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وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

جامعة الموصل

كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية / قسم التاريخ

**كتاب أخبار الدول المنقطعة لابن ظافر الأزدي  
المتوفى (٦١٣هـ/١٢١٦م) دراسة في منهجه  
ومحتواه السياسي**

**ثابت إبراهيم حسين السبعاعي**

رسالة ماجستير

التاريخ / التاريخ الاسلامي

بإشراف

الأستاذ الدكتور

**سفيان ياسين إبراهيم**

## المستخلص بلغة الرسالة

إزاء الرخم الكبير في النصوص التاريخية التي دونت الأحداث والأوضاع السياسية للأمم والشعوب، نجد العديد من المؤلفين الذين كتبوا وأرخوا تلك الأحداث، وامتازت كتاباتهم بمميزات وخصائص أسهمت في رفد حركة التدوين التاريخي وتسجيل الوقائع والحوادث، وكان من أولئك المؤرخين الذين ينطبق عليهم الوصف المذكور ابن ظافر الأزدي، الذي تحدث عن عدد من الدول المنقطعة، وأشار إلى الإمارات الشرقية والمغربية شبه المستقلة، وعلى الرغم من إيجازه في تلك المعلومات، إلا أنه قدّم خصوصاً تم اعتمادها عند عدد من المؤرخين الذين تلوا عصره، ولا يمكن الاستغناء عن الرواية التاريخية الواردة في كتابه، وبالأخص أنها كُتبت من مؤلف غلب عليه الطابع الأدبي، فقد قدّم نصّاً تاريخياً جديراً بالدراسة، ومن هنا تتبين لنا أهمية موضوع (كتاب أخبار الدول المنقطعة لابن ظافر الأزدي المتوفى 613هـ/1216م)، دراسة في منهجه ومحتواه السياسي)، وقد تمت هذه الدراسة وفق المنهج التحليلي التاريخي المقارن.

حاولت الدراسة التعرف على موارد ومنهج ابن ظافر الأزدي في كتابه (أخبار الدول المنقطعة)، والمصادر التي استقصى منها معلوماته، وطريقة عرض النص التاريخي وإيراده، ومن ثمّ عرض المؤرخين الذين أخذوا عنه عدداً من نصوصهم التاريخية، وقد حاولت الدراسة معرفة طبيعة المحتوى السياسي للدول المنقطعة وفقاً للأسلوب الذي أوردته ابن ظافر، بوصفه أبرز محتوى في ذلك المصنف مقارنة مع المضامين الأخرى، إذ يطغى المضمون السياسي فيه على بقية المضامين.

توقيع مسؤول شعبة الدراسات العليا  
أ.م.د. ظفر عبدالرزاق ذنون

تأييد المشرف  
أويد المستخلص في الاستمارة مطابق للمستخلص في الرسالة

## Abstract

Praise be to Allah, Lord of the worlds, and prayers and peace be upon the master of the first two and others, our Prophet Muhammad, the honest and faithful, and his family and companions as a whole, but after ...

In the face of the great momentum in the historical texts that codified the events and political situations of nations and peoples, we find many authors who wrote and dated those events, and their writings were distinguished by characteristics and characteristics that contributed to supporting the movement of historical blogging and the recording of facts and incidents, and one of those historians who mentioned the description applies to Ibn Dhafir Al-Azdi , Who talked about a number of interrupted states, and referred to the semi-independent eastern and Maghreb emirates, and despite his briefness in that information, he presented texts that were adopted by a number of historians who followed his era, and it is indispensable to For the historical contained in his book, especially that it was written from an author dominated by a literary character, he presented a historical text worthy of study, hence the importance of the subject (**The Book of Akbar al - doal al - munktha by Ibn Dhafer Al-Azdi, who died in the year 613 AH / 1216 CE, a study of his method and political content**). This study was carried out according to the comparative historical analytical method.

This research attempted to identify the resources and method of Ibn Dhafir Al-Azdi in his book (**Akbar al - doal al - munktha**), the sources from which he extracted his information, and the way the historical text was presented and imported, and then the historians who took from him presented a number of their historical texts, and the study attempted to know

the nature of the political content Interrupted countries according to the method mentioned by Ibn Dhafir, as the most prominent content in that work compared to other contents, as the political content in it overwhelms the rest of the contents.

The chapters and historical material in the study have been presented according to the sequence that Ibn Dhafir Al-Azdi has followed, and it has also been interested in tracing the historical text, its transmission to Ibn Dhafir from other historians, and the way it is presented to him, whether by text or by easy behavior, and mentioned this without going into details of the text when Other historians.

It is worth noting here that there is a recent study that is close to the subject of our study, which is a master's thesis in the Deanship of the College of Graduate Studies (Al-Quds University, Palestine, 2013 AD), and tagged (**Ibn Dhafir Al-Azdi (d. 613 AH) his life and his hair and the rest of his office**), and the study focused on Ibn Zafir Al-Azdi as a poet and writer, and it is certainly a study that differs fundamentally from the content of our study. Our study dealt with it as a historian, and focuses on the most important historical author for him, which is the book (**Akbar al - doal al - munktha**), compared and based on a number of primary sources, Arab and Arab references, as well as A number of letters and periodicals.

Since every work has obstacles and difficulties, we have faced a number of difficulties, perhaps the most prominent of which is the inclusion of the book for the news of seven countries, which necessitated double efforts from us to surround the study, in addition to the scarcity of previous sources by Ibn Dhafer Al-Azdi in a number of topics in his book, and in particular the lack of resources about the two countries : Al-Fatimiya, Al-

Sanjiya, and it is not hidden to everyone the current circumstance of our dear country, which forced us to be satisfied with what we have in our city from sources and references, and we were not given the opportunity to travel to other Iraqi provinces and see their libraries.

