

## ISLAMICJERUSALEM: A NEW CONCEPT AND DEFINITIONS

As an essential part of introducing Islamicjerusalem, it is important to be clear on what is meant by this new terminology; and a working definition needs to be established. A number of questions need to be raised. Is Islamicjerusalem the same as Jerusalem the city? What sort of Jerusalem are we talking about? Is it simply the area of al-Aqsa Mosque? (This is only one fifth of the Old Walled City.) Is it the Old Walled city of Jerusalem, East Jerusalem, West Jerusalem, Greater Jerusalem, the whole of Palestine or part of Palestine? These all address the question of a definition from a contemporary context. It is important however to link this to a historical context for a definition to be produced.

In addition to introducing new definitions of Islamicjerusalem and Islamicjerusalem Studies, this chapter discusses the background of the new field of inquiry of Islamicjerusalem Studies, and also highlights the latest research on Islamicjerusalem.

### **Background<sup>1</sup>**

The establishment of the new field of inquiry of Islamicjerusalem was a journey that took nearly a decade, 1994-2003, adopting the principle of gradual development and travelling through several stages. It also went through a number of stages on the road to its establishment through an integrated programme which included a number of new academic initiatives and practical steps which include both developing institutional framework and the modes of delivery of the new field.

As part of his vision for the new field, the founder (author) paid particular attention to establishing the concept of Islamicjerusalem Studies in the building of its foundations. From the initial stages he was keen to provide practical steps to deliver the essential contributions of knowledge in the new field to the world of learning, and to encourage young researchers to specialise in this field. These have been delivered mainly through organising an annual international academic conference on Islamicjerusalem Studies (eight to date), the *Journal of Islamicjerusalem Studies*, and the securing of a good number of postgraduate research studentships in Islamicjerusalem Studies. These elements were very significant in creating the new frame of reference for the study of Islamicjerusalem. Indeed, both the annual conference and the *Journal* have successfully 'highlighted the gap in the available literature' on Islamicjerusalem Studies, provided the 'necessary knowledge' to develop the field, and have become an international discussion forum for scholars who are interested in the field<sup>2</sup>.

Other serious practical steps were needed to institutionalise the development, integration and promotion of the field. These were initiated by developing the first new unit entitled 'Islamicjerusalem', which the author taught at undergraduate level at the University of Stirling. This unit has been developed into a taught Master's programme at Al-Maktoum Institute. Indeed, to pioneer the field, Al-Maktoum Institute embodied the founder's vision by inaugurating the first and unique taught Master's programme in Islamicjerusalem Studies worldwide. After the establishment of Al-Maktoum Institute came the creation of its first academic post, the first chair in Islamicjerusalem Studies. The Centre for Islamicjerusalem Studies was founded to focus all its efforts, and to play a key role in developing the new field. This was a natural progressive development aimed at structuring the research and teaching of Islamicjerusalem Studies.

Shaikh Hamdan Bin Rashid Al-Maktoum's passion and commitment ensured the development of this new field. In its initial and crucial stage of development, Shaikh Hamdan played an essential part by providing scholarships for young scholars to

pursue Islamicjerusalem Studies at postgraduate level. His second major involvement was when he established Al-Maktoum Institute. Aisha al-Ahlah argued that the 'main reason behind the success' of establishing the new field of inquiry of Islamicjerusalem Studies was the 'uniquely close relationship between the two elements, knowledge and power.'<sup>3</sup> This formal model of relationship between ruler and scholar is absent in Arab and Muslim countries. Indeed, as stated in the *Dundee Declaration for the Future Development of the Study of Islam and Muslims* on 18 March 2004, one of 'the crises in the contemporary Muslim world is the absence of co-operation between knowledge and power.'

