

Shammar Tribe In Iraq And Its Political Role During The Mamluk Rule From 1749 - 1831

¹Enaam Hussein Salem, ²Dr. Shahah Daham Abdullah

¹Enaam Hussein Salem

Supervised

Tikrit University / College of Education for Girls

E-mail: anam.hussein23@st.tu.edu.iq

²Dr. Shahah Daham Abdullah

Asst. Prof.

E-mail: shaha@st.tu.edu.iq

Tikrit University / College of Education for Girls

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ABSTRACT

The Shammar tribes are attributed to the Qahtaini tribes that migrated from Yemen to the Arabian Peninsula and settled in Jabal (He came And Salma) who It is considered Home of tribes Folding For economic and political reasons, they were forced to migrate to Iraq in waves. The first was in 1640. On the banks of the Tigris River in Diyala to Kut and they practiced agriculture The wave Second Understand who They were displaced. To Iraq in the year 1791 They are known as Shammar Al-Jarba, as the Al-Muhammad family was the presidential house in Shammar. They migrated to Iraq due to pressure from the Wahhabis on them. After they entered Iraq, they had a major role in political life, as they were...net They have a relationship with the Ottoman governors in Iraq, in addition to their role in the struggle against the Wahhabi movement.

KEYWORDS

Shammar tribe, Mamluks, Jarba, Iraq, Arab tribes

1. INTRODUCTION

Shammar tribes were in Iraq and still are same weight Large, they are clans known for their large numbers, strong alliances, ancient origins, and honorable history. Studies are focused on...YO n the subject of the migration of Shammar to Iraq and their relationship with the Ottoman governors from the year 1749 to 1831. The study was divided into three sections: the first is the lineage of Shammar and their migration to Iraq. The second section is the rule of the Mamluks and their relationship with the Shammar of Jarba. The third section is the conflict of the Shammar of Jarba with the Wahhabi movement until the year 1802. The Shammar leaders tried it and I relied on the book And Research on the most important sources of genealogy and other important sources on which the Urge .

The First Topic

Shammar lineage and migration to Iraq

The Shammar tribe is one of the authentic Arab tribes and its fame precedes it among other Arab tribes due to its historical depth and what it has. A From the championships still the Shammar Yun They remember it to this day, despite its fame. But The Arab genealogists have differed in naming it.(Shammar) With emphasis and alleviation, a tribe of Arabs Our stomachs It is attributed to Shammar Dhi al-Janah, who is from Qahtan.(1)Or it's bton From the clans of Tayy, as Ibn Al-Kalbili said, Shammar and Zuraiq are a clan of Fox They are the sons of Obaid bin Jazimah bin Zuhair bin Salman bin Thaal bin Omar.andson Al-Ghauth bin Folding (2)You may be a duck From the Arab tribes that inhabited a wide valley between the mountains of Aji and Salma. Al-Hamdani mentioned them, but he did not mention them. Their lineage For the tribe(3)As Imru Al-Qais mentioned them in one of his poems, he says in one of its verses:.

Am I walking between a snake and a snake? Am I the living Qais bin Shammar?(4)

And Some of their lineage goes back to Hatim al-Ta'i, who was from Sak. That The Arabian Peninsula is known for its generosity and courage. And Shammar is one of the most generous and noble tribes, and the most valiant in wars.(5)Or

they are attributed to Shammar BI don't want Africa Ibn A braha for We are the Lighthouse of kings The followers In Yemen, it was mentioned in archaeological inscriptions.(Shammar trembles, king of Sab A And the two Raydans(6)This is clear evidence that their origins go back to the Arab tribes in Yemen..

Or Shammar described them and became their names F They are the last of the Arab tribes to leave Yemen from Bani Qahtan. (7) film They arrived Mountain fold (Aga And Salma) They had pushed the Arab tribes that were in it, so Shammar About the grandfather's help When their leaders ordered them to be called Shammar, and the Arabic language supports this description.(8).

