

**Policy of Vandals tribe towards the Arab Maghreb country  
at ( 429 – 534 AD )**

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**Abstract**

The vandals dominated the Maghreb for more than 100 years , establishing a monarchy from 429 to 534 AD .

The aim of this control was to find a relatively secure and wealthy headquarters for their rule , as well as the geographical location of the Maghreb which controlled navigation routes in the western basin of the Mediterranean sea , these features that were not available in their areas – which they abandoned – on the Scandinavian peninsula .

The Maghreb people were not satisfied with the Vandal rule over their country , especially after they touched upon the chaotic and racist policies adopted by the kings of the Vandals in the economic , social, religious and military aspects ,which exhausted the country and drained its wealth for the interests of the Vandals rulers.

In return for impoverishment the Maghreb people because of the confiscation of their fertile lands and payment of unfair taxes and deprivation of the management of their country , as well as being forced to abandon their Catholic doctrine and embrace the doctrine of the Vandal Aryans.

**Introduction**

In this research, we will learn about the secrets of political history, which went through the countries of the Maghreb during the Vandal control (429-534 AD).

As we will discuss the origins of the Vandals and their economic and social conditions, and how they gained control of the countries of the Arab Maghreb, then we examined the nature of their system of government, and the most important policies they followed in managing the affairs of the country, in the economic, social, religious and military aspects.

The research has its own importance because it reveals the chaotic policies pursued by the Vandals during their rule in the Arab Maghreb, which led to the prevalence of poverty, persecution and slavery, for groups of Moroccan society in general.

Among the most important obstacles encountered by the research, are the scarcity of Arab blogs that narrated the events of ancient Moroccan history, especially during the era of Vandal control, so we tried as much as possible to use the writings of Moroccan researchers, such as Abdel-Rahman El-Gili in his book History of Algeria in general, and French researchers, such as Charles André Julian in his book History of History Northern Africa, and the writings of Roman historians, such as Kirkopios in the Vandals Wars.

The aspirations of the major countries during the ancient and medieval historical times tended to acquire the countries of the Arab Maghreb, due to its distinguished geographical location ., which linked the lands of North Africa to the continent of Europe via the nearest maritime contact point with a distance of 23 km between Ceuta and the columns Hercules (Gibraltar) ., in addition to the abundance of its goods, especially from agricultural, animal and mineral crops, which made it the focus of competition between foreign powers, especially between the Romans and Vandals ..

The ancient Arab Maghreb countries were known by several names, the first of which was recorded by the ancient Egyptians, as they called the country located to the west of their country the name of the country of Libo ., and they called the tribes that inhabited them in the Amazigh . relative to one of the ancient Libyan tribes, knowing that the sum of these Egyptian designations It came on the lips of the Greek historian Herodotus ., while the Phoenicians called it (Africa) in relation to the Afri tribe, which inhabited Carthage and its surroundings ., while the Greeks .

called it the "Moors" which they meant, the countries that are located in the far west, and on this basis they were popularly called the Moors and their inhabitants. To Muriel, especially Romania and has shown Alondalish Alsarttin on their country ..

As for their current name (the country of Morocco), Arab historians and geographers have called them, because it fell to the west of their country, and they called its people barbarians, due to the overlapping of the letters of the language during their speech, due to their frequent use of the letter B in their dialect ..

The first topic: The Vandals, their origins, and their control of the Arab Maghreb in 429 AD

Before delving into the issue of the policy pursued by the Vandals during their rule in the Arab Maghreb, it is necessary to know the origins and conditions of the Vandals and how they had the opportunity, to control the regions of southwest Europe and North Africa during the fifth century AD.

First: the origin of the Vandals, their conditions, their customs

It is difficult to obtain certain information that confirms the original homeland of the Vandals and the beginnings of their appearance, because of the different accounts and differing opinions of historians around them, especially since most of their news was written by strangers from them from the Romans and Catholic clergy - traditional enemies of the Vandal -.

The Vandals are among the Germanic peoples who inhabited the Scandinavian peninsula within the borders of the first century B.C. and settled temporarily near the coasts of the Baltic Sea, except that historians who identified the Swedish Vendel region as an original place for them, and it seems that the similarity of the words between that region and the name of the Vandals. He was the one on whom Courtois relied, in his opinion, but this is not sufficient to prove the truth of their origin, and we are more likely to have been confirmed by linguistic and anthropological studies that indicated that the Vandals were closest to the Danes than the Swedes, given the linguistic affinity between them, as well as the similarities and features Physical ..

As for their conditions, they are considered among the tribes that used to move and move in search of warmth and food. History has not witnessed stability and stability for them. Therefore, their lives were characterized by roughness and destitution, their main goal was to go to the south where there is strength and safety ., and move as far as possible from the centers of influence of the Romans and areas of the following tribes To them, therefore, their main tribes (celling and Hasding) . moved on the borders of countries and the banks of the Rhine and Danube rivers to avoid collision with them while they were still in the formative stage ..

Among their customs, they practiced war and martial arts, and they practiced grazing and conquest to sustain their livelihoods, because of their distress and hardship, and they were keen to ally with neighboring tribes in order to form a striking force to control the rich regions of Gaul (France) and Iberia (Spain) ., It is also noted on the Seeling tribes that their members were speaking with wide leather belts that enabled them to put a number of bayonets inside ., while the members of the Hasdeng tribe described lengthening their hair to frighten their enemies and distinguish them from others ..

Second: The Vandals took control of the Arab Maghreb in 429 AD

The Vandals used to move and move between the northern borders of the Roman Empire, in search of warmth and stability, as their cold lands no longer supported their increasing numbers, so they headed south and settled temporarily on the narrow plains and rivers within the borders of the second century AD ., but they were subjected to pressure from the Goths ( They were forced to leave their areas and disembark in the Gaul (France), where they did not stay for long as a result of the Franks's influence . over them, and they seized the opportunity of political emptiness in the Iberian Peninsula (Spain) and seized it by the fifth century AD ., and these countries were known as Indus A proportion to their name ., and then attacked the Balearic (Islands) and seized 425 m and in the euphoria of victory took them by looking to seize the Maghreb,

after their influence on the west instituted the basin of the Mediterranean Sea ..