## Definitions

In the first few years of establishing the new field, a number of Arab and Muslim scholars were very concerned about this new terminology, especially the word 'Islamic'. Their main worry was that the use of this word could open up hostility and non-acceptance by some Western scholars. At that time, the author's main counter-argument was that, without the term Islamic, the whole terminology would lose its niche, meaning and definition. In addition, if it were to be only Jerusalem without the term Islamic, which Jerusalem would we be talking about? There were also already many research and teaching programmes in Jerusalem Studies which meant that our contribution to knowledge would be very limited. However, Islamicjerusalem opened up a new area of specialisation with a new frame of reference. Probably the term Islamic could be the right term to shock, cover new ground, promote serious dialogue and initiate debates that may shed light on new lines of explanation and new horizons of critical thinking.

After the initial research on Umar's Assurance of Safety to the people of Aelia, the author started from 2000 to develop his new findings. In 2004 this helped to define both Islamicjerusalem and Islamicjerusalem Studies. Indeed, Umar's Assurance was the jewel of the first Muslim *Fatih* (i.e., introducing new stage and vision) of Aelia, and the beacon for developing Islamicjerusalem's unique and creative vision and nature.

## I Islamicjerusalem

Aisha al-Ahlas argued that the fifth international academic conference on Islamicjerusalem Studies held on 21 April 2003 was ‘a turning point’ in the history of the new field of inquiry of Islamicjerusalem Studies<sup>4</sup>. Although he was the one who in 1994 had invented this new terminology of Islamicjerusalem, a coherent definition was not possible when the author was trying, especially in the last five years (2000 – 2005), to come to an understanding of what he specifically meant by Islamicjerusalem. This is due to the complex nature of the concept.

On 21 April 2003 in the fifth international academic conference on Islamicjerusalem ‘Islamicjerusalem: Prophetic Temples and al-Aqsa Mosque Demystifying Realities and Exploring Identities’, the author presented a keynote speech on ‘Exploring the identity of Islamicjerusalem’. Here he publicly admitted that ‘It took me nearly three years to come to the working definition which I would like to present to you today’. He added ‘We need to start with a working definition. So, what do we mean by Islamicjerusalem? ...’.

Although the author did not at that time present his final definition of Islamicjerusalem, his presentation contained the key elements: ‘There are three elements of this working definition. Its geographical location (land), its people (i.e.: who live or used to live there) and its vision to administer or to rule that land and its people. It is not possible to separate these three elements as they are interlinked. In addition, they are linked with their historical context.’ (For the author, if geography is the theatre, history is the play) For the first time, he argued that Islamicjerusalem is not a mere city or another urban settlement, but a region which includes several cities, towns and villages. From this definition, it can be seen that Islamicjerusalem is to be described as a region with three key interlinked elements. Identifying the centre of the *Barakah* led him to develop a new significant innovative theory, ‘the *Barakah* Circle Theory of Islamicjerusalem.’ As is discussed in chapter two, this theory is based on new interpretations of the core Muslim sources and history. He also made the same point when he

arguments might suggest. Indeed, it is not just a city nor yet another urban settlement, but a region which includes several villages, towns, and cities which has an inclusive multicultural vision. In short, the new terminology of Islamicjerusalem cannot be understood without placing it in historical, geographical and religious contexts.

However, the terminology Islamicjerusalem was a new concept which appeared and was used in its comprehensive sense for the first time originally in the English language by this author, as has been documented, characterised and defined in this chapter. It should be noted that Islamicjerusalem is one word not two separate words, i.e. Islamic and Jerusalem. It should also be made clear that Islamicjerusalem is not the same as Jerusalem or Islamic Quds *al-Quds al-Islamiyyah*. It is also different from Muslim Jerusalem as in Jewish Jerusalem and Christian Jerusalem. The historical period when the Muslims ruled Islamicjerusalem for several centuries should be called Muslim Jerusalem and not Islamicjerusalem. Islamicjerusalem is a new concept, whereas Muslim Jerusalem refers to the periods when Muslims ruled Islamicjerusalem. To illustrate this point, Umar Ibn al-Khattab's *Fatih* of the region is the first Muslim *Fatih* of Islamicjerusalem. Indeed, this should also apply to the later Muslim period up to 1917 and to any Muslim rule of Islamicjerusalem in the future. In addition, contemporary Muslim Jerusalem is shaped in part by dialogue with the concept of Islamicjerusalem, the classical and modern history of Muslims, and in part by response to external interests and influences in the region. Accordingly, contemporary Muslims seek to relate their heritage in Muslim Jerusalem from the concept of Islamicjerusalem and the Muslim past to the radical situation of today.

