

ANALYZE THE ROLE OF PRINCES AND PRINCESSES OF BANI NASR, IN THE FALL OF ANDALUSIA BASED ON THE ANALYTIC HISTORY OF ANDALUSIA BOOK

(Recibido el 23-05-2017. Aprobado el 30-08-2017)

Dr. Mohammad Reza Shahidi Pak
Islamic Azad University, Assistant
Professor of History and Archeology and
the History of Civilization, Central Tehran
Branch
Dr.Mommadrezashahidipak1@gmail.Com

Nahid Rezaei
Islamic Azad University, Phd
Student of Islamic History and
Civilization, Qom Branch,
Nations Na.Rezao@yahoo.Com

Kiumars Heydariyan
Islamic Azad University, Phd
Student of Islamic History and
Civilization, Qom Branch,
Kh.1342@yahoo.Com

Abstract. Land of Andalusia once was as a Mecca for scientists and it is important to discuss about it. Factors for fall of Andalusia are in twelve reasons in the analytical history of Andalusia book, but in this study, the behavior of the Bani Ahmar's princes that followed by the final fall of Andalusia in the Bani Ahmar period, will be discussed in detail, with the descriptive analytical method. Analytical History of Andalusia book has stated the hypothesis, which the incompetence and negligence of the Bani Nasr's government caused the final fall of Andalusia. There is in this article, that tolerance and trust the enemy and their involvement in the Civil War and the secret pact continued their involvement in the Andalusia and the rebellion of Bani Nasr's princes, instabled the Granada's situation. Christian governments, including Aragon and Castellae used this opportunity and surrounded Granada cities and ramparts. And with the capture of Gibraltar, the connection between Granada with the West was interrupted and finally, Boabdil, the last prince of the Bani Nasr, surrendered Granada despite popular resistance and caused the fall of the last outpost of Muslims in Andalusia. Paper selected and collected from analytic history of Andalusia book and prepared and arranged by two candidat of doctoral degree, flourished and determined the most important factor in the fall of Andalusia was conflict between the claimants to power.

Keywords: Andalusia, Granada, Boabdil, Bani Nasr

1. INTRODUCTION: ESTABLISHMENT OF NASRYD DAYNESTY IN ANDALUSIA:

Andalusia Peninsula (Iberian) located in southwestern Europe, included Spain and Portugal that are separated from the rest of Europe mainland and by the Strait of Gibraltar from North Africa by high mountain ranges and impassable mountains "Pyrenees". (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p. 20) Based on the analytical history of Andalusian book, with the fall of the Al – Moravids government in Andalusia, the fields of Bani Nasr's gaining power were provided and in the year 635 AH, Muhammad Bin Yusuf Bin Muhammad Bin Nasr Al-Khazraj murdered the governor of Granada and called himself the prince of Granada, and founded the government of Bani Nasr. (Ibid., p. 306) Granada was an important city during the Muslim government in Andalusia, and most of the remaining works, including the palace Alhambra was in this city (Ibid, 2017, p. 22, 28) However, there are different hypotheses about the fall of Andalusia which is the subject of this study, and in the meantime, the Analytical History of Andalusia book has examined and analyzed a set of them in twelve cases, that the most notably is on the basis of the enemy's distinction between the Islamic governments of Andalusia. Great land of Andalusia was considered as a great Islamic civilization in the world around 800 years as the Mecca for scientists, scholars and artists and it was the gate of Islamic West regarding the strategic situation. In this land, the power demanding kings or princes came to power with the help of the Crusader states of Northern Andalusia and with the enemy friendly contracts, gave the permission to intervene in the civil war of the Muslims or formed small governments with their name and cause disunity of Muslims and capturing Andalusia cities by the Crusader states. In the meantime, the role of princes and Bani Nasr government's princess as the last Muslim champions of the Andalusian and the last outpost of Muslims is very important. So discussing this issue as a scientific experiment seems necessary. The fall of Andalusia factors in the Analytical History of Andalusia book is twelve reasons, but in this study, among the presented arguments, the factor that has examined the direct relationship hypothesis between the fall of Andalusia and political behavior of rulers and Bani Ahmar's princes is analyzed (shahidi pak, 2012, vol1, no1-Ibid, 2010, p. 358,359,360,361) According to this hypothesis, the behavior away from the governance principles and the negligence of Bani Nasr kings is analyzed and its direct role in the fall of Andalusia is proven. In this study, the

behavior of Bani Nasr princes is set in detail with descriptive-analytic method in two contexts; political substrates of the rise of Bani Nasr government in Granada and the role of the princes and princesses of Bani Nasr in the fall of Andalusia and in the conclusion, it is briefly stated.

