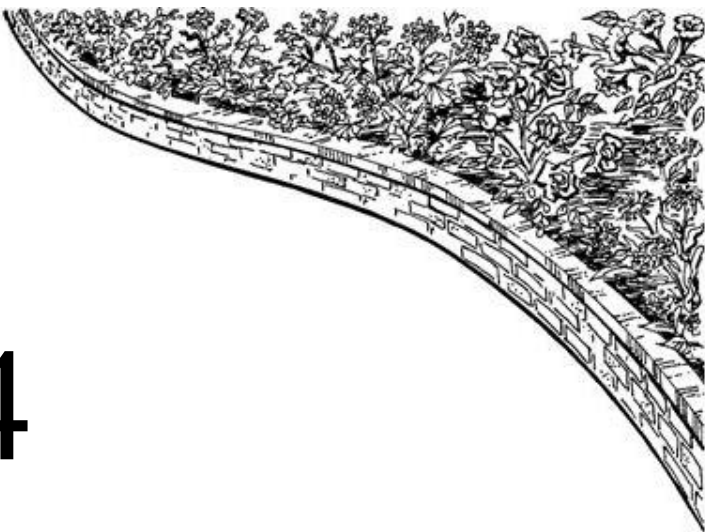


Islamic Studies

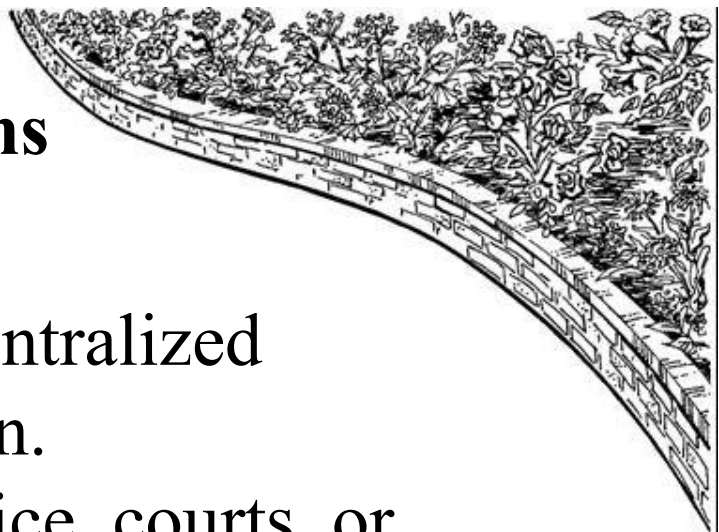
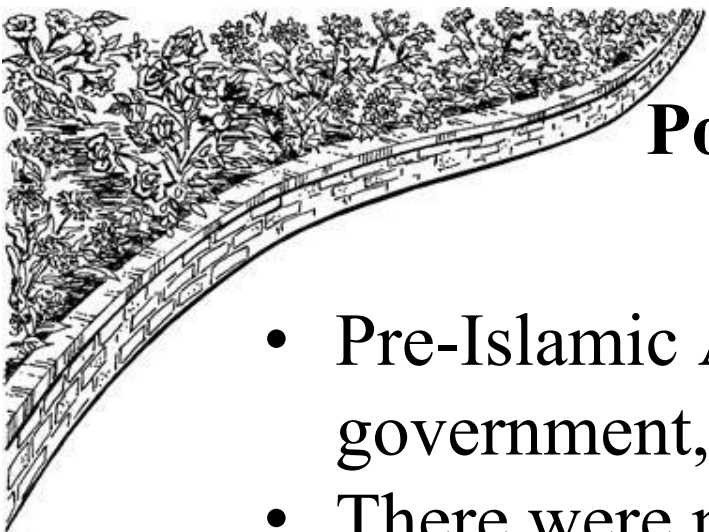
Arabia the Cradle of Islam



