

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

جامعة الموصل

كلية الآداب

قسم التاريخ



## حركة العلماء من الموصل وإليها في العصر الأتابكي

( 521-660 هـ / 1127-1262 م )

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## المستخلص بلغة الاطروحة

توجه البحث الى دراسة : حركة العلماء من الموصل ولبيها في العصر الاتاكي (521-660هـ / 1127-1262م) .

تناول الفصل الاول ( الأسباب الموجبة والدافعة لتتقل العلماء من الموصل ولبيها ) إذ ضم دراسة مبحثين ، الأول الأسباب الموجبة لتقوم العلماء إلى الموصل والمبحث والثاني الأسباب الدافعة إلى الرحيل عنها .

وتناول الفصل الثاني ( بلدان العلماء ورحلاتهم ) وتتكون من مبحثين ، الأول تضمن بلدان العلماء القادمين للموصل وتطرق إلى جميع المدن والقرى التي جاء منها العلماء ، أما المبحث الثاني فتناول رحلات العلماء وأشار لرحلات العلماء إلى إقليم الموصل وقرائها ونواحيها وإقليم العراق - بغداد وقرائها ونواحيها إلى البصرة ، وإقليم الشام - والحجاز والجزيرة العربية - وإقليم الجزيرة ( والمدن الثغرية ) - وبلاد الروم - بلاد فارس والمشرق - المغرب - والاندلس) .

ووضح الفصل الثالث (انتماءات العلماء وأماكن اقاماتهم) فكان من مبحثين الأول تحدث عن انتماءات العلماء وتطرقهم إليهم على صعيد الأسر والأخوة والأفراد ، أما المبحث الثاني فقد شمل ( امكان العيش ) مع الإشارة إلى أماكن نزولهم في المدارس والمساجد والجوامع ودور الحديث والربط وبيوت العلماء والزوايا والخانات ( وتخصص الفصل الرابع في ( الدراسة والتدريس ) وقد أحتوى على مبحثين الأول تلقي العلم من شيوخ مباشرة ، وتلقيها العلم من المساجد داخل الموصل وخارجها ، وأبرز الجوامع وأهم المدارس داخل الموصل وخارجها التي كان يتلقى بها العلم والمعرفة ، وتطرق إلى بيوت العلماء التي كانت تشكل أماكن العلم والمعرفة خلال العهد الاتاكي ، أما المبحث الثاني فقد جاء بالحديث عن التدريس في المدارس ودور العلم التي كانت موجودة في الموصل كانت قد أنشئت من قبل الأتابكة وأمراءهم ، والتطرق إلى العلوم والكتب المدرسة في الموصل .

وعالج الفصل الخامس الاعمال السلطانية ( الاشغال الديوانية) ونشاط حركة التأليف وقد تناول مبحثين الأول الاعمال السلطانية ، أما المبحث الثاني فقد أشار إلى نشاط حركة التأليف في العلوم والمعارف وقد تحدث عن مؤلفات العلماء المترجلين والوافدين إلى الموصل من المناطق المجاورة والبعيدة .

توقيع مسؤول الدراسات العليا

د. فائز محمد داوود

## Abstract

The Atabek age in Mosul in which the city witnessed a scientific surge was coloured by different sciences and arts at all levels. In the first half of this age the legal sciences such as Quranic readings, the prophet's hadiths, origins of religion, difference, argument, debate, fiqh and its origins, ethics(asceticism and mysticism) developed to the extent that Mosul became the second city after Baghdad to attract the attention of because there existed dignified sheikhs specialized in this field. At the same time, it witnessed the increase of the visiting students to have knowledge. In the second half of the age, and during the reign of Bedridden Lulu, Mosul reached its heyday in intellectual sciences and literary sciences such as grammar, morphology, literature, poetry, prosody, riddles, biographies, medicine, mathematics, astronomy, astrology, physics, and chemistry. This led to the increase of physicians, astronomers, and chemists who came to Mosul. Hence, the importance of studying the Scientists movement from and to Mosul in the Atabek age (521-660 A.H./ 1127-1262 A.D.) lies in the fact that it attempts to know the number of the Scientists coming and leaving to different places and different centres of science and knowledge in Arab and Islamic countries of Islamic world and even in non-Islamic countries.

