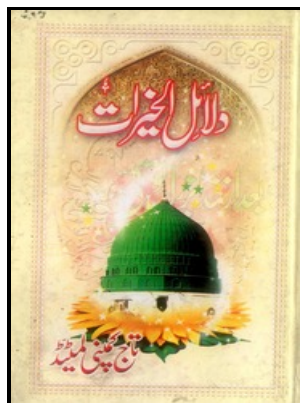


Arḍ, wa-al-intāj, wa-al-ḍarā'ib fī Mutaṣarrifiyat Jabal Lubnān wa-al-Biqā', 1861-1914 - dirāsah muqāranah fī al-tārīkh al-rīfī istinādan ilā wathā'iq aṣliyah

Dār al-Fārābī - Al



Description: Agricultural productivity; taxes; Lebanon; rural conditions; history; 1861-1914.

-

Foreign exchange.

Lebanon -- Rural conditions

Land use, Rural -- Lebanon -- History

Land tenure -- Lebanon -- HistoryArḍ, wa-al-intāj, wa-al-ḍarā'ib fī

Mutaṣarrifiyat Jabal Lubnān wa-al-Biqā', 1861-1914 - dirāsah

muqāranah fī al-tārīkh al-rīfī istinādan ilā wathā'iq aṣliyah

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Silsilat al-tārīkh al-rīfī -- 2Arḍ, wa-al-intāj, wa-al-ḍarā'ib fī

Mutaṣarrifiyat Jabal Lubnān wa-al-Biqā', 1861-1914 - dirāsah

muqāranah fī al-tārīkh al-rīfī istinādan ilā wathā'iq aṣliyah

Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 343-358) and indexes.

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Tags: #Muhammad #Ibn #Umar #al

Abu Ubaidah ibn al

Soon the Muslims heard of a gathering of 90,000 army Eastern Roman army at Ajnadayn, about 15 mi 24 km southwest of Jerusalem. These two persons would make the greatest influence on Ibn Abi Hatim, at least in his scholarly career.

Murūj al

The Muslims controlled the road to Emessa, so the Byzantines went west and then north up the Beqaa Valley.

Al

Before marching towards Antioch, Khalid and Abu Ubaidah decided to isolate the city from Anatolia. After defeating the Byzantine reinforcements sent by at the , 20 mi 32 km from Damascus, Khalid's forces attacked and entered the city. Under the command of Khalid ibn al-Walid the Muslims defeated the there on 30 July 634 at the.

Murūj al

While the Muslims were occupied at Fahl, Heraclius, sensing the opportunity, quickly sent an army under General to recapture Damascus, where a small Muslim garrison had been left.

Al

Isam'il al-Bukhari fi Tarikh, a critique to Imam al-Bukhari's great Rijal-lexicon al-Tarikh al-Kabir; -'Ilal al-Hadith, a similar work comes from al-Tirmidhi; -Kitab al-Marasil; -Adab al-Shafi'i wa-Manaqibahu reportedly he wrote also one on Ahmad -al-Zuhd, probably the same form as Asad b. As Umar became caliph he relieved Khalid ibn al-Walid from the command of the Islamic army and appointed Abu Ubaidah as the new commander.

Adab Al

Abu Ubaidah soon joined Khalid at the virtually impregnable fort of Chalcis, which surrendered in June 637.

Adab Al

Abu Ubaidah sent Khalid northwards, while he marched south and captured Lazkia, Jabla, and the coastal areas west of Anti-Lebanon mountains. Abu Ubaidah avoided fighting with him but eventually his father succeeded in blocking Abu Ubaidah's path.

Muhammad Ibn 'Umar al

And those who concerned themselves with the campaigns of the Prophet were known as the Ashab al-Maghazi. Ask God to shower His mercy on him and God will be merciful to you.

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