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Historical perspective of Middle East and Islamic way of life

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Abstract: Middle east is the land of mostly Arab peoples, it is full with all resources, the history is showing that the people of this land was too much rich and patriotic with land and ruled other lands out of middle east, these people are the very much skilled and brave and they defeated other peoples and annexed area in their land as Spain and Sindh and India also. After Islam the important of this land enhanced and the people of this land became most respected and once again the ruler of other areas through Islamic speech and wars. From Sumerian to Turkish they all were ruler and dominate people in the Middle East. This land is very much attractive. These people created new and sold ideas to run the states and jointly support the other people and maintain the government and they enhanced the law and other situation, they also support and protect the common people from the other worriers and attackers. These people created justice, peace, tolerance, equality to all, who were under rule. With their effort and ruling skilled they gave different ideas, and prove that this land is favorite for the common people and can change the destiny of any person who follow the rules and regulation of this land. The theory of this land is free from the upper and lower concept for people.

Keyword: Land of peace, tolerance, justice, equality, patriotic

Introduction

This land is described in history as a Fertile Crescent or land of Shinar. The word Mesopotamia is a Greek word which means (The land between two rivers). Both rivers are coming from Toors Mountain. In Iraq, both rivers are making delta in south of Iraqi city named Basra. This delta called Shattal- Arab which means division between two lands. It is famous as a Persian Gulf. Iraqi people, they made different cities.

Sumerian

“They came from Asia. They were called as a (black headed people) from Indo-European group. Mostly they were farmer, they produces Wheat, Barley and invented metal plough. In that time, the cities were ruled by patesis (priest king). After 2400BC, this civilization got political power. The first ruler was Akkad. He was king in 2350BC- to 2150BC.” Sargon-I. Ruled two hundred years in (2150BC- 1950BC-). Later Amorites invaded The Sumerian and re- built Babylon. The most famous code of law was given from the Hammurabi 1792-1750. He was the first great legal genius lawyer of the world. Later in 1550BC, the Kassite, they came from Iran and invaded Sumerian and ruled 400 years. In 1300-900BC a new invaders Assyrian aroused in north Mesopotamian and ruled on Asia miner , Mesopotamia ,Syria ,Palestine, Egypt. They were curled by nature. The famous rulers of Assyrian were Tiglethpileser, Sargon-II and Sennacherib. In 612BC, Once again people came from Iran these people were called themselves meds. They were called Chaldean. The most famous ruler was Nebuchadnezzar from (605-562BC), In 539BC, the Persian ruler Cyrus conquered whole area and annexed it in his Empire. He introduced a new law for offence person, who were thrown in rivers, but if he save himself then he would be released”¹

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Ancient Persian Civilization

“Persian lived in tribes in south Iran. They called themselves Indo-European. They were in north of Iran. These medes were main ruler in Iran. Cyrus got power in (559-530BC). In 550BC, the Persian was under leadership of Cyrus. He occupied the whole area of Iran and defeated Medes. The first king was Lydian king Of Croesus. In 547 BC, he attacked but failed and died and whole area came under the Persian. In 539BC, other Chaldean king also came under the Persian dominion”.

“The Cyrus again invaded the north eastern, where he fought war against Bactria. On the bank of Jaxartes River but lost his life in 530BC. Later his son Cambyses became the ruler of Persian in 530BC. He also continued to enhanced area of his region and invaded Egypt. But in west area, he was unable to control and major revolt was roused against him within Empire. He committed suicide in 522BC. After his suicide, the civil war among the rebels started within Empire. In 522BC to 486BC, a new family named Achaemenes ruled in West Asia. The famous ruler was Darius-I, he enhanced his borders. The Indus River was in east, Caucasus Mountain in the north and Egypt in south and Europe in The west. The people of Empire spoken lot of languages but there main and official languages were Persian Elamitic and Babylon. The provincial governor was called Satraps, who collect taxes and revenue to royal treasury. In 330BC, The Macedonian king named Alexander, he conquest this Empire, he was compared as a Darius-I, the viceroy of Ahura Mazda”²

