

Khaled Al-qasry Critical study (66-126 AH / 686-743 AD)**Ali Obayes Hussein *****Introduction**

Praise be to God, Lord of the Worlds, and may God's peace be upon Muhammad, his good and pure family, and his productive companions. The great in stabilizing the pillars of the Umayyads and controlling Iraq, and getting rid of their opponents and getting rid of them in all ways. The research dealt with one of Iraq in the Umayyad era. I also touched on his biography, his life, his work and his assumption of Iraq and Mecca and the secret of the Umayyad state returned from the year 66-126 AH / 686-743 AD.

have benefited from the theories and ideas written by the modernists about this era in this period. We find Khaled Al-Qasari helping the unjust rulers of the Umayyads and their supporters. Rather, he took over Mecca with the intercession of Al-Hajjaj Al-Thaqafi in the year 93 AH, arresting the righteous believers like Saeed bin Jubayr and terrorizing them and shedding many blood from the followers of Ahl al-Bayt, peace be upon them He transgressed to curse Imam Ali, peace be upon him, and encouraged the rulers to curse, the age of churches, and he was fully prepared to demolish the Kaaba and obey the Umayyad ruler in any way. I found him, his workers and grandfather, and discussed the blogging of his time and his marriage, and the second topic dealt with Khalid Al-Qasri's mandate over Mecca and his works in Mecca and then his isolation and his assumption of Iraq and serving the political ideas of the Umayyads, his works and isolation. After that, I tried in this research to contribute to clarifying some of the features of the Umayyad era, for that is a success from God.

The first**His name:**

topic is called Khalid bin Abdullah Yazid bin Asad bin Karaz (1) bin Amer bin Abdullah Shams bin Ghamma bin Jarir bin Shaq bin Saab bin Yaskar bin Rahm bin Afrak bin Nazir (2) bin Qasr bin Aqar bin Anmar, the ruler of Iraq and Mecca (3) And the name of Qasr: Malik - Ibn Aqar (4) and Qasr by opening the qaf and the neglected seine sukoon instead of (*) and the nicknames of Abi Al-Haytham and Abi Qasim again. (1)

- His upbringing and life:

Khalid bin Abdullah Al-Qasari grew up in Madinah and was a transvestite in his youth. He followed and walked transvestites who sang (7) He was called Ibn Du'i (8) a feminine boy (1) and he was a mediator between Omar bin Abi

Rabi'ah and the female admirers of him.

He carries the letters between them (2) Khaled shades Omar bin Abi Rabia and his mistress when the rain came down (3) The boxes of historical sources mentioned that Khalid Al-Qasri was a coward when Al-Mughirah bin Saeed Al-Ajli left in thirty days in the afternoon of Kufa, so they told Khalid Al-Qasri, who was the Emir of Iraq While he was sermon on the pulpit, he became perplexed and confused and began to say, "Feed me water." The poets slandered him (4). Al-Isfahani mentioned the satire of Al-Farazdaq Khaled Al-Qasry that he disgraced his clan (Bajila) (5), and his grandfather was a lion nicknamed, and he was the most dishonest of all people. Abdullah was like his father, then (the grandson) Khalid grew up, so he excelled the group, except that he differed from them, as he was famous for the eloquence and eloquence of the famous Arab preachers (1). Al-Isfahani criticized Khalid that the origin of a cherry from the Jews of Tayma, a slave of Abd al-Qays in Hajar, specifically, was like a cherry a slave to Ghummah ibn Shaq, so he stayed with them and became with Banu Asad ibn Khuzaymah. In it, he was affiliated with it (7) by the force of the rulers of Banu Umayyah, and his censure was much (8).

His tribe:

Khalid is ascribed to Qasr, who is one of the tribes of Gaila (1). Ibn Qutayba reported, and from the tribes of Gaila: Qasr, Khalid Bin Abdullah (1) Al-Baladhuri, said: "Khalid Bin Abdullah Bin Asir Bin Karz

Bin Amer Bin Bashir Bin Asra and the name of a palace | Malik bin Abbar and his sister Bajila, the daughter of Sa`b bin Saad bin Malik bin Adad bin Zaid bin Yashjib bin Murib bin Zaid, where were Kahlan(1)

Born and raised

Khalid was born in Nahr 66 A.H. Two years after him (2), this indicates that he was born in the year 66 AH.

