



جامعة الموصل
كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية

دور الخاصة في العهد الزنكي
(١١٢٧م - ١٢٣٢م / ٥٢١هـ - ٦٣٠هـ)

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رسالة ماجستير
التاريخ / التاريخ الاسلامي

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حظي العهد الزنكي بوجه خاص بعناية الباحثين والدارسين، فتصدوا له بالتحقيق والمتابعة والاستقصاء عن تلك الحقبة لاسيما المحصورة ما بين الأعوام (521-630هـ/1127-1232م) وما سادها من اوضاع سياسية، ومنجزات حضارية أغرت الدارسين على حد سواء في تتبع خفاياها ومعرفه ما جرى فيها من احداث ومدى تأثيرها في المنطقة في تلك الحقبة. وقد علمنا ان نظام الاتابكيات ساد في عهد السيطرة السلجوقية ومثال على ذلك اتابكية اربل وatabكية فارس وatabكية اذربيجان واسبس اصحابها دول وإمارات عرفت بدول الاتابكة وبذلك انقسمت الدولة السلجوقية الى أقاليم اتابكية عدة تسيطر عليها اسر تركية، فأصبح الاتابك لقباً لملوك هذه الاسر ويعني العربي أو الأب الامير.

ومما يلفت الانتباه ان معظم هؤلاء الاتابكة كانوا بالأصل قد عملوا لدى الدولة السلجوقية (447-591هـ/1084-1195م) ومن ثم شغلوا مناصب مهمة في الدولة والحيش ثم تحولوا الى اتابكة لاياء السلاطين السلجوقية تدريجياً واستولوا على الحكم من اسيادهم مؤسسين أشهر الاتابكيات في العالم الاسلامي.

ولعل من أهم وأشهر الاتابكيات ذات الصلة بموضوع الدراسة هي اتابكية الموصل والتي شغلت دوراً مهماً وموقفاً جغرافياً مؤثراً منذ عهد مؤسسها الاتابك عماد الدين زنكي وحتى آخر من حكم في هذه الدولة أي الفترة من (521-630هـ/1127-1232م) كما لعبت مدينة حلب هي الاخرى والتي كان على رأسها نور الدين محمود دوراً مهماً لا يقل شأناً عن دور اتابكية الموصل. لعل ما في هذه الحقبة التاريخية وما انطوت عليه من جوانب سياسية وحضارية وتطورات ادارية عظيمة، جعلها تتال عناية الأكاديميين والدارسين فكان لهم التعمق بروح بحثية وعلمية لغرض التفصي وتحديد الأسباب وراء عظمتها ومنجزاتها العلمية والمعرفية والفكرية الشاملة.

وقد علمنا من خلال التاريخ عبر حقبه المختلفة بأن لكل حاكم مجموعة من الأعران والبطانة والمستشارين وهم يمثلون خاصته المقربين، وكانت ادوارهم قد تنوعت ما بين سياسية وادارية وعسكرية، سواء أكان ذلك الدور سلبياً أم إيجابياً بالنسبة للأمير أو السلطان، فكان عدداً منهم من أهم الأسباب الرئيسية في ذهاب الحكم والأمم، ولهم تأثير مباشر في مجمل الاحداث. وكان الخاصة على درجات متفاوتة من حيث الأمانة والأخلاق والثقة والنجاح والكفاية فيما أوكل اليهم من مهام من قبل الأمراء أو السلاطين، فبعضهم كان همه الحصول على المنافع الشخصية مستغلين الثقة التي منحت لهم من قبل امرائهم أو سلاطينهم دون النظر الى المصلحة العامة، فمنهم من شكل عامل هدم للدولة ومنهم من كان همه الحفاظ على تماسك الدولة.

لذا فقد لعب الخاصة دوراً جوهرياً ومؤثراً في العهد الزنكي لاسيما التدخل في عملية تولية الامراء والسلاطين، فضلاً عن قيامهم بتوجيه سياسة الدولة، وغالباً ما كان هؤلاء الخاصة هم من يتحكمون في الموقف السياسي بتأثيرهم الكبير في الأمير أو السلطان، لاسيما ان معظم الحكام الزنكيين جاؤوا بإشارة من قبل خاصتهم، فمن الطبيعي ان يكون لهؤلاء الخاصة صدى واسع طيبة العهد الزنكي. فضلاً عن ما شغله هؤلاء الخاصة من مناصب سواء ادارية كالقضاء والوزارة والنيابة أو مناصب عسكرية او سياسية وغيرها.