2. POLITICAL SUBSTRATES OF THE RISE OF BANI NASR (BANI AHMAR) IN GRANADA

A) The Christian Governments of North Andalusia around Bani Nasr

Following the end of the Crusade battle in East and defeating the Seventh and Eighth Crusade in Egypt and Tunisia (shahidi pak, 2004) France, that was the moral ensign of crusades, began a new form of crusade invasion from the West Andalusia against Muslims. This was the new method of establishing the purely religious Christian governments and anti-Muslim fanatics. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p. 280) Alfonso I, Henrik (Ibn- Al –Rangh) that was the crusading Knights, established the Portugal government with the help of the French and called himself as the king of Portugal. The small country of Portugal destroyed the maritime interests of Muslims in the Mediterranean. At the same time, the government of Aragon was founded in Eastern Andalusia to further the objectives of Crusade with the help of French. Jack or Jim First (1213-1276M), the Aragon ruler (known as belligerent) captured the big cities of East Andalusia: Valencia, Balearic island and etc with the help of France and founded a rich and powerful government and played a key role in advancing the goals of crusading and Christianity advertisement through the diplomacy and extensive cultural and evangelical propaganda. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p. 347-348) On the other hand, the remnants of the Roderick's defeated army in the Jelighiyeh region were united to form a government. In the year 727 AD, Galicia government was united with Lyon, and Lyon and Galicia country was emerging that formed the base of Castellae country kings. King of Castellae captured Toledo in the year 478 AH / 1085 AD and continued the fall of Andalusia with capturing Andalusia cities. (Ibid → Annan, 1991, vol. 3, p. 507) Europeans took control with capturing the major and strategic ports of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic Ocean and established a powerful navy by discovering the secrets of the Muslims' sea through Mudejens and deals and Muslims that were remaining in Andalusia by accepting the rule of Christians and took the

control of the Mediterranean's waters and cut off aid to the cities of Andalusia. (Shahidi Pak, 210, p. 348)

B) The Islamic Government of Andalusia before Bani Nasr

According to the topic of the paper, it is essential to examine the political situation of Andalus Islamic governments before Bani Nasr that are mentioned in the following:

1. The Umayyad Caliphs of Levant caused the next intrigue fields and the Christian governments' formation in North Andalusia. In the year 95 BC by the order of Walid-Ibn -Abdul Malik, Musa- Ibn-Nosir, and the Andalusia governor returned to the Levant. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p. 65 → Ibn qutaybah Dinvari, vol. 2, p. 36) Abdul Aziz, his son was succeeded. But he was killed by Abdul Aziz with the orders of the Umayyad Caliph Abdul Malik bin Suleiman, and his head was against Musa ibn Nosair in Levant. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p. 68 → Ibn al-Athir, 1418 AH, vol. 4, p. 300) With the murder of Abdul Aziz in the year 98 AH, al-Andalus situation was tense.

Following this and a series of Umayyad malicious actions, the quarrel of Qeysy-Yamny had its negative impact on the conquest flow of Andalusia. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p. 70 → Beizun, 1983, p. 98) After a decade of seizures; Berber rebellion and Baladi and Levant quarrel created a Gothic situation. In 125 BC Abolekhtar Ben Zararkalbi, the governors of Andalusia placed the Levant Arabs in cities similar climates with Levant. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p.76 → Ibn al-Athir, 1418 AH, vol. 4, p. 484) This seizure led capturing Septamania and Arbur by Gauls and then, the strength core of Christians in the north of Andalusia was focused in Galicia and Oshoriyas, Cantabria and part of Galicia were lost.

2. The end of governors' milestone was a turning point in the history of Andalusia because gentlefolks and people of Cordoba pledged allegiance with Abdol Rahman Ben Mu'awiya. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p. 100 → Ibn Uzair, 1983, vol. 2, p. 46; Tabari, 1997, vol. 4, p. 393)

European knew the difference between two Islamic powers of the Umayyads and Abbasids as a good excuse to interfere in Andalusia. Therefore, Asturias rulers established bilateral relations with the Umayyad government. (Shahidi Pak, 210, p. 109 → Beizun, 1986, p. 195) At the same time, historians consider the Charlemagne operations in the north of Spain as a direct result of Charlemagne -Abassi

relationship. (Shahidi Pak, 210, p. 110 → Al Aaroui, 2000, p. 69) The rebellion of Abdol Rahman Ben Marwan Jelighi (one of the begotten) had the support of King Asturias. Twenty-year-old rebellion of Omar Ben Hafsun in the south of Andalusia with the Umayyad Sultan was so that the Umayyads were satisfied with his success. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p. 137 → Ibn Uzair, 1983, vol. 2, p. 106) In this dangerous situation of Andalusia, the Umayyad caliphs of Andalusia cooperated with Italy and France and Byzantine to deal with the Fatimid. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p.158 → Ibrahim Hasan, 1997, vol. 2, p. 591)

After the death of the Umayyad Abd-ar-Rahman III, Christian states in the north of Andalusia were joining forces, and broke their allies with the Umayyad government. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p. 166 → Maghari Talmasani, 1968, vol. 1, p. 382)

During the Umayyad court dispute over the succession of dignitaries, including Ibn Abi Amer Mansour, the Minister of the Umayyads (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p. 173 → Ibn Khaldun, 1999, vol. 1, p. 318) northern border security was lost. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p. 173 → Ibn Uzair, 1983, p. 265). Ibn Khatib knew the beginning of ominous movement in the work of Hisham ibn al-Hakam from the Umayyad dynasty that during the intrigue with Ibn Abdul-Jabbar, gave up two hundred points from Andalusia to the enemy to have the military support of Christians in the north. This eventually led to the fall of Toledo in the year 478 AD. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p.260 → Ibn al-Khatib, 1965, p. 242).