The main goal of the Vandals was to acquire the lands of North Africa, which are among the most fertile and productive lands, compared to the lands that they controlled in Europe, as well as their desire to control its geographical location, which represents the nearest sea route that connects North Africa to Europe . until they have had the opportunity to achieve their aspirations. When Boniface ., the Roman ruler in the Maghreb, was invoked to help him militarily to defeat the Roman pieces coming from Byzantium . to remove him from office by force, by order of Placidia ., the will to the throne of the Byzantine Emperor ., the Vandal began preparing their military forces carried by ships and boats a For a war, proceeding from the columns of Hercules (Gibraltar) towards the cities of Ceuta and Tangier . in 429 AD, with a campaign that reached a number of (80,000) thousand Nandalites, among whom were (50,000) thousand fighters ., despite the request of the Roman governor Boniface from the Vandals to return and return to their country after It reconciled with Placidia, but the Vandal forces continued their military encroachment with limited resistance by the Romanian forces, until they managed to control the centers of administration and governance, and without the intervention of the Moroccan people in this conflict, as he was contemplating the best of the Vandals after he touched the arbitrariness of the Romans ..

The second topic: The nature of the Vandal regime and their administration in the Arab Maghreb countries (429-534 AD)

The Vandals established new political and administrative systems in Maghreb countries that differed somewhat from the previous Roman systems, as the Vandals applied the hereditary monarchy to the administration of the Moroccan provinces, after the ruling was administered by the Roman Count (the Viceroy) previously, and thus the Vandal king became the will of the will Al-Kamila enjoys all political, administrative and military powers in the conduct of the country's affairs to tighten its grip on it . despite the presence of the Senate (the nobles), which had no role in the kingdom's policy, as its existence was formal and to support the king's decisions only ., but the municipal council that Created by the Romans, lost b Y may exercise his powers in the local administration of villages and countryside ., while the capital has left Carthage ., managed directly by the king, knowing that it was not established as a capital until after the year 439 AD after the Vandals were taken from Tangier and then Hiboun (Annaba) . temporary capitals for their rule, Until they chose Carthage, because of its cultural and security weight, compared to other cities.

The Vandal King Jemsrik . promises credit for establishing the rules of control and governance in the countries of the Maghreb, and he who enacted the rules to assume the rule of the kingdom by making the eldest sons of the ruling family the right to take over the rule of the kingdom ., thus avoiding the rule of guardians and excluding the rule of young people, except that This system did not prevent the emergence of weak kings who brought woes to the country.

The Vandals divided the countries of the Arab Maghreb into five provinces: Al-Mazaq ., Numidia ., Appartian ., Gitol ., Zaghouan ., in addition to the capital, Carthage, these provinces were administered by

nobles and wendals, chosen by the king according to the degree of their loyalty to the kingdom, In order to preserve the security and stability of cities, and to ensure the collection of taxes and their delivery to the Kingdom's treasury in Carthage ..

The rule of the Vandal kingdom rose in the Arab Maghreb for the period (429 - 534 AD) six kings ., Jensrek was the first of their kings who made the efforts of the kingdom, he was one of the most assertive, and most likely a mind, he won his policy and his wisdom and the friendliness of the Moroccan people to some extent ., except that The other kings who came to power after him were inexperienced in managing the affairs of the country, fanatic of their sex and doctrine, their only concern is to reap the largest possible amount of money and property from Moroccan merchants, farmers and craftsmen ., until the gold coin became a rare money in the local markets, due to its hoarding By kings and provincial governors, he weakened The country's economy ., and the Moroccan people were thrown into chaos and multiple political, economic and religious crises, and the conflict between the princes of the Vandals provoked exclusivity, so the Moroccan people rose up against them, and their lands of rule diminished in favor of the local princes, their control weakened and their power weakened until the end of their rule by the forces came Byzantium, following a maritime and land campaign, during which they seized the entire Moroccan country and removed the rule of Glimer . the last king of the Vandals in 534 AD ..

The third topic: Vandals policy towards the Arab Maghreb (429 - 534 AD)

The Vandalist policy pursued by their kings during their rule in the Arab Maghreb, had a negative impact on the deteriorating conditions of the Kingdom in all its aspects, and a major reason for the people's resentment

of their rule, and its endeavor to expel them outside the country to get rid of their dependency.

First: the Wundall economic policy

One of the main drivers that led to the control of the Vandals over the Arab Maghreb in 429 AD is the economic motivation, given the resources they have enjoyed, to ensure their survival through food supply to their kingdom ..

In the agricultural field, the Vandals and before them the Romans relied on wheat and barley crops for the food of their peoples ., which were produced in abundant quantities by the needs of the population, especially in the coastal Moroccan regions and on the foothills of the mountains, in addition to its richness in the crops of figs, olives, vineyards, apples and almonds, which are famous for their quantity and quality. Those areas ., which prompted the Vandal kings to issue decisions to exploit these crops in order to achieve their material ambitions, including the issuance of an order from King Jensrik to divide the agricultural lands into several varieties and distribute them according to the following agreement:

1. Grant members of the Vandal ruling family the lands of the noble families of the Romans and Moroccans, whose owners escaped or were killed in the war, and they invest according to whatever they want ..
2. Grant members of the Vandal army fertile lands in the areas of Al-Mazaq and Zaghouan, as a reward for their efforts in the war ..
3. The poorly managed agricultural lands, far from the centers of administration and governance, remain in the hands of their Moroccan owners, cultivating them, in exchange for paying the taxes imposed on their agricultural crops ..

This division of land policy had a negative impact on the lives of Moroccan farmers in general, as they remained in their hands only agricultural lands that are not fertile and poorly produced .. As for the rest

of the farmers, they were forced to work as serfs in the agricultural lands controlled by members of the ruling family and army leaders ., in When the rich and noble families of the Moroccans and Romans were forced to migrate out of the country and leave their lands to the Vandals, they would do whatever they want ..

One of the chaotic policies pursued by the Vandals is the imposition of monetary and in-kind taxes on the agricultural lands owned by Moroccans, while the lands owned by the Vandals are exempted from any taxes mentioned ., in return, the Vandals owners left their lands to the Moroccan farmers as serfs, cultivating and caring for them, so that they devote themselves to administration matters And rule, and they only get the money from the marketing of their agricultural production ..

The Vandals agricultural policy negatively affected economic life, so agricultural lands shrank and weak local production, compared to the previous Roman era, and what made matters worse, famines resulted from the lack of rain on agricultural lands, especially in the areas of southern Morocco, was the most severe in 484 AD ., Forcing farmers to leave their lands the wretched, in fear for their lives and the lives of their livestock from perishing ..

