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Crafts and Professions in Morocco in the Era of Rulers

Laila Ali Khudair, Prof. Osama Abdul Hamid Al-Samarrai

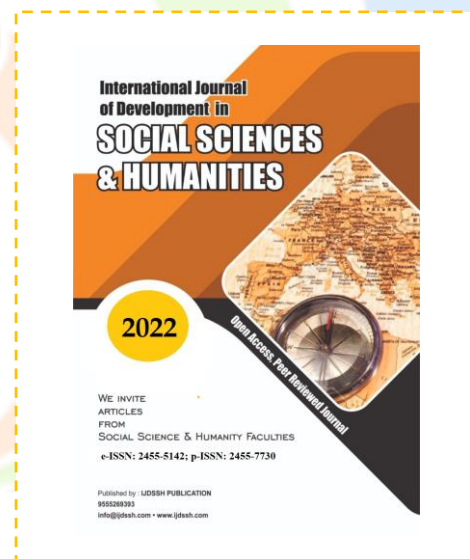
University of Samarra, Faculty of Education, Iraq

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INTRODUCTION

Economic activity in all countries is linked to the administrative and financial system, especially in Morocco during the era of the rulers, because prosperity or economic recovery requires administrative regulation of imports, expenditures, livelihood and spoils, and all of them need skilled workers to organize these funds⁽¹⁾, we are surprised by the lack of information in Arab historical sources Islamic studies on the impact of governors on economic activity in Morocco, and in return, the abundance of information on the military side during the reign of governors in Morocco, as well as on the political side, has saturated a study in all directions.

The impact of governors on industrial life:-

Many minerals were found in abundance in Morocco, such as: iron, red copper, yellow, silver, lead, and coal. They were available, and the search for these minerals was not difficult because there were special sites for these minerals. History books have seen them from these industries:

⁽¹⁾ Al-Salawi: Investigation of the News of the Far Maghreb Countries, Volume 2, p. 114.

1- Military industries:-

The first interests of the rulers in Morocco after the conquest was to provide tools to continue the conquest operations, especially the provision of metal, which helped establish a number of factories to make swords of iron and daggers of red copper, which tended to the color of blood. In the areas of Tlemcen and Bejaia, and copper in the Sous region, including red copper, and when polished, it becomes yellow in color, and it is one of the rare species⁽²⁾.

In the year (22 A.H.-642 A.D.) in the state of Amr Ibn Al-Aas, he built a factory for the manufacture of weapons near the camp of the conquerors in Morocco, made of black iron⁽³⁾. It seems that the design of these swords was similar to the Arab swords, except in terms of more curved than the Arab swords. We do not know why they were designed like Persian swords, perhaps the craftsmen were Persians in most probability.

Al-Marrakchi adds: "In the era of the rulers in Morocco, sites where silver and sand after sifting appeared and filtered in the

⁽²⁾ Al-Marrakchi: Muhyi Al-Din Abu Muhammad Abdullah bin Ali Al-Tamimi (died 647 AH / 1249 AD): the admirer in summarizing the news of Morocco, investigated by: Muhammad Saeed Arian (Cairo: Dar Al-Arabiya for Science, 2001), p. 362.

⁽³⁾ Goitein, S.D.A, Mediterranean society of the high middle Ages (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1971) vol2, p.399

region of Meknes”⁽⁴⁾, and during the reign of Governor Abdullah bin Abi Sarh (27 AH/647 AD), a maker of silver daggers and swords was brought from the town of India, and he put His house is in a house for the manufacture of weapons, and the court is closed and the door is locked because it deals with more precious metal than iron and copper in anticipation of its theft. He made five handles for swords and five handles for daggers, and inscribed on them the name of the governor Abdullah bin Abi Sarh. The governor was impressed by his work and rewarded him with a financial reward estimated at seven thousand dinars of silver⁽⁵⁾.

During the reign of the governor, Muawiyah bin Hadij (45 AH/666 AD), he brought workers from the Levant to make iron shields and their edges from animal skins, and set them equipment for this industry, and their wages were double the wages of sword and dagger makers⁽⁶⁾. It is clear from the wages that were paid to the makers of shields that they were higher than the makers of swords and daggers, because the shield protected the fighter from the stabs of the enemy means life.

