



جامعة الموصل

كلية التربية الأساسية

دور الحنابلة في الحياة العامة بالشرق الاسلامي

(٢٤١-٦٥٦هـ / ٨٥٥-١٢٥٨م)

علي نبيل إبراهيم المشهداني

رسالة ماجستير

في التاريخ الإسلامي

بإشراف

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المستخلص بلغة الرسالة

أدت المذاهب الإسلامية منذ ظهورها دورا بارزا في رسم ملامح الحياة السياسية والاجتماعية والفكرية والعلمية للمجتمعات الاسلامية التي انتشرت فيها وكان لها عميق الاثر في مجمل الاحداث التي شهدها العالم الإسلامي في نطاقه الجغرافي الواسع الممتد من الصين شرقا وحتى بلاد المغرب الاسلامي والاندلس غربا، ومن هذه المذاهب التي انتشرت في هذه الاقاليم هو المذهب الحنبلي الذي كان له انتشار واسع في بغداد عاصمة وحاضرة الدولة العويبة الاسلامية في العصر العباسي، تهدف الدراسة الى توضيح دور العلماء في المشرق الاسلامي بالجوانب العلمية والفكرية، والسياسية، والاجتماعية، والاقتصادية بكل تفرعاتها مع ابراز جهودهم في نشر هذا المذهب في اقاليم المشرق الاسلامي، قسمت الدراسة الى تمهيد ومقدمة وثلاثة فصول، حيث جاء التمهيد بعنوان بعنوان الجغرافي والاداري لاقاليم المشرق الاسلامي، وفي حين جاء الفصل الاول بعنوان التعريف بالمذهب الحنبلي وابرز علماءه بالمشرق الاسلامي وبدوره قسم الى مبحثين، حيث تناول المبحث الاول، المذهب الحنبلي نشأته وتطوره، وتطرق المبحث الثاني علماء الحنابلة في المشرق ودورهم في تأسيس المذهب الحنبلي، اما الفصل الثاني فقد جاء بعنوان، دور العلماء الحنابلة في الحياة العلمية وقسم الى اربع مباحث، جاء المبحث الاول بعنوان التدريس والمراكز التعليمية، وجاء المبحث الثاني بعنوان دور

Abstract

The role of the Hanbalis in public life in the Islamic East (241-656 AH / 855-1258 AD)

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This study dealt with the role of the Hanbalis in the scientific life in the Islamic East, and the research aims to study and highlight the role of the Hanbalis in the public life in the Islamic East from the scientific, political and social levels. A center for scientific and intellectual life, it was visited by students of knowledge and jurists from the Islamic East and the Islamic world in order to learn at the hands of its scholars, and these scholars began to study and listen to the issues of Imam Ahmed, as they were influenced by him and his doctrine, and they began to spread this doctrine in the regions of the Islamic world, including the regions and cities of the Islamic East.

The Hanbali scholars had a real and clear effort to spread the Hanbali doctrine in these regions through what they set up of preaching circles, teaching hadith and jurisprudence, and establishing broad relations with various parties, including politics such as sultans and princes, and social ones such as clerics and scholars of other sects, and economic relations with merchants and other residents of those cities in Orient.

The study focused on the success achieved by the scholars of Hanbali jurisprudence in the regions of the East, especially the regions in which its scholars were present, such as Khorasan, including the city of Merv, the city of Isfahan, and Herat, as the modern Hanbali scholars were able to spread the doctrine there by updating the noble prophetic hadiths, while the presence of the Hanafi school of thought was And Al-Shafi'i in

various regions of the Islamic East, such as the countries of Sindh, India and China, and their presence in these regions greatly prevented the spread of the Hanbali school of thought in these regions.

The study dealt with an introduction, a preface, three chapters, and a conclusion. As for the preamble, it came under the title of geographical and administrative identification of the regions of the Islamic East. The first chapter came with the title of introducing the Hanbali school of thought and its most prominent scholars in the Islamic East, which in turn was divided into two sections. The first topic came, the Hanbali school of origin and development. Hanbali scholars in the Islamic East (241-311 AH) and its transmission to the Islamic East.

As for the second chapter, it included the role of Hanbali scholars in scientific life, which in turn was divided into four sections. The first topic was entitled Teaching and Educational Centers in the Islamic East. The doctrinal side, and the fourth topic came under the title of fatwa and rhetoric.

The third chapter was devoted to the political and social role of Hanbali scholars in the Islamic East and was divided into three sections. The first topic was titled The Relationship of Hanbali Scholars with the Authority and Their Political Role. Social life.

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The role of the Hanbalis in public life in the Islamic East (241-656 AH / 855-1258 AD)

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Master Thesis
In Islamic history

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1444A.H

2023A.D.