

THE ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE CRUSADER MAMLUK TREATIES DURING THE REIGN OF SULTAN BAYBARS

(658/676, 1260/1277 AD)

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Abstract

In researching the treaties concluded between the Mamluks on the one hand and the Crusaders on the other hand, I have studied the economic content of those treaties concluded between Sultan Baybars and the Crusaders were highlighted. Since Sultan Baybars, since assuming power, worked on conducting negotiations with the Crusaders and concluding commercial treaties, for two reasons: the first: Full-time for the challenges of the home front ; The second: is the financial return of the Sultanate through those agreements and the development of the commercial and economic activity of the state, and this is what we found through the economic content of the treaties that were concluded that returned to the Maliks with money, castles, and cities through the conditions they made and which forced the Crusaders to agree to them because of the power of the Mamluks in the region and the personality of Sultan Baybars and his strength And his courage.

Introduction

The State Mamluk practiced all the Diplomatic works in order to defend the religion and the nation 's only Islamic, being the strongest of Muslims in the region , it carried the protection of the Abbasid Caliphate was revived in Cairo after a n was terminated in Baghdad by the Mongols , and was a they Actions are conducting peaceful negotiations with the Crusaders . In this research highlighted the treaties held between the Sultan Baybars and the Crusaders have shown only reasons held and what are the economic implications of its campaign of these

treaties, as well as a study of short duration exploited by the population for Tan Baybars to be held and how successfully held, and then use sources, including: and Qalqashandi (Tel: 821 AH / 1418 AD) in his book *Subh industry construction*, and Maqrizi (Tel: 845 AH / 1441 AD) in his behavior to see the kings states, and the son of TaghriBardi (Tel: 874 AH / 1469 AD) in his book, *Brilliant stars in Kings of Egypt and Cairo*, as well as references, including Muhammad Maher Hamadeh in his book *Documents of the Crusades and the Mongolian Invasion of the Islamic World*, QasimAbdoQasim, the political and social era of the Mamluk Sultans. The arrival of the Marine Mamluk power came after they took the reins in the Ayyubid army, especially when their fight Louis IX (Maqrizi, 1997), and the emergence of Sultan BaybarsBunduqdari (Ibn Taghri 1963), along with the Marine Mamluk band (Abu redemption, without date), and Sultan Baybars is the fourth king of the Turk, and the title of phenomena, have princes agreed to his dominion, and when they turned to the vestibule of the Royal, said that Prince Fares religion AqtaaArabistSalehiAtabeg said the council "should not include the Sultanate only risked himself in the killing and the oldest Sultan on this The great thing "Then the apparent king said (I killed him) and leaped and sat on the sultanate's bed, then pledged allegiance to him and the other princes and soldiers followed him while he was still in the righteousness, and they all swore to him not to betray nor repent against him, and from here was the moment of birth of the first principle of Mamluk rule of Egypt and the Levant, The referee was not defeated (Al- Nuwairi, 2002). Sultan Baybars is considered one of the greatest Mamluk sultans for his actions that included organizations and Umran, and one of the most important of his works was his revival of the Abbasid Caliphate in Cairo in the year (659 AH / 1260 AD) after the Tatars eliminated it in Baghdad, which earned him legitimate authority supported by the approval of the Abbasid Caliph, and is considered the founder The Reality of the Mamluk State in Egypt (Mahmoud, 1988)

Literature review

The Beginning of trade Crusader Mamluk relationships :-

The relations between the Mamelukes remained in fear and caution due to the tense relations that existed between the two sides until they reached the fighting battles between them, but the two parties found that there must be commercial relations between them in order to raise their level of income through the taxes and fees that come Through trade relations, the Mamluks found the Crusader pressure on them and on trade to be lifted through the establishment of economic relations to strengthen the state in them. The Mamluk control of the ports of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea had a significant year in the beginning and continuation of commercial cooperation between the Mamluks and the Crusaders (Ahmad, 1987) (Al- Yuzbaki, B Dr. Wen T date). In light of this, the Mamluks began to provide commercial facilities and grant concessions to merchants, especially in Western Europe, and they opened Mamluk ports in front of them, and facilities were provided in how to deal in cash. Al-Qalqashandi mentioned that "merchants, travelers, and hesitant from all these aforementioned parties are safe on sides, the Islamic side and the Frankish side. Christianity is in the countries in which the truce is located, and on the souls, money, animals, and what is related to them, the Sultan and his deputies shall protect them. "In light of the foregoing, we find that the roads in which the trade takes place are secured, and the movement of the two parties is completely free, so that there is commercial activity and the exchange of goods between the two parties.