During the reign of the governor, Uqbah bin Nafeh (50 AH/671 AD), he used craftsmen from Armenia to make helmets of steel, containing some inscriptions to motivate the fighter. Making a helmet with some chains in the front and back of the head that emits some loud sounds during movement, motivating the fighter to move quickly and show off in his clothes. A red scarf on the back of the helmet was colored for distinction, and their work was with the arms makers and their wages were the same as the wages of the arms makers⁽⁷⁾.

2- Textile industries:

Once the economic prosperity and the fulfillment of the needs of the people in Morocco in particular and in all nations in general, and the provision of safety, the individual begins to pay attention to things other than food and drink, he begins to care about his grooming and appearance in particular, and the members of his family in general. Textiles. The textile industry was active in Morocco in the era of the rulers, especially during the reign of the governor Uqbah bin Nafie Al-Fihri (50 AH/671 AD). He introduced many types of machines for making woolen textiles. The author of the book “Insight” states: ((The textile industry became popular in Morocco during the reign

⁽⁴⁾ The admirer in summarizing the news of Morocco, p. 362.

⁽⁵⁾ David-weil, Jean, papyrus Arabaes Du Leuver J.E.S.H.O.volPart3,1965,p.176

⁽⁶⁾ David- weil Jean papyrus Arabaes Du Leuyer J.E.S.H.O.vol part3,1965,p,177

⁽⁷⁾ David-weil, Jean, papyrus Arabes Du Leuver, J.E.S.H.O, Part3, p, 177

of the rulers, so it was made in Gafsa robes, gowns, and woolen turbans)⁽⁸⁾,

It was famous for the manufacture of woolen clothes and blankets, and a house was established in each region for the manufacture of woolen textiles.))⁽⁹⁾ , and he established several houses for the manufacture of woolen textiles, and they introduced colors to them that had been brought from India after washing the wool with the colors that were colored. Wool differs in the way of coloring, some of the wool does not bear dye, such as brown or earthy, because these colors are not all dyed equally⁽¹⁰⁾.

During the reign of the governor, Abu Al-Muhajir Dinar (55 AH / 676 AD), he established a role for the manufacture of silk clothes and mattresses, as well as established farms to raise silkworms. In this regard, he mentions the Bakri city in Morocco, which was famous for its textiles of their own, such as the city of Gabes. Silk, which is bred to benefit from its goodness, is considered one of the finest and finest types of silk, and no silk works in Africa except with it⁽¹¹⁾, it seems that the demand for silk was more than wool, so he established many farms to raise

silk, and houses were built for the manufacture of silk clothing. In the year (62 AH). / 683 AD) During the reign of Uqbah bin Nafie II, he was interested in the manifestations of extravagance and luxury, such as clothes Mattresses and rugs, especially those woven in Morocco, which were characterized by distinctive engravings, were called Moroccan rugs and Moroccan mattresses, as they weave golden and silver threads with their textiles⁽¹²⁾ On which some Quranic verses are written⁽¹³⁾.

During the reign of the governor, Zuhair bin Qais al-Balawi (65 AH / 690 AD), he was also interested in textiles other than clothes made of wool or silk, which is the fabric of rugs and mattresses on the ground or on the family⁽¹⁴⁾. Weavers from Persia to add Persian inscriptions to Moroccan to have a special feature that distinguishes them from textiles in other cities, and actually distinguished by the colors and inscriptions that were requested⁽¹⁵⁾

It seems that the patterns for the carpets and the colors were taken from Persia, who were famous for weaving high-end carpets of

(8) Anonymous, p. 154.

(9) Archivo Histrico Propencial de Vallalid,p. Anonymous, p.119

(10) GoLubb Sirjohn Ashort History of the Arab peoples,p.451.

(11) Morocco in the mention of the countries of Africa, p. 17.

(12) David –Weil,Jean,papyrus Arabes Du Leuver,p.79

(13) David-Weil Jean papyrus Arabes Du Leuver ,p.80

(14) Morocco in the mention of the countries of Africa, p. 18.

