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**THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF SOUSSE FROM THE ARAB
ISLAMIC CONQUEST UNTILE THE END OF THE END OF
THE AGHLAID ERA (296 AH/908 AD)**

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ABSTRACT

The subject of research in the title (the history of the city of Sousse politician from the conquest of the Arab Muslim until the end of the era of Aghlabids) of topics of interest historical to the fact that the city had had manifested itself in which the events of historical sequential periods long made of novels around a fruitful and exciting for being included among it the news about Open Muslims to the city and how to Hvazam them and their development of urban , cultural and political , has long been the obstructed knowledge in all these aspects within the search and one was not necessary for us to focus on the side of the one we chose the most important aspect of political .Where we dealt with in paragraph first of the research city of Sousse from the conquest of Islamic until the end of the era of the governors , and in which we dealt with the beginnings of conquest of the Islamic to the city and the benefits of the battles that got both achieved the goal desired or not achieved, the paragraph II has carried the title of the city of Sousse in the era of Aghlabids (184 -296 AH / 800-908 AD) and where we talked about the rule Aghlabids of the city and the most prominent princes who successively to assume management and their periods of time

Introduction

Before talking about the conquest of Sousse, it must be said: That city was among the priorities of the Arab and Muslim conquerors during their first conquests in Africa,

if the thinking was focused on opening the cities of the African coast, including the city of Sousse in particular, due to its strategic importance. The great Arab and Islamic conquests, as the Caliph Othman bin Affan (may God be pleased with him) assigned the governor of Egypt Abdullah bin AbiSarh (Ibn al-Atheer , 1989) , to send companies in order to explore the conditions in them, as well as to bring what could be brought from the spoils (Muhammad, 1996) , And after Abdullah bin AbiSarh became available information about the strength and weapon of the enemy's fortifications, Caliph Othman bin Affan (may God be pleased with him) asked for permission to prepare a military campaign for African conquest, but the caliph hesitated at first, then consulted his companions on this matter, and opinion settled on Preparing a large campaign from the Arab tribes (Hijazi and Medinan), and with it a number of companions to conquer Africa, and its leadership was entrusted to Al-Harith bin Al-Hakam until its arrival in Egypt, and then its leadership was handed over to the governor of Egypt Abdullah bin AbiSarh, and when the campaign reached Egypt in the year 27 AH / 647 AD IbnAbi Al-Sarh walked, and took the road Al-Saheli until he reached a site known as Sbeitla, as the camp of the Byzantine Governor, Jarjir (Al-Waqidi, 1997) , was there, and the latter was ready to meet the army of the Muslims, and the battle took place between them in the year 27 AH / 647, and after the battle raged, IbnAbi Al-Sarh sent a letter to Jarjir inviting him To accept one of the two options, either his entry to Islam or paying him the tribute, the latter refrained from accepting (the two conditions), and decided to continue the battle, after the Muslims were able to defeat and kill him in this battle (Hussein , 1985) , and Abdullah bin Saad continued to pursue the Byzantine army until It reached Qala Al-Jem (Al-Bakri , 1982) , and besieged it there, which forced them to accept paying the tribute to the Muslims in exchange for their return to Egypt, and if this battle did not enable the Muslims to conquer all the coastal cities of Africa, but they are interested in the incursion into it, especially Tunisia and its neighboring cities , KSbeitla, and from there to Sousse from the north, then from Sbeitla to Faksa , on the east side, and the narrow coastal strip between Gabes and Shatt al-Jerid (Shehab, 2002) from the south (Hussein, 2005) , and from here comes the importance of winning this battle that was It had a great impact on the conquest of the city of Sousse for a For the first time, it came under the rule of the Muslims, and despite the victory of the Islamic Arab Army, they were only able to conquer part of the coastal cities, as well as the residents' attitude towards the Arab Islamic conquest, as they turned against the conquerors after the return of the armies and the departure of the Muslims, which forced IbnAbi Al-Sarrah from returning to Africa again in the year 33 AH / 660AD to discipline those who broke the covenant with the Muslims , and IbnSarh was not long in Sbeitla, as he returned to Egypt, which undermined the efforts of the Muslim conquerors in North Africa (Muhammad, 1992) .

literature review

1. The history of political for the city of Sousse from the conquest of the Arab Islamic until the end of the era of governors