Diyar Tayy is located in the mountains of (Aja and Salma) in the north of the Arabian Peninsula and at what The Qahtanites migrated to it from Yemen and found its people at odds with each other, so some of them allied with those who came from Yemen and defeated them. They began to be called by the clan name Shammar, and everyone carried the name Shammar to this day.(9)The area that is transformed (Located) Between the two mountains It is called Hail is the center of Jabal Shammar and is also the home of the Shammar tribal alliance that extends towards Iraq and Syria.(10) Shammar is divided into several clans: Sinjarah, Zuba'ah, Al-Aslam, and Abdah. The latter is considered one of the largest clans of the tribe.(11)And his servant is attributed Directly to the Qahtanis, as for Zubaa and Al-Aslam, they go back to . Their lineage and origin Y Its lineage goes back to Qahtan, although its clans differ, and it is an alliance between a group of tribes living in the Arabian Peninsula in the known region. By the emirate Al Rashid(12) which It was founded in 1834 in the city of Hail, north-central Arabia, and its founder was Abdullah Ali Al Rashid.(13)And over time it formed Tribal alliances produce contemporary tribes, some of which took the name of one of the clans in the alliance as names for the tribe, and others made the name of one of the leaders of the alliance a name for the tribe, so Shammar became one of those contemporary tribes that were originally alliances and tribal gatherings that took the main clan of the alliance as their name.(14).

Shammar migration to Iraq

The Arabian Peninsula had sent to Iraq, throughout its ages, waves of Arab tribes who migrated from it in search of fertile pastures and abundant water. Climate changes, such as drought and rising temperatures, may have forced them to migrate and search for more fertile land outside the peninsula.(15) The reason for Iraq absorbing all those waves of migrants from the heart of the Arabian Peninsula was many. And Expose it For foreign invasions, epidemics and diseases Added And For floods(16) The increase in population in the Najd regions may be due to the migration of tribes from Yemen to it, which is not proportional to the presence of resources in the Arabian Peninsula Push it To immigrate to Iraq(17)Add to factor The religious one who was the cause of migration Some tribes from the Arabian Peninsula. During the second half of the eighteenth century, waves of Shammar tribes entered Iraq, fleeing from...Power Prince Abdulaziz bin Saud, leader Diriyah Who adopted the Wahhabi movement?(18).

The Shammar tribes in Iraq are divided into two parts: the first is Shammar T Time They are Shammar tribes Yes Famous and the first to MoveTo Iraq, they crossed the Euphrates and settled on the left bank of the Tigris between Diyala and Kut on the borders of Persia. They also live in southern Iraq.(19)So I settled down and worked in agriculture.(20)As for the second section, they are the Shammar Al-Jarbah, the presidential house of Al Mohammed Al-Jarb. A (21) Those who entered Iraq in the last migration For Shammar to Iraq and they live in the northern part of Iraq in the region known as the Euphrates Island, which is the land located between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. counting Geographically a natural extension of Badi And .

The Levant extends from the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. T In Iraq (Part North of it)The southeastern part of Syria to the north of Baghdad(22).

The first migration of Shammar, according to historical sources, was in the 1640 AD, heading north from Najd towards the Syrian desert, where they considered the Syrian desert to be the best pasture for their camel herds. These migrations were initially in the form of small waves, so they did not cause major problems except for the disputes with some of the tribes present in the region they reached..

The second and last migration of Shammar was in the year 1791 when the Shammar tribes migrated to Jarab.A Towards Iraq after the enemy battle And In which Sheikh Muslat bin Mutlaq Al-Jarbah was killed, and this migration had consequences. Are big And On the political situation in Iraq later(23).

