



جامعة الموصل  
كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية  
قسم التاريخ

الوزير الحاجب أبو النعيم رضوان  
٧١٣-٧٦٠هـ / ١٣١٣-١٣٥٨م ودوره في سياسة غرناطة  
الداخلية والخارجية

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رسالة ماجستير  
التاريخ / التاريخ الإسلامي

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## المستخلص بلغة الرسالة

من الشخصيات اللاعبة في تاريخ غرناطة شخصية قوية انفردت بمهاراتها السياسية والادارية والدبلوماسية وتركت بصماتها واضحة في السياسة الغرناطية تلك هي شخصية كبير الوزراء الحاجب ابو النعيم رضوان النصرى ت (760هـ/1358م)، تُعد عهود السلاطين محمد الرابع (725- 733 هـ/1324-1333م) وأخوه أبو الحجاج يوسف (733- 755هـ/1333-1354م) وابنه ابو عبدالله محمد الغني بالله (755-760هـ/1354-1358م) من أزهى العهود في تاريخ الدولة النصرى، حيث كان أبو النعيم رضوان أحد أركان تلك الدولة، وساهم فيها بدور كبير ولمع اسمه وجهاده. فكان اما مستأثراً بالحكم أو فاعلاً قوياً فيها، وكانت الحجابة من المناصب المهمة لدورها الكبير في إدارة شؤون الدولة وتسيير أمور الحكم الداخلية والخارجية، وتطور هذا المفهوم ليصبح المنصب الأهم أو الرجل الثاني في الدولة النصرى، وكان لدوره الأثر الكبير في رسم سياسات المملكة الغرناطية، وأبو النعيم رضوان النصرى هو أحد الذين تولوا هذا المنصب (الحاجب الأعظم) ومؤثراً في تلك المملكة. لم تسعفنا المصادر التاريخية وكتب التراجم والطبقات والاعلام على معرفة اسم هذه الشخصية كاملاً أو نسبه وما أجمعوا عليه هو جذوره غير العربية حيث يذكر أنه من بنيغاش وهي عائلة اسبانية وأنه كان نصرانيا وتم اسره صغيراً وتربى في كنف الدار السلطانية النصرى تربية اسلامية، ان السياسة الداخلية التي اعتمدها أبو النعيم رضوان شكلت نموذجاً بديعاً للعمارة الإسلامية في مملكة غرناطة، والآثار الباقية والتي تشمل القصور والأبنية الفخمة، والأبراج العالية والاسوار والحصون المنيعة، وأظهر إهتمامه بالعلم والعلماء والحياة العلمية. وما المدرسة اليوسفية التي أنشأت عام 750هـ/1349م بإقتراح منه إلا دليلاً على اهتمامه هذا. وهي تُعد من أهم الصروح العلمية، لعب أبو النعيم رضوان دوراً عسكرياً هاماً وقاد الجيوش في المواجهات العسكرية مع ممالك النصرى، تمكن من هزيمة القشتاليين واستولى على مدينة باعة وحصن قنيط وانتزعتها منهم. قام بمهمات دبلوماسية موفقة وناجحة وجاءت بنتائجها المطلوبة، فكان له دوراً كبيراً في توقيع معاهدات الصلح بين مملكة غرناطة ومملكة أرغون، قتل أبو النعيم رضوان وأهله سنة 760 هـ/1358م وأنتهت بمقتله مسيرة أحد أهم الشخصيات التاريخية الفاعلة والمؤثرة في تاريخ الدولة النصرى في غرناطة.

تأييد المشرف

أويد المستخلص في الاستمارة مطابق للمستخلص في الرسالة  
أ. د. أحلام حسن مصطفى النقيب