(15) Stanley Lanepool A.Eat aluhe of the collections of Arabicco the preserved in the Kheduial library at cairo ,(London.`997)p,218

bright colors and for various types of threads, including cotton, wool, and epsom thread⁽¹⁶⁾

And the owner of the insight adds: “Carpets were woven in Morocco during the reign of the rulers. It was a painting that was not spread on the ground, but hung on the wall.”⁽¹⁷⁾ The sources did not mention the impact of the rest of the rulers on the textile industry. in that .

3- Copper industries:

In the era of the rulers, the Maghreb was famous for its diverse and ornate industries and decorated with Moroccan inscriptions that set an example in accuracy, durability and aesthetics.

And in large sizes, some of them were gifted to the governor to ask for closeness or courtship or to request a need or something else, and the other part of them and some Qur’anic verses were written on them, from which they were given a drink for the sick to heal, and other pots were written in them some letters and some symbols such as talismans to decipher the incantation of those who have touch, and either Simple ceramic vessels were used in public homes to drink clear and cold water in the hot summer, and

some of them are cylindrical in which the drink is served during hospitality⁽¹⁸⁾. It seems that copper was used for drinking more than other uses because it keeps the drink cold and changes its color if it approaches the fire.

During the reign of the governor, Abu Al-Muhajir Dinar (55 AH/676 AD), skilled craftsmen from India were introduced to manufacture types of copper vessels and they were polished to give the bright white color, and they were more sought after than the desired fiery red copper.

The researcher mentions in this regard: During the reign of Abu al-Muhajir, copper pots were placed in Morocco, which were used to store water, known as al-Rihiya, which are bright white, and of various sizes, including large, medium and small, and they have hands on both sides for ease of carrying⁽¹⁹⁾.

Copper pots were also famous in Morocco during the reign of the governors, who had a special market for the manufacture of copper pots of red color, and some of them polished them and added to them the transformation to white-silver color.

During the reign of Governor Zuhair bin Qais al-Balawi (69 AH / 690 AD), a

(16) Al-Najjar Muhammad Mustafa: The Conquests of Islam in Morocco and Andalusia (Cairo: 1967), p. 61.

(17) Ramon GARCIA DE LINARES Las Documentas Arabes Diplomaticas Archivo De La Corona DeARAGON MADRID-1040.p.310

(18) Kaak: Othman: Arab Civilization in the Mediterranean Basin (Lebanon, 1965), p. 90.

(19) Ramon GARCIA DE LINARES Las Documentas.p.322.

copper utensil-making house was made near the textile makers' houses near the Moroccan markets. In this regard, he mentions historical sources about the inscriptions and drawings that were on the vessels

One of the researchers mentions: Copper pots in Morocco with delicate inscriptions, in which a cold drink is served, impresses the guest with the inscriptions, and the accuracy in art is a Moroccan masterpiece without peer⁽²⁰⁾ In use in the role of the rulers or among the general public in Morocco.

4- Money industry (coinage):

In the state of Hassan bin al-Nu'man al-Ghassani (73-85 AH / 963-704 AD), the Kairouanese slave mentioned: "Hassan cared for the currency, so he kept the Byzantine coin written and decorated with the drawings of the emperors"⁽²¹⁾, and the Kairouan slave added: "The Carthaginian dinar was printed on both sides during the Byzantine rule. One of them is the image of the Caesar and his crown prince or the Caesar, with the Caesar's name and titles in writing, and on the other side is a cross in the middle, standing on three steps, which is known as the

Carthaginian cross and written on a circular in Latin⁽²²⁾.

As for Al-Bakri also in this regard, about money during the reign of Governor Hassan: "As for Hassan's Latin dinar, it is like the Carthaginian dinar, advanced in weight and shape at the top of the column, Hassan and without Hassan on the records in the name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful⁽²³⁾.

He also mentioned when minting coins during the reign of the rulers of Morocco, Abu al-Arab: "Hassan ibn al-Nu'man wrote on the dinar on the first side, in which there is a picture of Abd al-Malik and his crown prince, and the second side has the Carthaginian Islamic⁽²⁴⁾ emblem." Coins were minted in Morocco, and other coins were minted from which he removed the images and replaced them with writing in Latin.