It seems that the internal events that the Arab Islamic state faced in these circumstances had cast a shadow over the conquests in North Africa, in addition to their stopping them, as they encouraged the people of these regions to overrule the covenants of peace and to break the Arab Islamic rule , and when the rule was

transferred to the Umayyad state, the first era Her successors, Muawiya bin AbiSufyan (41-60 AH / 661-679 CE), and Omar bin al-Aas assumed control of Egypt, and the latter began to work on organizing military campaigns in order to restore Arab Islamic rule over those areas (Ahmed, 2003), and the mission was to penetrate the African coasts One of the goals of the plan set by Omar bin Al-Aas, as most of its people apostatized and broke their vows with the first conquerors, including the Berber tribes who supported the Muslim conquerors at the beginning, then turned away from them and began to resist the entry of Muslims to these lands, and perhaps the reason is due to the discontinuation that occurred from Muslims for a period of ten years or more and their absence from the scene of events, and this indicates their inability to control matters in African regions (Abd al-Wahid, 2004) . Amribn al-Aas realized this, and he repeated sending a military campaign led by Sharik bin Sami al-Ghatifi (IbnYunus , 2000) to open the lotus-eaters Berber 40 AH / 660 AD, then inflicted in the following campaign year , another led obstacle Bin Nafie , to subdue the same tribes that bounced on the Amribn al - Aas and set aside the past, and able leader partner traced to the Arab Islamic state authority (Ali, 1993) And after the death of Amribn al-Aas in the year 43 AH / 663 CE (Omar, 1984) , Muawiya bin AbiSufyan chose one of the leaders, IbnHadij al-Sukuni, to complete what Amribn al-Aas had started in North Africa (Abd al-Wahid , 2004) . Egypt at the head of an army of ten thousand fighters, walking the coastal road in the year 45 AH / 665AD, taking advantage of the turbulent conditions in Africa, and in the meantime the Byzantine Emperor Hercules prepared a large army led by Naqfur, to meet the Islamic army (Muhammad , 1986) , and when he heard Muawiya bin Hadij al-Sukuni, he sent An army led by Abdullah bin Al-Zubayr (Suhail, 1996) to meet him near the city of Susa, and the two armies clashed near the city of Sousse, where the Muslims wrote in it the most wonderful examples of jihad in the way of God Almighty and the highest word of Islam, and the attempts of Abdullah bin Abi Al-Sarh and the campaign of Mu'awiyah bin Hadij first did not help in the conquest of Africa Abdullah bin Al-Zubayr was able to subjugate Islamic control over these areas, but the benefit of the two previous campaigns made Muslims familiar with African regions, as fear and reluctance to wage their battles in those lands disappeared from them, and their inhabitants were subjected to the rule of the Arab Islamic . After Muawiyah bin Hadij won his mission in North Africa, he returned to Egypt in 48 AH / 668 CE, and then Uqba bin Nafi's journey to Ifriqiya in the year 49 AH / 669 CE, avoiding walking on the coastal road known as the Great Road. Because he wanted to surprise the Berber tribes present in the interior lands of Africa, and to avoid a collision with the Byzantines on the coast road, as his plan apparently was to subject the Berbers to Arab Islamic rule (Khalil, 1988), and then cooperate with them in eliminating the Byzantine presence in the city of Cartagena, which It was known as the seat of the Byzantines and their control over it. These events were accompanied by the Byzantine preoccupation with defending Constantinople against the attacks of the Islamic armies, as well as the danger threatening them by Sicily and its attempt to separate from the rule of the Byzantines, which forced them to withdraw large numbers of their armies and their forces stationed in North Africa to use them to defend their places in Sicily, This helped Uqba bin Nafi to conquer southern Tunisia without resistance in the year 50 AH / 670, which is the same year in which the

