

Discuss Political, Social, Cultural and Economic Condition of ARABIA Before The Dawn of Islam.

Arabian Peninsula

Always begin with introduction

Peninsula is a land surrounded by three sides of water, the region is called the Levant region. Its south is surrounded by Indian ocean, East is the Persian Gulf and its west has Red Sea. The traders always used this route for shipping and trading. This region was under control of Persian empire and also Roman empire. The Arab condition is described as under.

Political condition, Go with overview first

The political condition of Arabia before Islam was completely based on absence of political organizations.

people were controlled by their clan's chief. No govt in any part of Arabia before Islam. The authority of tribal chiefs, however, rested, in most cases, on their character and personality, and was moral rather than political. Most part of Arabs lived generation after generation and century after century without a controlled govt.

System of Arabia?

In an Arab never exercised any modicum of restraint, it was not because of susceptibility he had to question of the right or wrong but because of fear of provoking reprisals and vendetta. Vendetta consumed whole generation of Arabs. Since there was not any system of courts, police and law and order. The situation was very pathetic every

tribe used its own dignity to hold the situation. A tribe failed to protect its members from enemies, exposed itself to ridicule and
wars!-

Make heading depicting the condition

Arabia did not have a Government and they were monarchists by distinct. War was the permanent institution of the Arabian Society. The desert could support a limited number of people, and the state of intertribal war maintained a rigid growth control over the growth of population. War was used to give them opportunities to show their skills like, horsemanship, fencing and at the same time they can win glory and honour for their foibes. By **G.E. remarks**

“ The foibes dissipated all their energies in tribal guerrilla fighting, all against all.”

Social conditions

Arabia was male dominated society. Women had no status of any kind other than as sex object. The no. of wives for a man was not fixed. When a man died his son inherited all his wives except his own mother. As a whole it was a totally lawless society around this peninsula. A custom to bury their daughters alive to save difficulties in a society.

VICES

Drunkenness was common in Arab culture, Gambling. The relations of the sexes were very loose. Many women sold sex for their living.

Social position of women

Amongst this Arabs, women were merchandise which could be bought, sold and could have social and individual rights. They used to count the

Women of the category of white animals. on giving the birth of a baby girl a woman mother used beaten and infant drowning and throwing from a mountain into a deep valley was a common practice. As the same expressions of the persons are explained in Quran says when they hear the news of a baby girl their faces become dark due to grief (Nahl).

Cultural conditions &

Poetry: Arabic poetry was rich in eloquence and imagery but it was limited in range, and it was lacking profanity. The greatest composition of the pagan Arabs were the so-called "Golden odes". a collection of seven poems.

From the day after day when Islam came, the emphasis shifted temporarily from poetry to prose.

Horse racing, practicing of war with swords were the common past exercises which were being done by the Asobis. Those was a mixed culture it contained many religions like

- 1 Idol worshippers
- 2 Atheists
- 3 Zindis
- 4 Sabines
- 5 Jews and Christians.

These were a culture their norms, cult customs, creed and castes were different. They were separated in different ethnicistic sects. On the arrival of Islam their views, thoughts, religion etc were transformed 180° and it was a paradigm shift.

Economic Conditions:

Economically the Jews were the leaders of Asobis. They were the owners of the best arable land of Asobis.

They were also the owners of the industry that was exist at that time.

Slavery:-

Slavery was the best economic tool for the folks. Men and women were bought and sold like animals and they were considered the most depressed class of Arabia.

Loans:-

Most of the landholders specially land owner Jews and other given loans to people. The structure was arranged in such a way that they became more and more rich.

Trade:-

The most important urban centers of Arabia were Makkah and Medina, both in Hijaz. The citizens of Makkah were mostly traders, money lenders and

merchants. Their caravans mostly travelled in summer to Syria and in winter to Yemen, Oman etc. They also travelled in the east towards Iraq and even as far as Persian Gulf.

According to R.V.C Bodley

After the arrival and departures of caravans was the important event of the Meccans. Almost everyone in Mecca had some investment. They carry their camels, horses, cloths etc and loaded perfumes, raw materials, oil and gold from the South. In a nutshell most of the traders moves all around the Arab and non Arab states to earn their livelihood. The system was not governed by any single authority, might I add the right at that time.

End with conclusion

Add charts to improve presentation
Add case studies to support argument