

## Scholarly participations (Articles)

1) *New thoughts on the government ship of About ibnhabib al-Lakhmi and his motive of transferring the capital of al-Andalus from Ishbiliyah (Seville) to qurtuba (Cordova).*

*Revista del instituto Eyipcio de Estudios islamicos en Madrid, vol: XXXII, Madrid 2000, p.p 2-50.*

The study deals with events following the assassination of Abd al-Aziz ibn Musa ibn Nusair. The first governor of al Andalus. Al-lakhmi, fearing the consequence moved the capital of al-Andulus from Seville to cordovea.

The study discuss the cause of such a move, and its ramification to al-Andalus' future.

2) *Abd al-Aziz b.Musa b.Nusair and the causes for his Assassination: An Analytical study of the Early History of al-Andalus.*

*J.king saud univ, vol.7. Arts (2), p.p 451 – 531.*

This study is an attempt to disentangle myths from facts. As such, it deals with the assassination of Abd al-Aziz b.Nusair and accounts given by historians as causes for his assassination.

By closely examining the accounts. The study reaches a conclusion of discounting them and concludes that the assassination was caused by events aroused locally in al-Andalus.

3) *The history of coffee's authorship: An attempts to tollows the writings on coffee.*

*Aalam al-kutub, vol,25,3-4,2005,p.p 5-38.*

Against the believe on the rarity of authorship on coffee history. The study deals with

4) *Travelers and travels as sources of the history of coffee trade and its spread in the Arabian Peninsula, al-Dara, king Abdul Aziz foundation for Research and Archives, No,4/Year 30,2004,133-2.3.*

The study deals with the accounts and description of travelers, Muslims and Europeans, on the spread of coffee drinking and trade in Arabian Pensile.

5) *The Islamic Mediterranean in the world of fernand braudc world history. A critical and introductory study to school of Annales direst tarikhiyya, vol,2,college of Arts, Research center, 1995,pp.*

The study examine the history of the Islamic Mediterranean as it stands on fernands Mediterranean world.

6) *Abu al-Mukhashi at-Tamimi al-Andalusi, A poiet who Lents his biography to history.*

*Arab journal for the humanities (ajh), 75/19,117-164.*

It is noted that historical writings deal with the reigns of Abdurhaman I (adakhil) and his successor hisham (ar-radi) provide considerable amount of information's about the Andalusian poiet abu al-Mukhashi al-tamimi.

This study by examine such a phenomena, find out that there were indeed a strong relations between Abu al-Mukhashi as outspoken poiet and the two rules , especially in the succession of Hisham to his as rules as the second ruler as will as intricacy surrounding their time.

7) *Hisham Ibn Abdurrahman I "ad-Dakhil" and the reasons for his succession to the rule following his succession to the rule following his father: An Analytical study of the historical resources relating to succession in the early Umayyad era in al-Andalus.*

Abstract: The paper sheds light on the issues surrounding Hisham Ibn Abdurrahman ad-Dakhil earning the designation of his Father as his successor, It is taken to be an applicable example of the benefits resulting are presented in the following topics :

1. Tracing the scattered information from historical sources and studying it analytically in an attempt to reach the reasons that led ad-Dakhil to favor Hisham as a successor over his eldest son Sulayman.
2. The paper then follows personal differences as registered about the brothers (Sulayman and Hisham) with respect to personal inclinations and abilities. Simultaneously, the paper follow signs of change registered, as time went by, in ad-Dakhil's state. By this, attempts are put forward to find signs of conformity between personal orientation and the general condition of the state, and conclude that Hisham's earning the designation from his father came only by virtue of personal abilities.
3. Lastly, the paper evaluates Hisham's rule with respect to the hope and expectations regarding him. It affirms his success by exhibiting evidence indicative of his virtues. And concludes that Hisham possessed the ability to move on with his father's state to its desired path, and was indeed successfully able to set the foundations of future Umayyad rule in al-Andalus.

## 8) *Ziryab wa aziryabia fi al-andalus min manzur asr Abdurrahman al-awsat (ziryab and ziryabism from the reign of Abdurrahman's prospective).*

*Al-usur (ages) , 1-10 , (Riyadh: dar al-marikh , 1995).*

The paper address the question of social change in the society. As such, it takes ziryab, the known andalusian musician, singer and social reformer, as an example.

By this objective, the paper deals with the subject as follows:

1. Al-Andalus readiness for social changes.
2. The impact ziryab had in those changers.

The papers conclude that there were indeed uniformity between the existence of readiness on al-andalus side and ideas brought about by ziryab.

## 9) *The recovery of andalus in Blas infant's political theory. Manual ruis romero and manual hijano del rio.*

*Translation by Abdulghafour I.Rozi.*

Proceedings of the seminar. Al-andalus, centuries of vicissitudes and accomplishments, vol, I(history and its philosophy. Riyadh: publication of king abdul aziz public library 1417

Because of its importance , the study was chosen to translate in to Arabic . the unportance of Blas infante's theory on the recovery of al-andalus prove that al-andalus still fresh in the memory of now days spain.

10) *Ishamat muhajiri al-jazira al-arabia fi futuh al-maghrib wa al-andalus.*

*"The participations of Arabian peninsula's immigrants in conquering al-maghrib and al-andalus.*

*Studies in the history of Arabia, edited by prof.Abdulaziz al-Hilabi and others, vol.iv, (Riyadh:ksu press 2003 121-148).*

The study trace the history of Arabian peninsula's immigrants influx to Egypt and taking settlement there. those settlers formed the backbon of the muslim army which advanced to expand Islam into al-Maghrib first and then to al-Andalus.

11) *Simat al-alaqa at-tijaraya bain al-mashreq wa al-magrib abr asur al-tawasul : tijarat al-bun wa inteshar al-cahwa inmuzajan (signs of commercial interactions between the Arabian peninsula and the magharibi west : coffee beans (bunn)trade as an example).*

*Journal of the Saudi historical society , 14<sup>th</sup> issue 17<sup>th</sup> year 1427 A.H/2006 A.D, 92-136.*

## Abstract

Conforming with the fact of the unity of the Islamic world during the Islamic middle ages ; this study is an attempt to drew signs of commercial interactions connecting the Arabian peninsula, as a representative of the Islamic east with the magharibi west.

The follow up suggested that the commercial relations that remained steady during all the middle centuries, had witnessed remarkable changes according to political and sea power developments at the end of the era; the commerce in coffee beans (bun) stands as example.

Al-tahawol min madrasat al-madina ila madrasat Baghdad wa asaruha al-masar al-almi fi al-andalus .

(the transfer from the school of al-madina to the school of Bagdad and its impact on the formation of al-andalus' school of thoughts).

Studies in the history of Arabia ,vol,v,part (2),(Riyadh; ksu press 2006, 277-294.

The study follows the impact had the change of al-andalus' direction from madina's maliki school of thought to Baghdad's school of hadith . and examine the impact of such change in the formations of al-Andalus' school of thoughts.