founding of the city of Kairouan began (Al- Nuwayri, 2002) , and this matter is one of the most important events in the history of the Islamic conquest of Africa, as Kairouan became close to the city of Sousse. The rulers of the Muslims in Africa and their stability there, however, the matter did not last long. The Muslims lost the battle of Judaism, in the year 63 AH / 682 AD, which took place between the Muslims under the leadership of Uqba bin Nafi and Kassila , as it ended with the killing of Uqba and the seizure of Kassila on North Africa, including the city of Kairouan and Sousse, This battle marked the end of a phase of the Islamic conquests in Africa, as Kassila took Kairouan Easily, the security of men, women and children and leaving them until their conditions and livelihood improved, and their security also for themselves, their children and their money, and they were released to face their own fate, and Kassila stayed in Kairouan as ruler for five years (Bashir, 1983) , and the Roman activity increased during this period due to the absence of Muslims. And to restore their relations with the Berbers and their alliance with them, including the fight against the cities where Muslims reside, such as Susa, Cartagena and Bizerte (Muhammad , 1986) . However, that battle did not discourage the Muslims, but rather increased their determination to return Africa to the authority of the Arab Islamic state , as the ruler Hassan bin Nu'man carried out a campaign in the year 76 AH / 694 CE and with him a large army like Africa had never seen, and took the path of Cyrenaica (Al- Idrisi , 2002) , and Tripoli , then Kairouan entered without resistance, then turn then to Cartagena that any resistance has not seen them; Because its king is one of the greatest kings of Africa and most of his army is from the Romans and Berbers, so a fight took place between the two armies and Hassan bin Nu'man besieged them and forced them to flee. Some of them fled to Sicily, and some of them entered Andalusia. The old man (Ibn al-Atheer , 1989) , and Hassan recovered all the coastal cities, including the city of Susa, but a step to eliminate the priestess , the queen of Mount Auras in the year 78 AH / 697 CE, did not succeed, as the latter resorted to the El-Jem fortress, which is located between the city of Sousse and Medina Sfax and her companions from the Berber Romans staged a sit-in in it, and then managed to defeat Hassan ibn al-Nu`man after the two parties clashed in a battle, which ended with the capture of Hassan's soldiers and their escape to a place known as (Hassan Palace) in which they fortified for five years (Ibn al-Atheer) , 1989) . It can be said: Hassan bin al-Nu'man was the first Muslim wali who was able to subjugate Africa and the cities of the northern coast to the authority of the Arab Islamic State, so matters were relatively stable for the governor who came after him, who was the leader Musa bin Nusair (Salah, 2006), who assumed an African state at the command of Al-Walid bin Abd al-Malik. (86-96 AH / 705-714 AD) helped him in that the political situations that African cities were going through, especially the lack of agreement on a specific ruler due to political conflicts between Berber tribes over their sovereignty, which facilitated his mandate, so they fled from him to Morocco, and captured fifty thousand of them. The rest joined the lands of Lusitania and concluded peace with them, appointed a governor over them, then returned to Africa and conquered the coastal cities, including the city of Sousse, and established a house for the manufacture of ships in Tunis (Muhammad, 1993). The conditions of the city of Sousse remained dependent on other cities in its submission to the authority of the Islamic Arab state or rebellion against it and the succession of the governors who

came after Musa bin Nusayr, especially the state of UbaydibnAbd al-Rahman al-Salami , in the year 110 AH / 728 CE, as the latter invaded the island of Sicily through the coasts, and was able to His ships traveled from the coasts of the city of Sousse, but his attempt did not succeed, and when the state of Africa was entrusted to Ubayd Allah bin Al Habhab , in the year 116 AH / 734 AD, the latter was able to conquer the island of Sicily by launching his campaign from the coasts of Sousse in the year 122 AH / 739 AD, so he was able to win it and impose tribute on its people And this indicates the importance of its maritime location for those adjacent to it from the Byzantine cities and Africa, and after the death of the Habhab in the year 123 AH / 740 CE, weak rulers succeeded Africa until the arrival of the governor, Abd al-Rahman bin Habib al - Fihri , in the year 125 AH / 742 CE, who was confronted with a rebellion of the inhabitants of Africa, both Arabs and Berbers, In addition to crossing the coast, these rebellions extended to include coastal cities, including Sousse and Sfax (IbnAdhari, 1983) . A careful look at the available sources indicates that the Abbasid caliphs did not pay attention to African situations for more than a decade and a half, as they left the affairs of this state without real treatment, and they did not face the Arab rebellions in the impregnable cities, especially Susa, Bejaia and Kairouan, as they stood by the opposition. Against the assumption of any wali sent from the Abbasid Caliphate in Baghdad to the state of Africa, and this situation remained until the state of Umar bin Hafs bin AbiSafra, who entered Africa with five hundred Persians in the year 151 AH / 768 CE and was accepted by the notables of the city of Kairouan, and stayed for three years in it, Among the most important of his works regarding the city of Sousse is the interest in its fortifications; Because it represents the port of Kairouan and its gateway for the purpose of controlling any danger from the sea side (IbnAbi Dinar , 1993) , as well as the wilaya of Herthama bin Ayn (Muhammad, 2003) , in the year (180-181 AH / 796-797AD), who was able to impose relative security and stability in Those impenetrable and coastal areas, as well as repaired the sabotage of sea ports or coastal cities, and after seeing the disagreement in Africa and the poor obedience of its people, he requested an exemption from it, so Caliph Harun al - Rashid wrote to him to come to him, so he returned to the East (IbnAdhari, 1983).

