

University of Baghdad			
College Name	College of Education for Girls		
Department	History		
Full Name as written in Passport	Wasan Hussian Mhemeed		
e-mail	hic7737@yahoo.com		
Career	<input type="radio"/> Assistant Lecturer	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Lecturer	<input type="radio"/> Assistant Professor
	<input type="radio"/> Professor		
	<input type="radio"/> Master		<input checked="" type="radio"/> PhD
Thesis Title	Non - Muslims ' Influence on the Intellectual Movement in Iraq , Bilad Al - Sham , and Egypt from the Second till the Seventh Century after Hejra		
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Abstract

Studying non – muslims ' influence on the intellectual movement in Iraq Bilad Al – Sham , and Eygypt from the Second Till the Seventh century after hejra , because they represented a considerable part of the Islamic Arab State . They Lived in this State freely and Safely , the matter which enabled them to continue their work in the field of thought so as to have among them unique Scientists who excelled and shared their fellows from the Muslim Scientists in the matter of progress and creativity ; they had carried out advanced Scientific achievements and creative inventions in different fields of science ; they had schools in different places of Iraq , Bilad Al – Sham , and Egypt , in which they expressed their beliefs and origins of thought .

The Study is divided into three chapters :

Chapter One : it sheds Light on the nature of non – muslims ' intellectual movement in the Arabic Society before Islam in Iraq , Bilad Al – Sham , and Egypt , and after the emergence of Islam by Prophet Mohammad (Peace be upon him) , and in the Rashidi and Emewi Ages . with emphasis on the fact that the generous morals of Islam offered them freedom and permission of working according to their thought , also offered their schools the care through protecting and supporting their religious institutions whether included in these schools or separated from them . and through the freedom they had in establishing and repairing their schools , also through .The emphasis on respecting their scientists and honouring them with the declaration that the matter of thought is mutual among the muslims and non – muslims.

Chapter Two : it deals with the patterns of openness in thought among muslims and non – muslims , and the non – muslims ' success in different fields of science , and how the state depended on them on the basis that there was a reciprocal use for both groups as they had one aim , that is , enriching the scientific progress with many renewed achievements .

Chapter Three : it includes the influence of non – muslims 'schools and what the Islamic Arabic State presented to them of encouragement of different kinds , such as , the financial support , the permission offered to them in the matter of building and reconstruction of the destroyed , in addition to the care and honour offered to their religious men who were at the same time their scientists . The chapter sheds light on the places of their schools in Iraq , Bilad Al – Sham , and Egypt , and the aspects of their activity in thought and sciences that were taught there , their systems , their relationships with students , the communication through thought among the schools of different congregations , their achievements in the field of thought . The study emphasises the idea that in spite of the difference in the attitude of thought and education among congregations , which was caused by the difference among their beliefs and religious books , but all congregations shared the same opinion , that is , primarily they should teach their children how to be interested and investigate in religion by the means of reading their religious books and then they should be interested in other sciences . In this study , many Arabic and foreign references are cited for they were useful in introducing a complete view of the topic .