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مضامين نقوش أختام الخلفاء حتى نهاية العصر الأموي

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المستخلص بلغة الرسالة

تتناول هذه الدراسة موضوع النقوش على الاختام والخواتم وما حوته من عبارات ومضامين عكست افكار اصحابها وفلسفاتهم الخاصة ورؤاهم في قضايا الكون والحياة، ولم تعتمد هذه الدراسة على السرد التاريخي فقط للروايات لتحقيق الفرش التاريخي للموضوع فقط، بل الولوج الى الهدف الرئيسي المتعلق بنقش خواتم الخفاء الراشدين والامويين وبعض القادة والامراء من المسلمين وغيرهم من الامم الأخرى وما اصبحت تمثله هذه النقوش من شعار للسلطة الشرعية، ثم الوقوف على أثر هذه النقوش ومحاولة تحليل المعاني الدلالية والسيكولوجية التي حملتها وأثرت بها انعكاساً على كل شخصية من شخصيات هؤلاء الخفاء والامراء والقادة لتتضح الاسباب الحقيقية التي تقف وراء اتخاذهم لهذه النقوش في الزمان والمكان المعنيين، لترتسم بذلك أطر معادلة التأثير والتأثر العكسي لهذه النقوش بين النقش نفسه وبين حامله أو من انتقشه.

توقيع مسؤول شعبة الدراسات العليا

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Abstract

The study of the content of this thesis entitled: “The contents of the inscriptions of the seals of the Caliphs until the end of the Umayyad era” is of great importance because it provides important information for research in the Prophet’s biography and the rightly-guided and Umayyad Caliphs by clarifying the importance of taking the seal by the Messenger (peace be upon him) and the conduct of the Caliphs on his Sunnah from after him, and this scientific thesis has main objectives that the researcher sought to clarify by highlighting the role that the seal played in all administrative, military, political, social and correspondence aspects, as well as analyzing the contents of the inscriptions of seals used by the Messenger (peace be upon him) and the caliphs after him through knowing The spiritual and psychological dimensions and their implications for those personalities by explaining the historical chronology from which the ring was taken and showing the reason for that. As well as enriching the Arab Islamic Library and benefiting researchers in the field of historical studies with an academic scientific study on the subject of the research by showing the personality of the Caliph devoid of power and position and trying to clarify its negatives and positives through the content of the inscription of his seal in addition to showing the impact of the seal on the scientific, cultural and intellectual life that emerged through The transfer of its industry from one civilization to another.

During this thesis, the researcher relied on several historical approaches, including the inductive approach by reading previous studies and main sources to give a clear picture of the historical texts, as well as the descriptive approach to highlight the detailed description of the role that the seal played at all the above-mentioned levels, and the critical

analytical approach had a place in the thesis. Scholarly by analyzing the impact of the content of this inscription on the events that took place during the era of each caliph and the policy of the Messenger (may God bless him and grant him peace) and their impact on the conditions of the Islamic state through checking the texts.

This scientific study included an introduction and three chapters:

The preface (the seal and the inscription in the Arabic language, the terminology, and the Holy Qur'an) is divided into five main paragraphs: the seal linguistically and technically, the inscription linguistically and technically, the seal and the inscription in the Noble Qur'an, the seal, the inscription among previous nations, and the seal and the inscription among the prophets and messengers, to include the first chapter (seals, types and manufacture up to the age of The letter) has five other paragraphs: the manufacture of seals and their resources throughout history, the types of seals, their shapes and inscriptions throughout history, the seals and their inscriptions among the Arabs before Islam, the seal of the Prophet (may God bless him and grant him peace) and his engraving, and the keeper of the seal of the Prophet (peace be upon him) Muaqib al-Dawsi.

For the second chapter (inscriptions and seals of caliphs, governors and princes in the Rashidi era) to the contents that included the inscription of the seal of Caliph Abu Bakr al-Siddiq (may God be pleased with him) and its content and the inscription of the ring of Caliph Omar Ibn al-Khattab (may God be pleased with him) and its content and the inscription of Caliph Othman ibn Affan (may God be pleased with him) and its content And the inscription of the Caliph Ali bin Abi Talib (may God be pleased with him) and its content and finally the most famous inscriptions of the seals of the governors and princes of the Companions.

The third and final chapter (inscriptions and seals of the Umayyad Caliphs and their contents) came to include the inscriptions of the seals of fourteen Umayyad Caliphs, starting with Caliph Muawiyah bin Abi Sufyan and ending with Caliph Marwan bin Muhammad, whose death ended the Umayyad Caliphate.

Through the study, the researcher came out with several results, the most prominent of which is that the existence of the seal among the previous nations and its appearance was due to an urgent need imposed by the circumstances at that time as a result of the development of life in those societies at the time, with its difference from one country to another according to the customs and environment of that country and this was reflected in its shape and images, and he represented the seal of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him). May God's prayers and peace be upon him) was a symbol of the political authority of the ruler at a certain stage, on which the Rightly Guided Caliphs relied on after him to legitimize the authority of the holder because of the political importance it represented, and which prompted the Messenger (peace and blessings of God be upon him) at that time to take the keeper of this seal, so that the Rightly Guided Caliphs would follow his path. In taking their rings and engraving on them their own inscriptions that reflected the personal dimensions of each caliph, and the researcher believes that the effect of the ring was a reciprocal and reflected effect in two directions between the two parties to the engraving and its owner, and this inscription was a stimulus, masculine and a charger for its bearer in times of weakness, weakness and negligence because of its implications And religious slogans affected its owner greatly, Following the example of the Messenger (may God bless him and grant him peace) and the caliphs after him, the leaders, princes and soldiers of the Companions took the seal as a result of what the nature of their work and responsibilities imposed on

them due to the expansion of the Islamic state and the conquests east and west. And the presidency and the administration of the Islamic state so that the Umayyad caliphs took more than one seal as well and they established the Diwan al-Khatam for its importance, but the contents of the inscriptions of the seals of the Umayyad caliphs, and although they had religious implications to win over the people around them, but in fact it had expressed the personality of some of them while others did not apply to them even a letter One of the content of their inscriptions. The role of the Umayyad caliphs also came to take their own rings, which became one of the necessities of governance, the presidency, and the management of the Islamic state. The Umayyad caliphs took more than one ring as well, and they established the Diwan al-Khatam for its importance. In fact, it expressed the personality of some of them, while others did not apply to them even a single letter from the content of their inscriptions. The role of the Umayyad caliphs also came to take their own rings, which became one of the necessities of governance, the presidency, and the management of the Islamic state. The Umayyad caliphs took more than one ring as well, and they established the Diwan al-Khatam for its importance. In fact, it expressed the personality of some of them, while others did not apply to them even a single letter from the content of their inscriptions.

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