3. The Mowaleidin of numerous marriages between Muslims and Christians while they were in Andalusia as Mansur Abu Amer, who is known as his five battles in Soghraali got married to Teresa (Teresa), the daughter of King Leon and the result of the marriage was his son Abdol Rahman (Shanjul) from the Mowaleidin class that played a fundamental role in shaking the power pillars of Umayyad government.) Mowaleidin became the biggest cause of riots and unrest in major cities of Andalusia, Toledo (the capital of Mowaleidin), and Cordoba and especially in the cities of Soghraali. Among Mowaleidin, major figures were raised in the East and West of Andalusia. Christian states selected the north of Mowaleidin's Andalusia as their involvement tool in the Andalusia. They gradually entered into the internal affairs and became one party in their political and religious conflicts and family disputes, and in many cases, they took the leadership of such conflicts. Al Sayed, Ibn Mardanish and Ibn Hafsun were three prominent figures of Mowaleidin who played a vital role in the

Andalusian events in the Umayyad, AL-Moravids and Movahedin period. They were armed militia of Muslims at first. But after a while, after communicating with Muslims and awareness of the political-military operation, they showed their true face in Andalusia and made their Christianity obvious. (Ibid. 2010, p.129 ,222).One of the Movahedin, Abu Abdullah Muhammad Ibn SA'd Ibn Mardanish that gave the property of Muslim leader, who killed as feud to the Romans. He kicked out, more people of Murcia from the town and placed Christians dwell in their houses. (Marakeshi, shahidi pak, 2011, p. 171- Shahidi Pak, 2010, p. 342)

Supporting domestic insurgency of Andalusia was the main policy of Castellae and Aragon government and provided the field of Andalusia's fall.

4. Al-Moravids, helped Andalusia in a critical condition and stopped Crusade in the beginning, but they used a broad policy to implement the intentions of the Abbasid caliphate in the Maghreb and Andalusia and to remove the Shiite and developed the conduct of the Umayyads in this area in Andalusia. They lost their zeal against Christians and adopted tolerance policy with them. Women overcame AL-Moravids and it was a major contributor of their corruption. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p. 256, 265, 346 – Shahidi Pak, 2002, No, 8, 40)The presence of Maratebanin Andalusia had negative effects. Not only they did not take effective measures in the direction of convergence, but also with narrow minded Muslims, they caused inactivity and confusion in this land. When they dominated Granada, the natives' property was captured by them. At the age of Al -Moravids, the presence of Castellae and Aragon and the involvement of Movahedin's interference in Muslim affairs were to the extent that Castellae King introduced himself as the king of Islam and Christianity and the ruler of Spain after the conquest of Toledo. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p. 261 → Dozy, 1972, p. 692) Resolving the internal affairs of Muslims phenomenon by Christian's military forces that was common between the heads of feudal clan was severely reprimanded and criticized by historians such as Ibn Hazm Andalusian, and he cursed the Andalusian heads that appealed the Christians: "those who allow Christians to enter the privacy of Muslims and capture their children and their wives... God damn them all and ..." (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p. 235, 334; 341,342, 344).

5. Al- Mohads, after a period of total anarchy and chaos came to power in Andalusia and faced with widespread anarchy and chaos in the west of Andalusia and the emergence of the Portuguese government. The Portuguese armies attempted to capture Ptolemy from the beginning. But, Al-Mohads expelled them and the king of Portugal and King of Castellae forced to sign a peace treaty with Movahedi Khalifa. In 572 BC, King of Castellae and Portugal broke their word and with the king of Aragon entered the Muslim lands. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p. 281).

After the failure of an eagle in the year 609 BC, these governments began an massive invasion with the help of Crusade European states such as Britain and etc, in the West and East of Andalusia. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, 283, 284 → Marakeshi, 2011, P. 216) Al-Mohads Princes could not continue to rule in Andalusia and the rebellion spread throughout Andalusia. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p.284 → Ibn al-Khatib, 1965, p. 277) Murcia and Valensia widespread riots in East of Andalusia were followed by the fall of Movahedin and Castellae and Aragon government mobilized all their strength to conquer Granada. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p.278- Ibid, 2003, no12, p.100)

