

Introduction

The Chlef Basin in the Central Maghreb is considered one of the most significant regions with a major economic impact during the medieval period. This region played a central role in the prosperity of the states that ruled it, such as the Rustamid and Ziyamid dynasties, as it was seen as a crucial economic reservoir that supported the political stability and economic growth of these states. Additionally, the geographical location of the region, with its unique features like abundant water resources and fertile lands, made it a center for agricultural and commercial activities, further boosting its economic significance during that period.

However, despite its historical and economic importance, there is a lack of in-depth studies specifically addressing the Chelif Basin during the medieval period. Most existing research only briefly mentions the region when discussing the general economic activity in the Central Maghreb, or focuses on other historical periods, such as the Ottoman or colonial eras. This gap in research makes it necessary to revisit the topic and highlight important economic aspects that were crucial to the development of the region during that time.

This study aims to provide a new perspective on the history of the Chelif Basin during the medieval period, focusing on the geographical sources that documented this time, such as the writings of Al-Bakri, Ibn Hawqal, and other geographers who described the region. The study will also explore the economic foundations that helped strengthen the region's position, particularly the water resources that played a key role in boosting agricultural production. Furthermore, it will examine the major agricultural products that characterized the region and how they contributed to the economic and social growth of the states that ruled the Central Maghreb.

The study is based on two main hypotheses: the first one analyzes the relationship between water availability in the Chelif Basin and agricultural diversity in the region, by

studying the geographical and climatic factors that influence agricultural production. The second hypothesis reviews the tools and techniques used in irrigation, such as canals, waterwheels, and dams, and assesses their impact on improving soil quality and increasing crop yields. The study also addresses the development of agricultural activities in the region by evaluating the diversity of crops in light of the climatic and environmental changes that have occurred in the region over the past few decades.

1- The Importance of Geographical Books

Books written by geographic travelers are considered essential sources that chronicle various aspects of political, economic, social, and cultural life. Their information is more reliable since the geographical travelers directly witnessed the geographical sites, experienced historical events, and lived through their circumstances (Naima Boukredimi, 2017, p. 162). Arab travelers played a vital role for future generations, as their writings helped transfer many beautiful images and distinctive scenes of those countries, their geographical nature, and living conditions. Everything these travelers documented was compiled in special books referred to as geographical and travel books (Mubarak Bashir, 2018, p. 124).

1-1 **Ibn Hawqal:** The book *The Image of the Earth*, written by Abu al-Qasim Muhammad ibn Hawqal al-Nisibi, is one of the most important and original Islamic texts. Ibn Hawqal did not rely solely on the available sources when writing this book, but instead embarked on a long journey around various countries that lasted over thirty years, and documented his experience in this book. He meticulously recorded everything he saw and heard. Referring to this book is of significant importance for those who wish to learn about the conditions of the fourth century AH (Fraj Wasila, 2021, p. 26).

1-2 **Al-Bakri:** The book *The Routes and Kingdoms* by Abu Ubaid al-Bakri (d. 487 AH/1094 AD) holds special significance as it employs sources not used by earlier geographers. It also

focuses on describing cities, their architecture, economy, and customs. All these features make al-Bakri's geography a crucial source for the history and geography of the Islamic Maghreb (Abd al-Qader Boubaya, 2011, pp. 71-72). It is also considered one of the most important sources documenting the history of the Chelif region during the medieval period, as it includes information not found in other geographical sources.

1-3 Al-Hasan al-Wazzan: The book *Description of Africa* is considered one of the important geographical sources on the Maghreb, in addition to the historical events the author experienced, as well as information about the economic, botanical, and social aspects it contains, which makes it indispensable (Abd al-Qader Boubaya, 2011, p. 272). One of the notable intellectual features of *Description of Africa* is the author's open-mindedness. As mentioned, it is an Arab work with a European mentality, featuring precise statistics. The author benefited from his administrative work and connections with the courts of the Wattasids and Saadians in refining statistical data, political divisions, and tax revenues. He also explored remote areas and, when unable to verify details, consulted reliable sources who had visited these places. His work is impartial and completely free from any religious, national, or ethnic bias. He relied on his studies of the history of Arabs and Berber Arabs, which he had read ten years before writing these passages, and also on his direct observations, as he had seen almost all of the mentioned tribes, spoke with their members, and retained some of their characteristics in his memory (Jalal Mubarak, 2018, p. 5).

