir presented his poem, the first of which is:

She told me to throw the car stick In a town that is not a decision home Sometimes you will be around it As if it is a wall of fences And be hidden from them hidden As if it is a secret As if she knew the amounts of Lori I acted for them in an amount If she feels the imam, he visits it In his people to the visitors It looks and looks hidden then Halo formation of moons

So al-Mansur was able to hear it and was comfortable invention 70.

A dome of Tlemcen 71 is a testament to the craftsmanship, accuracy, and mastery of its creators in the Almohad state, as it considered the accumulated contracts and its artistic decorations as a miraculous artistic miracle. Islamic 72 .

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