

Historian Muhammad bin Ahmed Al-Nassawi

(T: 647 AH / 1249 AD)

and his message

The issuer's whisper at the tepidity of the time of issue and the time of issuing tepidity

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Abstract

The historian Muhammad bin Ahmed bin Ali was known as al-Zaydari and Al-Nasawi, as he served Sultan Al-Khwarizmi Jalal al-Din Mankabarti and worked as a writer of his documents in Azerbaijan in the period from (622-628 AH/1225-1230 AD). Al-Nasawi had an excellent command of three languages: "Arabic, Persian and Turkish", so he worked as a translator and became a close personal friend of Sultan Jalal al –Din. After the defeat of Jalal al-Din before the Mongols in Ramadan 628 AH/1230 AD, al-Nasawi fled, leaving his employer, where he settled in Mayafariqin in the presence of the Ayyubid king Shihab al-Din Ghazi. Four years after his separation from Jalal al-Din (i.e. in 632 AH / 1234 AD), al-Nasawi wrote his message: "The issuer's whisper at the tepidity of the time of issue and the time of issuing tepidity". In the year 639 AH / 1241 AD, he wrote his most famous book on the biography of Sultan Jalal al-Din Mankabarti, then he joined the service of Barakat Khan al-Khwarizmi, who honored him for his closeness to Jalal al-Din. In the year 644 AH / 1246 AD, al-Nasawi joined the service of al-Nasir Salah al-Din Yusuf al-Ayyubi in Aleppo and served as his ambassador to the Mongols several times, then his death was in Aleppo in the year 647 AH / 1249AD.

The message of the issuer's whisper includes incidents and facts of the period from 627-632 AH / 1229-1234 AD; it is considered one of the historical messages written in an eloquent literary style that is not devoid of craftsmanship, with reference to the Qur'an and poetry. In it, Al-Nasawi expressed his pain and sorrow for what happened to him and his master Jalal al-Din at the hands of the Mongols. It is a contemporary historical document whose author witnessed and saw; with his own eyes, the facts of the first Mongol invasion of the Khwarizmian state and the wars of Sultan Jalal al-Din with them. It also reveals to us closely the extent of the weakness of the ruling men in the state of Jalal al-Din and the failure of the neighboring rulers in the Levant, Iraq, the Peninsula and Asia Minor to support him.