Phonican Civilization

“This is the part of West Asia, later known as Syria, Palestine Canaan. This area was the midpoint of Conquer. They came from Egypt and Mesopotamia to attack each other. This area was less develops in agriculture. There were two nations one was

Israel and other were Phoenician, later they engaged in agriculture and military and they succeed to get control in Palestine, Asia. The Israeli were religious while Phoenician was traders”³

Israelis

“In 2000BC, The Semitic speaking people later they had known as Hebrews. They came from the desert of Syria and Arabia. They were nomad. They migrated under Hazrat Abraham (A.S) from Ur to Canaan, Canaan became Palestine. In 1600BC, the grandson of Hazrat Abraham named Jacob, he migrated to Egypt. Because in that time, there were famine in Palestine. In 1300BC, they came under the leadership of Hazrat Moses (A.S). They united again in Palestine. In 1200BC, the other people they came in Palestine. They called themselves Palestine the Palestine were more organizes with iron weapons. The Israel was divided into tribes. These were 12 tribes. In this condition, the Israel great leader was Soul-(1025-1004BC). He united all tribes and became king and he fought war against Palestine but failed and died in Gilboa. After his death, a new king was David (1004-965BC). The David successes in battle with Palestine and united all tribes under his rule. He annexed remain area and established Jerusalem as a capital. Now Israel moved to other cities for trade in Tyre, Sedon. After death of David his son Solemn (A.S) became king (965-928BC). He built temple in Jerusalem, this was last king then Israel divided into two parts in north and Judah in south. The Assyrian Empire consisted on 12 tribes. Ten 10 tribes Out of 12 were captured and annexed to this region. The coming Iranian king Nebuchadnezzar, he conquered south part of Palestine land. In 597BC, he destroys the Jerusalem temple. The Persian ruler Cyrus conquered Babylonia and land of Palestine and second new temple was constructed in 516BC. The Macedonian king Alexander in 332BC, he conquered all territory then Roman conquered in 63BC”⁴

The Phoenicians

“The Phoenicians emerged in Lebanon; the Lebanon is situated in north side of Palestine (1000-700BC). Their major cities were Tyre, Sidon, Berytus and Byblos. They were originated from Africa. They built city state in Corthege. The Phoenicians occupied and challenged the Rome”.

Macedonian

“After Peloponnesian war, the Greek states were weak and fought war among themselves. No one could control. In this condition, Philip-II in (359-336-BC) played vital role to unite. The nation and government got power and ruled and founded the gold and silver mines in mount Panganaeus. He also defeated Balkan states and introduced education. He built new capital at Pella. The Phillip-II, in 338BC, he defeated Athenian and Thebans and Chaeronea. He was against Persian and Campagain against the ruler of Persian. In 336BC, he fought war against Persian but assassinated by his member of royal body guard. When Phillip-II died, the Alexander became king. His age was 19 year old. He loved with literature. He was fane of homer and Great Britain. He was lyric poet. Alexander was born at Pella. He fought first war with his father against Persian and he successes. Once again, he marched to Persian and annexed in 334BC, he also defeated king Darrius-III at Issues in 333BC. He invaded Tyre a key naval base of Persian”.

Furthermore, “he invaded Alexander in 331BC at Egypt. He occupied Persian whole Empire. He beat Darius-III at Gaugamela near The Tigris in 331BC. Furthermore, he came in Babylon, Susa and Persepolis, where he got gold and silver. In Persepolis, he burnt royal Palaces and Temples. In winter, he marched to Indus River valley, where he defeated Pours at Hydaspes River in 326BC. He inspired Persian customs and

marriage. He married with Sogdian and Roxane Princes and encourages the other officers. Furthermore, his plan was to conquer Arabian Peninsula and Africa but he died in Susa in 323BC due to fever of Malaria. After his death, his two sons named Roxane and Alexander- IV were murdered. His kingdom was divided into three parts. Macedon Greece, Seleucid Empire Minor Asia to India, Ptolemaic kingdom-Egypt to Palestine”⁵

Christian

“The messiah born in a small village near Jerusalem in 04, where King Herod was ruler. He said, the messiah was the false prophet. Christos means (Anointed), during this period few other reformer, who claim as Apostol. Bachus and Cybele in Italy in second century. Mithras in Persian in 100. Elsis in Egypt. Amid in first century. Nazareth in 6BC-29BC.

