



جامعة الموصل
كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية
قسم التاريخ

**الدور السياسي للوزراء في العصر العباسي الاخير
(٥١٢-٦٥٦هـ/١١١٨-١٢٥٨م)**

بتول عباس فاضل ياسين الحسيني

رسالة ماجستير
التاريخ / التاريخ الاسلامي

بإشراف
الاستاذ المساعد
د. ياسر عبد الجواد المشهداني

المستخلص بلغة الرسالة

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

يعتبر موضوع الدراسات السياسية من المواضيع المهمة في حياة الدولة العربية الإسلامية فقد تناول بعض الباحثين نظام الوزارة ودور الوزراء مثل توفيق سلطان البيزكي الذي تحدث عن اصل الوزارة ونشأتها وتطورها ودراسة محمد مسفر الزهراني لنظام الوزارة في الدولة العباسية لكن هذه الدراسات لم تسلط الضوء على الفترة قيد البحث لذلك جاءت هذه الرسالة لتبين [دور الوزراء السياسي في العصر العباسي الأخير للفترة (512-656 هـ / 1118-1258م)]. فقد تناولت دور الوزراء في خلق المحاور وإقامة التكتلات التي غيرت مجرى الأحداث عن طريق الصلاحيات والنفوذ الذي منح لهم إضافة الى استعراض الأحداث السياسية ومناقشتها واثارها ونتائجها في ضوء المصادر المتاحة لها فالظروف السياسية والاقتصادية التي مرت بها الدولة العربية الإسلامية أدت دوراً بارزاً في اضعاف مركز الوزير او علو شأنه وظهور منصب نائب الوزير واعتباره مظهراً من مظاهر تطور الوزارة الا انه لم يكن منصب ثابت وإنما يزول بزوال الحاجة اليه كما ولوحظ ان هناك زيادة في راتب الوزير في العصر العباسي الأخير عما كان عليه قبل ذلك وظهور افراط في تلقيب الوزراء غير ان هذه الألقاب لم تعط قوى لمنصب الوزير ونلاحظ ان جهود الوزراء لم تقتصر على النواحي السياسية والعسكرية فحسب بل تجاوزت الى النواحي الإدارية والمالية والعلمية والأدبية ، وظهر في هذا العصر وزيران ادهم الخليفة العباسي والثاني للسلطان السلجوقي وظهور وزارتي التفويض والتنفيذ فقد احسن بعض الوزراء استخدام التفويض والتنفيذ الذي منح لهم بينما اساء البعض الاخر استخدام هذه الصلاحيات كما كان للوزراء دور إيجابي في مجرى الأحداث السياسية وتطورها اثرت على أحداث هذا العصر .

توقيع مسؤول الدراسات العليا

أ.م.د. صفوان تاج الدين

Abstract

The study of Arab-Islamic systems is one of the most important historical studies, as it is the fundamental element on which the civilization of nations is based. A number of researchers have addressed certain aspects of them, while many of them still need to be examined. The study and development of administrative systems highlights fluctuations and developments. Therefore, in this letter, the ministry's system and the role of ministers in the policy of the Abbasid State were adopted to highlight the political situation that it faced during the period (512-656 AH/1118-1258 CE) and addressed the Ministry's system as a ministerial institution, and the impact of the Ministers on State policy and their role in creating hubs and building blocs That changed the course of the events of the Times through the influence and powers conferred on them by the caliphs and to highlight the clear fingerprints left by the ministers in the conduct of events and directing them continuously and in earnest.

The letter included a preface and three chapters as well as a conclusion and its chapters were divided into detectives for the purpose of highlighting (the political role of ministers), chapter I dealt with the reality of the ministry in the era of foreign domination and the extent of the office swing between power and weakness and the role of ministers in the era of different foreign powers that were exposed The Abbasid Caliphate in the second, he explained the role of the political ministers in supporting the caliphate and standing next to them to face the various challenges facing them both externally and internally, and then touched on the third discourse to the decrees of the tradition of the Abbasid minister and the titles of ministers and their salaries as well as the position Deputy Minister and his role in political events.

