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كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية
قسم التاريخ

مدينة بالس منذ الفتح الإسلامي حتى الغزو
المغولي (١٨ - ٦٥٨هـ / ٦٣٩ - ١٢٦٠م)
دراسة في أحوالها العامة

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رسالة ماجستير
التاريخ / التاريخ الإسلامي

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المستخلص بلغة الرسالة

تعد مدينة بالس من المدن التاريخية الواقعة في الشمال السوري والتي لعبت دوراً رئيساً كموقع استراتيجي، نظراً لتمييز هذا الموقع المطل على حوض نهر الفرات، فضلاً عن إنها من المدن الثغرية المهمة، فكانت المدينة محطة أساسية للتجارة لكون موقعها صالحاً لعبور النهر، كما ان ملاحه النهر كانت تبدأ منها وتمتد حتى الخليج العربي. ومدينة بالس خلفت مدينتي "إيمار" و "بارباليوسوس" القديمتين وذُكرت في العديد من النصوص التاريخية والجغرافية، لاسيما منذ الفتح العربي الإسلامي حتى هجرة سكانها بشكل كامل ونهائي سنة (658هـ/1260م) اثناء الغزو المغولي للشام، وفي وقتنا الحاضر تعرف باسم "مسكنة"، ولم نعرف تاريخ المدينة إلا من خلال النصوص التاريخية والآثار المكتشفة، وقد بلغت المدينة أوج ازدهارها خلال العصر الاموي (41-132هـ/661-750م)، وعهد الدولة الايوبية (569-648هـ/1173-1250م) من العصر العباسي، وتوصلنا الى ذلك من خلال الآثار المكتشفة والتي تعود اكثرها لهذين العصرين، كما شهدت مدينة بالس أهم حدث بارز، وهو انتقال سلطة الخلافة من الامويين الى العباسيين، إذ قام الخليفة العباسي الأول بأقطاع مدينة بالس وأصبحت لورثته بعد ان كانت بيد ورثة الأمير الاموي سليمان بن عبدالملك بن مروان، كذلك وجدنا إن أهمية مدينة بالس برزت من خلال الشواهد والقبور المهمة التابعة لعدد من الصحابة وآل بيت الرسول محمد (ﷺ)، وأنها المكان الذي وقعت بالقرب منها معركة صفين، كذلك برزت أهميتها من خلال الآثار التراثية التي تعود لمئات السنين والتي من خلالها عرف المنقبين تاريخ المدينة وسنة تأسيسها، ومن الناحية الثقافية والعلمية كانت لمدينة بالس دور مهم في نشر علوم الحديث والفقه من خلال العلماء والمحدثين والشعراء البالسيين، الذين كان لهم تأثير في نشاط الحركة الفكرية في الشام وبقية مدن العالم، مما جعل مدينة بالس مركز استقطاب العلماء اليها.

توقيع مسؤول شعبة الدراسات العليا

أ.م.د. ظفر عبدالرزاق ذنون

تأييد المشرف

أويد المستخلص في الاستمارة مطابق للمستخلص في الرسالة

أ.م.د. رنا صلاح طاهر

Abstract

This research is an attempt to study all the geographical, political, administrative, economic, social and scientific aspects represented in our letter entitled as "**The city of Balis from the Islamic conquest until the Mongol invasion (18 - 658 A.H / 639 - 1260 A.D) Studying in its public circumstances**". The historians' negligence of studying the conditions of the city of Balis in this period prompted me to write on this subject; even though its name was mentioned in many times as a strategic location on Euphrates as well as it was an important military city. The city of Balis also was an essential station for trade because its location was good in crossing the river, as the saline of the river was starting from it and extending to the Arabian Gulf. The city of Balis succeeded the ancient cities "Emar" and "Barbalissus" and it was mentioned in many historical and geographical texts from the Islamic Arab conquest until the complete migration of all its inhabitants permanently on (657AH/1259AD) during the Mongol invasion. Other cities such as "Raqqa", "Aleppo" and "Homs" received the attention of researchers and despite of the large number of literatures that researches Al-Sham in general, they did not shed much light on the city of Balis and we did not know the history of Al-Sham except through historical texts and discovered antiquities. The city reached the height of prosperity during "The Umayyad" era and the era of "The Ayyubids" state (from the Abbasid era) and we knew that through the discovered antiquities and most of them belonged to these two eras.

The preparation of this thesis was not without difficulties, and this lied in the lack of sources and references and their limitations, especially Modern topics that are taken in the form of models for study, but the completion of good work requires overcoming these obstacles as much as possible. Presenting an image of the city of Balis in all its different aspects in general and especially since its foundation in ancient times, required collecting all the historical texts scattered about the city from the different sources and clarified these texts in more than one place of research and then filling the gaps by comparison or logical conclusion on what was applied in some cities near Balis such as Aleppo, Raqqa, and some villages around the city of Balis that was similar to its geography, in order to try to connect the scattered texts with the sequence of events and in order to fill all the gaps about things we did not find enough texts about them. The city of Balis was part of the Al-Sham. Despite there was a slight difference with the other cities and states in their social, economic, administrative and political conditions, but the general rules were almost the same. Therefore, the researcher was able (as much as possible) to join some incidents, conclude and analyze what is Available from texts that applied to the city of Balis.

