

Abdel Rahman Bin Al-Mansour Nick Named “Shanjoul” And His Role In Al-Amereyah State

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Abstract

Al-Amereyah State was established in Andalusia by the hand of Al-Mansour Mohammad BinAbi Amer in the reign of the Ommayad Caliph Al-Hakam Al-Mustanser (302-366H/ 915-978 A.D.). The Ninth among Bani Omayah Emir in Andalusia, who entrusted all his affairs to Al-Mansour, who afterwards was nicknamed “The Triumphant Chamberlain”, his son Abdel Malek shared him in building the state till he was died in the year (399H./ 1008 A.D.). And followed him in concealment of the Caliph Hisham, the supported his brother Abdel Rahman, Nick-named (Shanjoul). He was with a changeable personality and “Filled so much of the cup of pleasures until the heeltap”. He was repudiated shameless. And inspite of his shamelessness, he thought to become the Caliph after the Ommayad Caliph Hisham the supported by the Al-Mighty God. He enchanted on that and informed the caliph with that, insisted and threatened the caliph with killing. Then he prepared his famous decree to take over caliphate, collected all people to be witnesses and called upon the caliph to be present with the public, and read the wording of the decree that he had prepared earlier, and asked the caliph to sign it; wording him to be heir to the throne after the caliph. The caliph optionally signed that at the presence of the public and the distinguished figures, celebrations were performed by his companions and servants from the Barbarians. The Ommayads were angry and rebelled against him. At that time he was preparing for a new invasion against the Christians, he was

deceived and arrogant does not accept advice for non-invasion. He was advised and feared of the public confusion, but he was careless, self-deceived and got out in a rainy day with chilly cold and went for invasion. During that he was informed that Mohammad Bin Hisham Bin Abdel Jabbar Bin Abdel Rahman Al-Naser attacked the city of Al-Zaherah, occupied and destroyed it. He became at his wit's end and confused. He turned returning to Cortopa careless with advices that were addressed to him from close and intimate people. Suddenly all people scattered from about him, because of his shamelessness and immorality. So he was shiftless and remained alone. Mohammad Bin Hisham asked him to enter his obedience, but he refused and the matter terminated in his killing and Al-Amereyah state in Andalusia was removed. His father Al-Mansour established it and enlarged its concerns and he came to destroy it by his pleasures and shamelessness. It is really saying the truth corresponding the Al-Mighty God's saying in the Holy Qura'n "Extracts the Alive from the Dead and extracts the Dead from the Alive". He is a man who lost a Kingdom running and seeking behind pleasures, shamelessness, arrogance and immorality.

Key Words: Al-Amereyah State, Shanjoul, Immorality, Arrogance, and Shamelessness.

Introductory

Basics of Al-Amereyah State: Al-Mansour Mohammad Bin Abi Amer. He is Abu Amer Mohammad Bin Abi Hafs Abdullah Bin Mohammad Bin Abdullah Bin Amer Bin Abi Amer Mohammad Bin Al-Waleed Bin Yazeed Bin Abdel Malek Bin Amer Al-Mu'afiri Al-Qahtani, and to Abed Al-Malek Bin Amer Al-Amereyah State is ascribed, and he had entered Andalusia with Tareq Bin Ziyad who was sent by Mousa Bin Nusair to conquer the Iberian Peninsula in Rajab 92H, April 711 A.D.⁽¹⁾.

Origination of Al-Amereyah had started by hand of Al-Mansour Mohammad Bin Abi Amer in the Ommayyad Caliph Al-Muntaser (302-366 H./ 915- 976 A.D), He is the Ninth of the Ommayad State Princes in Andalusia, where Al-Hakam

⁽¹⁾ Ibn A'thari, Al-Bayan Al-Maghreb: 2/256; Morcooqni, Admirer: 14, Al-Maqri, Nafh Al-Teeb: 1/254; Ibn Al-Kardaboos, History of Andalusia: 46.

preoccupied himself with science and its demand leaving affairs of the state and its management for some men of it, from whom emerged Al-Mansour, where Al-Hakam moved him from jurisprudence and entrusted him all his matters⁽¹⁾. And after Al-Hakam his son, Hisham took over the Ommayad Caliphate in Andalusia called (The Supported by the Al-Mighty god) (354-403H.-953-1013A.D), 'while he was in the age of twelve years, and against him the (Nation) Al-Umma rebelled⁽²⁾.