As for the Scientists of the forensic sciences, which were given great attention by the study, the researcher was acquainted with the percentage of jurists who came to Mosul and those who were among those who were on the Shafi'i school in particular, and who dominated all the doctrines of jurisprudence in Mosul. At the same time, The Shafi'i doctrine came at the head of the doctrines as a result of the interest of the pre-Atabaka state with the knowledge and knowledge of the Seljuks who carried out a large campaign in establishing schools and the role of science in the Shafi'i doctrine in the areas under their control and then inherited the legacy of this huge cultural heritage.

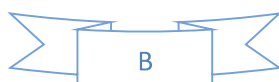


We also find through our study that there are many centers of science and knowledge along with Mosul in this region of southern Iraq to the end of the borders of the Levant and accompanied the Atabek epoch in Mosul, and played a large role in the promotion and progress and then ascend to the civilizational peace, These centers (Baghdad and neighboring villages - Wasit - Hilla - Basrah - Arbil - and the villages adjacent to the Mosul - Tal Afar - Sinjar - Ibn Omar Island - Rha - Harran - Dinser - Miafarquin - Damascus - Aleppo - Hama - Homs) (The country of Khorasan) and the country of the Romans (Turkey) and the Arab Maghreb and Andalusia, by a large share in this cultural radiation and intellectual communication.

The reason for the selection of this study is that there is no statistical data on which we can know the number of scientists leaving from Mosul and during the Atabek era in the field of jurisprudence or modernity or the number of scientists who passed in readings or in the field of mathematics. Which led the scientists to the trip to Mosul and the most important of these factors are (scientific - economic - social - political - and geographical location distinctive in terms of transport linking East and West) at the same time know the factors that led scientists to exit Mosul, Through which different factors (political - social - economic - scientific – personal).

In spite of the long period covered in the period, the researcher was able to provide accurate statistics for these scientists, and to give a more accurate picture of the scientific life as one of the important civilizational aspects, and how this cultural radiation had an effect on the formation and emergence of centers. Scientific proximity to Mosul we did not see, for example, in Aleppo - Hama – Homs.

The study also attempted to find out where the coming and going of scholars came from and follow their ethnic and national origins, religion, sects, scientific



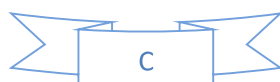
direction, source of livelihood, occupations in which they lived, their places of residence and their concentration in Mosul and the cities they later moved to until the day of their death.

In addition, the study showed the most prominent scientists who played a constructive role in establishing the first building blocks in the study in Mosul, which included schools, mosques, the role of modernity, the houses of scientists, the Marastans, jobs, ) Or the civil (private), although almost non-existent in that era, and the books and books that they have written.

The study of the movement of scientists from and to Mosul in the Atabek era (521-660 AH / 1127-1261) is part of the historical statistical studies, which include giving statistics for the number of scientists who are exiting and exiting from Mosul to different parts of the world and then coming from around the world to it.

The study comprises an introduction, five chapters, and a conclusion along with illustrative maps and indexes which include general tables containing It contains general tables containing all the names of the scholars coming to Mosul and those who migrated through it during the Atabek era. They contain their names, nicknames and deaths, as well as the cities of their birth and death, as well as the books of translations, the geographic distance of the nearest of the seven famous provinces, , The cities they traveled to, the history of their arrival in Mosul and the cities they moved to after they left Mosul, their creeds, the age they lived in, the jobs they occupied, the sciences they created, their classifications, their elders and their students.

The first chapter includes the transfer of scientists to and from Mosul, which comprises two sections. The first section mentions the reasons for the scientists' arrival in Mosul and the second research is the reasons for leaving it .



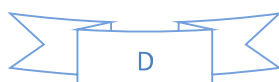
The second chapter deals with the places of the coming and the resurrection of the scholars. It is also of two sections. The first section includes the places where the scholars came to Mosul, where they addressed all the cities and villages from which the scholars came. The second topic deals with the places of the spirits of the scholars. And the villages and their areas to Basra, and the province of the Levant - Hijaz and the Arabian Peninsula - and the island (and the rich cities) - and the Roman - Persia and Mashreq - Morocco - and Andalusia.