As for the industrial policy of the Vandals, it did not have a significant impact on economic life, because most of the industries were local, dependent on craftsmen and manufacturers scattered throughout cities and villages (such as textile and wood industries specialized in shipbuilding and transport vehicles, as well as mineral and pottery industries, as there was no policy Industrial directed against the Roman era, especially that the Vandals focused on agricultural activity, and neglected other economic activities, given their modest civilization in front of Greek and Roman civilizations ..

With regard to the Vandals trade policy, it was weak and not popular with the countries of the world at the time (fifth century AD) . with the exception of Iberia (Spain) because the Vandals practiced piracy against merchant ships passing through the waters of the western Mediterranean ., if we know that the colonies are scattered On both sides of the sea, its dependence on Roman influence . - the traditional enemies of the Vandals - so there was no popular trade with other countries of the world, and this is what caused the contraction in the Moroccan economy and weakened the living life of the population.

Second: the social policy of the Vandals

When the Vandals were displaced from the Iberian Peninsula (Spain) to North Africa in the countries of the Arab Maghreb, their condition changed from a society that used to move and move to earn a living, to a stable society that enjoyed the warmth and warmth of the earth, but this stability did not change much of their character and customs, especially The Vandals kings prevented the process of assimilation and intermarriage between them and the Moroccans ., so they separated their subjects from the residents and did not allow their soldiers and employees to mix with them, as they set up special villages and fortified camps to house them with their families . These arrangements came because of their fear of the vanishing of their origins and the decay of their personality before Assets and the person This policy has had a negative impact on raising the national feeling among the indigenous people, as a result of the systematic settlement process followed by the Vandals when they left the country of Iberia (Spain) and moved to live in the countries of the Maghreb in human gatherings that settled the best parts of the country for good and security, with the facilitation of the kings and princes of the Vandals ., Indifferent to the indigenous people of the

country and indifferent to their aspirations and their right to live in freedom and dignity.

The Vandals also devoted to consolidating the foundations of the class in the Kingdom, on the basis of national ethnicity, making the Vandals at the top of the social pyramid enjoying positions and prestigious government jobs ., while placing the original owners of the country from the Moroccans at the bottom of the social pyramid within the lower class, so they lived as followers of the Vandals, deprived of Prestigious civil or military government jobs ..

One of the civilizational differences that increased the severity of the Vandals policy against Moroccan society, and which led to the Moroccans' lack of acceptance of the social reality imposed by the Vandals, is the cultural and linguistic difference between the two societies, because the Vandals were far from the manifestations of urbanization, as their Oystic language . was unknown to societies. North Africa, which spoke Tamazight and Latin, almost lacked the language of dialogue and understanding, and resolved alienation between them and Moroccan society ..

### Third: Vandals' religious policy

The Vandals were known to have embraced the pagan religion that prevailed in the countries of Europe during the first century BC ., but they converted to Christianity at the end of the fourth century AD, and to the Arianism . when they contacted the Iberian (Spanish) society Fulfilling the invitation of the Arian missionaries ., and due to the nature of their tribal formation, they became extremist preachers of their doctrine, atoning for other Christian denominations.

When the Vandals seized control of the Arab Maghreb in 429 AD, they found a fragile ideological ground marred by sectarian conflicts between

the Donut faction . - the doctrine of the majority of the lower classes of society - and the Catholic doctrine . - the doctrine of the rich and influential class in administration and government - the Vandals did not care The matter of the Donatian doctrine is as much as their interest in the Catholic clergy, given the link of the last category, loyalty and belief in the Byzantine Empire . - the traditional enemies of the Vandals - they questioned their intentions and accused them of spying for the Byzantines, especially after the migration of a number of them to Byzantium and their meeting with the emperor Al-Bez Placing . from that we clearly see the reason for the strict policy adopted by the Kings of the Vandals (Honrick . 477 - 484 AD, Guntamud . 484 - 496 AD, Tarsamund . 496 - 523 AD) against the Moroccan Catholics. They launched a campaign of harassment against them that covered all areas of life, Such as the confiscation of lands and properties, the exile of a number of their bishops outside the country ., and the imposition of unjustified fines on their property, as they were prevented from building monasteries and churches or the restoration of dilapidated ones ., and there are those who exceeded the limit of the familiar, King King (477 - 484 AD) ordered the bulldozing of The cemeteries of Catholics, the burning of their farms, the demolition of the role of their worship . and the severing of the tongues that stir their faith ., all in order to impose the doctrine of color The members of the Aryan Moroccan society and get rid of the Catholic faith associated with the Byzantine Church ..

Despite the Donatians 'hatred of the wealthy class of Catholic clergy, they refused to ally with the Vandals or accept their materialistic temptations, against their fellow citizens ., and the hostile Vandals's policy did not bear fruit, but came contrary to what they had planned, especially when Moroccans felt the amount of their abuse For the clergy during their storming of the city of Hiboun (Annaba) in 435 AD ., as they

vandalized their churches and killed St. Augustine ., the spiritual father of the Moroccans. Or respect her.

Fourth: the Vandals military policy

The Vandals did not possess a military cultural heritage that enables them to control the affairs of their kingdom in the countries of the Arab Maghreb, and therefore they relied to some extent on the foundations of the Romans previously, from military systems and plans ..

The Vandals set several military targets for them, after they extended their influence over the countries of the Arab Maghreb, including controlling the waters of the Mediterranean ., which is a higher goal than to reach their relatively modest capabilities, because the Romans were politically and militarily superior in those waters ., and we find them dumped their ships War to acquire islands scattered in the sea water, such as the Balearic Islands ., Sardinia ., Corsica . and Sicily ., and this as a result led to the dispersal of their military forces at sea and the dispersal of their warships in the sprawling islands, so their vulnerability was weakened and their physical and moral strengths weakened, and it weakened Their military decay ., as well On the other hand, the Moroccan resistance forces have severely undermined many of the combat efforts of the Vandals, as those forces relied on the method of fleeing and fleeing their struggle with the Vandals, taking advantage of the ruggedness of some geographical regions ., to pounce on their army, which was retreating from one region to another in front of the strikes of the national forces Which used camels in their war raids, which performed well on the battlefields - especially since they are friendly to their environment . - in contrast to Vandals' horses coming from Europe that did not form the geography of the countries of the Maghreb ..

