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A look at the geographical location of the Khasam tribe Early Islam

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نظرة على الموقع الجغرافي لقبيلة خثعم في صدر الإسلام

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الملخص

الجغرافيا هي معرفة العلاقة والتبعية بين العوامل البيئية التي تؤثر على حياة السكان في كل منطقة لأن الإنسان هو ظاهرة جغرافية والموقع الجغرافي هو عامل مؤثر على البلدان، كما أنها الخطوة الأولى في تحديد تاريخ كل قبيلة لأن كل قبيلة لها موقعها الجغرافي المحدد والهوية التاريخية والعرقية والثقافية للقبائل لا تتحقق إلا من خلال الدراسة الجغرافية لتلك القبيلة ويمكننا من خلال هذه الدراسة أن نفهم الوضع السابق والوضع السياسي والاقتصادي للقبائل وفي نفس المجال اليمن هي إحدى المناطق التي تقع في جنوب غرب شبه الجزيرة العربية حيث تعيش العديد من القبائل هناك وكانت إحدى القبائل التي تعيش في اليمن القبيلة خثعم والوضع الجغرافي عزز الزراعة والتجارة في هذه القبيلة، بعد هدم سد مأرب في اليمن، هاجرت القبيلة إلى ناحية سرات في اليمن وأهم المدن في مكان إقامتهم هي: تبالة، بيشه، جرش ووادى شرى.

وفي هذه المدن، كان هناك الأسواق التي أثرت على الحياة السياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية للقبيلة الخثعم، تحاول هذه المقالة استخدام المصادر التاريخية لوصف الموقع الجغرافي لقبيلة خثعم في صدر الإسلام.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الجغرافيا، الاقتصاد، اليمن، قبيلة خثعم، الطقس.

Abstract:

Geography is the knowledge of the relationship and dependence between environmental factors that affects the lives of the residents of each area because man is a geographical phenomenon and the geographical location is as influential factor on land and it is also the first step in identifying the history of each tribe because every tribe has its own specific geographic location and the greatness of the historical and cultural tribe is obtained with its geographical study and with this study can be realized somewhat to the past and the political and economic situation of that tribe In the meantime, Yemen is one of the areas that is located in the southwest of the Arabian peninsula that many tribes were living there one of the tribes, called "Khasam" and the specific climate and natural position led to the income

Of the tribe provided through agriculture and trade and commerce So that destroyed the dam of "Marab" and began the migration of this tribe and they settled in the "Serat" of Yemen Cities like: "Tebaleh," "Bisheh", "Jarash" and "Vady Shora" and there were various markets in the life of this tribe and these markets was influential on political, economic and social life of this tribe

In this article we used from numerous historical sources in Arabic and Persian to express the geographic of " Khasam" tribe.

Key Words: Geography, economics, Yemen, Khasam tribe, climate.

From here begins the philosophy of geography because human is geographic phenomenon and understanding of these facts is not possible except through the study of historical.

Historians study geography to better understand the dimensions of social past life of man because life of the tribe has occurred in particular place and different.

Geography can study the exact location of tribal life and events and the impact of man and environment on each other in the past time so geography research helps to better understand the history and life of the tribes.

In different courses, the role of environmental factors in the fate of the tribes has been different.

Geographic factors affect the climate; the location of each tribe in terms of road traffic and vice versa and the tribal politics is in its geography.

This article examines using multiple sources of tribal settlements and the impact of the geographical location on the economic life of "Khasam" tribe.

1) Divisions of the Arabian Peninsula:

The Arab tribes, whose origins and mainland are the Arabian Peninsula, are one of the most famous relatives of the Sami race, and the "Samiyan" are one of the great and well-known tribes that have been divided into multiple tribes.

The Arabian Peninsula is the first "Samiyan" origin and is considered to be the largest peninsula in the Southwest Asia.

Since the recognition of geography is important for a better understanding of tribes and historical events, it is about introducing the origin of the Arab tribes and the geographic location of the "khasam" tribe.