His brother Asad bin Abdullah : The ruler of Khorasan Hisham bin Abd al-Malik (1) and Asid is the one who built his city (Qriya Assad Abath babehaq) (and his son Yazid Ibn Khalid (1) the ruler of Damascus before Marwan Ibn al-Hakam directed them from Hams and after it Yazid rushes to the village of al-Mazza before he Some of them

complain about it, and it is said that he is also as Khalid said Delta f (v) the second Muhammad bin Khalid Al Qasari ^{تار} in Kufa (132AH) and took over t Emarat al-koufa and also for Khaled another brother is Ismail Bin Abdullah Abu Hashem (1)

The author of the Imamate, al-Seyassah, al-Baladhuri and al-Yaqubi did not mention anything about Khalid al-Qasari, and also they did not mention about his death. Tabari confirmed that he died under torture at the hands of Yusuf Ibn Umar a year (126 AM - 743 AH)

- his mother and grandmother:

Al-Baladhuri says about Khaled Al-Qasry "Ibn Al-Nasriyyah (2) and also says he took a bag for his mother in the Emirate Palace and she refused to come to him, so he did not stay there until she came to Kufa and ordered the muezzins not to call until the Christians hit their bells (3) and confirmed Al-Yaqubi to the book of Hisham bin Abdul-Malik to Khalid Al-Qasri. As for what follows, your article has reached me, but you are from the humiliated and contemptible generation, and you know, O son of Christianity, that the one who raised you puts you down (4) Ibn Qutayba mentioned (5) and the author of the History of the Caliphs book that Umm Khaled, called Baqiah, was a Roman, so it is said that she was his mother with Banu Asad and Ibn al-Kalbi mentions Khalid bin Abdullah Al-Qasry said when he asked him about it: She is Zainab bint Arara bint Khadija bin Nasr.

His grandfather

All sources except al-Tabari agreed that Asad is the third grandfather of Khalid bin Abdullah al-Qasari (Dhakhshab) so stay for it and do not go beyond it and do not say that the witness sees what the absent does not see, for I am the witness and you are the absent. Al-Tabari confirmed by saying that Yazid bin Asad participated with the people of Syria who came to the rescue (Othman) when Zaid followed many people from the people of the Levant and when they reached Wadi Al-Qura (3) he informed them of his death and they returned. (4)

Ibn Saad mentioned in the fourth layer of The Companions said, "The delegation of the Prophet (God prays of him) on the authority of the Prophet (God prays of him)) recently , its was also transferred (to zead Ibn Asad at Abi Abdullah Al-Maqdami said) and Ibn Asaker disagreed with that by saying: "His family say he has compagne) He had companionship to honor his family (^) and Ibn Abd al-Barr also said, this is the saying of Yahya bin Ma'in and people disagreed with him (9)

- his workers

Al-Hussein bin Abi Al-Hassan bin Hajar bin Wahb (1 The Judiciary was compiled by Bilal bin Abi Burdah, and he was the first to show unfairness among the judges in the ruling. (2) He was still a judge, until Yusuf bin Omar came in the year 120 AH. Abdullah bin Al-Musayyab Al-Bajali was appointed to the police of Malik bin Al-Mundhir bin Al-Jarud Al-Abdi (5) and Khalid was the clerk of letters, Daoud, on the kharaj , Al-Hajjaj bin Ali, figures from his clan. Four governors from Bajili came to Kufa (8) and Khorasan was entrusted to his brother Asad bin Abdullah (106-109 AM).