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⁽²⁰⁾ Ramon GARCIA DE LINARES Las Documentas ,p.323

⁽²¹⁾ History of Africa and Morocco, p. 120.

⁽²²⁾ History of Africa and Morocco, p. 120.

⁽²³⁾ Morocco in the mention of the countries of Africa, p. 23

⁽²⁴⁾ LEVi Provenai,History de L EspagneMusluMane,(parise,Leiden,1967) Tom 111,p.429

the name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful⁽²⁵⁾.

He also mentioned when minting coins during the reign of the rulers of Morocco, Abu al-Arab: "Hassan ibn al-Nu'man wrote on the dinar on the first side, in which there is a picture of Abd al-Malik and his crown prince, and the second side has the Carthaginian Islamic emblem." Coins were minted in Morocco, and other coins were minted from which he removed the images and replaced them with writing in Latin.

It means, but we think, its purpose is to trade in this currency.⁽²⁶⁾ The sources did not mention the impact of other Muslim rulers in Morocco on minting coins, perhaps they did not mint any currency.

5- Shipbuilding:

During the reign of the governor, Hassan bin al-Nu'man (73-86 AH / 693 -696 AD), the Byzantines launched an attack on the island of Rados, and the Muslims were afflicted with calamity. Copts with their families to contribute to building the House of Ship Industry in Morocco, to be a strength

for the Muslims, to repel the Roman attacks on land and sea, to launch raids on the Roman coasts, to set up local boats that meet the needs of the Muslims, and Hassan bin Al-Numan assigned the Berbers to transport the necessary timber from the desert to be a war against them to the end of time⁽²⁷⁾

Al-Bakri mentioned about the House of Industry, ships and boats, and the provision of funds for this construction: "Hassan bin al-Nu'man dragged the sea from the Rades dock to the House of Industry"⁽²⁸⁾, and also added: "I allocated from the spoils of money for the manufacture of this house in Morocco connected to the coast"⁽²⁹⁾.

He also added: "And the lake is connected to the sea on the shore of the port, a mosque known as Abdullah Mosque, and before me the port a palace was built of stones, well built."⁽³⁰⁾

It seems that the elaborately built palace to follow the ship makers in the role that was allocated to this industry.

The Kairouanese slave mentioned, describing the roles surrounding the house of the boats industry: "During the era of the

⁽²⁵⁾ Abu al-Arab: Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Tamim al-Qayrawani (d. 330 AH / 944 AD): the layers of scholars in Africa and Tunisia, presented by: Ali al-Shabi and Tamim Hassan (Tunis: Dar al-Tunisia, 1968), p. 194.

⁽²⁶⁾ Al-Omari: Shihab Al-Din Ahmed (died 742 AH / 1341 AD): Description of Ifriqiya, Morocco and Andalusia, investigation by: Hassan Hosni Abdel-Wahhab (Tunis, Arab Heritage House 1988), vol. 1, p. 213.

⁽²⁷⁾ Abu al-Arab: Tabaqat of African Scholars, p. 195.

⁽²⁸⁾ Morocco in the mention of the countries of Africa, p. 23.

⁽²⁹⁾ Morocco in the mention of the countries of Africa, p. 24

⁽³⁰⁾ Morocco in the mention of the countries of Africa, p. 26.

governor, Hassan bin Al-Nu'man, a palace was built of stones. And this palace was known as Al-Silsilah Palace.⁽³¹⁾

In the Wilayat of Musa bin Nusair over Morocco (86-95 AH / 705-713 AD), he was interested in expanding the House of Industry, which had previously been built by Hassan bin al-Nu'man in the city of Tunis in

Morocco, and Al-Maqri mentions: "The credit goes to the governor, Musa bin Nusayr, in organizing the navigation movement, in a way that guarantees the Arab fleets protection and safety, so he expanded the house of industry in it"⁽³²⁾

It seems that all of his expansion was dependent on the spoils they gained in the campaigns in which he invaded the Mediterranean to strike the Byzantine bases in the western Mediterranean, and these spoils were very many that helped the rulers to flourish the economy in Morocco more.