The Paul (3-67), he was main supported of this new religion and sent missionaries in Minor Asia, Greece and Rome. The people called him Apostle of the Gentiles. He established Churches in Asia Minor and the eastern Mediterranean. The king of Roman Nero, he executed the Paul and fired the city Rome and burnt the live Christian. The Galerius (305-11) against Christian, but in 311, he accepted Christian because his mother was Christian and permission to bishop to act as imperial judges. Constantine he supported Christian because his mother was also Christian. In 04th century, Judaism was only legal religion in the Roman Empire. Reason for Christian victory, it was a simple in demand for absolute allegiants, Equalitarian. Hope of better life in world. Christian satisfied the Universal need. Jerome (348-420) translated Bible in Latin known as Valgate. The great Church father was Augustine (354-430), He wrote a book "City of god" in 410. In this book, he said "The destruction of Roman was the gods plan". During (300-500), the Patiarch of Rome became Pope. The pope is a Latin word which means (father). The peter was the first pope”⁶

Islamic empire

“On third 1/3 area of Arabia is desert. In Arabia, There were two main cities Makkah and Madina .people came from the different part of world for religious pilgrimages and trade. Mostly the Myrrh and Frankin from Yemen. The Christian also came and Scattered in Arabian Peninsula. The pre-Arabian and Jews created relations with Byzantine Empires. The mostly people lived in Oases desert, where they grew grains. Vegetables and date palms, the people were nomad. They had herds of Camels, Goats and Sheep”.

Hazrat Muhammad (p.b.u.h)

“He was born in (570 or 571) in Makkah in Banu Hashmi family. The Banu Hashmi family was the branch of Qurush Tribes. In 25 years age, he married with Kadajah, She was 40 years old and she was business Woman. In 610, God sent revelation to Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) through angle Gabriel. The believers of Islam are called Muslim. Islam is a universal relation; the book which was revealed to Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) is Quran. There are three main sources for guidance, Quran. Hadith. Shareh. The prophet Muhammad (PBUH), left world due to fever and new caliph was selected as a leader. First Calip Huzrat Abu-Bakr (632-634, He was the best friend of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH), after prophet, he subdue the revolt and ruler entire Arab peninsula and expeditions into Syria and Iraq. The Second Calip Hazrat Umar (634-644), He established army and police .He conquered Sassanid Empire in Iraq in 637. Furthermore, he sent army to fight against Byzantine and invaded Damascus with good general khalid in 635. Islamic army defeated Rome in battle of Yarmouk in 637. Furthermore, the Islamic army invaded Jerusalem in 638, the invaded Alexandria in 641. The defeated Persian in 643. The administration during Hazrat Umar was clear

the governors were appointed for new territory. He used policy of tolerance with minorities and non-Muslims. Hazrat Umar was wounded by Slave. During wounded a community of 06 prominent merchants, who elected new caliph”.

The “Third Calip Hazrat Usman (644-654). He belongs the power full family named Umayyad. His age was 70, when he was elected Caliph. Hazrat Usman elected his cousin Meyiwa as a governor of Syria. The Meyiwa built first Islamic fleet and invaded Cyprus and Rhodes. Now he was dominant figure in Eastern Mediterranean. The leadership of Hazrat Usman was changed by faith full Muslim in Madina and Kufah in 655. The rebels assassinated him in 656. He forth Caliph Hazrat Ali (656-661), After one weak of assassinated of Usman. Hazrat Ali became leader of Muslim. He was son in -law of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH). The person of Madina was opposite him. They accused the assassination of Hazrat Usman was by Hazrat Ali followers. He established his capital in Kufah. Hazrat B.B Asia a favorite wife of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH). She was opposite him and fought two wars with Hazrat Ali. In 656, Hazrat B.B Asia was died in Madina. Meyiwa changed the leadership of Hazrat Ali and fought war in 657. The battle of Siffin was fought in north Syria, after this battle, the new group known as Kharijites. They were opposite of Meyiwa and Hazrat Ali. They said they are true ruler of Muslims world. In 661, they assassinated Hazrat Ali”⁷