The bad policy of the Vandal Army leaders, with the tribes of the areas under their control, had its effect in supporting these tribes to the national

resistance factions, by supplying them with weapons, and informing them about the movements of the Vandal military ., where the national resistance was able to control a number of cities and villages located in the south and west of the country The rule of the Vandals in the northern and northeastern regions of the Arab Maghreb ., and their rule vanished from the Tangier Province of Tangier (Tangier and its adjacent areas to the west) and receded in the Tripoli provinces to the east of the country below the Limes line . at the Aures in the south, Mori stayed Tania Kayseri . and Bizasina . and eastern Numidia under the Vandal influence, that is, their control was limited according to the current geography in the northeastern parts of Algeria and the countries of Tunisia and the northwestern parts of Libya ..

The end of the Vandals rule in the Arab Maghreb came in 534 AD when the Byzantine Emperor Justinian . decided, to launch a military campaign to return the colonies that North Africa lost to colonies in North Africa, and the Vandals could not preserve the entity of their kingdom, due to its lack of appreciation of the capabilities of the Byzantine powers and the extent of their domination over the countries of the Mediterranean basin . We also note that they are not able to deal militarily with the national resistance factions, as they mocked them, as they defeated them with several battles, forcing them to concentrate in the northern parts facing the Mediterranean coast . leaving other areas in favor of the national resistance forces, and this contributed to To enter the country's Byzantine forces Maghreb from several axes, Vozaan presence Alondali of them in 534 AD, a limited number of battles and preparing, and without the intervention of indigenous populations in this conflict ..

Conclusions

Through what has been revealed from the chaotic policies pursued by the Vandals kings towards the countries of the Arab Maghreb, we can come out with a set of conclusions, as follows: -

1- The Vandals instability in certain countries, as they are strangers - racially, culturally and culturally - from the areas in which they stayed, as well as not having a civilization that qualifies them for that, so we find them failing to establish a stable kingdom in Gaul, just as they failed in Iberia, and they also failed in the countries of Morocco Arabi .

2- The Vandals do not have sufficient experience in the field of administration and governance, through which they can manage the countries of Morocco and gain the kindness of their people somewhat. Rather, the tribal nature inherent in them and sectarian intolerance had a motive for the management of the country and a starting point for setting their chaotic policy.

3- The Vandals were unable to retain their monarchy in the Arab Maghreb, due to the military weakness that struck them, especially after the dispersal of their forces in the Mediterranean islands, as well as to undermine their rule internally, as a result of the national resistance forces' control of vital areas of the country, and the loss of their wealth.

4- The Moroccan people did not stand by the Vandals during the Byzantine attack on them, due to the hatred of the Moroccans their rule and their desire to get rid of their subordination, because of the poverty, persecution, and abuse they caused them on the economic, social and religious level.

#### Margins

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(2) Al-Barsoy, Muhammad bin Ali Al-Ma'rouf Ibn Ibn Sabahi Zadeh (Tel: 977 AH / 1589 AD) explained the paths to knowledge of countries and kingdoms 'investigation: Al-Mahdi Abdel-Rawadbah, 1st edition, (Al-Sarat Press, Beirut, 2006) pp. 47-48;

The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica "Strait of Gibraltar" [www.Britannica.com](http://www.Britannica.com).

. Ceuta: An ancient Moroccan city, located on the shore of the Mediterranean (the sea of alleyway as the Arabs called it) in the form of a tongue from the land with a single road from the west side to enter the Moroccan lands, it is famous for the anchors of ships as it is the closest marine city that connects Africa to Spain. Looking at: An unknown author (lived in the sixth century AH), *Book of Foresight in the Wonders of the Summers*, Achieved by: Saad Zaghoul Abdel Hamid (House of General Cultural Affairs, Baghdad, 1985), Pg 137, *The Arab Encyclopedia*, The Egyptian Society for the Diffusion of World Knowledge and Culture, 3rd Edition. , Saida - Beirut, 2009) c 4, p. 1797.

. The columns of Hercules: It is the ancient name of the Strait of Gibraltar, it is a peninsula located in the southernmost part of Spain in the form of a tongue of land inside the sea, it contains anchors for ships and is the main entrance to the country from the sea side, known as the columns of Hercules due to the presence of traces of columns dating back to the era Roman. See: Herodotus (487-425 BC) *Herodotus hadiths on the Libyans (Amazighs)* Translation and comment: Mustafa Aashi (New Knowledge Printing Press, Rabat, 2009) pp. 29-34; *The Arabic Encyclopedia ...*, Vol. 3, p. 1167.

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. Libo: It is a name given by the ancient Egyptians to the human groups that inhabited the areas located to the west of their country, seen: Herodotus, hadiths ..., p. 13; Aqoun, Muhammad Al-Arabi, the Amazighs throughout history, 1st edition (Al-Tnokhi Printing and Publishing, Rabat, 2010 Pp. 7-8.

Berbers: Opinions differed on the origin of this word, according to Ibn Khaldun (d .: 808 AH / 1406 CE). The Berbers name refers to Mazi'ah bin Kanaan bin Ham. Looking at: The Book of Lessons, the Court of the Beginner, and the News in the Days of the Arabs, Persians and Berbers, and those of their contemporaries with the greatest authority (Dar Al-Kutub Al-Alamiya, Beirut, 1971) c 6, p. 94; Looks: Julian, Charles Andre, North African history from the beginning to the Islamic conquest 647 CE, translation: Muhammad Mazali, and Al-Bashir bin Salama, 2nd floor (Taulta Cultural Foundation, Algeria 2011) p. 8; while Herodotus indicates that the word Amazigh belongs to an ancient Egyptian tribe that migrated to West from Egypt. Looking: Herodotus hadiths ..., pp. 14-36.

. Herodotus: An ancient Greek historian and traveler who was born in Asia Minor and lived between the years (487-425 BC) described in his blog the peoples and civilizations of the ancient world that he passed through in Europe, Asia and Africa, a detailed and accurate description, his book (The History of Herodotus) was prepared from The oldest and most abundant literature that revealed the history of the ancient world. See: The Arabic Encyclopedia ..., part 7, p. 3553.

. The Phoenicians: The word Phoenician is rooted in the ancient Greek language which means "marine merchant" and the Phoenicians were originally Semitic islanders who inhabited the beginning of the third millennium BC, the coastal lands of the Levant, their affairs and their

civilization flourished as a result of their skill in maritime navigation until their influence extended to the coasts of the country Morocco controlled the Mediterranean basin, and established the Kingdom of Carthage in Tunisia, so the Greeks rivaled them in the commercial field, until their influence diminished and their political authority waned after the Punic Wars with the Romans who killed them and occupied their capital, Carthage in 146 BC. Look: Henry, the slave, the lexicon of high civilizations, 2nd edition, (Gross Press, Tripoli, 1991) Tripoli, 1991, pp. 657-666;

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. Al-Nasiri: Syed Ahmed Ali, The Political and Cultural History of the Roman Empire, 2nd edition (Dar Al-Nahdha Al-Arabiya, Cairo, 1991) p. 474, Bou Aziz, Yahya, The Summary in the History of Algeria, Ancient and Central Algeria, 2nd edition, (University Press Office, Oran, 1995 P. 1, p. 63.

