

offensive against the Frankish county of Ribagorza. His most famous expedition, however, was that of the following year, aimed against the fortress of Clunia, which was taken and destroyed. This victory gained for the 'Āmirid *hādījib* the honorific title of al-Muẓaffar. In 398/1007 he had again to take up arms against Sancho García and Castille, and yet again in the following year. While he was preparing to set out against Castille, he succumbed to a disease of the chest, near Cordova, on the Guadimellato (Wādī Armilāt), 16 Šafar 399/20 Oct. 1008.

During the seven years of his rule, 'Abd al-Malik al-Muẓaffar preserved for the State of Cordova its strong administrative structure, by favouring the Slavonic dignitaries (*saḡālība*) against the Arab aristocracy. Nevertheless, several attempts were made on his person. There are reasons to assume that his brother, 'Abd al-Rahmān Sanchuelo, who succeeded him, was not without his share in the unexpected and premature death of the second 'Āmirid.

[See also 'AMIRIDS AND Umayyads of Spain].

*Bibliography*: Ibn Bassām, *Dhakhira*, iv (ed. in preparation); Ibn 'Idhārī, *Bayān*, iii, 3-37 (transl. in Dozy, *Histoire des Musulmans d'Espagne*, iii, 185-214); Ibn al-Khaṭīb, *A'māl al-A'lām*, 97-104; E. Lévi-Provençal, *Hist. Esp. mus.*, ii, 273 (bibliogr. references in note 1), 290 ff.

(E. LÉVI-PROVENÇAL)

'ABD AL-MALIK B. ḲAṬAN AL-FIHRĪ, governor of al-Andalus. He succeeded in this office 'Abd al-Rahmān b. 'Abd Allāh al-Ghāfiḳī [*q.v.*], when the latter was killed during his expedition into Gaul, 114/732. He had to surrender his office, in 116/734, to 'Uḳba b. al-Ḥaḍḍijādī al-Salūlī, but resumed it in 123/740. Belonging to the Medinese party, he evinced a rather unfavourable attitude towards the caliph of Damascus. Almost at once, however, he was confronted with grave difficulties caused by the Berbers who revolted in the Iberian peninsula and soon afterwards menaced Cordova. In face of this danger, and in view of the insufficiency of his own military resources, 'Abd al-Malik had to appeal, whether he liked it or not, for the services of a group of Arabs belonging to various *djunds* [*q.v.*] of Syria, who were besieged in the North-African fortress of Ceuta, and gave them permission to cross the Straits under the command of their chief Baldj [*q.v.*]. Thanks to this reinforcement and to three successive defeats which they inflicted upon the rebellious Berbers, he succeeded in allaying the danger that menaced him. The Syrian troops, however, confident in their strength, had no difficulty in removing 'Abd al-Malik b. Ḳaṭan and put in his place as *wālī* of al-Andalus their own general Baldj, at the beginning of Dhu 'l-Ḳa'da 123/Sept. 741. One of the first actions of the new governor was to order the execution of his predecessor, who was then a very old man.

*Bibliography*: E. Lévi-Provençal, *Hist. Esp. mus.*, i, 41, 43-7. (E. LÉVI-PROVENÇAL)

'ABD AL-MALIK B. MARWĀN, fifth Caliph of the Umayyad line, reigned 65-86/685-705. According to general report he was born in the year 26/646-7, the son of Marwān b. al-Ḥakam [*q.v.*], his mother being 'Ā'isha bint Mu'āwiya b. al-Mughīra. As a boy of ten he was an eye-witness of the storming of 'Uḥmān's house, and at the age of sixteen Mu'āwiya appointed him to command the Madinian troops against the Byzantines. He remained at Medina until the outbreak of the rebellion against Yazīd I (62-3/682-3). When the Umayyads were expelled by the rebels, he left the town with his

father, but on meeting the Syrian army under Muslim b. 'Uḳba he returned with him, after giving Muslim information concerning the town and its defences. This was followed by the battle of the Ḥarra and the total defeat of the Madinians (27 Dhu 'l-Ḥiḍḍija 63/27 Aug. 683). After the assassination of his father (Ramaḍān 65/April-May 685), 'Abd al-Malik was recognized as Caliph by the partisans of the Umayyads, but he was faced with serious difficulties. Although the battle of Mardī Rāhiṭ had reaffirmed Umayyad control of Syria, and Egypt had been recovered and was strongly held by his brother 'Abd al-'Azīz [*q.v.*], Zufar b. Ḥārith held out in the north at Kīrkisiyya, with the support of the Ḳays, until 71/690-1, and the Byzantines were giving much trouble on the frontiers, even reoccupying Antioch in 68/688, as well as giving aid to the Mardaites within Syria itself. In Mecca, 'Abd Allāh b. al-Zubayr [*q.v.*] had been proclaimed Caliph, and was at least nominally recognized in most provinces of the empire. Nevertheless, 'Abd al-Malik showed himself equal to the task, and within a few years succeeded in restoring the unity of the Arabs under Syrian leadership.

