



جامعة الموصل
كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية
قسم التاريخ

**علاقة الخلفاء بالقبائل العربية واثرها على ضعف
وسقوط الخلافة الأموية (٤١-١٣٢هـ/٦٦١-٧٤٩م)**

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المستخلص بلغة الرسالة

يعد العصر الأموي (41-132هـ/661-749م) من المراحل المهمة في التاريخ العربي الإسلامي، وذلك لما شهدته هذه الحقبة من أحداث كان لها الأثر الواضح في نواحي الحياة ونشاطاتها كافة، فحصر الخلافة في البيت الأموي أسهم في ظهور حركات سياسية وتيارات فكرية معارضة، كما تميز ذلك العصر بإنجازات عسكرية كبيرة تمثلت باتساع رقعة الدولة العربية الإسلامية، وما رافق ذلك من تطورات في الجوانب السياسية والعسكرية والإدارية والأقتصادية والاجتماعية، فضلا عن الإنجازات والأنشطة العلمية والأدبية، إن الدور الذي لعبته تلك العلاقات التي جمعت الخلفاء الأمويين مع القبائل العربية المختلفة وأثرها الواضح في مجمل تلك القضايا وتلك الإنجازات هي التي دعنتي إلى اختيار هذا الموضوع الحيوي والمهم، فضلا عن أن الدراسات التي تناولت جوانب مختلفة من التاريخ الأموي، لم تتناول هذا الموضوع في دراسة أكاديمية مستقلة من الناحية التاريخية، لذلك كان إختياري للموضوع الموسوم: "علاقة الخلفاء بالقبائل العربية وأثرها على ضعف وسقوط الخلافة الأموية (41 - 132 هـ / 661 - 749 م)" دراسة تاريخية علمية يتبين من خلالها أهمية تلك العلاقات ودورها في رسم سياسة الخلفاء الأمويين الداخلية، فضلاً عن تناولها للشؤون الإدارية والأوضاع الأقتصادية والاجتماعية والأدبية، ولاحظائها على مواضيع متنوعة يجد فيها الخليفة مع من يتصل به من رجال القبائل العربية العلماء والفقهاء أو من عامة الناس وغيرهم حلولاً وآراء كثيرة ومتنوعة عن بعض المواضيع المعروضة التي يتم مناقشتها في مجلس الخليفة.

إن دراسة العلاقات التي جمعت بين الخلفاء الأمويين والقبائل العربية في تلك الحقبة الزمنية المهمة التي تمثلت بعصر الخلافة الأموية من المواضيع المهمة، إذ تكمن تلك الأهمية في كون أن تلك العلاقات لم تكن مقتصرة على جانب واحد، بل تناولت مختلف جوانب الحياة منها السياسية والعسكرية والإدارية والأقتصادية والعلمية واجتماعية والأدبية، وهذا لاشك قد يساعد كثيراً في رسم صورة كاملة عن الحياة التي كان يعيشها الخلفاء الأمويون والقبائل العربية في تلك الحقبة، كما عكست في الوقت

نفسه ما كان يعتلج في صدور رجال القبائل العربية من رؤى وافكار ومشاكل وطموحات طرحوها في حضرة الخلفاء الأمويين.

وقد لاقى الباحث صعوبات في عدم توفر المصادر القريبة من أحداث العصر فضلاً عن معاناة الطالب من ظروف موضوعية.

اما الغاية من دراسة هذا الموضوع هي الرغبة في التعرف على طبيعة تلك العلاقات والقاء نظرة على التراث الفكري العربي الإسلامي الزاخر بالأبداعات, ولا بد من التأكيد على أن البحث في هذا الموضوع ليس بالأمر السهل بل على العكس كان في غاية الصعوبة, لأنه يتوجب على الباحث أن يجمع مادته من بين المصادر التاريخية المختلفة في طبيعتها واهتماماتها, وقد اعتمد الباحث في الكتابة على جمع المادة العلمية وتمحيصها وتحليلها للوصول إلى الحقيقة العلمية.