The third chapter deals with the races, religions and places of life of the scholars. The first topic dealt with the races, religions, sects and religious sects. They dealt with families, brothers and individuals .The second section talks about places of living, reference to places of descent in schools, mosques, mosques and the role of modern and linking and houses scientists, angles and cells

The fourth chapter deals with the study and teaching. It consisted of two topics: the first was to receive the knowledge from the sheikhs, and to receive the knowledge in the mosques inside and outside Mosul, and the most prominent mosques and schools inside and outside Mosul, where he received science and knowledge. The second topic dealt with teaching in schools and the role of science that existed in Mosul, which was established by the Altabakah and their princes, and to address the science and books of the school existing and transmitted to Mosul.

The fifth chapter is devoted to the scholar's servant and his employment and the movement of authorship has dealt with two different sections. The first deals with functions of official and private and integration between them. The second section discusses writing and writing in science and knowledge. He talked about the works of scientists who are traveling and coming to Mosul from the neighboring and remote areas.

The study has come up with the following results:



1. Baghdad scientists had the important role in qualifying many scientists and scholars. We find them coming to Mosul, studying, agreeing, completing their studies, and then going home to continue teaching in their schools and educational institutions.

2. The convergence of Sultan Salah al-Din al-Ayyubi with scholars, scholars, modernists and others, including Mosul scholars, has led to the transfer of knowledge and many sciences from Mosul to Damascus. This has contributed to the multiplicity of prosperous Arab and Islamic cities, knowledge and sciences, and has produced a scientific product that is intertwined between the sciences of the Shiite cities and the sciences in Mosul. Transport sciences, especially the sciences of the Koran and the narration of the Prophet's Hadith, as well as the flourishing of mental science and increasing interest to benefit from and practical experiences related to that science

3. We find through the translation of many scientists that their families had an ancient scientific legacy, including the family of Ibn Hubble, especially his grandfather Ali bin Ahmed and that these families contributed to the education of their children and grandchildren science and knowledge that they have become a family scientific communicative and this applies to the family of the immune system resulted from That scientific legacy is a scientific and doctrinal strain and a line of modernists, readers and families who have taken upon themselves the interest of the scientific movement of Mosul.

4. That the scientific movement witnessed in Mosul, including families were teachers and senior jurists who studied science students and taught for many years, and at the same time were of high status in the state of Altabakip, where they held important positions and important functions and those scientific families are the family of Yunus bin Manna and the family of Shahzuriya. It had a cultural role in the progress of the scientific movement in Mosul, which came from Arbil and

moved to Mosul and contributed a significant role in the teaching of science and mental and mental, and the establishment of educational institutions of schools and mosques and connectivity and continued to give these families to the end of the period of Atabek AH (631-657h / 1233- 1259 AD). Each of the members of this family became famous and famous among the people and graduated by the scholars and scholars in various sciences, as scientists were coming from far away from Mosul.

5.It is noticeable that the Shafi'i school was overwhelming in the study of Mosul, followed by the Hanafi school, followed by Hanbali and Al-Maliki, and through these translations we find the diversity of the religions of the scholars And religious sects of Judaism, Christianity and Islam. In addition, the flourishing of forensic science was during the first half of the Atabek era, while the intellectual sciences flourished during the second half of it.

6.The study concluded that the Atabek court played a major role in attracting scientists from different countries to Mosul and contributed to encouraging the scientific movement from material support or from granting political positions and functions in the state.

7.The sources of life varied among scientists. Some of them have major jobs in the state, such as the judiciary and teaching. Others relied on private jobs, which were occupied by large wealth holders or high dignitaries of the city. While others relied on simple crafts or trades to live.

8.That the Mosul during the Atabek era attracted many scientists, and brought with it many of the sciences and works that have been involved with the sciences and the writings of scientists and produced a scientific movement active in many scientists, so we find scientists who emerged in science and knowledge within (cultural encyclopaedia) (Science and astronomy) and others interested in certain

aspects, either in the narration of historical events or the science of medicine or astronomy or the science of the Koran and the Hadith, and thus became useful for their students who later became prominent scientists in Mosul and outside in its regional environment or cities and the country That are close to and sometimes distant countries.



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# The movement of Scientists to and from Mosul in the Atabek era (521-660 AH / 1127-1262 AD)

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