



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

جامعة الموصل

كلية التربية الاساسية

المظاهر العامة لعصر الخلافة في الأندلس

(٣١٦ - ٤٢٢ هـ / ٩٢٨ - ١٠٣١ م)

دراسة سياسية حضارية

رسالة تقدمت بها

رهام رائد جميل

الى / مجلس كلية التربية الاساسية / جامعة الموصل وهي جزء من

متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في التاريخ / التاريخ الاسلامي

بإشراف

الأستاذ الدكتور

فائزة حمزة عباس

ملخص الرسالة
المظاهر العامة لعصر الخلافة في الأندلس
(٣١٦ - ٤٢٢ هـ / ٩٢٨ - ١٠٣١ م)

المشرفة	الباحثة
أ.د. فائزة حمزة عباس	رهام رائد جميل
٢٠١٨ م	١٤٤٠ هـ

تعد دراسة (المظاهر العامة لعصر الخلافة في الأندلس (٣١٦ - ٤٢٢ هـ / ٩٢٨ - ١٠٣١ م) من الدراسات المهمة في تاريخ الأندلس فقد شهدت الفترة الواقعة ما بين (٣١٦ - ٤٢٢ هـ / ٩٢٨ - ١٠٣١ م) أحداثاً وتطورات كبيرة، منها إعلان الخلافة في الأندلس، فمن المعروف أن الامير عبدالرحمن الثالث (٣٠٠ - ٣٥٠ هـ / ٩١٢ - ٩٦١ م) بعد استعادة الوحدة الوطنية للأندلس تلقب بألقاب الخلافة وأستطاع أن يجمع أهل الأندلس حوله وأنشأ له جيشاً وبنى مدينة الزهراء التي خلد بها أسمه في التاريخ.

و ركزت الدراسة على مظاهر عامة اخرى منها رسوم الخلافة في الأندلس التي شملت مقر الخليفة والذي يعتبر المركز الرئيسي لحكم الدولة في الأندلس، وقصر الخليفة وهو المكان الخاص لراحة الخليفة وحاشيته، والمظاهر الرمزية للخلافة وفيها أمور عديدة تخص الخليفة منها المراسيم التي تقام لتقليد الخليفة وبيعته بالخلافة و عرضت جوانب عن سرير الخليفة أو عرش الخلافة، و زي الخليفة وهي الملابس الخاصة التي كان يرتديها الخليفة، وخاتم الخليفة وهو الخاتم الخاص بالخليفة فضلاً عن موكب الخليفة وشارات الملك والاقاب والكنى التي كان يتلقب بها الخليفة في هذا العصر وأخيراً تناولت رسوم خلع الخليفة من الخلافة.

و المظاهر الحضارية التي عرفت بها الأندلس في هذه الفترة منها التطورات العمرانية والنهضة الاقتصادية التي شملت الزراعة والصناعة والتجارة وكذلك العلاقات الدبلوماسية للأندلس مع الدول الاخرى التي أحاطت بالأندلس، و تحدثنا عن البناء الفكري والثقافي للأندلس في هذه الفترة. لقد افرزت هذه التطورات التي شهدتها الاندلس في هذه الفترة معطيات حضارية أسهم فيها أهل الأندلس بحكامها وافرادها كافة و لا سيما في فترة قوة الخلافة، ومع تطورات الاحداث السياسية أنعطف مسار الخلافة الى التدهور مما كان له تأثير كبير على الحياة العامة في الأندلس.

Abstract

Exclusion of the study The study of the general manifestations of the Caliphate period in Andalusia (316-422 AH / 928-1031 AD)) because it is important in the history of Andalusia, the period of time between (312 - 422/928 - 1031 AD) events and developments In this period, the Caliphate was proclaimed in Andalusia. It is known that Prince Abdulrahman Al-Nasir (300 - 350 AH / 912 - 961) was a great leader in the history of Andalusia. M) After the restoration of the national unity of Andalusia, the Caliphate was crowned. Thus, the successors of the Umayyads of this era continued until the fall of the Caliphate in Andalusia.

The main focus of this thesis was on the general manifestations of the Caliphate. The most prominent of which is the Declaration of Caliphate as a link between the parts of Andalusia after its disintegration and division. This has led to many political changes that have had a major impact on various aspects of life. Andalusia and all its rulers and members, especially in the period of power of the Caliphate and with the evolution of political events. The course of the Caliphate turned into a deterioration that had a great influence on the public life in Andalusia and thus the choice of subject to study what is important to give a clear picture of the political and civilizational aspects of the Caliphate.

In addition to the introduction and conclusion of four chapters, the first chapter of the letter included the declaration of the caliphate in Andalusia, where the meaning of the Caliphate dealt with the language and terminology of the Caliphate and related to the emergence of the Islamic Arab state and its development. It also dealt with the political situation of Andalusia before the Caliphate was declared. And then presented the publication of the Caliphate Declaration in Andalusia as stated in the Islamic sources and gave an analysis of the dimensions of this publication in many aspects, and then dealt with the position of the jurists of the caliphs as well as the public position of the caliphs, P succession fees in Andalusia spoke at the beginning of the succession fees attributes and then divided into three axes of the first (the seat of the caliph, which is The main center of the rule of the state in Andalusia and the Palace of the Caliph, a special place for the convenience of the caliph and his entourage, and the symbolic manifestations of the succession and the many things belonging to the successor, including the decrees that are held to imitate the Caliph and sell him the myth also offered our offer aspects of the caliph's or caliph's caliphate as well as uniforms of the caliph, Caliph and Seal of the Caliph, which is the seal

In addition to the procession of the Caliph and the emblems of the king, the titles and the priests, which was received by the Caliph during this era and finally dealt with the fee to remove the Caliph from the Caliphate).

The third chapter also addressed the cultural and cultural aspects of Andalusia in the era of the Caliphate and divided the chapter into five sections. The first section, entitled Social Themes, includes four points:

1 - Andalusian food. 2- Religious and mundane festivals. 3 - the means of entertainment.

The second section talks about economic conditions and includes four:

1. Agriculture. 2. Animal breeding and hunting. 3. Industry. 4. Trade.

The third section investigates intellectual and cultural construction and includes four points:

1 - deals with the care of the caliphs scientific development scientific knowledge of Andalusia. 2 - the places of education Andalusians.

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he general manifestations of the
Caliphate era in Andalusia
(316 - 422 A.H / 928 - 1031 A.D)

A letter you submitted
Reham is a beautiful leader
To the Council of the College of Basic Education /
University of Mosul, which is part of the
requirements for obtaining a master's degree in
Islamic history / history

**supervision of
Prof. Fayza Hamza Abbas**