

# THE ROLE OF AL-ASHRAF IN MOROCCO (3-7 AH/9-13 AC)

**Asia Thamer Hadi AL-Obeidi & Prof. Dr. Suaad Hadi Hassan AL-Taai**  
University of Baghdad/ College of Education Ibn Rushed for  
Humanities / Department of History

## ABSTRACT:

*History is full of many aspects of creativity which are the subject of study and research, Especially the history of an Al- Ashraf who descendants honored the each and the countries the land and morocco was one of the countries where Al- Ashraf were born.*

*They were welcomed in morocco. They lived among the Berbers. They worked hard to fix their basic rules. They worked hard religion since they entered morocco in the cautery (3AH/ 9AC) until the century (7AH/ 13 AC), Many scientists have emerged from them. They played an important role in the regularity of morocco society through their great contribution to the prosperity of scientific life in morocco clearly and distinctly and had a participation, most humanities.*

*Such as religions science, mysticism, the sciences of Arabic, grammer, literature, history and geography. As well as their work in natural sciences such as medicine, pharmacy and chemistry, Their contribution to this science was anew addition to the prosperity and activity of scientific life in the country, since it is not possible to study the culture of any country with out addressing the sciences that scientists have learned and knowledge of scientific centers.*

*They also participated in political life they were commanders, soldiers princes, ministers, judges, writer, and other political administrative and military positions as well as the privileged position they have been fortunate to have in the rulers and the power men, Their enemies and factions have increased with the progress of clays and years and they have excelled in everything especially in the society, they were a role model in all walks of life and have a great impact, and they deepened the high moral values, They worked to help the poor, shelter the frightened ones, reclaim their rights from their oppressors and share the people in their public life and the details of their clay of joys and sorrows, and details of their day of joys and sorrows and defending their rights against their oppressors and finding the means to solve the conflicts between them and motivate them to rise and progress by cultivating moral values and motivate them to commit to religion and pray and to go to god in everything which made them a role model that everyone wants to emulate and they had a high position in the society.*

## INTRODUCTION

Al-Ashraf Al-Alwen scientists had an important role in public life, they were in a high position in the society, and they emerged from them geography and chemists an doctors and pharmacists and religions scientists and others as well as their political participation, they were judges, leader, and soldiers defending their country as they maintained the society and established high moral values .

Keep the society and planted the high morality, fighting for the sake of fixation and preservation and provide for them all the precious they have to themselves and their mothers and their governance .

But after the killing and abuse directed against them by the rulers, he made them leave their country and go to distant areas to survive by themselves, And the country of Morocco one of those countries where

they inhabited and became scientists, teachers, clerics and authorities who fought every attack up to that country and maintained it well, And resulted in positive results reflected the impact on the country of Morocco in general, and emerged from them a large number of scientists had a distinct role during the long historical periods experienced by the country of Morocco and the multiple countries that ruled in all areas of political life, cultural and social.

They are men of great virtue who fulfill their religious and secular duty to the fullest. They adhere to religion, working to consolidate it in the minds and hearts and prepare a good society, as well as their outstanding political, administrative and military effects, and their role in cultural life .

and the research was divided in to three directions, their role in the political and the second part, their role in the scientific and third aspects of their role in the social aspects.

#### **FIRST :THEIR ROLE ON THE POLITICAL SIDE:**

The role of morocco scholars in political life has emerged since early on, as they were jurists, clerics and scholars so they sought to participate in defending their country by various means, including "the call for jihad they shipped the souls of people and wanted them to fight foe the precreation of their country, and most of the historical signs indicate their departure from the armies during wars are self-inflicted for the sake of God, thus provoking the soldiers and their enthusiasm to fight, "they preach to the people and include them to be patient, and warn them to flee"<sup>(1)</sup> so they have not evaded confronting the dangers to their home lend on the pretext that they are men science. Languishing in their niche for the worship of God and the heresy of religion, such as sheikh Ali bin abdul Rahman al-Hassani was one of the participants in the army of Almoravid. Led by prince yusuf ibn Tashvin, destined to Andalusia,<sup>(2)</sup> after the people of sects "AlTawaif" and the kings to save them from the ambitions of the Christians and to stop their encroachment towards their country<sup>(3)</sup> prince yusuf bin Tashvin decided to go towards Andalusia by drawing jihad and sought to have jurists

