



جامعة الموصل  
كلية التربية

# نفقات الجيش في الدولة العربية الإسلامية (1-334هـ / 622-945م)

نصير بهجت فاضل الجبوري

أطروحة دكتوراه  
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بإشراف  
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## **Abstract**

The army of the Arabic-Islamic state has been given a great attention by the Caliphate as this army represents the striking power of the Caliphate in achieving their goals and objectives on both domestic and foreign levels. In accordance with that the Islamic state paid a considerable attention to the army since the period of the prophet Mohammed (peace be upon him) when Jihad was imposed. The Muhajiron and Al-Ansar formed the core of the army at the beginning. The resources of the state at that time were not enough to cover the expenditure of the army, and that made the soldiers responsible for supplying themselves with the provisions and supplies needed for combat in addition to the material assistances provided by the wealthy Muslims including the financial support for this military force.

The area of the Arab-Islamic state expanded and the resources including the booties, Kharaj and spoils also grew bigger, and reached its peak at the reign of Caliph Omar Ibn AlKhattab (13-23 A.H. / 634-643 A. D.), who innovated the Divan in (15 A.H. / 636 A. D.). The Caliph Omar Ibn AlKhattab made the conquered lands as a booties for the Muslims especially the contemporary fighters and the others who came after them.

The deterioration of the military expenditure went on to reach its peak when the Turks took over by controlling all the political, economic and social affairs and that was accompanied by the separation of some provinces, the poor resources and the deficit in the budget which motivated the caliphs to concede many advantages

and authorities they have as some of these caliph lost every power but the religious authority.

The current study consists of a preface and four chapters. The preface dealt with the most important financial resources needed for the military expenditure including the Zakat, capitation, taxes, spoils and booties as well as other resources. While chapter one tackled the early beginning of the army formation and the mechanism of expenditure for the army, but chapter two emphasized the military expenditure at the Umayyad age (41-132 A. H. / 661-749 A. D.), in which we mentioned the development of the divan and the increase of the number of soldiers and the amounts of money spent on the military campaigns. While chapter three tackled the aspects of the military expenditure in the Abbasid age (132-334 A. H. / 749 -945 A. D.) explaining the aspects of expenditure represented by the salaries of the soldiers, especially after the emergence of the mercenary system and then mentioning other allowances (caliph's gift in return of loyalty and the military allowances).

Chapter four tackled the impact of the military expenditure deterioration in the political, social and economic aspects, disorder and disturbance emerged in addition to the dominance of the Turkish Leaders on the caliphate and administration and the general deterioration of the people in general. The research was concluded with a conclusion and the most important findings.

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**The expenditure of the army in  
the Arab-Islamic State  
(1-334 A.H./ 622-945 A.D.)**

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