3. THE ROLE OF EMIRSIN THE COLLAPSE OF THE LAST OUTPOST OF MUSLIMS IN ANDALUSIA

3.1. Ibn Al-Ahmar and Convergence with the Christian Governments

Ibn al-Ahmar (Muhammad ibn Yusuf ibn Nasr Khazreji born in Orjuneh in Andalusia) fought with Ibn Hude in the East of Andalusia in the year 629 AH. He first captured cities of Basteh, Wadi Ash, Jian and Sherish and then went to the south that was away from the Christian invasion. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p. 305 → Ibn al-Khatib, 1980, p. 48; Salavi, 2001, vol. 4, p. 75) With the fall of the central and northern Andalusia cities by Crusader forces, hordes of Muslim military forces joined the Bani Ahmar. Benno Oshghiluleh, (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p.306 → Ibn Abi Zare, 1972, p. 274) were including new Muslims against Bani Hude that joined Ibn al-Ahmar. After the murder of Ibn Hude in the year 635 AH / 1238 AD, Muhammad Bin Yusuf bin Muhammad bin Nasr Al-Khazraj murdered the governor of Granada and called himself the Emir of Granada and founded Bani Nasr government. Then he captured Maleghe and Almariye in the year 643 AH and people of Lorghheh joined him in 663 AH. Enemy fully utilized from the

differences between the Muslim of Andalusia and increased their dispute and incited them against each other (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p. 306→ Ibn Khaldun, 1999, vol. 7, p. 296, 365).

3.2. Ibn Al-Ahmar and Confidence in Christian Governments

Bani Ahmar government was invaded from the beginning by Castellae King, Fernando III, who knew this government as an obstacle to his advance in Andalusia. His son Alfonso IX captured Jaen. But the support of the Mamluk sultanate and the Bani Marin government made the survival of the young government of al-Ahmar in Granada. (Shahidi Pak, 2017, p. 100; Shahidi Pak, 2010, p. 306→ Beyzun, 1986, p. 388) Fernando surrounded Granada in 642 AD with a major army in command of his son, Alfonso IX, and forced Ibn al-Ahmar to make peace and pay an annual fee of one hundred fifty thousand pieces of gold to the King of Castellae and in return, the government of Castellae supported Ibn al-Ahmar against its Muslim competitors. Ibn al-Ahmar, according to the treaty, gave Jian and Jaber Castle and Arjuneh and etc, to the government of Castellae. The trust of Bani Ahmar made the King of Castellae ruler to interfere in the internal affairs of Muslims (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p. 307).

3.3. Ibn Al-Ahmar Betrayal to The Muslims of Andalusia

After the government of Castellae influenced in Granada and West of Andalusia (Ghazi Ibn Mahfuz gave his land to Fernando III) and surrounded Seville, where the people were pro Hafsid dynasty and stopped the Wadi Kabir River. Ibn al-Ahmar joined King of Castellae with five hundred riders. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p 307→ Maghari Telmesani, 1968, vol. 1, p. 216) He forced the military commanders of the Jaber Castle to surrender, followed by the fall of Seville in the year 646 AH / 1248 AD by the betrayal of Ibn al-Ahmar and the presence of hordes of Crusade armies, Clergymen of Churches in Castellae and Lyon and Knight of shunt or Gheb. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p 307→ Annan, 1991, p. 32) The most painful events of this period were the cooperation of Bani Nasr government (Granada) with Ferdinand, Kings of Leon to eliminate other small Islamic governments in Andalusia. Bani Nasr cooperated with Ferdinand, Kings in the opening of Seville and the upper valley of Wadi el-Kebir and other campaigns, and shed blood of his religion brethren as a Rainbow in Andalusia land so that its government remained. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p, 435→ Watt, 1994). The Islamic power in Andalusia

limited and turned to small triangle of south of Spain (Shahidi Pak, 2016, p.160)

3.4. Ibn Al-Ahmar's Convergence with the Marinids Islamic Government

Following the attacks of Castellae to Bani Ahmar, Ibn al-Ahmar was forced to benefit from military force of Marinids. He vowed and Yaghub ibn Abdul Hagh, Marinids west king, sent three thousand people in 660 to Andalusia (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p, 308→ Maghari Talmesani, 1968, p. 448-449) Marinids and Bani Nasr mutual forces freed Khadra Island and defeated Nazarene commander (Castellae Shah's son in law) (Ibid).

3.5. Ibn Al-Ahmar and Fear of Marinids Power in Andalusia

Following the conquest, Ibn al-Ahmar worried about Marinids governments that lest, with power in Andalusia, they greed his government, for this reason, and to deal with potential risks, Marinids made a peace with the King of Castellae. (Ibid) His policy excludes government of the Marinids in Andalusia. Signing a peace treaty with the Christians was not against the new Muslims in Andalusia, but at the end of the third period, feudal clan intensified.

With the death of Ibn al-Ahmar in 671 AD, his son Mohammad Faqih ruled the government of Granada. He was removed from the armistice of the agreed period with Spain and continued the collaboration policy with Marinids government. But soon, their relationship became strained. Following this, the Banu Ashgiluleh family and Castellae government (Muhammad the oldest of the Ashgiluleh family, Malaga ruler, the husband of Mohammad Faghiih's sister) used the conflict opportunity between Bani Ahmar and Marinids and attacked Granada. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p, 309→ Ibn Abi Zare, 1972, p. 335).