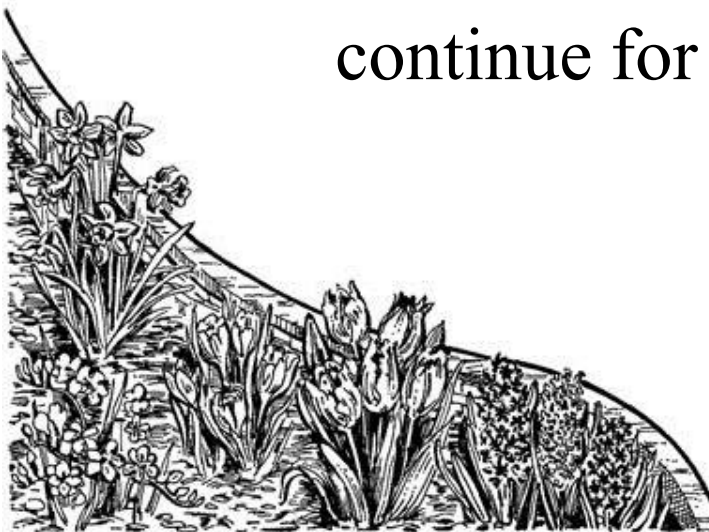
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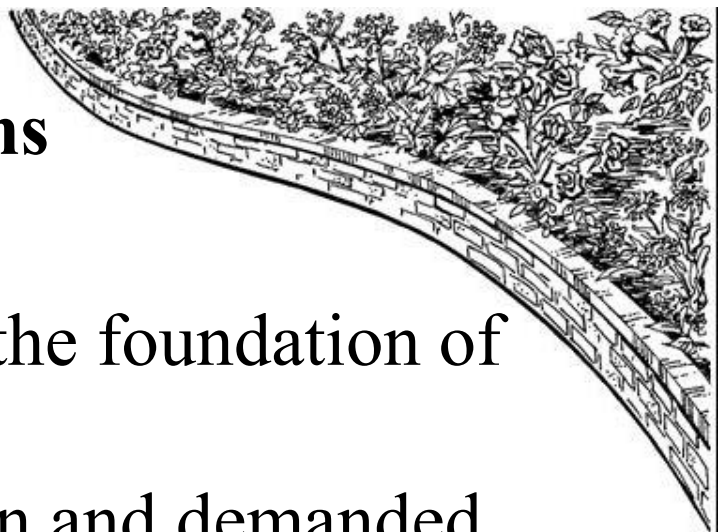
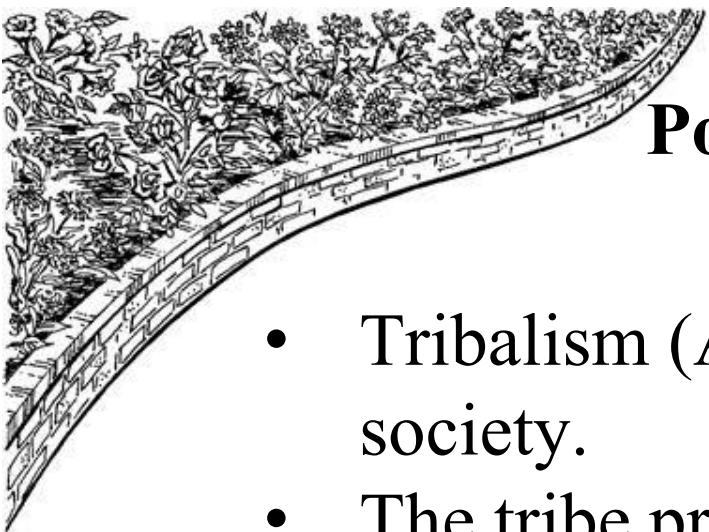
Explain the political and economic structures of pre-Islamic Arabia, including tribal authority, lawlessness, warfare, and trade practices.