By Hisham (Supported by Al-Mighty God) taking over Caliphate it had lost its dignity, and never had except its name, Al-Mansour had stolen him his honor, "and destroyed his privates and property"⁽³⁾ and Al-Mansour was – as some historians view – minded, prudent and brave, and had concealed Caliph Hisham from the people, and began conquering Andalusia⁽⁴⁾. And in the year 371H./ 981A.D. was nick-named the "Supported Chamberlain", and was isolated with authority⁽⁵⁾.

And Al-Mansour Mohammad Bin Abi Amer was died in the year 392H./1002 A.D, and took over concealment after him the Ommayad Caliph Hisham, the supported Ibn Al-Mansour: Abdel Malek who was nick-named the "Triumphant", and Sword of the State", and was addicted to drinking wine, drowned in delights and pleasures⁽⁶⁾. Though he could lead many campaigns against the countries of Christians and dazed them achieving many victories. And remained as such until his death in the year 399H./1008A.D.⁽⁷⁾.

The Ommayad Caliph Hisham, the Supported after Abdel Malek, the Triumphant, his brother Abdel Rahman, the nick named

(1) Al-Mifri, Nafh Al-Teeb: 1/396; Ibn A'thari, Al-Bayan Al-Maghreb: 2/25; Al-Qahtani, Al-Amereyah State in Andalusia: P. 17.

(2) Ibn A'thari, Al-Bayan Al-Maghreb: 2/253; Ibn Khaldoun, History: 4/188, Al-Migri, Nafh Al-Teeb: 1/396; Moroccan, Admirer: 14; Ibn Al-Athir, Al-Kamel Fi Al-Tareekh: 7/83; Maqdeesh Nuzhat Al-Anthar: 1/423; Hatamleh, Andalusia: 397.

(3) Ibn A'thari, Al-Bayan Al-Maghreb: 2/256.

(4) Al-Magri, Nafh Al-Teeb: 1/357- 396; Ibn Khaldoun, History: 4/189; Hatamleh, Andalusia: 401.

(5) Ibn A'thari, Al-Bayan Al-Maghreb: 2/279-294; Al-Qahtani, Al-Amereyah State in Andalusia: 39.

(6) Ibn A'thari, Al-Bayan Al-Maghreb: 3/3; Moroccan Admirer: 22; Al-Magri, Nafh Al-Teeb: 1/423; Ibn Al-Kardabous, History of Andalusia: 414/415.

(7) Look deails: Ibn A'thari, Al-Bayan Al-Maghreb: 3/7-24; Hatamleh, Andalusia: 416-419.

(Shanjoul), so who is this Abdel Rahman? And what is the role he had performed in Al-Amereyah State?

Al-Mansour Mohammad Bin Abi Amer, father of Shanjoul, he had married in the year 371H./ 981A.D, Oraka, she is the daughter of Sansho, the Second, (II), King of Navara, she had embraced Islam and Al-Mansour called her (Abdah) (adorer), she gave birth to his son Abdel Rahman: (Shanjoul) in the year 374H./ 1984A.D. This nick name (Shajoul) is a name called by his mother “memorizing the name of her father, as she used to call him in childhood: Shanjoul, he was the most similar to his grandfather Shanjah (Sanshu)”⁽¹⁾.

Al-Zirikli indicates to the Christian King Sansho II, who approached Al-Mansour by offering him his daughter and “Al-Mansour accepted her the best acceptance, and married her, she became a good Moslem, and was one of his openhanded women, good religion and reverend origin. And got from her his son Abdel Rahman nick-named for that sake (Shanjoul) (minimization of Shanjo) names of his uncles”⁽²⁾.