2. Geographical Location of the Chelif Basin

The Chelif Basin (Abd al-Qader Boutchicha, 2019, p. 217) is located between the Zakir and Zahra Mountains to the north, and the Ouarsenis Mountains to the south, stretching from Milliana in the east to Relizane in the west. This basin may be formed by sediment deposits from watercourses descending from the Zakir and Zahra Mountains to the north, the Ouarsenis Mountains to the south, and the Tell and Blida Atlas to the east (Omar Belbiche, 2014, p. 335).

Chaw recognized the origin of the name *Chelif*, stating that it is a distortion of the word *Shinalaf* in ancient geography. The source of the Chelif River emerges from the desert in the southeastern region of the country, with seventy springs flowing into different locations, which merge near a small spot called the River Usul (Samira Nsaid, 2018, p. 17).

Regarding the source of the Chelif River, it originates in the Ouarsenis Mountains. The river flows eastward, passing through twelve locations, and is fed by a source in the southeastern area. It then heads south to north, reaching a place near the village of Ben Tiba. After crossing Lake Titeri, it turns east, roughly parallel to the coastline, before heading north (Samira Nsaid, 2018, p. 17).

3- Agricultural Production

3-1-Components of Agricultural Production

3-1-1 Water

The Chlef Basin region is known for its abundant water and diverse sources. It has many rivers, and it is impossible to list all of them due to their number. Among the most famous of these rivers is the Chlef River, which is considered one of the most famous and longest rivers in the central Maghreb, originating from the Bani Rashid Mountains. Cities located along its banks include Miliana, Bnouarifin village, Souk Karam, and it passes through the city of Al-Khadra, where the water was plentiful. It is also known as the "Wadi al-Mihan" (the River of Misfortunes) due to the numerous defeats of the Zenata and Berber kings there. One of its characteristics is the presence of fish, notably the "Shabouq" (Suleiman Hajj Saad and Muhammad Ben Moussa, 2019, p. 101). Al-Qazwini mentions: "As for the Chlef River, every year during the season of roses, a type of fish appears in it called 'Shabouq,' which is about a forearm in length, and its meat is delicious, though it has many bones, and it lasts for two months... then it disappears until the next year" (Al-Qazwini: n.d., p. 218).

The author of *Al-Istibsar* writes: "The city of Miliana overlooks wide fields and many prosperous villages, and it has many Berber tribes around it. The Chlef River, a large and famous river, cuts through these fields. Near it is the ancient city of Chlef, from which the great river is named, and it is now in ruins" (Unknown, n.d., p. 171).

The author of *Al-Istibsar* also writes: "The city of Al-Khadra, named for its many gardens, was a large and ancient city with early ruins, located on a river which, when it floods, enters parts of the city, and I believe this is the Chlef River" (Unknown, n.d., p. 171).

From what the sources indicate, many cities and villages along the Chlef River took advantage of its *water*, which played a significant role in the flourishing of agricultural production. This was likely due to the use of various irrigation systems, such as water-lifting devices (sawaki or sawani), water wheels, quarries, and water bridges used for transporting water. The gardens were also watered from springs and rivers that gathered rainwater and were assisted by various-sized dams used for irrigating fields, orchards, and different crops, and the water was also used for mills (Abdelaziz Filali, 2014, p. 152).

Table 1. The most famous rivers in the Chlef Basin

River Name	Region
Chlef River	The longest river in Algeria
Silver River	Located in the eastern region
Tisghawat River	In the center of Chlef city
Sli River	Located in the western region
Wahran River	Located in the northern region
Alala River	Located in the northern region
Salih River	Located in the northern region

Source: Author

From the table, it can be observed that the region has numerous water sources, especially rivers, making it fertile and capable of producing many crops, which the central

Maghreb states, such as the Rustamid and Zayyanid dynasties, relied upon. Neighboring areas, like Miliana and Relizane, also depended on irrigation from the Chlef River.

3-1-2 Soil

Soil is considered one of the most important natural components necessary for agricultural practices. Geographical and travel books highlight the fertility and richness of the soil in the central Maghreb, which has contributed to the diversity and quality of agricultural products, and its fame. This is due to the region's specific location, characterized by its climate and rainfall (Adel Badira, 2018, p. 55), including the Chlef Basin.

Al-Bakri writes: "From Tins to Bani Jilidass, a pleasant city inhabited by Andalusians and villagers. It is not accessible to the Berber tribe due to their betrayal of it. The town is pleasant and has fresh springs, and it overlooks the Chlef plain" (Al-Bakri: n.d., p. 69).

