

English Abstract of the Second Research

Title of the Research: *Sharaf al-Din Qaraqoucheh Al-Muzaffar on the country of Morocco: Reasons, Events and Results (568-609 AH / 1172-1212 AD)*

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The research conspicuously tackled the study and analysis of the Ayoubid campaign on the country of Morocco led by their Turkish mamluk Sharaf al-Din Qaraqosh Al-Taqwe Al-Muzaffar, attributed to the king Muzaffar Taqi al-Din Omar ibn Shahnshah bin Ayoub, brother of Sultan Salah al-Din al-Ayyoubi. Moreover, the research highlighted the importance of this campaign, the reasons for its departure from Egypt, its work in Morocco and Almohads political situation regarding it that took place between Qaraqosh and the sons of Ghanaian owners Balearic Islanders who wished to overthrow the rule of the Almohads and restore the monarchic Murabata state.

Additionally, it becomes obviously clear throughout the research that this campaign has achieved an enormous amount of objectives that it intentionally emerged to fulfill. At the top of these achievements are the protection of the borders of Western Egypt from the aspirations of the Almohads, the spread of the Ayyubid authority outside Egypt and the promotion of the Sunni Abbasid Caliphate in Morocco at the expense of the Almohad Caliphate that did not recognize the Abbasid Caliphate nor its authority in that country.

At the same time, Sharafuddin Qaraqoucheh's campaign against Morocco negatively increased the relationship between the Ayyubid and the Almohad. It also hindered the cooperation between the two countries to confront the Crusaders in the Islamic East, since each of these countries had its own political and military interests.

However, the "dramatic" end of the campaign leader, Sharafuddin Qaraqosh, was savagely occurred. He was murdered by the sons of Bani Ghanaian, his own old allies during few months in 609 AH / 1212 AD. Consequently, his campaign badly upset the political and economic situation in Morocco and contributed to the weakening of the Almohad state as well as the demise of the Almohad later after excessing great time, effort and money in his battles against Qarqush, especially during the period of his alliance with the sons of Ghanaian.