Umayya, dynasty

“After death of Hazrat Ali. Meyiwa became leader of Muslim, he called himself Caliph in Jerusalem in 661 and Damascus became capital of Islamic Empire. He also granted pension the elder son of Hazrat Ali and Hassan retired from the politics and lived in Madina till death. Meyiwa launched army against Byzantine, but failed to invade Constantinople, but in Egypt and Africa he continued their influence. They crossed the strait of Gibraltar in 710 and 711 under the leadership of Berber

general Tarik and invaded Spain. They gave new name - Andalusia, land of vandals and ruled continued 800 years. In western Europe, people called them Moors, the muslim crossed the Pyrenees and reached at Tours that was 234 miles away in south of Paris. In east, the Umayyad sent Muhammad bin Qasim nephew of Al-Hajaj a viceroy. He invaded Samarkand and other territories. He also invaded Indus valley o in 712. The advance of the Arabs towards Sindh, during second caliph Hazrat Umar, he send army from Oman under governor Usman bin Asi Sakfi. The ruler who came from bay of debal was brother of Usman, his name was Hakimhis brother Mughera. The second governor of samba was the son of Diwaij, his capital was metropolis"⁸

Sindh

"Raja Saris, the son of Diwaij, his nick name was Shah-Shahi, he was ruler of Sind and defeated the Persian ruler king Nimrud. His son Rai Shasi-I, he fought against king nimrod and died and his son became ruler, his name was Rai Sahasi-II. There were following forts Uchh, Metela, Searaj, Mad, Alor and Seistan. The Persian Gulf surrounds the great part of Arabs, the Makah and Madina was center of empire. Maghreb. Egypt. Syria. The Mediterranean. Mesopotamia Iraq. Khuzestan, Farris, Kerman. Mansoura. Azerbaijan. Jibal. Dallam. The sea of khazar (Caspian) and Dynasty of raga of Sindh. Geography of Sindh Empire, in east-Kashmir kanay, in south- port of Surat, in west- Makran sea of Oman, in north-Kandahar and Sistan. The capital of this empire was Alor. Muslim Divide into Sunni and Shiit, after death of Meyiwa, his son Yazid became new ruler. He enforced second son of Hazrat Ali named Hazrat Imam Hussain to accept The leadership of Yazid, But this rule was not accepted from the Imam Hussain and war was fought in field of Karbala on 10 October 680. The head of Hazrat Imam Hussain was separated from the body. His all followers were killed in Karbala. The Karbala is situated in south of Bagdad. After martyred of Hazrat Imam

Hussain, the Karbala became pilgrim for the Shiit. The Shiit further are divided into more sects, the twelves are the most important. They believed the Muhammad al-Muntazar will come one day; he is alive and disappeared in 878. They are calling him (Mahdi)"⁹

Abassid Caliph

During Umayyad rule "the local people there became opposite the ruler because ruler used wines and luxuries. The one group from local people called themselves as Abbasid. They said Abbas was grandson of Hazrat Muhammad's uncle. They were supported by Shiit in Iraq and Iran. The challenged Umayyad in 747 and within 03 years they captured the Umayyad in Damascus. The one Umayyad family member run away in Spain, where he got power and ruled 300 years, his name was Abdul -al-Rahman-I. The first leader of Abbasid was Abul-al-Abbas he declared himself Caliph in Kufa and establish new dynasty in 749".

Islam spread in India

"Islamic Arab army invaded Sindh is situated in North West India. The Islamic ideology was opposite the Sindhu and Buddhist methodology and ruled with Turkish slave. There Arabs came and new religion became Islam and people became Muslim, the coming Arabs invaded Indian. In 1030, The Mahmood Gazania attacked on India and killed non- believers and destroy the temples and broken The Idols (MURTIES), he said (he is a image of breaker). After that other Turkish continued to demolish the shrines of Hindu- Buddhist and Jain religion. The Qutb-din-Abiuk, he built Qutb Minor in Delhi and ruined Buddhist University at Nalanda. Only Rajput fought with invaders. Rajput were from the Kshatriyas caste. There were 32 clans; they worship Sun, Moon and Stars. Huna is the father of Ksghatyas. The wife of Rajput committed suicide when her husband killed in war"¹⁰