and clerics within the ranks of the army, where he was a lover of the jurists, clerics and scholars,<sup>(4)</sup> and their close relatives of their opinion confident that they are able to sharpen the fighters in the battle fields so he sought to bring sheikh al-feqih Ali Al-Hassani with him to Andalusia with the intention of blessed him he was optimistic about his prayers and was also an instigator of the soldiers and excited about their enthusiasm during the fighting.<sup>(5)</sup>

Among the scientists who also accompanied the armies was sheikh Muhammad ben Yusuf Al-Daraqawi, who was settling in the town of Zawawa on the region sultan yaqoob Mansour Almohad<sup>(6)</sup>, At the time of his readiness to fight the Roman Christians in Andalusia often taking the king of the Eighth rum (1252 – 1284 Ac) waging raids on muslin a year (591AH – 1195 AC), the entered the country and devalued them corruption and killed, looted and insulted, and as soon as the sultan yaqoob reached it began preparing for the battle,<sup>(7)</sup> announcing the general call to war, taking the important military and moral reason's that reported the presence of jurists and clerics, wrote to all the cities by searching for the righteous and belonging to met a large group of them very time ask age is seen and say to those who have these soldiers, not those retiring to the military,<sup>(8)</sup> including sheikh At daraqwi to raise the morale the soldiers and their stability in the battle fields as it was A catalyst for them as a working scholar of the way of God,<sup>(9)</sup> they are blessed with great proportions and a world of great proportion's and a world of great dashing among the people, with whom the sultan will accompany him during their jihad in Andalusia.<sup>(10)</sup> His counterpart was with sheikh to faqih Abdul Wahid ben Abdul Rahman al-jawti under the region of sultan yaqoob ben Abilhaq Almarinu, who will a accompany him during who opening of (Fas) to be blessed by a year (668AH- 1259CE)<sup>(11)</sup> accompanied by the army that came out for jihad in Andalusia, for which the sultan allocated monthly and annual salaries.<sup>(12)</sup> His sons are inherited after him.<sup>(13)</sup>

Their dedication to the tiled of war was only because they were aware of the truth of jihad and its great reward. So we final them in the way of them selves and their money, and we rarely final any of them who were not involved in a conquest or battle, among them is mujahid Musa ben Mashish ben Abi baker Atalami who fought the Christians after aggression

on the people of wadi meritl near Tetoian and inflicted harm on the population there, and he was a warrior and was able to achieve victory over them and take them out of the valley.<sup>(14)</sup>

Al-Faqih also led the minister yahga ben Hazem Al-Alaw with a military campaign against Al masamdha years (677AH/ 127 CE) following the departure of massoud ben canon al-sufiani over the region of sultan yaqoob ben Ablel haq al- marini and people gathered from his own and others around him, thus endangering the sultan and his state regiment yahga AlAlawi and achieved victory over ben canon who fled form the bathe field hold up in the mountains,<sup>(15)</sup> many of them died of his wounds or his illness in those invasions such as Sharif Ahmed ben al-Qasim ben mummel al-adrissi who decided to Loewe the emirate in his gaze morocco and asilah, and to go to Andalusia by drawing jihad for the sake of God, and sent to the Khalipha Abdal-Rahman Al-Nasser to Authorize him to enter Andalusia and participating in the fight against the Christians, He welcomed him and ordered him to be built in very house he descends from Al-Jazera Al-Khadraa to Al-thaghar to be the effect of the Al-Andukus the rest with the days, it was thirty houses arrived Andalusia a year (346 AH/ 957AC) began wars and fought bravely until he fell martyr year (348 AH/ 390 AC).<sup>(16)</sup>

## SECOND: THEIR ROLE IN THE SCIENTIFIC ASPECT

Al-Ashraf in morocco has been made significant contributions to the flourishing of the country's scientific life in a clear and distinctive way by their participation in most of the religions sciences because they have taken great came of them, and they showed famous scientists who excelled in this sciences and classified the categories, Al-Sharif Abdul Salam ben Mashish was scientist, he preserved the holy Q'uan in the seven novels at an early age of 12 years<sup>(17)</sup>.