From the sources, it can be inferred that many cities and villages near the Chlef River utilized its water, which significantly contributed to the growth of agricultural production. This was likely due to the use of various irrigation systems, such as water-lifting devices, water wheels, and water bridges. The gardens were watered from springs and rivers that received rainfall and were supported by various-sized dams used for irrigating fields and orchards (Abdelaziz Filali, 2014, p. 152).

3-2-Agricultural Production

3-2-1-Grains

According to Ibn Hawqal, grain production is concentrated in the major coastal areas with vast, fertile plains such as Chlef and Ténès, where grains like wheat and barley are grown (Ismail Samai, 2006, pp. 175-176). Al-Bakri also mentioned Tajnā and described it as "a plains city with a fort and a mosque, inhabited by Berbers" (Al-Bakri: n.d., p. 66).

Agriculture has been one of the most important economic activities practiced by humans throughout history to provide food. It is one of the oldest professions and is closely linked to human life. Agriculture plays an essential role in the development and prosperity of

societies as it forms the foundation for other economic activities such as industry and trade (Adel Badira, 2018, p. 50).

The central Maghreb region was rich in agricultural resources, including abundant water from springs, wells, canals, and rivers, such as the Chlef River. According to Alawi Mustafa: "The famous Chlef River... flows near Mostaganem, much like the Nile, and its waters increase during the dry season, and it is used by the Maghrawa of the Zenata tribe" (Ibn Said al-Maghribi, 1970, p. 141). The fertile plains of the Chlef region were highly productive, especially due to the abundance of water from the Chlef River and the Mitidja plains, contributing to the region's prosperity in agriculture (Alawi Mustafa, 2016, p. 12).

The Chlef Basin is home to many crops, including wheat, barley, and corn (Alawi Mustafa, 2016, p. 13). Ibn Said al-Maghribi says: "From here springs the famous Chlef River... which flows into the sea near Mostaganem, and it resembles the Nile by increasing in dry years, with Maghrawa fields belonging to the Zenata" (Ibn Said al-Maghribi, 1970, p. 141).

The coastal strip and the Chelif Basin are among the most fertile areas of Central Morocco, where farms are abundant, and urban centers are numerous, as confirmed by sources. The city of Tenes was situated in a fertile region known for its agricultural productivity. During the Zayyanid dynasty, it remained one of the economically significant cities, with its production constantly feeding its internal market (Omar Belbeshir: 2014, p. 328). Ibn Sa'id al-Maghribi states: "The first city you encounter is Tenes, famous for its abundance of wheat. It is from here that wheat is carried by boats to the coasts of Andalusia and beyond... It has a river that flows from the south and empties to the east" (Ibn Sa'id al-Maghribi: 1970, p. 141).

The region's inhabitants relied on these valleys, particularly those located on the surface of the earth, and used them for irrigation and water supply to serve both urban and rural communities. These valleys are nourished by rain at the end of autumn, in winter, and part of spring, especially along the coasts. Farmers attempted to harness the natural

environment according to their needs for water, including rainwater, river water, groundwater, and springs, successfully applying irrigation systems (Abdelaziz Filali: 2014, pp. 144-145).

The Chelif River and its tributaries played a significant role in the agricultural productivity of the Rustamid state, particularly in grain production, which was the primary agricultural output. One of its gates, known as the "Gate of Mills," serves as evidence of the abundant agricultural production, especially grain (Khadija Bouramla: 2022, p. 156).

Table 2. Cities benefiting from the Chelif River for agriculture

City	Source
Milyana	Al-Idrisi: p. 85
Tenes	Ibn Hawqal: p. 78
Al-Khadhra	Al-Istibsar: p. 171
Bani Jilidasan	Al-Bakri: p. 69
Bani Warifen	Ibn Hawqal

Al-Idrisi says: "From here to the city of Souq Ibrahim, it is a day's journey... and its location is on the Chelif River" (Al-Idrisi: 1863, p. 83). He also says: "Tenes is close to the sea... an ancient and eternal city surrounded by a strong wall, with an enclosed area and a well from which its people drink. To the east, it has a river with abundant water, which people drink from in the winter and spring, and it has fruits and fertility... it has regions and agricultural fields, and wheat is abundant, as well as other grains, which are shipped to all regions by boats. It produces many types of fruits, and its quince, known for its size, shape, and taste, surpasses description" (Al-Idrisi: 1863, p. 83).

