

The fifth prince of the city of Hillah in the golden age

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Abstract:

Praise be to God, Lord of the Worlds, and prayers and peace be upon the most honorable of creation, our Master and Master. We, Muhammad, the Messenger of God, and upon his pure and immaculate family and chosen companions.

The city of Hillah, especially from the beginning of the fifth century until the end of the eighth century AH, with its various intellectual trends, represented a prominent transformation in the course of Islamic thought in general, and the Imami school in particular. It was due to the emergence of a large number of

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scholars in this school, including: Muhammad bin Idris al-Hilli.(d. 598 AH)/1193 AD)And the gift of Allah bin Numa Al-Hilli(Alive 565 AH / 1170 AD)And Yahya bin Al-Batrik Al-Hilli(T:600h/1203 AD)And Mr. Radhi Al-Din Ali bin Tawus(d. 664 AH/1265 AD).

The intellectual movement and Islamic culture were active in this era and subsequent eras, and spread widely thanks to the Al-Mazidi Emirate, who played a prominent role in encouraging and sponsoring scholars, writers and poets, which was the main incentive for this activity, as schools were established in the city of Hillah thanks to their sponsorship and encouragement of travel to the city of Hillah, and teaching circles crowded together whether in the homes of scholars or mosques, and it became a cultural center for various sciences, as the Holy Quran was interpreted in it and the Noble Prophetic Hadith was narrated in it, and councils were held for scholars and writers and the Arabic language was studied in it, teaching circles became active thanks to the encouragement of the Al-Mazidi Emirs, which had a prominent effect in the spread of Shiite thought and the travel of many students of science from the East and West of the earth in search of knowledge to the city of Hillah.

His school was in Al Hillah. what Distinguishes it About other cities, what distinguishes them is that they were established By order Prince Sadaqa bin Mansour, as for the other cities in Iraq By

order Successors The Abbasids Or who is acting on his behalf?
About them(1).

The Al Mazid family transformed from a sheikhdom to an emirate. Which lasted for about a century and a half and had a major role in the events Politically, socially and intellectually, Dubis II restored the prestige of the Mazidi emirate and it became, during his reign, of great importance. He controlled several cities and Arabs and Kurds gathered around him. The Abbasid Caliphate was weak, and when Prince Dubis felt underestimated by the Abbasid Caliph who guided him, he gathered armies and entered Baghdad. The Caliph made peace with him, appeased him, and returned to Hilla. Debis was generous, he protected the weak and the neighbor, he was kind, forbearing, and of sound opinion.

His name and lineage

Dubays bin Sadqa (1071-1135 AD):

¹-Imad Al-Din Khalil, Notes on the itinerary of the Algerian rule, Rafidain Literature Magazine, University of Mosul, Issue No. 4, 1972, 36.

Dubais Ben Sadaka²⁾ Bin Mansour bin Dubais Ben Ali Ben More(³) Al-Asadi Al-Nashiri(⁴)(⁵) Historical sources did not mention For a year For his birth, His term of office is 22 years.⁽⁶ The owner of the suit More⁽⁷ The king of the Arabs was generous and noble.⁸ He has knowledge of literature and poetry.⁹ He seized many cities in Iraq.¹⁰ During the days of the Abbasid Caliphate of Al-Mustarshid Billah¹¹⁾, He is from a large house, and this is what Al-Hariri meant in Al-Maqamat in the thirty-ninth Maqamat when he said: "Until it was said to me that..." Al-Qarni Owais or Al-Asadi

²Al-Dhahabi, Biographies of the Nobles, 19/613; Al-Zarkali, Al-A'lam, 2/336.

³- Al-Muzaidi is attributed to a clan of the Banu Asad clans, who are known from the generations of the Arabs of Mudar, and who were from ancient times Shiites of the family of Muhammad. Al-Khawansari, Al-Rawdat, 4/346.

⁴Publisher: They are known as Al-Mazed Al-Nashri, after their grandfather Al-Nashri Al-Asadi..

⁵- Ibn Khallikan, Deaths of Notables, 2/263; Al-Mas'udi, Nuggets of Gold, 4/90. See also Al-Qalqashandi, Nihayat Al-Adab, p. 383; Yusuf Karkoush, History of Hillah, 1/14; Sulayman Ahmad Al-Sa'id, History of the Islamic State, Dictionary of Ruling Families (Egypt: 1972), p. 253; Al-Jubouri, Prince Sadaqa, 61.

⁶Ibn al-Jawzi, al-Muntazam, 9/307; Ibn al-Athir, al-Kamil, 2/265; Ibn Kathir, al-Bidayah wa al-Nihayah, 12/226; al-Bakharzi, The Palace Doll and Its Age, People of the Age, 1/5; Ibn Khaldun, 4/285; Ibn Khallikan, 1/177; Poets of Hillah, 2/351.

⁷ Al-Safadi, Al-Wafi bil-Wafiyat, 13, 321.

⁸Al-Safadi, Al-Wafi bil-Wafiyat, 13, 321.

⁹Ibn Khallikan, Deaths of Notable People, 2/263.

¹⁰Ibn Khallikan, Deaths of Notable People, 2/263.

¹¹¹Guided by God:

Dabis (¹²Among the princes and noble Arabs, there was a brave hero.¹³He is from a big house.¹⁴).

a description Because One of al-Jud al-Dunya was the master of the house, the neighbor, the protector, and the protector. His days were holidays, and in his time, Al-Hillah was a stopover and a refuge for the children of...Hopes Shelter of the fugitive and refuge of the fearful and very afraid When the brother of Al-Mustarshid fled to Al-Hillah to honor him He was very kind to him, and he gave him a house and honored him greatly.¹⁵)The one who seeks refuge in him does not surrender, and his words to the one seeking guidance confirms that They stayed oH: ((No, by God, I will not hand him over to you, he is my neighbor and my host, even if I am killed in his name, unless he chooses to.)) (¹⁶)The great one mourned him Poets and Scientists¹⁷The Arabs of the desert have not produced anyone like him. They were the princes of the Al-Mazidi family. height, the first of whom was Prince Abu al-Hasan Ali bin Mazid, who died in 408 AH. The first to be given the title of Emir of Al Mazid The turbulent political situation left

¹²Al-Safadi, Al-Wafi bil-Wafiyat, 13/321.

¹³Ibn Kathir, The Beginning and the End, 12/260.

¹⁴Ibn Khallikan, Deaths of Notable People, 2/263.

¹⁵Ibn al-Taqaqi, Al-Fakhri in Sultanik Literature, 1/110.

¹⁶Ibn al-Taqaqi, Al-Fakhri in Sultanik Literature, 1/110.

¹⁷Al-Dhahabi, Biographies of the Nobles, 18/557.

behind by the Seljuks and their efforts to eliminate the Abbasid Caliphate⁽¹⁸⁾ The important factor in the strength of Bani Mazid and its effective influence in strongly intervening in the political and social situation in Iraq, and Prince Dabis was waiting for opportunities to get rid of the dominance of foreign powers over Iraq.

His upbringing:

Dabis II grew up in Hillah and was raised by his father. The young prince was raised in a family influential Political and interested in intellectual, poetic and literary aspects (¹⁹)He consulted his father on military and political matters during his reign. For the Emirate of Hillah:

- 1- When the owner hired Saw it He gave him charity and suggested to his father that he send money and horses to the Seljuk Sultan Muhammad and ask him for peace.²⁰)He was a seasoned politician..

¹⁸ Al-Qalqashandi, endThe four, 373; karkosh, dateHilla, 1/14; Sulaiman Ahmed Al-Omari, dateThe State, 253; Marouf, Systematics, 14; Al-Jubouri, Friendship 160; Mohammed Ali Al-Tamimi, roleMuslims throughout history, 82.

¹⁹-Al-Safadi, The Complete Death Note, 13/32; Kashf al-Ghita', The Origin of Shi'ism and its Conditions, 345.

²⁰-Ibn al-Athir, The Complete10/442; Ibn Kathir, The Beginning and the End, 12/260.

- 2- And send it mother year(496 AH)To take over the city of Hit and make it under the rule of the Muzaydi Emirate.²¹⁾He accompanied his father in wars and cultural and political councils.²²⁾.

His sons and daughters:

1-Prince Sadaqa bin Dubays II (d. 532 AH):He is the sixth prince of Al Mazid and took over the emirate after the killing of his father, Dabis. on the young 14 years oldh⁽²³⁾

2-Prince Muhammad bin Dubays (d. 540 AH)/1150 AD):He is the seventh of the princes of Al Mazid.²⁴⁾

3-Ali bin Dubays (d. 545 AH):He took over Hilla in the year (540 AH/1150 AD)⁽²⁵⁾ His brother Muhammad bin Dubays was there. So fight him He defeated him and took the emirate from him People gathered around him He fought against the Sultan, defeated the soldiers, took control of Hillah and installed The princes were there to protect the walls of the city, and when his power grew stronger,

²¹-Ibn al-Athir, The Complete10/358.

²²-Ibn al-Athir, The Complete10/358.

²³- Ibn al-Athir, Al-Kamil, 11/24;Hillah School and the History of Hillah, p. 51.

²⁴- Ibn al-Athir, Al-Kamil, 11/24;Hillah School and the History of Hillah, p. 51.