The shift in the tribal balance of power in Iraq

I have affected the abandonment And The Bedouins from the Arabian Peninsula to the Euphrates Peninsula had a great influence on the form of power present in the region, only to be forced These tribes left their homes and migrated to new areas due to the pressure of the displaced Bedouins. for him For example, Tai used to live near the Tigris River, close to Mosul, but was forced to move north to...Mardin (24) Especially after Shammar subjugated vast areas of northern Iraq from Baghdad to the mountain ranges in the north, pushing out the Arab tribes that had settled in those areas for a long time.(25)Faris al-Jarba established the foothold of Shammar in the Euphrates Peninsula and worked to strengthen the position of his tribe at the expense of other Arab tribes or to strike one against the other. The Mamluk government in Iraq welcomed them during that period in which the influence of the Ubaid tribes in Baghdad was strong and led by them.A For Al-Shawi, except that Shammar was able, after confrontations with the slaves, to push them from the Euphrates Island to where their homes were, to Al-Hawija, and they pushed the Bayat to their current places of residence.(26) As for the Jabour

tribe, it was forced to leave the island and inhabited the outskirts of the island. Some of them inhabited the Khabur and others inhabited the banks of the Tigris from Tikrit to Zumar. They worked in agriculture.(27).

After Shammar took control the try A On the Euphrates Island, it came to control the transportation routes that linked Baghdad to Mosul, the Levant, and the Ottoman Empire. Because of its strength, it was imposing...They were responsible for the trade caravans that passed through their lands or that needed their protection. They also took protection from weak tribes that needed protection. They also had other resources, such as their reliance on selling camels, horses, and wool. and They were receiving aid from the government to repel the Anza tribes from the western border. To Iraq(28).

Chapter Two: The Rule Of The Mamluks And Their Relationship With The Shammar Tribe

When talking about the Mamluk rule in Iraq in the year(1749-1831)We must go back to before that date to know the circumstances that led to the emergence of that dynasty of rulers who ruled Iraq for a period of nearly eighty years. The Ottoman Empire was during the period in the year(1534 – 1749)The policy of pitting Iraqi tribes against each other was used by sowing discord among local forces.(29)Iraq did not know any stability during that period. a reason Its geographical and political location is adjacent to Persia, which is considered the first traditional enemy of Iraq, and it also differs in its Give it to me About the Ottoman Empire(30) During that long period of time, Iraq was ruled by a number of governors, none of whom ruled for more than a year or two, until Governor Hassan Pasha came.(1704-1723)Who knew that the problem of Iraq lies in the power of the Arab tribes? Yeah These clans were causing many problems for the Ottoman Empire. A The governors before him were directing military campaigns against the tribes, and they were often wish Failure(31).

Hassan Pasha faced many problems in Iraq, the most important of which was corruption. Rampant In the forces Janissaries They controlled everything in Baghdad, while the Bedouins disobeyed the government, controlled the outskirts of the cities, and spread corruption there.(32).

As for the relationship of Shammar with the Ottoman governors, it entered into many confrontations with them in Baghdad during(1690 -1706) Shammar joined several alliances with a number of large Arab tribes, such as the Khaza'il. And the Muntafik And Zabid(33)But the hellto Hassan Pasha had used a policy of severity towards the tribes and spreading security and stability despite the rise of Sheikh Al-Khazaato And with him Shammar and Anzah raided Baghdad and threatened The solution FasirGovernor Hassan Pasha launched a military campaign against the Khaza'il, so their sheikh surrendered. Then Hassan Pasha crossed the Euphrates from south of Fallujah to punish Shammar, and inflicted heavy losses on them and confiscated their money and belongings.(34)An alliance also arose between Shammar and Zabid with Sheikh AIUnplugged (The adventurer of the barrier) From Al-Saadoun in 1708 and was able to control Basra and quickly progress To them, Hassan Pasha sent a military campaign that met with GoThe rebel in the desert near the BasraHe was able to suppress that Arab force and restore it. To Baghdad is victorious(35)It did not happen to ShamR any Rebellions or revolutions throughout the reign of Hassan Pasha until his death in 1723M (36).

