



جامعة الموصل
كلية التربية الاساسية
قسم التاريخ

الأمير أبو بكر محمد بن رائق ودوره السياسي
والإداري والعسكري
(٣١٧ - ٣٣٠هـ / ٩٢٩ - ٩٤٢م)

رسالة تقدم بها

علي احمد علي الجميلي

إلى

مجلس كلية التربية الاساسية قسم التاريخ في جامعة الموصل وهي جزء من

متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في التاريخ الاسلامي

بإشراف

أ . م . د . عكاب يوسف جمعة الدليمي

المخلص

الأمير أبو بكر محمد بن رائق ودوره السياسي والإداري والعسكري (٣١٧-٣٣٠هـ/٩٢٩-٩٤٢م)

المشرف
أ . م . د . عكاب يوسف جمعة الدليمي

٢٠١٨م

الباحث
علي احمد علي صالح

١٤٤٠هـ

كان اول ظهور لمحمد بن رائق على مسرح احداث الدولة العباسية في سنة ٣١٧هـ/٩٢٩م، عندما اعطاه الخليفة المقتدر قيادة شرطة بغداد هو واخوه ابراهيم بن رائق بمشورة مؤنس المظفر وعملوا تحت امره، وكانت اوضاع بغداد متدهورة قبل توليهم لشرطتها، وقد لوحظ الفرق في بغداد بعد استلامها مهامها، وبقي ابنا رائق في تولي مهمة شرطة بغداد إلى شهر محرم من سنة ٣١٨هـ/٩٣٠م، وبعدها تم استدعائهما حيث توليا سنة ٣١٩هـ/٩٣١م اعمال البصرة لمدة قصيرة من هذا العام، وبعدها تم استدعائهما من جديد لتولي الشرطة والحسبة في بغداد بمشورة مؤنس، وبعد مقتل الخليفة المقتدر في سنة ٣٢٠هـ/٩٣٣م ومبايعة الخليفة القاهر، حيث حصل محمد بن رائق على اعمال البصرة، وفي الخامس من جمادى الأولى لسنة ٣٢٢هـ/٩٣٤م، استولى اصحاب ابن رائق على جميع اعمال سوق الاحواز، وأصبح كل من يشغل منصب المعاون لابد وان يأخذ التفويض والموافقة من ابن رائق.

بعد شهر تقريباً من استيلاء محمد بن رائق على الاحواز، خلع الخليفة العباسي القاهر في جمادى الاخر لسنة ٣٢٢هـ/٩٣٤م، وتولى ابن رائق امارة الجيش في بغداد لمدة قصيرة، وبعدها عاد ابن رائق إلى واسط والبصرة وحصل على اعمال خراجهما في سنة ٣٢٣هـ/٩٣٤م وظلت البصرة وواسط بيد ابن رائق حتى نهاية سنة ٣٢٤هـ/٩٣٦م وكانت تجربته السابقة ونجاحاته جعلت الخليفة الراضي يختاره ويفضله على جميع امراء ذلك العهد واعطاه منصب (امير الامراء) وظل في هذا المنصب بحدود العامين، وبعدها تمت اقالته في نهاية سنة ٣٢٦هـ/٩٣٨م نتيجة تعرضه للمنافسة من قبل الامراء المعاصرين له عندما هجم بجكم على بغداد واخذه منصب امي الامراء .

وفي بداية عام ٣٢٧هـ/٩٣٩م تولى ابن رائق اعمال طريق الفرات وجند قنسرين وديار مضر وبعدها توسع إلى بلاد الشام وبعد ان اتم السيطرة عليهما فكر بالتوسع باتجاه مصر ولكنه لم يستطع السيطرة عليها لأنه وجد بها الاخشيد وكان خصماً عنيداً خاض معه ثلاثة حروب ، وبقي ابن رائق في بلاد الشام الى سنة ٣٢٩هـ/٩٤١م ، وبعدها استدعاه الخليفة المتقي وقدم إلى بغداد وقضى على كورتكين واصبح اميراً للأمرء من جديد، وفي سنة ٣٣٠هـ/٩٤٢م هجم البريدي على بغداد وأخرج ابن رائق عنها إلى الموصل وهناك تم قتله من قبل ناصر الدولة ابن حمدان نتيجة المنافسة على منصب امير الامراء .