The thesis is including an abstract, a preface, and three chapters. Each chapter divided into sections, a conclusion and an appendix. The researcher spoke in the abstract the importance of the topic and the reason behind choosing it, and then studied the important sources and references on which the research relied. The preface, which is the main introduction to the chapters was very necessary to write about and in it we talked about the history of the city of **Balis** in the ancient history that preceded Islam by many centuries. We also talked about the history of establishing the city and its ancient importance in the Military, economic, social and religious aspects in that period.

As for the first chapter, we dealt with a study on the location, nomenclature, and the Islamic conquest of the city of Balis , and it included two sections: The first section, in which we talked about the geographical and astronomical location of the city of Balis, the climate and the surrounding cities and villages, and we also talked about The origins of naming the city in language and terminology and the detection of other names given to the city and its analysis through the texts received from the sources according to their chronological order. As for the second topic, we dealt with the Islamic conquest of the city of Balis , and it included the general conditions of the city of Balis before the conquest, the rule based on it, the tribes that inhabited it, its relations with the system of government there, the rulers' dealings with its inhabitants, the disturbances that occurred in the city before the advent of the Muslim Arabs, and the factors and reasons that encouraged Muslims to open city, We also dealt with the introductions to the Islamic conquest of the Levant, the beginnings of friction between Muslims and the Romans (Byzantines), the invasions and battles led by the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) and his companions (may God be pleased with them), and we talked about the course of the Islamic armies in the Levant, reaching the city of Balis, and also We dealt with the conquests of Abu Ubaidah Amer bin Al-Jarrah and his role in paving the way for the conquest of the city of Balis and the factors that encouraged the leaders to continue the conquest in northern Syria, and the events that accompanied the conquest. We also dealt with the administrative organization of the city since the Islamic conquest. We devoted a topic to the military city of Balis because it formed part of the military cities and capitals of the Levant and the Jazira, and its prominent role in protecting the northern borders with the Romans.

While the second chapter included the political and economic conditions of the city of Balis, and this chapter was devoted to two topics: In the first topic, we dealt with the political and military aspect of the city during the Umayyad and Abbasid eras. Balis witnessed the transfer of the Umayyad Caliphate to the Abbasid House and the events that accompanied the city in this shift in power and how Balis became among the fiefs of the Abbasid princes after it was under the authority of the Umayyad Caliphate and

inherited its princes. And how Balis became the scene of political and military events between the Tulunid, Hamdani, and Mardisian states, and the revolutions that took place in Balis, as it became under the rule of the Seljuks, then the Zangids, the Ayyubids, and the Khwarizm State, and during this period the Franks attacked the city of Bals, until the Mongols (Tatars) entered it and its people left. As for the second topic, it deals with the economic aspect of the city in terms of agriculture, trade and industry. In agriculture, we touched on the most important agricultural crops produced by the city, as well as the sources of water in which it relied on the production of these crops. We also discussed the economic crises that the city was subjected to according to their chronology, as well as the natural disasters that affected on the society of Blais, and in the field of industry we talked about the most important industries that the city was famous for, and in the field of commerce we talked about the trade routes passing through the city of Bals, including river roads. And land roads, as well as internal and external trade routes, and they also talked about the Karmic merchant Muhammad bin Muslim al-Balsi and his commercial role.

The third chapter examines the civilizational aspects of the city of Balis and it consists of two sections: The first topic dealt with the social and religious aspect of the city of Balis , including the social systems prevailing in the city and the characteristics of its inhabitants, the peoples and tribes that inhabited it, and we touched on the components of the Balisi society from Muslims, Christians, and Jews, as we talked Also about the religious aspect of Balis , which was characterized by diversity. As for the second topic, it consists of two axes, and we have devoted one axis to the urban aspect and one to the cultural and scientific aspect. In the urban aspect, we talked about the tombs, scenes and angles for which the city of Balis was famous. As for the cultural and scientific aspect, we touched upon the activity of the scientific movement in the city of Balis, especially during the Abbasid era. We also included the names of the scholars, jurists, modernists and poets who grew up in the city of Balis, and we provided a brief explanation of each personality, its role and function, as we briefly outlined the scholars and jurists who came to it and received science and hadith or who studied at the hands of its sheikhs.

Then, these chapters are followed by a conclusion in which we summarize the most important results reached by the researcher which was arranged in the form of sections. The research included a number of appendices that included a table with the names of the Balisian characters, as well as geographical maps that show the location of Balis and also a map of the foreign trade routes of the city and a group of archaeological photographs that belong to the city.

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**A Master Thesis
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