



جامعة الموصل

كلية التربية الأساسية

قسم التاريخ

## مواقف العلماء من الأمراء والخلفاء في الأندلس

(١٣٨-١٣٩٩هـ/٧٥٥-١٠٠٨م)

مصطفى بشير خضير سلمان السبعراوي

رسالة ماجستير

التاريخ/ تاريخ إسلامي

بإشراف

الأستاذ

الدكتورة فائزة حمزة عباس

## المُسْتَخْلَصُ بِلُغَةِ الرِّسَالَةِ

مواقف العلماء من الأمراء والخلفاء في الأندلس

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طالب الماجستير

بإشراف

أ. د. فائزة حمزة عباس

مصطفى بشير خضير سلمان

٢٠٢٣م

١٤٤٤هـ

ان الغاية الأساسية من الدراسة التي تناولت فيها موقف العلماء وما احرزته تلك الكتب من جوانب سياسية ودينية

واجتماعية وثقافية.

ولتوضيح ذلك وتحقيقاً لهدف هذه الدراسة اقتضت طبيعة الموضوع تقسيم الدراسة إلى مقدمة وأربعة فصول فضلاً عن خاتمة وملاحق. خصص الفصل الأول لدراسة أهم الأسس التي أثرت في الشخصية العلمية الأندلسية وضم مبحثين، تناول المبحث الأول الرحلات العلمية، وضم المبحث الثاني التأثيرات المشرقية على الأندلس، وتطرق الفصل الثاني على المنظور التاريخي لعلاقة العلماء بالأمراء والخلفاء. بينما عني الفصل الثالث على المواقف الإيجابية للعلماء تجاه السلطة، وضم خمسة مباحث، درس المبحث الأول علماء المذهب الدينية في الأندلس، واحتوى المبحث الثاني على الافتاء، وذكر المبحث الثالث الحث على الجهاد، وتناول المبحث الرابع علماء الطب، واشتمل المبحث الخامس مواقف علماء اللغة العربية تجاه السلطة، وكرس الفصل الرابع المواقف السلبية للعلماء تجاه السلطة واحتوى على ثلاثة مباحث ضم الاول معارضة السلطة وانتقادها، وتطرق المبحث الثاني الى عدم تنفيذ الاوامر الصادرة من السلطة، وتناول المبحث الثالث تمرد العلماء ضد السلطة. وانهت الدراسة بخاتمة تضمنت اهم النتائج التي توصلت إليها الدراسة حول مواقف العلماء من الأمراء والخلفاء في الأندلس واخيراً قائمة بأسماء المصادر والمراجع .

## Abstract

Objective history is characterized by its importance and influence in the lives of peoples and nations. Therefore, many studies and researches have paid attention to history, especially the history of Andalusia, which is a fertile field for writing, analysis and criticism. The positions of the scholars with the authority and what happened between them in terms of discussions, debates, and oppositions in a profound way had an important role in shaping the features of the general policy of the authority in Andalusia, and here lies the importance of the subject.

The time of the study was determined by the period confined between (138-399 AH / 755-1008 AD), which aims to clearly deviate from the positions of scholars and their influence on the princes as well as the caliphs in Andalusia, especially since this scientific class had an impact on the policy and drawing of power, and these scholars and their activities did not have In religion only, but they had a role in guiding the paths of the ruler in the religious, political, social and cultural aspects.

The importance of the topic comes from the fact that the studies in this aspect are few and did not reach the level of writing a dissertation, but rather researches that are spread in the folds of the books, so the researcher must highlight the positions of the scholars during that period, and the cumulative events that took place during their era in various fields or aspects according to what I wrote Historical sources and recent references. Hence the difficulty of the subject, as it requires the researcher to search between the lines of the books to highlight the positions between the scholars and the rulers of Andalusia in order to reach the historical truth.

In this study, the researcher tries to answer several questions,

namely:

- 1- How were the scientific trips of this class and what is their impact, in addition to other factors that were dealt with in the thesis.
- 2- What was the historical perspective on the relationship of scholars with princes and caliphs?
- 3- Did religious sects have an impact on the lives of scholars and their relationship with princes and caliphs?
- 4- What are the attitudes taken by the scholars towards the princes and caliphs, and what was the form of those attitudes?
- 5- What was the form of the scholars' opposition to the authority in Andalusia?

In writing the thesis, the researcher relied on the retrospective historical approach based on the extrapolation and analysis of historical texts in his narration of the historical events contained in the folds of modern sources and references that dealt with the position of scholars and the achievements of those books in terms of political, religious, social and cultural aspects.

In order to clarify this and to achieve the aim of this study, the nature of the subject necessitated dividing the study into an introduction, four chapters, as well as a conclusion and appendices.

The first chapter was devoted to the study of the most important foundations that influenced the Andalusian scientific personality. It included two sections. The first topic dealt with scientific journeys. The second topic included the Levantine influences on Andalusia. The second chapter dealt with the historical perspective of the relationship of scholars with princes and caliphs. While the third chapter dealt with the positive attitudes of scholars towards authority and included five topics. The first topic studied religious scholars in Andalusia. The second topic contained fatwas. The third topic mentioned urging jihad. The fourth topic dealt

with medical scholars. The fourth chapter included the negative attitudes of the scholars towards the authority, and it contained three topics. The study ended with a conclusion that included the most important findings of the study about the attitudes of scholars towards the princes and caliphs in Andalusia.

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**Attitudes of scholars towards the  
princes and caliphs in Andalusia  
(138-399A.H./755-1008A.D.)**

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**Master Thesis**

**History / Islamic History**

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**1444 A.H.**

**2023 A.D.**