The areas surrounding the Chelif Basin are also famous for agricultural production and diverse products. Al-Istibsar mentions, the city of Milyana overlooks vast plains, many populated villages, and fertile farms. The Chelif River runs through these plains, a large and

famous river. On its banks is an ancient city called Chelif, and the river is named after it, though it is now in ruins.

Al-Istibsar's author states, The city of Al-Khadhra, named for its many gardens, was once a large, ancient city with traces of earlier settlements. It is located on a river, which may be the Chelif River.

Al-Bakri mentions: "From Ashir city, you travel to a village called Hawara, and from there to a village called Souq Karam, located on the Chelif River" (Al-Bakri: d.t., p. 61). He also says: "Souq Maxen is a city on the Chelif River, inhabited by the Sanhaja, with walls and springs" (Al-Bakri: d.t., p. 65).

Al-Bakri continues: "From Tenes to Bani Jilidasan, a pleasant city populated by Andalusians and rural people, where no one has entered since their betrayal. It is a good town with fresh springs, overlooking the Chelif plain" (Al-Bakri: d.t., p. 69).

Ibn Hawqal also mentioned: "Tenes is a city surrounded by walls, with several gates, some on a mountain encircled by the wall, and some in a plain. It is about two miles from the sea, near a river with abundant water, from which people drink. It is an agricultural city with fertile land and produces excellent fruits. It is one of the largest cities that the Andalusians reach by boat, coming to trade, and it has a ruler who collects taxes, charity, and duties, and monitors the incoming and outgoing trade. It has a large Berber population, and its lands are fertile, with abundant fruits and sweet quinces" (Ibn Hawqal: 1992, p. 78).

Al-Idrisi mentions: "Bani Wazlfan is a large village with vineyards and gardens, where onions, henna, and cumin are grown. Most of its vineyards are located on the Chelif River. From Bani Wazlfan to Al-Khadhra is a day's journey; Al-Khadhra is a small fortified city located on a small river, with buildings, vineyards, and excellent quince. It has a market and a bath, and people from surrounding areas gather there" (Al-Idrisi: d.t., p. 84).

When speaking of Milyana, Al-Idrisi highlights its benefit from the Chelif River: "Milyana... and its regions benefit from the irrigation of the Chelif River" (Al-Idrisi: d.t., p. 85).

Similarly, he mentions: "Kaznaya is an ancient fortress with farms and markets, located on the Chelif River, and it has a market on Fridays, attracting many people" (Al-Idrisi: d.t., p. 85).

3-2-2-Grapevines

The central Maghreb region is renowned for grape cultivation, which is widespread across the region. According to the sources, the Chlef area is known for its vineyards (Mohammad Ben Arba and Ahlam Bousalem, 2019, p. 323). Idrisi mentions: "There are many vineyards, most of which are along the Chlef River" (Idrisi, p. 83).

3-2-3-Sesame and Linen

The earliest references to the Chlef area in Islamic geographical books come from Al-Ya'qubi, who mentions: "There is a river called Wadi Chlef, with villages and settlements along it. It overflows like the Nile of Egypt, and they grow safflower, flax, sesame, and other grains" (Al-Ya'qubi, n.d., p. 197).

3-2-4-Fruits

Quince

Geographical sources not only mention well-known crops such as wheat and barley but also highlight specific plants. In Ténès, the quince fruit is particularly noted (Ismail Ibn Nu'man, 2006-2007, pp. 14-15), with Idrisi describing the quince as: "There are quinces that are so excellent in taste, sweetness, and fragrance that I cannot describe them adequately" (Idrisi, 1863, p. 83).

3-3- Markets

The Chlef Basin had seasonal and weekly markets, as mentioned in the sources. Three types of markets existed in the central Maghreb: daily markets found in every city, seasonal or temporary markets that were held for a few days each week, month, or year (Fatima Belhawari, 2008, p. 74).

Al-Bakri states: "Chlef is a thriving market town, known for its bustling commercial activity and its proximity to the Chlef River" (Al-Bakri: n.d., p. 69).

There is no doubt that the Chlef Basin had seasonal and weekly markets, as mentioned in the sources. Three types of markets existed in the central Maghreb: the first type, the daily markets, which were constantly present in every city. They were bustling with various goods and types of stores, attracting traders from all directions (Fatima Belhouari: 2008, p.74).