Geographically, the Arabian Peninsula is divided into three parts:

- 1) North and West or Hejaz (Saudi Arabia or "Al-Arabiya" "al-Hajerieh" or " al-Sakhrieh"), which is also half Sinai Island and the territory of the "Nebtian" and covers East Egypt, south and southwest of the Almighty, and the lucky north and west of Saudi Arabia. And the cities of Mecca, Medina," Taef", "Yanboo" and "Jaddeh" are also in this area and this is a mountainous area with vast deserts.
- 2) The center and east of the Arabian Desert ("Al-Arabiya" or "al-Sahrawiyeh") is a vast desert located between Iraq and the south, known as" Badia al-Sham", which includes the land of Najd, the vast deserts of Al-Khali, which lack rain and prosperity.
- 3) The south or Yemen, which is believed to have died in Arabia ("Al-Arabiya"or " al-Sa'idah"). This part of Saudi Arabia, which is the largest part of the trio, covers all areas of the Arabian Peninsula, and is about to begin near the present Suez city.
- 4) This area, passing south of Saudi Arabia to" Pesakous" in the "Ahvar" area, has been the most venerable point of the Arabian Peninsula, so that the effects of its brilliant civilizations are known to this day and since the origin of the "khasam" tribe was the land of Yemen It will be followed by a description of its geography.

2) Geography of the Yemeni Land:

The land of Yemen is located in the southwest of the Arabian Peninsula, and in fact Yemen is located in the south of Hejaz and Najd, and is between Oman and "Najran", which passes through the sea until it arrives in "Adan" and "Shahar", then it passes through Oman, and in "Beynooneh" is cut off and flows from the Maghreb to the Red Sea, and the Yemen dynasty breaks from the north to the south to the side of the sea and leads to the formation of lush valleys, and lies between the heights of Yemen and the valleys of that plateau. It extends from "Dahna" to "Yamameh", and it is said to this plateau "Ghayet", and the "Sahid" is in the middle of this plateau, which is locally between "Marab" and

1) Shoorche, Mahmoud, Geographic Schools From the Beginning to Now.

2) Hakim, Mohammad Taqi Khan, Treasure of Knowledge of Historical Geography Earth,p5

3) Dorojeh, Moorise, Political Sociology, Translation: Abolfazl Shariatpanahi,p 36.

1) Ghorgi Zeidan, Al-Arab, before Al-Islam, the researcher of Hossein Mounes,P 40-44

2) Jawad, Ali, Al-Mofassal IFi-Arab history before-Islam,P163.

"Hazaremaut", which is abundant in water, rain and air. It is due to the proliferation of agricultural life in Yemen, and this is the source of the plurality of the population and of residential areas and disputes.^٣ It is an evergreen land called "Khazra" and its main products are:

"Varas", "Leban", and "Bengal", and its famous mines is opal Stone and its most important cities are as follows:^٤

"Bakeel":

A bunch of islands in Yemen has a certain kind of toxic tree protected by the inhabitants of that city and they killed the tree from the tooth the tree of kings of "Banishoja" and their ministers.^٥

"Harath":

The vast land in Yemen has many gardens, from which "Zooharath Hemyary" Which was a famous celebrity of Yemen has come from this area.^٦

"Zemmar":

"Zemar" was one of the cities of Yemen whose inhabitants believed that the Queen "Belqis's" flat, which had six pillars of marble, was there.^٧

Saba:

The name of a city near Sana'a, which "Saba ibn Sha'b ibn Qah'atan" was built, was a good and fruitful city and referred to in the Qur'an.^٨

"Soloogh":

An old city with a lot of historical and ancient remains, and in the ruins of that city there are gold and silver fabrics and expensive armor.^٩

"Hazaremaut":

"Hazaremaut" consists of two cities of "Shabam" and Trim in the east of the Gulf of Aden and from its very old towns. It is located in the "Hazaremaut" of the Palace of "Moshid", which God has mentioned in the Qur'an in verse 45 of Hajj sura that its ruler is "sahd ebn 'aad" of the wrongdoers. Through the divine blessing of Allah, he destroyed his people and his people with a heavily thunderbolt, and this palace was left unused and ruined. In one of the cities of "Hazaremaut", a well was called the "Barahoot", its water was black and unused.^{١٠} Another famous city of "Hazaremaut" has been attributed to the creation of the "Kendeh" and "Kendeh ebn afir al hareth" made it and he was one of boys of "Zeyd ebn Kahlān".^{١١}