Recording:

Khalid had a polite person named Al-Hussein bin Rahma Al-Kalbi (10) and Abu Khaled was concerned with Khalid's education and expansion He became aware of it and became able to speak (Apple became one of the most eloquent orators, and he informed them in speech and preserved them until he reached the making of speech (12) and he was one of the eloquent melodies (1) and he was always cursing Imam Ali (peace be upon him), but when He wanted to write in the biographies, so the writer said to Khaled al-Qasri, he is going through something from the biography of Ali Ibn Abi Talib (peace be upon him), so remember him? Khaled said: No, unless you see him in the bottom of Hell (2)

.His marriage:

He sent to Ismail bin Jarir bin Abdullah Al-Bajali, addressing his daughter, but Ismail apologized to him, claiming that his father had instructed him not to marry his daughters except to the Quraysh, and that Khalid bin Abdullah Al-Qasri was the first to implement the will of his uncle Jarir. (3)

Section The second Khalid al-Qasri's mandate over Mecca was the choice of Khalid as governor of Mecca following the disagreement between the governor of Iraq, Hajjaj bin Yusuf al-Thaqafi, and the governor of the Hijaz, Omar ibn Abd al-Aziz (4).

The year of his rule over Makkah was (91 AH / 710 AD) (5), The narration of the Ibn Khayyat's in the year (89AH) is more likely to be the year in which Khalid Al-Qasry assumed the authority over mecca because AL-walid

bin Abdul-Malik when he took over the caliphate, the last working mother in Mecca (Nafi' bin Alqamah) for two years, then dismissed him after that.

Note that the mandate or caliphate of Al-Waleed bin Abdul-Malik in the year (86AM) Khalid's mandate in the year (89AM) as confirmed by Al-Tabari alone mentioned the dispute between Omar bin Abdul Aziz and Al-Hajjaj bin Yusuf Al-Thaqafi until Omar bin Abdul Aziz wrote to The Caliph Al-Waleed bin Abdul-Malik incited the pilgrims and imposed his oppression and oppression on the people of Iraq (1) While Al-Tabari mentioned the accusation of Al-Hajjaj against Omar of taking the people of Medina as a refuge for the people of Iraq. Al-Tabari referred to the Caliph Al-Walid's response to the request of the pilgrims and he removed Omar from the state of Medina in 92 AH. For the mandates of Makkah and Madinah, the choice fell on Khalid Al-Qasri over Makkah and Uthman bin Hayyan (3) (105AM) the Midina El monawera (he took over Makkah twice in the caliphate of Al-Walid bin Abdul-Malik, then on Solomon (5) And Solomon removed him it the year 95AH.

- his works:

1-Pilgrimage around the kaabah

(Khalid al-Qasry, during the reign of Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan, ordered that the imam pray standing directly behind the shrine, and that the rows of worshipers revolve around the Kaaba from all its sides.

When he was told that this prevents the pilgrims from circumambulating them, he ordered that the pilgrims do not circumambulate except after two entertainments, and the worshipers do not stand until The circuit ends with their circumambulation, so they kept calling the prayer once and the circumambulation once under the supervision of the servants of the Kaaba (1), and a difference between women and men also (2).

2 - Demolition of the minarets:

In his era he ordered the demolition of the minarets because in the language that some of the muezzins were courting in them.

3-The novel of dawn In the month of Ramadan:

During his reign , he ordered the assignment of a man to investigate the early dawn over Abu Qubais, so he called out at the top of his voice: "Hold on, may God have mercy on you." (4)

4-dugging well

He is tested in a cane of lead, then he purifies it in his yard poured into a fountain of marble between Zamzam and the corner and the shrine, he wanted to match it with the well of Zamzam. (5)

5- lighting between Safa and Marwa:

Abdul Malik bin Marwan meant and ordered the worker of Khaled Al-Qasry to light it between Safa And Al-, he also took a large lamp opposite the black corner, then built a pillar for the lamp, which iThe first lamp was taken in glory, as if some of the neighbors of glory were kissing and placing a lamp on8 his house so that people could benefit from his voice in glory. (1)

Khalid is removed from the state of Mecca:

Khalifa bin Khayat confirmed this (2) and Al Masoudi (3) confirmed by saying that (Khaled) The governor of Makkah in the time of Al-Waleed bin Abdul-Malik, and after Suleiman bin Abdul-Malik took over the order of shaving, Khalid Al-Fasari approved the governorship of Makkah for a period of seven or eight months and then dismissed him (4).