ومن هنا كان اختيارنا لموضوع (دور الخاصة في العهد الزنكي للفترة 521-630هـ/1127-1232م)) وذلك لما فيه من أهمية تكشف لنا حقيقة دور هؤلاء الخاصة في هذه الفترة أخذين بعين الاعتبار دورهم سواء كان سلبياً أم إيجابياً ومدى تأثيره في سير الدولة الزنكية، فكان بعض الخاصة يشغلون المناصب الادارية او العسكرية او السياسية بإشارة من الأمير او السلطان وتفويضهم بذلك أو انهم تقلدوا تلك المناصب بسبب ما يمتلكونه من ادوات ذات تأثير سواء كانت شخصية او ظرفية (زمانية) او حتى مكانية.

وجاءت هذه الدراسة استكمالاً لما قام به سابقاً باحثون اكاديميون في مجال البحث والدراسات في هذه الحقبة التاريخية

توقيع مسؤول شعبة الدراسات العليا

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Abstract

Particularly speaking, Zincous era witnessed an interest of researchers and studiers. They tackled this topic with investigation, following and inquisition for that period of time, notably between (521-630 A.H./1127-1232 A.D.), taking into consideration the dominant political situations and civilization achievements led researchers to follow up the mysteries in order to know what happened then in addition to their scope of influence on the region at that time.

We know that the system of otopkyhs (i.e. emirates) has been greatly spread in the Zincous era such as the otopkyhs of Erbil, Persia and Azerbaijan. The holders of these otopkyhs established states and emirates known as the states of otopkyhs. For this reason, the Seljuk State had been divided into various regions of otopkyhs dominated by Turkish families. Then, the title of otopk (emir) had been used for the heads of these families and by which it is meant the educator or the father emir.

It is to be noted that most of those emirs were originally Mamluks in the Seljuk state (447-591 A.H./1084-1195 A.D.) who were released to occupy such important positions in the state or the army then they gradually became emirs for the Seljuk sultans' sons. After that, they dominated the rule of the state from their lords to establish the most famous otopkyhs in the Islamic world.

One of the most important and famous otopkyhs under study is mosul's which played an important role as an effective geographical site since the era of its founder emir Imad El-Deen Zinci and till the last ruler of that state (i.e. 521630 A.H./1127-1232 A.D.). also, the other important one was otopkyh of Aleppo which was headed by Noor El-Deen

Mahmood; since it played a remarkable role not less than the role in Mosul.

This period of time witnessed the academics and researchers' interesting because of regarding it as a remarkable age involving political and civilizational aspects in addition to huge administrative developments. Hence, they made a deep penetration in their scientific research in order to investigate and determine the reasons and secrets beyond its greatness and achievements on the exhaustive science knowledge and thinking levels.

During the historical various ages, we know that each ruler has a group of supporters and retinues acting as his nearest persons and playing political, administrative and military roles whether negatively or positively towards their emir or sultan. These are of the main reasons of defeating rulers and nations in addition to direct influence against those nations. Those supporters and retinues are on various positions according to the standards of honesty, good morals, confidence, success and competence in accordance with their assignments and duties assigned by their emirs and sultans. Some of them were interested in getting personal benefits exploiting the confidence given by their emirs and sultans and neglecting the general interest, and some of them were a destruction factor against the state, whereas the others were interested in maintain the state-solidarity.

The supporters and retinues played a crucial and an effective role in the era of zincous, especially in accordance with the intervention in the process of nominating emirs and sultans taking into account that most of those zincous rulers came by the approval of their supporters and retinues. It is natural that such retinues have a great influence along the

rule era of zincous. To add, those retinues occupied important positions including administration like judgment, ministry and deputyship positions, or military and political ones and others.

On this basis, the topic has been chosen under the title “The Retinues’ Role in the Era of Zincous (521-630 A.H./ 1127-1232 A.D.) ” because it comprises an importance in uncovering the truth of their role in that period of time taking into account their role whether it is negative or positive and the scope of its influence on the developing procedures of the zincous state. In this respect, some of the retinues occupied administrative, military or political positions by an approval sign of the emir or sultan who authorized them for this position or even they were assigned for such positions because they had effective means on the personal, occasional or spatial levels.

This study is a completion for the previous researchers’ and academic ones’ in the field of historical studies⁽¹⁾.

