



جامعة الموصل

كلية التربية الاساسية

دور علماء الحنفية بالحياة العامة في الموصل

١٥٠-١٦٠هـ / ٧٦٧-١٢٦١م

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رسالة ماجستير

في التاريخ الإسلامي

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد

الدكتور عكاب يوسف جمعة الدليمي

المستخلص بلغة الرسالة

دور علماء الحنفية بالحياة العامة في الموصل ١٥٠-١٦٦٠هـ/٧٦٦٧-٧٦٦١م

تقوم هذه الرسالة التي تحت عنوان: (دور علماء الحنفية بالحياة العامة في الموصل ١٥٠-١٦٦٠هـ/٧٦٦٧-٧٦٦١م) على ذكر علماء الحنفية الذين كان لهم دور في مدينة الموصل مع ذكر تراجم لهم وذكر شيوخهم وتلاميذهم وراء العلماء منهم، مع كيفية وصول المذاهب إلى مدينة الموصل انتشاره فيها عن طريق العلماء الحنفية الأوائل الذين دخلوا هذه المدينة، وتضمنت الرسالة على مقدمة وثلاث فصول وخاتمة وملحق وثبت المصادر والمراجع.

جاء الفصل الأول بعنوان (نشأة المذهب الحنفي وانتشاره) الذي قسم إلى مبحثين، إذ جاء المبحث الأول بعنوان: الامام أبو حنيفة النعمان بن ثابت (ت: ١٥٠هـ/٧٦٦م) وضم التعريف باسمه ونسبه وكنيته ومولده ونشأته وسيرته العلمية وبرز شيوخه وتلاميذه ومصنفاته ومحتته وراء العلماء فيه ووفاته، اما المبحث الثاني فقد جاء بعنوان: (انتشار المذهب الحنفي في الموصل). أما الفصل الثاني فقد جاء بعنوان: (برز علماء الحنفية في الموصل) والذي يمثل التعريف بالعالم أو الفقيه وذكر ما تعلق به من اسمه ونسبه وكنيته ومولده وسيرته العلمية وراء العلماء فيه ووفاته. وجاء الفصل الثالث بعنوان: (دور العلماء في الموصل)، قسم إلى مبحثين، المبحث الأول بعنوان: (دورهم بالحياة العلمية)، اما المبحث الثاني بعنوان: (دورهم الاجتماعي والسياسي والأدري).

توقيع مسؤول الدراسات العليا

م. د. أسامة محمد طاهر ويس

Abstract

Islamic sects have been influential in shaping the political, social, intellectual, and scientific aspects of Islamic societies since their inception. They have also had a significant impact on the events that have transpired in the Islamic world as a whole, spanning from China in the east to the Maghreb and Andalusia in the west. This is because of the close relationship between the nature of these doctrines, which stem from the hollow nature of Islam, and how they affect the religious, scientific, political, and social aspects of Muslim individuals' lives. , philosophical and ideological.

In view of the fact that Mosul was one of the major Abbasid Caliphate cities, the study tries to shed light on the contributions made by Hanafi scholars to the city's scientific, political, and social spheres.

The issue holds significance as it illuminates the activities of Hanafi scholars and jurists in Mosul during a significant historical period. The Hanafi school is among the oldest established Islamic schools of thought in Dar al-Islam.

This topic is particularly significant because of the significance of the city of Mosul, which plays a significant role in both the history of the Islamic world and the Abbasid Caliphate. The choice of this topic was made because the Ahnaf scholars brought this doctrine to Mosul early on, and there aren't many studies on this topic. For this reason, the study's topic (**The role of Hanafi scholars in public life in Mosul between 150–660 AH/767–1261 AD**) was significant. This period of time covered the period from Imam Abu Hanifa's death until the Mongols entered the city.

Perhaps through this study we had to answer a set of questions:

- 1- How did the Hanafi school originate?
- 2- How did the Hanafi school spread in Mosul?

3- What role did Hanafi scholars play (politically, scientifically or socially)?

Although the Islamic sects formed fertile material for a group of academic studies at the level of master's and doctoral studies in most Arab and Islamic universities, they did not address the Hanafi school and its spread in Mosul nor its scholars in it, except for a few studies that dealt with the history of the city in general, most notably a master's thesis by researcher Abdul Jabbar Hamid Ahmed Al-Tai entitled (Scientific life in Mosul in the era of Atabka 521-660 AH), and a doctoral thesis by the same researcher entitled (Intellectual life in Mosul in the fourth and fifth centuries AH), as well as a doctoral thesis by researcher Maha Saeed Hamid Al-Khafaf entitled (Scientific life in Mosul since the Islamic conquest until the end of the third century AH), and a master's thesis by researcher Ali Awad Khader entitled (Hanafi scholars and their role in intellectual life in the Islamic East until the end of the third century AH).

The researcher relied on the descriptive historical approach in his study of the subject by tracing the historical and translational sources that dealt with the Hanafi scholars in Mosul and their role in the scientific, social and political aspects.

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**The role of Hanafi scholars in public life in
Mosul between (150–660 AH/767–1261 AD)**

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In Islamic history

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