It is worth mentioning that, since its launch in the winter of 1997, the *Journal of Islamicjerusalem Studies* has also carried the Arabic term *Al-Quds al-Islamiyyah* or Islamic Quds. However, the author's new findings on Umar's Assurance of Safety to the people of Aelia have led to a change in the use of that Arabic term. The change of the Arabic title of the *Journal of Islamicjerusalem Studies* from *Al-Quds*

*al-Islamiyyah* to Bayt al-Maqdis occurred in the summer 2000 issue. This was the same issue of the *Journal* which published the author's article on Umar's Assurance in both the English and Arabic languages.

The last part of the definition has been partly borrowed from the political science theory of the three elements of any state, but replaces the concept of sovereignty with the vision of inclusivity and plurality of Islamicjerusalem. Indeed, this unique creative vision of Islamicjerusalem is more important than the issue of sovereignty in the case of Islamicjerusalem. It could be argued that the final product is normally the issue of sovereignty. However, the agenda for Islamicjerusalem should not be the desire to achieve colonial goals of ruling lands and people which could be based either on economic ambitions or on racist nationalist and theological claims, or on any other interests and claims. If there is no vision, or a vision of exclusivity, in Islamicjerusalem, sovereignty would naturally lead internally to oppression, divisions in society and its communities, and externally to the involvement of external powers to try to resolve these internal troubles and problems, which would lead to instability and barriers to the steady progress and prosperity of the region. Indeed, the unique aspect of Islamicjerusalem is highlighted through its vision, which presents a model for peaceful co-existence and a way for people from different religious and cultural backgrounds to live together in an environment of multiculturalism and religious and cultural engagement, diversity and tolerance.

This understanding of Islamicjerusalem as a model for multiculturalism was presented by the author, for the first time, in his public lecture on 'Islamicjerusalem as a Model for Multiculturalism' at the Academy of Islamic Studies at the University of Malaya on 24 September 2004. It was based on the findings of his research on Umar's Assurance in 2000. However, in this book is the revised presentation, which takes into consideration the discussions the author has had since then, especially the revised version of Umar's Assurance in this book,

and the new definitions of Islamicjerusalem and Islamicjerusalem Studies.

## II Islamicjerusalem Studies

The sixth international academic conference on Islamicjerusalem Studies organised on 31 May 2004 celebrated the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the new field of inquiry of Islamicjerusalem Studies. This was another significant event in the history of the new field. Indeed, in his keynote speech, the founder presented for the first time his definition of Islamicjerusalem Studies. However, what is presented here is the revised definition of Islamicjerusalem Studies, which has taken into consideration more recent discussions and the new definition of Islamicjerusalem.

**Islamicjerusalem Studies** can be fairly eventually characterised and defined as a new branch of human knowledge based on interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approaches. It aims to investigate all matters related to the Islamicjerusalem region, explore and examine its various aspects, and provide a critical analytic understanding of the new frame of reference, in order to identify the nature of Islamicjerusalem and to understand the uniqueness of this region and its effects on the rest of the world in both historical and contemporary contexts.

Indeed, Islamicjerusalem Studies is a field of inquiry which covers several disciplines, such as the study of Islam and Muslims, history and archaeology, art and architecture, geography and geology, environment and politics, and other related disciplines. Accordingly, it has interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approaches which include historical and theological, theoretical and conceptual, empirical and cultural approaches. The new field also adopts the policy of escaping the trap of reacting to others and trying to engage with them through creating a new agenda, dialogue and debate on the subject which will lead to more constructive dialogue between scholars in several disciplines.