²⁵- Ibn al-Athir, Al-Kamil, 11/105.

the Sultan's anger towards him subsided.⁽²⁶⁾ He died in the year 545 AH and the doctor was accused of killing him.⁽²⁷⁾

4- Sufra Khatun: Sultan Masoud married her and her mother was the daughter of Amid al-Dawla bin Jahir in the year (532 AH). She came to Khatun al-Mustazhiriyya to complain to her, and Masoud was informed that she was extremely beautiful, so he married her.⁽²⁸⁾

Brothers:

1-Badran Saif al-Dawla Sadaqa bin Mansour al-Muzaidi, the prince (Shams al-Din)(He died in Arab Egypt²⁹) He was a virtuous writer who immigrated to the Levant and then to Egypt after the murder of his father, Sadaqah. For this reason, the author of Al-Mazidah praised him, his poetry, and his literature. Among his poems is what he wrote to his brother, Dubays:

Tell Mansour and tell Musayyab And tell Dabis that I am a stranger
Blessed are you with the water and goodness of the Euphrates, for I
had no share in the Euphrates.

²⁶- Ibn al-Athir, Al-Kamil, 11/152.

²⁷- Ibn al-Athir, Al-Kamil, 11/106.

²⁸-Ibn al-Jawzi, Al-Muntazam, 10/71; Ibn Kathir, The Beginning and the End, 12/312.

²⁹-Karkoush, History of Hillah, 41.

There is a difference of opinion about the year of his death. It was said 502 AH³⁰⁾, made it the pillars Fahani died in the year 530 AH and Ibn Taghri Bardi died in the year 513 AH⁽³¹⁾.

2-Prince Abu Kamil Mansour ⁽³²⁾We will mention a political aspect of his life, and historical sources do not indicate his death.

3-Prince Abu Al-Makarem Muhammad Nicknamed Izz al-Dawla, died 483 AH/1099 AD ⁽³³⁾He was brave. When My uncle died Mr. Dr The state is in his home for three days of mourning. Smelting The one who was between them and the poets mourned him in his father's council was a charity³⁴⁾ He was a smart horse.³⁵⁾

Titles:

Nick name After that, there are titles King of Arabs³⁶⁾ Andand His father's nickname (Sadaqa I) who is from Haha The Abbasid Caliph Al-Mustazhir in 495 AH/1101 AD, And he inherited itLodehDubais II after

³⁰⁾Al-Safadi, Al-Wafi bil-Wafiyat, 10/60;Ibn Khallikan, Deaths of the Blindthat, 2/32.

³¹⁾Ibn Taghri Bardi, The Shining Stars in the Kings of Egypt and Cairo,5/260;Youssef Karkoush, History of Hillah, 2/10-11.

³²⁾Ibn al-Jawzi, al-Muntazam, 9/232, Ibn al-Athir, al-Kamil, 10/358.

³³⁾Ibn al-Jawzi, al-Muntazam, 9/232; Ibn al-Athir, al-Kamil, 10/358

³⁴⁾Ibn al-Jawzi, al-Muntazam, 9/119; Ibn Kathir, al-Bidayah wa al-Nihayah, 12/236; Ibn al-Athir, al-Kamil, 9/132-183; Ibn Khaldun's History, Ibn Khaldun, 4/686; al-Imad al-Isfahani, al-Muzaydah, 1/183; al-Nuwayri, Nihayat al-Arab fi Funun al-Adab 7/284.

³⁵⁾Ibn al-Jawzi, Al-Muntazam, 9/119.

³⁶⁾Ibn al-Adim, Bughyat al-Talab fi Tarikh Halab, 7/3478; al-Safadi, al-Wafi bi al-Wafiyat, 13/921; Ibn Khallikan, al-Wafiyat al-A'yan, 2/263.

him ,and The title of prince that was given to the rulers of the Bani Mazid Emirate since the reign of Prince Ali bin Mazid, until its last ruler, Prince Ali II. son Dubais bin Sadaqa³⁷), And also a title And Abu Al-Aghar³⁸), and Light of the State³⁹), the governor of Hillah, and the prince of the Arabs⁴⁰), the owner of the more expensive suith⁽⁴¹⁾.

His family:

mother: Sadaqah bin Dubays: T 501 AH (42)

Nicknamed Saif al-Dawla and Fakhr al-Din Sadaqah bin Mansour bin Dubays bin Ali bin Muzayd al-Asadi, King of the Arabs (⁴³ He was a Shiite charlatan who had good qualities, generosity, patience, and generosity.⁴⁴He took over Hillah in the year 495 AH.⁴⁵The age of the Hillah land is 493 AH. It is a marsh and a place .No For the role The doors were opened in the year 495 AH, and the trench was dug around Hilla in the year 498 AH, and the kiosk was placed by his son,

³⁷Ibn al-Athir, The Complete History, 9/132.

³⁸Ibn Khallikan, Deaths of Notable People, 2/263.

³⁹ Ibn Khallikan, Deaths of Notable People, 2/263; Al-Safadi, Al-Wafi bil-Wafiyat, 13/321; Al-Dhahabi and Al-Ibar, 2/38

⁴⁰Al-Nuwayri, Nihayat al-Arab, 23/148; Sa'ib Abdul Hamid, Ibn Taymiyyah, 1/170

⁴¹Ibn Khallikan, Deaths of Notable People, 2/263.

⁴²Ibn al-Athir, Al-Lubab fi Tahdhib al-Ansab, 3/289; Al-Dhahabi, Al-Ibar, 1/235; Al-Khawansari, Rawdat al-Jannat, 2/269.

⁴³Al-Majlisi, Bihar Al-Anwar, 95/197.

⁴⁴Golden, Al-Ibar, 1/235.

⁴⁵Al-Kutubi, Deaths of the Dead, 2/527; Al-Dhahabi, Biographies of the Nobles, 18/557.

Dabis, after the death of his father.⁴⁶He was a man of strength, power and awe. And Nasser Sultan Muhammad bin Malik Shah Seljuk (⁴⁷)He has no guardians, intercessors for the people, or guards at the doors.⁽⁴⁸⁾

And he was killed by a young man named B.ZHe was cheated and he was 99 years old. He was chaste and honorable, a refuge for every fearful person who felt safe in his country and under his wing. He did not break anyone's heart. He was the emirate for 21 years.⁴⁹),Ibn Al-Atheer mentioned the reason for his murder, saying: "As for the reason for his murder, Sadaqa was, as we mentioned, sought refuge with him."I am sorry from The Caliph and the Sultan... The Sultan was very angry with Abu Dulaf Kdad...And the owner of Saw He was angry and ran away from him, and went to give charity... and he replied that I... what Abu Talib said))⁽⁵⁰⁾.

And it continued The events lead to a battle between Sadaqah and the Sultan, and Sadaqah was killed due to betrayal and failure by the Khafajah and Ubadah tribes in the year 501 AH.,He was fifty-five years old and his emirate lasted 22 years.⁵¹ And three

⁴⁶Ibn Hajar, Insight into the Attention in Liberating the Unsuspected, 1/82, Al-Majlisi, Bihar Al-Anwar, 95/197.

⁴⁷Ibn Khallikan, Deaths of Notable People, 2/490; Al-Dhahabi, Al-Ibar, 1/234.

⁴⁸Ibn Hamdoun, The Hamdounian Memorandum, 4/63.

⁴⁹Ibn Kathir, The Beginning and the End, 12/536.

⁵⁰Ibn al-Athir, the complete4/414.

⁵¹History of Hillah, 1/33.

thousand fugitives were killed with him. And be happy in It daughter Dubais⁵²).

He was 59 years old (⁵³)And the poets praised him:

If you visit it, you will not find it without attaining it

A veil, but you did not enter upon him with an intercessor

The beautiful Euphrates water shows its roses

For all people, it is easy to follow laws

The early morning rains rejoice⁵⁴).

The nickname of the Al-Mazid family by the poets is Mazid Iraq Dabis.⁵⁵)His house was the destination of people and families, and in one day, one thousand and two hundred members of his household, his elite from Al-Mazyad, and his clan from Banu Asad and others gathered in his house.⁽⁵⁶⁾He was the first to be given the title of emir, and he was given the title of emir, and he had good qualities, including truthfulness in speech, for if he said something, it was as he said it, and loyalty to the covenant. He made a covenant with his wife (Mubarakah bint Badran bint

⁵²Al-Ibar, Al-Dhahabi, 4/1; History of Islam, 35/46.

⁵³History of Abu Al-Fida, 1/232.

⁵⁴Ibn Hamdoun, The Hamdounian Memorandum, 4/63.

⁵⁵Ibn Asakir, History of Damascus, 18/300.

⁵⁶Abu al-Baqa al-Hilli, The More Virtues, 51.