4. THE HELP OF MARINIDS KING TO BANI AHMAR IN CRITICAL CONDITION

Following the attacks of Castellae to Granada, when Sultan Mereenie saw the situation against Bani Ahmar and Muslims, despite the treachery of Bani Ahmar, once again, he created friendship by Ibn al-Ahmar, (Ibid), and at the right time, started his attacks against Castellae. Marinids Sultan Al-Mansour (Abu Yusuf Ya'qub ibn Abdul Haq) used the rebellion opportunity of Bani Ashgiluleh against Muhammad Faqih and internal division in

the country of Castellae and entered Andalusia to capture Seville. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p 309→ Salavi, 2001, vol. 4, p. 16)

Sultan Marinids took the Ecijain 674 AD, and moved to Seville. Finally, cooperation between the Mereenieforces and Bani Ahmar (Granada) caused the defeat and the setback of Castellae forces and forced theCastellae government to adopt a positive stance against Granada government. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p, 309→ Beizun, 1986, p. 391)

4.1. Abu Abdullah Muhammad III (Deposed) and Trust to Crusade Governments

With the death of Mohammad Faghih in the year 701 AD, Abu Abdullah Muhammad III, known as the power deposed, took the power. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p, 309→ Maghari Telmasani, 1968, p. 448) In his time, domestic dispute between the kings of Bani Nasr caused the army of Christians in 702 AD continued their rapid advance in the Islamic towns of Andalusia and the government of Bani Nasr was against massive waves of cruciate governments new offensive. Crusaders during the invasions until 702 AD captured five hundred Andalusian cities. Ibn al-Khatib wrote: the conflict of kings with each other caused the loss of a few cities. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p, 311→ Ibn al-Khatib, 1965, S292- 293).

Muhammad Makhlu (Deposed) changed his policy in 703 and strengthened relations with Castellae and prevented the Sultan of Mereenie to enter into Andalusia. From this time, the policy of Castellae government was capturing southern ports such as Khadra Island and Turaif and Gibraltar to prevent from entering Marinids. Makhlu was replaced by his brother Nasr in 708 years. Castellae forces, Gibraltar and the Isle of Khadra and the Government of Aragon in the implementation of the policy surrounded al-Bireh port in the year 709 AH. Gibraltar, the gateway to enter Andalusia, fell and Nasr transferred the reign to Abol Walid Ismael Ben Faraj in the year 713 AD. In 716 AD, Castellae army and a group of English forces entered into the heights of al-Bireh. Christian forces attacked Granada in the year 719 AD, with a great army under the command of 15 people of Christian Spanish Princes with the moral support of pop.

4.2. Sultan Abol Walid Ismail and Convergence with Islamic Governments of Marinids

In 719 AD, the Granada government renewed the policy of friendship with Marinids and Granada king, Abol Walid Ismail asked for help from

Mereenie Sultan, AbiSaeed and they defeated the Christian forces (shahidi pak,2010,p261).During this war, twenty-five Christian princes with their Supreme Commander Don Petrh were killed and inevitably, they asked for peace. Theirvictory was considered the first victory of the Muslims in Andalusia after the defeat of eagles. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p 308→Maghari Talmesani, 1968, S448-449) Following this success, Sultan Ismail captured the Biyaceh city in 724 AD, and captured Morocco and in 725 AD. In the year 729 AD, he gave the reins to his son Abu Abdullah Muhammad (Fourth Muhammad). Abu Abdullah Muhammad strengthened the treaty of friendship with Marinids. Nearly two hundred years, the people of Bani Nasr's family ruled Granada. Since these governments were subject to the attacks of Castellae Christian government, they were forced to have permanent military cooperation with the government of Marinids. They defeated Castellae king during the time of Mohammad Ben Ismail with the help of Marinids. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p, 311→ Ibn Khaldun, 1999, vol. 7, p. 240)

Sultan Muhammad ibn Abol Walid, after the conquest of Gibraltar, was killed by Uthman ibn Abi Alla' and Ban Alla's family that attempted coup in the Bani Nasr and his brother Yusuf Ibn Abi al-Walid took the government of BaniAhmar. The supports of Marinids from Granada continued, including when, Abolhajak Yusef I was against the united forces of Aragon and Castellae governments, Yusef asked for help fromthe Abbey alhassan Mereenie and Sultan Mereenie entered into Andalusia in Muharram 741 AH with 140 warships. But Mereenie army severely defeated in 742 AD in the naval battle of Riosaldo or Turaif battle, and Yusef was forced to sign a peace treaty with the king of Aragon. King Yusef I was assassinated in 755 AD and his son Sultan Muhammad, known as Ghani Billah (Fifth Muhammad) came to power at a young age. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p, 312→ Ibn al-Khatib, 1980, S113-114) His administration was given to Lisan AL-DinIbn al-Khatib, renowned scientist of Andalusia and a great of Granada government (shahidipak, 2013, 115).

