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قسم التاريخ

الرواية التاريخية حول العلاقة بين البويهيين والفاطميين
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Abstract

All of this we tried to refer to the main contemporary sources of this time period in an attempt to re-examine the texts related to these themes and match them with the political reality of the Abbasid Caliphate and the relationship of Islamic forces, especially the Fatimids, with the Abbasid Caliphate.

The Abbasids established their caliphate system in Kufa in the year 132 AH after a secret invitation that lasted for nearly three decades in which they invested various forms of resentment against the Umayyad rule, claiming that the Umayyads had usurped the caliphate from its legitimate owners, who are the Alawites. The success of the revolution singled out the government and kept the Alawites away from participating in it.

The caliphs of the first era (132-232 AH) were able to achieve their goals at the internal and external levels and confront trends opposing them, in addition to imposing central control over the regions of the state. The princes of the tutors subject to the caliphate send it from money to the state treasury.

However, the Abbasid Caliphate went through a dangerous turn since the middle of the third century AH, which led to widespread weakness in the various joints of the Caliphate, in addition to the arrival of weak personalities to the position of the Caliphate who were not qualified to impose their control over the army, which began to control the reins of affairs in the state, in addition to its intervention in politics, which resulted in From isolating and installing the Caliphs, and even killing and poisoning them, and as a result of preserving their privileges and gains in the capital, they refused to leave it in the face of the separatist movements that took place in the state's regions in the East and the Maghreb, including the Tahirids, the Saffarids, the Samanids, and in

the Maghreb, the Idrisids, the Aghlabids, then the Fatimids, the Alawite Emirate in Tabaristan, the Dhiary Emirate, and then the Buyids.

Based on this, most of the regions separated from the center of the caliphate and some of them no longer recognized their dependence on it.

Perhaps the most important development that the third century AH witnessed was the Fatimids announcing their caliphate system in Raqqada in Tunisia in the year 297 AH, considering that their system was a mandate from God and that they were the legitimate caliphs of the nation and that the Abbasids usurped what they had no right to, so they openly declared that their main goal is to eliminate the Abbasid Caliphate.

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**The Historical Novel About The Relationship
Between the Buyids and The Fatimids
(334-447 AH / 945-1055 AD)**

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