



جامعة الموصل
كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية
قسم التاريخ

**دور القبائل العربية في حروب الردة والفتوحات
الإسلامية حتى نهاية عهد الخليفة عمر بن الخطاب (رضي الله عنه)
دراسة تاريخية كمية**

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رسالة ماجستير

التاريخ / تاريخ إسلامي

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المستخلص بلغة الرسالة

هي دراسة تاريخية كمية عن القبائل العربية ودورها في حروب الردة والفتوحات الإسلامية خلال عهد الخليفين أبي بكر الصديق وعمر بن الخطاب (رضي الله عنهما) دراسة عن نسب وأعداد المشاركين من القبائل العربية في تلك الأحداث والمعارك والفتوحات خلال تلك الحقبة التاريخية لمعرفة حجم مشاركة كل قبيلة في تلك الأحداث ومقدار التفاوت بهذه النسبة بين قبيلة وأخرى ومعرفة سبب ذلك، فكان هناك تأثيراً كبيراً للعامل الزماني والمكاني على حجم المشاركة، ففي حروب الردة ظهر أن هناك مشاركة كبيرة لقبيلة تميم في لواء خالد بن الوليد حين قاتل مسيلمة وأهل اليمامة، ولواء العلاء بن الحضرمي في البحرين بسبب قرب هذه المناطق من ديارهم، وفي فتوحات العراق الأولى أي قبل القادسية كانت الأغلبية في جيش فتح العراق لقبيلة بكر بن وائل إلى جانب بني تميم، لكن بعد تولي الخليفة عمر بن الخطاب (رضي الله عنه) للخلافة قلّة نسبة تمثيلهم بجيش العراق، بسبب السماح للقبائل العربية التي ارتدت عن الإسلام بالمشاركة في عمليات الفتح، فإزادة عدد القبائل المشاركة مما أداة إلى قلّة نسبة المشاركة لقبيلة بكر بن وائل في جيش القادسية وما تلتها من معارك، كما تبين من خلال الدراسة قلّة البيانات المتاحة وتركيز المصادر على قبائل وأشخاص مشهورين وأبرز تلك القبائل قريش ثم الأنصار والمشاهير من الصحابة من باقي القبائل العربية، والسبب هو بعد فترة التدوين عن هذه الأحداث فضلاً عن ضياع كثير من الإرث العربي والإسلامي من خلال ما تعرض له من حرق ونهب ومصادرة خلال عدة قرون، فكانت الأرقام جداً شحيحة في المصادر خاصة فيما يخص عدد الشهداء والقتلى، والتفصيل والتقسيم في عدد مشاركة كل قبيلة من القبائل في بعض المعارك والفتوحات.

The role of the Arab tribes in the wars of apostasy and the Islamic conquests until the era of Caliph Omar Ibn Al-Khattab, a quantitative historical study

The Arab tribes played a distinguished role in spreading the Islamic religion and the Islamic conquests. The sons of those tribes participated since the beginning of the call to Mecca. Some of them converted to Islam and began to spread the teachings of religion among the sons of his people and tribe. For the invasion himself, there was the participation of the sons of some tribes in those companies and raids, although most of them were allies of the Quraish who migrated to Medina or allies of the Ansar from the Aws and Khazraj, and historical sources have recorded these events for us, and influential roles of the sons of the Arab tribes appeared alongside their brothers from The immigrants from the Quraish tribe and the Ansar are the people of Yathrib This participation began through individuals, most of them were the allies of the Quraish who migrated to Yathrib and the allies of the Ansar, and this participation began to expand gradually in the companies and raids, until it reached more than half of the army in the conquest of Makkah in Ramadan [^] AH, and more than two-thirds of the army in the Battle of Tabuk Rajab ⁹ AH, and there are companies that formed all of their members from the sons of the Arab tribes, such as Saraya Uyaina bin Hisn Al-Fazari to Bani Tamim.

After the death of the Prophet Muhammad (may God bless him and grant him peace), some Arab tribes renounced Islam, whose Islam was not firmly established in the hearts of their sons. All of its members left Islam, so the Caliph Abu Bakr al-Siddiq (may God be pleased with him) confronted those movements that wanted to break up the unity of the young Islamic state. The brigades, as he assigned the leadership of some of those brigades to their sons along with their brothers from the Quraish and Ansar tribe.

Thus, they were able to eliminate these movements that aimed to tear apart the unity of the Arabs after the Islamic religion brought them together in one site, and the sons of the Arab tribes had distinct roles in those events.

After eliminating the apostasy movements in the Arabian Peninsula, the Caliph Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq (may God be pleased with him) sent one of his leaders to the land of Iraq to open those areas and spread Islam among its people. Many of the sons of the Arab tribes who lived in those areas, from Tamim and Bakr joined that army. Ibn Wael, Wat', and other tribes from Mudar, Rabi'a, and the Qahtaniyah tribes, so they would achieve some victories, so the Caliph thought to send other brigades towards the



Levant, so he sent to the Arab tribes in Yemen and Hijaz mobilizing them to wage jihad in the land of Levant, and large crowds of the sons of those tribes met him. He formed four brigades on which he made men from among the companions of the Prophet (peace and blessings of God be upon him) who were known for their honesty and military competence, and the Arab tribes continued to flock to Medina, and the Caliph supplied them to the masses of Muslims in Syria and Iraq until he conquered many areas on those two fronts.

The Caliph Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq (may God be pleased with him) passed away, and the Muslim armies on the fronts of Syria and Iraq did not complete the conquest operations and reach the goals set for them, and Omar Ibn Al-Khattab (may God be pleased with him) took over the caliphate of Muslims after him, so he completed what his associate had started, as he allowed the sons of Arab tribes who apostatized about Islam after the death of the Prophet (may God bless him and grant him peace) by participating in those conquests, after Abu Bakr al-Siddiq (may God be pleased with him) forbade them from that and deprived them of that privilege for their sin, so there was a great expansion in the Muslim armies and their number increased, and this brought about a change in the ground in the Levant Front and the Iraqi Front in particular, and the conquest operations were completed in record time, as were the openings of areas in Persia, and Egypt and parts of Armenia, and Azerbaijan and other other areas were opened.

Many Arab and foreign studies have dealt with this topic, and they have saturated the research, but what is new in our study is that it is concerned with the historical quantitative aspect of these events, which was not addressed by the previous studies. The focus was on the numbers of Arab tribes in those battles, the size of participation, and the proportion of each tribe in the army that went to open those battles. The regions, and the factors affecting the size of that participation from time and place, and the study period was specific during the era of the two caliphs of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq and Omar bin Al-Khattab (may God be pleased with them), so we extracted the numbers of many tribes in those events and their percentage. In the army, we found the extent of participation in the battles for each of the Arab tribes, according to what the ancient and modern history books provide about those events. We have added tables and charts to illustrate these percentages, and the size of participation. This type of historical studies is closely related to the computer, and it works to link social sciences with modern technology, and to benefit from the development that has taken place, and the development of traditional studies in all fields.

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The role of the Arab tribes in the wars of apostasy and Islamic conquests until the end of the era of Caliph Omar Ibn Al-Khattab quantitative historical study

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