



جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم والبحث العلمي  
جامعة الموصل  
كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية  
قسم التاريخ

## أبناء الأثير وعلاقتهم بالسلطة السياسية

مناهل أسامة جارالله الخيرو

رسالة ماجستير  
التاريخ/التاريخ الإسلامي

بإشراف  
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## المستخلص بلغة الرسالة

لقد امتازت الحضارة الإسلامية بظهور العديد من الأسر العلمية والتي ساهمت في رفد الحياة العلمية بنتاج معرفي في مختلف العلوم العقلية والعقلية، فضلاً عن الفنون والمعارف الأخرى، ولقد تميز عدد من هذه الأسر بعلاقات مع ذوي السلطة، فضلاً عن تفاعلها مع الأحداث الجسام التي واجهت المشرق العربي الإسلامي، لاسيما في حقبة الحروب الصليبية منذ نهايات القرن الخامس الهجري/الحدادي عشر الميلادي وصولاً إلى نهايات القرن السابع الهجري/الثالث عشر الميلادي، وقد حظيت الموصل بعددٍ من تلك الأسر التي كان لها دور بارز في الحياة الفكرية والعلمية، فضلاً عن علاقاتها الواسعة بذوي السياسة والسلطان، وأسرة ابناء الاثير ذات الأصول الجزرية إحدى تلك الأسر التي قدمت إلى الموصل واستقرت فيها ونسبت إليها وبرز أبنائها في مجال العلوم الدينية والتاريخ والأدب.

وتكمن أهمية الموضوع في جوانب عدة أهمها إبراز طبيعة العلاقات التي ربطت أسرة أبناء الأثير بالسلطة السياسية ومدى تأثيرهم وتأثرهم بعدد من الأحداث في الدولة الزنكية بما يخص مجد الدين بن الأثير وأخيه عز الدين بن الأثير، وكذلك علاقة ضياء الدين بن الأثير ودوره في مجريات الأحداث السياسية في الدولة الأيوبية، ناهيك عن الإسهامات العلمية لأبناء هذه الأسرة في جهود التدريس والتأليف والأدب، ولعل ما هو جديد في موضوع الرسالة هو استعراض تفاصيل طبيعة العلاقة التي ربطت ابناء هذه الأسرة بالسلطة و التعاون بين أبنائها وأثر بعضهم على بعض في تعميق صلتهم بذوي السلطة، في حين اقتصرت الدراسات السابقة على دراسة النتاج العلمي لأسرة أبناء الأثير، فضلاً عن البحوث الخاصة بالدور السياسي لضياء الدين الأخ الأصغر لهذه الأسرة، أما بالنسبة للأخوين مجد الدين وعز الدين فلم يتم عرض طبيعة علاقتهم بالسلطة السياسية بالشكل المفصل الذي قدمته الرسالة مقسمة فصولها على اسرة ابناء الاثير الثلاثة.

ولعل ما يجدر الإشارة إليه انه لم يتم تحديد الزمان والمكان لعنوان الرسالة وذلك ان كلاهما متغير، فمن حيث الزمان ليس هناك ما يشير الى بداية ظهور الاسرة، فضلاً عن ان موضوع الرسالة لا يتوقف عند نهاية احد من افرادها، أما بالنسبة للمكان فوضع تحديد له سيربك الرسالة لوجود تداخل ما بين الموصل ومدن بلاد الشام دمشق وحلب، فضلاً عن الجزيرة الفراتية كذلك مصر وبغداد حاضرة الخلافة العباسية. لذلك فإن التداخل في الاحداث والمعلومات سيربك الرسالة فيما اذا تم تحديد زمان لها ومكان .

توقيع مسؤول شعبة الدراسات العليا

أ.م.د. ظفر عبدالرزاق ذنون

تأييد المشرف

أويد المستخلص في الاستمارة مطابق للمستخلص في الرسالة

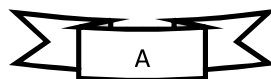
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## Abstract

The Islamic civilization was distinguished by the emergence of many scientific families, which contributed to supplying the scientific life with a knowledge product in various transport and mental sciences, as well as arts and other knowledge,. Also, a number of families had relations with the people of the Sultan, as well as their interaction with the great events that confronted the Islamic East, especially in the era of the Crusades since the end of the fifth century AH / eleventh century AD until the end of the seventh century AH / thirteenth century AD, Mosul has enjoyed a number of those families that have had a prominent role in intellectual and scientific life, as well as political and the family of Al-Atheer with Peninsula origins is one of those families that came to Mosul and settled in and attributed to it and emerged in the field of religious , history and literature sciences.

The importance of the topic lies in several aspects, the most important of which is to highlight the political role of the family of sons of Al-Atheer and their relationship to power and the extent of their influence on the course of events in the Zengid state, regarding Majd Al-Din Ibn Al-Atheer and his brother Izz al-Din Ibn Al-Atheer, as well as the role of Dia Al-Din Ibn Al-Atheer in the course of political events in the Ayyubid state, not to mention the scientific contributions of the sons of this family in the teaching, authorship and literature efforts. Perhaps what is new in the subject of the thesis is the presentation of the family's efforts and cooperation between its sons and the impact of each other, while there are studies that deal with the scientific output of the family of sons of Al-Atheer, as well as research on the political role of Diya al-Din, the younger brother of this family, as for the brothers Majd al-Din and Izz al-Din Their political role was not presented in details by presented thesis, but separating its chapters among the three sons of Al-Atheer.