The new field will not only provide an understanding of Islamicjerusalem but will examine the new frame of reference

within which Muslims approach Islamicjerusalem. Several questions will be key to addressing this point: What are the reasons for Muslims having close links to and concern with Islamicjerusalem? What is the significance of Islamicjerusalem to Islam and to Muslims? Does Islamicjerusalem have any special status compared with any other region?

In-depth discussion of the various aspects and dimensions of Islamicjerusalem will open up new horizons for those interested in understanding its vision, nature and the reasons for its distinctness from other regions. For example, the study of the inclusive vision of Islamicjerusalem should not only be restricted to its people's religions and cultures, it should also include 'equal measures' of the roles of its two genders, male and female. A young promising Egyptian scholar, Sarah Hassan, argues that:

Women as much as men left their marks in the beginning of the Muslim history of, and the physical attachment to, Islamicjerusalem, and both genders played a role in asserting its inclusiveness to religions and genders. [Only] when this crucial element of inclusiveness is sufficiently taken into account, can Islamicjerusalem become a model for 'multiculturalism' in practice.<sup>8</sup>

As 'gender' has become 'a useful category of historical analysing',<sup>9</sup> the author agrees with Sarah Hassan's argument that 'the usage of gender as a tool of analysing both its (Islamicjerusalem) past and present is a necessity for the completion and advancement of this new field of inquiry (of Islamicjerusalem Studies).'<sup>10</sup>

In order to demonstrate this inclusive vision, there is a need to use gender as a tool of analysis in approaching the study of Islamicjerusalem through examining the active role played by Muslim women and their vital contributions in underpinning and demonstrating the significance of Islamicjerusalem. This calls for a re-examination of the interpretation of the Qur'anic verses, the Ahadith that were narrated, and the Muslim juristical rulings that were made by Muslim women and compare them with those made by Muslim men regarding Islamicjerusalem. Also Muslim women's

participation should be compared and their role reinstated in the making of Islamicjerusalem history in all its periods. For example, Sarah Hassan claims of the Mother of Believers, Safiyyah Bint Huyayyi Ibn Akhtab that her 'life story in general, and her visit to Islamicjerusalem in particular, illustrate vividly, how the whole process of negotiating her Jewish background and her Muslim religion culminates in Islamicjerusalem.'<sup>11</sup>

In addition, this new field could be argued as consolidating the Qur'anic, Hadith and Muslim historical disciplines by shedding light on new lines of explanation. Numerous verses revealed about Islamicjerusalem in the Qur'an, and about the frequency with which the Prophet spoke about Islamicjerusalem<sup>12</sup>, lead one to argue that the new field has revealed greater insights into several disciplines such as the interpretation of the Qur'an and the Ahadith. In addition, it has clarified several contradicting historical events and resolved a number of problematic historical issues.

Finally, one could argue that a definition should be short, precise and to the point, yet these definitions of Islamicjerusalem are very long. However, what has been provided for the first time is a scholarly presentation of what can be fairly eventually characterised and defined of Islamicjerusalem and its field. So the definition is not only the definition but also the characteristics of these definitions. Moreover, these definitions which appear for the first time in this format try to shock, confuse, and throw doubt on some of what has been taken for granted in the past by scholars representing various schools of thought, trends, and approaches. Such definitions also aim to raise questions and provide researchers and scholars in the field with the key aspects of Islamicjerusalem.

Although these definitions are the author's most important contributions to the field, they should be considered as working definitions, to set the scene for the field's future development. They by no means claim to be theological or divinity *Ilabiyyat* definitions which cannot be changed or developed, as some Muslim traditionalist theologians would claim. They are, as in the

case of IslamicJerusalem Studies, characterised and defined as a new 'branch of human knowledge'. Indeed, there are human explanations and interpretations of new concepts and terminology which are continually subject to change and development based on the latest scholarly research in the field.

## Latest Research on IslamicJerusalem Studies

Al-Maktoum Institute has developed unique teaching programmes, based on current and progressive research, which take into consideration the needs and preferences of our local, national and international students, so that they can appreciate and understand the various schools of thought within a specific line of study. This has produced waves of postgraduate students with a first Master's degree in IslamicJerusalem Studies<sup>13</sup>, students who hopefully now have a thorough grounding in the new field.

