

Crime in Baghdad community and methods of combating it in (The Book of EVENTS by an anonymous author of the eighth century AH) 626-700 AH / 1229-1300AD

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ABSTRACT- *So many often, Muslim historians are being accused of dedicating their works to only political and military affairs of the Islamic community and neglecting other social and anthropological aspects. Another aspect is the widely spread misconception which was taken as a non-negotiable fact that Iraq was severely detreated after the Mongol-Ilkhan occupation in 656 AH / 1258AD. This study has concluded that ((The Book of EVENTS by an anonymous author of the eighth century AH)) had categorically denied the accusation leveled against Muslim historians by monitoring and reporting a large variety of law-breaking incidents and individual and organized crimes in Baghdad. The book scrutinized the motives and urges behind these crimes. It also clearly manifested the methods of investigation and interrogation of the accused along with a comprehensive explanation of the types of penalties and judicial rulings imposed on criminals, and local authorities' highly professional and rapid efforts to combat crime, as well as giving demonstration of effective interaction Baghdad community groups in fighting crimes. Another outcome of this study is the fact that security establishments and people in charge of them at that time were highly ranked professional.*

Keywords- *Baghdad, methods of combating, Crime*

I INTRODUCTION

Muslim historians have been able, through their writings and works, to demonstrate a high and distinguished competence in codifying and covering the historical events of the nation in its various stages and its various countries, by adopting a clear-cut approach to historical codification, but some Western historians and those affected by them historically accuse Muslims of focusing their writings and writings on political and military conditions only, And their neglect of the rest of the life aspects of the Islamic community, especially the

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economic and social aspects, in addition to the prevalence and spread of a wrong idea about the deterioration of economic, scientific and social conditions in Iraq in general and tomorrow Especially as a fact of scientific validity Muslim does not accept the argument or discussion after the Mongol invasion and occupation Alaakhani in 656 AH / 1258 AD.

What are the circumstances of the discovery of this book? Did investigators gain access to the name and author of the book? And why is it called accidents? What are the most important challenges that faced Al-Baghdadi community during the book era, and did the author manage to break the Western accusation of Arab Islamic literature? How did the author of the accident book deal with the social problems of Baghdad? And who is responsible for combating crime in Baghdad?

To confirm the hypothesis of the research that we are dealing with, the study was divided into two topics with the introduction and conclusion, the first topic dealt with the definition of the book of accidents, the importance of this tun, the author's approach and resources, and the author's era.

The second topic dealt with the concept of crime in language and convention, the types of crimes in Baghdad's society, and ways to combat crime from state agencies and groups of society.

The first topic: _ book (accidents) of an unknown author

II Find the manuscript

Investigator Ahmad Pasha Taymur was able to obtain a rare manuscript of unknown title and author, by the Egyptian book merchant Youssef Elian Sarkis who had previously secured his purchase from him by the investigator Gerges Safa, and the manuscript originally is a book in history covering events that occurred during the seventh century AH / thirteenth century AD, but The unique copy that was found incomplete minus the incidents of the twenty-five years and some first twenty-six years due to the symptoms of time, and thus the manuscript discovered covers the time period(626-700 AH / 1229-1301AD).(1)

The manuscript is according to Gerges Safa's description (history, a beautiful old script, a complete cut of about one hundred leaves, perforated from the beginning, and its author is unknown. I have interviewed this book on several historical books, but I did not find that it is one of them, and it appears that it is in the line of its author).(2)

The first copy of the manuscript reached Iraq in the year 1922 AD, when Ahmed Pasha Timur gave a copy of this manuscript to the linguist and interested in the history of Father Anastas Carmeli, and it was copied after that to several copies dedicated to a number of those concerned with and interested in history from the people of Baghdad, and from these copies the copy that supervised It was directed by Mustafa Jawad (3), and a second copy, also presented by Ahmad Pasha Taymur, to the Iraqi Endowment Library, and it is a copy that differs from the first, as it was photographed from the original, and it was the version that Dr. Bashar Awad Maarouf and Dr. Imad Abdul Salam Raouf relied upon when they investigated the step. Okay.(4)