The availability of timber in Morocco because Morocco is agricultural and fertile lands that helped to plant giant trees that were exploited for many industries, including ship and boat making. Large trees that stopped production were cut down and

turned into factories, and during the reign of Governor Abdullah bin Abi Sarh (27 AH/647 AD). He built a house near the river to store trees, and from there to the factory to make boats⁽³³⁾

During the reign of the governor, Muawiyah bin Hadij (45 AH/666 AD), he expanded a house for the timber industry for the manufacture of ships and boats⁽³⁴⁾.

He added to a house for the manufacture of boats another house for the manufacture of large wooden doors in which the entrances to the cities were closed, which were characterized by strength and durability, and the doors were framed with steel iron to protect against the arrows of the enemy⁽³⁵⁾

It seems that there are those who infiltrate the cities at night, so I made court doors to protect the cities from thieves or stalkers by the enemies, inevitably there were doors, it seems that they were not tight. Tools and equipment for cutting wood were brought from India and included some colors painted on boats and ships, such as In the Name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful, and God is Greatest, and I bear witness that there is no god but God, and I

(31) History of Africa and Morocco, p. 188.

(32) Fattah al-Tayyib, vol. 1, p. 230; Taha: Abdul Wahed Thanoun: Musa bin Naseer (Baghdad: Dar Al-Hurriya for Printing and Publishing, 1989), pg. 69.

(33) Immamuddin S.M.some Aspects of the socio-economic ,p,190

(34) Goitein,S,M.A.Meditiranean society foundations,vol 1,p.278

(35) Archivo,Histrico Propencial De Valladolid ,p.318

bear witness that Muhammad is the Messenger of God⁽³⁶⁾

6- Pharmaceutical industry:-

Medicines are made from herbs that were known to the people of Morocco before the Islamic conquest of the region, but some herbal medicines were introduced that were not familiar to the people of Morocco, and researchers mention during the reign of the governor Amr ibn al-Aas (22 AH/642 AD) he gave them a type of medicine consisting of short wild grass with roses Syphilis is a mixture with milk to relieve intestinal pain⁽³⁷⁾

It appears from the text that the governor was carrying this medicine with him because he needed it, and we do not know who gave it, certainly according to what we expected to one of the fighters. He also adds that the people of Morocco appreciated this medicine and worked from it⁽³⁸⁾

During the reign of the governor Abdullah bin Abi Sarh (27 AH/647 AD), the governor from China introduced to the people of Morocco a special type of herbs called life that was put on wounds to heal them. Honey and put it on the wound, and he mentioned that this method was learned from

⁽³⁶⁾ Levi Provencal *Histoire de L Espagne Muslmane* Parise,Leiden,1967)Tom 111 ,p.310

⁽³⁷⁾ *Imamate and Politics*, Volume 2, p. 58.

⁽³⁸⁾ -Imamuddin S.M. *some Aspects of the socio – economic and cultural* p.288

a Chinese herbalist, the people of Morocco used it because it was not known to them⁽³⁹⁾.

During the reign of the governor Abu Al-Muhajir Dinar (55 AH/676 AD), one of the researchers mentioned that the governor taught the people of Morocco the work of medicine to treat diarrhea, from tea and rice, ground to it, water and drink, and it is treated immediately, the people of Morocco used it because it was not known to them at the time. And when he asked Wali Abu Al-Muhajir, on how he learned about this medicine, reminded him that his mother used to use it when he was young⁽⁴⁰⁾.

During the reign of the governor Zuhair bin Qais al-Balawi (69 AH/690 AD), the governor introduced a type of herbs that were skin diseases, described by one of the researchers as being pastes that wipe the skin affected by ulcers and sweeten after two days. When I inquired about these pastes, I found that they were several herbal mixtures⁽⁴¹⁾

The researcher did not mention the types of these mixtures and how they work. It seems that some of them were secret recipes to preserve their durability only for

⁽³⁹⁾ Shafi: Yahya: Musa bin Naseer (Beirut: Azbakeya Wall Forum, 2005), p. 70.

