

## Abstract

The study tackles the various Islamic attempts to conquer Constantinople, the city which our prophet, Mohammad (Allah's blessings and peace be upon him) gave glad tidings to conquered in the future. These attempts were reiterated-over the ages of the Islamic State (Caliphate)- to achieve that prophecy. So the study starts with the investigation about the establishment, the location and the impregnable castle of Constantinople for the importance to resist and turn down these attempts for the purpose to demonstrate its invulnerability and manifest its important location.

The study also discusses the position of Muslims and Romans towards each other as demonstrating the attitude of Islamic towards the Romans in the Holy Koran, which shows great tolerance with them since they are people of Gospel and Torah. Islam allows to get married from them and prohibited marrying them, Muslim-conquerors accepted tribute from those who rejected Islam. Besides, I analyzed the roots of the Islamic-Byzantine Struggle, which was ignited by the supporters of the Byzantine Empire from the Levant Arabs (عرب الشام) by preventing foods and Mirah from one side, and by killing (murdering) Muslim preachers from another side. Therefore, the Byzantine Empire was considered as a fierce enemy threatening the security of the newly-born State of our messenger (PBUH).

The prophet (Allah's blessings and peace be upon him) began to confront and resist it through his incursions and detachments on their lands. The researcher particularly mentions the incursion of Mu'tah in the year 8A.M/629A.D, and the incursion of Tabuk 9A.M/630A.D. The study also summarizes the Rashedeen conquests on the Byzantine Arena, as it was one of the series of episodes of struggle between Muslims and Romans.

Because the attempts of conquering Constantinople had to be done by road and by sea, it was a must to establish the Islamic fleet, which helped in the conquest of some islands of the Mediterranean Sea, such as Cyprus, Rhodes and Arwad in addition to the victory on Byzantines in the battle of "That Al-Sawari" 35A.M/654A.D, which prepared circumstances to hit Constantinople. But the hubbub and turmoil happened between Mu'awiyeh and Ali delayed these attempts until the pillars of the Umayyad Caliphate had been consolidated in 41A.M/661A.D. Mu'awiyeh Ibn Abu Suffayan prepared two incursions headed towards Constantinople between 49-60A.M/ 668-679A.D. followed by another incursion directed by Suleiman bin Abdul-Malik in 98A.M/717A.D. the study discussed these attempts exhaustively and conspicuously with respect of preparation of the two parties and followed the itineraries of these campaigns and imposing siege on Constantinople.

Moreover, it reviewed the procedures and proceedings of siege, with which accompanied of war - like operations, and ending with the failure of