As for the reason for dismissal, it was narrated that a man from the Quraysh from the wealthy people in Makkah said that Abdullah bin Shaybah The non-Arab and it is said Ubaid Allah was at the head of the veil that was the Kaaba, so Khalid ordered to open the Kaaba at a time when Abdullah bin Shaybah did not see that and refused to open it.

What Khalid did with him, so he met Al-Farazdaq at the door of Suleiman, and after he was given permission, he entered and complained.

Abdullah, what happened to him from Khalid, Al-Farazdaq said:

Ask for Khalid. God does not reform Khalid when the Quraish were given their religion (1).

Al-Isfahani mentioned that Suleiman bin Abd al-Malik, when he heard the words of al-Farazdaq and what Khalid did to the non-Arabs, got angry at the impulse to order that the hand of Halad bin Abdullah al-Qasri be cut off.(2)

He siad in another the narration of Al-Baladhuri (3)

That Abd Allah Shaybah Al-Ajam had a dispute with his nephew, Musab Bin Shaybah, over a piece of land for them. The judge of Mecca was Talha Bin Haram, so they quarreled with him, so he judged Sheikh Abdullah over his nephew. A book in which

Khalid was complaining, and he addressed the book with Muhammad bin Talha, who returned the book of Solomon that there is no way for the non-Arab or for a child. He slandered a woman from the Quraysh and it was disgraceful in that, so Solomon ordered him to be whipped and Khalid to be carried to him in chains (3) .

And this narration we believe is the most correct, because he is famous for his immorality.

He was dismissed by Suleiman Ibn Abd al-Malik, and Talha Ibn Dawood al-Hadrami (4) appointed him to Mecca (96 AH) .

as his governorship over Iraq:

Khalid al-Qasri was one of the people close to the Caliph Hisham ibn Abd al-Malik and had a great role in rewarding Hisham ibn Abd al-Malik's right to the mandate of the covenant After he wanted to cede it to Al-Walid bin Yazid, the Caliph Hisham bin Abdul-Malik after assuming the caliphate that the governors of Iraq (5) and it seems that the Caliph Hisham bin Abd al-Malik sought to restore the tribal balance and the situation in Iraq and the Hijaz, and to override the mistakes left by the policy of the Caliph Yazid bin Abd al-Malik and their reflection on the situation.

The era of Hisham bin Abd al-Malik from strict Qaisi politics to moderate and flexible politics in Iraq and the Levant (1) Therefore, Omar bin Hubayrah was removed from Iraq for a year (105 AM) and appointed Khaled al-Qasri (105AM-120AM) appointed him over Iraq Khalid was in charge of the Kufa police before he took over Iraq (3) and his choice came from Hisham bin A. Al-Malik since he assumed the caliphate Khalid al-Qasri was the Emir of Iraq and the whole East. So Umar bin Hubaira escapes (5), so Khaled Al-Qasari asks Saeed Al-Huraishi (6) to track him down and arrest him, then Saeed falls in search of Ibn Hubayrah, finds him and arrests him, so Al-Muthanna says, What now!!) Ibn replies that you do not pay a man of your people to Quraysh). Said said to him is that (7).

Al-Qadi Al-Tanukhi said: "Omar and Ibn Hubairah was the governor of Iraq from the rulers of Yazid bin Abdul-Malik. When Yazid died and Hisham succeeded him, Amr bin Hubaira said, Hisham will appoint Iraq as one of the two men, Saeed Al-Huraishi, or Khaled Al-Qasri. Khalid then entered Wasit) (1) and gained administrative experience from his guardianship over Mecca and achieved a good reputation for himself (2) and showed his clear guardian to the Umayyad authority, which had the greatest impact in appointing him for a mandate and after his isolation from Mecca he returned to Damascus and continued his relationship with the councils of the Umayyad caliphs and they were bound by him In critical missions, during the caliphate of Yazid

bin Abdul Malik, he was sent to the Caliph to the place of safety for Yazid bin Al-Muhallab during his revolution in Iraq (3) and he enjoyed the confidence of the Umayyad caliphs. Yazid (4) However, Khalid al-Qasri was able to persuade him to abandon the idea in order to preserve the unity and cohesion of the Umayyad family (5).

