

Abstract

This study considered the approach that the historians and *Ikhbariyeen* dealt with the events and details of Mawqi'at Al-Harrah in the first four AH centuries. This battle took place in 63 AH/ 683 AC during Yazeed Ben Muawya Ben Abi Sufian's rule. In this battle, the people of Medina took over Yazeed and expelled his governor. They also surrounded the Umayyad and their henchmen in Marwan Ben Alhakam's house then they expelled them out of the city.

This study showed that there were serious contrasts amongst the historians' and *Ikhbariyeen's* accounts relating to this subject. Therefore, this study examined to what extent those historians and *ikhbariyeen* were close to the events happened. In addition, it looked at their political affiliation and sectarian beliefs. This study also investigated the sources of their accounts in order to find out the reasons for the contrast. This research considered the main historians and *Ikhbariyeen* who wrote about Mawqi'at Al-Harra, so as to look into what they added to their precedents' accounts. This included the accounts between second and fourth AH centuries.

This study faced a difficulty in studying the reasons for the variation in the accounts of Mawqi'at Al-Harra. This included analyzing the factors that the people took over Yazeed, Yazeed's position, organizing the military mission to fight the repels, the number of the dead in Medina, the behaviour of the Levant's army in Medina after taking over the city where they looted it, raping women, and taking the control of the city by force and handing it over to Yazeed.

In order to achieve this, this study used more than one historical method. It first started with a descriptive approach in order to show the general situations occurred in Medina. This included the political, economic, social, and cultural ones. It also looked at the basic changes happened after transferring the capital from Medina to Damascus during the Umayyad period. This research used a comparative analytical approach regarding the accounts to examine the series of the narrators, their political affiliation, and sectarian beliefs, and their relation to the events in matters of time and location. On the other hand, this approach studied the attributes of the narrators carefully in order for the researcher to be able to analyze their stories and compare them to both the recent historians and their accounts, and to look at what they added to, or dismissed from the earliest narrations.

This research is divided into four chapters followed by a conclusion. The First Chapter looked at the historians and *Ikhbariyeen* whose accounts were studied in this research. It considered their origins, political affiliation, sectarian beliefs, their tribes, culture, credibility, and both their position in Mawqi'at Al-Harrah, and the justification for that. The Second Chapter investigated the

factors and reasons for irrupting Mawqi'at Al-Harrah from points of view of the Historians and *Ikhbariyeen*. This study observed that their opinions were affected by political, dogmatic, and economic factors. The Third Chapter looked into the happenings of Mawqi'at Al-Harrah including preparing the Umayyad military mission, and the preparation of the people of Medina to confront this mission. The Fourth Chapter studied the consequences of Mawqi'at Al-Harrah according to some different accounts. The Conclusion showed that Ibn Azzubayr was a key role in this battle. It also demonstrated that Yazeed had a sincere desire to finish the dispute with the people of Medina peacefully before the start of the battle. In addition, the conclusion pointed up that there was exaggeration in the number of the dead after the battle, offences, and the treatment of the Levant's army against the people of Medina.