Formation of the Mamluk force

Hassan Pasha was unable to rely on the Janissary force to confront the problems of the Arab tribes that were disobeying the governor, so he worked to form a military force of Mamluks. Be He is subordinate to it and relies on it to confront the problems he faces in Iraq.(37) He bought slaves, established schools for them, and trained them in military and administrative affairs. So This system developed during the reign of his son Ahmed Pasha.(1723-1747)And his strength increased(38)

Ahmed Pasha's rule Twenty four Year Yes He followed in his father's footsteps, relying in his rule on the power of the Mamluks. He followed a very strict policy. but Against the Arab tribes, especially those that joined the ranks of Nader Shah when he attacked Iraq.(39) Siege Baghdad in 1722, while Ahmed Pasha was busy invading the Persians, Shammar declared their rebellion against the Ottomans, and some of them worked as guides for the Persian army. As soon as peace was reached between the Persians and the Ottomans, Ahmed Pasha sent a military campaign to Shammar, which ended with the defeat of...SThe governor's power is gone, but Shammar has left Their tents And their belongings and families and fled(40).

When Ahmed Pasha died in 1747He left no descendants behind him, so the Sublime Porte breathed a sigh of relief, as the opportunity had become available to them to restore their rule to Iraq. However, the Ottomans were aware that Iraq's dangerous location, located on the borders with Persia, and the tribes in Iraq were causing problems and disturbing the peace. Security You must choose and Y He was able to face all these difficu lties, so the Ottoman Empire was forced to accept the appointment of Suleiman Pasha Abu Lail. Governor of Baghdad(41)It was Abu Lail And Son-in-law of Ahmed Pasha, who was governor of Basra in 1736.The people Respect Because he was able to impose security and order, and he played a major role in confronting the siege. Nader Shah in Baghdad (42) and takes over Sulayman Abu Laila for the state of Baghdad in 1749. The beginning of the rule of the Mamluks (the Kulla Mand) and their decentralized Ottoman system, which began to be established in the house of Hassan Pasha, is considered the first strong regional government to use the Mamluks as a military and administrative force to impose the state's hegemony over vast areas of Iraq (43).

Suleiman Abu Laila's rule1749- 1761 During his reign, the Shammar tribe rebelled under the leadership of Bakr al-Hamam in 1755.M 1169He is the chief of the Zubaa tribe of Shammar. The crossed the passersby and caused havoc in the security. We loot Some camels were on the side of Karkh, and when the minister heard, he pursued them with an army until he reached the side of the Euphrates. When he was unable to cross, he fled by himself and left his family behind him, so the

Ottoman army confiscated their money. However, the people of Bakr al-Hamam had called for help from the minister, so he provided them with assistance and returned to Baghdad, then they followed him. He asked for forgiveness for Bakr Al-Hamam, but the minister forgave him.(44).

When Salman Abu Lail died In 1761 he had seven priests.(Assistants)They competed to obtain the rule of Baghdad, so the Sublime Porte decided to make Received Basra Ali Pasha Governor On Baghdad general1762, but he was killed in 1763, and then Omar Pasha took over after him, who died in 1775. During his reign, several rebelled. And from the Tribes including Shammar, Zubayd and Al Buhia Za'a And Bani Jamil, Al Majma, Al Ghariri, and Al Ubaid, and after his death, Hassan Pasha was appointed. Mamluk But The Janissaries They were not satisfied with him, so he did not remain in the position for a long time, so the position was assigned to a new Mamluk leader, Suleiman Pasha, nicknamed "the Great" in 1780. He had taken over Baghdad, Basra, and Shahr-e-Zor.(45) His rule lasted for 22 years until he died in 1802. He had a good relationship with the clan blocs and alliances, especially the Unlock and slaves and roll up the try He took over the position After his death, Ali Pasha (1802-1807) was like Suleiman Pasha, and he obtained the position after a struggle with competitors (46). The knight of scabies was able To have a good relationship with the new governor and to show that he was with the authority in Baghdad, he was avoiding clashing with the Mamluk authority in an attempt to establish the presence of Shammar in its new homeland in the Euphrates Island.(47) In late 1802, Z Knight The gerbil As one of the leaders of other Arab tribes, he participated with Muhammad Bey, the leader of the Ubaid tribe. in Military campaign against Yazidi rebels N In Mount Sinjar, he surrendered. From the rest Some of them are alive and have declared their submission to him. to Baghdad and surrender and pledged not to break the law and order(48) During the reign of Ali Pasha, the role of Shammar became prominent. the Try it especially because that governor was bringing some tribes closer at the expense of other tribes, so Shammar became the Try it and you will rise to the top And important The place of slaves, especially since the governor wanted to benefit from Shammar the Try it after it has proven its existence and strength after its honorable position in confronting Wahhabism(49).