The thesis included an introduction, preface, four chapters, a conclusion, and two annexes. In the introduction, a brief study was conducted on the place of the emergence of the family, which is the island of Ibn Omar in terms of its location, name, economic importance and architecture. Then it broach the political conditions and the nature of scientific life in it, in order to spotlight on the origin of the founder of this family and then the emergence of his sons and the political and social conditions that accompanied them until their move to Mosul. The introduction was



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necessary for the entrance to the chapters, which were not close to the number of pages due to the nature of the first chapter.

The first chapter came as a definition of this family, starting with its origins and lineage, then introducing its founder, Atheer Al-Din and its place among the Zingeds, through the jobs they assumed, as the study revealed the second branch of the family represented by his brother Ahmed, who did not receive the attention of researchers, then the study broach the children of Atheer Al-Din The Three Majd al-Din (606 AH / 1209 AD), Izz al-Din (630 AH / 1232 AD), and Dhia al-Din (637 AH / 1239 AD), presented the most prominent of their elders and their disciples, broaching their writings whose authorship was associated with the people of authority, as well as their cousin Zain al-Din (623 AH / 1226 AD), the Mosul's writer and the descendants of the family. Let this chapter be an important introduction to the definition of al-Atheer sons and highlight the resume and scientific information of them. The subsequent chapters are devoted to dealing with their relationship to power according to a historical chronology of events.

While the second chapter dealt with a review of the relationship of Majd Al-Din Ibn Al-Atheer with the modernized power of Zingedism, the chapter focused on the nature of the relationship that linked him with the rulers of Mosul Zingeds through the jobs he occupied starting with Saif al-Din Ghazi the second (565-576 AH / 1169-1180 AD), then Minister Jalal al-Din al-Isfahani (574 AH / 1178 AD), then broached his relationship with Prince Mujahid al-Din Qaymaz (595 AH / 1198 AD). According to the historical sequence, his relationship with Izz al-Din Masoud (576-589 AH / 1180-1179 AD) was reviewed by the owner of Mosul, and then the chapter was concluded in the study of the nature of his relationship with Nuruddin Arslan Shah (589 - 607 AH / 1193-1210 AD) whose relationship with him and position reached climax.

As for the third chapter, it was devoted to discussing the relationship that linked Izz al-Din Ibn al-Atheer, the well-known historian of the Zingidian authority, and whose contact with them was directly through his family with close contact with the Zingeds. The nature of the relationship with the political forces that prevailed in Mosul, Al-Jazeera, Al-Sham and Egypt, among the Zingeds and the Ayyubids, was presented. Moreover, the study dealt with presenting examples of Izz al-Din Ibn Al-Atheer's novels and explaining the negative attitudes that Ezeddin Ibn Al-Atheer done for Salah al-Din Al-Ayyubi (569-589 AH / 1173-1193 AD), the rival of the

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Zingeds, within the framework of Ibn Al-Atheer's relationship with the kings of the Zingeds and his inclination to them as Nur al-Din Mahmoud Zangi (544-569 AH / 1149-1173 AD), Saif Al-Din Ghazi II and Izz al-Din Masoud, then the chapter was completed with a study of the nature of his relationship with the rulers of Mosul Nur ad-Din Arslan Shah and his son Al-Qaher Izz al-Din Masoud (607-615 AH / 1210-1218AD).

As for the fourth chapter, it included detailing the relationship that linked Dia Al-Din Ibn Al-Atheer to the authority in Mosul since he contacted its deputy, Mujahid al-Din Qaymaz, then he left Mosul and headed towards Al-Sham and contacted the Honorable Judge (596 AH / 1199 AD) and Salahuddin Al-Ayyubi, then he took over the ministry to his son Al-Afdal (589-592 AH / 1193-1195 AD), and he dealt with the nature of his relationship with the latter in Damascus, then he occupied the ministry with him and his transfers and changed his loyalties repeatedly, for Zingeds once and the Ayyubids again. The study focused on his transportation stations and his relationship with the owners of the place with authority. In addition to his relationship with the best king in Damascus, his relationship with the owner of Mosul Nur ad-Din Arslan Shah was broached, then he joined the best king in Egypt, as well as his relationship with the just king (589 - 615 AH / 1193 - 1218AD), then to his retreat with the best in Sumaysat and the tension in their relationship, and his departure to Aleppo to serve with its Al-Thaher owner (582-618 AH / 1186-1221AD), then his return to settle himself in Mosul and his relationship with its owner and some of the princes of the parties and all of the above in accordance with the historical sequence of presentation.

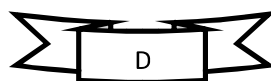
The conclusion of the study came to confirm the close ties that the family of Al-Atheer had with the people of authority and the impact of this on their social and economic position through their administrative and political positions in Al-Zatek Al-Atakiya and the Ayyubid state, some of which contributed to the change of events in the Levant, as well as their role in the scientific movement in Mosul in the field of teaching, education and authorship.

Through the study, the researcher faced many difficulties, foremost of which is the closing of the public library due to its reconstruction and the university central library lacking many important references related to the research, especially after moving to the alternative site, and the department was devoid of its own library, which forced

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us to rely entirely on what is provided by the Internet Which does not substitute for the value of the printed book, while the supervisor professor (Shakeeb Rashid Bashir AL-Fattah) helped the researcher to mitigate of these difficulties by providing the researcher with a number of important books from his own library.

The research relied on a set of primary references, the most important of which are general history books, the history of the ruling families, and biographies books that were essential in collecting the material, and the study also relied on several Arab secondary references, as well as what was required by the use of published research, theses, and university dissertation.



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# **Sons of Al-Atheer and their relationship to political authority**

**Manahl Osama Jar-Allah Al-Khero**

**Master Thesis  
In  
History/ Islamic History**

**Supervised by  
Assist. Prof.**

**Dr. Shakeeb Rashid Bashir Al-fattah**

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