

# The conditions of Arabs before the advent of Islam:

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# 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 Arabeen 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

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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 ~~B draw~~ 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 had its own idol~~  
Every Tribe had its own 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 Arabs.

## 3) Christianity

Christianity spread in Arabs in 330 AD. It was first embraced by Ghassan family. It reached to Iraq, Arab, Bahrain etc. Later, the Christians <sup>amended</sup> 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 Tribes' 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 Arab 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: