



جامعة الموصل
كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية
قسم التاريخ

المراسلات والسفارات بين السلاجقة الكبار والقوى المجاورة

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رسالة ماجستير
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المستخلص بلغة الرسالة

لاشك أن دولة السلاجقة من الدول المهمة التي ظهرت على مسرح التاريخ الاسلامي، وادت دوراً مهماً في توجيه سير الاحداث في كثير من بلاد المشرقين (الادنى والاوسط) خلال مدة تزيد على قرنين من الزمان، وإن دراسة تاريخ الدولة السلجوقية من المواضيع الهامة في تاريخ الخلافة العباسية في عصرها الثاني، والتي قد عانت كثيراً من تسلط القوى الطامعة في اقامة دولها على حساب ممتلكات الخلافة العباسية واقاليمها وخاصة في العراق ، حيث كانت الخلافة العباسية روحاً لا جسد لها يعكر صفوها الجند الاتراك، ووقوع الخلاف بين اصحاب المذاهب، وقد ظهر ذلك عندما قام البساسيري بالسيطرة على بغداد في سنة (447هـ/1055م) واقامة الخطبة للدولة الفاطمية والدعاء للخليفة المستنصر بالله الفاطمي على منابر بغداد، وقطع الخطبة للخليفة العباسي القائم بأمر الله، الذي استنجد بالسلطان السلجوقي طغرلبيك للقضاء على هذه المؤامرة، فدخل بغداد عن طريق حلوان في شهر رمضان من السنة المذكورة اعلاه، وتمكن السلطان طغرلبيك من القضاء على البساسيري في سنة (451هـ/1059م)، وبذلك استعادت الخلافة العباسية هيبتها على يد السلاجقة.

وقد حصل السلاجقة على الشرعية في الحكم من جانب الخلافة العباسية وقد كان هذا هدفهم الاول الذي نطلقوا منه لتحقيق اهداف اخرى في بعض المجالات، واثبتت المراسلات والسفارات الدور القيادي للسلطين السلاجقة الكبار في المجالات السياسية والعسكرية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية، إذ كان لهم تأثير واضح على مجريات الامور، وطبيعة هذه المراسلات والسفارات التي جرت بين السلطين السلاجقة الكبار مع بعض القوى كانت متنوعة، فبعضها كان ودي او امر هام لمصلحة الخلافة العباسية كالمراسلات بين الخلافة العباسية والسلطان طغرلبيك واستنجد الخليفة القائم بأمر الله به للقضاء على حركة البساسيري، وبعضها كانت عدائية سبقت القيام بالعمليات العسكرية او المفاوضات بعدها كالمراسلات بين السلطان الب ارسلان والامبراطور البيزنطي رومانوس ديوجينيس قبل معركة ملاذكرد وبعدها، والبعض الاخر غلب عليها طابع التهديد والوعيد، كما فعل السلطان ملكشاه عندما طلب من الخليفة المقتدي بأمر الله ترك بغداد والخروج منها مع التهديد.

توقيع مسؤول شعبة الدراسات العليا

أ.م.د. ظفر عبدالرزاق ذنون

تأييد المشرف

أويد المستخلص في الاستمارة مطابق للمستخلص في الرسالة

Abstract

There is no doubt that the saljuk state is one of the most important countries that appeared on the stage of Islamic History, and played an important role in directing the course of events in many countries of the middle East (Near and Middle) during a period of more than two centuries and that studying the history of the saljuk state is an important topic in the history of succession. The Abbasids in their second era, which had suffered greatly from the bullying of the greedy powers in establishing their states at the expense of the properties of the Abbasid caliphate and its region, especially in Iraq, and those powers were not only seeking political authority, but some of them had, intellectual goals that they sought to achieve, as was the situation for Beni Boui of Persian origins, who are They wanted to impose their control on the Islamic world, as the Buyid state sought to transfer rule from the Abbasid house to the Fatimids in Egypt, where the Abbasid caliphate was a spirit without a body that disturbed the Turkish soldiers and the disagreement between the owners of the schools of thought, and this appeared when the Basasiri took control of Baghdad in the year (A.D1055 /A.H477), establishing the Khutba of the Fatimids and supplication of the Fatimid caliph al-Mustansir on the pulpits of Baghdad, and cutting the sermon of the Abbasid caliph al-Qaim under the command of God, who sought help from Saljuk Sultan Tugrulbak to eliminate this dangerous conspiracy, and he entered Baghdad through Helwan in the blessed month of Ramadan of the aforementioned year (451A.H/1059A.D), and thus the Abbasid Caliphate regained its prestige at the hands of the Saljuk.

The Saljuk were at their origin a group of Turkish tribes that were pushed by economic and political circumstances to frequent mobility and travel in search of the causes of terrifying living, and they lived beyond the river in the late fourth and early fifth century AH, then moved to

Khorasan seizing opportunities and forming armies until they were able to establish their state After their elimination of the Ghaznavid state in the Battle of Dandaqan in the (431AH/1040AD), and the Sultan Tuqrulbek, the true founder of the Saljuk state, who was able to expand the influence of his state and extend its control over Iran, Iraq and large parts of the levant and Asia Minor.

The importance of our tagged topic (Correspondence and Embassies in the Reign of the Saljuks with the Great powers 429-485AH/1038-1093AD) comes in that it is a unique academic study that dealt with this civilized aspect despite the history of the Saljuks had a large share in the care of researchers and scholars, we have touched in this research to study the most important correspondence and embassies of the Sultans combined in the political military, economic and social fields, and what is of great importance in the history of the Abbasid caliphate in its second era on the course of historical events.

The topic was chosen based on the lack of research in this important area of study in the history of the first Saljuk sultans, despite the presence of insufficient efforts, so we wanted to clean something new to it, God willing.

The research plan included a preamble, three chapters, as well as a conclusion and a number of appendices, and the preface provided a brief historical overview of the Saljuk state, in terms of their origin they and origin, and how they spent on the Ghaznavid state, and their access to power until obtained legal recognition from the Abbasid caliph in charge of an order God, then he dealt with the concept embassy, the ambassador, and the Messenger in a language and terminology, the conditions for their selection and attributes, the types of messages in the most important topics than were addressed to those messages.

As for the first chapter: (Bitter chains and embassies during the reign of Sultan Tuqrulbek with the powres of the 429-455AH/1083-1063AD), it included the most important correspondence and embassies of sultan Tugalbek with the Gaznavid state, the Bouiheen state, the Abbasid state, and the Bysantine state.

The message concluded in chapter two:(correspondence and embassies during the reign of sultan Alb Arsilan with the great powres 455-465AH/1063-1073AD) it included the most important whith Abbasid state, the Bysantin state, and the Fatimid state.

The massage concluded in chapter three: (correspondence and embassies during the reign of sultan Malishah whith the great powers 465-485AH/1073-1093AD) in which the came whith the Abbasid Caliphate,and the Fatimid state.

The nature of the research necessitated referring to many sources and references, and perhaps one of the most prominent sources that dealt whith the history of the Saljuk state was contemporary to it the book Victory of the Period and the Age of the Period by General Imad al-asfhani (579AH/1200AD), and book "Rest of the breasts and any pleasure in the history of the Saljuk state of Rawandi (603AH/1208AD).

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**Correspondence and embassies between
the Seljuks and the neighboring powers
429-485H / 1038-1093AD**

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