Abbasid ruler

“The second Abbasid caliph was Abu Jagger his tittle was Al-Mansour, he established new city Bagdad on the river of Tigris. The nick name of this city was Madina -Al- Salam (a city of peace). The center of power shifted from Damascus to Bagdad. Caliph was Haroon-Al-Rashid (786-809) later his son Mamun-Al-Rashed (813-833) ruled. Both were famous leader. They used different types of taxes for Non-Muslims, there were separated taxes. .Haroon-Al- Rashid allowed the Turkish knight became the commander of Army. The wife of Zubeida used the golden plates for eating. In 09th-10th century, the governor of Bagdad refused to accept the command of Abbasid Ruler”.

Muslim in Spain

“The Abbasid crossed Gibraltar in 710 and ruled on Spain under Caliph Abdul-Rahman -I. He was from Umayyad, he fled during attacked of Abbasid in (756-788) and ruled. After it the second ruler was Rahman- III, he ruled (912-961) and tolerance with Jews. In this time Jews were helpless they have no land to live permanently. They were under the mercy of Christian .The Jews changed their named as Arabic. The Umayyad continued to raise power in Spain but unfortunately the governor of Umayyad did not accept the order of Central king and established their own local kingdoms in African and threated the central king. Very soon in 11th century, the Christian came under the leader of Hero-Al- cid, the Christian took revolt against the Muslim and exile them from Spain. In 15th century, Muslim lost Spain and rule the Granada, a part of Spain under leadership of Nasrid. The two leader named Queen Izabella and Ferdinand both jointly defeated the Nasrid in 1492. The last ruler of Muslim was Boabdid, he escaped from the Spain and Spain came under the hands of Christian”.

The Crusade

There were following causes of crusaded.

1. “Hope to unite the entire eastern Mediterranean and divided Christian faith under the banner of Latin Church”.
2. “Italian City, states were keen in crusaded”.
3. “They have large navies”.
4. “The Byzantine Empire was weak”.
5. “The Seljuk was unable to give security to Christian in holy cities”.

The first Cursed 1096-1099

“The Pope Urban-II called people to save the holy city in Arabia. He said, “it is will of god” in Clermont city. They were against the Muslim. He called Asala infidel, in this war Muslim defeated and faced dominance of European, due to his, some changes abruptly among the Muslims, which are under bellow. Muslim united. Caliph Mutawakli was assassinated by Turkish in 861. Baghdad were under the Byids Iranian tribe in 932. In North Africa a Shiit branch, they claim decent of 07th imam and daughter of Prophet Hazrat B.B. Fatima (S.A). The called themselves Fatimid and ruled in city of Egypt. The Fatimid controlled main trade route and invaded south Syria in 969. There were two centers one was Cairo and second was Bagdad; both were enemy to each other. The European merchant perched agriculture produced and gold- They established -Al-Azahar University in 972. The Turkish conquered Persian and Mesopotamia and moved into Syria and war with Fatimid. Byzantine were against the Fatimid. The Mamluk they were slave Turk rebelled. Other minorities were Druze, Maronite and Alwies, they have own government in Syria. The Christian pilgrim, they were treated poorly everywhere. Due to weakness of Muslim, the Byzantines and Italian city states attacked the Empire”¹¹

Crusader I 1096-1099 first Crusaded

“The European Army crossed Anatolia with Armenian and captured city in 1098 within one year. They conquered

Jerusalem in 1099, they red art of church of holy sepulchers under the leadership of Godfrey. He continued war against Muslim. There were 3000 knights, they patrolled three big cities. Antioch, Jerusalem, Ederra. The controlled Syrian coastal and Palestine in 1123. They ruled this area on the pattern of Europe. The Muslim come back and fought war against the European Christian. The first Turkish Empire (11427-1146) he challenged with his son, NUR-ED-DIN (1146-1174). The European appealed the Fatimid to help in Egypt but failed due to powerful attacked by Salah-ed-Din (1174-1193), he was Kurdish and he defeated both Christian and Fatimid Shiit and ruled in Egypt, he also converted Sunni to Shiit. In battled of Ahittin in July 1187, he conquered Jerusalem against the three king of European which are under blow. King Richard titled lion hearted of England. Fredrick -I, Emperor of holy titled Barbarossa. Philip-II, the king of France. They all fought with the Muslim ruler Salah-ed-din. During war emperor Fredrik -I drown in Minor Asia in 1190. The king Philip-II returned to home due to lead the army. The Richard signed treaties with Sultan Sala--ed-din. After great defeated the Pope innocent- XXXIII called the crused to return the holy cities and attached on Egypt”.