Dubays bin Ali, who was his cousin, that he would not marry another woman, but he did not break his covenant., Whoever seeks refuge in Him is in a strong fortress, even if he lives forever. No one can reach Him unless he is just, chaste, and pure, with generous giving and a good sense of humor.⁵⁷).

grandmother

Prince Mansour bin Dubays bin Ali bin Mazid⁵⁸Al-Asadi (425 AH - 479 AH)⁵⁹)The owner of Al-Hila and the Nile is of opinion and generosity(⁶⁰He was a skilled and knowledgeable writer and poet. For news The predecessors, the biographies of the first, and the poetry of the pre-Islamic and Islamic eras. He studied literature with Abd al-Wahid ibn Ali ibn Burhan. He became famous as a knight.A brave, generous and well-mannered Arab. ⁶¹ He excelled in grammar. ⁶² He was

⁵⁷ Al-Safadi, Al-Wafi bil-Wafiyat, 16/171Ibn al-Futi, Summary of the Collection of Literature, 4\3\183.

⁵⁸Al-Muntazam, Ibn al-Jawzi, 16/252.

⁵⁹Ibn al-Athir, al-Kamil, 8/445; al-Kutubi, Fawat al-Wafiyat, 2/528; Abu al-Fida, History of Abu al-Fida, 2/197; al-Zirkali, al-A'lam, 7/212.

⁶⁰ Golden, History of Islam, 32/284;Al-Qalqashandi,endThe four, 373;karkosh,dateHilla,1/14;Sulaiman Ahmed Al-Omari,dateThe State,253;Al-Jubouri,friendship,160

⁶¹Al-Kutubi, Deaths of the Dead, 2/527; Al-Dhahabi, Biographies of the Nobles, 18/557.

⁶²Al-Dhahabi, Biographies of the Nobles, 18/557.

virtuous.⁶³ His title was Baha' al-Dawla.⁶⁴), He took over the emirate of Hillah after his father, Dabis I, in the year 474 AH and went to the camp. The Sultan King Shah came to him And take off The Caliph approved of him and confirmed him in his emirate. When Nizam al-Mulk heard KOn his death, he said, "The owner of the turban died."⁶⁵) He lived for 80 years. Scholars mourned him. He died in the year (474 AH)(⁶⁶).

His courage in breaking the pulpit of the Abbasid Caliphate:

Prince Dubais binthe secondHe visited the grave of Hussein in Karbala in the year 513hvisitedKarbalaandHe entered the Husseini shrine crying, barefoot, beseeching God to grant him success and victory over his enemies. When he finished the visitation rituals, he ordered the pulpit from which he used to preach in the name of the Abbasid Caliph during Friday prayers to be broken, saying: Not heldIn Al-Ha'ir Al-Hussaini, Friday prayers are held, and no one gives the sermon here. then Heading The shrine of Imam Ali, peace be

⁶³History of Abu al-Fida, 2/198.

⁶⁴Al-Zarkali, Al-A'lam, 2/75.

⁶⁵Ibn al-Athir, Al-Kamil, 10/150; Al-Zarkali, Al-A'lam, 7/299.

⁶⁶Al-Dhahabi, Biographies of the Nobles, 19/265-407.

upon him, in Najaf and the work of the like What did he do? In Karbala and what indicates his courage and bravery⁽⁶⁷⁾.

The intellectual side:

So it was for my father especially And the family No more for General picture of the role in the emergence of The solution The Pioneer Intellectually and scientifically It was the main center. To For scientists Shi a Whether teaching or movement Author ship And they we reyolk be two ento For science And knowledge And spread the culture of the people of the house Sadaka bin Mansour Interested By management And architecture⁽⁶⁸⁾The office is The author from Thousands volumes and Classifications Evidence of a Attention they With knowledge And literature And the hair He bought books. Precious It has more than 1,500 books.⁽⁶⁹⁾And Delegation of the poets mechanism From all over the world For praise and Generous They have money and purpose The Ebor Father Al-Muzaffar Muhammad bin Ahmed (T)507 AH/1113

⁶⁷ Ibn al-Athir, The Complete, 10/177-178; Muhammad al-Samawi, The Fields of Kindness in the Land of Karbala, 56.

⁶⁸-History of Hilla, 1/23.

⁶⁹-Ibn al-Athir, The Complete, 4/417.

AD)(70)And son Al-Habariya (d. 509 AH)/1115 AD)(71)And he knew DPace IIBanana fond of A With poetry and literature, he was a poet and was attributed to him Many poems, including Lamia(72).

He was Prince Dubais II was a poet who loved poets and writers.⁷³⁾Al-Dhahabi said: "He has good poetry."⁷⁴⁾ He followed his father's approach in caring for poets and writers, which later helped him .For Hillah to be the city of knowledge and scholars Few Arab princes were born like him. He was a Shiite like his father, and poets sought him out.⁷⁵⁾,Mr. Haider said Berry:)) They are from A Bani Asad bin The defeat that lived in the neigh bor hood After the descent from Euphrates regions The lowest During the fourth century AH, it was located between Basrah elIntermediary Other wise hefizz They know No more Al-Nashri is named after their grandfather Al-Nashri Al-Asadi, and they are from The noble housesin The solution Which gave birth to the

⁷⁰-Yaqut al-Hamawi, Dictionary of Countries, 6/418; Al-Yaqubi, Babylonian Studies, 1/127.

⁷¹-Ibn Al-Habariya: He is the poet Abu Ya'la Muhammad bin Saleh bin Hamza Al-Baghdadi, who died in the year 509 AH.Al-Imad Al-Isfahani, Al-Khuraida, Iraqi Poets Section, 2/70-71; Al-Hanbali, Gold Nuggets, 4/25.

⁷²-Ibn Khallikan, Deaths of Notables, 2/443; Al-Hanbali, Fragments, 4/25.

⁷³Deaths of Notables, 2/263;Elian Sarkis, Dictionary of Arabic Publications, 1/272.

⁷⁴Al-Dhahabi, Biographies of the Nobles, 19/613.

⁷⁵Al-Safadi, Al-Wafi bil-Wafiyat, 13, 322.

princes of Al-Mazyad, the founders of Hillah, and they were full of good qualities and noble morals.(76) Youssef Karkoush said:((They are princes The solution And its founders It produced a group of people who were skilled in leading armies, governing the kingdom, and in literature and science....))(77)

Al-Khaqani said:((The genealogy books told us that A Block the stomach of Mudar, They are the ones who are known for their generosity. And courage They **had a prestigious position before and after Islam, and some of them excelled in this. The tribe A lot of media in Courage Knowledge and loyalty...**))(78).

And from this family emerged Many scholars and writers contributed to Renaissance Scientific For the solution Of them Jamal al-Din Ahmad bin Yahya bin Saeed used to narrate on the authority of Najib al-Din Sheikh Radhi Al-Din Ali, son of Sheikh Jamal Al-Din Al-Mazidi From the students of Ibn Fahd Al-Hilli(79)and Prince poet Mazid bin Safwan Al-Mazidi and his brother Dabis the second Badran, He was a writer and a poet, And Sheikh Ali bin Mansour bin Al Hussein Allincrease Hi from 877h (80) Dabis had his own poet and was

⁷⁶-Hillah School, 2/9.

⁷⁷-History of Hilla,2/13.

⁷⁸-History of Hilla,2/13.

⁷⁹-Karkoush, History of Hillah, 2/13.

⁸⁰-History of Hilla,2/14.

sponsored by him, the poet known as Al-Sanbasi And praise a lot 81) And an other accompanying poet For the prince Dubais the second on Ibn Aflah (t535 AH/1040M) He was a spy for Dubes in the Caliph's house.(82)

Which Help that That is why poets migrated a lot. And the scholars and writers of Hilla and its people excelled in copying books and writing and their abundance(83)And another position Prince Ali bin Mazid intervned in the year 398 AH/1700m,On the return of Sheikh Al-Mufid to Baghdad(84)In time The two buhayyin393 AH/1003 AD, After being assaulted inside a mosque In Baghdad85) And the system of Nizam al-Din Ibn The Hebariaone thous and house In ten years To the prince, charity(86),Al-Tahrani referred to this collection of poems by Ibn The Hebaria The Royal Court sentl Charity in the hands of his son DubaiS(87).

The council of Prince Dubays was crowded with poets and writers, and what confirms this is that when Al-Mustarshid sent

⁸¹-Al-Safadi, The Complete Death Note, 7/12

⁸²-Ibn al-Jawzi, Al-Muntazam, 10/80; Ibn Khallikan, Deaths of Notables, 1/23.

⁸³-Poets of Hilla, 1/26.

⁸⁴-Ibn al-Jawzi al-Muntazam, 8/11.

⁸⁵-Ibn Kathir, The Beginning and the End, 11/428.

⁸⁶-Elias Skies, Dictionary of Arabic Volunteers, 1/272.

⁸⁷-The pretext, 9/33.

Al-Sahh with Dubays, there were poets in Dubays' council, including the poet Ibn Al-Awady Al-Nili (d. approximately 558 AH), who was present and intervened and satirized the envoys for peace and the Caliph, and Dubays silenced him.⁽⁸⁸⁾

The political aspect:

Prince Sadaka was killed one year ago (501e) And captive Daughter of Dubais He remained in captivity until the year 512 AH. And took over The solution Saeed bin Hamid Al-Omar ileader Charity Army And he addressed the prince Sultan's Dabis Mahmoud returns to the emirate of Abi Al-Hillah ⁽⁸⁹⁾, When Prince Dubais II took over And indeed he recovered His father's rule in Hillah and the emirate and work he undertook after the death of Sultan Muhammad And he gave him lands Many, Sultan Mahmoud allowed him to return to the city of Hillah, and when The Arab and Kurdish people of Hillah gathered around him.⁹⁰⁾ There was a shipment in the Nile that was expelled.⁹¹⁾ The Caliph Al-Mustarshid Billah bestowed on Prince Dabis a robe, a cloak, a necklace, a turban, a horse, and a sword. And area, and a banner, and carried to him by the hand of the captain of

⁸⁸Al-Sudani, Arabic Poetry in the Shadow of the Muzaydi Emirate, 196.