⁽⁴⁰⁾- Imamuddin S.M.*some of the socio –economic and cultural history*,p. 289

⁽⁴¹⁾Ahmed: Aziz: *The History of Islamic Sicily*, translated by: Amin Tawfiq al-Tibi, (Cairo: Arab House for Publishing, 1980, p. 48.

them. In the year (79-99 AH / 716-719 AD), during the reign of the governor, Muhammad bin Yazid, a type of medicine was introduced that was used to bite snakes and scorpions.

Which was widespread in the land of Morocco, and the researcher mentions that these medicines were described as lint herbs, olive leaves and frankincense, crushed and put on the place⁽⁴²⁾

It seems that these medicines were introduced during the reign of the rulers to Morocco that were not known to them, and during the era of the governor Ismael bin Ubaid Allah bin Abi Al-Muhajir (100 AH / 718 AD). contamination⁽⁴³⁾

It seems that this method was used in wars temporarily until the paramedic reached the injured, not as a treatment. We know whether the people of Morocco were aware of this method or not. In most cases, I also had a method to stop the bleeding, but we do not know whether it is the same or not. The sources are not mentioned.

7- Building cities:

Among the things that indicate economic prosperity during the era of the rulers of Morocco, which is the construction

of cities, and these had its beginnings during the era of the governor Hassan Ibn al-Nu'man (73-86 AH / 693-696 AD):

Al-Maliki mentioned: "The calculation of the governor, Hassan bin Nu'man, that Morocco was a land of peace, not by force, had made for each of the tribes that entered Islam a plan from this land."⁽⁴⁴⁾

Al-Maliki added: ((And if the land of Morocco is obliged to pay the tax on it))⁽⁴⁵⁾

Thus, he ensured the stability of the tribes in areas known to the central authority and related to it, and this measure included the development of the economy by exploiting these lands, the aim of which is to equalize them with their peers from other fighters, and resulted in the birth of a tool that responded to the motives of liberation and was consistent with its objectives, because these measures were able to The nation in Morocco is gradually moving from a state of contradiction with its values and away from its essence to a state of harmony with these values and cohesion with this essence and connection with it⁽⁴⁶⁾.

(42) Khattab, Mahmoud Sheet: Leaders of the Conquest of the Arab Maghreb (Cairo: Dar Al-Fikr, 1966), vol. 1, p. 238.

(43) Speech: Leaders of the Conquest of the Arab Maghreb, Part 1, p. 238.

(44) Riyadh Al-Noufs, Volume 1, p. 56.

(45) Riyadh Al-Noufs, Volume 1, p. 56.

(46) Munis: The Arab Conquest of Morocco, p. 228.

During the reign of the governor, Uqbah bin Nafie, he was economically in Morocco (50-55 AH / 670-674 AD).

Building cities in the land of Morocco, such as the city of Kairouan, had many meanings from the availability of material and craftsmen to build a city with simple planning and skilled labor and low costs in terms of materials and planning at the time, and he mentions historical sources and references in this regard. Morocco to be a stable for Muslims and a starting point for the continuation of the Islamic conquests, so it proceeded to build the city of Kairouan, an expression of the economic boom in the state of Uqbah bin Nafie⁽⁴⁷⁾.

And the urban development is a proxy for the economic prosperity in Morocco during the reign of the governor Uqbah bin Nafie, for example, mentions Al-Idrisi⁽⁴⁸⁾

About the construction of the city of Kairouan: “The mother of the cities and the base of the regions, it was the greatest city in Morocco in diameter, and the most human, and the easiest in money and the most abundant money, and the perfection of

construction and its self-interest, and the most profitable in trade and the most tax.”⁽⁴⁹⁾

And he built the abode of the emirate in it, then he built the mosque, and it was on his land without an iwan being built in it.⁽⁵⁰⁾

The qiblah was determined on the basis of the first mosques.⁽⁵¹⁾

The city was inhabited and people came to live in it, and the fighters and their families resided there.⁽⁵²⁾

The city's landmarks emerged from the religious, administrative, commercial and industrial facilities, as well as the vertical baths⁽⁵³⁾.

Ibn Adhari mentions about the area of the city of Kairouan: “The area of the city of Kairouan is seven thousand cubic meters for the accommodation of the soldiers and tribes, the erection of walls and the means of defense”⁽⁵⁴⁾.