The aim of pope

“To unite the orthodox and Roman Catholic Christian. The byzantine promised to give large money to restore his thrown under Constinople. When failed the crused looted city and established Latin Empire after follow of Zaracity in 1202. After death of Salu- ed-din in 1193 the Mamluk from the Egypt continued Crusade till 1291”.

Mumlak Dynasty

“The Mamluk were Turkish and Mongol originally. They were slave and professional soldiers. They were sold in Syria and Egypt .There was slowly and continuously masters. After the deaths of Salah Din- There were trend, real son was inheriting of

father position. The slave got position as general or administrator. Every 06 year a new slave select for government. First 24 rulers were Bahri (river ruler). The other was Burji tower. The Burji Mumluk was originally circession. The invaded and annexed as a province of Syrian and Spain and driven out crusaders from this region. They established alliances with Sicily, Seville and Turk. They never learned Arabia, The exiled Abbasid Caliph from Bagdad, The Mamluk fallen in`517 under power of Ottoman Turks”.

Ottoman Turks

“They were nomad tribes. They were Sunni sect Muslim .They called themselves guardian of Islam against Byzantine Empire. They ruled known as Ghazi. The first Turkish Empire was Osman who ruled. Osman is a Latin word derived from Ottoman from (1300-1320). They ruled and their capital was at Bursa. The army was the main source to handle the power. They called new soldier JAINISSARY. It is a Turkish term Yeni Charri Christain male were taken for soldiers under Ottoman controlled, after retirement they could married, after death of Osman his son came in power. Orhan (1326-1360). He married the daughter of Greek noble to support the territories. They enhance territory of Empire and got titled Sultan. Murad-I (1360-1389). He captured Greece and Adrianople. He shifted new capital Edirne. He invaded Kosovo in 1389. During war with Serbian he died. Bayeid (1389-1402), He married the daughter of emir of Anatolia. He continued his father policy and invaded Constinople and close Bosporus and Dardanelles. The Sejis mund king of Hungry against him crusading force in 1396 anicopolis. He successes and establish royal court. He also fought with Tamerlane in battle of Ankara in 1402, but defeated and captured and killed. After civil war among son of Byazid, the new king named Muhamad (1413-1421) became sultan. He created a fleet to challenge the enemy and protect the territories which are under bellow. Anatolia coast. Eastern

Mediterranean. Venetia in Aegean island. He and his son MURAD (421-1451) both got Balkan and Hungary. The Murad also tried to conquer Constantinople but left it due to revolt in Asia Minor. He conquered Serbia, Bosnia and part of Greece. After death of Murad, his son Muhammad -II (1451-1481) became Sultan, he knew several languages. He was student of philosophy. He got gun power, his Empire was well-known as first gun power Empires, he was constructed Rumelihisar on the shore of Bosphorus, he was against gold horn and bombards on the city from all sides. The emperor called the Constantinople to help from the Rome. In 29 may 1453, the army entered in the city as success and he gave new name Constantinople as Istanbul to control over the eastern Mediterranean"¹²

