

The conditions of Arabs before the advent of Islam:

Outline:

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Social conditions of Arabs
- 3) Social virtues of Arab
- 4) Religious conditions of Arabs
- 5) Political conditions of Arabs
- 6) Economic conditions of Arabs
- 7) Critics
- 8) Conclusion:

The conditions of Arabs before The advent of Islam.

1) Introduction:

Before The advent of Islam, The arabs were living in dark ages. The whole Arabian Peninsula were prevailed by ignorance, Every side. witnessed violences and abuses. No one can lived in Peace and calm. The surrounding areas of Arabean Peninsula were little aware of knowledge and norms but There was no ~~also~~ educational institutes in The Arab land. Their living standards were very degraded and poor. They were ruined with tribal conflicts and had no Peace and calm.

2) Social conditions of Arabs:

1) ~~Kill Their~~ Killing of Daughters:

The killing of daughters was a tradition in Arab tribes

especially in Bani Tamim - They killed Solety his daughter for due poor financial conditions or for honour. And also killed for the pleasure of the desires.

ii) Concept of dressing :

There was no such concept of dressing in Arabs - To cover their private parts had no such importance. They were circumambulating both men and women together nakedly.

iii) Tribal battles :

Before Islam, there was not any central government in the Arab Peninsula. There was tribal system, all incentives and powers were met to tribe chiefs. Tribal conflicts were daily matter, some times they fought for pasture and the conflict lasted for decades.

iv) Unrest :

There was not Peace and security in the Peninsula.

They ~~can not sleep~~ could not sleep peacefully. They always remained scared and cautious that

no one outsider attack us.

There was not any law which protect them. Once the rivalry started, it moved for long, even for decades.

v) Gambling and Drinking :

Gambling and drinking was a favorite entertainment of

Arabs. They were drunk a lot.

That time, There was more than hundred types of wines

in Arabs. It means how much there were habited. They

often gave their wives and children in drink gambling.

3) Societal virtues of Arabs :

1) Hospitality :

Hospitality was such a virtue of Arabs on which

felt ~~proved~~ proud. Even in a high famine they did not leave a man starved from his home. If they had a one camel in home, they also slaughtered that for him.

2) Bravery :

Arabs are very brave people. Even at that time they did not ~~surrendered~~ surrender to others. That was the reason, they everyone had rivalries.

4) Religious Conditions:

i) Idolary :

Arabs were worshipers of idols. ~~Every Tribes~~ ^{Every} Tribes had its own ~~idole~~ idol.

Every Tribe had its owned idol to which they worship and prayer of them. There were four famous idols set on the floor in Kaaba, named Hake, Laat, Manat, and Azaa. Overall there were 360 idols in Makkah.

1) Jews Tribes:

Jews were also lived there in Madinah and Ikhaybar. Three major tribes were of Jews were Qainuqa, Quraiza, Bani Nazreer. They were the followers of Hazrat Musa (A) but they later amended in their education the holy book (Torat) which was revealed on Hazrat Musa (A). They were Trader and rich in Arabos.

3) Cristianity:

Christianity spread in Arabs in 330 AD. It was first embraced by Ghassan family. It reached to Iraq, Arab, Behrain etc. Later, the christians ^{commended} his holy book, now which is not present in his real shap.

5) Political conditions:

1) No centralized government:

There was not any type of central government. The whole Arabian Peninsula was

divided in Tribal system. All power and incentives were for Tribe's chief. The decision of chief was a final one, no one can interfere it.

2) No rule of law:

There was no rule of law. The looting of caravan, killing of men was a common matter. There was not such system which ensure people safety and security.

3) Slavery system:

Slavery system was existed in the whole Arabs land. They sold and purchased slaves and use them like animal.

b) Economic system:

Arabs were very poor in financial condition. They had not such proper food. The land of Arabs was barren and full of sand. They can could not growed the vegetables. They relied on Trade but those Traders

were also in few in numbers.
They were trading with Syria,
Yemen and Egypt. Because
these areas were fertile in
especially in wheat.

7) Criticisms:

The advent of Islam, the
lives of Arabs were matched
with animals. They were
barbaric, there was neither
education nor moral values.
The arrival of Islam and the
emergence of Prophet (S.A.W) changed
the whole life of Arabs.
He gave them a new life
and taught them moral values, humanity.
He transformed them from dark
to light, from ignorance to
education. He taught them
brotherhood and ensured it
by his personal life. From
social to political, from religion
to economic, he gave them
new direction and a direction
to the right path.

8) Conclusion.