



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

جامعة الموصل

كلية التربية الاساسية

اليمن في عصر الدولة الطاهرية

(٨٥٨-٩٤٥هـ/١٤٥٤-١٥٣٨م)

(دراسة حضارية)

رسالة مقدمة الى مجلس كلية التربية الاساسية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل

شهادة الماجستير في التاريخ الاسلامي

إعداد الباحث

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٢٠٢٢ م

١٤٤٣ هـ

المستخلص بلغة الرسالة

لذا يعد الخوض في موضوع تاريخ اليمن الحضاري في العصر الإسلامي الوسيط ولاسيما تاريخ الدولة الطاهرية (٨٥٨_٩٤٥هـ / ١٤٥٨-١٥٣٨م) من الموضوعات التي تحتاج الى الإلمام بمصادر ومراجع للتعرف على احداث التي تخص طبيعة الجوانب الحضارية لهذه الأسرة التي تمثلت بعديد من الجوانب الاجتماعية والعمرائية والاقتصادية والعلمية والفكرية ، التي سُطرت بأقلام عديد من المؤرخين الذين كان لهم السبق في رصد طبيعة الحياة في عصر الدولة الطاهرية في اليمن ، وما كان لتلك الأسرة من أهمية وابدولوجية مختلفة عن بقية الأسر التي تعاقبت على حكم اليمن ، لذا حاول الباحث الإمام بجزء كبير من تلك المصادر المعاصرة لمدة الدراسة وتغطية جوانب الموضوع كافة وتسليط الضوء على تلك الجوانب الحضارية .

تكمن أهمية الدراسة في أنها تمثل دراسة تاريخية حضارية لرصد اوضاع الدولة الطاهرية بعد أن ورثت الدولة الرسولية ، وورثت معها مشكلات عديدة منها الصراع مع القوى الزيدية فضلاً عن تدخل المماليك والعبيد في السلطة إضافة الى التمردات القبائل ، لذا كان هذا الامر عبئاً ثقيلاً على كاهلها في سبيل توطيد دعائم حكمهم ، إذ عاش ملوك بنو طاهر في كفاح مستمر في سبيل تثبيت حكمهم وبناء دولة مركزية قوية توحد بها اليمن وتخضع لها الاطراف القبلية كلها تحت حكم الملك الظافر عامر الثاني بن عبد الوهاب (٨٩٤-٩٣٢هـ / ١٤٨٨-١٥١٧م) الذي كان يمثل مرحلة الازدهار في الدولة الطاهرية ، بعد أن وقف وجهاً لوجهه ضد الغزاة البرتغاليين والزيديين وعمل على ضرب مصالحهم

وقد واجهت الدراسة بعض الصعوبات في جمع المعلومات المطلوبة ، إذ كان أولها تناثر المعلومات وصعوبة جمعها من مواضع متعددة ومختلفة ومتفرقة ، وواجهتنا مصاعب منها ندرة المصادر الحياضية حول موضوع البحث انما تركزت المصادر في احد جانبين أما من مناصري الدولة الطاهرية او من الطرف الثاني الذي كان من المعادين لهم ، الامر الذي ادى الى صعوبة جمع المعلومات الدقيقة .

تم تقسيم موضوع الدراسة الى مقدمة وتمهيد وثلاثة فصول وخاتمة وفق ما يأتي :

١. التمهيد وتم التطرق عن جغرافية اليمن ، وذكر نسب الطاهريين ، والحديث عن أبرز ملوك بني طاهر

Abstract

At the conclusion of this thesis, and after a hard study of the sources and references that were available to the researcher, the study resulted in many important results, the most important of which are .

- a. After the weakness of the Rasulid state and its dissolution, the Tahirids found their opportunity to establish a state for them in the lower Yemen, after they had been representatives of the Rasulids. The Tahirid state is the last Sunni state that ruled Yemen during the period (858_945 AH / 1454-1538 AD), which passed through many historical periods starting from the period of Prosecution to the period of establishment, then the period of formation and then prosperity to the period of collaps .
- b. The Tahirid state was subjected to many dialects both internally and externally. On the internal level, it faced the Zaidi forces in the north, in addition to the rebellious tribal forces surrounding the Tahirids. On the external level, it was confronted by the Circassian Mamluks and the Portuguese invasion, in addition to the Ottoman Empire.
- c. The tribe in the Tahir era was an independent political entity headed by a sheikh, who had absolute loyalty, prestige and obedience to a great degree, and what drives the members of the tribe to blind obedience to the sheikh is the family and tribal bonding and cohesion among them, and that any prejudice to the sheikh of the tribe is an insult to the tribe It has the drums of war, and that the tribe possesses strength and dominance, which made it depend sometimes on independence and not being subject to the central state, and at other times it is a strong support for the state .



- d. The study showed the extent of the Tahirids' care for the civilizational renaissance during the era of the Tahirid state in all fields, and they canceled taxes on some agricultural products, which encouraged the people of Yemen to exploit their land and care for agriculture and benefit from the natural resources of water and its preservation, such as building dams, water barriers, and waterways. They cultivated different types of crops, and they exported them outside Yemen.
- e. When they took over the rule of Yemen, he ordered its rulers to be kind to the subjects, to be fair and just and to refrain from oppressing them. They also worked to endow some of their property on mosques, schools and charitable institutions.
- f. The Tahirid state revived industry in Yemen, so they worked to provide raw materials in order to promote good crafts and industries, because of their importance in enriching the state treasury by exporting them abroad, and to be proud of them .
- g. In the field of trade, the Tahirids worked to revive trade in the markets and commercial ports, especially in the city of Aden, and the interest of Banu Taher was in trade, because they were a first-class commercial family, and they also cared about trade routes and securing them internally and externally.
- h. The mutual scientific trips that took place between the Islamic countries helped to bring the cultures together between the Arab and Islamic peoples, which contributed to the creation of the spirit of one country. We find there scholars who come to Yemen to receive sciences in the Yemeni scientific centers, as well as we find Yemeni scholars who travel to some neighboring countries To seek knowledge from its scholars,

among the most prominent of these countries are Makkah, Madinah, Egypt and other countries. Scientists used to obtain scientific licenses from the scholars of these countries.

- i. The Tahirid state reached the height of its glory, strength, and intellectual and scientific renaissance during the reign of the victorious king Amer II ibn Abd al-Wahhab, who ruled Yemen (894-923 AH / 1488-1517 AD), whose reign was characterized by stability, and he showed great interest in science and scholars, and was keen to bring scientific books, including the book (Fath al-Bari in the explanation of Sahih al-Bukhari) and the book (The servant) by al-Zarkashi, and these books were well received and accepted by scholars.

The Tahirids paid great attention to the urban aspects, as they built and restored many schools, mosques and palaces, in addition to building cisterns, forts and other construction works.

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**Yemen in the era of the Tahirid state
(858-945 AH / 1454-1538 AD)
(a civilized study)**

**A letter submitted to the Council of the College of Basic
Education, which is part of the requirements for obtaining a
master's degree in Islamic history**

Researcher Preparation

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2022 A D

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