4.3. Claims of Reign and Chaos in Granada Ismail Bin Yusuf First Rebellion:

Since 755 AD, Granada had turmoil and civil conflict. The rebellion of Gibraltar ruler, the rebellion of Ismail, the brother of Ghani Billah in 760 AH Ramadan and killing Hajib Radwan caused Ghani Billah, (ibid→ S114-115) to emigrate to the West with Ibn al-Khatib at the invitation of Ibn

Salem Mereenie. (Shahidi Pak, 2010. p, 312→ Salavi, 2001, p. 215)

Castellae king rose with the support Ismail bin Yusuf the new emir of Granada. But Ghani Billah with the help of King of Marinids (Abdul Aziz) captured Granada and Ismail was killed. In 776 AD, following the plot of the enemies, Ibn - Al-Khatib, who had enemies in Granada and Marinids two governments, was jailed and killed. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p, 313→ Ibn Khaldun, 1999, p. 326)

4.4. Ghani Billah and the End of Marinids in Andalusia

One of the mistakes of Ghani Billah (Mohammed V) was that despite the assistance of Marinids to the governments of Bani Nasr, by using the turbulence in Fez, intervened in the Marinid affairs and abolished the position of Sheikh Alghzah (the highest military Mereenie official in Andalusia) and thus, ended the Mereenie military presence in the country (Andalusia). (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p. 318) The Granada Sultan's action was unintended in the interests of the cruciate governments and had unpleasant consequences in the future government of Bani Nasr.

4.5. Mohammad -Ben- Yousuf Second Rebellion (Mohammad VII):

Ghani Billah died in 793 AD, and after his death, Yusef II took his place. He had the tyranny and killed his three brothers (Saad, Mohammed and Matra). (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p, 313→ Salavi, 2001, vol. 2, p. 81) Sultan Mereenie (Abi Abbas) supported Mohammed VII, son of King Yusef II (Mohammad VII) and Mohammed VII came to power. Mohammed VII first signed interim peace treaty with King of Castellae. But the Castellae King, Henry III broke the treaty and invaded Granada and Sultan Muhammad asked for help from Shah Tunisia and Tlemcen. The assistance of Bani Hafs and Tlemcen government could not save Bani Ahmar in the invasion of Castellae. Tlemcen and Hafs navy defeated in Gibraltar and their support was ineffective, such as the former and Sultan Muhammad seventh in 808 AD, signed the Treaty of Friendship with the Government of Aragon. With the death of Muhammad seventh in 810 AD, his brother, Yusuf ibn Yusuf took power. The most important incident during third Youssef was the rebellion of the people of Gibraltar with the support of Sultan Mereenie (Ibid).

5. THE REBELLION OF BANI NASR PRINCES AND CASTELLAE GOVERNMENT'S PROVOKES

5.1. Al – zaghir Rebellion:

With the death of Yusef III in 820 AD, his son Mohammed eighth known as Alaysr came to rule. He also started with the tyranny and gave his own affairs to Bani Seraj (Ibid, 314). Therefore, Alaysr Minister, Yusuf Bin Seraj (820-846) faced with internal chaos caused by there bellion of Alaysr's nephew called Alzghir (Abi Abdullah al-Saghir). Castellae government fueled the rebellion. Alaysr fled to Tunisia near the Sultan Abu Faris Hafsid and returned to Granada with his military assistance. On the other hand, given that the family of Bani Siraj was gone to Seville with the fall of Alaysr and asked for help from the king of Castellae in order to return Alaysr to the government, so after Alaysr (el zurdo) went back to power, King of Castellae (Juan II) asked Alaysr to release the property that he had spent for his return to the government plus annually tax and Christian prisoners. But he refused and was immediately attacked by Castellae. He asked for help from Tunis and Fez, and they gave him a negative response. As can be seen, requesting the interference and help of the Christian rulers of Andalusia had unpleasant consequences for the Andalusia rulers and accelerated the fall of Granada (Ibid, 314).

5.2. Yusuf -Ibn –Hol Rebellion:

In return to power, Alaysr faced with the rebellion and resistance of Yusuf bin Hol, who knew himself as the family of Bani Ahmar in the arrival to Granada. He wanted to rule in the name of King Castellae and committed to annual payments of 20 thousand dinars for Castellae and signed a treaty in Muharram 835 AH with the government of Castellae. Alaysr war with Castellae allied forces and Yusef Ben Hol continued. He asked for help from Egypt in 844 AD, but it was inconclusive. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p. 314–Ibid, 2017). The rebellion is analyzed from the results of the Sultan Alaysr request of the involvement of the Christian governments in the affairs of Andalusian Muslims.

5.3. Al – ahnaf Rebellion:

With the arrival of Mohammad Ben Nasr, known as Alahnaf to power in Granada, the Bani Nasr confronted with devastating civil war. Alahnaf entered the Alhambra palace with the help of Castellae and Alaysr fell. But he faced with the

invasion of Yusuf bin Hol, but maintained the government and united with the Government of Aragon. (Ibid., P. 315) This is another consequence of the enemies of Andalusia Muslims involvement in fomenting civil rebellion of Bani Nasr that was conducted by the princes.