III Introducing the book

At the beginning of the twentieth century, a number of those interested in history circulated valuable information about a unique manuscript dealing with the history of Iraq during the seventh century AH / thirteenth century, unknown title and author, with a lot of confusion about the title of this manuscript and the name of its author, this confusion has complicated the quest of the owner of the Arab Library of Baghdad Noman Al-Adhami, by increasing the number of copies of the book in front of those interested in historical research, and therefore the book did not achieve the supposed scientific investigation, but the goal of what was accomplished was to assign Mustafa Jawad, who had little experience at that time, to supervise the printing of the manuscript(5). (B University of accidents and experiments beneficial percent seventh) wrote one historian of Iraq's famous Kamal al-Din Abdul Razak bin Ahmed al-Shaibani known as Ibn Alfoti(6) (642 AH -723 AH / 1244-1323m), which It was lost and did not reach us, and by that a number of senior investigators in their convictions attributed the percentage of this manuscript to Ibn Al-Fouti and the writing of the missing comprehensive incidents and beneficial experiences in the seventh percent, and they are: _

A - Sheikh Muhammad Reda al-Shabibi, who submitted to the book after its publication in 1932 and remained insistent that the manuscript is the book of comprehensive incidents and useful experiences in the seventh percent of the historian Ibn Al-Fouti.(7)

B - Detective Yaqoub Noam Sarkis Al-Baghdadi, the first to attribute the anonymous and codified manuscript to the historian Ibn Al-Fouti, writing comprehensive incidents and beneficial experiences in the seventh percent.(8)

T - Father Sheikho, who expressed his conviction that the anonymous manuscript and the author are nothing but the book of comprehensive incidents and beneficial experiences in the seventh percent of Ibn Al-Fouti, in two articles he published in Al-Mashreq magazine in the years 1907 and 1920 AD).9)

W - the legal Gerges Safa, who stated his opinion in two articles. The manuscript was described as a book in history written in a beautiful handwriting, which is the author's own line, consisting of about a hundred papers, and his author is unknown. Zarzis Safa met the texts of this manuscript on several historical books, but he did not find it part From them, these specifications that apply to the manuscript and accident book.(10)

Therefore, the manuscript was published in 1932 AD on the Euphrates Press, entitled (Incident Accidents and Beneficial Experiences in the Seventh Percent) of the historian Ibn Al-Fouti, and the book was published with two introductions, one by Sheikh Muhammad Reda al-Shabibi and the second by the supervisor of the edition of Mustafa Jawad).11)

But Mustafa Jawad, after he became one of the leading Iraqi scholars and investigators, and after the completion of the book of Ibn al-Fouti summarizing the literature complex in the dictionary of titles in 1962 AD he retracted his conviction about the name of the book and its relation to Ibn al-Fouti, explaining that the fact that his previous conviction was not based on strong foundations and solid evidence, In addition to presenting eight

reasons that lead him to complete conviction that it is impossible that the published manuscript is the book of comprehensive incidents and useful experiences in the seventh percent of the historian Ibn Al-Fouti.(12)

All attempts by investigator Mustafa Jawad to find the true author of the manuscript, especially the historians of Iraq who lived in the first half of the eighth century AH / fourteenth century AD, also failed, as his attempt to prove that the manuscript author was contemporary to some of the events mentioned in the late seventh percent of the migration / percent Thirteenth birthday.(13)

The investigators, Dr. Bashar Awad Maarouf and Dr. Emad Abdel Salam Raouf, in the mid-ninth decade of the last century, achieved a scientific investigation of the manuscript, in which they tried to find the original title of the manuscript and indicate the name of the manuscript author, but to no avail because there is no evidence for that, to reach the conclusion that it is necessary to surrender ignorantly The author of (the manuscript) the book at the present time and then ignorance of the name of the book also, and humility of the investigators used the word (we can), so they called the manuscript the investigator (the book of accidents) due to his popularity with the name of this manuscript on the one hand, and his approval of the contents of the book on the other hand, and confirming the anonymity of the author's name.(14)

IV The importance of the book

The accident book for an unknown author is of great importance among the historical literature stems from the following benefits: _(15)

A - The Book of Accidents is an unknown author of the most extensive historical books that dealt with the history of Iraq after the Ilkhanic invasion and occupation in 656 AH / 1258 CE and to the end of the seventh century AH / thirteenth century AD.