Khalid al-Qasari arrived in Iraq in the year 105 AH (1), so he proceeded to organize the administration of Iraq and bring about comprehensive changes depending on the people of the Levant, and his policy extended to represent the resumption of military campaigns in the Levant (7) and ordered him to take Ibn Hubaira and tortures him until he gives him the money he collected from him Iraq, Khalid al-Qasri went to Basra and arrested Ibn Hubayrah and imprisoned him and began tormenting him with various types of torture (9)

- Khalid's work:

He was active and his reign was stable, and he directed his attention to agriculture and building the land, building canals, building bridges, digging the Al-Jami' and Al-Mubarak rivers (2) and draining the Tigris swamps around Wasit Thus, large lands were made suitable for cultivation (3) and the result was the reconstruction of the land and its revival and the recovery of agriculture and the economic life in Iraq and it brought Khaled a great income, (4) the repair of the bridge of Kufa (5) which had a role in the view of agricultural lands and the regulation of water, and the excavation of Khaled Al-Qasry Al-Mubarak River. This river is located north of the Solh River in Farsakheen and takes its water from the eastern bank of the Tigris at the village of Al-Mubarak. This river failed and Khalid was fined by the Caliph (6).

Khalid dug rivers to irrigate his vast lands and turned it into huge profits, including the Bajwa River, Parmana River, the Jameh River and Luba River. And the Sabur River counted by rivers in Basra in the Wilayat of Khalid al-Qasri and working on Basra, which was collected by Khalid al-Qasri.

Prayer, Events, Police, and Judiciary Bilal bin Abi Burda (126AM) (of two thousand rivers in which boats run (2)

among his other works:

1_ A distortion of the Prophet's biography:

Khalid bin Abdullah Al-Qasry's request From Ibn Shihab al-Zuhri to write the biography of the Prophet, and al-Zuhri said to him one day: Something from the biography of Ali ibn Abi Talib and his positions in the service of Islam passes me. What do I do?" He did not authorize him to write down anything related to Ali, unless it included slander or slander. (3) 2- Imam Ali, peace be upon him, cursed: Al-Dhahabi disparaged Khalid Al-Qasri: a slanderer of insults (4) It was narrated on the authority of Ibn Mu'in: (Khalid bin Abdullah Al-Qasry) He was the governor of Banu Umayyah, and a man fell for Ali Ibn Abi Talib." (5) Al-Taqfi al-Kufi, 283 AH, said: "Khalid bin Abdullah al-Qasari – may God curse him – says on the pulpit: The curse is on Ali Ibn Abi Talib) (6) in homage to the Umayyads.

And he was rewarding and rewarding gifts for everyone who cursed the Imam, peace be upon him, and one day Firas bin Jada bin Hubaira entered his house with (Nabak) in his hand. Khalid said to him: Curse Ali and you for every dinar bubbling. So he did, and Khaled gave him a dinar for every nabqah (1). Khalid was praising and praising his workers for cursing and cursing Imam Ali, peace be upon him.) By God, Khalid bin n is more trustworthy than Ali bin Abi Talib. (2) And Al-Yaqoubi narrated by saying: (Abdullah bin Katheer Al-Sahmi, who was a Shi'ite for a birth she had had, and heard the workers of Khalid bin Abdullah Al-Qasari curse Ali, Al-Hasan and Al-Hussein on the pulpits:

May God curse the one who curses Ali, Hussain from the market and the imam of the virtuous people.