⁸⁹Ibn al-Jawzi, al-Muntazam, 9/178; Ibn al-Athir, al-Kamil, 4/443.

⁹⁰Abi Al-Fida; History of Abi Al-Fida, 2/223, 230; Ibn Kathir, The Beginning and the End, 12/548; Al-Zirkali d. 1310 AH, Al-A'lam 2/336.

⁹¹Ibn al-Jawzi, Al-Muntazam, 9/178.

captains⁽⁹²⁾It happened in the year 512 AH, the same year in which Prince Al-Mazidi took over Dubais IIAnd the Abbasid Caliph Al-Mustarshid Billah ⁽⁹³⁾(After the death of his father Al-Mustazhir Billah)⁽⁹⁴⁾ ⁽⁹⁵⁾And the poets praised and were optimistic with wisdom about happiness and goodness⁽⁹⁶⁾

2The brother of the Caliph Al-Mustarshid Billah fled:

The Caliph's brother, Prince Abu al-Hasan al-Mustazhir Billah, fled to Hillah with three people on a ship, so Dubays II honored him. ⁽⁹⁷⁾He learned from him the death of his father and the day his brother Al-Mustarshid Billah took over, and Caliph Al-Mustarshid

⁹² Golden, History of Islam, 35/273.

⁹³Al-Mustarshid Billah: Al-Fadl bin Ahmad and Al-Mustazhir bin Al-Muqtadi Abdullah bin Muhammad Al-Abbas assumed the caliphate in the year 512 AH - 529 AH / 1118-1134 AD, Al-Suyuti, History of the Caliphs, 239.

⁹⁴Al-Mustazhir Billah: He is Abu al-Abbas Ahmad ibn al-Muqtadi bi-Amr Allah Abu al-Qasim Abdullah ibn al-Amir al-Dhuhair.hMuhammad bin Al-Qasim bin Al-Qadir bin Al-Amir Al-Muwaffaq bin Al-Mutawakkil bin Al-Mu'tasim bin Muhammad bin Ja'far Harun bin Al-Mahdi bin Al-Mansur bin Muhammad bin Abdullah bin Al-Abbas bin Abdul Muttalib was born in the year (470 AH / 1077 AD) in Baghdad. His mother was a slave girl. Her name is disputed. Ibn Al-Jawzi says that his mother's name was a slave girl..Ibn al-Jawzi, al-Muntazam, 8/313; Ibn al-Kaziruni, al-Mukhtasar, 215; al-Arbili, Khulasat al-Dhahab, 270.

⁹⁵Ibn al-Athir, Al-Kamil, 10/536.

⁹⁶ Yaqut Al-Hamawi, Dictionary of Countries, 5/334

⁹⁷ Ibn al-Jawzi, Al-Muntazam, 9/198;Ibn al-Athir, The Complete History, 10/537;Ibn Kathir, The Beginning and the End, 12/182;Al-Dhahabi, A Brief History of Ibn Al-Dubaythi, 209.

sent to Dubais II to return him to Baghdad.⁹⁸) He answered him Dubais II:((He insulted me and entered my house, so I will never force him to do anything.))⁽⁹⁹⁾ and refused to surrender To the Caliph, despite the messengers that the Caliph sent to Prince Al-Muzaidi, and despite that, Dabis took care of it. Brother The Caliph to reconcile between them and transfer him himself and walk with him IBaghdad agreed to that, but it was delayed until the year 513 AH. ¹⁰⁰),In this year, Abu al-Hasan al-Mustazhir Billah separated and went from Hillah to Was it.¹⁰¹) Goodbye To himself the caliphate and gathered around him an army and the king of Was it and its works and money (¹⁰²The tax was collected, and the Caliph was upset by that, so he sent to Prince Dubais He sought his help to arrest his brother who had fled from Hillah to Was it, claiming the caliphate for himself. Prince Dubays gathered the soldiers and cavalry to arrest him, but the caliph's brother lost his way and almost died of thirst. He was arrested and taken to the caliph. (¹⁰³).

⁹⁸Ibn al-Athir, Al-Kamil, 10/536; Ibn Khaldun, History of Ibn Khaldun, 3/495.

⁹⁹Ibn al-Athir, Al-Kamil, 10/536; Ibn Khaldun, History of Ibn Khaldun, 3/495.

¹⁰⁰Ibn al-Athir, Al-Kamil, 10/536; Ibn Khaldun, 3/495.

¹⁰¹ Secretary, Shiite Notables, 6/387.

¹⁰²Ibn Khaldun, History of Ibn Khaldun, 3/495.

¹⁰³ Al-Dhahabi, History of Islam, 35/378-375; Al-Safadi, Al-Wafi bil-Wafiyat, 17/20; Secretary, Shiite notables, 6/ 387.

In year(514 AH It increased The Crusaders' attack on Aleppo was the result of Prince Dubays II and Prince Ablagazi being busy fighting the Georgians.¹⁰⁴) who attacked the Islamic countries and A Part of the Seljuk king Toghrul the first To recover Islamic cities, he called on Islamic forces for help. Especially for Dubais II and the Prince any To Ghazi bin Artaq and hurry up Army The Great Empire was led by King Tugrul and Prince Dabis II was entrusted with the leadership of the army, which numbered thirty thousand fighters.⁽¹⁰⁵⁾.

3-Jihad of Prince Dubais IIagainst The Karaj:

Prince Dabis participated in the year 514 AH against the Karaj, who are the Khazars, because they entered the Levant and used to raid in the past, but they refrained during the days of Malik Shah. and They entered the country of King Tugrul Bin Mohammed And fights both Dabis and Toghrul, the brother of the Sultan, was with the Georgians, so the Muslims were defeated, and Toghrul and Dibis escaped.¹⁰⁶Ibn Al-Athir narrates the course of the battle with the Georgians. They surprised the Muslims

¹⁰⁴ The Karaj:They are a generation of Christians who lived in the mountains.The capAnd the country of the bed, their influence grew until they took control.AndonBankruptcyfromLandsMuslims,Yaqut al-Hamawi, Dictionary of Countries, 4/251.

¹⁰⁵Ibn al-Athir, Al-Kamil, 10/567; Ibn al-Adim, Zubdat Halab, 2/200.

¹⁰⁶Al-Dhahabi, History of Islam, 35/282 Ibn Kathir, The Beginning and the End, 2/230.

under the pretext of negotiation and attacked the Muslims, so the Muslims lost the battle.⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ As for Ibn Al-Adim, he narrates Another novel The Muslims were superior at the beginning of the battle, so they deceived the Muslims by fleeing from the battlefield towards the mountains, which they knew better than the Muslims, and the paths of which they did not know. The Muslims fell into the ambush, and a large number were killed and taken prisoner, but Prince Dabis and Prince Ablagazi escaped capture.⁽¹⁰⁸⁾ And he did not in Ablaghazi bin Artaq to the promises he made to Dabis to grant him the emirate of Aleppo and protested with:

- 1- The daughter of Suleiman bin Ablaghazi and his rebellion
- 2- The disorder of Aleppo's affairs and conditions⁽¹⁰⁹⁾

The relationship of Prince Dabis bin Sadaqa with the Caliph and the Seljuk Sultan

He was to Dabis played a major role in repelling attacks on Iraq in general and on Hillah in particular. As for stability The situation of the country is in the interest of the events Political, social and economic.

¹⁰⁷Ibn al-Athir, Al-Kamil, 10/567.

¹⁰⁸Ibn al-Adim, Zabadah Halab, 2/200.

¹⁰⁹Ibn al-Adim, Zabadah Halab, 2/200.

The Seljuk Sultan sent Prince Dabis Sunh (513 AH) To repel the attacks of Mankabers, who held the position of governor of Baghdad and was fleeing from Sultan Mahmoud, he set up several places and cities. When he wanted to enter Baghdad, Prince Dubays II prevented him.¹¹⁰In this year also, the Hajj was delayed, so the Abbasid Caliph sent To Prince Dubais II to help with the Hajj journey(¹¹¹), And Dubays II sent the judge of Kufa, Abdul Wahid bin Amed Al-Thaqafaki, to the prince, Ablaghazi bin Artuq. In Mardin to ask for his daughter's hand in marriage, so he married her to him and Al-Thaqafi took her to Hillah.¹¹²)

Dabis played a major role in creating discord between the sultans and was waiting for opportunities to get rid of them. A dispute occurred between Sultan Mahmoud and his brother Masoud in the year(514 AH And its cause Dubays was corresponding with the armies of Ata beg Masoud and inviting him to request power for Masoud.¹¹³) And it was SHe returned to Mosul and Azerbaijan and promised him Dabis that Help him In all supplies, Prince

¹¹⁰Ibn al-Athir, Al-Kamil, 10/556

¹¹¹Ibn al-Athir, Al-Kamil, 10/556

¹¹²Ibn al-Athir, Al-Kamil fi al-Tarikh, 10/561, while Ibn al-Jawzi mentioned it in the events of the year 514 AH.:See History of Islam, 35/282.