Al-Maqri mentions that Abdel Rahman Shanjoul was nick-named “Defender of God’s Religion”, and called “Al-M’moon”⁽³⁾ while Ibn Al-Kardabous, mentions that he was called “Al-Mahdi” (Tranquilized) and the public called him Shanjoul that is: “Foolish”⁽⁴⁾. It is noticed that nomination of the public is wrong, for Shanjoul is the minimization of the verbal Shansho, and it is a name addressed by his mother fulfilling the memory of her father King Sansho II.

Abdel Rahman Shajoul enjoyed a strange changeable personality, he is well known with lying, immoral, addicted to wrong deeds, and open in drinking wines⁽⁵⁾. And after his domination on authority in Andalusia – as follows- became called as “The Highest Chamberlain Al-Ma’moun Supporter of the State, so he looked in things an incorrect look, and expanded money in not its destination, raided many people, and laid his hands on them and took their money, and ascribed them with obsoletes of verbal and action, until the people were embarrassed of him and

(1) Ibn A’thari, Al-Bayan Al-Maghreb: 2/322-323.

(2) Al-Zirikli, Distinguished Figures (Al’A’lam): 66; Maqdeesh, Nuzhat Al-Anthar, 1/423; I’byah, Concis of Andalusia History: 133.

(3) Al-Magri, Nafh Al-Teeb: 1424; Ibn A’thari, Al-Bayan Al-Maghreb: 2/323.

(4) Ibn Al-Kardabous, History of Andalusia: 66; Hatamleh, Andalusia: 419.

(5) Ibn Al-Kardabous, History of Andalusia: 66-67.

abhorred him and prayed for the Al-Mighty God to call against him⁽¹⁾.

And Shanjoul was repudiated shameless “gets out from a desire to a desire, and from a part to part with the fanciful, singers and jesters open with killing and drinking wine”⁽²⁾.

These attributes that consisted Shanjoul’s personality had pushed him to thinking to be the Caliph after the Ommayad Caliph Hisham the Supported by the Al-Mighty God, that is to transfer the Guardianship of Caliphate to him instead of the Ommayads as wont usually, and through of employing power to achieve this goal. So after his return from one of his repudiated Shameless excursions denounced to the Caliph Hisham fearing of him “and informed him that he is determined on that by killing if he did not inaugurate him heir to the throne and Caliphate after him⁽³⁾, and the news of this occurrence had been spread among the people and repeated on the tongues.

It seems that Shanjoul who threatened the Caliph by killing if he did not inaugurate him to be heir to the throne, when he was drunk, was seeking that actually: for he followed the policy of flattery and favoritism with the caliph, “and deteriorated on his satisfaction, and showed the flirtation in his service and desire to his pleasure and attraction”⁽⁴⁾. And this policy succeeded in reaching to the caliph’s heart; for Shanjoul came to the caliph and removed all barriers usually are standing between the Caliph and the public, and allowed him to reach him without any cost or affectation. The caliph was not satisfied with that only, but he issued a decree calling Shanjoul Al-Ma’moun Supporter of the state, and commanded to be addressed in all occasions and times by this name, and to be generalized for all all over Andalusia. And hastily this name was famous, colleagues of Shanjoul and companions started congratulating him with it⁽⁵⁾. Ibn Al-Khateeb mentions that the Caliph be-stowed Shanjoul Sultanic robes of honor, “and girded him with Al-Hijabah (chamberlain), and issued to him by his handwriting calling him Al-Ma’moun, and was nick-

(1) Ibn A’thari, Al-Bayan Al-Maghreb: 2/323.

(2) Ibid itself and the page.

(3) Ibn A’thari, Al-Bayan Al-Maghreb: 2/323-324.

(4) Ibid: 2/324; Look: Al-Thahabi, History of Islam and Deaths of Famous and Distinguished Figures: 8/801 and after it.

(5) Ibid: 2/324-325.

named Supporter, then Al-Ma'moun, and was called "The Highest Chamberlain Al-Ma'moun Supporter of the State"⁽¹⁾.