At first, however, 'Irāk and the East had to be abandoned. The governor, 'Ubayd Allāh b. Ziyād, driven out by the tribesmen after the death of Yazīd, was unable, in spite of his success in defeating an attack by Kūfan forces in Mesopotamia (Ramaḍān 65/May 685), to reoccupy Kūfa and Baṣra. Kūfa was shortly afterwards seized by the Shī'ite leader Muḫtār [*q.v.*], whose partisans, after an indecisive engagement with the Syrians (Dhu 'l-Ḥiḍḍija 66/July 686), totally defeated 'Ubayd Allāh on the Khāzīr river in the following month under the command of Ibrāhīm b. al-Aṣhtar. For the next five years 'Irāk remained under the rule of Muṣ'ab b. al-Zubayr, whose general al-Muhallab b. Abī Ṣufra, with the troops of Baṣra, defeated Muḫtār's forces at Ḥarūrā in Ramaḍān 67/April 687 and reoccupied Kūfa. In order to free his hands for dealing with 'Irāk, 'Abd al-Malik in 69/689 made a ten years' truce with the Greek Emperor, by which, in return for an annual tribute, the latter removed the Mardaites from Syria into Greek territory. Immediately afterwards 'Abd al-Malik set out from Damascus against Muṣ'ab, but was obliged to return in order to deal with a revolt in the capital led by his kinsman 'Amr b. Sa'īd al-Ashdaq [*q.v.*]. 'Amr fortified himself in the residence, but on the Caliph's arrival he capitulated on promise of life and liberty. Nevertheless, 'Abd al-Malik was unable to trust him, and soon afterwards had him seized and executed him, according to the general statement, with his own hand. In the following year (70/690) the campaign against Muṣ'ab was renewed, but both armies faced one another in Mesopotamia without result. In the third year, 'Abd al-Malik opened his campaign by besieging Zufar in Kīrkisiyya for some months. After its capture he reoccupied Upper Mesopotamia, and reinforced by the Ḳays marched into 'Irāk. At Dayr al-Djathālīk, near Maskin, Muṣ'ab and Ibn al-Aṣhtar were defeated and slain (Djūmādā I or II, 72/Oct.-Nov., 691). Al-Muhallab with the troops of Baṣra was engaged in the struggle with the Khāridjites, and most of the 'Irākīs were weary of the conflict, which had brought them little but hardships and loss. Immediately after the Caliph's entry into Kūfa, where he received the homage of the province, a force of 2000 Syrians was despatched under al-Ḥaḍḍijādī to deal with Ibn al-Zubayr at Mecca. After a halt at Ṭā'if, al-Ḥaḍḍijādī laid siege

to Mecca on 1 Dhu 'l-Ḳa'da 72/25 March 692; it was a little more than six months before Ibn al-Zubayr was killed on the field and the city surrendered (17 Dī. I or II, 73/4 Oct. or 3 Nov., 692). Al-Ḥajjīdjādī was rewarded with the governorship of the Ḥidjāz.

The recovery of 'Irāk involved 'Abd al-Malik in the necessity of organizing immediate measures against the *Khāridjites*. After an initial failure, the combined forces of Kūfa and Baṣra defeated the *Najdiyya* of Yamāma at Muṣḥaḥḥar in 73/692-3, but the more dangerous and fanatical *Azāriqa* in Persia set a tougher problem. Even under the command of al-Muhallab, the war-weary *muḳātila* showed little stomach for this task until in 75/694 'Abd al-Malik transferred al-Ḥajjīdjādī to the government of Kūfa. With his ruthless and energetic backing al-Muhallab was able to hunt down the *Azāriqa* in a three-years' campaign. In the meantime a fresh *Khāridjite* rising broke out among the *Rabī'a* tribesmen in Mesopotamia, who, under the leadership of Ṣhabīb, swept down on the territories of Kūfa and seized Madā'in (76-7/695-6). When the *muḳātila* of Kūfa, recalled from Persia, proved unable to prevent Ṣhabīb from investing their city, al-Ḥajjīdjādī obtained the services of 4000 Syrian troops, who, after driving off the attackers and killing Ṣhabīb (end of 77/beg. of 697) went on to break up the Arab section of the *Azāriqa* in Ṭabaristān. Following on an outbreak of disorder in *Khurāsān* in the same year (78/697), 'Abd al-Malik added this province also to the government of al-Ḥajjīdjādī, who appointed al-Muhallab to govern it as his deputy. Al-Muhallab reopened shortly afterwards the campaigns towards Central Asia, but few positive gains are recorded before his death in 82/701-2, when he was succeeded by his son Yazīd. At the same time 'Abd al-Rahmān b. Muḥammad b. al-Ash'ath, who had been appointed to *Sijistān*, was engaged in *Afghānistān* with the troops of Kūfa and Baṣra. Enraged by the criticisms directed against them by the plebeian viceroy, Ibn al-Ash'ath and the *ashraf* revolted (81/700-1) and marched back into 'Irāk. The small body of Syrian troops and their supporters were unable to withstand the united forces of the province, and for a time the situation was critical; but with the aid of reinforcements from Syria the rebels were defeated at Dayr al-Dīamādjīm (Dī. II, 82/July 701) and again routed at Maskin on the Dūdjayl (Sha'bān 82/Oct. 701), and the remnants were pursued into *Sijistān* and *Khurāsān*, where they were dispersed by Yazīd b. al-Muhallab (83/702). In the same year al-Ḥajjīdjādī built a new garrison city for the Syrian troops at Wasiṭ. This episode proved to be a turning-point in the history of the Umayyad Caliphate and the Arab empire. Henceforward a permanent Syrian army of occupation garrisoned 'Irāk, and the *muḳātila* of Kūfa and Baṣra were never again called out on a war footing. For twelve years more the heavy hand of al-Ḥajjīdjādī maintained order and security, and laid the foundations of future economic prosperity in 'Irāk, but at the cost of much bitter resentment amongst the tribesmen, especially in Kūfa.

