



جامعة الموصل

كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية

قسم التاريخ

هجرة العلماء الأندلسيين إلى المغرب العربي
(دراسة في الأسباب والآثار ٤٤٢-٨٩٧هـ / ١٠٣-١٤٩٢م)

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التاريخ / التاريخ الاسلامي

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تضمنت الدراسة تمهيداً وأربعة فصول تسبقها مقدمة وتعقبها خاتمة، تناول التمهيد نقطتين أساسيتين الأولى: دلالات الهجرة، وتشمل تعريف الهجرة لغةً واصطلاحاً، ثم دلالات الهجرة في القرآن الكريم والسنة النبوية الشريفة، أما النقطة الثانية فقد تطرقت الى دراسة أنواع الهجرة التي اشتملت على نوعين وهما الهجرة الداخلية والهجرة الخارجية.

أما الفصل الاول فقد تطرق الى: أسباب هجرة العلماء الأندلسيين، إذ تناول أسباب هجرة العلماء الأندلسيين الى البلاد المغرب العربي، واشتمل على خمسة أسباب رئيسة تضمنت: استقطاب العلماء من قبل الحكام، الهجرة بسبب سقوط حواضر الأندلس، والهجرة بسبب الملاحقة والاضطهاد، والهجرة بسبب النفي والتغريب، والهجرة لأسباب اقتصادية واجتماعية وصحية.

في حين تناول الفصل الثاني: أثر العلماء الأندلسيين في الحياة السياسية والإدارية والعسكرية، واشتمل على أهم المناصب التي تولاها العلماء الأندلسيين المهاجرين الى المغرب العربي وتتضمن الوزارة، والحجابه، والكتابة، والقضاء، الحسبة، فضلاً عن الأثر العسكري، وذكر بعض البيوتات الأندلسية ذات الأثر الواضح في الوظائف الإدارية والسياسية في دول المغرب العربي.

أما الفصل الثالث: أهتم بـ: أثر العلماء الأندلسيين في العلوم العقلية في بلاد المغرب العربي: موضعاً: أثرهم في العلوم الشرعية: الذي تضمن علم القراءات، والفقه، وعلم الحديث، والتصوف، ثم تناول أثر العلماء في علوم اللغة والأدب، وبعدها العلوم الاجتماعية.

أما الفصل الرابع والأخير: تضمن: أثر العلماء الأندلسيين في العلوم العقلية في بلاد المغرب العربي: وتشمل: علوم الرياضيات والهندسة والكيمياء، وعلوم الطب والفلسفة.

تهدف الاطروحة الى معرفة الدوافع والأسباب الحقيقية لهجرة العلماء الأندلسيين وترك موطنهم الأصلي ومسقط رأسهم وأرض أجدادهم الفاتحين الأوائل، واختيارهم بلاد المغرب العربي للاستقرار فيها بشكل نهائي ، تتبع الأثر والدور الثقافي الذي افرزته هجرة علماء الأندلس الى بلاد المغرب العربي خلال الحقبة المدروسة ، وذلك في بعض الميادين المهمة ولا سيما منها السياسية والإدارية وتنشيط الحركة العلمية.



Abstract

Migration in Andalusia is a historical phenomenon associated with political, social, economic and intellectual conditions that had a great impact on the migration of scholars, jurists and other segments of Andalusian society, and this migration was on individual or collective types, forced or voluntary. Long and full of strife and serious events.

The scholars had the greatest luck, as large numbers of them migrated from the Andalusian enemy to the Moroccan enemy, since the fall of the Umayyad caliphate in Andalusia in the year (422 AH / 1031 AD) and until the fall of the Sultanate of Granada (897 AH / 1492 AD), which is the temporal and spatial framework for the subject of the study, as it is considered one of the important topics for She sheds light on the major events witnessed by the countries of Morocco and Andalusia during the period of the study and how those events affected the emergence of important variables that affected the historical course in those countries alike. As far as we know

We do not deny that there are some studies that dealt with the migration of scholars of Andalusia, but they were not comprehensive studies that covered the subject from its various aspects, and from here the idea of the subject emerged to fill the gaps that dealt with part of this subject, which are as follows:

The Migration of Seville Scholars to Lower Morocco during the Century (7 AH / 13 AD), an unpublished master's thesis, (Algeria, Taher Moulay Saida University, 2018 AD), by researcher Hamidi Mustafa.

The Andalusians and their civilizational influences in the Middle Maghreb from the seventh century to the ninth century AH, from the thirteenth century to the fifteenth century AD, an unpublished doctoral dissertation, (Algeria, Oran University, 2016 AD), by researcher Mohamed Saadani.

Andalusian immigrants and their influence on the countries of the Near and Middle Maghreb during the seventh and eighth centuries AH 13-14 AD, unpublished doctoral thesis, (Egypt, El-Mina University, Faculty of Dar Al-Uloom, 2008 AD), by researcher Ali Ahmed Ali Karir.



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The Migration of Andalusian Scholars to the Islamic East from the Fifth Hijri Century / Eleventh Century AD to the Ninth Hijri Century / Fifteenth Century AD, unpublished doctoral dissertation, (University of Basra, College of Arts, 2022 AD), by researcher Kholoud Abdul Gharkan Al-Bahadli.

Through our study and delving into its details and standing on its merits, we can answer the following questions:

Knowing the multiple motives and the real reasons for the migration of Andalusians in general and Andalusian scholars in particular, leaving their homeland, their birthplace and the land of their ancestors, the first conquerors, and their choice of the countries of the Maghreb to settle permanently.

Distinguishing the social and political status of Andalusian immigrants between the scientific elite, the political elite, and the common people.

Tracing the impact and the cultural role produced by the migration of Andalusian scholars to the countries of the Arab Maghreb during the period of study, in some important fields, especially political and administrative, and revitalizing the scientific movement.

Among the most important findings of the research is that the relations and ties between Andalusia and the Arab Maghreb were close and deep in all fields, as they began with the completion of the Islamic conquest of the countries of the Maghreb and the initiation of the conquest of Andalusia, passing through all subsequent historical eras, as there was a kind of social and cultural rapprochement Between the two enemies, which made the countries of the Arab Maghreb the best luck in receiving large numbers of immigrant scholars, as the phenomenon of Andalusian immigration to the countries of the Maghreb was the fruit of strong relations and bonds that linked the two enemies throughout their long history.

Andalusian immigration went through two stages, the first started early, but it was not in large groups, and it did not include all segments of Andalusian society, and it was not a forced migration, but rather an individual and voluntary natural migration, and this is due to the stability



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that characterized the Arab Islamic state in Andalusia in the eras of the Emirate and the Caliphate The Umayyads, and that the migration at this stage was not the result of the turmoil of the political situation, or the control of the Spanish kingdoms over the Islamic cities, but was rather the fulfillment of personal desires.

As for the second stage: it was represented by the migration of the inhabitants of Andalusia in the form of large groups, and this migration was irregular and forced, and the prominent feature of it was the search for a safe environment, as the crossings leading to the Maghreb were crowded with migrants fleeing from danger, the survivors themselves from the chaos that was pervading the country Andalusia, after the Christian kingdoms took control of most of the country's cities and cities.

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**The Migration of Andalusian Scholars
to the Maghreb (A Study of Causes and
Effects 422-897 AH / 1030-1492 AD)**

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**Ph.D. thesis
in
History /Islamic History**

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