First: The Treaty of Al-Auja or Jaffa (659 AH / 1261 AD):

The Treaty of Al-Auja or Jaffa; Attributed to Al-Auja (Yaqout, 1995), and Jaffa (Al-Baghdadi, 1991).

Among the important reasons that called for this treaty was Baybars's massive campaign against the Crusaders (Ibn Katheer, 1997), the fall of many prisoners of the Crusaders in the hands of Baybars (Ibn Katheer, 1997), and the threatening language that Baybars used in launching many campaigns (Al- Dhahabi, 1993). Through this treaty, the doors of communication between the two parties were opened. On the one hand, the privileges were in the hands of the Mamluks, and Baybars's intention was to use the port of Jaffa for trade, and we find here Baybars's power in concluding this treaty (Abu Saeed, 2009). Among the conditions of the treaty, part of which carried an economic content, as it was agreed between the Sultan and the Crusaders: "Castles, coastal cities, Jaffa and others, as well as the handover of prisoners in Muslim countries and for a delegation of Crusaders to attend and pay the money decided upon them, so the Sultan decided to return prisoners to Damascus and use them. In the buildings and the paths of the Crusaders, they seek Zar'in (Al-Kutbi, 1973), by virtue of the fact that it is theirs and from their country, and the Sultan replied to them that you have been compensated for it in the days of Nasiriyah from MarjAyoun, including looking into the conditions of the Bedouins and the Spaniards to them, and obliging them to the Levantine guards (Abbas, 1989), This treaty is considered one of the important treaties with economic dimensions, as Baybars has control over the port of Jaffa and in light of the trade routes and trade exchange between countries and this all has financial resources and its return to the Mamluk state treasury as through imposing taxes and fees on these roads and a commercial exchange Such as wheat and barley (Ibn Abd al-Zahir, 1976).

Second: The Treaty of the Crusaders of Acre and Beirut (659 AH / 1261 AD):

The treaty of Sultan Baybars with the Crusaders of the cities of Acre (Yaqut, 1995), and the city of Beirut (Al-Baghdadi, 1991)

Among the reasons for holding it, as the Crusaders of Acre and Beirut had a role in supporting Sultan Baybars in his victory over the Mongols, and they thought that their position would be elevated by the Sultan, but the opposite happened as the Sultan stipulated conditions on them that they refused, so he decided to prepare a campaign against the aforementioned cities, so they decided to submit to the terms of the Sultan (Ibn Abd al-Zahir, 1976). Among its economic implications is securing trade routes in a way that paves the way for trade to work and revitalize it, and the entry of imports into the state treasury (Ibn Abd al-Zahir, 1976), which indicates the existence of taxes on incoming goods since the entry of goods is taxed and the existence of an economic benefit for both parties, especially the Mamluks through The process of exports and imports (Al- Aini, 2009). We find that securing roads and exchanges, there will be a safe environment and an economic recovery that will stabilize the state's conditions, in addition to Baybars's desire to secure the way for travelers and merchants, and Baybars's desire for trade exchange to revitalize commercial activity in Egypt and the Levant (Al-Mansouri, 1998).

Third: The Treaty of Arsuf (663 AH / 1265 AD):

The Treaty of Arsuf, which was signed between Sultan Baybars and the commander of Arsuf Castle (Al-Maqrizi, 1997).