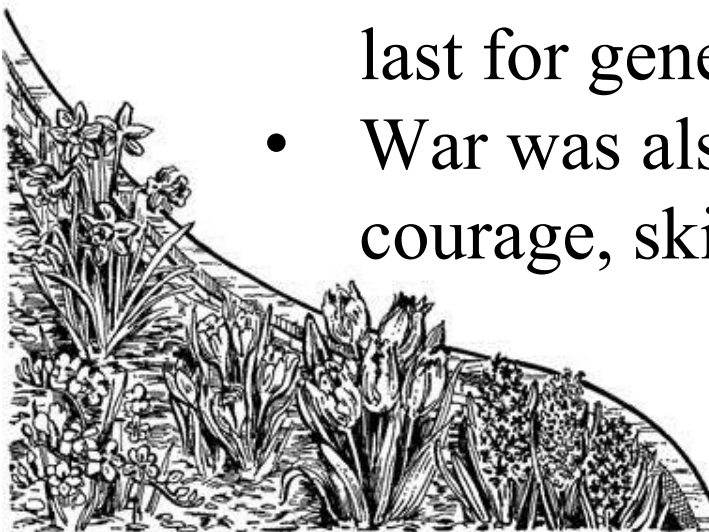


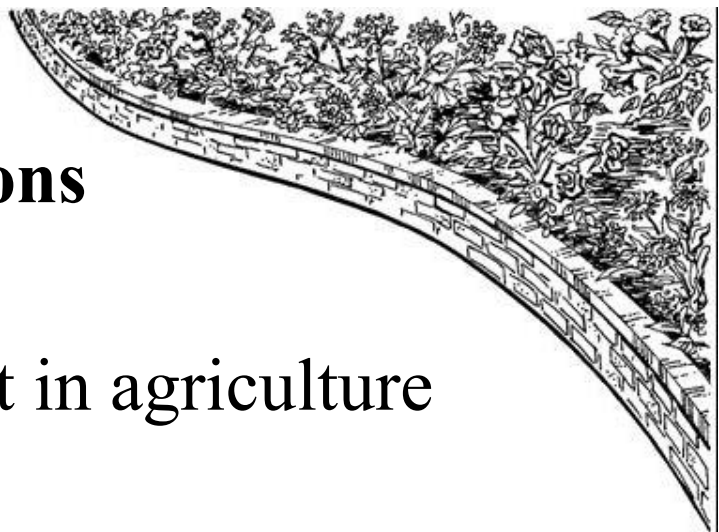
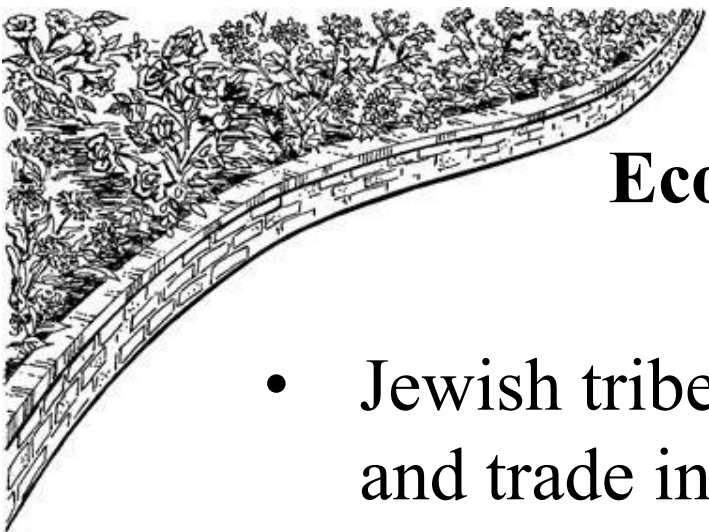
Political conditions before Islam

- Pre-Islamic Arabia had no centralized government, except in Yemen.
 - There were no organized police, courts, or judges.
 - People often took justice into their own hands.
 - Tribal conflicts and blood feuds could continue for generations.
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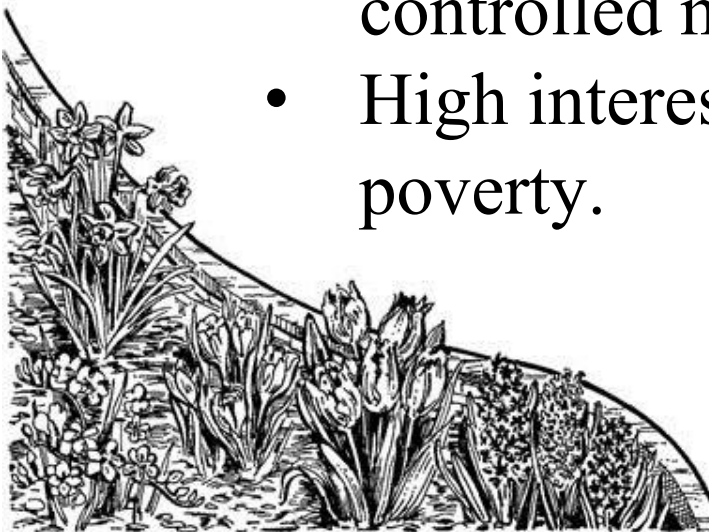
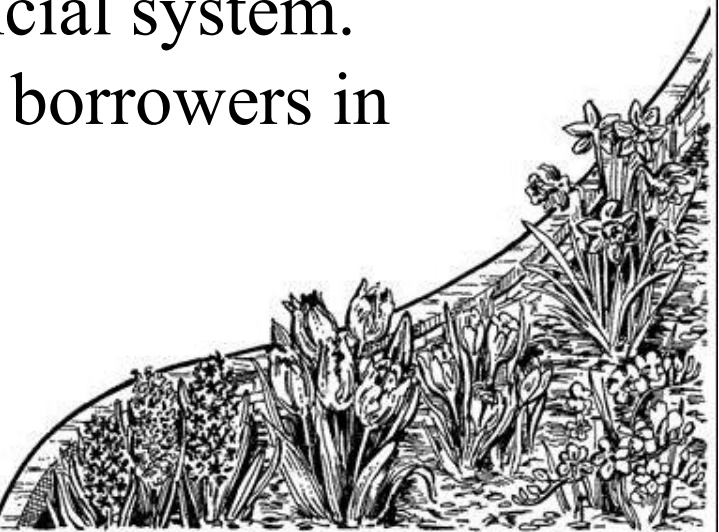