2. The city of Sousse during the Aghlabid era (184-296 A.H / 800-908AD)

Ibrahim Ibn Al-Aghlab (Omar, 1988), (184-196 AH / 800-812AD) was considered the first of the majority sons who managed to control the countries of the Maghreb and the coastal cities from the city of Gabes to the city of Sousse, as he found no difficulty in extending his influence in it and over the rest of the cities and towns. Between the city of Kairouan and the city of Tunis, his influence began when HerthammaibnAynen came to the city of Kairouan, when Ibrahim Ibn al- Aghlab approached him and presented him with gifts, so IbnAynn approved him for his work in Tabnah , so he remained a worker for him, then the general chose him to take over the governorate of Morocco, which made it possible for Ibrahim The opportunity for independence was seized, and then he wrote to Caliph Harun al-Rashid asking him to take over the state of Kairouan, that he would lead to him every year forty thousand and dropping one hundred thousand dinars. The state of Egypt was assigned to the state of Morocco, so Caliph Al-Rasheed consulted his companions, so Harthama advised him to agree to his students He wrote for him the mandate over Kairouan in

the year 184 AH / 800 AD. Harthama bin Ayn al-Ayn kept the soldiers of the Abbasid caliphate in Ifriqiya permanently, and Ibrahim bin al-Aghlab was appointed as their ruler, and was recognized as a prince, semi-independent, and in return, Ibn al-Aqlab had to dispense with the financial aid that was paid from Egypt to an African state, which is estimated at about one hundred thousand dinars annually, and pay for that forty thousand dinars annually to the state treasury in Baghdad, and this procedure without a doubt is an important gain for the state treasury (son Khaldo n , 1988) . Among the most prominent of the Agalians who assumed the state of Kairouan, Ziyadat Allah I bin Ibrahim bin Al -Aghlab (Hussein , 1985) , (201-223 AH / 816-837 AD) during the reign of the Abbasid Caliph Al-Mamoun, whose reign witnessed the rebellion of Mansur bin Nasir al-Tunbadi, the year 209 AH / 824 CE. And this rebellion was about to eliminate the Aghlabid state in Kairouan, and Ziyadat Allah could not control it at first, so most African cities rose up against it, but he continued to control the rule of the coastal cities, including the city of Sousse. Being one of the most important coastal cities close to the Aghlabid capital, the city of Kairouan, which remained obedient to him (Ibn al-Atheer , 1989) , and the end of this rebellion was with the defeat of Mansour and his escape to his fortress in Tunis after he lost the confrontation with God increasing the majority in the siege of the city of Kairouan, and despite joining The people of Kairouan to Mansour, but Ziyadat Allah was able to end this rebellion and impose its control once again on Kairouan and the rest of the African cities, and after Ziyadat Allah was able to curb this rebellion, the people of Kairouan were on their hostile stance and their support for Mansour al-Tunbadi, but the people of opinion and science indicated it. With forgiveness, he was satisfied with the demolition of its outer wall (IbnHawqal,1938), and it seems that the demolition of its wall is to eliminate any future hostile fortification, and he made this one of his tasks in fortifying the city to maintain security in it, to rely on his military strength to fortify the city and maintain security in it. And in his reign , too, he went out him to the island of Sicily in 212 AH / 827 AD was able to enter and simplifies the influence of the state and which lasted two and a half, and was the city of Sousse , the most important role in the launch of warships from the coastline because it is too close proximity to the island of Sicily, as well as industry Dar ships In providing the ships required for the campaign (Al-Bakri , 1982) , Prince Ziadallah assigned the task of leading the army to Asadibn Al-Furat (Qasim, 2002) , in the conquest of Sicily, when he left the port city of Sousse, there was a large crowd of people to encourage the Muslim soldiers , then directed them to Sicily, came out with the faces of the scholars and people Ahaonh, and is increasing that no one of his men remain only sunnies, (Abdel Kader, 1966) , and may increase shares of God in this city , the ancient Amran, and proud with his achievements (Al-Bakri , 1982) . Among the governors of the Aghlabids was IbnAqal al-Ghalib(Amr, 1995), (223-226 AH / 837-840 AD). His state was distinguished by the campaign that he sent in the year 224 AH / 838 to the island of Sicily, as he directed his army to it from Marsa the city of Sousse as well, and it invaded Some of the cities of the island of Sicily, and opened some of its cities after a clash with the Byzantine army at sea (Muhammad, 2003) , and the majority used to direct their campaigns to the island of Sicily from the coasts of the city of Sousse for two reasons, the first: This city owns a shipbuilding house, which reduces the