Another nearby town to "Hazaremaut" is "Shahar", and they also say this city "Mohreh" and the camels of this area were famous.^{١٢}

"Hazaremaut's" famous market is located in the "Hazaremaut" area, its located in an area between Oman and Yemen, and was formed during the 15th-30th month of "Zelghadeh", and the main products of this palm market was palm because a large part of the area covered with palm tree.^{١٣}

"Zefar":

"Zefar" is a coastal city near Sana'a, the capital of the hemyarian, and is one of the most important products of the gum, called the leban.^{١٤}

3) Hamdani, Hassan ibn Ahmad ibn Ya'qub, Sefate Jazirat al arab, Research : Mohammed ibn ali-Alakva -Al-Hawali's ,p166.

1) Qazvini, Zakariya ibn Muhammad, Al-Balad Works and News of Al-Abad, translated by Mirza Jahangir Qajar, p144.

2) The same source

3) The same source

4) Qazvini, Zakariya ibn Muhammad, Al-Balad Works and News of Al-Abad, translated by Mirza Jahangir Qajar, p82.

5) Holy Quran, Sura Sabā, verse 15,

6) Qazvini, Zakariya ibn Muhammad, Al-Balad Works and News of Al-Abad, translated by Mirza Jahangir Qajar, p88.

7) 35) Monajjem, Ishaq ibn Hussein, Akam al-Marjan Fei Zakr al-Madaen al-Mashhur ,p53.

8) Brusawi, Muhammad ibn Ali, Owzah al-Masalek, , Researcher: Mahdi Abdul-Ravazieh, p555.

9) Qazvini, Zakariya ibn Muhammad, Al-Balad Works and News of Al-Abad, translated by Mirza Jahangir Qajar, p108.

1) Aphghani, Sa'id ibn Muhammad bin Ahmad, Asvagh Al- arab ,p275.

The city of "Sadeh" in the north of Sana is a mountainous city. The old name of this city is "Jema". In this city, gardens and crops such as coffee, " al-Nileh", and many beans were found, and most of them were farmers.^٢

"Sana":

Sana'a, the capital of Yemen, is a mountainous city with a temperate climate, which is one of the wonders of Yemen in the city, is castel of "Ghamdan".^٣ One of the monument villages around the Sana' has opal mines.^٤

The famous Sana market was located in the area of "Asemeh" which ranged from 15 to 30 "Ramazan", in which popular types of goods such as cotton, saffron, dairy products and Yamani wares were bought and sold, and other merchants Territories, including Iran, came to this market.^٥

"Najran":

One of the famous cities of Yemen and on the way to "Mecca", and this city is made by "Najran ebn Zidan ben Saba ben Yashhab", it is narrated from the Prophet that the " Najran" is reserved for the king.^٦ Among the districts of southern Arabia, "Najran" is one of the major centers of Christianity It was known as "Ka'ba Najran" due to the existence of the church. "Ka'ba Najran" was founded by a person called "Abdulmedan ben al-rian al-Harathi", similar to Mecca, and the scholars of "Nisrara" were present.^٧

The city of "Najran" was considered to be the largest and most important political and religious center of Yemen, and the "Najran" Christians created a certain political and religious hierarchy in this city.^٨

In addition to the idolatry that worshiped amongst the majority of the tribal members of "Khasam", it was widely believed that there was a belief in Christianity among the people of this tribe, too, for the attention of the "Deir Najran" or "Ka'ba Najran" in this tribe.^٩

"Marab":

"Ma'rab" is the residence of the people of Saba, whose story is mentioned in the Quran 16 sura al-Sabā, and the famous palaces of "Selhin" (Palace of Soleyman's wife Belgique's palace), "castel al-Hajr" and "Qasr al-Qashib" were also in this land and one of the most important mines of precious agate.^{١٠} In the south of the city are the mountains of " Serat", which stretches to the northeast. This land is not dirty, and in the rainy season there were many floods; therefore, people were thinking about building a barrier to agriculture, and a large dam they built a historic baroque in the mountainous gorge of "Marab" they constructed a large historic dam in the Swamp Strait of "Balgh".^{١١}