When the father did it Execution of the Sheikh of the Ab tribes and His son Jassim B escaped your Al-Shawi to the slave tribes in Khabur, so the slave tribes declared their rebellion and She said to the governor Who will carry the load? Military and with him the Shammar tribes of Al-Jarbah and the Aqil tribes, but the governor sought help from the governor of Raqqa Timur Pasha Malou To beat the slaves but he fled in front of the clans The rebel The campaign ended with Crusher Baghdad governor's forces I won Slaves Its equipment And its equipment(50) Ali Pasha was assassinated in 1807 and left behind a nephew named Suleiman the Younger who was still young and, despite his intelligence, He was intelligent, but he lacked experience, as he was only twenty-two years old, so he became A knight of the Scabies place A To have great power over the authority in Baghdad(51).

In 1809, the Knight of Scabies worked. A To convince the governor of Baghdad, Suleiman the Younger, to carry out a military campaign aimed at the knight of the scab A Including the weakening of the Arab tribes present in the upper Peninsula. Extended From Sinjar to Al-BLech On the pretext that these tribes cause problems and strife, and these tribes were represented by Al-Dhafir and (Al-Durai'i). From Anzah(52) Indeed, the minister went out with a large military campaign towards Khabur, supported by the Arab and Kurdish tribes, and he marched towards...Sinjar He subdued the rebellious Yazidis and then headed towards Balkh, where Al-Dhafir is located. He sent his forces and with them the knight of the scaba and Timur Pasha M Lee and ordered them to settle on the Euphrates River to prevent the braid from escaping, but The braid They were able to defeat the forces of the governor who returned to Mosul and lost a lot of money and lives in that campaign without any real justification. to I carried it(53) The governor Suleiman the Younger was killed in 1810, so the governorship of Baghdad was assigned to the Heya Abdullah (1810)-1813) During the year 1811, the new governor went on a military campaign that included Shammar and Aqil. Heading towards the Kurdish rebel prince Babani, the campaign ended with the escape of Prince Baba. To Persia, but the governor punished one of the Shammar sheikhs, called Shati, with a number of his men for encroaching on the army's provisions. Then he returned to Baghdad. During that period, Saeed Pasha, the son of Suleiman Pasha the Younger, had fled from Baghdad. (54) And he was able to resort to The Muntafiq In 1812, led by Mood Al-Thamer was able to kill Abdullah Pasha and enter Baghdad and appoint Said Pasha as its governor on March 16, 1813, and thus he returned. Influence of tribes Al-Muntafiq in Baghdad and the influence of Faris Al-Jarb ended A The politician, as the new governor refused to what He deserves the privileges he used to get, and because of the Baghdad government's position towards him, Shammar was forced to launch Raids On Iraqi cities in particular during the year 1814(55).