Abstract

The Umayyad period, which lasted from(41-132 A.H/661-749 A.H) one of the important periods in Arabic-Islamic history, due to what this era witnessed of important events that had a clear impact on all aspects of life and its activities.

The Umayyad Caliphs' reliance on the principle of hereditary rule contributed to the emergency of opposition political movements and intellectual currents.

They also relied on the Arab tribes to establish their rule, based on the theory of the Umayyad Caliphate, which was based on two pillars which are (Algebraic and Tribal), which resulted in the emergence of new political parties and blocs, and this era was also characterized by great military achievements represented by the expansion of the area of the Arab Islamic state, and the accompanying developments in some political, military, administrative, economic and social aspects.

In addition to the scientific and literary achievements and activities, the role played by these relations that brought together the Umayyad caliphs with the various Arab tribes, and their clear impact on all these issues and those achievements, that's what prompted me to choose this vital and important topic.

In addition to the studies that dealt with various aspects of Umayyad history, they didn't address this subject in an independent academic study from a historical point of view, so I decided to study(the relationship of the Umayyad Caliphs with the Arab tribes and what had a clear impact on the weakness and fall of the Umayyad Caliphate) a scientific historical study through which it is clear the importance of these relations and their role in shaping the internal policy of the Umayyad Caliphs.

As well as dealing with administrative affairs, economic, social and literary conditions, and because it contains a variety of topics in which the caliph find

with his contacts from among the Arab tribesmen, scholars, jurists or from the general public and others, solutions and many and varied opinions on some of the topics presented in the Caliph's council through their circulation and discussion with them.

Also, the study of the relation that brought together the Umayyad Caliphs and the Arab tribes in this period of time, which was the period of the Umayyad caliphate, is one of the important topics.

This importance lies in the fact that these relations were not confined to one side, but rather dealt with various aspects of life, including the political, military, administrative, economic, scientific, and other social and literary ones. this era.

As for the purpose of studying this topic, it is the desire to know the nature of those relationships and to have a look at the Arab-Islamic intellectual heritage, which is full of innovations. Its material is among the various historical sources in its nature and interests, It also reflected, at the same time, the visions, ideas, problems and ambitions that were stirring in the hearts of Arab tribesmen, which they presented in the presence of the Umayyad Caliphs.

The second chapter deals with the political relations that brought the Umayyad caliphs together with the Arab tribes, as it was divided into three main pillars. The tribes to the caliph by taking over his son and handing over the caliphate after him, as well as the opposing role of other tribes and their standing in the face of the caliph in this issue. As for the last basis, it was the title of political intermarriages with which some of the Umayyad caliphs were associated with the Arab tribes, which was for the purpose of a clear political interest.

As for the third chapter: it contained two parts, the first was entitled the military relations that brought together the Umayyad caliphs with the Arab tribes, and there were different relations, including direct military relations that

some caliphs carried out against the Arab tribes and some of the movements that confronted them and other relations that express a military nature that brought together the two parties.

The thesis material is divided into an introduction and four chapters:

The introduction included the talk about the word (tribe) and an explanation of its linguistic and idiomatic meaning in the different linguistic dictionaries for the purpose of determining the exact linguistic meaning of this term, in addition to clarifying the difference between tribe and clan and the similarity between them.

As for the first chapter, it dealt with: the geographical distribution of the Arab tribes in the Umayyad era.

As for the second section, it dealt with the administrative relations that the Umayyad Caliphs associated with the Arab tribes in the various cities of the Umayyad Caliphate.

And the fourth and final chapter: it was entitled social, economic and cultural relations between the Umayyad caliphs and the Arab tribes, as it was divided into three sections that clearly showed the social, economic and cultural relations that brought the Umayyad caliphs together with the Arab tribes.

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**The relationship of the caliphs with the
Arab tribes and its impact on the fall of the
Umayyad Caliphate
(749-661 D.A./132-41 A.H.)**

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