

مدينة طليطلة في ظل الحكم الإسلامي

(92-478هـ/711-1085م)

(دراسة تاريخية)

رسالة تقدمت بها

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إلى

مجلس كلية التربية في جامعة الموصل وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل
شهادة الماجستير في التاريخ الإسلامي

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Abstract

Most researchers emphasized in their work in past decades on the political aspects of the history of Al-Andalus investigating the centuries surrounded with important events and facts through which the Muslims lived in an important historical stage. The researchers have succeeded until now in covering most of the historical timelines in their studies and their works of criticisms. However, some of the political aspects in certain regions remained uncovered and suffer the rareness in consideration if not their absence. Stemming from this fact we find that the contemporary researchers are urged and motivated to attempt to reconsider these political aspects in all forms in order to manifest the characteristics of the Arab and Islamic culture and uncover the most prominent material and morale achievements contributed by our ancestors throughout these ages. However, these efforts still require more researchers and a lot of effort.

Thus, we elaborated in studying Toledo considering it a city of prominent cultural and political center and a historical edifice enfolding great events and accomplishments that call for unceasing efforts from the part of the researchers that aren't confined to the limits of theses.

This city which has inherited historical achievements before and after the Muslims' conquest calls for more efforts to maintain its achievement during this periods and to the date of the end of Muslims' rule.

The study in the history of Toledo covers the time between (92-478 A.H. / 711-1085 A.D) and represents three hundred and eighty six years under the rule of Muslims. This period requires elaboration and fathoming in historical sources in order to uncover the features of this city and its cultural activities. The cultural activities participated beyond dispute in the history of the Islamic culture in Al-Andalus. The city of Toledo especially, gains historical importance stemming from the historical events that took place in this city in a fertile period, which still requires more study in order to document its ambiguous events for scientific comprehension. Besides, the researcher sought through the study to uncover the

achievements of the Arabic Muslim intellect and what contributions it made and are to history and that point to the grandiose of our ancestors in this city during when it was still an Islamic state in Al-Andalus.

The city of Toledo had become one of the most important Islamic bases after the Islamic conquer of the Iberian peninsula and reached the highest levels of prosperity under the reign of the kings of al Tawai'f (plural of taifa refers to an independent Muslim-ruled principality) established upon the ruins of the Umayyad state. The city of Toledo was under the influence of the Thanoon family that established strong holds during this period.

We cannot deny the efforts preceding this study by researchers who investigated the history of this city during the reign of and we can hardly say that we have completed the picture helpless in that aspect because of the lack of sources or that they were difficult to reach and obtain. This lack of documentary could have caused a dent in the perfection of historical portray of the city of Toledo which we were trying to cover in the study.

However we overcome the difficulty by digging the public and private libraries and gathered what we could through correspondence and contacting relative centers. Besides we sough the Internet surfing what we find useful to the subject.

The study included a preface and four chapters. The preface context stated the terminology, the geographic location and the political conditions before the Islamic conquer presenting the state of Toledo during gothic reign which lasted for almost three centuries showing disruptive political conditions that prepared the city for the coming change witnessed by all Al-Andalus in general.

The first chapter titled “ Toledo since the Arab conquer until the end Umayyad principality (992-316 A.H / 711-929 A.D) “ investigated the political conditions of the city from the date of the Arab conquer led by Tarik ibn Ziyad and the periods following when it fell under the Al-Andalus rulers emphasizing the most prominent events from its submission to the Umayyad rulers and the

movements which followed (i.e. the fahryeen movements . and the movements of the sons of Abdulrahman al dakhil) . The historical order also considered the reign of the prince al-Hakam ibn Hisham (al –rabthy) showing the movements that took place during his reign including al-mawlideen movement followed by the reign of Abdulrahman bin Hakam al awsat and his son and finally the conditions at the end of the Umayyad principality during the rule of the two princes al Munthir bin Muhammad and Abdullah ibn Mohammad.

The second chapter titled “ Toledo in the age of the caliphates and al Tawai’f 422-478 A.H / 1031-1085 A.D)” considered the city during the period of the prince and caliphate Abdulrahman al Nasser and the age of the amerian chamberlain under the king al Mthafar and Abdulrahman shangoul and their farther rule. Besides, the second chapter also showed the age of discrepancy that took place from (399-422.H / 1009-1031 A.D) concentrating on the rule of Al Musta’een Billah and Thanoon in the age of Al-Tawai’f family showing the administration during their rule and the struggle between them and between the rulers of Sarasota and the struggle between Al Mammon and he rulers of Asturias and the struggle between Al Mammon and the sons of Fernando of Castile Sancho king of Castile and Alfonso king of Leon and Garcia king of Galicia and the civil wars which led Alfonso to seek refuge in Toledo during the principality of Al qadir bin Thanoon .

The researcher didn’t leave out the reasons that led to the fall of Toledo and the second chapter was concluded with the results of its fall in the hand of the Spaniards and the negative consequence hat followed.

The third chapter discussed “ The Urban planning of Toledo “ elucidating the city center and its features. The study of its center uncovered facts about the Mosques and the prince castle, markets, districts, mosques, hotels, and baths while the study of the city’s features showed the culverts, bridges, gates, towers and cemeteries.

The fourth chapter considered the social and economical aspects of Toledo showing the social structure of the Toledo community that lived in the city before, during, and after the Arab conquer by considering the structure of the Arab community that lived their during the conquer including the moors, those converted, those born in the city, the Arabist and the Jews. Besides the chapter considered studying the social life and all the related traditions including marriage, entertainment, festivals, circumcision. etc.

In considering the economical aspects we concentrated on studying the production and domestic animal production with the most prominent industries.