And the Caliph became addressing Shanjoul in the formal letters Al-Ma'moun, and commanded him to sign what is issued from him of letters in this name, and never receives any letter, except was addressed by it, and it is as it is well known- from the Caliphs' names⁽²⁾.

The public did not accept this nomination, and denied that the caliph calls Shanjoul with that, but Shanjoul had exploited the rank he obtained and announced that the caliph made him heir to the throne, so in the year 399H./1009 A.D. he went out to his colleagues "claiming that the caliph inaugurated him his authority frankly, and chose him for the caliphate without his cousins and relatives; for he has no son hoping to inaugurate him the caliphate, so his colleagues and servants received it at time and flew with it to all places, and envied him for taking it"⁽³⁾.

No sooner than Shanjoul made this claim a real truth, after four days, he besieged the caliph by his armies, and presented a number of distinguished people and men with power, and issued a decree from two copies on being heir to the throne had been prepared it earlier. The decree was real in the presence of the caliph, then it was certified by the witnesses, headed by the Jurisprudent of the group, "followed by twenty nine ministers by name, followed by a hundred and eighty six men from classes of the service, rulers, judges, consultant jurisprudents and else"⁽⁴⁾. And the following is the wording of the decree:

"This is what Hisham the Supported by the Al-Mighty God, Emir of Believers (Amir Al-Mu'mineen) confided to all people in general, and vowed to Allah (God) from himself in particular, and bestowed with a righteous deal of complete pledge of allegiance, after had a long looking and scrutinizing a deep scrutiny and asked God for proper guidance, the most important is what God granted him of Imamah (leadership), folded by it the believers' affairs, and sheltered from the advent of predetermination with what is not believed, and feared from the fate occurrence with what cannot be confronted, and felt awe if destined of that on him attacked, the expected fate took place and did not raise high a banner taken

⁽¹⁾ Ibn Al-Khateeb, Works of the Distinguished Figures: 90.

⁽²⁾ Ibn A'thari, Al-Bayan Al-Maghreb: 2/325.

⁽³⁾ Ibid: 2/326.

⁽⁴⁾ Ibid: 2/326-327; Moroccan, Admirer: 40; Mu'nis, Milestones of Al-Maghreb and Andalusia History: 406 and after it.

shelter for the Ummah (Nation), and a sanctuary to lean on, to pass away and meet the Al-Mighty God extravagant unmindful of performing the right to it, and investigated at that quarters of Quraish and else to whom this thing is leaned on and dependable, of those who are obliged by religion, faithfulness, guidance and preservation, after abandoning fancy, worth mentioning for the right, propitiates the Al-Mighty God and favors Him with what satisfies Him, and after he severed relations and angered relatives, he did not find any one who deserves to entrust him to be heir to the throne, and authorize him for caliphate after him, for his self-charity, generosity of him protection, dignity of rank and position, and loftiness of his position, together with his piety, decency, knowledge, and resoluteness, Al-Ma'moun is faithful, especially in invisible thing and unseen matters, honest and advisor, he is Abi Al-Mutarref Abdel Rahman Bin Al-Mansour Abi Amer Mohammad Bin Abi Amer, may God accept him prosperous and successful, for the Emir of believers- May God support him – had examined and tested him, looked in his own affair and considered him, and viewed him hasting in merits, pioneer in racecourses, dominating goals, collecting good deeds, and he who Al-Mansour was his father, and Al-Muthaffar (victorious) is his brother, no wonder if he reaches the extent of well-doing by its means, and includes through the well-doing what included; though Emir of Believers – May God support him – with what he got aware of science, and award of stored aftermath, views that his heir to the throne is Al-Qahtani, about whom Abdullah Bin Amero Bin Al-A'as and Abu Hurairah that the Prophet "Peace be upon him", said: The Hour of Resurrection is never due, until a man from Qahtan shows up and drives people with his scepter. When the choice was settled to him, and when aftermaths at him were met, and did not find a school of thinking about him, and never incline to another, he entrusted him to keep things and preserve them during his life, and empowered him Caliphate after his death, obediently, consented and diligent, the Emir of Believers signed this and excused it, accomplished and carried it out...and certified Allah (God) on that and Al-Malaikah (Angels), and Allah is enough as a witness,.....that was signed in the month Rabe' Al-Awal of the year "398" Three Hundred and Ninety Eight from Hijrah of Prophet Mohammad⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ Al-Magri, Nafh Al-Teeb: 1/424-425; Ibn A'thari, Al-Bayan Al-Maghreb: 2/327-328; Ibn Al-Khateeb, works of the Distinguished Figures: 91-92; A'nan, State of Islam at Andalusia, The First Age- The First Part: 626-627.

