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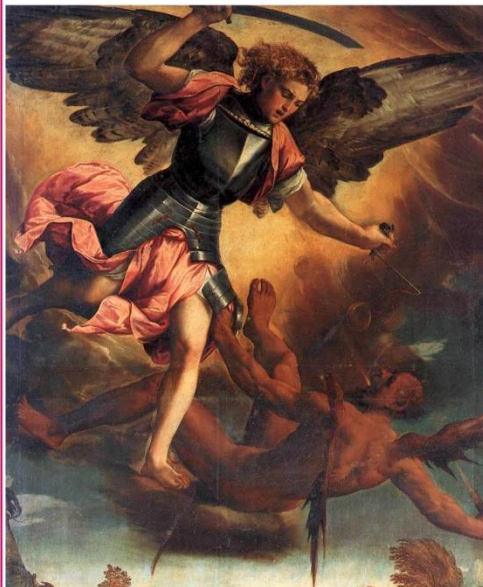
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# **The Historical Study of Castles in Oman (Jalali) as a Model**

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## **Abstract**

The aim of the study is to investigate the historical study of castles in Oman (Jalali) as a model via comparative qualitative research methods. As a result, the castle became a center of attraction and attention to local, regional or international powers, and then developed in the era of AL- Boussaid, and became an administrative center and later transformed as a central prison for Oman. In conclusion, the form of castle differs from the time it had before, by virtue of the reforms and renovations carried out by the Portuguese rule until the modern Renaissance in Oman.

**Keywords:** Castles, Oman, model, historical, study.

## *El estudio histórico de los castillos en Omán (Jalali) como modelo*

### **Resumen**

El objetivo del estudio es investigar el estudio histórico de los castillos en Omán (Jalali) como un modelo a través de métodos comparativos de investigación cualitativa. Como resultado, el castillo se convirtió en un centro de atracción y atención para los poderes locales, regionales o internacionales, y luego se desarrolló en la era de AL-Boussaid, y se convirtió en un centro administrativo y luego se transformó en una prisión central para Omán. En conclusión, la forma de castillo difiere de la época anterior, en virtud de las reformas y renovaciones llevadas a cabo por el gobierno portugués hasta el Renacimiento moderno en Omán.

**Palabras clave:** Castillos, omán, modelo, histórico, estudio.

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

The castles are among the most important historical and cultural features of Oman. Oman was known as the country of castles, forts and towers, because it is difficult to find any area in it without a fortress or fortress or tower. These castles reflect the story of struggle and steadfastness experienced by the successive generations in Oman and its ability to confront the challenge of nature on the one hand and colonialism on the other. The construction of castles was not limited to a specific area, but extended to all the Omani regions, with the

variation in numbers from one area to another depending on the population numbers and the extent of the vulnerability of the area, as well as the size of the castle or its size according to the construction authority.

The castles are built in times of war, and formed a military base that enables the master of the castle and its soldiers to launch an attack on their enemies through them, moreover, the high towers and thick walls provided protection against any external danger. It can be said that the castles were not only for military purposes, but were used for administrative purposes, which will be clarified during the study. It is worth mentioning that some castles in Oman were built by colonists and rebuilt on the ruins of old castles, and the other section was built by the imams of Oman.

And the strategic geographical importance of the location of Oman was stated in the midst of international conflicts when it was subject to colonial ambitions, so it was natural for Oman is to build the fortification and make them a cornerstone in their defense strategy. The present study was divided into three axes. The first axis was entitled: location and geographic nature of Oman. It will explain the geography of the region and how geographical factors were used in determining the areas of castles according to specific controls through which strategic objectives are achieved to serve the region. And the number of castles in the region, while the last axis was the historical development of the castle of Jalali and will show the role of the military, political and administrative (Ruth, 1980).