Safavid Empires

"The first Sultan was Salim-I, he ruled (1512-1520) in east and south in Persia. In 1517, he controlled most of Arabian world Makkah, Madina and Jerusalem. Suleman (1520-1566). He sieged Serbian capital of Belgrade in 1521. He conquered Hungary and created good economic relations with France. In 1529, he marched to Vienna but due to rain, he failed and returned back in 1566, he once again march to black Sea where he seized Anatolian peninsula, Arab territory, Red Sea, Egypt and North Sudan. He was under effect of wife named Hurrah Haskin, his son Saleem-II became ruler under Tittle of SSOT. The supreme military and navy was under his control, very soon in battle of Lepanto in 1571 the navy of Hapsburg and Italy defeated fleet. He ruled as a divine ruler. In that time Persian were the responsible to administrations. The mother of Saleem-II, she interfere in politics, they appointed governors who ruled two years in the empire. Safavid they got power in Persia and ruled over it. They were followers of Shiit, They have local Persian language and society. The first ruler was a Shah Ismail (1500-1524). The other was Abbas the great (1587-1629), he killed his brother and he also blind his 03 sons. The masses of Iran supported new Empire. The main

industry was cottage industry. The Empire was divided into provinces, he believed on slave. They established new capital Istanbul, it was considered as (half world). The main port of Iran was called behind his name as was Bander Abbas after his death. Father of Saleem-I, he declared holy war against Shiit in 1514. Ottoman -I, he defeated Safvid in north of Persia during his government but Salem-I was unable to continue it. Safvid ruler was Shah Tahmasp his policy was scorched earth. During that time, Suleman conquered major city of Tabriz. In 1555, Suleman left north Persian Gulf with treaty. The Safvid with help of Habsburgs they occupied Anatolia peninsula. After death of Abbas the final treaty was signed in 1639 to establish boundaries. Due to weakness of Safvid a new tribes from Afghanistan came and invaded Isfahan in 1722. The Tahmasp-II faced Afghanistan force and success, last ruler of this empire was Nadir Shah, he was assassinated in 1747 and Safvid rule ended. The other political and military dominant group who controlled the same area under the Qajar dynasty till 1794"¹³

Imperialism in Middle East

"The European due to advanced technology they challenged Ottoman Empire. The European called Ottoman Empire as sick man of Europe. There was Corruption. Appointment of Nepotism not merit, Taxes only for farmers. Land Lord was free from taxes. Russia-Austro-Hungary Empire, Great Britain and France got territory Atony, black Sea, Balkan and Africa. Muhammad-Ii (1808-1839). He organized army and changed internal system in 1826. The army was under command of German. German wants to contract Berlin--Bagdad rail road. The German access to Persia gulf and other territory of Asia. The two major power Great Britain and France opposite the German influence and rail road. In 1839, both state pressure to Ottoman for minority issues and Ottoman declared Rose-chamber. Security within Empire. Domestic reform. During (1839--1876) Ottoman

leader started a series of reforms which known as TANZIMAT in 1856. Legal cod was divided. Encourage education. Encourage local administration. The collection of the western method. There were two difficulties; these reforms were not supported from grassroots. They were implemented by force of European and on the base of European. The reforms failed due to religious and cultural attitudes. These reforms were not villages and Arab land or Provinces. The Ottoman Empire weakens due to reforms and local power. The both France and Great Britain got territory in Africa. The France got Algeria in 1830 and ruled under beys which manse provincial government in Algeria the Muslim fought against France under leadership of Abdul kader. They surrendered in 1847, the Abdul kader was exiled to Syria. Imperializing in Asia, After African and Middle East they turned to India, China and Japan. The European came in south East Asia through trade. In 19th century, British army defeated princes of India and Russia interest in central Asia. The Persian was also under The Ottoman Empire .The Qajar dynasty was ruled from (1779 --1920). After death of Nader Shah the new ruler was Fateh Ali Shah ruled (1797-1834), he surrendered, they attempted reforms and followed western policy. They fought between the British and Russia conflict. The Russian enhanced their boarder to Baku oil field in north of Prussia. The British interred in south and east was under India. Reaction against the Reform in Turkish Empire, Kurdish, Armenian and Arabs opposite the reforms. The Turkish language was toughed in schools, it was un-popular. Kurdish and Arminian movement was crushed. When Young Turk fought with the side of central power, they created way for nationalism to get the opportunities for independence"¹⁴