B- The book of accidents is almost the only source of many historical incidents that Baghdad went through in the second half of the seventh AH / thirteenth century AD, given that the Egyptian and Shami historians, despite the breadth of their books, did not devote a good space to news of Iraq after the year 656 AH / 1258 AD, because Iraq has become part of a hostile country, which prevents news from arriving easily from Iraq, in addition to the difficulty of contacting men of knowledge from the people of Iraq.

T - the author of the book Accidents is transmitted from the two greatest encyclopedias dated to the history of Iraq in general and Baghdad in particular lost and did not reach us, they are the expansive date of Ibn al-Sa'i (d. 674/1275 AD)(16), as well as the second encyclopedia, Rawdat al-Erib in the History of Baghdad by Sheikh Ibn Al-Kazarouni (d. 697 AH / 1298AD)).(17)

V Approach and resources of the book

The author of The Book of Accidents adopted the annual curriculum in writing a history, and this approach is based on documenting and recording the historical event for each year independently of the events of the previous year, and the link between the events of one year is using the word (and in it) and from the accumulated events of several years appear and form and complement the historical material or image And as a result of the adoption of the Hijri calendar, Muslim scholars came to the conclusion that the yearly approach is the appropriate means for historical codification, and al-Tabari (d. 310 AH / 922 CE) is writing the history of the Apostles and Kings the first to use this approach after the integrity of his book from damage and loss.(18)

The resources of the accident book depend mainly on the transmission of the following literature: _

A- The book of the extensive history of the historian Taj al-Din Ali Ibn Al-Sa'i, which is a huge detailed history arranged over the years, his author expanded extensively in mentioning the incidents, some of which were quoted by other books such as Al-Asad Al-Masbak of King Al-Afzal Al-Ghassani, and the book "History of Islam for Gold," the book of beginning and end For abn katheer (19) .

B- The Rawdat Al-Areeb Book on the History of Baghdad by Sheikh Al-Kazroni, which is in twenty-seven volumes, more golden in transmission.(20)

T- the book of the historian al-Baghdadi Moheb al-Din bin al-Najjar(21) named after the history of Baghdad(22)

VI The era of molf

The book covers the time period 626-700 AH / 1229-1301AD. Baghdad was during the first thirty years, including the capital of the caliphate and the Abbasid state 132-656AH / 750-1258AD. The remainder was Baghdad, the capital of the Arab region of Iraq, one of the regions of the Mongolian-Ilkhanid state (653-737 AH / 1255-1337 CE) .

And Baghdad since its founding in (145 AH / 762 AD), has developed and developed as the capital of a major country, its borders extended from China in the east "to the Atlantic Ocean in the west", and on a geographical area that brought together civilizational heritage and national and ideological diversity, which made it a center of attraction for scientists, thinkers and creators of different races and religions of different stripes Al-Baghdadi lived with their various beliefs and attitudes in a friendly and mutual respect under the shadow of the Islamic Arab state that applied the teachings of the noble Sharia that granted the Dhimmis their religious and civil rights and protected them in exchange for the payment of tribute and not being subjected to the beliefs of Muslims, and that would establish a society m Ayeshe it dissolves the individual and mutual support within the framework of the group and overcome the public interest on the special interest of the components of society, multiple.(23)

The Baghdadian community faced a great challenge when the Ilkhanids entered Baghdad for the year 656 AH / 1258 AD, which left huge repercussions, represented by the end of the rule of Muslim Arabs with the fall of the

state and the Abbasid caliphate, and Baghdad's loss of hundreds of thousands of its sons who were killed by the Mongols during their mastery of Baghdad, as well as physical and urban losses, Baghdad lost its administrative importance, which left it with huge financial resources.(24)

However, the availability of a set of circumstances enabled Baghdad to regain its luster, status, economic prosperity and social cohesion. Its human losses were compensated by the emigration of people from cities and villages near Baghdad. Baghdad also remained the capital of the Arab region of Iraq. Likewise, the region's top administration managed to organize administrative and organizational matters and to carry out reforms and campaigns. Important reconstruction, especially the efforts of the owner of the province of Baghdad, Aladdin Al-Juwayni (658 AH / 1260 CE-680 AH / 1281 CE)(25), not to mention security and political stability, and thus the survival of the foundations of coexistence firmly and strongly between the people of Baghdad and the survival of the Baghdad community on a high degree of cohesion and coexistence.(26)

The second topic, crime in the Baghdad community, and ways to combat it

1- The concept of crime

A- Crime in language:

The term crime is derived from the verb as an offense, an offense, an offense, an offense, the offense is the gain and severance, and the offense is the source of the offense that criminalizes himself and its people as evil, as it means transgression and guilt or felony and guilt).(27)

B- The crime as a term

The crime was defined as legal prohibitions that God has enjoined, by any measure or condescension,(28) and it has a charge of indemnity required by religious policy, and when it is proven and valid if it fulfills the obligation of legal rulings, the crime as a concept is to perform a forbidden act punishable by his act, or leave a prohibited act punished for leaving it, Or is it an act or an act of Sharia that stipulates its prohibition and punishment, and Islamic jurists have defined the crime as every act harmful to a person or his money is guaranteed by the perpetrator if he has no right to it in Islamic law, and the guarantee is a penalty if the act requires that, or financial compensation if The act did not require punishment, or punishment and howl Z together if the act necessitates a penalty and results in material or moral harm(29).

2- Social crimes

The author of the book of incidents lists a group of social crimes committed in Baghdad, and highlights the motives and motives that prompted criminals to commit those crimes, and then the author of the incidents shows us the punitive measures taken by the various state institutions and by members of the Baghdadi community at times against those convicted, so we will We divide these crimes into four types according to the motives or motives for committing them: -

A- Social motivated crimes

The book of accidents contained a group of crimes that were motivated by criminals limited to purely social motives, and these crimes varied according to the natural social problems, marital problems had a share of those

crimes, and among those crimes was mentioned in the incidents of the year 686 AH / 1287 AD that one of the sons of villages affiliated with Baghdad He married Baghdadiya, who practiced singing as a second wife, and lived in a house adjacent to the house of his first wife and his cousin at the same time, who rejected this marriage, and attacked the house of her husband, and killed the second wife of him, and when the father of the first wife learned about this he supported his daughter in her attack and threw his nephew With a crossbow And killed him, and when he learned the news the oldest son of slain on his father's uncle was killed by the sword).30)

And he reports to us another socially motivated incident when a senior official of the Abbasid state described as fair-spoken and fair-minded committed suicide by crucifying himself inside a library room in 639 AH / 1242AD, which raised many unanswered questions about the motives for suicide, mostly due to the suicide discoverer of cases of abuse On public money by his peers at work, so high orders were issued to form an inspection and audit committee headed by people of competence and integrity whose work ended, announcing the safety and correctness of the work flow within the workplace of the suicide, and thus excluding that the suicide motive was caused by professional problems inside the headquarters of a currency, and when Inspection in the family's suicide life. Deep differences were discovered between the suicide bomber and one of his wives, who was wandering in love, despite the fact that she was bad in life and ten. He preferred death to end the internal psychological struggle between his love for her and the need to get rid of her for mistreating him.(31)

The book states that the city of Baghdad during the year 665 AH / 1267 CE witnessed the killing of a king and a married woman for the crime of adultery, as the news spread in the city that the wife of one of the assistants in charge of the city security had loved the property, which prompted the husband by virtue of his job to try to kill the king as a punishment for him and leave the woman, But the security official rejected this and the good of the husband between one of two things, either killing them together or keeping them after establishing the limit on them, then he took the property outside the walls of Baghdad and hit him with a wedge in the ground and he sat on it and died, and the husband implemented the death sentence on his wife crying with regret over her.(32)

In Ramadan 674 AH / 1275AD, Baghdad witnessed the accusation of adultery with its legal limits on a man and woman who committed the crime in one of the public baths, and orders were issued directly from the owner of the Baghdad Diwan, Alaeddin Al-Juwayni, to ston the adulterer and the adulterer.(33)

The book of accidents lists a group of crimes related to the rape of male juveniles. In the incidents of the year 653 AH / 1255 CE, a young man appeared at a senior state official confessing to the murder of a person who had gone for many years, and the young man said that the reason for the killing was because the murderer previously assaulted the killer because he was It happened, and that after the resurrection of the murder crime, he fled to the Levant, visited Jerusalem, made the pilgrimage to the house of God, and adjacent to the Messenger, may God bless him and grant him peace, that he returned to Baghdad to confess his crime and was ready for punishment(34).