Building cities requires a lot of technology, money, workers and craftsmen, so thinking about building a city must

(47) Ibn Taghri Bardī: Al-Nujūm Al-Zahira, vol. 3, p. 210.

(48) Nuzhat Al Mushtaq, Vol. 1, p. 284; Al-Humairi: Al-Rawd Al-Maatar, pg. 486.

(49) Al-Idrisi: Nuzhat Al-Mushtaq, vol. 1, p. 284; Al-Humairi: Al-Rawd Al-Maatar, pg. 486.

(50) Mr. Abdelaziz: History of Morocco, p. 119.

(51) Ibn Adhari: Al-Bayan Al-Maghrib, Vol. 1, p. 20-21.

(52) Al-Baladhuri: Fotouh Al-Buldan, Volume 1, p. 269; Zaytoun: Kairouan, p. 78.

(53) Al-Bakri: A History of Africa and Morocco, p. 26.

(54) The statement Morocco, part 1, p. 21.

accumulate money with the governors to plan and build in a way that is called a city.

Al-Nu'man is the city of Cartagena for the second time and to purify the coastal areas.”⁽⁵⁵⁾, and Al-Bakri added: “The aim was to build the city of Tunis to replace the city of Cartagena, to be a home for shipbuilding, strength and equipment for Muslims on land and sea, and to be a springboard for naval forces towards the coasts of the Byzantines and distracting them from threatening the coasts.” Morocco, West, sunset”⁽⁵⁶⁾

So building the city of Tunis to be an investment city for the economy available from the imports in the era of the rulers in Morocco in the mentioned year.

The apparent location of the city is on a spacious square separated from the sea by a small bay, and it made the residents more secure because they were not accustomed to residing in coastal cities, and made it safe from any sudden raid, because it serves as a point of warning about the danger before it occurs⁽⁵⁷⁾.

Al-Sarraj added: Hassan connected the House of Industry and the marina of

(55) Al-Rawd Al-Maatar, p. 143; Ibn al-Shuja'a, The Light Intermediate Evidence, Investigation: Al-Taher Al-Maamouri (Tunisia, 1984), p. 36.

(56) History of Africa and Morocco, p. 38.

(57) Tunisia: The Arab Conquest of Morocco, p. 262.

Rades,⁽⁵⁸⁾ by cutting a canal in the middle of it, so it became a house for industry connected to the port, and the port became connected to the lake, and the lake was connected to the sea.⁽⁵⁹⁾

The author of the book “The Maghreb” added: Hassan had established a mosque in the high ground of the city of Tunis, and Hassan is also attributed to building a house for the emirate, and with these measures, the city of Tunis became the second city after Kairouan based on Islam. economic development in the country and enjoyed a large share of the process of advancement that the country witnessed in all fields⁽⁶⁰⁾.

Also an example of the prosperity of the economy during the reign of the rulers of Morocco, including the mastery of economic management during the reign of Hassan bin Numan in the year (84 AH / 703 AD), including the expansion of the Kairouan Mosque. Except for the mihrab and repeat.

It was rebuilt, a city with two red masts painted yellow, brought from a place close to Kairouan”⁽⁶¹⁾

(58) Musa Rades: The area on the coast of Tunisia in Africa and Radas is a place name for the village, Al-Bakri: Al-Maghrib, p. 37; Unknown: Insight, p. 120

(59) Al-Sindi's suits, vol.1, th.6, p. 356; Munis: The Arab Conquest of Morocco, p. 261

(60) Salem, vol. 2, p. 249.

(61) Riyadh Al-Noufs, Volume 1, pg. 56; Al-Dabbagh: Milestones of Faith, Part 1, p. 67.

CONCLUSION :

It is clear that the impact of Muslim rulers in Morocco on industrial activity was wide and we found them in agriculture, grazing, livestock and in industries and the diversity of industries, some of which were present in Morocco, developed and expanded through the Islamic conquests in Morocco by the rulers through the introduction of some industries that were not in Morocco before the conquest Therefore, the rulers had a great impact on the introduction of industries and types of trees.