¹¹³ Sultan Masoud bin Muhammad Malik Shah bin Alparslan lived for forty-five years and died in 546 AH/1151 AD,He took power in 528 AH/1133 AD. He was busy playing and having fun..Ibn Khallikan, Deaths of Notable People, 1/256;Ibn Al-Imad, Nuggets of Gold, 4/145.

Dabis took advantage of the opportunity to cause a rift between the two brothers, just as his father, Prince Sadaqa, had done with Sultan Bar Kiyariq and his brother Muhammad. Indeed, Masoud responded to Prince Dabis' request.¹¹⁴)He gave a speech For himself and asked for the ladder T And fight The two brothers fled and Masoud fled to the mountain and asked his brother for safety. So he gave it to him. Security and did not succeed With the prince Dabis then ran away towards AY To Ghazi bin Artuq, the ruler of Mardin¹¹⁵ Despite the attempts at reconciliation and despite the Sultan's correspondence with Mahmoud to Prince Dubays, he did not pay attention to that. Finally, it was agreed that he would send his brother Mansour bin Sadaqa to Baghdad as a hostage and that Prince Dubays would return to Hillah.⁽¹¹⁶⁾And indeed he entered Hilla in the year(515 AH)⁽¹¹⁷⁾The people of Hillah welcomed him at the main crossings.¹¹⁸Then he headed to Baghdad and pitched a tent opposite the Caliphate's palace to avenge his father, Sadaqah. He threatened Al-Mustarshid and the Caliph wanted to calm the rebellious prince down, but he did not succeed. He

¹¹⁴Al-Dhahabi, History of Islam, 35/247.

¹¹⁵Al-Azimi, History of Al-Azimi, 35;Ibn al-Athir, Al-Kamil, 8/293; Al-Jawzi, Biographies of the Nobles, 14/48

¹¹⁶Abu al-Fida, History of Abu al-Fida, 2/732;Ibn Kathir, The Beginning and the End, 12/230.

¹¹⁷Al-Dhahabi, History of Islam, 35/247.

promised him peace with the Sultan. When the Sultan arrived in Baghdad, he asked for his protection, so the Sultan granted him protection, but Prince Dubays wanted to gain more time and... Sultan Mahmud and his thous and boat And he had tuberculosis Masoud is a priest The state of Aq Sanqar Al-Barsuqi who wasship ment Baghdad And Iraq may cut it off The spacious He was hostile to Dabis, so he wrote to Prince Dabis and urged him to arrest Qism al-Dawla, but he fled to Sultan Mahmoud, who received him and honored him.¹¹⁹⁾ Prince Dubais in Hilla.

Then he returned to the hill and sent an apology to the Sultan and the Caliph. Then the Sultan sent another campaign against him, besieged him, harassed him, and failed. To Because Abstained In his country and the army cannot reach him¹²⁰⁾, And Dabis II asked Ablaghazi when he walked with To give him Aleppo and bring him one hundred thousand dinars, And he opens Antioch with him.¹²¹⁾.

And in year (516 AH) Al-Barsqi and Dabis reconciled after the incident By order The Abbasid Caliph and the approval of the Seljuk Sultan after the Caliph ordered his minister Aba stdent Al

¹¹⁹- Al-Dhahabi, History of Islam, 35/284.

¹²⁰- Al-Dhahabi, History of Islam, 35/272; Ibn Kathir, The Beginning and the End, 12/230; Al-Amin, Shiite Notables, 6/286.

¹²¹-Secretary, Shiite dignitaries, 6/286.

Sammari⁽¹²²⁾ In getting rid of Prince Dubais and not Fulfills The Abbasid Caliph with his obligations For the prince Dubais Il promised him:

- 1- Ah no your The Abbasid minister Ibn Sadaqa⁽¹²³⁾He did not do what he promised him, but rather gave him greater authority.
- 2- Get out of Al-Barsqi for Tomorro wand Did not ful fill With the second promise ⁽¹²⁴⁾.
- 3- Release of his brother Prince Mansour.⁽¹²⁵⁾

Prince Dubais relationship In the bark And we are proud:

- He took over the Baghdad cargo in 512This is Prince Bahroz Mughad al-Din, and al-Barsuqi was residing in al-Rahba and wanted to enter Baghdad, but Bahroz prevented him, so the princes sought to inauguration The Barsqi To hate them For Behrouz He was a presence The Seljuk Sultan Muhammad was afraid that he would become a This is a moving word to Sultan Mahmoud after the death of his father Muhammad. Al-Barsuqi entered Baghdad, and Behrouz fled to Tikrit. Al-Barsuqi was

¹²²-Ibn Khaldun,talbn Khaldun's Reich,3/502.

¹²³-Secretary, Shiite dignitaries, 6/286.

¹²⁴- Al-Dhahabi, History of Islam, 35/286; Biographies of the Nobles, 14/288.

¹²⁵- Al-Dhahabi, History of Islam, 35/286; Biographies of the Nobles, 14/288.

appointed governor of Baghdad.⁽¹²⁶⁾ instead of Mujahid al-Din Bahrooz.

- In the same year, Sultan Mahmud Aqsunqur al-Bursuqi was also dismissed. for me Shipping Baghdad Prince Mankabars remained About being He was the ruler of his country, Isfahan, and sent his brother, Hussein. son Confuse one of the Turkish princes To Baghdad He is the owner of Asadabad, and when Al-Barsuqi learned of the appointment, he addressed the Abbasid Caliph (Al-Mustazhir) to return to the governorship of Baghdad, and he agreed.⁽¹²⁷⁾ He prepared and left. And protect it To Baghdad and killed the brother of Mankabars, and that was before the death of Sultan Muhammad In days.
- In the year 513 AH, an important event occurred on the military side in favor of Prince Dubays II. In this year, Sultan Mahmud traveled from Baghdad, and Prince Dubays took actions against the Abbasid Caliph because the Caliph spread rumors, hostility, and sectarianism against Dubays. He ordered Al-Barsuqi to confront Dubays and also ordered him to march to Hillah and get rid of him, even though Al-Barsuqi was in Mosul. He

¹²⁶Ibn al-Athir, Al-Kamil, 10/534.

¹²⁷Ibn al-Athir, Al-Kamil, 10/534; Ibn Khaldun, History of Ibn Khaldun, 3/495.

actually marched with an army toward Hillah, and his army numbered five thousand.⁽¹²⁸⁾ Al-Barsuqi intended to go to Hillah to fight Prince Dabis and remove him from Hillah, but in return Prince Dabis II gathered an army of Arabs and Kurds, and the brave and heroic Prince Dabis II arrived with four thousand knights with incomplete weapons, but his knights and men were numerous, numbering five hundred knights.⁽¹²⁹⁾ The people of Baghdad expected that Dubays would destroy it and antagonize its people, but his courage, heroism, and his battles prevented him from bringing evil to Baghdad and the rumor that the Abbasid caliphs in general and Al-Mustarshid Billah in particular used against the Al-Mazid princes and Prince Dubays to instill fear and terror in the people of Baghdad from theft, looting, and murder, but the prince refrained from shameful acts, and Ibn Al-Jawzi confirms this by saying:)) :People are waiting for He did not do evil, but he had good conduct.⁽¹³⁰⁾ And Ibn Al-Athir confirmed this by saying: (He did not expose the king's

¹²⁸Golden, the lesson, 4/164.

¹²⁹Ibn al-Jawzi and al-Muntazam, 10/12; Ibn Kathir, The Beginning and the End, 12/271; Golden, Hebrew, 4/164; History of Islam, 35/292.

¹³⁰Ibn al-Jawzi and al-Muntazam, 10/12; Ibn Kathir, The Beginning and the End, 12/271; Golden, Hebrew, 4/164; History of Islam, 35/292.

river or anyone else...))¹³¹When Sultan Mahmoud heard about this, he arrested Prince Mansour bin Sadaqa and Ibn Dubays and took them to Jaabar Castle.¹³²) And it is adjacent to the Karaj to confront him, and King Masoud was in Mosul with his father's Atabegs, and he advised him to go to Iraq, so Al-Barsuqi was terrified and feared their heading to Baghdad, and he headed to fight them, so they sent him a peace treaty, and informed Al-Barsuqi that they came to help him to fight him and to rescue him from Dubays II, and Masoud arrived in Baghdad.¹³³ Dabis knew about this, so he mistreated them and sent them gifts.¹³⁴)So he walked When Dabis heard the arrival Prince Imad Al-Din Mankabers In a large army He corresponded with him, won him over, and agreed to mutual assistance between them.(¹³⁵ The envoy Masoud and Al-Barsiqi arrived in Al-Madain. To Mankabars and Debis taught the armies of Masoud and Al-Bursuqi, so they fled from the confrontation, crossed the Sarsar River and wreaked

¹³¹Ibn al-Athir, *The Complete*, 10/100.