Upon investigation by the authority of the murdered person to explain the truth of the incident, no one of the deceased's heirs was found in the city, and then the murderer was informed of the verdict of his pardon, but the murderer did not believe this and imagined that the punishment did not fall and therefore he attempted suicide to enter the bathroom to slaughter himself. He was transferred to the hospital on a massive basis, where the process of cutting veins was incomplete, so he was treated and completed his life in good health.(35)

The incidents of the year 649 AH / 1251AD recorded a case of rape of a boy who had attended, accompanied by his father, a food banquet held by a modern person in Baghdad claiming the high lineage, so the feast owner presented candy in the boy's father's drug, and while the drug was in effect, the feast owner went to rape the boy. And when the boy's father woke up, he filed a complaint with the competent authorities who initiated the arrest and interrogation of the perpetrator, so he confessed to his heinous act and sentenced him to death by crucifixion.(36)

The author of the book of accidents in the events of the year 642 AH / 1246 CE mentions the killing of one of Baghdadis that led to the conversion of one of the Baghdad boys to a murderer and then the leader of a gang active in Baghdad and accused of theft. Himself by beating that young man with a knife that led to his killing before the sight of the shopping crowd from a Baghdad market, and after a long period of flight he was arrested and imprisoned in a Baghdad prison for many years, then he was released after that as a result of his family being able to persuade the family of the murdered to give up their personal right in front of officials Country.

) 37)

Among the social problems is the relationship between the Mamluks - the slaves - and the environment in which they live. The book of accidents mentioned some crimes related to this problem. In the year 679 AH / 1280 AD, an elders of the city of Baghdad was found killed in his house, and the competent security authority investigated the circumstances of the accident, and soon she was able From the identification of the murderer to one of the victim's Mamlukes, upon his confrontation he confessed to the murder with the assistance of a friend. Judicial rulings were issued nailing the king and crucifying his friend and partner in the crime. But, strangely enough, the Mamlouk survived despite being nailed for three days, so he went down and was treated in hospital to recover and escape from death.(38)

B- Crime with material motive

In the book of accidents, a set of crimes committed by criminals was mentioned, material motives were the main motive for committing them, so the events of the year 630 AH / 1233 CE witnessed a group of thieves killing a resident of Baghdad after they stormed his house with the intention of stealing, after they obtained information confirming that he possessed a quantity of gold and after they committed For the murder, they failed to find gold, and they fled without leaving evidence or anything to indicate to them, and therefore the competent authorities were unable to identify the perpetrators.(39)

And when one of the sons of Baghdad went out to pray Fajr for one of the year 653 AH / 1255AD, he saw one of the thieves excavating the burial of a newly buried woman and stole her shrouds, so al-Baghdadi chased him

and was unable to arrest him, and after locating the thief's house, a raid took place and they found several stolen shrouds, and they were issued The thief has the right to cut his hands and hang them in a public place.(40)

And the events of 679 AH / 1280 CE recorded a suicide case for a woman in Baghdad inside her house, the motive for her suicide was that her husband was charged with embezzlement of state funds by the Baghdad State Administration and declared incapable of returning all the money, which made the woman believe that she would be arrested and punished also, so she committed suicide for fear of The scandal.(41)

In the year 679 AH / 1280 AD, a strange murder took place in front of the attention of the owner of the Baghdad Diwan. Alaeddin Al-Juwaini was financially motivated and her victim was one of the employees of the Diwan. The murderer was a short clown who was presenting before Al-Juwayni. When the employee entered, the clown claimed him with an old debt, and the employee denied this, so the clown defrauded To kill the employee, he addressed Jouini, saying that the employee had previously asked for the debt, but the employee refused, which led to a quarrel between them in which the clown managed to break some of the employee's teeth and that he was ready to specify those teeth as evidence of what he says if Joueini orders the employee to lower his head, then when the employee reduced his head He opened the mouth of the dowry A careful throwing of the employee's gills, which led to his suffocation and his immediate death, and the author of the accident book did not clarify if the clown was punished and the type of that penalty was punished.(42)

After the perpetrator and the nephew of the murdered confessed, the judgments were issued to crucify the murdered nephew and nailing(43) the murderous boy to increase the torture, but the murderous boy possessed the ability to amaze everyone, so nailing did not perform the desired purpose, as he was a psychic in a mental condition that allowed him to joke with passers-by and demand from them food and drink, and physically did not He had complications from the nails that entered his body, forcing the authorities to speed up the killers.(44) The year 644 AH / 1246 CE witnessed the theft of various materials such as sugar, wax, and clothing, in addition to a sum of money from the warehouses belonging to Al-Mustansiriya School, and suspicions arose without evidence of the gang (Choir Al-Rendi), one of the well-known criminal gangs in Baghdad.(45)