The second type refers to temporary or seasonal markets, which were held for a few days each week, month, or year, such as the Sunday market, Tuesday market, Thursday market, and Friday market (Fatima Belhouari: 2008, p.74).

Al-Bakri mentioned that Chlef had a thriving market: "Al-Bakri says: 'The city of Chlef on the river has a thriving market known as Chlef Bani Watil for the Zouagha, and from there to Bani Warifen of Matghara on the Chlef River, there are shops'" (Al-Bakri: n.d., p.69). He also said: "Al-Bakri says: 'Traveling from Ashir city to a village called Hawara, then to a village called Souk Karam, which is on the Chlef River'" (Al-Bakri: n.d., p.61).

Markets were also named after the tribes overseeing them (Fatima Belhouari: 2008, pp. 74-76). Markets were also set up on the banks of the Chlef River, as shown in the following table:

Table 3. Markets held on the banks of the Chlef River

Market	Source	Reference
Marché Karam	Al-Bakri	p. 61
Souf Al-Khudra	Al-Istibsar	p. 171
Marché Ibrahim	Al-Idrisi	p. 83
Marché Maxen	Al-Bakri	p. 69
Kazaniya	Al-Idrisi	p. 85

Source: table created by the author

3-4- Animals

3-4-1 Sheep

Animal husbandry in the Maghreb was practiced alongside agriculture, as farmers often relied on agricultural produce coupled with animal products or livestock. This formed part of the farming activities and the farmer's interests, which involved raising animals and the products they produced, such as meat, milk, skins, butter, and honey (Omar Belbacheer: 2014, p.328).

3-4-2 Fish

Al-Qazwini states: "Also, the Chlef River, in every year during the flowering period, has a type of fish called Shahbouk, which is a fish about the size of an arm and has delicious meat, though it is full of thorns, and it stays for two months... then disappears until the next year" (Al-Qazwini: n.d., p.148).

3-4-3 Bees

Through bees, the inhabitants obtained honey (Ismail bin Nu'man: 2009, p.205).

3-4-4 Cochineal

This insect was used to produce a substance for dyeing silk (Ismail bin Nu'man: 2009, p.205).

The Chlef Basin is known for its abundance of water and its diverse sources. The region has numerous valleys, so many that it is impossible to list them all, with the Chlef River being one of the most famous.

The author of Al-Istibsar mentions, The city of Miliana overlooks vast plains and many populated villages and farms; around it are many Berber tribes. The Chlef River cuts through these plains; it is a large and famous river. On the Chlef River is an ancient city with initial ruins called Chlef, and the river is named after it; today, it is in ruins.

The same author mentions, The city of Al-Khadra, named for its many gardens, was a large ancient city with initial ruins, located on a river. Some parts of it are fed by the Chlef River.

3-5- Commerce

Tens was a connecting station between the inland and coastal cities of the Maghreb and those of Andalusia. It received ships from some Andalusian ports, and boats would then set sail back to these cities. Goods were loaded onto these boats coming from nearby and distant cities, and the trade route would start by land from inland cities until reaching the city of Tens, after which it became a sea route heading towards Andalusia. These trade routes were mentioned by geographer travelers even before the founding of the modern city in 262 AH/875-876 CE (Ismail bin Nu'man: p.206).

On the other hand, the trade exchanges between the Rustamids and the Umayyads in Andalusia were very extensive, as each state had needs that the other could fulfill. The Rustamid state served as a bridge connecting the rulers and merchants of Cordoba with the East, especially at a time when the routes to both Ifriqiya to the east and the far Maghreb to the west were blocked by the establishment of the Aghlabid state loyal to the Abbasids and the Idrisid alawite state, which opposed the Umayyads. Therefore, Tihert and its ports played the role of mediator between Andalusia on one side and the Islamic Maghreb states on the other (Ibrahim Bahaz: 1993, p.203).

Ibn Sa'id al-Maghribi says: "The first city you encounter from it is the city of Tens, which is famous for its abundant wheat. From here, boats carry it to the coasts of Andalusia and beyond... and it has a river that comes from the south and flows into its eastern part" (Ibn Sa'id al-Maghribi: 1970, p.141).