5.4. Abu -Al-Hassan Ali Rebellion and the Peak of Disputes in Bani Nasr Family

In the year 863 AD, Sa'ad Ibn Muhammad came to rule. The Granada situation was faltering with increasing Bani Nasr family dispute. Abu al-Hassan Ali (865-878.A.H) rebelled against his father, Sultan Sa'ad bin Mohammed bin Yousef and Bani Siraj aristocratic family came to support him and deposed and exiled the Sultan. Granada situation disputed over power, allowed Castellae government, in the year 866 AH / 1462 AD, Fernando V (King of Castellae) took the most important point of Andalusia south, which was Gibraltar. (Ibid) With the fall of Gibraltar, the relations between Granada with the Maghreb countries were cut off. This new offensive of Castellae caused disconnection between Marinids government with the south of Andalusia and paved the fall of Bani Nasr. In the year 868 AH, the government was handed over several times until finally, Granada government gave to Abu al-Hasan Ali ibn Sa'ad (868-878) (Ibid, 315).

5.5. Zaghl Rebellion:

Abu al-Hasan Ali bin Saad confronted with the Zaghl rebellion at the beginning of his reign that founded an independent government in the city with the help of the Castellae government (Henry IV) in the year 874 AH and supporting Malqh rebel forces under the leadership of Muhammad Fartusi. The last thirty years of Granada government of Abu al-Hassan Ali period was confronted with the rebellion and Zaghl rebellion that was supported by the Castellae and Aragon king. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p, 318→ Maghari Talmasani, 1968, vol. 6, S260-262)

Abu al-Hasan Ali's marriage with a Christian slave named Isabel and the war of AbulHasan Ali with his brother Zaghl added the seizure of Granada. Continuation and increasing disputes between the government family and big families led to continued Castellae government intervention in the internal affairs of Granada and captured many castles and important points and advance, in southern Andalusia (Ibid).

5.6. The First Rebellion of Abdullah Bin Abul Hasan Ali

When Abul Hassan Ali refused the extension of Twelve-year contract to pay tribute to Castellae, Christian government of Castellae used the opposition of Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ali in 877 AD to intervene in Granada and Abu Abdullah came to power instead of his father (Abul Hasan Ali). But a year later, in the year 888 AH, Abul Hasan Ali again came back to power and could rule for another four years. But Abu Abdullah (892-897 .A.H) took over the government again with the help of the Crusader enemies of Islam and the united government of based on a disgraceful contract with them. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p. 316; the same)

The result of all Princes' going and coming back was that, due to betrayal by treacherous princes, Castellae used this crisis of Granada, and in the year 891 AD, entered into Granada and Castellae surrender the capital of Bani Nasr (Ibid).

5.7. Soraya Rebellion (Isabella)

Bani Nasr country was divided between two brothers in Granada and Malqh who tried to destroy each other (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p.315) the disputes between the children of AbulHasan Ali added the severity of internal conflict. While the two independent governments of Bani Nasr were created in Granada and Malqh, the two governments of Castellae and Aragon were united. The disputes in Granada culminated when Aisha, the first wife of Sultan AbulHasan Ali and Sorayahis second wife (her Christian name was Isabella and in some external sources, Isabel Desolios noble Castilian) turned Granada to the battlefield to seize power and give the rule to their children. Isabel or Roman Soraya took the power of Alhambra Palace and Aisha and her children were imprisoned. In 887 AD, Aisha fled with her children from prison and joined Benosiraj (Ibid). This allowed the government of Castellae used the opportunity to continue its attacks around Granada and captured Alzhrrh and Alhamh city.

5.8. Abu Abdullah II riots and destruction of Bani Ahmar

Aisha Sultan, Hasan Ali's first wife, secretly, and through the minister, Ibn Kmaslh, agreed with the Castellae government to implement the conditions of Castellae in case of his son government (Abdullah) and rule with the name of two united kings of Castellae-Aragon. Civil war broke out with

the arrival of Abu Abdullah to power. Castellae government captured Lueshe city in 891 AD and captured many forts around Granada. Bolsh also fell and, according to the contract between Castellae and Abu Abdullah, Aisha's child, each city that fell should be given in the hands of Abu Abdullah. (Ibid), but this caused the Castellae government used this opportunity in the year 892 AH/1478 AD, surrounded Malqh from land and sea, and after three months of resistance, eventually, against the invasion of Spain (unified governments of Castellae-Aragon) fell. Then, Almryh and Wadi Ash were lost in the year 895 AH with the betrayal of "Ibn Niar" and after the conclusion of the treaty series with Fernando, "Zghal" took money in exchange for his property and went to Tlemcen and on the other hand, Abu Abdullah settled in Granada (Ibid. P.316; →MaghariTelmasani, 1968, S260-273).

