

Al-A'mmah in Songhay State (869 -1000AH/1464 -1591 AD)

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Abstract

There is a letter now dominates the contemporary historical studies entirely, which is necessary to trigger a positive step in the field of Islamic history about ways of benefit from the trends of cultural renewable global ,methodological boom (mutation) that has been achieved by modern science, and exploitation of traditional Islamic balance dispersed among the shelves of Arab and foreign cabinets. Then the formulation of this shift in accordance with accurate scientific criteria trying to re-write Islamic history with a scientific inclusive perspective, and upset the traditional lean literature and to dispel some of its basic tenets and Cleared of impurities suspended by fabricated colonial Deductions prejudiced. To test this innovative vision, the thesis deals with a new topic in the field of African studies, the subject of a public marginalized segments of society in the State of Songhay, a country which formed a major Islamic political entity in West Africa. The importance of the study is that everything we know about the history of the region does not exceed the political details that thrived in the sources and references, while missing the social history and except the poor and the vulnerable from the attention of the Islamic era. As the case was on that way; many of the Orient lists as well as some biased recorded social and cultural history of the study area on the back of a conflict of religions and civilizations, and wrote what they wanted and devoted to this very well about the failure of the experience of Islam in West Africa, or what is known (western Sudan), delivering that the main idea revolved around the region to benefit from European "colonialism" (occupation). In the silence of the sources for the period of study before such propaganda, a researcher was to find on the new sources that were in the books of jurisprudence (juristic) calamity as well as the results of the excavation of archaeological and gravestones were very important factor in re-writing the history of one of the marginalized in the region on the basis of these new sources, which brings together most researchers on its importance and credibility. The thesis make sure that the experience of Islam was successful in the region, through the role of Arab traders and preachers there. So the study, as evidenced by a distinguished Arab role, can represent one of the pillars of the African-Arab cooperation at the moment The study concluded that Alaa`mmah in Songhay state, won a great deal of marginalization despite their influential rule in the production sectors entirely, and the common suffered from the marginalization of their rulers and sultans , and omission of historians, veterans of these common increased the severity of this marginalization and being busy of talking about what is most important from- from their point of view-that is the role of the Governor. Therefore the researcher recommends the modern researchers to change this theory, and Re-write history from the perspective aware of his real target.

Keywords: Al-A`mmah; Songhay; Western sudan; Islam in sub; Saharan africa; Social history; Classes of african society.