A woman managed to steal one of the Baghdad houses in 636 AH / 1239 AD, and she put the stolen items in a box that could only drive the outside door of the stolen house. While standing in front of the door of the house, he passed through a porter and sought help from her and brought her to her house without the porter or others feeling theft, but it is good luck for the people The stolen house that the porter returned from the same way, and when the people of the house saw and gathered a crowd of people gathered in front of the house and learned the reason for the gathering, he began to tell about his pregnancy a little while ago to a box in front of the door of this house for a woman who came out of it, and that he was ready to appoint the house of that woman, then they went together and with the porter To the house where the box was carried, and they entered The house and found the stolen goods and arrested kleptocratic women.(46)

Among the incidents that our anonymous author referred to as he mentioned that one of the women of Baghdad was unable to return to her home in 636 AH / 1239AD after cutting the bridge between the two sides of

Baghdad during her return from the jeweler and her receipt of the second golden bracelet late from her daughter's apparatus, and therefore did not find anything to accept the offer submitted. One of the women stayed at the house because of the near darkness, and she spent the night hospitality of that woman in a room on the top floor, but before dawn, he went to the door of the house, and the owner of the house got up and left her sleep asleep, and opened the door, so a group with complete bride preparations and the guest of the bride entered the room and woke up without feeling. It has one. And I looked from the top floor and saw her daughter's device they had, then I realized that she was in a gang house to steal, and they had just stolen her house and her daughter's device, so she defrauded the gang and pretended to continue sleeping despite the house owner's attempt to verify this more than once, and in the early morning she went out and exposed directly to the ruler of the city instead of going to her house and told the story to him and presented proof of what she says that the bracelet that she is carrying is identical to the second one found by thieves, so the ruler went by himself and arrested the thieves and returned to women all that was stolen from them.(47)

In the year 637 AH / 1240AD, the rule of cutting off the hand of an old-aged Baghdad man for the crime of theft was implemented, as he pretended to be a merchant for a long time, before doubts began to arise around him, and in fact he found in his possession a machine(48) to open the locks for the lockers and thus a crime of theft more than Treasury for Baghdad merchants using these machines.

With regard to material crimes, the owner of the book of incidents stated that the Al-Mustansiriya school treasurer was suspicious and possessed suspicions of tampering with the treasury seals in 645 AH / 1247AD. The Caliph issued his orders to form an investigative committee whose work ended without being able to determine the thief accurately, and therefore the group was charged with a group of employees who had spent on them paying the lost and discharged from the job.(49)

The investigative committee sent to the humeral maristan, the largest and largest hospital in Baghdad in 626 AH / 1229 CE, was able to verify that the information provided by the hospital official was not correct, as it lacked any stock of the essential needs for the functioning of the hospital(50).

In the year 648 AH / 1250AD the organized gang activity increased in the city of Baghdad, and they were present in large groups and stole what was in front of them by force).51)

During the year 653 AH / 1255AD, the people of Baghdad suffered a great ordeal as a result of the increased activity of organized theft gangs and their breach of security. They were robbing men's turban and clothes in the bathrooms, stealing shops, as well as killing the security men.(52)

It was broadcast in Baghdad in 677 AH / 1278 A.D. (Ibn Khammas and the Crown Warrior) were recognized as leaders of organized crime that followed many and maximized their impact on society, which necessitated the intervention of the Baghdad government, which preferred to tackle the problem by using a bundle of means of seduction and temptation, and indeed this policy culminated in Ibn Ibn Khamas and neutralizing his activities, and at the behest of the Baghdad government, Ibn Khamas managed to persuade the royal crown to surrender to the authorities, which provoked the ire of another gang operating outside Baghdad that attacked the

headquarters of the Baghdad government aiming to kill Ibn Khamas and the palm tree, but it failed to do so, so the Baghdad government Chasing them but they are not She couldn't arrest any of them.(53)

