



جامعة تكريت
كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية
قسم التاريخ

المرحلة:
دكتوراه تاريخ اسلامي

المادة : نصوص تاريخية باللغة الانكليزية

عنوان المحاضرة الخامسة
((Definition of historical terms))

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العام الدراسي
٢٠٢٥-٢٠٢٦ م

Definition of historical terms

Ancient History

The Fertile Crescent: The geographic region encompassing the Tigris, Euphrates, and Nile river valleys, alongside the Levant.

Cuneiform: An ancient Babylonian and Sumerian system of writing distinguished by its wedge-shaped marks.

Hieroglyphics: An ancient Egyptian writing system utilizing sacred pictorial symbols and characters.

Anthropology: The scientific study of humans, their evolution, cultures, and societies throughout ancient times.

City-State: A political system where an individual city serves as an independent, sovereign nation, such as Athens or Sparta.

The Academy: An ancient institution of higher learning founded by Plato in Athens to teach science and philosophy.

Arab History (Pre-Islamic Era)

Al-Muru'ah: An ancient Arabic code of virtue encompassing courage, hospitality, and neighborly protection.

Al-Ilaf: Commercial security treaties negotiated by the Quraysh tribe to safeguard their seasonal trade caravans.

Ayyam al-Arab (Days of the Arabs): The famous battles, wars, and historical encounters fought between pre-Islamic nomadic tribes.

Al-Nasi': The pre-Islamic practice of altering or delaying the sacred months for political or military convenience.

Al-Mu'allaqat (The Hanging Poems): A collection of long, masterpiece pre-Islamic poems that were traditionally hung on the Kaaba.

Al-Hunafa (The Hanifs): Pre-Islamic Arab monotheists who rejected idol worship and followed the monotheistic tradition of Abraham.

Islamic History

A Muslim : is a person who acknowledges God as one Lord and God and denies deism or deity to others, adopts Islam as a religion, follows Muhammad as a Prophet and Messenger, takes the Qur'an as a book of guidance, and performs the five pillars of Islam.

Al-Muhajireen : are the first Muslims who believed in the Messenger of God Muhammad bin Abdullah and

migrated with him from Makkah Al-Mukarramah to Al-Madinah Al-Munawwarah.

The Ansar : They are the people of Yathrib (Medina), who supported the Messenger of God in Islam, Muhammad bin Abdullah. They belong to the Aws and Khazraj tribes.

The Rashidun Caliphate: It was the first of the four major caliphates established after the death of the Islamic prophet Muhammad.

History : is the study of the human past as it is described in written documents. Events occurring before written record are considered prehistory.

primary source: (also called an original source) is an artifact, document, diary, manuscript, autobiography, recording, or any other source of information that was created at the time under study.

Historical novel : means the transmission of news, events and historical facts, and telling about them in various forms of transmission, such as oral transmission, transfer of documents, transfer of books and literature.

The Muslim conquests: (al-Futūḥāt al-Islāmiyya), the early Islamic conquests began with the Islamic prophet Muhammad in the 7th century. He

established a new unified polity in the Arabian Peninsula which under the subsequent Rashidun and Umayyad Caliphates.

The Constitution of Medina: (دستور المدينة , *Dustūr al-Madīnah*), also known as the Charter of Medina (Arabic: صحيفة المدينة *Ṣaḥīfat al-Madīnah*; or: ميثاق المدينة, *Mīthāq al-Madīnah* "Covenant of Medina"), was drawn up on behalf of the Islamic prophet Muhammad shortly after his arrival at Medina (then known as Yathrib) in 622 CE (or 1 AH), following the Hijra from Mecca.

Companions of the Prophet or ***aṣ-ṣaḥābah***: (meaning "the companions") An Islamic term referring to the first campaigners of the message of Islam, the supporters of the Prophet Muhammad bin Abdullah who defended him, and those who accompanied him and believed in his call and died for it.

Caliphate: The Islamic system of governance representing leadership of the Muslim community in spiritual and political matters.

Diwan: An official state register or bureau used to record military rosters, salaries, and public expenditures.

Kharaj: A land tax levied on agricultural fields conquered under Islamic rule.

Jizya: A per-capita tax paid by non-Muslim citizens (Dhimmi) in exchange for state protection and military exemption.

The Umari Covenant: A historic treaty of peace and security granted by Caliph Umar ibn al-Khattab to the people of Jerusalem.

Al-Futuh (Conquests): The military expeditions undertaken to expand the borders of the Islamic state and spread the faith.

Ahl al-Dhimma (The Dhimmi): Non-Muslim subjects (primarily Christians and Jews) living permanently under the protection of the Islamic state.

Al-Mawali: Non-Arab converts to Islam during the early centuries of the Islamic empires.

Hisbah: An Islamic regulatory system or office responsible for inspecting markets, weights, measures, and public morals.

Barid: The official state postal and courier system used to transmit messages between the capital and its provinces.