(18) Baltic Sea: one of the most famous seas of the European continent, connected to the North Sea from the south, surrounding the countries of Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Germany and Denmark, its upper parts freeze during the winter season, the Vandal tribes reported from him in fishing to secure their daily strength. See: The Arabic Encyclopedia ..., Part 2, p. 757.

(19) Courtois ch., Les vandals et L'A frique, Ed art et Me'tiers graphiques, paris, 1955, pp. 15-16

(20) Shaniti, Muhammad Al-Bashir, Economic and Social Changes in Morocco During the Roman Occupation and Its Role in the Events of the Fourth Century AD (National Book Foundation, Algeria, 1985), p. 374.

(21) Al-Nasiri, History of the Empire ... p. 474; Bu Aziz, Al-Mujir ..., Part 1, p. 63.

(22) Selenig and the Hasdinga are the two main tribes that make up the nucleus of the Vandal Alliance on the Scandinavian Peninsula. Seen: Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia: [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org)

(23) The Rhine: it is one of the most important rivers of Europe. Its length is approximately (1320 km), originating from Switzerland and then heading west through the German-French border, then entering the Netherlands, after which it empties into several water channels, benefiting from the Vandals, Huns and Goths in

moving and hunting Marine animals. See: The Arabic Encyclopedia ..., part 3, p. 1621.

(24) The Danube: It is the second largest river in Europe after the Volga, originating from southwestern Germany and entering the territories of Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia and Romania, then pouring into the Black Sea, which is considered a vital artery for transportation between European countries, controlled by the Romans at the beginning of the first century AD. However, the Huns, Goths and Avars tribes removed the Roman presence and took control of most of its parts. Seen: The Arabic Encyclopedia ..., Part 3, 1480.

(25) Al-Nasiri: History of the Empire ..., pp. 474-475; Harakat, Ibrahim, Morocco, Abd al-Tarikh (Dar al-Rashad al-Haditha, Casablanca, 2000) c 1, p. 63.

(26) Al-Jilali, Abd al-Rahman bin Muhammad, General History of Algeria, 2nd edition, (Merazzaq and Budaoud and Co. Press, Algeria, 1965) Part 1, 122; Sharif, Muhammad al-Hadi, History of Tunisia from Prehistoric Times to Independence, translation: Muhammad al-Shawsh, And Mohamed Ajinah, 3rd Edition (Dar Sraas, Tunis, 1993), p. 33.

(27) Anoski, j., histoire de la domination des vandales en Afrique, Ed Fermin Didot, Paris, p.4.

(28) Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia: [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org)

(29) Al-Azzawi, Abd al-Rahman Hussein, History of the Arab Maghreb in the Islamic Era (Dar Al-Khaleej, Oman, 2017) p. 16; Anoski, op. cit, p.4-5

(30) The Goths Tribes: They are from the ancient Germanic tribes, known for their Bedouin and ferocity in peace and war, they settled at the beginning of their appearance in the southern regions of Sweden and northern Denmark, they split during the third century AD after the pressure of the Hun tribes into two parts: the eastern Goths settled in the northern Black Sea, The Visigoths, who headed south and penetrated into the Roman states, until they settled and expanded their property in the Iberian Peninsula (Spain) at the expense of the Vandals, see: The Arabic Encyclopedia ...; part 5, p. 2602.

(31) The Franks: They are a group of ancient Germanic tribes who settled in the third century AD the areas bordering the River Rhine, and in order to ensure their survival in those areas they allied with the Romans, and did not sooner during

- the fifth century AD that their king expanded and took control of Gaul (France) and Germany. See: *The Arabic Encyclopedia ...*, part 5, 2392.
- (32) Harish, Muhammad al-Hadi, *The Ancient Political and Civilizational History of the Maghreb From the Dawn of Date to the Islamic Conquest* (Algerian Institute for Printing, Algeria, 1992) p. 235; *Harakat, Morocco ...*, part 1, p. 63.
- (33) Bou Aziz, *The Summary ...*, p. 63; Muhammad, Muhammad al-Amin, and al-Rahmani, Muhammad Ali, *al-Mufid in the History of Morocco* (Dar al-Kitab, Casablanca, D.T.), p. 25.
- (34) *The Balearic Islands*: It is a group of islands, located in the western side of the Mediterranean Sea, to the east of Spain inhabited in the past, groups of people of varying origins, their inhabitants were proficient in agriculture and industry and famous for the manufacture of wine, olive oil and silver utensils. Several foreign controls, the most important of which are: Phoenician, Greek, Roman, and Vandalian control. See: *The Arabic Encyclopedia ...*, Vol. 5, p. 769.
- (35) Al-Nasiri, *History of the Empire ...*, p. 475; Debbouz, Muhammad Ali, *History of the Grand Maghreb*, 2nd edition (Tawlet Cultural Foundation, Tripoli, 2010) Part 1, p. 353.
- (36) Al-Pruswi, *Explain Pathways ...*, pp. 47-48; A.F. Gauthier, *Past North Africa*, translation: Hashem Al-Husseini, 2nd Edition (Tawlet Cultural Foundation, Tripoli, 2010,) pp. 6-7.
- (37) Boniface: He is the Roman (Byzantine) ruler of the country of Morocco, who declared his rebellion against Placidia, the guardian of the throne of the empire, after issuing a decision to forcibly isolate the state of Morocco, which forced the use of Vandal to return the Byzantine forces who came to remove him from his position. Looking: *Al-Salabi, Pages ...*, pp. 148-149.
- (38) Byzantium: The name of Byzantium belongs to one of the Greek leaders known as pyzas who settled with a group of navigators in 657 BC. Byzantium was distinguished by its important geographical location, as it was considered a link between East and Morocco across Asia Minor, as well as its control of the straits linking Asia And Europe, via the Bosphorus and Dardanelles channels, was chosen by the Roman Emperor Constantine the Great in 330 AD to be the capital of the Byzantine Christian Empire instead of the pagan Roman Empire in Rome. Looking: *Rustam, Asad, Al-Rum, their policy, civilization, religion, culture, and Arab connections*, 1st floor (Dar Al-Makshouf, Beirut, 1955) Part 1, pp. 62-63.