Also, Sharif Abi Abdullah Mohammed ben Amghar, who contributed to activity of the Studies through his teaching of the science of readings, as one of the great scholars of his time was glorious in her art may have been a lot of learning and became his students of senior scholars such as sheikh Abu Muhammad Salah Mejri<sup>(18)</sup>, And Al-Sharif idris ben idris Al-Hassau was one of the leading scholars and

historians of his age who informed the people of history, knowing the days of the Arabs, the progress of kings and its politics<sup>(19)</sup>, and also Sharif Ahmed ben Al-Qasim Al-Hassain was a devout scholar of the dates of kings, day of the Arabs and Berber tribes<sup>(20)</sup>, Sharif Mohammed ben Mohammed Al-idrissi (Al-Sharif Al-Adrissi), was a specialized geographer who gave himself up to the science of geography and directed him unless he took him out before him, and thus lifted the geography to the rank of the great science<sup>(21)</sup>.

One of the most Prominent contributors to the geographical studies was the work of severed sources of geographical books, the introduction of which is: Book: Nozha Al-Musgtaq in breaking the Horizons (Rogers book), written by Sharif Al-idrissi, therefore relying on his extensive knowledge of most of the geographical books written up to the century (4h/ 10AC), He referred in the preface to twelve geographical book, and he chose a selection of smart men and broad cast them in the countries accompanied by the painters to collect some information about the distant areas, especially the Europeans, and depicting what they are watching directly<sup>(22)</sup>, The book came with all the information the oldest knew and added to it from his knowledge and in negligence, and what he saw and monitored in his (travels and trips<sup>(23)</sup>, began to draw in his mind anew conception of the geography of the earth.

Taking the abstract of the Greek flay and the butter of the talk in views and the idea of making maps and atlases as the basis of geography<sup>(24)</sup>, Anew approach different from other geo-scientists who preceded it, blending maps and writing describing the world as a whole and beginning to divide it seven regions and each region comprising ten main sections and then mapped each section, in a more accurate way than previous maps, determined the directions of the river and lake course and the stabilization of high land places, explaining the general borders of the major states using the latitude and the horizontal lines on the map, thus reaching the top in the geography of the each and west<sup>(25)</sup>.

Fifteen years old, the book became the first reference of every world in this art, and was completed by a year (548 AH/ 1154 CE)<sup>(26)</sup>, One of the contributions of Sharif al-idrissi the non-author ship, is the map of the world, based on the map of Blatemos with many

moditi action and adulation<sup>(27)</sup>, As it increased the accuracy and high performance of the drawing of beaches and rivers setting the degrees of latitude and longitude and matching realty on the map<sup>(28)</sup>, and the map included severed sub - ,aps and geo photographers dram, mapping of all regions of the world<sup>(29)</sup> rather than the general ,map, these special maps have reached seventy map,<sup>(30)</sup> adding a special Atlas of Islamic countries, known as Atlas of Islam to Atlas of the world<sup>(31)</sup>.

And these maps received considerable attention in studies orientalist and men of geo – scientific research<sup>(32)</sup>, He also created a silver glob – shaped mode for king Roger II<sup>(33)</sup>, who ordered him to put at the disposal of Al-Sharif Al-Adrissi the weight of four hundred pounds of silver to make a huge ball representing Al-Sharif and many of the specialist who work under his supervision to draw the images of the seven regions of their countries, their bays, their seas their wolver ways, the lotions of rivers, and between each country and another of roads, miles, distances, anchors, caward, plateaus, plains, valleys and other terrains, In a way that represented a vivid image of all countries without learning none of them, that ball was and shill is the subject of all the researchers in geography as it represented with the map the basis on which it was adopted in the spherical earth<sup>(35)</sup>.

