

# ولاية العهد في العصر العباسي الأول

132 – 247 هـ / 749 – 861 م

رسالة تقدمت بها  
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الى  
مجلس كلية التربية - جامعة الموصل  
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير  
في التاريخ الاسلامي

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## **Abstract**

### **Reign Guardianship in the first Abbasid Age**

**(132 – 247 A. H./749 – 861 A. D.)**

When the caliphate was transmitted to the Abbasid family (132 A. H. / 749 A. D.), they regarded themselves as the heirs apparent of the caliphate because of their consanguinity to the prophet Mohammed (Peace be upon him). Consequently, the Abbasid, from the outset of their caliphate, paid much attention to keep it within the Abbasid family, following diverse ways to achieve this purpose. They in fact gave the question of reign guardianship a new dimension which exceeded the rule by inheritance.

Hence, the aim of this thesis is to give the practical sides that the Abbasid age witnessed in connection with the question of reign guardianship sequence of events, procedures and the factors that characterized this vital question are also discussed.

The study includes an introduction and four chapters. The introduction handles the concept of reign guardianship linguistically and terminologically, forms of the circulation of caliphate in the Orthodox & age as to selection, appointment and & consultation. It also discusses reign guardianship in the Umayyid period (41 – 132 A. H. / 661 – 749 A. D.) in which the legislation of reign guardianship and multi-person rule by inheritance was enacted in the Sifyan and Marwan branches. Actually, the legislation of inheritance was one of the causes that led to the fall of the Umayyids.

Chapter one deals with reign guardianship in the first Abbasid age, determining the family factors in choosing the guardian, the role of the Abbasid family, of the caliphates families and the women's role.

Chapter two gives an account of the role of the multiple and influential forces in selecting the guardian suel as ministers and military leaders.

Chapter three discusses the preparation of the guantion politically, militarily and administratively, focusing on the character traitc of the guardian his abilities, and the style of propaganda of the guardian.

Finally, chapter four tackles the problems of reign guardianship and their influence upon the institution of caliphate. It also shows the emergence of competition and conflict over this question, a problem that weakened the unity of the caliphate and the emergence of citg-states in the Islamic east and west.

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