- (39) Placidia: is the Iliya Gala Placidia, daughter of the Roman Emperor Theodosius I, who took over the rule of the Roman Empire on behalf of her minor son, Valentinian III. From 423 to 437 CE, she managed to control the reins of government despite the deteriorating political and social conditions that pervaded the empire. Seen: Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org)
- (40) Al-Madani, Ahmed Tawfiq, Cartagena in four eras, from the Stone Age to the Islamic Conquest (National Book Foundation, Algeria, 1986), p. 122; Dabouz, History of Morocco ..., part 1, pp. 347-348.
- (41) Tangier: an ancient Moroccan city, located within the countryside of the countryside on the Mediterranean coast, famous for its abundance of houses, palaces and houses of worship, as docks for ships and maritime trade movement flourished, it was considered an important crossing to reach the Spanish territories due to the short sea distance and the ease of navigation through it . See: Anonymous author, Foresight ..., p. 138; Al-Wazzan, Description of Africa, p. 314.
- (42) Al-Musharraf, Mohamed Mohy El-Din, North Africa in the Old Age, 4th Edition (Dar Al-Kitab Al-Arabia, Beirut, 1969), p. 118, Bou Aziz, Al-Mujazz ..., Part 1, p. 63.
- (43) Al-Madani, Cartagena ..., p. 123; Dabouz, History ..., part 1, p. 355.
- (44) Harakat, Morocco ..., part 1, p. 67; Muhammad, and Rahmani, Al-Mufid ..., p. 25.
- (45) Al-Musharraf, Africa ..., p. 131, Dabouz, History ..., Part 1, p. 356.
- (46) Harish: The Maghreb History ..., p. 251; Al-Jilali, the History of Algeria ..., part 1, p. 123.
- (47) Al-Musharraf, Africa ..., pp. 130 and 132; Al-Madani, Cartagena ..., pp. 127-128.
- (48) Carthage: an ancient Moroccan city, located within the coast of the Tunisian region, founded by the Phoenicians within the borders of 814 BC, the Moroccans called it (Qarat Hadasht) i.e. the modern village, Carthage was distinguished by the abundance of its buildings and buildings and the arrival of foreign communities to earn money, was for its location The important geographical geographical impact on its prosperity and height, which raised the aspirations of the Roman powers, then invaded it in 146 BC and removed the

Carthaginian political rule from it. Looking: Henry, Glossary of Civilizations ..., pp. 675-680; Al-Sharif, History ....., p. 26.

- (49) Hiboun (Annaba) is an ancient Moroccan city, located on the coast of the Mediterranean within the Tunisian region, near the present Algerian border, characterized by the abundance of buildings from houses and churches, built by the Romans during their control of the countries of Morocco to benefit from its geographical location militarily and commercially, called Arabs Annaba There are many grape trees in it, while the early Christians called it Hippon, meaning the fruitful land. Looking: Kerbkhal, Marmol, Africa, translation: Muhammad Hajji and others, 1st edition, (New Knowledge Printing Press, Rabat, 1989) c 3, pp. 7-8.
- (50) Jenserik Geinseric (429 AD -477 AD) Also known as Gaiserik, he is the main leader of the Vandals, he founded the Vandal Kingdom in the countries of the Maghreb, known for his cunning and political cunning and his appeasement of the Amazighs, as well as being an invincible war man, during his rule the Vandal Kingdom witnessed a broader Military spillover and economic boom. Looking: Abd al-Wahhab, Hassan Hosni, Synopsis of the History of Tunisia, 3rd edition, p. 28, Al-Shater, Khalifa, and others, Tunisia throughout history (Tunis 2007) part 1, p. 215.
- (51) Al-Madani, Cartagena ..., p. 128, Dabouz, Tarikh ..., Part 1, pp. 356-357.
- (52) Al-Mazaq: A province that was administratively established in the Phoenician era, located to the southwest of Tunisia, within the lands of Gafsa, which was characterized by the abundance and diversity of its agricultural and mineral crops, whose wealth was exploited by the Romans and Vandals. Seen: Wikipedia the free encyclopedia [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org)
- (53) Numidia: It is an ancient Moroccan province, located in the north of the Algerian lands, which the Arabs called the Land of Jurid, due to the large number of palm trees in it, while the Romans called it Punicia and then it was distorted to Numidia, inhabited by the Amazighs - the natives of Morocco - in the form of tribal groupings known for their resistance. For local and foreign governments, as they did not accept submission to any rule that restricted their movements and aspirations. See: An unknown author, Foresight ..., pp. 150 and 155; Al-Wazzan, Description of Africa, p. 29; Al-Salabi, Pages ..., p. 290.

- (54) Appartian: it is the province that lies between Tunisia and eastern Algeria within the lands of Al-Majrada, characterized by the abundance of its water, the fertility of its soil and the diversification of its agricultural crops, which witnessed an economic boom during the Roman domination of the Arab Maghreb. See: Wikipedia  
[www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org)
- (55) Gitol: It is the area confined between western Libya and the east of the Atlantic Ocean, to the south of Numidia, which the Romans called by this name due to the nature of the life of the tribes, which was characterized by frequent mobility and travel between the countries of the Arab Maghreb. See: Chianti, economic changes ..., p. 165 .
- (56) Zaghouan: a mountainous region located within the Tunis region, which is characterized by fertility in its soil and abundance of its crops, especially of olive and fruit trees. Looking, Marmol, Africa, p. 5.
- (57) Al-Madani, Cartagena ..., p. 127; Al-Zawy, Ahmed Al-Tahir, History of the Arab Conquest in Libya, p. 4 (Dar Al-Madar Al-Islami, Beirut, 2004), p. 31.
- (58) Al-Jilali, History of Algeria .., part 1, pp. 127-129; Harakat, Morocco ..., part 1, p. 64.
- (59) Harish, The Maghreb History ..., p. 246; Dabouz, History ..., Part 1, pp. 355-357.
- (60) Muhammad, Rahmani, Al-Mufid ..., p. 6; Harakat, Morocco .., part 1, p. 64.
- (61) Al-Jilali, History of Algeria ..., part 1, p. 126, Harish, Maghreb History, ..., p. 238.
- (62) Gulimer Gulimer (531-534) The last Vandal king in the countries of the Maghreb assumed the rule of the Vandal kingdom at the expense of his partner Hildrick, Glimmer was known for his deception and his love for collecting money, neglected the affairs of the parish, and deteriorated during his rule the Vandal Kingdom Courtois, op.cit. p269
- (63) Al-Madani, Cartagena ..., pp. 132-133; Harakat, Morocco, ..., part 1, p. 66.
- (64) Debbouz, History .., Part 1, p. 354; Al-Arabi, Al-Iktissad ..., pp. 97-104.
- (65) El-Gohary, Yousry, North Africa, No. 6 (The Egyptian General Book Organization, Alexandria, 1980), pp. 123-124; Al-Nasiri, The History of the Empire .., p. 457.
- (66) Muhammad, Rahmani, Al-Mufid ..., p. 9; Al-Arabi, Al-Iktissad, pp. 100-104.
- (67) Al-Jilali, History of Algeria ..., part 1, p. 123, Al-Madani, Cartagena ..., p. 128.