Due to the mistreatment and disdain of the people of that city, this historical dam was destroyed by the flood of "al-Eram", and many of its inhabitants were killed and the rest were forced to leave.^{١٢}

3) Economic geography:

2) Brusawi, Muhammad ibn Ali, Owzah al-Masalek, , Researcher: Mahdi Abdul-Ravazieh, p461.

3))Razi, Ahmad bin Abdullah, History of Medina Sanaa, Researcher: Omari Hussein bin Abdullah.

4) Monajjem, Ishaq ibn Hussein, Akam al-Marjan Fei Zakr al-Madaen al-Mashhur,p45.

5) Ibn Rasteh, Ahmad bin Omar, al-'Alagh al-Nafiseh,p108-109.

6) Yaghoobi, Ahmad bin Aby Yaghoub, History of Yaghoubi, translation of Ebrahim Ayati, Cultural Publishers,vol 1,p270.

7) Qazvini, Zakariya ibn Muhammad, Al-Balad Works and News of Al-Abad, translated by Mirza Jahangir Qajar, p178.

8) The same source,p178.

9) Zargarinejad, Gholam Hossein, History of Sadr-e Islam,p53-54.

10) Hemavi, Shahabuddin Abu Abdullah, Yaqut bin Abdullah, Mojam al-Boladan,vol5,p267.

1) Ibn Haek, Hassan ibn Ahmad, Al-ekliil, researcher: Muhammad ibn ali al-Alakva al-Hawali,vol8,p76.

2) Bi azar Shirazi, Abdolkarim, Archeology and Historical Geography of the Quran ,p332.

3) Holy Quran, Sura Sabā, verse16.

The land of Yemen benefited greatly from the exploitation of the best land, high rainfall and mountains with valuable mines, geographical location, the entry of merchandise from other lands and land connection from Yemen to lunch, as mentioned in the Holy Qur'an.^٤

Agriculture in this area was more prosperous than other parts of Saudi Arabia: Yemeni good weather, severe monsoon rains and good water resources due to flood damping and dam construction, the most famous of which was the "Marab" barrier, to agriculture And agricultural production boomed, and the agricultural boom led to the inhabitants of the people, the formation of cities and the rise of great civilization. Crop products such as corn, wheat, sugar cane and grapes would boost the area than other parts of the peninsula.^٥

Aside from agricultural products, Yemen has its own specialty products: perfume, fragrances, spices, and all kinds of fats from this category amber and gum can also be considered as the main source of Yemen's income in the era of ignorance,^٦

which is more this product, was made on the edge of the " Adan" coast and adjoining areas.^٧

In addition to Yemen's agriculture and agriculture, it was known for its leather and leather industry and its coloring. Most of the work was done in cities such as "Sana", "Najran", "Jerash" and Sade.^٨

The textile industry was another Yemeni industry, including textiles that were thinner and better than linen, which they said, in addition to "Sharob",

the Yamani ward, as well as the "Sa'idieh" fabric," Masnad mohajjareh", "Sahoola" and "Jerrib" linen, carpet of "Sade", was woven in " Sana"^٩ and was one of Yemen's most important textiles other commercial products include:

"Sana" agate, leather tablecloth, jar and potatoes "Chondro", "varas of Adan", and Sugarcane.^{١٠}

Another important aspect of the Yemeni land was the presence of pure and pure gold mines, including two important mines of " Ashm" and" Zankan" in the villages of Yemen.^{١١}

In addition to the gold mine, the iron mines in "Adan" and "Sada" increased the Yemeni economy's economic potential and made the Yemen mine iron sword and the Yamani blade made of this iron was very good.^{١٢}

Another Yemeni economic potential was the pearl catch in the wake of "Adan" and the harbor many pearls were famous.^{١٣}

4) Immigration of the " Khasam" tribe from southern Yemen to "Sarat":

The capital of the state of Saba was "Marab" and "Marab" was beautiful and commercial city and Which was located in the east of the city of" Sarvah" near Sana'a and there were numerous tribes, one of which was the" Khafam" tribe which would do farming and commerce after the demolition of the dam of "Marab"^{١٤}, the" Khasam" tribe emigrated to "Serat", because "Marab" was destroyed and had lost its greatness past.^{١٥}

4) Holy Quran, Sura Sabā, verse17-18.