¹³²Jaabar Castle:The castle is located between the Euphrates and between Balsar and Raqqa, west of Saffin. Yaqut al-Hamawi, *Mu'jam al-Badan*, 2./82.

¹³³Ibn al-Athir, *Al-Kamil*, 10/534; *Al-Amin*, *Shiite Notables*, 3/387.

¹³⁴Ibn al-Athir, *Al-Kamil*, 10/534; *Al-Amin*, *Shiite Notables*, 3/387.

¹³⁵Ibn al-Athir, *Al-Kamil*, 10/540.

havoc.⁽¹³⁶⁾Al-Barsqi, and the two armies met when river Bashireast Euphrates And he was defeated The Barsqi⁽¹³⁷⁾ because army The Prince Dubais Organized militarily And it was have Dubais army Riverorganizer ⁽¹³⁸⁾.

The Caliph Al-Barsuqi and King Masoud were ordered to stop looting, killing, stealing, corruption and to stop the bloodshed, but Al-Barsuqi denied that.⁽¹³⁹⁾And he responded to the CaliphHe returned to Baghdad and left his son in charge of his army, Sarsar.⁽¹⁴⁰⁾The Caliph ordered Al-Barsuqi to return to Baghdad, knowing that Prince Dubays II planned to take control of Baghdad and get rid of the Caliph. The Seljuks at the same time, and Dubays sent his brother Mansur, and Mankubars sent his stepson to control Baghdad. ⁽¹⁴¹⁾Dabis, Mankabars, Al-Barsuqi and King Masoud reconciled in Baghdad. ¹⁴² One of the reasons for the peace treaty was the news reaching the Caliph Al-Mustarshid Billah that their army was large and

¹³⁶Ibn al-Athir, Al-Kamil, 10/540.

¹³⁷Golden, History of Islam, 35/292.

¹³⁸sonNutty, regular, 9/242.

¹³⁹ Ibn al-Athir, Al-Kamil, 10/556.

¹⁴⁰Ibn al-Athir, Al-Kamil, 10/556.

¹⁴¹Al-Amin, Shiite dignitaries, 6/387.

¹⁴²Ibn al-Athir, Al-Kamil, 10/575.

that peace was necessary because Baghdad had become empty of soldiers. And install a mankabar Baghdad shipping Al-Barsqi was expelled from the position. And pins back To Hilla⁽¹⁴³⁾.

When Sultan Sanjar defeated his nephew Mahmoud, he proposed to Sultan Sanjar.¹⁴⁴ Mankabars fled and was defeated by Sultan Mahmoud towards Baghdad and looted several places on the road to Khorasan and wanted to enter Baghdad. The Abbasid Caliph Al-Mustarshid Billah sent Helper for Debis walked to prevent him from entering it⁽¹⁴⁵⁾ The Caliph again asked Dubes to secure the arrival of the pilgrims, and he did so. When peace was made between Sultan Sanjar and Sultan Mahmoud, he killed him.⁽¹⁴⁶⁾ Sultan Sanjar, the deputy of Dubais II, was removed from the governorship of Iraq. And install again Behrouz in the year 513 AH Instead of him⁽¹⁴⁷⁾.

In the year (514 AH), Prince Dabis and Sultan Mahmoud reconciled at the hands of Yirnaqsh al-Zakwi and resided in Hillah. He took as hostages Mansur, Dabis's brother, the second,

¹⁴³Ibn al-Athir, Al-Kamil, 10/561.

¹⁴⁴Ibn al-Athir, Al-Kamil, 10/543, Shiite Notables, 6/387.

¹⁴⁵Ibn al-Athir, Al-Kamil, 10/543, Shiite Notables, 6/387.

¹⁴⁶Ibn al-Athir, Al-Kamil, 10/543; The Secretary, Shiite Notables, 6/387.

¹⁴⁷Ibn al-Athir, Al-Kamil, 10/543; Ibn Khaldun, The Lessons, 3/613; The Secretary, Shiite Notables, 6/387.

and Dabis' son. When the Caliph learned of this, he sent messengers to the Sultan to exclude Dabis from Hillah and Iraq. Letters and messengers were exchanged between them, and the Caliph reminded the Sultan that Dabis would demand his rights, including killing his father.⁽¹⁴⁸⁾

In the year 516 AH, Prince Dabis moved towards the city of Wasit, but the Turks of Wasit prevented him from entering the city. He prepared a campaign against them, led by Muhalhil bin Abi Al-Askar. He sent someone to help him fight the Wasitites. The Wasitites sent Al-Barsuqi, who helped them with the army. Muhalhil headed out and did not wait for the army of Al-Batiha and the aid. Muhalhil was captured and a thousand people were killed, and from the Wasitite camp there was only one man.⁽¹⁴⁹⁾ Ibn al-Athir narrates the numbers of the dead, and there is some imagination and exaggeration in it. It was a bloody battle, confrontations between the two sides, and he says one man? The Turks played a major role in the battle because they were the owners of my land and part of the army of Wasit. They exploited the weakness of the Abbasid Caliphate and helped in confusing

¹⁴⁸Ibn al-Athir, *Al-Kamil*, 10/598.

¹⁴⁹Ibn al-Jawzi, *al-Muntazam*, 9/237. Al-Ayni, *Aqd al-Juman* (manuscript), Q. 4, Vol. 20, p. 808..

the social and economic situation and interfered in political events. ⁽¹⁵⁰⁾.

When Dabis learned that the Sultan had blackened his brother's hair, he wore black, shaved his hair, took revenge on the Caliph, and took the Caliph's money in the King's River.⁽¹⁵¹⁾Al-Wasitin marched towards Askar Dubis, and a battle took place between them They took control of it in Al-Numaniyah.⁽¹⁵²⁾The Caliph Al-Mustarshid Billah directed Al-Barsuqi to fight Prince Dubays II.⁽¹⁵³⁾The reason for the confrontation:

- 1- The sectarian and media war by the Abbasid Caliph against Prince Dabis and the Caliph's failure to fulfill the covenants and agreements with Dabis.
- 2- The continued hostility of Prince Dubays II and the incitement of the Seljuk sultans against him, including the appointment of al-Barsuqi over Wasit and the governorship of Baghdad, all of which were the work of Prince Dubays.⁽¹⁵⁴⁾.

¹⁵⁰Al-Mu'adidi, Abdul-Qadir Salman, Wasit in the Abbasid Era, 179.Ibn al-Jawzi, Al-Muntazam, 9/204, 10/30 ;

¹⁵¹Ibn al-Athir, The Complete, 10/600.

¹⁵²Ibn al-Athir, The Complete, 10/600.

¹⁵³Golden, History of Islam,35/295; Al-Safadi, Al-Wafi bil-Wafiyat, 4/249.

¹⁵⁴Ibn al-Athir, The Complete, 8/811; Abu Shama, The Two Gardens, 1/Q1/73-74.

- 3- In 514 AH, the Abbasid Caliph asked Ilghazi to remove Prince Dabis from him, and Ilghazi apologized to the Caliph.⁽¹⁵⁵⁾ When he was near the Franks, he must have participated in the wars against the Franks.
- 4- Prince Dubays II threatened Caliph Al-Mustarshid Billah to release Afif Al-Khadim, who was a prisoner of his, and threatened him with looting and destroying Baghdad.⁽¹⁵⁶⁾

The army of Prince Dabis was well organized. Ibn al-Jawzi narrated in the events of 517 AH:/1023 AD, and he led the army himself and stood in the heart of the army and arranged the army in one line, which is one of the old plans of the Arab wars. The number of Prince Dabis' army was eight thousand knights and ten thousand infantry, and he made a right and left flank.⁽¹⁵⁷⁾

He made the men opposite the knights, and the army of Prince Dabis was complete in equipment and numbers, as is currently the case in modern psychological and media wars before the war, and he arranged the military divisions, drums, and trumpeters, and finally he

¹⁵⁵Ibn al-Athir, *The Complete*, 8/568; Ibn Taghri Bari, *The Shining Stars*, 5/221.

¹⁵⁶-Ibn al-Athir, *The Complete*, 10/608; Al-Dhahabi, *History of Islam*, 35/298; Ibn Khaldun, *History of Ibn Khaldun*, 5/503; Al-Nuwairi, *The End of the Four*, 23/265.

¹⁵⁷-Ibn al-Jawzi, *Regular*, 9/242.

determined the time of the battle.⁽¹⁵⁸⁾ Victory became the ally of the Abbasid Caliph, and Dubays crossed the Euphrates, fleeing from the Caliph's army on his horse.⁽¹⁵⁹⁾ And his mobilization of the people was done by the media and by spreading a rumor against Prince Dubis, and in fact he mobilized the crowds to get rid of Dubis because he was competing with him, and among the rumors that Dubis's army included singers, drunkards, and immoral people.⁽¹⁶⁰⁾ Prince Dabis asked the Arab tribes to stand with him, but some tribes refused.⁽¹⁶¹⁾ He went to Banu Muntafiq and agreed with them and they headed with him to Basra.

