

جامعة الموصل
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**الدور السياسي والإداري والعسكري لعلماء الشافعية
في العصرين الزنكي والأيوبي في بلاد الشام
(522-658هـ / 1128-1260م)**

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المستخلص بلغة الرسالة

تناولت الأطروحة دور السياسي والإداري والعسكري لعلماء الشافعية في العصرين الزنكي والأيوبي في بلاد الشام من عام 522هـ/1128م الى 658هـ/1260م ، وقد تم عرض كل الأدوار السياسية التي أداها علماء الشافعية، من استشارات ومشاركة في القرارات السياسية ودعم السلطة وتثبيت دعائمها، والقيام بالسفارات والمراسلات السياسية سواء مع الخلافة العباسية أو مع الحكام المسلمين او مع الأطراف خارجية ، كما تناولت بالبحث الدور الإداري لعلماء الشافعية سواء كانت تلك الوظائف دينية التي في مقدمتها القضاء وقد تم عرضه بشكل مفصل من خلال عرض القضاة الشافعية حسب المدن الشامية ودورهم في الحفاظ على استقلالية القضاء واقامة العدل، ومن الوظائف الدينية كذلك وكالة بيت المال والاقواف والحسبة، كما تم التطرق للوظائف العامة التي تقلدها العلماء الشافعية كالوزارة والنيابة والاستيفاء وبقية الدواوين والشحنة، وقد ساهم الشافعية من خلال هذه الوظائف مساهمة فاعلة ادارية واجتماعية وحتى سياسية، كما تم عرض دورهم العسكري من خلال مشاركاتهم الميدانية في المواجهة مع الفرنجة الصليبيين ، وتقديم الاستشارات العسكرية والمساندة المعنوية للقادة المسلمين، ومشاركتهم في مساع السلاطين في توحيد البلاد السلامية والجبهة الداخلية ، فضلا عن التحشيد والتحريض للعامة للمشاركة في الجهاد ضد الغزاة الصليبيين.

Abstract

The Islamic Mashriq in the second half of the fifth century A.H./ the Eleventh century A.D. witnessed cultural, social, and political developments which influenced the course of Islamic state in different aspects of life. These developments were represented in the Seljuk migration to the countries of the Arab Mashriq and Asia Minor, and the establishment of the Seljuk authority and its decline later on. After that, the Europeans decided to occupy of the Arab Mashriq through numerous campaigns which were known as crusade wars.

Those great events influenced, in one way or another, in causing a change in the existing social structure and the ruling political class. In fact, they brought new forces and the emergence of other Islamic forces which adopted specific sects. These events, especially the crusade wars, also produced a culture which spread in the Islamic world, the culture of Jihad and resistance. Such culture was a direct reaction to the crusade occupation of a part of Bilad Al-Sham. Thus, the culture of Jihad and resistance as though and practice was bolstered by the Zankis and then by the al-Ayyubis. Those Muslim rulers who assumed authority and rule in Arab countries led the nation to achieve great victories to get rid of that dangerous stage. Those rulers who melted in the crucible of Islamic Arab civilization could not achieve this without the Arab countries which supported them religiously and materialistically. As a matter of a fact, the Shafi's made great contributions in the events of that period, and they played a significant role at political, intellectual, spiritual and military levels. They were the right hand of the Zanki and Ayyubi families in fostering authority in Bilad Al-Sham and strengthening their ranks against their common enemy. Therefore,

this study aims at shedding light on the significant role of the Shafi's and their influence on that period through the efforts exerted by Ulama, princes, administrators at the political, administrative and military levels.

The significance of the study lies in the fact that there is no previous study which dealt with the Shafi's as a sect, examining their political, administrative , military and even cultural roles.

The dissertation is organized around two parts which suit the content and the plan, a matter which prevents it from being divided into chapters. Therefore, it has two parts. The first part deals with the political role of the Shafi's in the Zanki and Ayyubi ages. This part is divided into three chapters. The first chapter examines with their political role in the Zanki age. The second chapter is devoted to handling with their political role of in the al-Ayyubi state the reign of the sultan Salahuddin. The last chapter handles their role under the rule of kings who succeeded Salahuddin al-Ayyubi.

The second part, on the other hand, discusses their administrative and military in the two ages, and it is divided into three chapters. The first chapter tackles their role in religious jobs. The second chapter explores their role in general jobs. Finally, chapter three examines their military role.

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**The Political, Administrative and Military
Role for the Shafi scientists in The Zanki
and al-Ayyubi Ages in Bilad- Al Sham
(522-658 A.H./1128-1260 A.D.)**

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