One of the reasons held desire of the Sultan Baybars expand his property in the cities under the rule of the Byzantine, and was a city Arsuf more cities resistance because of the stubborn forces inside the city, but the urgency of Sultan Baybars in this city opened Vtm him so after seeking safety by the castle commander and vowed Sultan to protect The city and the security of the lives of its inhabitants, and for this the treaty was concluded (Al-Mansouri, 1998). And carried the treaty economic content, including the borders of the Mamluk state reached the gates of Acre, and extended the borders of his state more on the coastal strip and places strategic, which support Mameluke sovereignty in the Levant, and proved Baybars in this battle, it is much stronger than expected his enemies, conquests Baybars the Palestinian coast and the Galilee was able Securing the road between Egypt and Aleppo and controlling commercial convoys (Mahmoud, 1996).

Forth: the Treaty of Hospitallers in the year (665 AH - 1267 AD):

The Treaty of Al-Isbtarya is related to a religious group that was established to take care of Western Christian pilgrims coming to the Holy Land in a hospital of their own, and after that it became a combat division that no one participates in in the fighting, and a contract with Sultan Baybars (Al-Hinnawi, 2004). E n of the most important reasons for the Hospitallers to the conclusion of the treaty is to maintain their presence in Syria regardless of the price, as Sir Sultan to Cardanh mill (Owlerkh 1971) which was the AspatarrFahadmhaVq or messengers Hospitallers to negotiate with Baybars to conclude a treaty with them (Noueiri 2002), and was Baybars his condition to accept the treaty as required to Alaspatarr heroes of amounts Alktaea was stated by Ibn Abdul Zahir (Ibn Abd al - Zaher, 1976): "what Ojepkm to this only, provided that you Alktaea the Kingdom of Hama, which is four thousand dinars and you peremptory the country Boqubeis (lightning, 1987), and one hundred thousand m d (core 1, 987) (Ibn Faris, 1979), wheat and barley halves. They replied to the heroes of that all of that, and Sultan the right to annul the treaty when it wanted to and teach them some time ago, "this work and after The treaty was concluded. This treaty is considered one of the important treaties for the Sultan, because of its economic implications (IbnAbd al-Zahir, 1976), since its duration was for a period of ten years (Al- Nuwairi, 2002) (Sorour, 1938), as Baybars stipulated that they are the champions of the Qata'i (Ibn Hajar, 1989).) (Al-Kubaisi, 2004) on the authority of the country of the Da`wah (Ibn Abd al-Zahir, 1976) and his father-in-law, which burdened the Muslims' money, and when it was abolished, these funds became in their favor (Ibn Abd al-Zahir, 1976), and with this nullity, Baybars provided the money that they were paying to the crosses and these funds will return to the treasury, Add e Li from within the imports it is for the Sultan Baybarson the annual tribute (Ayoub 2015). Also, some of the people of Hama carried the gold and presented it to Baybars instead of the Crusaders (IbnAbd al-Zahir, 1976), and we find these also belong to the treasury of the Mamluks, including more money from the treasury, and he mentioned (Al-Qalqashandi, 1987):"This auspicious truce is established for her in all the borders of these kingdoms. The well-known, its described countries, its villages and estates, it's plain and its mountain, its age and its adventure, and its crops.."In the light of this text, we find that the treaty included several aspects, i.e. agricultural and economic, and that all imports of these are shared equally between Baybars and Aspetar (Hamada, 1983), and that they are Taxes are on everyone, not on one side, and the sea and water lanes are shared by both parties, and freedom of trade is without restrictions, and there is commercial exchange, and areas are open without specific borders (Al-Mansouri, 1998) (Hamada, 1983), and we find the foregoing that it is in the interest of the Mamluks as these imports, taxes and exchange

commercial revive the economy as well as the Mamluk control of the land and sea as well as roads for the existence of security reality quiet without problems with the whole Crusaders is in the interest of the Mamluks in terms of the availability of money and the availability of labor and the provision of any shortage gets in any facility of State facilities Mamluk ownership through the presence of these incoming funds and also there will be ample time to build a structure for the Mamluk army based on correct rules (Al-Qalqashandi, 1987).

Fifth: Renewing the treaty with Beirut (665 AH / 1266 CE):

Held between Baybars and Isabella (Qalqashandi, 1987) (Rnasiman 1994), which was the beginning of failure because of the position of Sultan Baybars of Isabela and back m stop Sultan Baybars this strongly anger from treachery by boats Atabeg and where Mmalik traders on their way to the island of Cyprus, and they sent them a delegation and brought an apology By Sultan Baybars(IbnAbd al-Zahir, 1976).