effort and money spent in Preparing the campaign, and the other: because of the proximity of the city of Sousse to the sea side. An African emirate took over after Al-Aghlabn Ibrahim and his son Muhammad bin al -Aghlab(Ibn al-Atheer,1989), (226-242 AH / 840-856 AD), and perhaps the most important event during his reign, was the initiation of several campaigns to invade the island of Sicily, especially in the year 237 AH / 851 AD and the year 238 AH / 852 AD. As the coasts of the city of Sousse helped him to reach his goal to reach the island of Sicily, and from there to Roman lands (IbnAdhari,1983). As for the urban side during his reign, he ordered the construction of the Sousse Mosque, which is considered one of the most prominent Islamic architectural monuments in Africa, and its facilities also include the Sousse Ribat, known as the Palace of Rabat (Al- Nuwairi, 2002) , while during the reign of his son Ibrahim II bin Muhammad bin Al-Aghleb (IbnAdhari , 1983) , (242-249 AH / 856-863AD), which fortified the wall of the city of Sousse, and then rebuilt it during the reign of Prince Ibrahim in the year 245 AH / 859 CE, and what confirms this is the ancient inscriptions on the tribal wall of Medina (IbnAdhari , 1983) . Sousse, its wall was built by Abu al-Abbas Muhammad ibn al-Aghlab in the year 233 AH / 847 CE, and it was renovated at the time of his brother Abu Ibrahim Ahmad ibn al-Aghlab in the year 249 AH / 863 CE (Hasan, 1981). For Sousse interest in urban city has seen in Prince Mohammed bin Ahmed time (IbnIdhari,1983), (250-261h / 864-874m), has set up the " palace in Alshlain fishing Algranic, which spent thirty thousand dinars. “, It is intended between Al-Sahlain, the area within the plains of the city of Sousse (Al-Manji, 1995). And when he died in the year 261 AH / 874 CE, the command of Kairouan took over after him, his son Ibrahim bin Ahmed bin Al-Aghl(IbnAdhari,1983), (261-289 AH / 875-901AD), who took care of fortifying cities, and established many forts and guards on the coasts of the sea, and was keen on lighting fires in it at night from Ceuta to Alexandria, and he rebuilt the wall of the city of Sousse (IbnKhaldun,1988). His son Ziyada Abu al-Abbas (290-296 AH / 902-908 CE) took over the emirate, who was the last of the Aghlabid rulers in Africa, whose struggle with Abi Abdullah, the Shiite preacher, sent his army to the last war, but defeat came to this army, so it was not the addition of God that he directed himself at the head of an army, but he also failed , forcing him to flee to Damascus and resort to the Abbasid state in the Levant to remain there until His death in the year 303 AH / 916 AD (IbnAdhari , 1983) From what was mentioned above, the princes of the Aghlabids were associated with the city of Sousse for more than a century and a half of time, and this city provided them with the castles and fortresses it possessed, in addition to the existence of a house for the manufacture of ships, which made the princes The majority are interested in the city of Sousse in terms of construction, fortification, and attention to its wall, as well as increasing its internal building as a whole. Outside mosques and palaces or in their external areas, in building connectivity and border guards, by land and sea, to increase their fortification .

Conclusion

Did not open the city of Sousse easy it was just like any other cities African goals desirable for Muslims since the era of the caliphate an adult has begun campaigning on since the time of early was the first at the time of the succession of Caliph Uthman bin Affan and continued those campaigns sequentially down to the era of the Umayyad who have stepped up campaigns on Africa until they were able to open a

lot of cities and annexed under the banner of the state of Arab Islamic were those battles coming under the banner of the leaders renowned for their courage and fight battles with the likes of Amribn al- Aas and Sid bin Hdeg and Abd Allah ibnAbiSarh . But in the era of Aghlabids has witnessed the city 's stable political and punish the ruling many of the princes was the first of whom Ibrahim bin mostly (184-196 AH / 800-812 AD), which is the first and the built mostly managed to control the country of Morocco and cities coastal from the city of Gabes to the city of Sousse the most prominent was the increase of God the first bin Ibrahim bin mostly, (201-223 AH / 816-837 AD) .

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