- (68) Harish, *The Maghreb History* ..., p. 253; Harakat, *Morocco* ..., part 1, p. 67.
- (69) Al-Jilali, *History of Algeria* ..., part 1, p. 123; Al-Mashriqi, *Africa* ..., pp. 130-132.
- (70) Al-Madani, *Cartagena* ..., p. 128; Harish, *Maghreb History* ..., p. 253.
- (71) Al-Musharraf, *Africa* ..., pp. 130 and 132, Harakat, *Morocco* ..., part 1, p. 67.
- (72) Al-Gilani, *History of Algeria* ..., part 1, p. 123; Harish, *The Maghreb History* ..., p. 253.
- (73) Al-Musharraf, *Africa* ..., pp. 133 and 139; Al-Madani, *Cartagena* ..., pp. 128.
- (74) Al-Gilani, *History of Algeria* ..., part 1, pp. 123-124; Harish, *Maghreb History* ..., p. 257.
- (75) Al-Musharraf, *Africa* ..., p. 128; Al-Madani, *Cartagena* ..., p. 124.
- (76) Al-Jilali, *History of Algeria*, ..., part 1, p. 123; Harish, *The Maghreb History* ..., p. 257.
- (77) Al-Gohary, *North Africa*, pp. 123-124; Al-Arabi, *Al-Iktissad* ..., p. 37.
- (78) Al-Nasiri, *History of the Empire* ..., p. 476, Muhammad and Rahmani, *Al-Mufid* ..., p. 25.
- (79) Harish, *Maghreb History* ..., p. 259; Sharif, *History of Tunisia*, p. 34.
- (80) Al-Nasiri, *History of the Empire* ..., p. 474; Muhammad and Rahmani, *al-Mufid* ..., pp. 25-26.
- 81) Al Madani, *Cartagena* ..., p. 131, Harakat, *Morocco* ..., part 1, pp. 66-67.
- (82) Al-Musharraf, *Africa* ..., p. 132, Harish, *The Maghreb History* ..., p. 254.
- (83) Al-Jilali, *History of Algeria* ....., part 1, pp. 124 and 134, Al-Rawa, *History of the Conquest* ..., pp. 31-32.
- (84) Al-Madani, *Cartagena* ..., p. 128; Bu Aziz, *Al-Mujaz* ... .. part 1, p. 63.
- (85) Harish, *Maghreb History* ..., p. 252; Muhammad, Rahmani, *Al-Mufid* ..., p. 25.
- (86) Al-Musharraf, *Africa* ..., p. 131; Al-Madani, *Cartagena* ..., p. 124.
- (87) Al-Jilali, *History of Algeria* ..., part 1, p. 126; Harish, *Maghreb History* ..., p. 260.
- (88) Al-Musharraf, *Africa* ..., pp. 135; Al-Madani, *Cartagena* ..., pp. 130-131.
- (89) Harish, *The Maghreb History* ..., pp. 235; Al-Nasiri, *The History of the Empire* ..., pp. 474-475; Harakat, *Morocco* ..., part 1, pp. 66-67.
- (90) Arian Doctrine: It is one of the ancient Christian doctrines, its founding dates back to the Bishop of Alexandria Arius (250 - 336 AD) from his dogmas that he

published, that Christ was a human nature, and that God created a miracle, the Catholic Church fought him, so he was isolated from his source and exiled from his country According to the decisions of the Council of Nicaea in 325 AD, due to the difference of its creeds with the official Catholic doctrine of the Roman Empire. For more information, see: Hamad, Hussein Ali, *The Dictionary of Schools of Thought and Religions*, 1st Edition (Dar Al-Jeel, Beirut, 1998), p. 7.

- (91) Al-Jilali, *History of Algeria ...*, part 1, p. 124; Harish, *Maghreb History ...*, p. 264.
- (92) Al-Donat: It is a Christian group that appeared in the countries of the Arab Maghreb up to the fourth century A.D., which traces its origins to (Donatus), Bishop of the Algerian Aures Region. Many patriots, religious people and the poor who reject foreign domination of their country belong to this group. Looking: Boukiout, Mohamed, *the Amazigh kingdoms in the face of challenges*, 1st edition, (Videbrant Press, Rabat, 2002), p. 73.
- (93) Catholicism: Among the most famous Christian doctrines that have become the official doctrine of the Western Roman Empire in Rome, represented by the Vatican Gate, one of the most important tenets of this doctrine, it says that Christ has two natures: divine and human, united in the personality of Christ and became one hypostasis. For more information see: Hamad, *Dictionary ...*, p. 167.
- (94) Al-Musharafi, *Africa ...*, 132 - 133; Harish, *Maghreb History ...*, pp. 224-225.
- (95) Al-Nasiri, *History of the Empire ...*, p. 476; Harakat, *Morocco ...*, part 1, p. 66.
- (96) Huneric: Huneric (477 AD - 484 AD) is the eldest son of King Vandal Jenserik, who ascended the throne of the kingdom after his father's death, was cruel in his dealings with Moroccans, especially Catholics. look :
- Courtois, *Op.cit*, P.265
- (97) Gunthammund (484 AD - 496 CE) was chosen king of the Vandals in the Maghreb after the death of his uncle Honeric, being the oldest member of the ruling family, and his reign witnessed political isolation and relative calm with Catholic Christians. Looking: *Ibid*, p. 226
- (98) Tarsund: Thrasamund (496 AD - 523 AD) assumed the throne of the Vandal Kingdom after the death of his brother Guntamund in 496 AD, known for his literary and intellectual inclinations, and his rule witnessed a noticeable calm, especially with Catholic Christians.
- Pracopius. *Guerres des vandales*, trad. dureau de la malle dans Algériens, p. 75.

