

Abstract

The study of cities and urban centers is one of the most important studies in our Islamic history because of the political, economic and intellectual importance of this study, as well as the role it played in the events of the region and its impact on the level of political and cultural history.

It is a small city, but it has political and economic importance in the Middle Euphrates region during the AH 4th / AD 10th century and beyond. The research is an attempt to provide a clear picture of its geographic and political importance, as it is an extension of the historical city of Hilla.

This is what explains the selection of Prince Saif Al-Dawla Sadaqa bin Mansour Al-Mazidi as a place for his new city (Hilla) in the year AH 495/1101 AD, which reflected its impact on the growth of Hilla city and the speed of its urban development.

The study consists of two researches: the first is the study of the geographers from the geographical point of view, and we discussed the historical roots of the name and location, and the collectors in the geographical thought and then the terrain and climate.

The second section examined the conditions of the political collectors during the Abbasid period, and the historical accounts indicating that the word Hilla was called upon, and its choice to make the city of Hilla, and the reasons that prompted the Prince Sadaq al-Mazidi, and then study the camp of collectors, which is one of the most famous shops Hilla, From the demise of Beni Mezid and the successive attacks on it, but it is any university has maintained its importance and prestige during that period.