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الأستاذ الدكتور

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The Abbasid revolution and its aspects in the writings of Van Vloten and Wellhausen

Abstract

On the 11th of Jumada II (132 AH / 25 th of January 750 CE), the Umayyad army led by Caliph Marwan Ibn Muhammad was severely defeated near the Zab River in southern Mosul. This defeat was not like the many defeats suffered by the Umayyads, but resulted in the collapse and fall of that vast country and the establishment of a new state ruled by men of the descendants of our master Abbas Ibn Abd al-Muttalib, the uncle of the Prophet Muhammad. Was this victory the birth of his time, and the circumstances surrounding it led to the fall of the Umayyads and the establishment of the Abbasid state, which ruled for nearly five centuries, or is there something else can tell us the historical accounts.

There is no doubt that this victory was not only the fruit of a careful and careful planning process with which many factors were combined to be the final fall of the Umayyads. The secret behind all this is what historians know of (the Abbasid da'wa), and the resulting great revolution led to the fall of the Umayyad state.

There has been great debate about the real causes of the fall of the Islamic empire, which spread over three continents, its success in governing different peoples and races, and the foundations of the Islamic administrative and civilizational system. Orientalists had a great share of the discussion of this extraordinary event in Islamic history, but in human history as a whole, Namely the rise of the Abbasid revolution and the fall of the Umayyad state. Many studies have been written on this in various European languages.

However, it is clear that most of the scholars of the history of the Abbasid revolution have stopped writing about two books that were

prominent marks on the way of authorship in this subject, namely the book "Research on Arab, Shiite and Israeli Sovereignty" by the orientalist Gerlof. Van Vloten and the book "The Arab State and its Fall" German Julius Wellhausen. The value of these two books is first in the fame they have acquired among contemporary orientalists and the following generations. Their martyrdom has become a fundamental criterion in the study of the history of the later stages of the Umayyad era and the platforms of the declaration of the Abbasid revolution. The second is that they were pioneers in the crystallization of ideas related to the conditions of the pro-Umayyad, tribal conflicts in Khorasan, and in the administrative and financial policy followed by the Umayyad Caliphs, and remarkable that the ideas of these orientalists have moved to a number of Arab historians and they began to repeat their statements and prepare them The most accurate and accurate interpretation of the subject.

On the other hand, when new orientalists decided to write on this subject, they first came from the criticism of Van Vloten and Wellhausen in the first place. The contributions of Van Vloten and Wellhausen, as well as the criticism that he raised, have been devoted to a detailed survey of the views of these orientalists regarding the factors that led to the collapse of the Umayyad state and the success of the Abbasid revolution, The criticism of their views is also a part of them, because this criticism explains the place that their ideas occupied, whether for orientalists or for contemporary Arab historians.

The thesis was divided into five chapters: devoted chapter I and II to talk about the orientalist, Vloten, the first chapter dealt with the life of Van Vloten and his writings and his book (Arab sovereignty), while the second chapter devoted to a detailed review of the views contained in this book, Which were occupied by the three mabahiths: Arab sovereignty, Shiites and Israelites. The orientalist Wellhausen included

two chapters: the third chapter, which presented his life, his writings and his book (the Arab state and its fall), while the fourth chapter dedicated to the survey of his views. The fifth chapter of the thesis stops at the subject of replies and criticism of the views of Vloten and Wellhausen. .The study concluded with a presentation of the most important findings.

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