In addition, the Institute has trained qualified students and created a team of young scholars in a variety of disciplines in IslamicJerusalem Studies and has conducted high quality research either at taught Master or PhD levels. For example, the following list contains some of the latest research on IslamicJerusalem Studies:

1. Othman Ismael al-Tel wrote his PhD thesis (2002) on *The first Islamic conquest of Aelia (IslamicJerusalem): A critical analytical study of the early Islamic historical narrations and sources*. (July 2003)
2. Haithem Fathi Al-Ratrout wrote his PhD thesis (2002) on *The architectural development of Al-Aqsa Mosque in IslamicJerusalem in the early Islamic period: Sacred architecture in the shape of the 'Holy'*.
3. Maher Younes Abu-Munshar wrote his PhD thesis (2003) on *A historical study of Muslim treatment of Christians in IslamicJerusalem at the time of Umar Ibn al-Khattab and Salah al-Din with special reference to the Islamic values of justice*. (Nov 2003)

4. Mohammad Roslan Mohammad Nor wrote his PhD thesis on *The significance of Islamicjerusalem in Islam: Qur'anic and Hadith perspectives*. (Dec 2005)
5. Aminurraasyid Yatiban wrote his Master's dissertation (2003) on *The Islamic concept of sovereignty: Islamicjerusalem during the first Islamic conquest as a case study*. He also wrote his PhD thesis on *Muslim understandings of the concept of Al-Siyada (sovereignty): an analytical study of Islamicjerusalem from the first Muslim conquest until the end of the first Abasid period (16-264AH/637-877CE)* (April 2006).
6. Khalid Abd al-Fattah El-Awaisi wrote his Master's dissertation (2003) on *Mapping Islamicjerusalem: Geographical boundaries of Islamicjerusalem*. He also wrote his PhD thesis on *The geographical extent of the land of Bayt al-Maqdis, the Holy Land and the Land of Barakah* (Aug 2006)
7. Ra'id Jabareen wrote his PhD thesis on *Muslim juristic rulings of Islamicjerusalem with special reference to Ibadat in Al-Aqsa Mosque: A critical comparative study* (April 2006).
8. Fatimatuzzahra' Abd Rahman wrote her Master's dissertation (2004) on *Political, social and religious changes in Islamicjerusalem from the first Islamic conquest until the end of Umayyad period (637 to 750CE): An analytical study*. She is now writing her PhD thesis on *The Muslim concept of change: An analytical study of the political, social and economic changes in Islamicjerusalem from the first Muslim conquest till the end of the Fatimid period (637-1099 CE)*.
9. Abdallah Ma'rouf Omar wrote his Master's dissertation (2005) on *Towards the conquest of Islamicjerusalem: the three main practical steps taken by Prophet Mubammad – Analytical study*. He is now writing his PhD thesis on *The Prophet plan towards Islamicjerusalem*.
10. Mahmoud Mataz Kazmouz wrote his Master's dissertation (2006) on *The Ottoman implementation of the vision of Islamicjerusalem as a model for multiculturalism with a special reference to Sultan Suleiman I, the magnificent (1520 – 1566)*. He is now writing his PhD thesis on *Islamicjerusalem as a model for multiculturalism*.

11. Aisha Muhammad Ibrahim Al-Ahlas wrote her Master's dissertation (2003) on *Islamic Research Academy (ISRA) 1994-2003: background, activities and achievements with special reference to the new field of inquiry of Islamic Jerusalem Studies*.
12. Sarah Mohamed Sherif Abdel-Aziz Hassan wrote her Master's dissertation (2005) on *Women: active agents in Islamising<sup>14</sup> Islamicjerusalem from the Prophet's time until the end of the Umayyad period*.
13. Ramona Ahmed Ibrahim wrote her Master's dissertation (2005) on *Islamicjerusalem as a model of conflict resolution: a case study of the negotiations between Salah al-Din and Richard the Lionheart (1191 – 1192 CE)*.

