**Summary of lecturesThe first lecture is the emergence of the Islamic city**

Lectures in the planning of the Islamic city, the first lecture

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This chapter aims to study and analyze the Islamic city plan and determine its identity derived from the Islamic religion through the study of the components of the Islamic city plan.

This chapter contains several investigations. The first topic includes the factors of the emergence of the Islamic city, which are the natural, environmental, military, political, administrative, economic and religious factors. The generous (may God bless him and grant him peace), his city derived from the spirit of Islam through the establishment of the city's market, its ditch, its fields, and the role of hospitality in it, then the toilets in it, its streets, mosques, and graves, then after that studying the nucleus of the Islamic city.

 Then the economy of the Islamic city is studied in an urban framework linked to the achievement of an economic planning principle, which is the ease of access, and how the structure of the Islamic city has achieved this principle through the specialization of markets and public buildings, planning residential buildings, urban problem and the attractiveness of the Islamic city.

The planning of the Islamic city begins by choosing its location, as it represents the functional spatial relationship between the city's position and the general framework of its region and between the place and the other place within the region’s subordinate space [1] and there is a positive relationship between easy access and the importance of the site.

As for the site for the city, it is known as the place or space that the city was established above and developed over its age [2]. The selection of the sites of Islamic cities has affected various factors from one city to another, especially the factors related to the natural, war and political aspects, as these factors will be addressed and their role in choosing the Arabs of the cities sites that create them.

1. Natural and environmental factors
2. Military factors
3. . Political and administrative factors
4. Economic factors.
5. . Religious factors

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 The components of the Islamic city plan begin from (Yathrib) after the migration of the Messenger (may God bless him and grant him peace), where it turned it into a city with a civilized concept that affected its name, and it became called (the city) [1] and Yathrib was his reality in a free free of land, with groves, palm trees and water [2] And the call of the Messenger (may God bless him and grant him peace) coincided with the true Islam that prepared the new Islamic society for a civilized life that coincided with his interest in the material entity of the city that led to the integration of Islamic urban centers. The city before the migration was distributed to apartment stores inhabited by the stomachs or tribes Arabic, and these stores include housing units and fields that represent economic activity centers, and also include confusion\* the people resort to if they feel dangerous and their number was fifty nine stirred [3]. The homes of the people of Yathrib were built from clay, distributed and diversified, and some of them were from one floor and the other two floors [4].

1. Mosques.
2. The market.
3. Trench.
4. The fields
5. Guest houses
6. Water courses in the city plan.
7. Streets and roads.
8. Cemeteries.

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Lectures on Islamic city planning, third lecture

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The nucleus of the Islamic city

One of the characteristics of the Islamic city is its nucleus, as this nucleus is concentrated in the city center, and it consists of three cultural, religious, administrative and economic components that we find in any city, which is the mosque, the emirate’s house and the market.

1. Jami Mosque.
2. market.
3. The emirate house

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Economy of the Islamic city

This issue is one of the main topics in the Islamic city and will be addressed in a planning and urban framework and not within a comprehensive framework of economic relations and commodity exchange between Islamic cities.

Islamic planning has been concerned with religious, social and economic aspects as a group of goals that must be achieved, and it seems that the reality of the city and the link of the previous aspects with each other has determined the amount and type of interest in the urban economic aspect, so in this topic the economic aspect will be highlighted within the framework of the Islamic city plan.

1. Allocating markets in the Islamic city.
2. Public buildings in the Islamic city
3. Planning residential buildings in the Islamic City
4. The means of shortening distances in the Islamic city
5. Urban forms of the Islamic city

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The role of jurisprudence in the Islamic city

The principle of neighborhood and the tightening of environmental and social damage

1. Fragments from the urban jurisprudential heritage
2. Jurists have defined the causes of harm into three types:
3. The principle of neighborliness and the provisions on harm in the Islamic city