This decree had been prepared by Shanjoul before one year from forcing the caliph to sign it, and that he also forced him to assert that Bani Ummayah never to find among them one who deserves to entrust him with this matter.

Shanjoul moved “in the people of the Kingdom to his palace in Al-Zahirah⁽¹⁾ swaggering in the cloak of the Caliphate, and thinking that it is to him a donation and that he deserves it”⁽²⁾, and had preoccupied himself, after he had taken control of heir to throne, “in his temptation practiced his sins and announced his pleasures,...he had taken intermixture and immorality, and dedication to his council of his drinks and privacy”.

It can be said Shanjoul by forcing the Caliph to sign the Decree of Crown Prince of the Throne really Sought- without knowledge – to terminate Al-Amereyah State, and so his role in it was not positive, and in the following is the illustration of this role⁽³⁾.

Role of Abdel Rahman Shanjoul in Al-A'mereyah State:

Al-A'mereyah state emerged- as said earlier- on the hand of Al-Mansour Mohammad Bin Abi Amer, and became a powerful state, especially after he had empowered from dominating his authority and influence, concealing the Caliph and weakening his role. Then Al-Mansour led many invasions their number surmount the forty-eight invasions against the Christians, he was triumphant in them, and destroyed their churches, “and departed them thrown down the regions, and left them more subservient than the stake of locality, proceeded combats on their countries, directed arrows of catastrophes to their livers”⁽⁴⁾, and reinforced the dread of the Islamic State in Andalusia, and exterminated all its enemies⁽⁵⁾.

⁽¹⁾ Al-Zahirah: is a city located on the River of the Great Wadi (Valley) to the North – East of Cortopa, its buildings connect with Cortopa buildings, it had been built by Al-Mansour Mohammad Bin Abi Amer after he had possessed with the affairs of the State alone in the reign of the Ommayad Caliph Hisham, the Second (The Supported), boasting with what he obtained of authority does not decrease from the authority of Caliphs. He had transferred to it in the year 370H/980A.D, and filled it with arms, money and luggage. Look: Hatamleh, Encyclopedia of Andalusia country: 1/477.

⁽²⁾ Ibn A'thir, Al-Bayan Al-Maghreb: 2/328.

⁽³⁾ Ibn Al-Khateeb, Works of the Distinguished Figures: 92.

⁽⁴⁾ Ibn A'thari, Al-Bayan Al-Maghreb: 2/289.

⁽⁵⁾ Look the details: Ibid: 2/256 and on.

And after the death of Al-Mansour, his son Abdel Malek the Triumphant continued invading the Christians' countries, reinforcing the dread of the Islamic State in Andalusia, inspite of shortness of his period, for it did not overstep the six years and some months, through them he led seven invasions, he was victorious in all of them, and dazed the Christians' countries, and because of his victories the Christians became approaching from him, and consult him in their matters, and because of these victories, the caliph bestowed him the nick-name the Triumphant⁽¹⁾. He had died after his return from his seventh invasion. And it is said that he died poisoned on the hand of his servants by direction from his brother Abdel Rahman Shanjoul⁽²⁾.