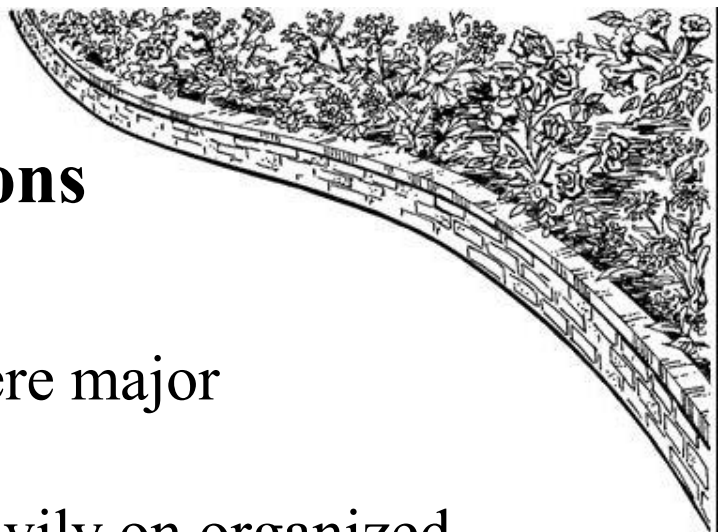
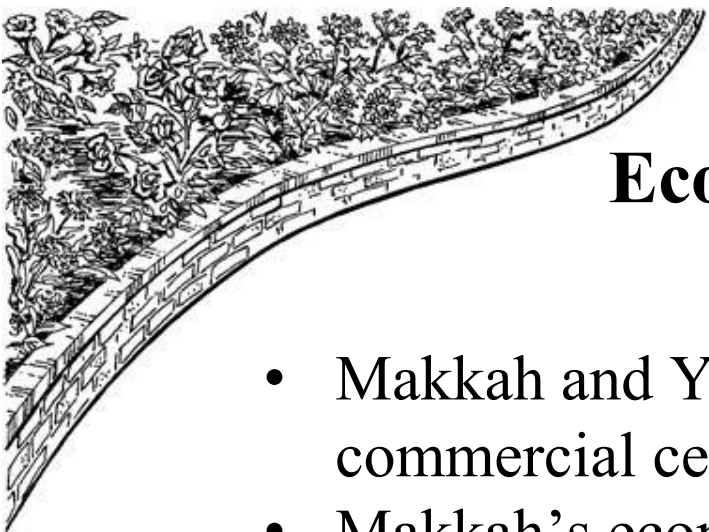
Political conditions before Islam

- Tribalism (Asabiyyah) was the foundation of society.
 - The tribe provided protection and demanded strong loyalty.
 - Tribal loyalty often came before justice or moral considerations.
 - Inter-tribal warfare was common and could last for generations.
 - War was also seen as a way to display courage, skill, and heroism.
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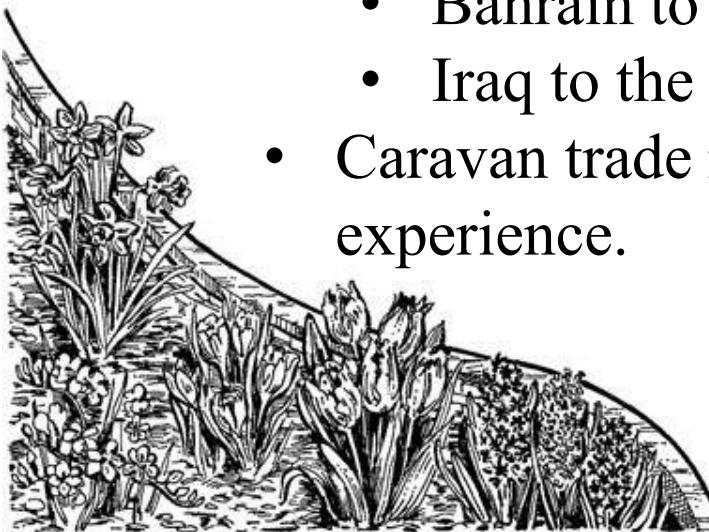


Economic Conditions

- Jewish tribes were important in agriculture and trade in the Hijaz.
 - Slavery was a major economic institution.
 - Slaves were bought and sold and faced severe oppression.
 - Wealthy capitalists and money lenders controlled much of the financial system.
 - High interest rates often left borrowers in poverty.
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Economic Conditions

- Makkah and Yathrib (Medina) were major commercial centers.
 - Makkah's economy depended heavily on organized caravan trade.
 - Caravans traveled to:
 - Syria in summer
 - Yemen in winter
 - Bahrain to the east
 - Iraq to the northeast
 - Caravan trade required considerable skill and experience.
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