He contributed to the activity of medical studies writing a book in (the whole of the qualities of sundries and by posed vocabulary of trees, traits weeds, flowers and animals) and also called (the whole of the characteristics of plant sundries) or (the whole of medicines and food) or (in divided medications)<sup>(36)</sup>, During which demon shed his extensive knowledge in this area<sup>(37)</sup>, divided in to two parts the first with (260) plants and the second part with (300) plants<sup>(38)</sup>, and this book is a correction and refinement of the mistakes mule by Greek doctor's, especially on the book (weeds) of the Greek Doctor (Diascuridos) Al-Sharif added and checked and corrected a lot of what was included in their books,<sup>(39)</sup> which was mentioned in the introduction of the book " in the name of God who surrounded everything, and counting every think, and after, the people of our time are claiming teach them and belong to the knowledge of the weeds trees, minerals and animals that are (hiloli)<sup>(40)</sup>, medicine and his mayor, and claim

to know what translated the virtuous (Diascuridos in his book and explain vaguely to the below of other books written in this art, when (saw that they mixed and made mistakes I spent my self and shopped my worries so I wrote in this book and arranged all his names on the next " A bgad Haues " <sup>(41)</sup>.

Max Mir Hoff (1364 AH/ 1945 CE) was found on the manuscript of this book at faith library in Istanbul in 1929 CE and earlier thought that this book was missing and found that it consisted of 148 papers (229 pages), divided in to three books, and the Sharif stated of the beginning of the manuscript that it consisted of 1,200 kinds of medication with descriptions of each type, and the char critics of each property are mentioned as was special in the design of real estate names and descriptions of their properties in a way that we fined only of senior doctors such as Ibn Al-Bitar (646 AH/ 1248 CE) which relied on the book of the Sharif so much and referred to him in his books, and as such was the doctor Ibn Sina (448 AH/ 1937 CE) which made the Al-idrissi a distinctive place among vegetarians, termers and physicians<sup>(42)</sup>, However, the manuscript contained only 610 types of medicines arranged on the lexicon, which shows that the equivalent of half of the book was lost in origin, especially since the treatments found included only the chapters fourteen chapters arrayed on the alphabet<sup>(43)</sup>, He has another book in the tidal of botany and pharmacy, named (pharmacy)<sup>(44)</sup>, which examined a shady of the general study of Botany and pharmacology in the country of Andalusia, a copy of which was found in faith library in Istanbul but unfortunately this manuscript was found more comprehensive on the first part of the book<sup>(40)</sup>, Al-idrssi was distinguished by his reference to the names of plants in Arabic with the corresponding number of other languages, including syriac, Greek, Persian, Hindi, Kurdish, Latin and Berber and a distinction between Byzantine (Greek) convention and between the ancient Greek (Gerco),<sup>(46)</sup> until it is a condition of the conditions to be provided in the books of the in divided medicines them and a law followed between the authors for the Benita of all<sup>(47)</sup>, Sharif Muhammad ben issa Al-Mimenani was a supervisor who worked in the fielded of natural sciences, but only a few references were received indicating that he had no knowledge of it and no information was received a bout the nature

of his work, or what science he excelled in, and other things, as he mentioned that " he was called Al-Imam to the capacity of the meted sciences<sup>(48)</sup>, As for the science of chemistry, it was reported that Sharif Abul-Hasan el-shazly was at the beginning of his order studying chemistry and working with it and leaving him after he entered the science of Sufism<sup>(49)</sup>.

### THIRD: THEIR ROLE IN THE SOCIAL ASPECT

The scholars represented the elite of society, they represent the role moods for other people as scientists, so they had great responsibilities. They were among the most influential group on the society, whiter positive or negative, and had many pictures of super vision in the stimulation of a healthy society on the right foundations to go forward better future. Among them the stimulation of moral values and the good manners and deepening in the souls of the people is on of the most important jobs and the scholars have done this social role in the best of what it is. The majority of them is the reputation for up holding religious values and worked to spread those values and promote them in the souls.