In the year 518 AH, Prince Dabis headed to the Jaabar Castle, and in the same year, Imad al-Din Zangani took over Mosul and the Levant.⁽¹⁶²⁾ He besieged Aleppo and then left it to Tughril Beg, the brother of Sultan Mahmud. ⁽¹⁶³⁾ The conflict between Al-Mustarshid Billah and the Seljuk Sultanate in the year (519 AH) was the

¹⁵⁸-Ibn al-Jawzi, Regular, 9/242.

¹⁵⁹-Golden, History of Islam, 35/298; Abi Al-Fida, History, 2/232.

¹⁶⁰-Golden, History of Islam, 35/298.

¹⁶¹-Golden, History of Islam, 35/299; Abi Al-Fida, History, 2/232.

¹⁶²-Imad Al-Din Khalil, Historical Studies, 15; Biographies of the Noble Figures, 19/613; Al-Azimi, History of Al-Azimi, 35.

¹⁶³-Al-Safadi, The Complete Death Note, 5/228; Ibn Khaldun, History, 4/287.

actual beginning of the conflict, and when Dubays sought refuge with Tughrul in the year (518 AH) and urged him to seize Iraq and demand rule, and indeed Tughrul headed to Iraq with Prince Dubays against Sultan Mahmud and Al-Mustarshid Billah, the Abbasid Caliph, and Tughrul's goal was the Sultanate, while Prince Dubays was against the Abbasid Caliph on the one hand and against Sultan Mahmud on the other.⁽¹⁶⁴⁾Bad weather and King Tugrul's illness⁽¹⁶⁵⁾It seems that an agreement took place against Prince Dubais II.

King Tugrul and Dubays went to Sanjar and arrested Dubays for Al-Mustarshid Billah because there were ties between them.⁽¹⁶⁶⁾Sultan Sanjar set out from Khorasan to Rayy in the year 519 AH, accompanied by Prince Dubays II. When he arrived in Rayy, he sent his nephew to come to him. Sultan Mahmud reached Sanjar's aunt, who welcomed him and ordered him to be kind to Prince Dubays and return him to his city, Hillah.⁽¹⁶⁷⁾Sultan

¹⁶⁴ -Ibn al-Jawzi, Al-Muntazam, 17/227-229; Al-Salabi, The Seljuk State and the Emergence of an Islamic Project to Resist Esoteric Infiltration and Crusader Invasion 1/156.

¹⁶⁵ -My father, redemption, history, 2/40; Al-Dhahabi, History of Islam, 35/302.

¹⁶⁶ -Ibn al-Jawzi, Al-Muntazam, 17/229.

¹⁶⁷ -My father, redemption, history, 2/238.

Mahmoud decided to appoint Dubays as governor of Mosul and the Levant, in addition to Hillah and Wasit in the year 521 AH./1127 AD, but the decision was changed in favor of Zaki bin Aqsunqur.⁽¹⁶⁸⁾ For several reasons:

1- Al-Mustarshid's hatred and resentment of Prince Dabis, so the Caliph sent gifts and money through his minister to Sultan Sanjar in order to change the appointment decision.⁽¹⁶⁹⁾

2- Prince Dubays II's competition with the Abbasid Caliph.

3- The sectarianism of the Abbasid Caliph against Prince Dabis and the incitement of the people and the clergy against him

4- The competition and hatred of Zengi bin Aqsunqur towards Prince Dabis and sending money to the Caliph Al-Mustarshid to take over Mosul and the Levant. He sent him one hundred thousand dinars, horses and clothes on the condition that Dabis not be appointed to any position in the country.⁽¹⁷⁰⁾

¹⁶⁸-Ibn Kathir, The Beginning, 12/246; Al-Masoudi, Gold Nuggets, 4/76; Ibn al-Jawzi, Al-Muntazam, 17/253; Al-Dhahabi, History of Islam, 36/14.

¹⁶⁹-Ibn Kathir, The Beginning and the End, 12/244; Al-Dhahabi, History of Islam, 36/14.

¹⁷⁰-Ibn al-Athir, The Complete, 10/604; Ibn Khallikan, Deaths of Notables, 2/327; Al-Dhahabi, History of Islam, 36/14;

5- When Al-Barsuqi was killed, a letter was issued to hand over Mosul to Dabis. He went to Mosul and there was an emir there known as Al-Jawli who guarded the castle and took charge of it on behalf of Al-Barsuqi. He did not hand it over and coveted it and sent letters to Al-Mustarshid to take it over on behalf of Dabis. Al-Mustarshid denied that and corresponded with Al-Mustarshid the Sultan and spent money in revenge against the emir Dabis. Zangi took over in the year 521 AH.⁽¹⁷¹⁾

Dubais entry into Baghdad in 523 AH:

Dubays entered Baghdad with strength and courage in the year 523 AH.⁽¹⁷²⁾ No one objected to him because they were afraid of his strength. Then he headed to Hilla with three hundred knights and took control of it. It was controlled by Imad al-Din Behrouz, but when he heard of the arrival of Debis, he fled from it and gathered around Debis the people because of their love for him, his valor, and his justice. The number of the army increased from three hundred knights to a thousand knights and fighters.⁽¹⁷³⁾ He wanted to make

¹⁷¹-Al-Dimashqi, The Student of the History of Schools, 473; Al-Dhahabi, History of Islam, 36/13.

¹⁷²-Ibn Kathir, The Beginning and the End, 12/247.

¹⁷³-Ibn Kathir, The Beginning and the End, 12/247.

peace with the Sultan and the Caliph, but the Caliph did not agree because of his hatred and sectarianism towards Prince Dabis. He headed to Basra and raided it to harass the Caliph. He took the money of the Sultan and the Caliph, then headed to the desert.⁽¹⁷⁴⁾

The capture of Dabis II:

Prince Dabis II headed to the Levant once again to search for a strong ally to regain his stolen emirate, whether from the Abbasid Caliphate or the Seljuk Sultan. Prince Dabis was arrested by Hassan bin Maktoum Al-Kalbi from the works of Damascus.⁽¹⁷⁵⁾ By betraying one of the guides and the tribesmen who were his guests⁽¹⁷⁶⁾ Abu Al-Fida narrated, saying:⁽¹⁷⁷⁾ ((In it, Dubays bin Sadaqah was captured, and the reason for that was his march from Iraq to Sarhad.¹⁷⁸⁾ ...She knew that she would not be able to do this unless she contacted a man to protect her, so she sent to Dubays Ibn

¹⁷⁴-Ibn Kathir, The Beginning and the End, 12/247; Abi Al-Fida, History, 2/238.

¹⁷⁵-Golden, Regular, 17/263; History of Islam, 36/33.

¹⁷⁶-Golden, Regular, 17/263; Abi Al-Fida, History, 3/5; Ibn al-Adim, Zabadat Aleppo, 2/244.

¹⁷⁷-My father, redemption, history, 3/5. See: Ibn al-Athir, Al-Kamil, 10./668 Haben Wasel, Mufarrej Al-Karub fi Akhbar Nabi Ayyub, 10/45.

¹⁷⁸-Sarhad: This town is located adjacent to Hauran within the jurisdiction of the city of Damascus. It has a large province and a fortified castle. Yaqut, Dictionary of Countries, 3./244.

Sadaqah, inviting him to marry her and handing over Sarhad to him....))

Historical accounts differed regarding the capture of Prince Dabis II and the manner of his release. Abu al-Fida mentioned, saying:⁽¹⁷⁹⁾))And they carried him to the crown of kingsforWari bin Tughtekin, the ruler of Damascus, was imprisoned by Touri. Imad al-Din Zangi heard of the capture of Dubays, so he sent to Touri asking for him...)) In exchange for handing over Prince Dabis, Ibn Turi (Song) who was imprisoned by Zengi was handed over. The princes and Ibn Turi were released in exchange for releasing Dabis.⁽¹⁸⁰⁾Despite the Abbasid Caliph's hatred for Dubays and his demand for him, he asked Buri to send him to Baghdad and refused to surrender. ⁽¹⁸¹⁾

As for the other story, Al-Dhahabi narrates it in the events of 525 AH when he called for help. Imad ad-Din Zangi bin Aqsunqur From Taj al-Muluk Buri, he asked for help in the war against the Franks, so he sent the daughter of Song and betrayed them and stole their money, tents and families. Song bin Buri was not released except for a ransom of fifty thousand dinars.⁽¹⁸²⁾Al-

¹⁷⁹-History of Abu al-Fida, 3/5.

¹⁸⁰-Golden, History of Islam, 36/15. See: Ibn Al-Adim, Zubdat Halab, 2./244.

¹⁸¹-Abu Shama Al Rawdatayn, 1/43; Ibn Al-Adim, 2/284.

¹⁸²- History of Islam, 36/15.

Dhahabi did not mention in the novel Dabis or the exchange between releasing Dabis in exchange for Song.

