

Comprehension**Read the text then do the following activities.**

The Arab army under 'Amr b. al-'As started the penetration into the Maghrib as soon as the conquest of Egypt was completed with the fall of Alexandria in September 642. This expansion was undertaken upon the initiative of 'Amr himself who saw in it a means of gaining greater military prestige and booty for his warriors. These motives, combined with the religious zeal for extending the domain of Islam, had been important in practically all the Arab wars of expansion so far. In the Maghrib, however, permanent conquest was slower than in other parts because of two main obstacles. The first was the struggle for power in the Muslim state following the accession of 'Uthman to the caliphate in 644, which did not end until the assassination of 'Ali, the fourth caliph, in 661. Penetration into the Maghrib remained in the period of conflict a means by which the Muslim authorities in Egypt satisfied their ambitions for booty and military prestige, and consequently it took the form of raids rather than systematic conquest. Some of these raids were long, such as the one carried out by 'Abdulla b. Sa'd b. in 647-8. Ibn Sa'd reached Tunisia, and although he defeated Exarch Gregory at the head of the Byzantine army near the town of *Sbaitla*, he did not attempt to establish a permanent base west of Egypt.

The *Umayyads*, having firmly established their control of the Muslim state since 661, started to take interest in the Maghrib in the mid-660. In January 664 Caliph *Mu'awiya* removed the responsibility for the conquest of the Maghrib from the jurisdiction of the governor of Egypt. Henceforth expansion into the Maghrib was viewed within the context of the religio-imperial confrontation of the *Umayyad* state with the Byzantines. The conflict between the *Umayyads* and the Byzantines in the east was long-drawn. The *Umayyad* armies entered Asia Minor in 667, and by 670 had reached Constantinople which they then besieged. Simultaneously with the penetration of Asia Minor a systematic war of conquest in the Maghrib was initiated. However, when the Arab armies entered the Maghrib for the first time to stay, the second main obstacle to their conquest came to light. This was the resistance of the strong Berber tribes.

Source ; Jamil M. Abun-Nasr, **A History of the maghrib**, Cambridge university Press, 1975, p.67-68.

1) Give a suitable title for the text:

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2) What field does the text belong to? :

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3) When did 'Amr b. al-'As begin the conquest of north Africa?:

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4) Why did the conquest of Maghreb were difficult for the Muslims conquerors?

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5) Why did the conquest of Muslims took form raids?

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6) When did the Umayyad caliph showing an importance role to conquer the Maghreb

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7) When did the Umayyad raids become more organizations in the Maghreb? :

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8)What is the great obstacle that Umayyad army faced during their conquest in the Maghreb??:

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Write an paragraph about the history of the Ottoman pirates (The sea fighter) in the western Mediterranean,

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