Sheikh Shammar Al-Jarb agreed Faris and Sheikh Al-Khazaal in 1815 to support each other alone and tried to stand in the face of Dawud Pasha Kahya Saeed Pasha was on his way back to Baghdad, but they could not stand up to the Pasha's power, so he was forced to... And To the gathering in the land of the Khazaal, then they attacked Hillah and declared their revolution against the authority in Baghdad, so the governor wrote to the Sheikh of Muntafik He calls him To face dinner Earthe Rebel All the tribes that hated Shammar joined Al-Muntafiq. The Khazaal, and the confrontation ended with the victory of the Muntafik forces. Not The loss of Shammar Al-Jarba was very great because they lost their best sheikh, Sheikh Baniya B.N Kyen Sa Ibn Akhu Faris Al-Jarba, so the victorious Bedouins sent his head to The governor Saeed Pasha as a symbol of their victory over Shammar(56).

Then you AI lost it Ear And the disasters on Shammar, in the year 1818 Sham suffered a great loss with the death of And Its leader is a knight the try This caused it to lose its position with the state in Baghdad and the governor Dawoud Pasha, who took over Baghdad in 1818, and he launched military campaigns against the Arab tribes. He restored the prestige of the state and worked to find solutions to the problems of the tribes..

The Third Topic/Shammar Conflict With The Wahhabi Movement

Shammar migrated to the land of the Arabian Peninsula after a long struggle with Wahhabism and the first Saudi state 1744-1818. Wahhabism appeared in the middle of the eighteenth century. It is a religious reform movement and was named Wahhabism after Sheikh Muhammad Abdul Wahhab, who called for it. The term Wahhabism was used for everyone who followed that movement.(57) During the year 1744, Mohammed ibn Abd al-Wahhab met with his emir, al-In powerless And Mohammed bin Saud, who adopted this call, and this resulted in the emergence of the first Saudi Wahhabi emirate, which extended from 1744-1818 contributed to that Alliance In Tab Ni The people of Diriyah for the Wahhabi call and were able to forcefully Peace control of the Arabian Peninsula later(58).

It was the first shock Shammar died with the Wahhabis when they allied the Shammar with The Banu Khalid who ruled Al-Ahsa attacked the town of Buraidah in Al-Qassim, which was under the control of the Al Saud, but that alliance failed because the representative of the Al Saud in Buraidah was able to confront them and bad He launched a military campaign towards Jabal Shammar, which he was able to control in 1779 Which forced the Shammar Bedouins to flee to the desert.(59) Then the Shammar alliance Yuna promise Arab tribes with Sheriff Mecca Ghalib bin Musaed, Emir of Mecca (1778-1813) To subjugate the tribes that cooperated with the Al Saud and refused to pay zakat to the Emir of Mecca during the year 1790, he sent The Sheriff A military campaign led by his brother Abdul Aziz to fight the people of Najd, and he was with him Ten thousand fighter from Shammar and Then the Sharif of Mecca caught up with them and they settled in a village near Najd and stayed there for a month, but the Sharif of Mecca did not respond. Than He returned to his homeland because the Hajj was approaching, so the Bedouin tribes that were with him dispersed and settled in a place called Al-Adou. And It is a place with water near a well. For (60) The Prince of Al Saud headed towards the enemy. And Fierce battles took place and he was victorious. T There were Al Saud forces and one of the Mutair knights and their leader was killed in the battle.(Devil's horse) He is Masoud Al-Bari Sticks The prince took all the spoils they owned. to Enjoy it(61) And that was the defeat against Al Saud and Come on Big in souls Shammar the try However, their leader, Mutlaq Al-Jarba, was avoiding conflict with the Wahhabis. However, in 1791, Prince Saud sent to the tribes requesting zakat and the she-goat of Al-Sha'af in compliance with the Wahhabi order, but Muslat...Ben Mutlaq Scabies He refused and considered it an insult. And They are not subordinate to anyone, and their implementation of the order means that they have come under the banner of Wahhabism.(62) He struck a slave of Ibn Saud. This incident was the reason for the beginning of the conflict with the Al Saud.(63) So, he mobilized the Bedouin tribes that had never confronted the enemy. They sent to Prince Saud that they wanted Meeting him And vow Musallam Al-Jarba tried to hit Ibn Saud's tent with his horse, but he fell off. His horse He was killed on the ground in 1791, so Shammar fled. To The Wahhabis were right and robbed them to them And their money(64) After the enemy battle Shammar headed to the desert of Iraq in search of safer places around the year 1792, but the Wahhabis headed their invasions towards Iraq, pursuing their opponents from the Bedouin tribal leaders who fled from Hail and Jabal Shammar because of the pressure of the Wahhabis on them. These invasions also came out to spread the Wahhabi call and obtain the spoils and treasures found in the holy shrines in southern Iraq.(65).