- (99) Al-Musharraf, Africa ..., p. 120; Harakat, Morocco ..., part 1, p. 66.
- 100) Courtois, Op.cit, P.262.
- (101) Ibid, P.243.
- (102) Marcus, L., Histoire des vandales depuis leurs premières apparitions jusqu'à la destruction de leur empire en Afrigue, poret, paris, 1907. P.217.
- (103) Al-Musharraf, Africa ..., p. 133.
- (104) Courtois, Op.cit, P.236.
- (105) Al-Madani, Cartagena ..., p. 123; Bu Aziz, Al-Mujaz ... part 1, p. 64.
- (106) Saint Augustine: one of the most prominent Catholic saints in the Maghreb, born in the Tunisian tyrant (present-day Ahras market) lived between (354 - 430 AD) studied theology in Carthage, counted the spiritual father and social reformer of Moroccan Christians, killed by the Vandals while besieging the city of Hiboun (Annaba), in the year 430 AD, has great credit for spreading and consolidating the Christian faith throughout the countries of the Central Maghreb. For more, see: Sharif, History of Tunisia ..., p. 33.
- (107) Al-Oras: An ancient Moroccan region, located in the north of the central region of present-day Algeria, punctuated by the Aures mountain range, rich in plantations and waters, inhabited by the Berber tribes since ancient times and established for them local kingdoms, which took it upon themselves to resist foreign control over their country. See more: Al-Idrisi, Abu Abdullah Muhammad bin Muhammad al-Husayni (lived in the sixth century AH), The Book of Nuzhat al-Mushtaq in Breaking Through Horizons (Library of Religious Culture, Cairo, 2002), p. 264.
- (<sup>108</sup>)Procopius, Op.cit, P. 75 ; Marcus, Op.Cit, P. 349.
- (109) Al-Jilali, History of Algeria ..., part 1, p. 123; Harish, Maghreb History ..., p. 256.
- (110) Al-Nadouri, The Maghreb ..., p. 329; Bou Aziz, Al-Mujazza ..., part 1, p. 64.
- (111) Al-Madani, Cartagena ..., pp. 121-122; Dabouz, History of Morocco ..., part 1, p. 362.

(112) The Balearic Islands: They are three islands (Mayorca, Menorca, Evitha) located in the Mediterranean Sea to the east of Spain, famous for the cultivation of fruits and the manufacture of olive oil and ornaments. Greeks, Romans, and Vandals). See: The Arabic Encyclopedia ..., Part 2, p. 769.

(113) Sardinia: It is one of the most important islands of the Mediterranean, located to the west of Rome, and to the south of the island of Corsica, it is famous for its minerals of silver and iron, as well as its geographical location which was used as a strategic station between North Africa and southern Europe, so this island witnessed A bloody struggle for possession by the powers of the ancient world. For more information see: Henry, Lexicon ..., p. 473.

(114) Corsica: Also known as Corsus, it is one of the most important islands of the Western Mediterranean, located to the southeast of Gaul (France), famous for its abundant mountainous heights, of a rugged geographical nature, its inhabitants excelled in shipbuilding and producing luxury types of wine and oil Olives, its important geographical location had its impact on the race of major powers to acquire and annex their properties. For more information, see: The Arabic Encyclopedia ..., Vol. 5, p. 2769.

(115) Sicily: One of the largest islands in the Mediterranean, located in the middle of the sea to the southwest of Rome (Italy). It is famous for its many trees and the diversity of its crops. And the Greeks, Romans and Vandals. Looking: Henry, Lexicon ..., p. 551.

(116) Al-Musharafi, Africa ..., p. 125; Al-Nasiri, History of the Empire ..., p. 476.

(117) Al-Wazzan, Description of Africa, vol. 1, pp. 28-29; Al-Jawhari, North Africa, pp. 121-126.

(118) Harish, *Maghreb History ...*, pp. 242-249; Dabouz, *History of Morocco ...*, part 1, p. 360.

(119) Al-Jilali, *History of Algeria ...*, part 1, pp. 124-125; Al-Madani, *Cartagena ...*, p. 130.

(120) Harish, *Maghreb History ...*, pp. 245-249; Muhammad, and Rahmani, *Al-Mufid ...*, p. 26.

(121) Al-Jilali, *History of Algeria ...*, part 1, p. 124; Al-Mushrifi, *Africa ...*, pp. 118 and 130; Al-Madani, *Cartagena ...*, p. 124.

(122) Limes Line: It is a border line created by the Romans, in order to separate the Moroccan states subject to them, from the lands of the Amazigh tribes that declared their separation and rebellion against Roman rule. From the raids of the tribes, and when the Vandals took control of the lands of the countries of the Maghreb, they maintained this line and made it a watershed for their influence. Looking: Al-Azzawi, Abd al-Rahman Hussein, *History of the Arab Maghreb in the Islamic Era (Dar Al-Khaleej, Oman, 2007)*, p. 16;

(123) Caesarea Mauritania: After the fall of Carthage in 146 BC, the Romans divided the countries of the Maghreb into several administrative states: Africa, Numidia, and Mauritania. Mauritania was divided into two main states, which are Mauritania, Tangier, and its capital, Tangier, and Caesarea, and its capital, Caesarea. For more information see: Julian, *History of Africa ...*, pp. 8; Mahran, Mohamed Bayoumi, pp. 289-296.

(124) Bizasina: An ancient Moroccan region, corresponding geographically to present-day Tunisia, founded by the Phoenicians and witnessed during their reign a great economic prosperity, which the Romans cared about as being an important source of wheat and ceramics. Seen: The free encyclopedia: [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org)

(125) Al-Musharrafi, *Africa ...*, p. 130; Harish, *Maghreb History ...*, pp. 242-249.

(126) Justinian: Flavius Petros (482 - 565 AD) is a famous Byzantine emperor, known for his good administration of the country and his wise policy with enemies, he managed to advance the reality of the empire over his years for a number of important legislations in the administrative, economic and military aspects. Seen: Wikipedia the free encyclopedia: [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org)

(127) Al-Musharrafi, Africa ..., p. 129; Harish, Maghreb history ..., p. 264; Al-Madani, Cartagena ..., p. 130.

(128) Al-Nasiri, History of the Empire ..., p. 264; Muhammad, and Rahmani, al-Mufid ..., p. 26.

(129) Harish, The Maghreb History ..., p. 264; Dabouz, History of Morocco ..., part 1, pp. 358-361.