Qatada, the deputy police chief of Baghdad, submitted to the Baghdad government a complete file of the crimes and transgressions committed by Ibn Khammas and the Shrouded crown with all the evidence proving that they committed these crimes, to issue a verdict of their execution and a spectrum in their heads in Baghdad, and after that the supporters of Ibn Khammas and the Crown Crown launched an attack to avenge the killing of their leaders that caused With the killing of a number of security men, the most prominent of whom was the deputy police, Qatada, which prompted the Baghdad government to exhume and cremate the bodies of Ibn Khamas and the taj al kafani .(54)

And the city of Baghdad was subjected to a process of robbery and robbery in 686 AH / 1287AD by a group of thieves strangers from the city, as they attacked a mosque in Baghdad during the Friday prayer, during which the worshipers were forced to take off their clothes, then the thieves carried those clothes and ran away, then attacked At night a suburb of the city stole everything they could campaign, and the response of the authority in Baghdad came violently as the city's security official led a fierce pursuit campaign against thieves, who managed to kill most of them and built a dome from their heads to consider them every thief or spoiler.(55)

A number of the people of Baghdad were accused of counterfeiting the currency in 678 AH / 1279 AD. After investigation with them using beatings, they confessed to committing the crime in addition to mentioning other names involved with them that were sensitive and important administrative jobs, so the owner of Baghdad, Alaeddin Al-Jwaini, issued criminal rulings on those accused of severing the hands of some of the convicts and imposing Financial fines on others, and the author of the accident book did not mention the names of those convicted, except for two names only: Ibn Al-Akhdar, who was punished by cutting off the hand, as he was the employee specialized in drawing inscriptions of the currency, and the second was Najm al-Din, a senior official from Baghdad, who was punished with a financial fine.(56)

The year 640 AH / 1242AD witnessed the release of all prisoners after dropping the rulings imposed on them as a result of their material crimes, provided they reconciled with their fines on the debts owed to them).(57)

C- The motivating vehicle crimes

The author of the Book of Accidents chronicled a group of social crimes that occurred in Baghdad, which was motivated by the perpetrators of a mixture of social and material motives, and among those crimes was what came in the incidents of the year 632 AH / 1235 CE when a Muslim monarch killed his Christian master and hid his body in Bir Al-Dar, It spread rumors among the people that his master was traveling outside the country, but after a period of doubts and suspicion abounded about the behavior of this property, he was disposing of his master's property as if it were the owner of it, and there is no fear that he would possess it from the return of his traveling master, as well as the length of travel of his Christian master, which necessitated his arrest and interrogation Severely beaten then confessed to being dragged MATE, and was sentenced to life imprisonment.(58)

Among the researcher's follow-up to the Baghdad incidents is that one of the Baghdad merchants in 642 AH / 1244 CE filed a complaint with the security services announcing the disappearance of his two daughters and two women, with a large sum of money and a set of precious needs and golden ornaments, and after a series of investigations, the inspectors realized the responsibility of two young people living in the house The neighbor of the merchant's house had disappeared during the same time, and they have a strong and secret relationship with my daughter, the merchant, one of the evidences of which is the existence of a secret door between the two homes that the merchant has no knowledge of, and after a short period of time the security services managed to arrest one of the two young men, and after investigation with him, he admitted that there was a prior agreement between them And between The two girls, and that the two girls and the rest of the merchant's missing are in one of the city's homes, so the security services raided that house but failed to find the two girls and the rest of the lost, and before the withdrawal of the raiding force of that house, they arrested a person who tried to enter the house, and after searching him they discovered that she was one of my daughter The merchant was disguised as a man, so she was transferred to the main headquarters for interrogation, and there she confessed to the location of her sister and the rest of the lost, then that place was raided by the security services and only the second daughter of the merchant and the two female neighbors was found, as the second young man managed to escape with loot To an unknown destination, and court rulings were issued against the young man and the owner of the house in which they found the missing women).(59)

Among the incidents related to the merchants, the author mentioned that he was surprised one of Baghdad traders in the year 646 AH / 1248 CE when he opened the locks of his treasury and discovered that there was a partial shortage of the funds kept in it, so the matter was completed for a period of fifteen days during which he monitored the behavior of those around him and doubts revolve around his small owners, He investigated with them using the beating to confess the theft, as they seized an opportunity they had and opened the locker lock and stole an amount of money, and among the owners, the motive for the money theft operation is their urgent need to spend on a house that was rented with the intention of spending fun times and corruption in it, then the owners returned the amount He liked it after spending a small sum of it, then the merchant handed them over to the competent authorities who investigated them and confessed to stealing a second one from another merchant next to their master, so he sentenced them to prison for theft).(60)