They were a guide to be exemplary and described with good manners and kindness and tolerance so they followed the people, he moman: " he was a participant of his brother, self – honorable, good manors and the body, his precious feeds and antique origins "<sup>(50)</sup>, The judge prepares an equally strong balance of the two – cuff that dose accept an excuse for inattention, omissions or whims it is based on Gods borders between people<sup>(51)</sup>, so that the judiciary has great responsibilities compounded by its social status the judge must be a good example in all matters and this is what the jurist Mohammed ben taher Al-Sakli, He was known for his faintness and rulings that did not know the inclination and discretion as he was working to cultivate moved values through his dealings with people as he was well treated and did not accept the gift from any one from the time of the judiciary until he died<sup>(52)</sup>, because giving gifts have came in the sense of trying to lure the judges heart to his side to judge in his favor or to relieve him of the judgment and this is not permissible, and the gift here has accrued in the place

of bribery<sup>(53)</sup> if he accepts to reply it to the owners, if he cannot do so, he will put it in the muslim house of money whit is illegal,<sup>(54)</sup> and the scholars have confirmed that the admission of the judge to the gift as if he ate the begging<sup>(55)</sup>.

Al-Shoif abd al-salam ben mashish al-Alam to preserve the moral values of all that he puts in especially the owners the owners has a great influence in the same owner so it is obligating for the person to be a prophet indenting with others and to work to win the one who supports him to raise him self for word and thus the path in society presented, he has this he say to him by sheikh Abu al- Hassan al – Shazli: " Don't come with some one who's going to influence himself on you it is mean and not by your self that you fetch it, say what last and be for given form if it is mentioned the motion of Allah, God sings by him if he testified and his reprehensive: " And it only accompanies the one who uses it to obey God<sup>(56)</sup>, And he called on people to be humble and respect others, and the kindness of the soul and the parent stating that the person should think about what raise his degree with good, and what is smaller, better than to think about what he raises and smaller in the creation of the person to covey his food in the markets collects, firewood to prepare food and carry on his head and his wife to the market in need of her layette and riding the donkey behind her, and other daily life habits that are smaller in the eyes of the people no objection to share eat<sup>(57)</sup>.

As well as preaching reminding and advising by preaching and guidance the people inter the good and the goodness and there is no better them the scholar, jurist and clerics represent this important aspect of social reform, and call people for good work by perching them and guiding people to the right part Faqih Abu Zakaria yahya Al- Zawawi he was a good preacher he recounted that he held councils for people in the science of reminders and guided them to the correct path, And the majority on the sitting was fear so what passes by the council but reminded people of God and called them to worship him and like him.

Al-Sharif Mohammed ben Abd ullah Al- Hussein was a good preacher, characterized by rave qualities that we rarely find at other tires he was a scientist in various sciences close to the people, he has a nice style so he was able to attract people by his

preaching, and his lectures held by for preaching and reminder filled a large number of people in their different classes for alas to preach his preaching and to introduce him to public<sup>(58)</sup>, Sheikh Omran ben Abd uljlil al- kittani was characterized by humility and righteousness form the people of good and credit and success, knwing God, which made people attracted to him wet<sup>(59)</sup>.

### CONCLUSION:

Supervisors had a prominent role in public life. They were distinguished among the strata of society, forming a link between power and the public, Because of the distinguished status they received when people earned it in their proportions and knowledge, as well as the great creation they knew .

They are senior leaders who have worked to create a cohesive religious community that defended people, took rights and spread moral values. Supervision was the life of the just people, Standing beside them in the calamities and difficulties, did not remove with falsehood against the truth, and did not approach the rulers for positions and governance owners of high dignity and prestige and consideration, brought together science and religion, and good morals .

They wrote important books in geographical and other sciences, and emerged as Sharif Adrissi in the manufacture of the earth and draw the first map of the world, and had a role in all other sciences.

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