Conclusion

From this study and an examination of various sources regarding the economic history of Chlef, we can conclude that the Chlef Basin was considered an economic powerhouse for the states that existed there in the medieval Maghreb. These states were supplied by this region, with the Chlef River serving as a main artery for supplying surrounding cities and villages like Miliana, which benefited from extensive agriculture. Additionally, markets were held on the riverbanks, where various products were exchanged. Furthermore, the port of Tens acted as a link between it and the northern shore, especially with Andalusia, supplying other cities of the central Maghreb with various goods.

References

- Boukredimi Naïma. (2017). The economic movement in the Central Maghreb through Ibn Hawqal's image of the land in the 4th Hijri century / 10th century CE. *Arab History Journal*, 3(6), 1-18.
- Bashir Mubarak. (2018). The city of Miliana in the medieval period: A historical study through the works of travelers and geographers. *Scientific Researches Journal*, 12, 45-60.
- Fraj Wasila. (2021). Geographical characteristics of the main coastal cities in the Central Maghreb through Ibn Hawqal's image of the land. *Historical Issues Journal*, 15, 32-47.
- Boubaya Abdelkader. (2011). *The friendly sources of the history of Maghreb and Andalusia*. Dar Kawkab al-'Ulūm for Publishing and Distribution.
- Mubarak Jamel. (2018). The civilizational impacts of the Hilali migration to the Maghreb through the book of the description of Africa. Presentation at the National Conference on Migration and Migrants in the Islamic Ages, 8 May 1945 University, Algeria.
- Boutchicha Abdelkader. (2019). The development of agricultural settlement in the Chelif region in the late colonial period (1950-1960) and its impact on Algerians. *New Eras Journal*, 9(2), 77-89.

- Belbisher Omar. (2014). Agricultural data and livestock in the Central Maghreb through geographical sources. *Mawaqif Journal for Research and Studies in Society and History*, 9, 101-115.
- Nsaid Samira. (2018). The image of the city of Chelif and its surroundings in French writings in the 19th century. *Researcher Journal*, 10(1), 89-101.
- Badira Adel. (2018). The rural life of the Central Maghreb in the medieval period (study of economic and social reality and its impact on behavior and mentalities) from the 4th to the 7th Hijri century / 10th to 13th century CE. (Master's thesis). University of M'sila, Algeria.
- Haj Saad Slim, & Ben Moussa Mohamed. (2019). Water resources, irrigation methods, and storage locations in the Central Maghreb between the 2nd and 6th Hijri centuries / 8th to 12th CE. *Qabas Journal for Human and Social Studies*, 3(1), 23-35.
- Samai Ismail. (2006). The economic movement in the Central Maghreb through Ibn Hawqal's image of the land in the 4th Hijri century / 10th century CE. *Prince Abd al-Qader University Journal for Islamic Sciences*, 21(1), 13-26.
- Alawi Mustafa. (2016). Economic conditions of the Central Maghreb through the writings of travelers and geographers between the 7th and 9th Hijri centuries / 13th to 15th CE. *Saoura Journal for Human and Social Studies*, 2, 45-60.
- Filali Abdelaziz. (2014). *Studies on the history of the Central Maghreb in the medieval period*. Dar al-Huda.
- Ben Arba Mohamed, & Bousalem Ahlem. (2019). The plant and animal resources of the Central Maghreb in the medieval period through the categories of travelers and geographers. *Ma'arif Journal for Historical Research and Studies*, 5(3), 111-128.
- Belhawari Fatima. (2008). Commercial exchange between the cities of the Maghreb during the 4th Hijri century / 10th century CE. *Humanities Journal*, 12(42), 93-107.

- Naaman Ismail Ben. (2006-2007). *Ténès city: A historical, archaeological, and architectural study (3rd to 13th Hijri century / 9th to 19th CE)* (Unpublished doctoral thesis). Institute of Archaeology, University of Algiers.
- Naaman Ismail Ben. (2009). Aspects of the economic life of Ténès in the Islamic period. *Eras Journal*, 8(1), 45-58.
- Bouramla Khadija. (2022). Books on regions, routes, and kingdoms: Primary sources for studying the history of the city of Tihert during the medieval period. *Al-'Abr Journal for Historical and Archaeological Studies in North Africa*, 2, 67-82.
- Abdesselem Abdelkader. (2015). The role of geography in the economy of medieval North Africa. *Historical Geography Studies Journal*, 4(2), 22-38.
- Alhassani Kamal. (2017). Mediterranean trade networks during the Islamic golden age: A focus on the Maghreb. *Mediterranean Studies Journal*, 6(3), 150-165.