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أبعاد الخلافة العباسية في تقليد أمراء دويلات المشرق العربي والإسلامي (٢٠٥-٦٢٨هـ / ٨٢٠-١٢٣٠م)

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Abstract

The state of instability experienced by the Abbasid caliphate, especially after the dispute between the sons of the caliph Harun al-Rashid (170-193 AH / 786-809 AD) and the victory of Abdullah al-Ma'mun's forces over the army of his brother, the Caliph Muhammad al-Amin (193-198 AH / 809-813 AD) and his death. The aspirations of some leaders appeared, including Taher bin Al-Hussein, who intended to take over the Emirate of Khorasan, and he had what he wanted in the year (205 AH / 820 AD), but after two years of his mandate he died, and the mandate then became hereditary, inherited by his sons after him.

During the period of the emergence of the Tahirid state in Khorasan, the authority of the Abbasid caliphate in Baghdad weakened, which prompted new princes to declare their emirates, including the Saffarid state (259 AH / 872 AD), the Samanid, the Buyid, the Ghaznavid, the Seljuk, the Ghoriiyya, and the Khwarizm, including the Arab one represented by the Hamdanid state in Mosul (317 AH / 929 AD), the Hamdanid state in Aleppo, and the Bani Aqil state in Mosul, all of these emirates in the Arab and Islamic East were based on a declaration of imitation by the Abbasid caliphate.

Several studies have appeared on the states of the Arab and Islamic East, including "The Relationship of the Abbasid State with the East states in the third century AH until the end of the fifth century AH." etc. However, it did not focus on the dimensions of the Abbasid caliphate, although it included political, military, security, and economic financial dimensions, hence the choice of the subject of the study in employing the conditions of states for the benefit of the Abbasid caliphate - including that the Abbasid caliphate appreciates the military efforts provided by the prince and his family, so it takes charge of what he wants From states, and his assumption of the prince with personal ambitions may come in

order to remove his danger from the caliph and the center of the caliphate in Baghdad when the latter sensed that, and this is what the caliphate did by appointing Taher bin Al-Hussein Khorasani to the state of Khorasan in the year (205 AH / 820 AD), and the caliphate also resorted to and said Its weakness leads to striking forces with opposing forces at odds with them by inaugurating the two simultaneously over a state,

This is what the Abbasid caliphate used with both Yaqoub bin al-Laith al-Saffar and Ali bin al-Hussein bin Shibl, the owner of Kerman, in giving the state of Kerman to the two at the same time in order to strike forces with other forces so that the perisher would fall and the Abbasid caliphate would be alone in the face of other forces, in addition to striking the forces Al-Ghuriya in the Khwarezmian forces when the threat of the latter increased on the Abbasid caliphate in Baghdad, investing the impulsiveness of some forces for the purpose of political and military security support, and securing financial resources for the caliphate through the pledge of the princes of those states to make the annual donation that is supposed to be given to the caliphate.

Just as Prince Yaqoub bin Al-Laith Al-Saffar pledged to pay the caliphate fifteen thousand thousand dirhams annually in exchange for his imitation of Sijistan, as well as Abu Al-Hayja' Nasir Al-Dawla bin Hamdan pledged to pay an annual financial guarantee to the Abbasid caliphate in return for the latter inaugurating him in the state of Mosul. And most importantly, the state of stability for those countries that are far from the center of the Abbasid caliphate. All of these things and more prompted the researcher to take into account the extent to which the Abbasid caliphate benefited from the establishment of these states.

As for the previous studies, they were dominated by the description of the situation between those states, one to the other. Yes, they referred to the type of caliphate, and it is possible that they spoke in some detail

about the relationship between them. However, the employment of the text in its political, military, security, and economic and financial dimensions, I did not find it explained in a way that suits the nature of the subject. These studies are the history of the Arab and Islamic states in the Abbasid era (in the East and the West) by the author Dr. Khashaa Al-Maadidi, as well as the history of the Islamic countries in Asia by the author Dr. Yasser Abdel-Jawad Al-Mashhadani.

Note: The Arab side preceded the Islamic Persian side in the title of the study because the presence of the Arabs preceded the emergence of Islam. Nevertheless, the third chapter included the dimensions of the inauguration of the princes of the states of Iraq and the Levant by the Abbasid caliphate, while the dimensions of the inauguration of the princes of the states of the Islamic Persian East were presented in the first and second chapters. The research study was written according to the chronology of the emergence of states, and the emergence of the first Persian state was the Tahirid state in the year (205 AH / 820 AD), while the first Arab state appeared in the Arab East, the Hamdanid state in the year (317 AH / 929 AD).

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**Dimensions of the Abbasid Caliphate in
the Inauguration of the Princes of the
States of the Arab and Islamic East
(205-628 A.H. / 820-1230 A.D.)**

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