Abdel Rahman Shanjoul when the succession to the throne transferred to him, generalized the news of its transference all over Andalusia, and celebrations had been performed by his colleagues, companions and servants, the majority of these were from Barbarians, supporters of his father and brother, these were thinking by their ignorance that the wish of succession to the throne is easy to achieve⁽³⁾. But most of the people did not accept the matter, considering that transference of the throne to him is considered a radical alteration in the system of the government in Andalusia, and it is the thing that means granting the legitimacy to the Amereyeens, the thing that will prepare for them performing an independent monarchism and recognized⁽⁴⁾.

The Ommayads broke out in anger for the transition of succession to the throne to a person out of their own family, the most angry of them was Mohammad Bin Hisham Bin Abdel Jabbar Bin Abdel Rahman Al-Naser who hoped Caliphate to lead eventually to him, and they had harbored hatred against Shanjoul, shouldered against him, and agreed together to dethrone him⁽⁵⁾.

Shanjoul during that time is prepared to a new invasion against Christians, admiring himself, careless of what is spread about the Ommayads against him, and inspite of close companions advice of leaving invasion, and fearing him of people's confusion,

(1) Look the details: Ibid 2/297 and on..

(2) Ibid: 2/322.

(3) Yousef Ahmad Bani Yassin, Attempts to animate the Ommayad Caliphate in Andalusia, the Jordanian, Journal for History and Archeology: 45.

(4) Ibid: 45-46.

(5) Al-Magri, Nafh Al-Teeb: 1/426; Ibn Al-Kardabous, History of Andalusia..

and an Ommayad man wants to rise against him after many people circulated around him⁽¹⁾. In spite of all that Shanjoul got out her invading in winter of 399H/1008A.D. belittling of close people's advice saying: "By Allah if Bano Marwan assembled to my bed while I am sleeping, they would have not awakened me" ⁽²⁾.

The day in which Shanjoul went out to invasion was raining with chilly cold, the thing that made his soldiers exert hardships, but he himself was still on his habit "drowned in his vanity and dissoluteness"⁽³⁾ drinking wine, and commands- while he is drunk – the commander of his police to call for people: "Emir of Believers, Al-Ma'moun commands you with so and so, so he calls with that, so Shanjoul says to him: How do you see people ? Did anyone deny anything? He says: No, so he says: repeat that again and again"⁽⁴⁾.

Shanjoul's command of the commander of his police by that calling indicates to his recklessness, and that he does not believe himself that he became the Caliph, Emir of Believers, therefore he asserted the repetition of the calling.

Shanjoul in his invasion reached Toledo⁽⁵⁾, and he was informed that Mohammad Bin Hisham Bin Abdel Jabbar Bin Abdel Rahman Al-Naser attacked the city of Al-Zahira and occupied it and captured all its luggage and money, uprooted its gates, then destroyed it, and defaced its remains, and nothing remained of it⁽⁶⁾.

Mohammad Bin Hisham Bin Abdel Jabbar had made a sudden raid upon Shanjoul's palace in Cortopa and captured it, and broke the gate of public prison till who were in it got out to assist Mohammad in his war against Shanjoul⁽⁷⁾.

Shanjoul was at his wit's end and when these news reached him, the matter feared him, "and came to Rabah Castle"⁽⁸⁾, and

(1) Ibn A'thir, Al-Kamel (complete) in History: 7/84; Hatamleh, Andalusia: 422.

(2) Ibn Al-Khateeb, Works of the distinguished figures: 96.

(3) Ibn A'thari, Al-Bayan Al-Maghreb: 2/332.

(4) Ibid: 2/332; In Al-Khateeb, Works of the distinguished figures: 97.

(5) Toledo: a city with ancient building, is located at 2000 feet over the sea level, in the middle of the Iberia Peninsula to the South West of Madrid, and overlooks an what follows it from Andalusia to the South look: Hatamleh, Encyclopedia of Andalusia, Country: 2/690-704.

(6) Ibn A'thari, Al-Bayan Al-Maghreb: 2/332; Ibn Al-Khateeb, Works of the Distinguished Figures: 97; Ibn Al-Kardabous, History of Andalusia: 62, Al-Hasheyah 4; Hatamleh, Encyclopedia of Andalusia Country: 1/479.