Conclusion

"Middle east is the land of mostly Arab peoples, it is full with all resources, the history is showing that the people of this land was too much rich and patriotic with land and ruled on their

lands out of middle east, these people are the very much skilled and brave and they defeated other peoples and annexed area in their land as Spain and Sindh and India also. After Islam the important of this land enhanced and the people of this land became most respected and once again the ruler of other areas through Islamic speech and wars .the first nation was Sumerian ,they were came from Asia. They were called as a (black headed people) from Indo-European group. Later Akkad he was king in (2350BC- to 2150BC). . He ruled two hundred years in (2150BC-1950BC-). Later Amorites invaded the Sumerian and re- built Babylon. Later in 1550BC, the Kassite, they came from Iran and invaded Sumerian and ruled 400 years. In (1300-900BC) a new invaders Assyrian aroused in north Mesopotamian and ruled on Asia miner , Mesopotamia ,Syria ,Palestine, Egypt. The famous ruler of Assyrian was Tiglethpileser, Sargon-II and Sennacherib. In 612BC, Once again people came from Iran these people were called themselves Meds. They invaded and destroyed the power of Assyrian in (Nineveh) and ruled. They re-built Babylonia. They were called Chaldean. The most famous ruler was Nebuchadnezzar from (605-562BC) . In 539BC, the Persian ruler Cyrus conquered whole area and annexed it in his Empire. Later, Persian, they lived in tribes in south Iran. They called themselves Indo -European. They were in north of Iran and Cyrus got power in (559-530BC), then Lydian king Of Croesus. In 539BC, other Chaldean king came under the Persian dominion. Later his son Cambyses became the ruler of Persian in 530BC, he invaded Egypt. After his suicide, the civil war among the rebels started within Empire. In (522BC to 486BC), a new family named Achaemenes ruled in West Asia. later Darius-I, ruled as the Indus River in east, Caucasus Mountain in the north and Egypt in south and Europe in The west. In 330BC, The Macedonian king Alexander. West Asia, later known as Syria, Palestine Canaan. There were two nations one was Israel and other were Phoenician, later they engaged in agriculture and military and they succeed to

get control in Palestine, Asia. The Israeli were religious while Phoenician was traders. Mithras in Persian in 100. Elsis in Egypt. Amid in first century. Nazareth in 6BC-29BC. The Paul (3-67), he was main supported of this new religion and sent missionaries in Minor Asia, Greece and Rome. The king of Roman Nero, he executed the Paul and fired the city Rome and burnt the live Christian. Jerome (348-420) translated Bible in Latin known as Valgate. On third 1/3 area of Arabia is desert. In Arabia, There were two main cities Makkah and Madina .people came from the different part of world for religious pilgrimages and trade. Mostly the Myrrh and Frankin from Yemen. The Christian also came and Scattered in Arabian Peninsula. The pre-Arabian and Jews created relations with Byzantine Empires. The mostly people lived in Oases desert, Hazrat Muhammad (P.B.U.H). The Banu Hashmi family was the branch of Qurush Tribes. The prophet Muhammad (PBUH), left world due to fever and new caliph was selected as a leader. First Calip Huzrat Abu-Bakr (632-634, He was the best friend of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH), after prophet, he subdue the revolt and ruler entire Arab peninsula and expeditions into Syria and Iraq. The Second Calip Hazrat Umar (634-644). He conquered Sassanid Empire and enhanced area of land then Third Calip Hazrat Usman (644-654), The Meyiwa built first Islamic fleet and invaded Cyprus and Rhodes. Now he was dominant figure in Eastern Mediterranean”.

The fourth caliph hazrat ali (656-661), “He established his capital in Kufah. Hazrat B.B Asia a favorite wife of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH). She was opposite him and fought two wars with Hazrat Ali. In 656, Hazrat B.B Asia was died in Madina. Then Umayya, Dynasty. Meyiwa launched army against Byzantine, but failed to invade Constantinople, but in Egypt and Africa he continued their influence. They crossed the strait of Gibraltar and under the leadership of Berber general Tarik and invaded Spain and Sindh, later, Abbasid Caliph they challenged Umayyad Damascus. Later Crused war started later Mumlak Dynasty

emerged they were slave and professional soldiers. Later, Ottoman Turks ruled the world. Later the other powers came in powers and ruled on the same land and Middle East became the center for other powers to rule the world”.

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