The general structure of the study included an introduction, and four chapters, followed by a conclusion. The first chapter dealt with the life of Ibn Dhafir Al-Azdi and the features of his era, and this chapter was divided into two topics: The first topic came in talking about the birth and origin of Ibn Dhafir Al-Azdi, his family, his scientific career as well as his career, and who Then he died, while the second topic dealt with the features of his era in which he lived, and it contained a precursor to that era, then we showed the most prominent features of his political life, such as: rebellions against the Ayyubid rule, the struggle for power and influence within the Ayyubid family, as well as the impact of the Crusades movement And then we turned to Malam Cultural and intellectual life of that era.

The second chapter dealt with Ibn Dhafir Al-Azdi's author of (**Akbar al - doal al - munktha**), his method in it, his resources from which he obtained, and the sources on which he depended. This chapter also included two topics: In the first topic we talked about Ibn Dhafer Al-Azdi's historical and literary works, as well as the literature The other attributed to him, and the bulk of this topic came when talking about the book (**Akbar al - doal al - munktha**), in terms of the circumstances and history of the authorship, its designations, the plan of the book, and its manuscripts,

And its parts, and editions, as well as its historical importance. While the second topic touched on the curriculum and the resources on which the author relied, whether these resources were historical, literary, or religious,

as well as other resources, and also dealt with the method of transportation that the author followed and walked on.

As for the third chapter, it shed light on the political content of the semi-independent states, and it was divided into two topics as well: The first topic dealt with talk about the Levantine states: (the Hamdanid state in Mosul, Aleppo, Diyarbakir and Al-Thaghour, the Sajid state in the mountains, the Tulunid state in Egypt and the Levant, and the Ikhshidid state In Egypt and the Levant), and about the relations of these countries with each other, as well as their relations with the Abbasid state, and with the Byzantines, while the second topic of this chapter dealt with the Moroccan states: (the Fatimid state, the Sanjid state), the relationship between them, as well as the Fatimid relations With d His Abbasid, and authoritarianism Albuehi, and the country of the Franks, and the state of the Byzantines, with reference to the opposition movements against the Fatimid state, as well as state relations in the country Alsnhadjiyh Umayyads Andalus.

The fourth chapter included talk about the political content of the Abbasid state, and this chapter also included two topics: the first dealt with the political relations of the Abbasid state with the Byzantines, the relationship of the Abbasid caliphs with the Buyids, and then with the Seljuks, as well as a number of important Abbasid conquests, the topic Second, we presented a number of opposition and anti-Abbasid movements, and a struggle for power within the ruling family.

After researching and studying the life of Ibn Dhafir Al-Azdi and his book Akbar al - doal al - munktha, the following can be concluded:

Ibn Dhafir Al-Azdi and his family had a clear interest in the field of science and literature, and their religious inclinations were to occupy Dhafer

Ibn Al-Hussein and his son the teaching function on the Maliki and Shafi'i school, and then their children later went towards Sufism until they had a method and followers.

The establishment of the Ayyubid state in Egypt on the ruins of the Fatimid state represented one of the features of the era from an intellectual and religious conflict between Islamic countries as well as the struggle for positions within those countries, and that country returned Egypt to the incubator of the Abbasid caliphate after a break of several centuries. in a When the Ayyubid state faced difficult political situations from its inception, it was represented by opposition and pro-Fatimid movements, as well as the external danger of the Crusades.

Although Ibn Dhafir did not live a long life, he left a varied scientific and cultural heritage for us, due to what was planned by Ibn Dhafir Al-Azdi, and the available aids to him, as he lived in the confines of the Ayyubid state, which gave intellectual and cultural life clear attention. The schools built and endowed them with endowments, nurtured scholars and students and made allocations and salaries for them. Ibn Dhafir, with his culture and manners, was able to draw close to a number of the sultans of his time and occupy a number of administrative jobs. Countries to expand on each other, as well as what the Abbasid state has been suffering from since its inception of opposition movements, and a struggle for power within the Abbasid family. One of his most prominent historical books, because of the information and historical texts that are extremely important about the political situation that the Abbasid state was living in and a number of semi-independent states, and despite the fact that it did not reach us fully, it became an important source for historians and scholars. The conditions of

these countries, and this is evident from the admiration of this book by a number of contemporary historians and followers of the era of Ibn Dhafir Al-Azdi. The book codified events and news that had been overlooked by a number of the previous source of Ibn Dhafir al-Azdi, including, but not limited to, the texts of the rose about the military campaigns of the sword of the state, al-Hamdani, over the Byzantines.

Ibn Dhafir Al-Azdi did not have a consistent method and method in writing down the history of the events he mentioned, nor in the case, in addition to his omission mentioning a number of resources from which he extracted his historical texts, and this is a weakness of the author and makes him subject to criticism.

The book **Akbar al - doal al - munktha** showed the nature of the hostile relationship between the Abbasid state and the Fatimid state stemming from the conflict and sectarian and ideological difference, as well as the ambition of each of them to extend their control over the property of the other state and claim the right to lead the Islamic world.

The book, *The News of the Ceased Countries*, showed the political conditions that the Abbasid state was experiencing, and among the most prominent features of that time period, from the independence of a number of states and emirates administratively from the Abbasid state and its subordination was only to obtain the legal status in assuming matters and the conflict between those

Countries to expand on each other, as well as what the Abbasid state has been suffering from since its inception of opposition movements, and a struggle for power within the Abbasid family.

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**The Book of (Akbar al-doal al-munktha)  
by Ibn Dhafir Al-Azdi, who died in the  
year 613 AH / 1216 AD, a study of his  
method and political content**

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**Master Thesis**

**History/ Islamic History**

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