The war with the Byzantines was renewed in 73/692, in consequence of the Emperor's refusal to accept the new Muslim gold currency struck by 'Abd al-Malik. Despite some initial successes in their raids into Anatolia and Armenia, the Syrian troops, commanded by the Caliph's brother Muḥammad, gained little territory, but prepared the way for the expeditions of the next reign. In North Africa,

however, the *muḳātila* of Egypt, under Ḥassān b. al-Nu'mān, after regaining the southern part of Ifrīkiya, advanced on Carthage with naval support (78/679). A reinforcing Greek fleet was defeated, Carthage occupied, and a secure base established at Ḳayrawān for further conquests.

In the midst of these preoccupations with internal conflicts and external wars, 'Abd al-Malik found time to develop the administrative efficiency of his empire. The answer to the disintegrating tendencies of tribalism was centralization, and various reforms were put in hand to this end. The most important was the substitution of Arabic for Greek and Persian in the financial bureaux; this was a first step towards the reorganization and unification of the diverse tax-systems in the provinces, and also a step towards a more definitely Muslim administration. This appears even more clearly in the decision to issue an Islamic gold coinage, replacing the Byzantine *denarius* with its image of the Emperor by a Muslim *dīnār* with Ḳur'ānic texts. Despite the hostility which later tradition displayed towards the Umayyads and al-Ḥajjīdjādī in particular, it cannot be doubted that already the influence of Islam was strongly felt in this, the first generation of Muslim rulers who had been brought up from childhood in the Muslim faith. Another, and even more far-reaching reform was the re-edition of the 'Uthmānic text of the Ḳur'ān with vowel-punctuation, a measure generally attributed to al-Ḥajjīdjādī, but which enraged the pietists of Kūfa who held to the "reading" of Ibn Mas'ūd. 'Abd al-Malik was also the builder of the *Ḳubbat al-Šakhra* [q.v.] at Jerusalem.

The last years of his reign were on the whole years of prosperity and peaceful consolidation, but for his anxiety over the succession. Marwān had appointed as successor to 'Abd al-Malik his brother 'Abd al-'Azīz, but 'Abd al-Malik wished to exclude him in favour of his own sons al-Walīd and Sulaymān. A split was avoided just in time, by the death of 'Abd al-'Azīz in Egypt in Dī. I, 86/May 705, only five months before the death of 'Abd al-Malik (Shawwāl 86/Oct. 705). He was succeeded by his eldest son al-Walīd [q.v.].

*Bibliography:* General histories of Ṭabarī, Balādhuri, Ya'kūbī, Mas'ūdi, Ibn al-Athīr, etc.; Ibn Sa'd, v, 165-75; *Aghānī*, index; Ibn Kutayba, *Uyūn al-Akhbār*, index; the general histories of the Caliphate (see also Umayyads); J. Walker, *Catalogue of the Arab-Sassanian Coins (in the B.M.)*, and other catalogues of Umayyad coins; Caetani, *Chronographia*, A. H. 86, para. 31 (pp. 1040-1). (H. A. R. Gibb)

'ABD AL-MALIK B. NŪḤ [see SĀMĀNIDS].

'ABD AL-MALIK B. ŠĀLIḤ B. ALĪ, cousin of the caliphs Abu 'l-'Abbās al-Saffāḥ and Abū Dja'far al-Manṣūr. In the reign of Hārūn al-Rashīd 'Abd al-Malik led several campaigns against the Byzantines, in 174/790-1, in 181/797-8, and according to some authorities also in 175/791-2, although other sources assert that in this year the forces were commanded not by 'Abd al-Malik but by his son 'Abd al-Rahmān. He was also for some time governor of Medina and held the same office in Egypt. At length, however, he could not escape the Caliph's suspicion; in 187/803 he was, for no adequate reason, thrown into prison and remained there until al-Rashīd's death in 183/809. The new Caliph, al-Amin, restored him to liberty and appointed him in 196/811-2 governor of Syria and Upper Mesopotamia. 'Abd al-Malik set out at once for al-Raqqa, but fell ill and died in that town shortly afterwards (the year