In short, with determination and clear vision the new field of inquiry of Islamicjerusalem Studies was founded, together with interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approaches, and a new frame of reference on Islamicjerusalem was established. Through the establishment of the Academy, the founder (author) planned that research and scholarship take place in building the foundation stones of his vision for the field. In addition, through taking practical steps, he institutionalised the development, integration and promotion of the new field within academia, especially within the British higher education establishments.

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<sup>1</sup> This background of the new field of inquiry of Islamicjerusalem Studies was based on Aisha al-Ahlas (2004), *Islamic Research Academy: 1994-2004, background, activities and achievements, with special reference to the new field of inquiry of Islamicjerusalem Studies* (ISRA, Scotland).

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 35.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 80.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 32.

<sup>5</sup> According to the Oxford English Dictionary, terminology means a 'set of terms relating to a subject'; term (s) means 'a word or phrase used to describe a thing or to express an idea'; concept means 'an abstract idea'; abstract means 'having to do with ideas or qualities rather than physical or concrete things'; nature means 'the typical qualities or character of a person, animal, or thing'; and vital means

- ‘absolutely necessary’. The author is very grateful to Sarah Hassan, an MLitt postgraduate student in Islamicjerusalem Studies, for collecting these definitions from the Oxford English Dictionary.
- 6 Othman Ismael Al-Tel (2003), *The first Islamic conquest of Aelia (Islamicjerusalem): A critical analytical study of the early Islamic historical narrations and sources* (Al-Maktoum Institute Academic Press, Scotland), p. 291.
- 7 The use of this terminology *Bayt al-Maqdis* needs further research.
- 8 Sarah Mohamed Sherif Abdel-Aziz Hassan (2005), *Women: Active Agents in Islamising Islamicjerusalem from the Prophet’s Time until the End of the Umayyad Period*, (Unpublished Master’s dissertation, Al-Maktoum Institute for Arabic and Islamic Studies), p. 69.
- 9 Joan Wallach Scott (1999), *Gender and the Politics of History*, (Columbia University Press, New York), pp. 28-50.
- 10 Sarah Mohamed Sherif Abdel-Aziz Hassan (2005), *Women: Active Agents in Islamising Islamicjerusalem from the Prophet’s Time until the End of the Umayyad Period*, pp 2-3.
- 11 Ibid., p. 54. In the conclusion, Sarah Hassan presented her dissertation as ‘merely the cornerstone for a whole range of possible further gender studies on Islamicjerusalem. The interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approaches that characterise Islamicjerusalem Studies must be utilised in further discussions and examinations of gender in Islamicjerusalem.’ p. 69.
- 12 Abd al-Fattah El-Awaisi (1998), ‘The significance of Jerusalem in Islam: an Islamic reference’, *Journal of Islamicjerusalem Studies*, vol. 1, no. 2 (Summer 1998), p. 49.
- 13 The total number to date is twenty-two. Among them, five have registered for their PhD degree in Islamicjerusalem Studies. During this coming academic year, 2005/2006, four more postgraduate students will begin the taught Master’s in Islamicjerusalem Studies.
- 14 The author strongly disagrees with the usage of this terminology, ‘Islamising Islamicjerusalem’, in the context of Sarah’s dissertation. Indeed, it goes against the recent historical findings, the historical nature of Islamicjerusalem, and its vision at the time under discussion in her dissertation. After she submitted her dissertation, the author felt bound to discuss this issue with Sarah at length. He also raised the point that, on examination of the dissertation, it was revealed that she did not mean ‘Islamising Islamicjerusalem’. In addition, he pointed out that she used phrases such as ‘underpinning the significance of Islamicjerusalem’, ‘demonstrating

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the significance of Islamicjerusalem’, ‘making the significance of Islamicjerusalem’, and ‘developing the significance of Islamicjerusalem’. Sarah agrees that this is not the appropriate terminology to use in this context.

