



جامعة الموصل

كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية

قسم التاريخ

دور كتاب الرسائل السلطانية في الحياة العامة في
العصر العباسي (١٣٢-٦٥٦هـ/٧٤٩-١٢٥٨م)

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اطروحة دكتوراه

التاريخ/التاريخ الإسلامي

بإشراف

الأستاذ

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المستخلص بلغة الرسالة

يُعد العصر العباسي عصر ازدهار حضاري ونهضة علمية وفي جميع المجالات، ومن بينها الكتابة وما بلغت من تطورٍ ورفقٍ، وأصبحت الكتابة الطريق الذي يوصل من خلاله إلى أرقى المناصب في الدولة ومنها الوزارة والحجابه وغيرها، وكان لكتاب الرسائل السلطانية ادوار مهمة في إدارة الدولة في مختلف عصورها، ولازدياد عدد المكاتب الإدارية، ظهرت الحاجة إلى تنظيم تلك المكاتب، فأُسندت مهمتها إلى ديوان خاص سمي بديوان الرسائل، وصدرت عن ذلك الديوان المكاتب الرسمية من مراسلات وأوامر إدارية ومراسيم تعيينات وغيرها، والمقصود بكتاب الرسائل السلطانية من يكتب لصاحب السلطة في الدولة، الذي بيده القرار خليفة عباسي او امير بويهبي او سلطان سلجوقي.

توقيع مسؤول شعبة الدراسات العليا
أ.م.د. ظفر عبدالرزاق ذنون

تأييد المشرف
أويد المستخلص في الاستمارة مطابق للمستخلص في الرسالة
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Abstract

This research came under the title of the role of the soltanic letters Book in public life in the Abbasid era (132-656 AH/749-1258A.D), and this study showed the importance of the position of the author of the Royal letters in general, which is one of the most important and prestigious positions in the state. These writers had several roles, including political, military, administrative, cultural and social. The role of the author of the royal messages was greater in the first Abbasid era than in the second era due to the domination of the commanders of the soldiers and the weakening of this role more during the period of Bohai influence, when Prince Bohaihi became the author of the final word and he controlled all things.

The Diwan of Al-Rasal has become a diwan, a diwan of the Abbasid caliph, and a diwan of the Emir Al-Bohaihi, and each of them has its own writer. The role of the prince's writer overwhelmed the writer of the caliph. It was reported by the Abbasid Caliph.

This study included an introduction and five chapters and a conclusion, which dealt in the introduction of writing and its development from the time of the Prophet Muhammad (r) to the end of the Abbasid era, then touched on the writer's culture that he must demonstrate through the profession of writing, and the basic conditions that were set for the choice of the writer. The first chapter included the role of political and military writers, their role in advice and advice, and their role in the mandate of the Caliph to the caliph.

And then the role of the administrative book, in the administration and his assumption of several administrative positions including the hijabah and the ministry and the assumption of the regions and the writer sitting for grievances and his administration of the Diwan of abscess, the role of the cultural and social book, and in it the role of the scientific and

literary writer, then highlighting the role of the social writer and his role as a mediator for people at the caliph, and then his rise The task of disciplining the caliphs.

As for the second chapter: It came under the title of the role of the Royal Message Book during the Turkish and Boihi influence (247-447 AH), and it included the political and military writers role and their administrative, cultural and social role.

As for the third chapter: It came under the title of the role of the soltanic letters Book of the Bouyah princes (334-447 AH), and it included the role of the political and military writers of the Bouy princes, as well as their diplomatic and military role. And the ministry's deputy, regional administration and its injustice. Their cultural and social role is also their role in providing advice and advice to Prince Al-Buwaihi, as well as his role in mediating and reconciling people, and his role in disciplining and nurturing the children of the Bouyah princes.

As for the fourth chapter, it came under the title of the role of the soltanic letters Book since the entry of the Seljuks to the fall of Baghdad (447 AH-656 AH), and it included the political and military writer of the caliph, the role of the administrative book through assuming several positions such as the ministry and its office, and the role of the cultural and social writer, including mediation, advice and advice. To the caliph.

As for the fifth chapter, it came under the title of the role of the soltanic letters Book of the Seljuk Sultans, and it included the role of the book of the political and military sultans and their administrative role, and their assumption of several positions such as the ministry, the mandate of the covenant, their grievance for grievances, their cultural and literary and scientific role, and their social role in counseling and advice to the sultans, and their role in mediating people With the Sultan and the peace between them.

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**The role of writers of soltanic letters in
common life in abbasid dynasty
(132-656 A.H / 749-1258 A.D)**

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