

دور ولاية مصر في تحرير المغرب العربي
(22 - 62 هـ / 642 - 682 م)

رسالة تقدم بها
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إلى
مجلس كلية التربية في جامعة الموصل
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير
في التاريخ الإسلامي

بإشراف
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Abstract

The era between 22-62 A.H / 642-682 A.D. is the topic of this thesis, which is considered as one of the most significant episodes of the Arab liberation wars in the Arab Maghrib areas on which later all the endeavors of the rulers and leaders hinge who succeeded to those wars there.

This study includes the introduction, five chapters, and the conclusion.

The first chapter sets out to investigate the situation in the Arab Maghrib prior to liberation wars. It discusses the denotation of the Maghrib, Africa, and the borders of each one of them. Moreover, it talks about the natives and the minorities who settled in those states, their religion, together with some detail of the political events in the Maghrib states before the liberation wars.

Chapter two is devoted to reviewing the beginnings of the liberation wars at the reign of Amr bin AlAS in 22 A.H / 642 A.D. as well as the liberation of Barqa, Fazan. It brings to light the reasons that motivated Amr bin AlAS to postpone the infiltration in the in-depth regions of the Arab Maghrib.

Chapter three is dedicated to the rule of Abdullah Bin Abi Sarh and the battle of Sbeitla in 28 A.H / 648 and the consequences resulted from it and the impact on the existence of the Byzantine empire in Maghrib, in addition to an account of the marine battle of That lSawari between the Arab and the Byzantine forces in 34 A.H. /654.

Chapter four is concerned with the most remarkable events that had taken place in Egypt after deposing Abdullah Bin ABi Sarh from it in 35 A.H. /655, and the disturbances that included the state after the murder of Caliph Uthman Bin Afan (may God be pleased with him) in 35 A.H. /655, that halted the efficiency of the Arab forces to pursue the liberation wars until their actual action came into effect in 45 A.H. /665 when Maawia Bin Hdeij succeeded in achieving several victories over the Byzantine forces in the African state.

Chapter five concentrates on two main matters: the first one on building Al-keirawan (50-55 A.H./670-675) by uqba Bin Nafi Al-Fahri and its significant construction at this particular time. The second matter is an investigation into the state of Abi-l mahajr Dinar (55-62 A.H /675-682 A.D.), his military expeditions, his relationships with Ukba Bin Nafi Al-fahri and what was attributed to him of such acts as his destruction of Al-Keirawan and his misdeed to uqba Bin Nafi Al-Fahri when he was deposed from his rank in 55 A.H.

Finally, the researcher has encountered some difficulties, which were due to the multiplicity of dates and mistiming of the important

events within the scope of the era of this research. Furthermore, the non-existence of the data accounting for some outstanding episodes like deposing or taking over of the rulers succeeded to the Maghrib liberation as well as the neglect and the condensed brief treatment of some historians of the works and achievements of Abual- Muhajir Dinar.

**" The Role of Rulers of Egypt in
Liberating Arab Maghrib "**

22-62 A.H. / 642-682 A.D.

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