Chapter II (Political roles of ministers and their implications for all aspects of life) touched upon the functions and powers of the political, military, administrative, financial, economic, intellectual and literary ministers and the role and powers of the political ministers in these aspects and the attempt to highlight them, either The second discourse spoke about the privileges and insignia of the ministers and their impact on their political standing in the state as well as the role of the Abbasid caliphs in restoring the prestige of the Ministry and its status to what it was before after the elimination of the weakness and apathy in the period of foreign domination, and the third address the Ministers The Abbasid Caliphate and its achievements and actions during their occupation of the position of the Ministry and concluded the letter in the third chapter (the theory of the Ministry and its Reflection on the Islamic political ideology) the first section discussed the theory of the Ministry and its departments Ministry of Delegation and the Ministry of Implementation with the mention of the most prominent qualities and conditions set by The Fuqaha ' for the selection of ministers, while the second dealt with the theory of the Ministry and its embodiment in the reality of political ministers, the Ministry's theory may be applied on the political ground where some ministers were given the powers of the Minister of Delegation and showed the most prominent actions by this minister while granted to some ministers The powers of the Minister of Enforcement, who restricted his works with the approval of the caliph, and so the Ministry differed between the mandate and implementation depending on the strength and prestige of the Caliph.

The letter also relied on a number of key sources and valuable references that were taken from the researcher time and considerable effort in collecting information from them throughout the period of time included in the research and was in the forefront of these sources book (regular in

the history of kings and Nations) by Abi Faraj Abdulrahman bin Jawzi (From the valuable books, which included information about the Abbasid caliphs and their ministers, and the book (The history of the Selcuk state) of Fateh bin Ali bin Mohammed al-Bendary (597 AH/1200 m), which contains important information about the Seljuks and their statehood, as contained in the translations of the Abbasid ministers and Caliphs, the most prominent Their political activities in that period the book (honorary in the Royal Manners and Islamic States) of Mohammed bin Ali Tabatba ibn al-Taqatqi (S. 709 AH/1309 CE) is one of the most important books that contained important information about the ministers of Bani Abbas in various eras and relied on him in the definition of the ministers of the Abbasid caliphate And their functions in the state.

The most recent references, which include information about the Ministry and the role of political ministers in the Abbasid state, are the book (the ministry's system in the Abbasid state) of Mohammad Mesfer al-Zahrani, who mentioned important information about the ministers and their political and administrative powers and the most prominent tasks of the ministers in The different aspects of life as well as the book (political life in Iraq in the last Abbasid era) of Muhammad Saleh al-Kazaz, who provided me with information about the ministers and their powers and the treatment of the Abbasid caliphs for them, took away many examples of ministers and their privileges, and the book (Islamic systems) of Abdul Aziz The league, which is one of the books of great importance and contains information about the Islamic and administrative systems in the Islamic Arab State, as well as many other books dealing with the ministry and the political roles of ministers and we had to return to the research published in the magazines although it did not address the role The political ministers in detail but briefed us on their highlights for the purpose of using it.

I have to mention some of the difficulties that the researcher faced in preparing the message because my university is still healing her wounds and trying to stand tall again there was difficulty in finding the books and some of the references that she needed in my letter but there are those who overcome these difficulties and he is my teacher Dr. Yasser Abdul Jawad Mashhadani, who has provided me with a lot of resources and references to this research as well as a group of Professors of history department and on top of them Prof. Dr. Nizar Mohamed Kader Because he has supplied me with a lot of good references and opinions on the subject, as well as recourse in the library of Salahuddin University and the general Library of Olives in Erbil, as well as the use of some books from private libraries, to whom I would like to thank.

In conclusion, I hope that I have been able to shed light on the role of the political ministers in the recent Abbasid period and their impact on political events in order to provide a study to complement what the former researchers have begun to offer to the subsequent scholars with information that fills the void in this subject and opens the door to other studies on the same Historical style and approach, I have made no effort to bring this message to perfection with complete and complete certainty that perfection is for God alone and God is the best.

Researcher

Batoul Abbas Fadel

**University of Mosul
College of Education for Human
Sciences
Department of History**



**The political role of ministers in the last
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Batool Abbas Fadhil Yassien Al-Husseney

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Assistant Professor

Dr. Yasser Abdul Jawad Al-Mashhadani

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