One of the reasons for holding it is that this treaty has a link with the previous treaty, as the Crusaders wanted to maintain their presence in the Levant after it was decided that they would return the money of the merchants who were taking Atabekboats and release them and return the price of the boats. Then their gift was accepted, and their truce continued (Al- Nuwairi, 2002). The treaty came with an economic content, although it was initially rejected by Sultan Baybars because of their betrayal of the Atabek boat (Al- Ayni, 2009), but then Sultan Baybars accepted the treaty after the Queen of Beirut paid the price of the boats and paid the merchants' money and released them. This returned a financial benefit to the Mamluks and their merchants through this treaty and the payment of the monarchy money, as well as the stability of the situation and the return of trade. We find Sultan Baybars' fear also for the money of the merchants as a resource for the Mamluks(IbnAbd al-Zahir, 1976).

Sixth: The Treaty of Tire between Sultan Baybars and Isbaria(665 AH / 1266 AD):

The treaty was concluded to continue the previous treaty between Baybars and the Hospitallers(665 AH / 1266 CE).

One of the reasons for holding it is that the messengers of the House of Asbars from the Crusaders began to seek peace and a truce over the Kurdish fortress (Yaqut, 1995) and the monitor and the continuation of the previous treaty, so the Sultan said: "I did not do what I did except because you killed the former ShaheenGhulami, and his brothers and children are present. The treaty "(IbnAbd al-Zahir, 1976). Baybars's condition was also to abolish Al-Qata'a, so this was done for him (Al-Maqrizi, 1997). The treaty carried an economic content. Al-Maqrizi(Al- Nuwairi, 2002) stated: "The period of the treaty is ten years, ten months, ten days and ten hours. And for each feddan there is a yield and six dirhams, the fee known as al-Mafadna (Al-Mansouri, 1998), and it is for each feddan of the shuttles, and from this we find that this treaty included an economic content, as it devolved to the Sultan and the Mamluks the money of the unconditional vassals from which the money was wiped out and thus increased from the state treasury an increased Adha socially and through the amount of blood money (Ibn Abdul Zahir, 1976) (Maqrizi, 1997) (Noueiri 2002).

Seventh: The Treaty of the Queen of Beirut (667 AH / 1268 CE):

This treaty was held between the Sultan al-Zahir Baybars and Queen of Beirut from the country as Ma'arra when you hand the year (667 AH / 1268 AD).

Its meeting was based on important reasons, namely: broadcasting outrageous propaganda about the death of the Sultan and asking for a truce from them, the flight of four Mamluks to Acre and sheltered with her soldiers, then the Sultan demanded them and they refused his request (Al-Maqrizi, 1997), and a crusader attack on a mother and her daughter and kidnapped her daughter and supported her in their religion, a group of The Muslims were near the city of Tyre. The Crusaders attacked them, killing two of them and arresting the rest. These reasons led to the wrath of the Sultan and the cancellation of treaties between them, so he prepared for a disciplinary campaign for the Crusaders. As a result of these incidents, the Queen of Beirut sent messengers with gifts and captives of Muslims, following these incidents and at the request of the Queen of Beirut, she obtained the armistice and the treaty was concluded (Al-Maqrizi, 1997). The institutes carried an economic content, as Al-Qalqashandi (Al-Qalqashandi, 1987) mentioned the text of the treaty: "The treaty between Pep Rus and the conspicuous, protected and luxurious queen, So and so, daughter of so-and-so, owner of Beirut and all its mountains and sub-countries for a period of ten consecutive years, on the city of Beirut and the places added to it. From the border of Jbeil to the border of Sidon, which are the places mentioned by Jounieh with its borders and torture within its borders ... ", this treaty included an economic content for the Maliks. When it signed with the Queen of Beirut, it included the annexation of many cities to the Kingdom of the Sultan, such as the Kingdom of Aleppo, Karakia, Nablus, and Al-Masria with all its outposts and fortresses. Its coasts and parishes are among the Sultan's kingdoms (Al-Qalqashandi, 1987). We find here that all these resources go with financial resources by controlling roads and their border outlets, imposing taxes on incoming and outgoing goods, ease of work and movement of merchants, and does not take a fee other than what is customary and any A Franji trader exported from Beirut to the Sultanate will be included in this treaty and that the merchants are safe for themselves and their goods for a period of forty days from both parties if the treaty expires (Hamada, 1983) (Qasim, 1998) .