توقيع مسؤول الدراسات العليا  
صفوان تاج الدين علي

## Abstract

The era of the kings of Bani Nasr (Al-Ahmar) is the last Islamic era in Andalusia, and the era of the Nasirian state in Granada lasted more than two and a half centuries, from the year (٦٣٥-٨٩٧AH / ١٢٣٧-١٤٩٢AD), the year in which Granada fell into the hands of Spaniards, The rule of the Muslims of Andalusia, which lasted about eight centuries (٩٢-٨٩٧ AH / ٧١١-١٤٩٢AD). The reigns of AL Salaten Abu al-Walid Ismail (٧١٣-٧٢٥ AH / ١٣١٣-١٣٢٥ AD ), and his son Abu Abdullah Muhammad (٧٢٥ -٧٣٣ AH / ١٣٢٤-١٣٣٣ AD ) and his brother Abu al-Hajjaj Yusuf (٧٣٣ -٧٥٥ AH / ١٣٣٣-١٣٥٤ AD), one of the happiest covenants in the history of the Nasirid state, where Abu Naim Radwan was one of the pillars of that state, Abu Naim Radwan contributed a great role and touched his name and jihad. He was either a ruler or an active player. The dominant system in the Nasirian state was the monarchical system of monarchy, which was confined to the family of one owner, the family of Bani Nasr or the sons of Al-Ahmar. The second was in the Nasserite state, and his role had a great influence in shaping the policies of the Kingdom of Granada. Abu Naim Radwan al-Nasri was one of those who took this position (the great eyebrow) and influential in that kingdom for nearly thirty-five years. The historical sources, books of translations, classes and the media did not know the name of this figure, or its proportions, and what they agreed upon is its non-Arab roots. It is mentioned that he is a Spanish family and that he was a Christian and was captured by a young man and brought up in the Nasserite royal monastery. In the reign of Sultan Abu Al-Waleed Ismail Al-Nasri (٧١٣-٧٢٥AH / ١٣١٣-١٣٢٥ AD), ALsultan Abu Abdullah, Muhammad ibn Ismail (٧٢٥ -٧٣٣ AH / ١٣٢٤-١٣٣٣AD), was appointed guardian of ALsultan Abu Al-Hajaj Yusuf Ibn Ismail (٧٣٣ -٧٥٥ AH / ١٣٣٣-١٣٥٤ AD) Year ٧٥٥ AH / ١٣٥٤ AD instead of the installation of his brother Ismail, who was nominated by his father to succeed him, Faleh Al-Azam Abu Al-Naim Radwan Al-Nasri, who served as the quartermaster for more than a quarter century, aimed at finding out the role and responsibilities of this person and the tasks he performed in the history of the Kingdom of Granada, which contributed to its continuation and the extension of its term. The study of the life and role of this character in the history of the Kingdom of Granada deserves attention, its political role in terms of the policy of the Kingdom of the interior and abroad as well as its military role, especially since the history of this Kingdom has not received the necessary attention or we do not have the historical sources documented and dated for that era of Arab Islamic history, Although the scientific, literary and social life was full of scientists and historians, this may be due to the loss of the Arab-Islamic heritage through the burning or obliteration exercised by the

rulers of the Christian kingdoms and their destruction on this kingdom under the banner of the wars of redemption, Christianity of Muslim domination.

The functions received by Abu Naim Radwan Nasri in the Kingdom of Granada raise many questions posed by his personality and the role he played in the history of the Kingdom of Granada, the Kingdom would not have continued for the role of the great and influential Prime Minister or the great eyebrow Abu Naim Radwan Nasri in the formulation of internal and external policy.

The political conditions experienced by Abul-Naim Radwan al-Nasri in the Kingdom of Granada and the formulation of its policy with its kings and ministers were effective in its political, intellectual and social life to make it more secure and stable. It witnessed prosperity and stability and expanded its influence, Conflict.

The internal policy adopted by Abul-Naim Radwan was an excellent example of Islamic architecture in the Kingdom of Granada. The remaining monuments, which include palaces and luxurious buildings, interspersed with squares and wide streets, the King's House or Al-Hamra Palace, high towers and walls and fortified fortresses and great palaces. , And it explains the characteristics of the Granatian society and its characteristics and the standard of living, luxury and wealth that were the Kingdom of Granada.

Abu Naim Radwan played an important military role by fortifying this kingdom by directing him to build fortresses and towers in Granada and to increase the ligaments around it. He led the armies in the military confrontations with the Christian kingdoms. Where the great eyebrow Abu Naim Radwan Nasri defeated the Castilian and captured the town of Baja and Fort Quneit and grabbed them.

He showed interest in science, scientists and scientific life. The Yusefiya school, which was established in ٧٥٠ AH / ١٣٥٤ AD with the suggestion of only evidence of this interest. It is one of the most important scientific monuments.

The problems experienced by Abu Naim Radwan Nasri, and participated in many of the treatments and decisions and the preparation and taking over and supervision, from the obsession of the imminent danger that the Islamic State of Andalusia has condemned the end. And keenness on the alliance with the kings of Morocco and seek help from them whenever the specter of imminent danger and political diplomatic activity with neighboring kingdoms, especially with the Kingdom of Castile such as Alfonso XI and the Kingdom of Argon, as well as diplomatic missions with the kings of Morocco, He played a major role in the signing of treaties of peace between the Kingdom of Granada and the Kingdom of Castile, and then with the Kingdom of Argonne.

The great eyebrow Abu Naim Radwan al-Nasri, who seized power in more than one era, was subjected to intrigues and intrigues. In ٧٤٠ AH / ١٣٤٠ AD, he was dismissed and denied to al-Murray, but his influence and power around him returned him to his post. He had a good opinion and advice in running the affairs of the state so that leaving him to his post created a vacuum at the level of the decision. He was the victim of the conflict that broke out between the sons of ALsultan Abu Hajjaj Yusuf bin Ismail after his death in ٧٥٥ AH / ١٣٥٤ AD, and continued this hidden conflict for five years, and Abu Naim Radwan Nasri supporter of the Sultan rich in God, Ismail entered the palace of Alhambra taking advantage of the absence of his brother and declared himself a Sultan, Radwan and Sons in ٧٦٠ AH / ١٣٥٨ AD. And ended the death of one of the most important historical figures active and influential in the history of the Nasirian state in Granada.

We have divided this study into an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion, and a list of references. In the chapter one, we discussed the concept of hatching and its development to move in the chapter two to the life and biography of Abu Naim Radwan. In the chapter three we discussed his role in internal politics. In the chapter four, we discussed his role in the foreign policy of the Kingdom of Nasr (Granada) To conclude with our most important conclusions.

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**The Minister ALhajib Abo ALnaeem  
Rudhwan 713-760 AH /1313-1358 AD**

**And his Role in the Internal and  
External policy of Granada**

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*Master Thesis*

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