The author of the incidents recorded to us that a Baghdad woman killed her husband who loved and improved her in 679 AH / 1280 CE, after she hired a paid killer, and this was achieved in exchange for an agreed amount, and upon investigation by the specialists, she confessed her crime and stated her motives were materialistic where her husband had previously He wrote a will for her with all his money, and verdicts were issued to drown the woman and nailing the murderer).(61)

The year 686 AH / 1287AD witnessed a murder. One of the sons of the wealthy merchants entered at night over one of his father's property with the intention of stealing part of his father's money. When one of the guards in

charge of the protection intercepted him, he killed him and tried to escape the loot, so his father caught him to take the loot from him, so the son killed his father and fled. To an unknown destination that the authorities were unable to identify.(62)

To purely material motive, Baghdadi's oldest boy killed a resident of the city in 694 AH / 1295 CE. After the crime occurred, the competent authorities arrested a group of the murdered neighbors. The motives for the killing were material, as the criminal executed the crime in fulfillment of the wish of the murdered nephew, who promised the murderer a large sum of money and enabled him to enter his uncle in his own home and kill him.(63)

W - the crimes of unknown motive

In the book of incidents, he mentioned a number of crimes committed in Baghdad, but the author of the book did not explain the motives or motives that led criminals to commit these crimes, and these crimes include the following: -

The authorities in Baghdad in 637 AH / 1240 CE executed the death sentence (crucifixion) on charges of murdering a Baghdad tailor who was working for one of the dignitaries of Baghdad, after he had injured a neighbor who had died from the complications of this wound).(64)

The security services, in cooperation with the people of Baghdad, were able to uncover the perpetrator in a murder that occurred in the year 638 AH / 1241 CE. After the news of the killing of one of the Baghdadis, the security services conducted their investigations and arrested a group of suspects, and during the arrest process, some people gathered to watch, and here the security services arrested One of the crowds after receiving information from a citizen on suspicion, and after interrogating him confessed that he was the murderer, and was placed in a security center, and since this security center was undergoing repairs, the arrested killer took advantage of this and denied the costume of a maintenance worker and managed to escape and escaped from a penalty the kill(65) .

In the year 686 AH / 1287AD, the mystery of the disappearance of a senior cleric in Baghdad in 681 AH / 1282 CE was deciphered after a body was found lying in the bottom of the cleric's home well and the victim's personal stamp remains in his hand, and thus proved to be a murder and not a disappearance, but she was not able The authorities know who the culprit is.(66)

In the year 678 AH / 1279 CE, a suicide occurred in the room for the muezzin of the regular school, without the author of the accident book mentioning the motives for this suicide.(67)

From the foregoing, what has been counted by the incidents related to crime in the Baghdad community through the aforementioned incidents book.

VII Conclusion

The greatness of the challenge of the Mongol invasion and occupation of Islamic countries, which inflicted heavy material and scientific losses on Muslims, had a positive return in some respects, manifested in the broad authorship movement that many scholars have sought to compensate for what can be compensated from books and literature, especially historical ones.

The author of the anonymous book "The Accidents" had managed, through the author - the subject of the study - to memorize some historical Baghdad events that had been lost as well as the large books that were transferred from them and were among the most important resources of his book.

The study also found to show the extent of development of security thought and the rise in professionalism among the persons responsible for maintaining security in Baghdad during that period through their correct professional engagement with those crimes and their perpetrators, as well as the speed of actions taken by the competent agencies.

The research showed the popular role in combating crime through the cooperation of members of the Al-Baghdadi community with the security services and in various forms, whether it be in providing information, detecting the perpetrators, and chasing criminals.

The author of the accident book did not lose sight of the types of penalties imposed by the competent agencies in Baghdad on perpetrators of social crimes, and the extent to which criminals accept the sanctions taken against them.

The study also showed that some of the penalties imposed on the perpetrators of social crimes in Baghdad were somewhat severe and cruel, as they were not commensurate with the type of crime committed, and that the methods of implementing some of the penalties were strange to Baghdadian society, which requires an in-depth study by specialists in Islamic sciences to demonstrate The extent of conformity of these (the provisions and methods used in implementation) with the tolerant Islamic Sharia.

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