Eighth / The Treaty of the Citadel of Led (669 AH / 1270 AD):

The Treaty of the Citadel of Lad (Yaqut, 1995) (Al-Baghdadi, 1991) , as it was opened by the great companion Amr bin Al-Aas, may God be pleased with him in the year (15 AH - 636 AD) (Al-Baladhari, 1988) (Omar, 1997) , and it was concluded between Sultan Baybars and his son Happy King (Gazan 1998) , and between the Crusaders Hospitallers on the LED Baham Castle year (669 AH / 1270 AD) (Qalqashandi, 1987) . The reason for concluding this treaty came at a time when the Mamluk-Crusader relationship was at its strongest, and there had to be a treaty to extinguish this escalation, and the treaty and its conclusion was at the will of the two parties, in addition to the conditions that were set in the interest of Sultan Baybars and his son, the Happy King, since the conditions of Sultan Baybars were the ones who set it and were in the interest of his state (Ali, 1928). The treaty included an economic context as it was mentioned (Al-Qalqashandi, 1987): "The period of the treaty shall be ten years, full of successive sequences and ten months, provided that it is a fortress that has been built in its entirety, its arises, its actions and what is attributed to it and is calculated from it with its known boundaries of the time and what has settled for it now and what Related to that are topics and fisheries (Al-Maqrizi, 1997), salinas (Al- Astakhari, without date) , orchards , presses, mills, Algeria, its plain, its mountain, its age and its dirt, and the rivers flowing in it from the springs

and the buildings that are built in it, and all that is in the lands of equals and what is attributed to That is from the countries, the estates, and the villages that were equal. All these sides are especially to the last of the extra for the apparent king, and neither the house of the aspirants nor the watchdog has a right or a request, and all that is from the ports and marinas known to the watchdog fortress (Yaqut, 1995) of the apparent king ... This treaty carries an important economic content, as its conditions were from the benefit of Baybars and his son in terms of the economic implications that it carried, as among the conditions was to provide safety for funds and roads, and this is one of the priorities of trade, as the more secure and stable the situation flourished Trade and trade also included in the treaty freedom of trade by way of ports, as well as the crops of orchards and mills, defining the areas that are within the powers of the Sultan, as well as the rights extracted from exports and imports for merchants from the powers of the Sultan and the entry and exit of foreigners by land and sea (Al-Qalqashandi, 1987). We find that this treaty has many positive aspects in favor of The Sultan and the Mamelukes in terms of trade in several commercial areas and the use of land and sea roads included a number of cities and castles, and thus included in the financial resources of the Maliks, and also it bore a condition in the event of the termination of this treaty that there would be a period of (40) days for merchants and ambassadors who are safe in it, and thus we get out of This treaty has a great economic content for the benefit of the Sultan and the Mamluks, not economic, but we come up with a political content that embodies Baybars's power and control over the situation and evidence of its strength by imposing its conditions on them and coming out with a large economic and political content that strengthens the Sultan's power (Hamada, 1983) (Ali, 1928).

Conclusion

After completing the presentation of the historical material related to the economic content of treaties in the era of Sultan Baybars, it was necessary to record the most important results:

- 1- Upon the assumption of Sultan Baybars, he made agreements with the Crusaders in order to devote himself to confronting internal challenges.
- 2- Sultan Baybars applied the imposition of the siege on the Crusaders, and then began negotiations with them.
- 3- Sultan Baybars was keen on releasing prisoners and keeping conflicts away from the economic economy.
- 4- Most of the treaties was held in favor of Baybars and impose his authority and power and show it by paying tribute to him the Crusaders annual compensation and relinquish many of the castles and the cities.
- 5- The Crusaders usually resort to requesting peace, initiating negotiations and concluding commercial treaties.
- 6- These treaties returned with great economic benefit and benefit for the Mamluk state.

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