With the fall of Malqh and Almryh and Wadi Ash, circle of surrender Granada government was tightened and the Castellae government invaded Granada in the year 896 AD, with fifty thousand troops. King of Aragon, Ferdinand and Isabella, Queen of Castellae surround Granada in the spring of the year 897 AH / 1491 AD. Negotiations between Ghrnaty and Christian forces led to the signing of a peace treaty in Article 56, which shows the end of the Nasriye government. At the surrender ceremony in Granada, Fernando Dosa, the vice deputy of Castellae King, Abolghasem and Ibn Kamasheh brought the terms of surrender. In the Great Hall of the Alhambra (Qmarsh), a controversial discussion ensued in the presence of jurists and great people of the government. (Ibid., P. 319) But, in the middle of Muharram, 897 AH, Abu Abdullah (Boabdil) started the secret negotiations with the government of Castellae, despite popular resistance and opposition to military commanders who believed in the resistance and the second Safar 897 AH / January 1492, the Castellae forces occupied the palace of the Alhambra and entered into the palace and the last bastion of Islam in the Iberian fell. (Ibid)

During this time, Muslims showed perfect courage and strength. Musa ibn Abu Ghassan was including those who refused against the secret surrender of the city to Castellae by Sultan Abu Abdullah (Boabdil), and he was killed. His resistance is as the myth in the history. Narration of surrender the city and giving its keys by Abu Abdullah to the King of Castellae has been carved by Spanish painters in Toledo Cathedral. (Shahidi Pak, 2010, p, 316 → Annan, 1370, vol. 5, p. 257) The last Emir of the Bani Nasr,

Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Hasan Ali was deported to Spain and then west and died in Fez in year 940 AH / 1538 AD. Last scientific and cultural achievements of Muslims were looted from Granada and transferred to Europe. Christians did not practice any of the provisions of the peace treaty and since 1499; they carried out an extensive program for the evangelization of Granada. Philip II in 1610 issued the complete expulsion of Muslims from Granada (Ibid, 317).

6. CONCLUSION

Ibn al-Ahmar convergence of the Christian destruction of the Muslim government in Andalusia helped the agent that caused the collapse of the previous government was followed as in Andalusia negative work continued and led to the fall of Bani Ahmar was. Bani Nasr revolt of princes, things look shaky Granada. The domain was added in Granada riots and differences and united Aragon and Castellae increased attacks until Gibraltar in 866 AD seized. Therefore, Granada relations with the Maghreb countries were cut. The end result was that blind emirs and the princes of Bani Nasr helped the fall of Granada and caused the loss of the last Islam bastion in Andalusia.

REFERENCES

- Shahidi Pak, Mohammad Rez (2010). *Analytical History of Andalusia*, al-Mustafa International Center for Translation and Publication, Qom.
- Shahidi Pak, Mohammad Reza (2002). The transformation of philosophical - theological thoughts in the Al-Moravids period. *Quarterly journal history of Islam*, 2(8). ISC.
- Shahidi Pak, Mohammad Reza (2010). *Analytical History of Magreb*, al-Mustafa International Center for Translation and Publication, Qom.
- Shahidi Pak, Mohammad Reza (2013). *History of Islamic Administration*, al-Mustafa International Center for Translation and Publication, Qom.
- Shahidi Pak, Mohammad Reza (2016). *Analytical history of Islamic civilization and culture*, Alavion publisher, Qom.
- Shahidi Pak, Mohammad Reza, (2003). The transformation of philosophical - theological

- thoughts in the Al-Mohads period. *Quarterly journal history of Islam*, 2(12). ISC.
- Shahidi Pak, Mohammad Reza, (2004) Eighth Crusade. *Quarterly journal history of Islam*, 16. ISC.
- Shahidi Pak, Mohammad Reza, (2012). Real causes of fall of Andalusia and opinion of Ibn-khaldun, Pajoohesh name – ye tarikheislam. *Quarterly research journal of Islamic history*, 1(1), 79-108.
- Shahidi Pak, Mohammad Reza, (2012). *Research and translation of Al-Mojab in history of Magreb and Andalusia*, Pajooheshghah, Qom.
- Shahidi Pak, Mohammad Reza, (2016). *Islamic culture and civilization in Hafsid period in Ifriqya*, alavion publisher, Qom.
- Shahidi Pak, Mohammad Reza, (2017). *Analytic history of Syria and Eygept and methopotia*, Alavionpublisher, Qom, 2017.
- Shahidi Pak, Mohammad Reza, (2017). *Islamic urbanization, architecture & Islamic cities of Spain in medieval*. Alavion publisher, Qom.
- Shahidi Pak, Mohammadreza, (2012). Comparative Investigating in the Paradigm of Transference of Science. The Case Andalusia at the End of Medieval. *International Proceedings of Economics Development & Research*. 42, p. 167
- Shahidipak, Mohammadreza, (2016). *Household in Islamic texts of Andalusia*, alavion publisher, Qom.