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

The Citadel is an Arabic word that means the fortress in a mountain, and it is surrounded by castles and castles, and they took off this country and cut down its buildings. They made it like a fortress. Sidra uprooted or stone is uprooted from the ground and thrown by. Take the thing out of the door and (castle) fortress on the mountain and castle, the weight of the dose on the money mast , and in the Hadith (bad money castle) and (castles) fracture, which aims stone and castles opening and tightening police in the Hadith (not to enter Paradise castles) (The castles) in the annexation and dilution of the mud that breaks if the water runs out of it, (the castle) is still the palm of the palm which is uprooted out of its roots. If the outer wall separated with its trenches and trenches from the inner fortress and came to him, the external fixation is called in the convention (Khalid, 2011; Sadeghpour et al., 2017).

Take off a circle with the tissues of the animal, and the mashed horse with which the circle of bowing, and the castle, and the quart or the quasi-shoulder, shall be the tools, and our castles are small, and the stronghold is a small ax that shall be with the construction. It is said to be a naval buildup built in a strategic area, such as a hill, a mountain or rocky reef, and its mission is to defend the city against any external aggression. It consists of a group of observers, towers and outposts. The fortress is inhabited by soldiers, (Housing), and this is contrary to the Messenger in the search. The castle became not limited to the

military side, but used for various purposes (Harith, 2000; Abdul Rahman, 2019).

### **3. DISCUSSION**

The task of protecting the castle was the responsibility of the army until 1970. In the same year, the responsibility for the protection of the castle and the management of prisoners by the police became the responsibility of the police chief, with one officer assisted by a colonel and 16 police officers guarding the castle. In the era of Said bin Sultan (1804-1856), which is the era of prosperity and the country, was not exposed to any colony, he began to build and expand relations with regional powers and Europeans.

On the internal front, unrest and rebellion, represented by the figure of Hamoud bin Azzan (governor) of Sohar despite his pledge in 1839 that he would not incite any acts against Said, soon turned into rebellion and bad relations with Twaini bin Said when he became governor of Sohar again 1849, after he left Sohar to his son Saif. He was also imprisoned in al-Jalali Castle, Hamoud bin 'Azzan, who was subjected to a sudden attack. He was shackled in prison and in a very hot place, and he was tortured so badly that he died (Antonio, 2009).

Turki bin Said (1871-1888) restored the castle in 1868 and renewed the fence connecting two fortified towers, and also renewed the Western artillery wing, which was punctuated by bullet holes. The Imam imprisoned Sa'id bin Khalfan al-Khalili after being chained to

his son is accused of rebellion and incitement to some of the characters against the Turki bin Said, the one day after his arrest he announced his death and two days later the death of his son Mohammed. This means that they were subjected to severe torture in that castle. The fortress was a safe haven for Faisal bin Turki (1888-1913) after being tried by the Bedouin and betrayed by his close associates. Following the rebellions entered Muscat, Faisal bin Turki headed towards al-Jalali Castle and his wife. At the same time, take refuge in Mirani Castle. The citadel was later changed into prison in which many prisoners were imprisoned, especially in the late Sa'id ibn Taymur era (1932-1970). Most of the prisoners were opponents of the Governor's rule and supporters of the Dhofar who was a rebellion in the mountainous regions. The number of prisoners was large and they were subjected to the most severe torture. They were sentenced to life imprisonment. He was one of those figures, Kamal bin Hamad, who lost sight of the intensity of his torture with the sun, as well as the prison of Sheikh Ibrahim bin Issa al-Harthy.

He was opposed to Saeed bin Taymour. Others confirmed that the welcome of Saeed bin Taymour may have been a plot, and that is what happened as soon as he arrived at Al-'Ass Palace (Tariq ibn Taymur) took him to a ship that had been set up for him to be transferred to prison without seeing Said bin Taymour and his servant. He remained in prison until he was openly released with the rest of the prisoners. The important figure, Sheikh Mohammed bin Salem al-Rokishi and aggravated by the disease Vansel of Jalali and was not allowed to remove the restriction from him despite his deteriorating

health, and remained restricted until his death, as well as Sheikh Said bin Hamad al-Harthy and therefore believes that the prison Jalali had also scientists, And this indicates how arbitrary the rule at the time (Souad, 1980).

