

Abstract:

Praise be to God, and prayers and peace be upon the master of the Messengers (Muhammad, his family, and his companions.(The historical studies related to the impact of foreign communities on public life in the Abbasid state formed a strong impact on the knowledge that relates to the various fields of life. Choosing a topic ((The impact of foreign communities on public life in the Abbasid state 247-656 AH / 861-1258 AD)) to highlight their role in various fields. The Qur'an includes the rights, duties, and circumstances of their voluntary and voluntary coming and settling in Iraq for economic, scientific, political, and military purposes, in addition to the circumstances of their non-voluntarily coming as captivity, captivity, and sale under the title of slave trade.

The second chapter entitled: The impact of the political communities in the Abbasid state and their position on state policy and their influential role in destabilizing the security and stability of the state at the internal level, was discussed by the uprisings, revolutions and rebellions that took place in the regions and cities of Iraq, such as the Zai revolution (218 AH) and the Zanj revolution in the year (255-270 AH) in addition to For their positions and their contribution to the riots against the Abbasid Caliphate.

In the third chapter, in which we presented their military role in confronting the opposition movements that erupted in the regions, cities and regions of the Abbasid state, and confronting them and their failure.

The fourth chapter had restricted the study of their impact on various economic life, such as agriculture, industry and trade, as well as their role in conducting various financial transactions such as banking, siftja, and juhabbah. Arabs who were sometimes recruited by the state, whether they were craftsmen, builders, or engineers. They also had a role in the commercial field, where they got involved in it and showed great skill in their commercial relations with countries, which

in turn led to the deepening of the relationship of the Abbasid caliphate with other countries.

The fifth chapter, titled: The Impact of Foreign Communities on Scientific Life in the Abbasid State, was transmitted. They had a great impact on the Abbasid State. They had a great impact on the flourishing of the scientific movement in its various aspects in religious, human and mental sciences. Many of them emerged in the field of medicine and were responsible for health. The ruler who was the highest legal authority in the state, and they were also involved in the transfer and translation of many books and letters from Greek, Hindi and Persian into Syriac and Arabic, due to their mastery of more than one language, which facilitated the translation of information and its delivery without addition, subtraction or distortion, and this is what encouraged and developed the movement Scientific in Baghdad.

The research reached many conclusions:

- The expatriate and settled foreign communities in Iraq were known to carry various cultures that they carried with them and practiced when they settled in Baghdad, and their impact on society began and they became an indispensable heritage.
- It also confirmed its role and contributions in the political field, and it had the influential position in destabilizing the security and stability of the state at the internal level, by setting up revolutions and uprisings that took place in the regions of southern Iraq. Their role also emerged in the cities and regions affiliated with the center of the caliphate, by confronting and confronting the opposition movements that arose in the regions and thwarting them. In addition to the role of these military communities in confronting the raids of the Byzantines in the border areas.
- On the economic level, these foreign communities played an effective role in the field of agriculture, industry and trade. They had the experience and ability to reclaim and cultivate the land, and the skill,

experience and craft in establishing factories in Iraq and Baghdad. The development of relations between the Abbasid caliphate and the rest of its neighboring countries, in addition to the state resorting to them and borrowing money from them when it was going through financial crises, so they borrowed from them to solve it.

- Their impact was also evident in social life. During their settlement in Iraq, they introduced new aspects and cultures in terms of food, clothing, drink, ornaments, and decorations. They practiced feasts, sorrows, and means of entertainment, which became an indispensable heritage for Baghdadi society, by introducing styles and inscriptions that they carried with them and incorporated into the building. For mosques, schools, bimaristans, bridges, bridges, etc. They also tackled the management of administrative tasks in the Abbasid state, such as the ministry, tax collection, writing, and other positions that the state relied on, which in itself is a development in all the country's escalated administrative tasks.
- Also, their role in the scientific field was not overlooked, as they emerged as scholars in all religious, human, mental and medical sciences. They contributed effectively to the development and prosperity of the scientific movement in Baghdad.

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**The impact of foreign communities on public life in the
Abbasid state 247-656 AH / 861-1258 AD**

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