**University Of Mosul
College Of Basic Education**



**Abu Bakr Mohammed Ben Raeq and his political,
administrative and military role
(942-929A.D /330-317 A.H)**

**A Thesis Submitted
By**

Ali Ahmed Ali Aljumaily

**M.Sc. / Thesis
History (Islamic History)**

**Supervised By
Assistant Professor
Dr. Okab Yousuf Jumaa Aldulaimy**

2018 A.D.

1440 A.H.

Abstract

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Abu Bakr Mohammed bin Raeq is one of the brave preachers who emerged during the deterioration of the Abbasid state at the beginning of the second period of 317-330A.H. He held administrative positions under the reign of four Abbasid successors.

The first positions he held were the Baghdad Police Command on its western and eastern sides, (317 AH / 929 CE), the time of the Caliph Al-Muqtadir (295-320 AH / 908-932 AD) . He set the conditions of Baghdad in the best form and remained in this post until 318 AH / 930 AD . In the year (319 AH / 931 AD) was called again to take over the work of Basra, as a result of his dedication and success in the administration of the positions chosen by the able caliph to be his manservant and remained in the hump to the year (320 AH / 932 AD) where the Caliph al-Muqtadir was killed by the army commander Moanis Al Mudhafar .

After he took over the caliphate (320/322 AH / 932-934 AD), he led a rebellion against the Abbasid dispute with Qawad al-Muqtadir in the Ahwaz region, and ended the rebellion with a peaceful solution in which the son of Raik obtained the work of Basra again in 321 AH / (322-392 AH / 934 AH-941 CE), the Caliph al-Radhi sent the request of a fine son to be his protector. However, because of consultation

with the Minister of the son of Mqla, al-Radi rejected this post and gave him the works of Wasit Basra and became the son of an independent ruler independent of these areas And continued to run these two areas for a period of two years and formed a special army and cut off the money of Wasit and Basra for the Caliphate under the pretext of increasing the soldiers and the condition of the caliph of the land if summoned to Baghdad and gave him a senior position, then he will solve all the problems of financial succession and succeeded a son of making the Caliph al-Radi sent him to come To the post of Prince of Princes at the end of the year 324 AH / 936 AD was the first son of the right to take over this position in Islam and was stripped of the caliphate of all powers except religious affairs and became the son of a clear after him unqualified king in the Abbasid state and abolished the post of minister and stripped of all the After he took the post in 325 AH (936 AD), the son of Raqq spent the Sajiyya and Hijra band and then led a long war in Ahwaz against Abu Abdullah, Albaridi, who refused to pay Zakat In the Ahwaz and Basrah of the Caliphate, and was able to expel the son of Ahwaz to the postal when he fled to Basra went to the sea to the island of Awal, including to the governor of the Boehin Moez State Ben Bweih who was able to control the Ahwaz and expel a son from them. In 346 AH-937 AD, a young son was exposed to competition by one of his Turkish commanders, Bajkam Who led a military campaign from Wasit to Baghdad at the end of the year mentioned and removed a son from his position and became the prince of princes. The son of Raik disappeared from the eyes of the people in the house of the writer of the secret until the beginning of the year 327 AH / 938 AD, where he emerged again and took control of Baghdad independent

Prince Bajkam and Khalifa al-Radi came out with a military campaign against Nasser bin Hamdan in Mosul and the north of the Levant. The work of the Levant, in agreement with the Caliph and Biljkm. And went to the Levant in the spring of the other 327 AH / 939 AD.

The son of a fine then to control the Levant, and then to the whole and Arish Egypt, and there collided with another force led by Ahshid Egypt Mohammed bin Tufh, who fought with him in many wars lost in some of them and won in another section and remained in the Levant to 329 AH / 941 AD where he was assassinated Bijkm and died Caliph al-Radi and the successor Caliph Abbasi Mtaki 329-333 AH / 941-945 AD, To come from the Levant to Baghdad to rid him of Cortkin Dailami and Abu Abdullah Al-Breidi and in addition to the financial crisis suffered by the Caliphs and the son of the right of this call and was able to eliminate Kortkkin and his army and then took the post of Prince of Princes again and then led a military Hmh removed the postal from Wasit and when the postal became stronger From there he led a military campaign that managed to get a son of a genius The Caliph al-Mutaqi went to Nasser al-Dulla bin Hamdan, who killed Aben Ra'ayq 330 AH / 942 AD to take up his post.