(7) Hatamleh, Andalusia: 424.

(8) Rabah Castle: is a city lies between Toledo and Cortopa, it is a new city was built in days of the Ommayads, its building was surely in the

resided in it four days, perplexed, does not know what to do, and urging started heads of soldiers and people of service....to fight with him the people of Cortopa..while he does not quit of drinking wine, homosexuality and evil deeds”⁽¹⁾.

And one of Christians leaders was in the companionship of Shanjoul, “the entreaters of him by the relation of his mother”⁽²⁾, when he saw his confusion, he advised him not to proceed for war with Ibn Abdel Jabbar, he refused and decided the return to Cortopa, and when he arrived to a place called Hani lodging near it after seventeen days, the people scattered from about him, and did not remain with him except fifty horsemen, no sooner than they left him too⁽³⁾.

Shanjoul remained alone shiftless, and did not know what to do, while he was so Ibn Abdel Jabbar sent to him some one secures him, and invited him to be in his obedience, he refused, “worriness conquered his patience, then regressed escaping and yelling was following him fearing from being arrested...so Ibn Hisham sent him a thousand horsemen demanding him, Abdel Rahman (Shanjoul) had refuged to a mountain to stay at night secretly, and no sooner than he was surrounded” ⁽⁴⁾.

The matter terminated by killing Shanjoul, “that was on Friday, 6th. Rajab, 399H.”⁽⁵⁾. But the Caliph Hisham Al-Mu’ayyad (Supported) had been dethroned, and Hisham Bin Mohammad Bin Abdel Jabbar was paid homage a caliph for Moslems in Andalusia⁽⁶⁾. By killing Abdel Rahman Shanjoul the Amerayah State terminated in Andalusia, “and the State of the Community expired by its imposition⁽⁷⁾, and caliphate returned to the Ommayads by the

Ommayad Prince, Abdel Rahman Al-Awsat’s reign- Shanjoul ascended its rostrum urges the soldiers to support him. Hatamleh, Encyclopedia of Andalusia Country: 2/872-878.

⁽¹⁾ Ibn A’thari, Al-Bayan Al-Maghreb: 2/332.

⁽²⁾ Ibn Al-Khateeb, Works of the Distinguished Figures: 97; & Look: Al-Thahabi, Life Histories of Distinguished Nobleman: 17/125.

⁽³⁾ Ibn A’thari, Al-Bayan Al-Maghreb: 2/332; Ibn Al-Khateeb, Works of the Distinguished Figures: 98 .

⁽⁴⁾ Ibn A’thari, Al-Bayan Al-Maghreb: 2/332.

⁽⁵⁾ Unknown, History of Andalusia: 236; Al-Marakishi (Moroccan) the Admrer: 40; Ibn Athari, Al-Bayan Al-Maghreb: 2/234 end on; Al-Thahabi Life Histories of the Nobleman: 17/128-129.

⁽⁶⁾ Al-Magri, Nafh Al-Teeb: 1/426; Ibn A’thari, Al-Bayan Al-Mughareb: 2/334; Ibn Al-Kardabous, History of Andalusia: 67.

⁽⁷⁾ Magdeesh, Nuzhat Al-Anthar 1/423.

hand of Abdel Jabbar who was nick-named (Al-Mahdi) rightly guided⁽¹⁾. But the Caliphate did not last long. Al-Mahdi had ruled sixteen months only, and Suleiman Bin Al-Hakam Al-Mustaeen after him about three years, after that the Ommayads' State was severed in Andalusia, which its joints on hands of the Barbarians⁽²⁾.

It is clear from what preceded that the role performed by Shanjou in Al-Amereyah State was a negative one, for this state which his father Al-Mansour established and enlarged its corners, and his brother Abdel Malek, the triumphant shared in stabilization of these corners, and destroyed by Shanjou. His recklessness and confused personality had led to the removal of that State in time he was attempting to make it an independent State.

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⁽¹⁾ Al-Hmeidi, Firebrand of the Extract: 37-38.

⁽²⁾ Ibid, P. 39 and on.

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