As for the other stories, they mention Zangi's kindness to Dubays II when he exchanged with Ibn Buri, and Dubays expected evil from Zangi, but the opposite happened.⁽¹⁸³⁾

The war between Dubays II and Imad ad-Din Naqi with the Caliph:

The political course changed in the release of Dubays II by Imad al-Din Zangi to benefit from his military experience and tried to exploit him in controlling Baghdad and getting rid of the Abbasid Caliph Al-Mustarshid Billah and his conflict with the Seljuk Sultan on the other hand.⁽¹⁸⁴⁾ Indeed, a conflict occurred within the Seljuk dynasty after the death of Sultan Mahmud in 525 AH./1131 AD, Between Sanjar bin Malik Shah and Masoud Bin Muhammad bin Malik Shah turned to power and the Caliph Al-Mustarshid stood with King Masoud and agreed on the covenants of the Sanjar War⁽¹⁸⁵⁾ But the Caliph betrayed Masoud, and perhaps the Caliph used deception, because the Caliph knew about the forces of

¹⁸³-Ibn al-Athir 10/688; History of Ibn al-Wardi, 2/52; Ibn al-Qalanisi, The End of the History of Damascus, 231.

¹⁸⁴Al-Hussaini, The Essence of History, 174-175-316.

¹⁸⁵Al-Hussaini, The Essence of History, 174-175-316.

Zengi and Dubays. In cooperation with Sanjar to fight the Caliph, the Caliph returned to Baghdad.⁽¹⁸⁶⁾

Dabis took control of Wasit In the year 526 AH / 1131 AD, he marched at the head of an army to Wasit, and took control of it without resistance and settled there.⁽¹⁸⁷⁾ and catch up with him soldiers Intermediary and The princes, and Ibn Abi al-Jabr, the owner of the valley⁽¹⁸⁸⁾

The relationship between Dabis and Zengi improved and they cooperated in the year 526 AH./1131 AD, to invade the Abbasid Caliphate at the behest of Sultan Sanjar, who was monitoring the political events in Iraq and the presence of the appropriate opportunity to control Iraq and put it at his disposal, and he attracted both Dubays and Zangi to control Baghdad.⁽¹⁸⁹⁾ He promised them grants and privileges in Iraq, returning Dubays to Hilla and Zangi to the city of Baghdad.⁽¹⁹⁰⁾ The battle between the two parties was fought and the Abbasid Caliphate was

¹⁸⁶Al-Hussaini, The Cream of History, 325-337.

¹⁸⁷-Ibn al-Jawzi, Al-Muntazam, 10/30.

¹⁸⁸-Ibn al-Athir, The Complete History, 10/679.

¹⁸⁹-Ibn al-Athir, The Complete, 10/679; Ibn Sabat, History, 1/526; Al-Yafei, Mirror of Paradise, 3/191; Hussein Amin, History of Iraq, in the Seljuk Era, 145; Ibn al-Ibri, A Brief History of the States, 203.

¹⁹⁰-Ibn al-Athir, The Complete, 10/679; Taqush, History of the Zengid Dynasty in Mosul, 93.

victorious.⁽¹⁹¹⁾Sanjar controlled it for a short period, after which Masoud defeated Sanjar's uncle and took control of the throne of Iraq.⁽¹⁹²⁾

The prince Dubais the second And the Crusaders:

Narrated Historians say that Dabis II cooperated with the Crusaders in the siege of Aleppo.⁽¹⁹³⁾Even if we assume that the historians' accounts and accusations are correct regarding his cooperation with the Crusaders, here is an important question that we must pose to the reader: Why did the Crusaders demand during the peace treaty when Tamartash bin Ilghazi reconciled with them the release of King Baldurrin, who was a prisoner of his, and he released him in exchange for eighty thousand dinars?⁽¹⁹⁴⁾The Crusaders stipulated that he not ally with the Emir of Hillah, Dubays II.⁽¹⁹⁵⁾The answer is clear because they realize the seriousness of the aggression of this great Arab leader and his

¹⁹¹-Ibn al-Athir, *The Complete*, 10/679; *Golden, Hebrew*, 4/67; Ibn Sabat, *History*, 1/526.

¹⁹²-Taqush, *History of the Zengid Dynasty in Mosul*, 93; Al-Bahir, 45-46.

¹⁹³-Ibn Al-Adim, *The Butter of Aleppo*, 2/221; *The Student's Desire*, 7/348.

¹⁹⁴-Ibn Al-Adim, *The Butter of Aleppo*, 2/221; *The Student's Desire*, 7/428; Saeed Ashour, *The Crusader Movement*, 1/409.

¹⁹⁵-Ibn Al-Adim, *The Student's Desire*, 7/348; Muhammad Kurdali, *Plans of the Levant*, 1/303; Saeed Ashour, *The Crusader Movement*, 1/410; Aliya al-Janzouri, *Emirate of Edessa*, 192.

sacrifice for his people and Arabism, and most of the stories have a sectarian connotation against him.

He fought the Crusaders more than Once in collaboration with The King, Najm al-Din, son of the Emir Artuq ibn Aksab al-Turkmani, king Mardin This is what was confirmed by. To my golden saying: ((He and his daughter's husband, the king of the Arabs, Dubays al-Asadi, went to the rescue of the people of Taflis))⁽¹⁹⁶⁾ And how could he be on good terms with the Crusaders, when they stipulated to Tamartash that he not ally with Prince Dabis, and if Prince Dabis' agreement with the Crusaders and the siege of Aleppo were correct, then it was revenge against the Abbasid Caliph Al-Mustarshid Billah for his betrayal and the execution of most of the Arab and Kurdish soldiers and the sectarianism of the Caliph against Prince Dabis. Ibn al-Jawzi narrated this by saying: ((And he killed the men and took many of Dabis captive))⁽¹⁹⁷⁾ And the disloyalty of Tamartash, the son of Ilghazi, to him⁽¹⁹⁸⁾.

The Abbasid Caliph Al-Mustarshid executed the prisoners in a brutal manner. Out of love for the prisoners, they stretched their necks to be executed by his forces, chanting loudly: "My blood is

¹⁹⁶-Golden, Biographies of the Nobles, 37/409.

¹⁹⁷-Ibn al-Jawzi al-Muntazam, 17/217.

¹⁹⁸-Ibn Al-Adim, The Butter of Aleppo, 2/221.

your ransom, O Dabis.”⁽¹⁹⁹⁾ Their love and loyalty to Prince Dabis, as for his army, the majority were Bani Mazid, while the others were Kurds and Arabs. Prince Dabis’s cries in the battle were to denounce the army of the Caliph Al-Mustarshid Billah, saying:)(O you who eat the white bread and the white cake, today we teach you stabbing and sword fighting))⁽²⁰⁰⁾.

Prince Dubays II's participation in Sultan Masoud's war against the Caliph and his killing:

In the year 523 AH, Dabis sent an apology to Sultan Masoud, but the messenger died on the way, so he went himself to the Sultan because of his participation and advice to King Tughril I, brother of Sultan Masoud, to control Iraq.⁽²⁰¹⁾ Prince Dabis participated with the Abbasid Caliph Al-Mustarshid when he threatened Sultan Masoud and gathered the crowds with Dabis at the head of his cavalry, but Sultan Masoud captured Al-Mustarshid Billah and all the soldiers were defeated and he marched with him to Maragha and killed and betrayed Imad al-Din Zangi who was late in Damascus in his rescue of Al-Mustarshid Billah⁽²⁰²⁾ Sultan Masoud betrayed Prince Dubays II outside the city of Khoy. Ibn al-

¹⁹⁹-Ibn al-Jawzi al-Muntazam, 17/215.

²⁰⁰-Ibn al-Jawzi al-Muntazam, 17/215.

²⁰¹-Golden, History of Islam, 36/679.

²⁰²-golden, cross, 4/75; History of Islam, 36/52.

Athir narrated, saying: ((He ordered an Armenian slave to kill him. He stood over his head while he was poking the ground with his finger, and he struck his neck without him realizing it.))(203)

Results

- 1- And it was army The prince Dubais organizer Organized wellnarrated son Nutcrackerin events517h/1023M, And led The army itself.
- 2- He wanted to get rid of the injustice, oppression and dependence of Iraq on the Seljuk and Abbasid Caliphate control through several local and international agreements.
- 3- Fear of the influence of Prince Dubays II by the Seljuk Sultan and the Abbasid Caliph, because he was waiting for opportunities to get rid of them.
- 4- Sabt Ibn al-Jawzi mentioned that Sultan Mahmud's minister advised the Sultan to grant Dubays the governorship of Wasit and Basra.(204)
- 5- He loved poetry, scholars and writers and showered them with his generosity.

²⁰³-Ibn al-Athir, The Complete, 11/24; Al-Nuwairi, The End of the Four, 7/299.

²⁰⁴-The grandson of Ibn al-Jawzi, Mirror of Time, Vol. 8, Q. 1, 72.

- 6- He was a military leader with experience in military wars and politics, but he was stabbed in the back by the Abbasid Caliphate.
- 7- Those with powerful military plans in the events of (514 AH) wanted to make Sultan Mahmoud believe that he wanted peace, so he sent his wife with gifts so that he would have enough time to prepare his army. He sent his women to Al-Batiha and took the money.(205)
- 8- Oscillation Dubais II In his loyalty to the Caliph and the Sultan.
- 9- Dabis was an adventurer who was loved by people because he defended them against foreign tyrants. And the control of the guardians of the military princes over the reins of affairs in it, and this led to a deterioration that led to rapid control Some external forces are in control..

²⁰⁵-Ibn al-Jawzi, Al-Muntazam, 9/217-218; Ibn al-Jawzi's grandson, Mirror of Time, Vol. 8, Q. 1, 72.