5) Al-Ala, Saleh Ahmad, the ancient Arabs at the Astana Be'sat, translated by: Hadi Ansari,p31.

6) Hemavi, Shahabuddin Abu Abdullah, Yaqt bin Abdullah, Mojam al-Boladan ,vol 3,p227.

7) Moghaddasi, Ahsan al-Takhassim ,vol 1,p137.

8) Ibn Khordadbeh, Obeid Allah, Al-Masael and Al Mamalek,p133.

9) Moghaddasi, Ahsan al-Takhassim,vol 1 ,p138.

1) Salem, Abdul Aziz, Arabic History Before Islam, Translator: Bagher Sadri Nia,p69-70

2) Al-Akva al-Hawali, Muhammad ibn Ali, Al Yemen al-Khazra -Mahd al-Hezareh ,vol 7,p109

3) Hafez Abro, Geography of Hafez Abro,vol1 , p228.

4) Anonymous writer, Hodood Al Alam,p172.

5) Holy Quran, Sura Sabā, verse16-17.

6) Hemavi, Shahabuddin Abu Abdullah, Yaqt bin Abdullah, Mojam al-Boladan,vol 5,p36.

The largest immigration of the "Khasam" tribe was to the Yemeni "Serat" which has been the mountainous area^٧ after settling the tribe in the "Sarat" area, they faced many problems and most of the problems were war and disagreement with other tribes.^٨

Famous "Khasam" tribe cities in "Serat" region:

"**Tabaleh**" was one of the cities that where the "Khasam" tribe and this city was important in several ways: It was on the way to the Yemeni Hajjis^٩ and it was commercial and on the other hand, the city was on a hillside and green and fertile^{١٠}, on the other hand, the city had a special religious location, because it was the place where was kept the well-known idol of "Zhul khalseh"^{١١}.

"**Bisheh**" : This city was one of the most important commercial and agricultural centers in the "Serat" city of Yemen, and there were many tribesmen, including the members of the "Khasam" tribe^{١٢}.

Jerash:

Jerash was the place that the Khasam tribes were lived there and it was a commercial city with a variety of industries, such as leather production, military industries, construction of tools such as cranes and construction of reservoirs.^{١٣}

5)The economic geography of the" Khasam" tribe:

Most of the Yemeni people were businessmen^{١٤} and had business relations with other people like: Egypt, Iran and India. The Yemeni markets had different names, and they were formed for specific purposes on specific days and in different regions· the most important seasonal markets in the place where the" Khasam" tribe lived were as follows:

"Oman market":

This market was made from the fifteenth day of "Ramazan", and it was on the shores of the Yemeni sea and there was traded a variety of products as: mineral products including Amber^{١٥}.

"Hebasheh Market":

This market was formed in the first days of the month of "Rajab" and was located in the district of "Tahameh", where all sorts of goods were traded^{١٦} and the market that sent "Khadijeh" "Prophet Muhammad" with his servant to trade^{١٧}.

"Souq Al Shahar":

"Shahar" is a market name on the southern coast between "Adan" and "Oman", which was held on the fifteenth month of Sha'ban, and on that market was traded the pharmaceutical herbs.^{١٨}

"Adan market":

The market was set up in the south of the "Bab Al mandab Strait", and it was ten days long, in which things were traded like Pearls and Yamani.^{١٩}

"Sanaa market" :

7) The same source,p204-205.

8) Ghalaghashandi, Ahmad ibn Ali, Sobh al-Aashi Faye Sana'a-Ensha, Research: Mohammad Hussein Shamsuddin, vol1,p329-330.

