

ABSTRAK

Disertasi ini cuba menganalisis dan mengetengahkan aspek praktikal *siasah* Khalīfah Abū Ja'far al-Manṣūr dalam menghadapi saingan politiknya. Ia bertujuan mengenal pasti kaedah atau strategi yang digunakan oleh Khalīfah al-Manṣūr bagi menghadapi pesaing-pesaing politiknya. Pemberontakan 'Abd Allāh bin 'Alī yang digandingkan bersama-sama tumpuan utama kajian adalah merupakan landasan kepada kajian ini bagi menjelaskan *siasah* al-Manṣūr dalam hal berkaitan. Pemberontakan bapa saudaranya ini wajar dijadikan landasan kerana ia adalah pemberontakan pertama pada awal pemerintahan al-Manṣūr, tambahan pula 'Abd Allāh mempunyai hubungan kekeluargaan dengannya sebagai bapa saudara.

Kejayaan al-Manṣūr mengekang kebangkitan 'Abd Allāh dengan strategi yang halus dan siasah yang licik bolehlah dianggap sebagai penanda aras keupayaan beliau dalam menerajui *daulah* 'Abbāsiyyah seterusnya. Taktik serta pendekatan Khalīfah Abū Ja'far al-Manṣūr dalam menghadapi saingan politiknya merupakan isu penting yang hendak diketengahkan dalam disertasi ini.

Cabaran besar yang dihadapi oleh al-Manṣūr dalam memantapkan *daulah* 'Abbāsiyyah ialah kemunculan pemberontakan-pemberontakan besar pada zamannya. Kebangkitan golongan '*Alawiyīn* dari kalangan Syī'ah dan kumpulan-kumpulan lain sudah cukup untuk mencemaskan al-Manṣūr. Keadaan menjadi lebih kronik dengan wujudnya ancaman-ancaman dalaman yang mengancam masa depan politik al-Manṣūr. Ini termasuklah ancaman tokoh-tokoh besar dalam

kerajaan seperti bapa saudaranya, ‘Abd Allāh b. ‘Alī dan Abū Muslim al-Khurāsānī yang berusaha melebarkan pengaruh masing-masing.

Kelicikan siasah al-Manṣūr terserlah apabila beliau berjaya mengeksplotasi pengalaman musuh-musuh politik dalamannya untuk meneruskan hegemoni politik peribadinya dan seterusnya memantapkan *daulah* ‘Abbāsiyyah. Sebagai contoh pengalaman perang yang dimiliki oleh Abū Muslim dipergunakan secara optimum oleh al-Manṣūr bagi menyekat beberapa siri pemberontakan. Namun Abū Muslim akhirnya menjadi korban siasah al-Manṣūr apabila dituduh cuba menggulingkan al-Manṣūr. Begitu juga nasib yang menimpa ‘Abd Allāh, bapa saudaranya dan ‘Isā b. Mūsā, Putera Mahkota yang juga anak saudaranya.

Penvingkiran tokoh-tokoh utama *daulah* ‘Abbāsiyyah pada zaman al-Manṣūr dilakukan secara halus olehnya tanpa mengambil kira jasa besar mereka terhadap *daulah*. Secara umumnya al-Manṣūr telah mengimplementasikan pelbagai pendekatan politik dalam usaha menyekat ancaman-ancaman tersebut. Ini termasuklah penggunaan *siasah al-tuhmah*, *siasah* serampang dua mata, helah diplomasi, memerangkap musuh dengan tindakan tertentu, penyebaran propaganda, sogokan kemewahan serta politik pecah dan perintah (*siasah al-taqṣīm*).

ABSTRACT

This dissertation tries to analyse and put forward the practical aspects of Khalīfah Abū Ja'far al-Maṇṣūr's *siasah* in facing his political challenges. It is aimed at identifying the methodologies or strategies employed by Khalīfah Abū Ja'far al-Maṇṣūr in facing his political rivals. The uprising of 'Abd Allāh bin 'Alī which is associated with the main intention of the study is the basic to this study in order to explain al-Maṇṣūr's *siasah* in the related matter. The uprising of his uncle is suitable as a groundwork to this study became it was the first uprising during the early reign of al-Maṇṣūr. Furthermore, 'Abd Allāh had family ties with al-Maṇṣūr as an uncle.

The success of al-Maṇṣūr in suppressing the uprising of 'Abd Allāh with his subtle strategies and crafty *siasah* can be considered as an indication of his ability to lead further the Abbasid Dynasty. An important issue that is forwarded in this dissertation is the tactics as well as the approaches adopted by Khalīfah Abū Ja'far al-Maṇṣūr in facing his political challenges

The emergence of numerous massive uprisings was a great challenge to al-Maṇṣūr who has trying to consolidate the Abbasid Dynasty. The uprisings of the *'Alawiyīn* from the *Shī'ah* faction and many other groups were enough to intimidate al-Maṇṣūr. The situation became gravely aggravated with the emergence of internal threats that threatened the political future of al-Maṇṣūr. These included the threats from prominent figures in the government such as his uncle 'Abd Allāh

b. ‘Alī, and Abū Muslim al-Khurāsānī, who tried to spread their respective influence.

The crafty *siasah* of al-Manṣūr was clearly noticeable when he was successful in exploiting the expertise of his internal political rivals in order to continue his own political hegemony and further consolidate the Abbasid Dynasty. For instance, Abū Muslim’s experience in wars was exploited to the maximum by al-Manṣūr to thwart and suppress a number of uprisings. Yet, Abū Muslim finally became the victim of al-Manṣūr’s *siasah* when he was accused of trying to overthrow al-Manṣūr. His uncle ‘Abd Allāh, and the Crown Prince ‘Isā b. Mūsā, who was his nephew, also received the same fate.

The removal of the prominent figures of the Abbasid Dynasty during his reign was carried out subtly by al-Manṣūr without taking in consideration their great contributions towards the Dynasty. On the whole, al-Manṣūr implemented various political approaches in his effort to subdue the threats during his rule. These included the utilization of *siasah al-tuhmah*, ‘double-advantage’ *siasah*, diplomatic craftiness, deceiving the enemies through certain actions, the spread of propaganda, showering with wealth as well as adopting the politics of ‘divide and rule’.