I got Shammar the try To support the Arab tribes in western Iraq, he encouraged Mutlaq al-Jarba to migrate to him, and the Mamluk governors in Iraq welcomed the Bedouin tribes migrating to them to participate in the military campaigns against the Wahhabis and Al Saud.(66).

News reached Iraq in 1796 that the Wahhabis had taken control of Al-Ahsa, which is located on the southern Iraqi border, and they took the scholars and threatened the road Hajj, the Ottoman Sultan sent to The governor of Baghdad, Suleiman Pasha the Great, informed him of the necessity of preparing a military campaign. However, due to his advanced age, the governor asked the Sheikh of Muntafik in 1797 to...bad He launched a military campaign to Al-Ahsa, so Sheikh Thuwaini, the Sheikh of Al-Muntafiq, gathered his forces from the Arab tribes, including Shammar, and he marched. The campaign reached an area called the What happened to you in Al-Ahsa? They set up their tents, and a black slave, who is said to be from the slaves of Jabor Bani Khalid, killed the sheikh. Thuwaini He hit He was overcome with weakness and fear, so the tribes that were with him fled, and the Wahhabis took their spoils. They did not have any weapons with them. After the failure of this campaign, the Wahhabis attacked Souq Al-Shuyukh in Nasiriyah and killed a number of people. Then they headed towards Samawah.(67) After they heard about the Bedouins gathering near a spring there called Al-Abyad, and Shammar was led by their sheikh, Matlal. you're the Try with him the tribes of Dhafir and Zakarit And the Baaij (68) The two armies met and Ibn Saud wanted to capture Mutlaq al-Jarbah, but he was killed by Khazim Bani Al-Hayyan, the chief of the plains. Shammar was defeated once again after the killing of its chief. After the killing of Mutlaq al-Jarbah, his younger brother, Faris bin Muhammad al-Jarbah, took over the leadership of Shammar. As a leader Biggest Shamr (69) Then he participated in the military campaign in 1798 against the Wahhabis, in which the Muntafik tribes participated, but that campaign failed miserably.(70).

In 1800, the Wahhabis attacked a caravan coming from the Levant, killed everyone in it, and raided it. And On the city Public And Kabisa fought them, so the slaves fought them there, so they fled.(71) The governor of Baghdad prepared a military campaign led by Ali Pasha, with Shammar led by Faris al-Jarba al-Muntafiq, a number of Arab tribes, regular troops, and large weapons.(72) The military campaign was so large that it could repel any force that faced it, but it took long distances and settled in a place where water was not available. As soon as they reached the location of the Wahhabis, the Wahhabis withdrew before the campaign arrived, so the military campaign withdrew to Ain al-Tamr. (Shathatha) (73) She stayed there for three months, then withdrew to Hillah and returned to Al-Ba. Sha To Baghdad(74).

As for the position of Shammar at that stage, from 1802 to 1803 they headed north towards the Sinjar Mountains after years of fierce wars with the Wahhabis and the fatigue and military conflict that befell them, in addition to the governors of Baghdad using Shammar as a tool to strike their enemies, which pushed the knight of Al-Jarba to search for a new homeland far from all those wars and A bad(75).

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