9) Hemavi, Shahabuddin Abu Abdullah, Yaqt bin Abdullah, Mojam al-Boladan, vol2,p9.

10) Ibn Khordadbeh, Obeid Allah, Al-Masael and Al Mamalek,p134.

11) Kalbi, Abulmanzar Hisham ibn Mohammad, Al-Asnam (Tonkis al-Asnam), Research by Ahmad Zaki Pasha,p34.

12) Hemavi, Shahabuddin Abu Abdullah, Yaqt bin Abdullah, Mojam al-Boladan,,p529.

13) The same source,vol2,p126.

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2) Aphghani, Sa'id ibn Muhammad bin Ahmad, Asvagh Al- arab,p252.

3) Tabari, Abu Ja'far Mohammed ibn Jarir, History of Al-Omam and Al-Muluk, Research: Abolfazl Ebrahim,vol2,p282.

4) Al-Harethi, Nasser ibn Ali, Al-Asar al-Islamiyeh Fi Al Mecca,p74-78.

5) Yaghoobi, Ahmad bin Aby Yaghooub, History of Yaghoobi, translation of Ebrahim Ayati,vol1 ,p270.

6) The same source.

This bazaar was built in Ramadan for 15 days, and the goods were cotton, saffron and vegetable materials for dyeing.^٧

"Souq Hazaremaut":

This market was formed in the month of "Zell-Qadeh", and it was between Oman and Yemen, and the most important product of the market was the date because a significant part of this area was the palm tree.^٨

"Okaz market":

This market was the most important and influential market among the Arabs and this market was set up in fifteenth until the thirtieth of ZelQadeh near Hajj and the majority of the tribes took part in this market, and in addition to the commodity trade, the market was an opportunity for the exchange of ideas and literary competition among the Arab this market had a special rating because it was the largest cultural center among the Arab tribes in the pre-Islamic era and all poets of tribes including the Khasam tribe participated in this market.^٩

"Almajenneh market:"

This market was the second largest Arab market, and it was formed in the late of " ZelQadeh", The Prophet used this market to invite Islam because it was near the city of Mecca.^{١٠}

"Zel majaz market"

This was the third largest market for Arab tribes and all Hajjis and merchants of the Arab were in this market.^{١١}

6)Administrative divisions in Yemen

Administrative divisions was the name of the old administrative division in Yemen and it has been used so much in the historical geography of Yemen it means the village and its chairman was "Gheel" who was the king in that area and was hereditary^{١٢} , In Yemen, before Islam, there were two great administrative divisions

Pre-Islamic era: Large divisions and small divisions, the divisions of the "Khasam" tribe were among the great part after the adoption of Islam, the Prophet appointed representatives in each of the sections to deal with their religious, tax and administrative matters.^{١٣}

Result:

Geography is the knowledge of the relationships of environmental factors and various forms of life.

Geographic factors such as the climate and the path to the highway or in the isolation of the region affect on the lives of the inhabitants of tribe. This article tried to use multiple sources to reveal the towns and cities, and the formation of important seasonal markets and the impact of geographical location on the economic life of the "Khasam" tribe. Based on what was said it turned out that the natural conditions were divided Saudi of Arabia into several different parts and Yemen was one of these sectors that had enough water because it was near the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean and it was a fertile rain that had plagued the land there and this land was the site of many tribes, including the "Khasam" tribe. The "Khasm" tribe had suitable climate and adequate water and dynamic farming, and the ways of communication and trade, and the formation of important seasonal markets, so the economy of this tribe was capable and self-sufficient, therefore geography had a great influence on the political, economic and social life of this tribe, which they had the strength and the power so it can be said that the policies of governments are hidden in their geography.

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8) Aphghani, Sa'id ibn Muhammad bin Ahmad, Asvagh Al- arab ,p275

9) The same source,p286.

1) Ibn Habib, Abu Ja'far Mohammad ibn Habib al-Hashimi al-Qurashi, al-mehber,p264-267.

2) Yaghoobi, Ahmad bin Aby Yaghoub, History of Yaghoubi, translation of Ebrahim Ayati,vol1,p270.

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