In this study, it has been tackled analytical description of what the retinues act of roles and practices throughout the reliable historical references. To add, the study deals with studying texts and reading their dimensions and goals. We tend to be objective towards the nature of uncovering the historical truth and its importance and neglecting subjectivity with all its forms.

(1) among these studies, for example, are: a PhD. unpublished thesis entitled “Political Role of Retinues in the First Abbasids Era (132-247 A.H./749-861 A.D.)” by Khawla Mahmood Mohammad Ali Al-Sumaida’ee; University of Mosul / College of Arts (2012), and a PhD. unpublished thesis entitled “The Retinues and their Political Role in Iraq in the Abbasids Era (247-656 A.H./861-1258 A.D.)” by Teeba Kheiri Sheet Shukr Al-Jawwadi; University of Mosul / College of Education for Humanitarian Sciences (2014).

The researcher faced dilemmas during the processing of research; the most important one is related to biographies of some retinues included in the study. Despite the importance of these characters, we haven't had a remarkable sense except wide simple hints that are not in harmony with the great role and responsibility of such characters. Moreover, for some of them, we couldn't find dates of their birth or death. Here, we have to refer to the reason of huge damage of the Central Library of the University of Mosul which is regarded as a big problem for each researcher seeking for extra references to enrich his/her research. hence, this problem make the research do his/her best in time and effort to get enough references related to the field of study.

This study is made up of an introduction, three chapters and a conclusion. each chapter comprises the study of certain role of those retinues whether on the political, administrative or military level, in addition to the scope of its influence on the procedures of zincous state. These chapters have been preceded by an exhaustive introduction for all the topic and also a rapid review on the references and resources used in this study in addition to a general preface preceding the first chapter and tackling the notion of retinues at the both levels: linguistically and technically.

After researching in the nature of the retinues' role in the zincous era (521-630 A.H./1127-1232 A.D.) whether that role is political, administrative or military, it has been found a bunch of conclusions:

- Most of the zincous emirs, or almost of them, were nominated by the retinues class surrounding them, whether those retinues were ministers, judges, consultants of even military leaders, and this is what we noticed starting from the first founder of zincous state the otopkyh

Emad El-Deen until the last ruler of them. This matter is applied on both otopkyhs of Mosul and Aleppo.

- In the Zincous era, the retinues and supporters were at highly responsibility and had a considerable opinion and consultation in addition to bravery and wisdom, since zincous state was full of strong men having right opinions and remarkable experiments.
- Some of the retinues' role did not limit to certain reign but also extended to new ones and they maintained their administrative, political or military positions.
- Their role did not limited to specific position; some of them were interesting in several posts at the same time, like Kamal El-Deen Al-Shahrazoori who worked as a judge, a consultant, and a minister in addition to his duty as an ambassador. He also played an important role in the political issues.
- The zincous state was greatly important at the military level, therefore we could note that most of the retinues occupied leading and highly military posts which had a remarkable and influential role in the region.
- At the zincous state era, the deputyship post witnessed a great interest starting from its foundation, due to the fact that this post had a great importance. That's why the person who occupies this post would be interested in vast authorities; since he acts just like an emir or a second sultan having open power.
- The ministry also witnessed a great importance at the zincous era; ministers played crucial roles worked on maintaining solidarity of the pillars of the otopkyh house. This matter can be regarded within the political role.

- Judgment, on the other hand, had a vast share of the zincous state care regarding it as one of the principles of state success and justice and law domination whether in Mosul and in Aleppo. As for Aleppo, the interest of judgment came to the degree that Noor El-Deen Mahmood founded a house for justice to judge his main retinues at the first time and also to apply justice on everyone included him.
- The legists at the era of Noor El-Deen Mahmood had a consulting role with a great influence regarding to what had to be decided for recommendations and decisions made by him. He was not able to decide or give his opinion toward anything unless holding a consulting session involving those legists even though they belonged different schools in order to take their opinions into consideration and activate their consultation. So, Noor El-Deen paid a great attention to those legists whatever their schools differentiated.
- The administrative, military and political posts of retinues started to be decreased by the end of the zincous era, especially at the end of reign of Noor El-Deen Arsalan Shaah and his son Al-Qaahir Ez-ed-Deen Mas'ood and his two sons. Badr El-Deen Lu'lu' dominated on the whole procedures and became everything in the state until he defeated the zincous emirs one by one in order to overpower the state administration according to his own desire.

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The Role of Retinues in Zincous Era
(521-630 A.H. / 1127-1232 A.D.)

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Master Thesis in
History / Islamic History

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2020 A.D.

1441 A.H.