

Name of Candidate: Hamada Saad Owis Ali

Degree: **M.A thesis**

Title of Thesis: "The Arab Tribes in Iraq and its Relationship with the Mongols of Ilkhanate "(656 H /1258 A.D -744 H /1344 A.D)"

Supervisors: Prof:Dr/ Sobhy Abd Al Monam Mohammed

Prof : Dr /Ibrahim Farghal Mohammed

Department : Islamic History and Civilization

Approval:

ABSTRACT

The thesis comprises six chapters, an introduction, preface and a conclusion followed by a bibliography.

The introduction: It includes the study illustration, its aims, the reasons for choosing it, the content, the followed approach, the previous studies and an analytical study of the most important sources and references on which the study is based.

The preface: It handles the historical and intellectual importance of Iraq and the geographical environment of this area.

Chapter one: "The Arab Tribes in Iraq and their Spread Places" .

It deals with the beginning of movement of Arab tribes to Iraq and the causes of that ,the original homes of these tribes and the most famous tribes that were found during the research time. It also shows that they had an active role in the political events and the civilization dimensions ,mentioning the parentage of each tribe and the places of its spread.

Chapter two: "The Arab Tribes in Iraq during the Abbasid Era"

It deals with the life of the Arab tribes in Iraq in the Abbasid era , the relationship between the Arab tribes and the Abbasid succession , its relationship with the Buyahids , its relationship with the Seljuqs and the attitude of these tribes towards the first Mongol conquest .

Chapter three: "The Arab Tribes in Iraq and its Role in the Abbasid Succession Revival in Cairo " .

It deals with the Arab tribes' relationship with the Abbasid succession after the Mongol conquest to Baghdad (656 hijri /1258 A.D) and its role in the Abbasid succession revival in Cairo. Also, it demonstrates the relationship between those tribes with:

the Caliph Al-Mustansir Bi'llah Ahmed (659 hijri-1261 A.D/660 hijri-1262 A.D),

the Caliph Al-Hakim Bi Amr'llah Abu Alabbas Ahmed (661hijri-1263A.D/701 hijri-1301 A.D) .

It shows the tribes' role in the protection of the two previous mentioned successors, their help to reach to the succession and the tribes'

contribution with these two successors to face the Ilkhanate and their relationship with the Caliph Al-Mustakfi Bi'llah (701 hijri-1301 A.D/ 740 hijri-1340 A.D) and the Caliph Al-Wathiq Bi'llah (740 hijri-1340 A.D / 742 hijri-1342 A.D).

Chapter four: "The Arab Tribes in Iraq and its Relationship with Mamluk Sultans in Egypt and Levant"

It deals with the Arab tribes' relationship with Mamluk Sultans in Egypt and Levant starting with the Sultan al-Muzaffar Qutuz (657 hijri-1259 A.D/658 hijri-1260 A.D) and ending with the Sultan al-Nasir Muhammad ben Qalawun (741 hijri -1340 A.D).Also, it deals with how the Mamluk Sultans gained the amiability of these tribes at the beginning , these tribes' cooperation with Mamluks against the Mongols and the reasons that spoiled this amiability and cooperation with Mongols.

Chapter five: "The Arab Tribes in Iraq and its Relationship with the Mongols of Ilkhanate ".

It deals with the Arab tribes in Iraq and its relationship with the mongols of Ilkhanate starting with Hulagu Khan (654 hijri-1256 A.D/663 hijri - 1265 A.D) and ending with Abu Sa'id (717 hijri-1317 A.D /736 hijri-1336 A.D) and how this relationship varied between loyalty and disobedience . Also , the reasons of the these tribes ' cooperation with the Mongols of Ilkhanate were demonstrated and this cooperation effect on the Arab tribes' relationship with the Mamluk Sultans in Egypt and Levant.

Chapter Six:

It deals with the Arab tribes' role in the economic and social life.

- In the economic life : It is about the tribes' activity in agriculture , the tribes' practice of some activities of agriculture and herding , the most important areas suitable for agriculture , the most famous corps , the interest in animals' breeding and the most famous animals. Also, it deals with the tribes activity in industry , the most important areas of industry , the most famous industries , the trading activity of tribes , their role in weakening the internal and external trading in Iraq , the most famous goods , the trading centers and the most famous trading routes.
- In the social life : The research deals with the population elements , the tribes religion , food and clothing , customs and traditions , some characteristics of some tribes and poetry and singing .

Then, there is a conclusion that includes the most important findings of the research.

Also, there are appendices that include the demonstrative geographic maps of Iraq and the tribes' homes and tables of the Arabs' names of successors, sultans and princes.

The research sources and references were mentioned.