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**Malatya and its Role in the Islamic and
Byzantine – Crusades Struggle since the Islamic
Conquest to the End of the First
MamlukCountry
(13-784 Hj./ 634-1382 A.D.)**

An M.A. Proposal

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Abstract

The research is about Malatya-the most important city in the island's seaports –since the Islamic conquest till the end of the first State of the Mamluks (13-784 hijri/ 634-1382 A.D).

The research comprises: introduction, preface, four chapters, conclusion, appendices and a list of sources and references.

The introduction is about the importance of the topic, reasons for choosing it, previous studies and analytical study of the most important sources and references of the research.

The preface deals with the concept of seaports, the geographic location of Malatya and the landscapes of the city.

The first chapter's title is "Malatya since the Islamic conquest till the end of the First Abbasid Era (13-232 hijri/634-846 A.D).

This chapter deals with the Malatya's conditions before the Islamic conquest , then dealing with the city conquest in the reign of Omar bin al-Khattab (May Allah be pleased with him) and the second conquest of Malatya in the reign of Othman Ibn Affan(May Allah be pleased with him) .The attempt of the army of Muawiyah Ibn Abu Sufyan to arrive to Malatya and the destruction of the city by the Romans after the immigration of its inhabitants during the revolution of Abdullah bin Zubair are illustrated .Also, the role of Khalif Abdul Malik Ibn Marawan and his sons in the Roman's conquest from the side of Malatya is shown. In addition, the role of Khalif Omar Ibn Abd-Alaziz of buying Malatya from the Romans and Malatya's attitude towards the Byzantines' conquest of the city in the reign of Hisham bin Abd Al-Malek (123 hijri-741 A.D) is shown.

Chapter one deals with the Byzantine Emperor Constantine V 's attack towards both Kmkh and Malaya during the reign of Khalif Al-Saffah and the reconstruction of Malatya by Khalif Abu J'far Al-Mansur after its destruction by the Romans is also shown.At the end

of chapter one, there is an illustration of Harun Al-Rashid 's role and his sons of facing the Byzantines' aggression against Malatya.

The second chapter entitled, " Malatya since the Beginning of the Second Abbasid Era till the Advent of Crusades (232-490 hijri/846-1097 A.D) ".

This chapter is about the role of the Prince Omar bin Obeid Allah Alaqta to defend the Islamic borders , the repeated Byzantines' aggressions towards Malatya during the reign of the Emperor Basil I and Malatya conditions during the reign of the Abbasid Khalif Al-Moktader Bi'llah. Also, this chapter shows the appearance of Hamdanid in Malatya , the Byzantines' exploitation of the Abbasid succession weakness and the attack of Malatya .At the end, the appearance of Seljuks and their management to enter Malatya.

The third chapter entitled , " Malatya since the Advent of Crusades till the End of the First Mamluk State (490-784 hijri /1097-1382 A.D) ". This chapter is about the conflict between the Seljuks and Danishmendid to get Malatya .Then , it shows Malatya Conditions after the fall of Danishmendid , Seljuk Sultan Kilij Arslan II division of his possessions to his sons and the fall of Malatya by his son Ezz El-din Shah Caesar .In addition, this chapter deals with Malatya conditions in the reign of Sultan Kayqubad I and his son Kaykhusraw II and the trials of Mongols to attack Malatya. Then , the chapter illustrates Malatya during the reign of Mamluks since starting with Baibars , then Sultan Al-Ashraf Khalil ibn Qalawūn and then Sultan Mohamad ibn Al-Naser Qalawūn .

Moreover, the military campaign that was forwarded to Sis and Malatya (703 hijri-1304 A.D) and the conquest of Malatya by Saif Al-din Tenkz Al-Housami (715 hijri-1315 A.D) are shown. At the end , this chapter shows Malatya conditions after the death of Sultan Mohamad ibn Al-Naser Qalawūn .

The fourth chapter entitled , " Some Civilizational Aspects of Malatya ".

This chapter deals with the economic aspect of agriculture and trading and the difficult economic conditions that affected Malatya as a result of the repeated siege of the city. In addition, the chapter shows the architectural aspect of Malatya and some architectural aspects of the city such as the Mosque of Malatya, monasteries, the soldiers' houses, the weapons that protected the city from the enemies' threatens and the surrounded barrier of Malatya. Furthermore, the chapter deals with the scientific aspect of the city and declares the roles of Malatya scientists who contributed to the different scientific fields such as medicine, history , poetry, Fiqh , readings, Al-Hadith and judgment.

The research presents the conclusion, the most important research findings and the appendices. These appendices include descriptive maps of the city and some tables of the contemporary governors during the research. At the end, there are the research sources and references.