Saeed bin Taymour ordered the imprisonment of the young Mahmoud from the state of Samail because his name was found in the hidden documents in the cave, which he was charged with protecting, bearing the names of the supporters of the revolution and the Imam. Mahmoud remained in prison for nearly 11 years and was tortured until he was released by a general amnesty. According to a British document, 12 prisoners were released in 1957, while 16 remained in al-Jalali prison. Sixteen of the rebels did not release them until death, including six judges, including al-Raqishi. Wendell Phelps stated that on February 14, 1963, for the first time, an escape in the history of Oman was a mass escape from Jalali Prison, despite its limitations.

This is because of prison reform because all its rooms have 10 to 15 prisoners in prison. This was the result of these reforms. Forty-four prisoners were placed in one room and were only legless, without hands, and were skilled at implementing the escape plan. However, they soon caught them one day after their escape. Some of them fled to Zanzibar and East Africa (Sergei, 2004; Chemetova et al., 2017).

It is worth mentioning that the prison of al-Jalali Castle contains not only Omani prisoners, but also Arab figures who were Ahmad Abdullah al-Raba'I. The Kuwaiti newspaper reported that he organized the Dhofar rebels at the height of their activity between 1969 and 1970 and was imprisoned in a prison Oman, which is the prison of Kut al-



Jalali for four years since 1970. When Qaboos bin Said took power, he declared the amnesty for the rebels and suggested that they help him modernize the country. The castle was used to announce the so-called hit Nubia. The drum was hit several times from the top of the fortress of Jalali to announce the closure of the wall of Muscat. It opened its doors only the following day and sealed these strikes with three cannon hits from the citadel.

Al-Jalali fortress was transformed from a military garrison into an important heritage tributary. It was restored by the Ministry of National Heritage and Culture in 1980. In 1981, Qaboos bin Said restored the castle by adding the wing east to it as a barracks for the soldiers and then became a special museum frequented by tourists.

#### **4. CONCLUSIONS**

In our research, the following conclusions were drawn up:

- The basic planning of the castle was suitable to confront the harsh climatic conditions, and the geographical nature of Oman was suitable to build castles and military forts in addition to the exposure of various invasions.

- The castle has distinct importance from the military point of view, especially for the Portuguese, for the supervision of the castle on the maritime coasts, which contributes to the ease of movement of their naval fleets.

- The form of castle differs from the time it had before, by virtue of the reforms and renovations carried out by the Portuguese rule until the modern Renaissance in Oman.

- The presence of castles in Muscat demonstrates the immunity of Muscat, especially as it is located on a slope of the earth, which takes the rise gradually, so was the focus of attention of the European invaders.

- The construction of castles is not confined to the military aspects, what is customary and represented by the defense or attack, but used for various purposes.

- The presence of towers and operator of darts increased the strength of the fortress and its durability towards any external threat.

- It is clear that the castle of Jalali was arbitrarily and difficult to break into it, which is evidenced by the fact that it was the main prison of Oman until 1970.

- The presence of castles in any country represents a cultural heritage, reflecting the civilization of that country, and this is what we see from the castle Jalali, which became a symbolic museum of the Sultanate of Oman.

### Annex (1)



A map showing the geographical location of Oman

<https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki>

Annex (2)



The main fortifications in Muscat (castle al-Jalali, al-Mirani Castle)

Suad Maher, op. Cit., P. 157.

Annex (3)



The eight curved and regular holes in two rows illustrate the firing through them

<https://omvo.org/o/s.php?s=78>

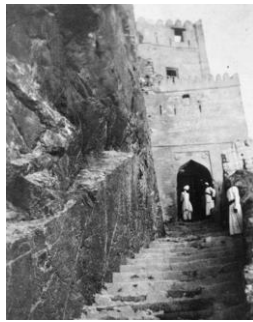
Annex 4



Shows the defender that is placed in the eight holes

<https://www.gettyimages.ae/photos/jalali>

Annex 5



The 80-degree ladder is carved in the rock, and it is only possible to enter and exit

<https://www.iwm.org.uk/collections/item/object/205074531>

Annex 6



Explains the building of the British Embassy alongside the fortress of  
Jalali

<http://www.omvo.org/o/s.php?s=78>

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