

عبد الله بن علي  
دراسة في سيرته ودوره السياسي والعسكري  
147-95هـ/713-764م

رسالة تقدمت بها  
سفانة رعد خليل ابراهيم الحياي

الى  
مجلس كلية التربية - جامعة الموصل  
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في التاريخ الاسلامي

بإشراف  
الدكتور  
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# Abstract

This is regarded as one of most important subjects in the history of both Ummayyad and Abbasid. Abdullah Bin Ali played a decisive role in the battle of Al-Zab. That battle had deeply troubled the Abbasid Caliphate as a fatal one in which they faced a very powerful Ummayyad army leader, Marwan Bin Muhammad. Therefore ,so many of the Abbasid leaders refused to lead the Abbasid's army in that battle. However, Abdullah Bin Ali made a great achievement in establishing the Abbasid sovereignty in Syria (Al- Sham).

Thus, here lies the significance of this subject and its choice as a topic for research.. Abdullah Bin Ali had saved neither effort nor force in order to save the Abbasid rule (state). However, no sooner that the revolt succeeded and well –established than the first Abbasid caliph, Abu –Al Abbas died. So Abdullah Bin Ali declared himself as a caliph for the state.It was the first division in the Abbasian House, which would have collapsed the Abbasid's caliphate while it was still undeveloped.

This thesis includes four chapters. Chapter one deals with the circumstances of the age and the rearing of Abdullah Bin Ali. Besides it covers all the conditions of the Ummayyad state between (100-132A.H/718-749A.D).The reason behind choosing this date and after is the death of the caliph Omar Bin Abdul-Aziz who set up an integral administrative, political, social, and economic system. Then, the retreat of the ruling system to its lowest condition, worse than that before the caliphs' reign. On the other hand the Abbasids began spreading their principles immediately after (100A.H/718A.D), making use of the ill-conditions in the Islamic east and the condition of the Ummayyad rule in Khourasan in particular. Meanwhile the Abbasids managed to get rid of their strong rivals like: Al –Harith Bin Sureig and Zaid Bin Ali. While the

second chapter talks about the role of Abdullah Bin Ali in resisting and collapsing the Ummayyad state. In addition , his role in the Battle of Al – Zab, killing and looting activities in Damascus, digging out the Ummayyad graves and slaughtering them near the river of Abi –Fitres in Palastine. As to the third chapter, it explains the role of Abdudllah Bin Ali in ending the opposition in Syria( Al- Sham) against the Abbasid-State, and conquering all anti-Abbasid movements then. It also studies the movements of Habeeb Bin Murra, Abi Al-Ward Majza'h Bin Al-Kawther Al- Kilaby,Abi Muhammad Al-Sufyani, Al-Abbas Bin Muhammad Bin Abdallah Bin Yazeed Bin Mua'wiyya, Ishaq Bin Muslim Al-Ukayly, Bassam Bin Ibraheem, Iban Bin Mua'wiyya, respectively. The last chapter tackles Abdullah Bin Ali's attitude toward the caliphate of Abu-Ja'far Al Mansour, and his revolt against him, demanding the throne, Abdullah Bin Ali justified his attitude with the support offered by the caliph, Abu Al- Abbas who promised him to be a caliph,he announced his revolt assised by the Shami tribes. Yet he failed in his attempt as the caliph Abu Ja'far Al Mansour sent to him a man, distinguished by his wisdom and shrewdness, Abu Muslim Al –Khourasani. The two met in the battel of Nasibeen, where Abdullah Bin Ali was defeated. Later he was imprisoned by Al-Mansour after secuaring his life. He stayed in prison till he died in 147A.H /763A.D.

**Abdullah Bin Ali**  
**A study in his Biography, Political and**  
**Military Role 95-147.AH/713-764.A.D**

A Thesis submitted

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