The people of Iraq fled to Mecca and Medina:

The Iraqis were running away in fear In the days of the rule of Al-Hajjaj bin Yusuf, and when Khalid Al-Qasry was appointed as governor of the Hijaz, he expelled all the Iraqis present in them, and threatened everyone who descended

Or harbored an Iraqi, or put him back home, and it was said that Al-Waleed bin Abdul Malik, ordered him to expel all the Iraqis in Mecca and Medina, and send them to the pilgrims.

- 4 Mosques: Khalid al-Qasari used to say:

If the Caliph ordered me, I would demolish the Kaaba stone by stone and move it to Sham (1), and demolishing mosques would destroy mosques (2) .

5- Supporting the people of dhimmis and not helping the Muslims:

Abu Al-Faraj narrated by saying: Abu Ubaidah said Abu Al-Hadhail Al-Allaf told me: Khalid Al-Qasry ascended the pulpit and said: How far can our falsehood overpower your right? As for your Lord to be angry with you? And he was a heretic whose mother was a Christian, so he used to entrust the Christians and the Magi to the Muslims, and he ordered them to humiliate and beat them.

6- Said bin Jubayr bin Hisham al-Asadi was one of the followers, originally from Kufa, he came to Mecca and he was known for his asceticism, worship, and science of interpretation (4), and he was called (the Jihad of the scholars), and he used to pray behind Imam Zain al-Abidin (peace be upon him) (5) and he is of the second class. One of the followers of the people of Kufa (6), Khalid al-Qasri delivered a sermon in Mecca, and he threatens the community with destruction and annihilation. Al-Sham is the ruler over it, so he entered the mosque and ascended the pulpit and threatened the people of Mecca with death and demolished

Their homes and the homes of their neighbours, each of the happy shelters. Then Khalid turned to them and said: By whom we swear, and we pilgrimage to him, no. A man came to Khalid and said to him: Sa'id bin Jubayr is in a valley in the valleys of Makkah, hidden in such-and-such a place, so he sent for his request, so he came to him, arrested him, sent him to the pilgrims, and killed him. 95 A.H. He was 49 years old, then Al-Hajjaj died a few days later (") and Saeed bin Jubayr Khalid Al-Qasry

7- cursed the disrespect of the gatherings and dining tables:

Al-Masoudi narrated by saying: (On the authority of a man who was in the gathering of Khalid bin Abdullah Al-Qasri, he farted, and when he attended lunch, that man stood up He said to him, I swear to you to fart, he said: I farted, so Khalid was ashamed, and apologized to him and ordered him money.

Al-Mughairi Band:

The reason for naming this group the Al-Mughiriyah to Al-Mughirah bin Saeed Al-Ajli is one of the loyalists of his generation (), and they are the Yemeni tribes in which extremism was known, as their inclinations were Alawite and were inclined towards Imam Ali (peace be upon him), so they fought with him in two rows.

as well as with Al-Mukhtar that he was loyal to Khaled Al-Qasri (9) and the most important characteristic of this character was that he was mathcal L 9 with magic (10) and their exit was in the backAl-Kufa (1) It was reported on the authority of Imam Al-Sadiq (peace be upon him) that he learned magic, witchcraft and mahariya from Judaism he used to go to (2) and Ibn Qutayba said Saba'i and Sahib Nirjan (3) And they

are the ones who denied the Imamate of Abi Abdullah Ja'far bin Muhammad, peace be upon him And they believed in the Imamate of Al-Mughirah bin Saeed, who claimed that he was a messenger of a prophet, and that Gabriel brought him revelation from God () he combined atheism and astrology (1) He claims that he revives the dead from (and Imam Al-Rida (peace be upon him) said: (Al-Mughirah bin Saeed used to lie about Abi Jaafar (peace be upon him) so God made him taste the heat of iron (8)

-9 Bayan ben Samaan Al-Tamimi:

He appeared during the reign of Khalid Al-Qasry and he used various methods and methods in order to reach what he aspires to through his use of magic and sorcery, which was common during the century The second is the migration when the greatest name and that he defeats the soldiers and that he calls upon him the flower and she answers him)) And he used to say by reincarnation and return (1) Imam Al-Baqir: on the authority of Bayan bin Samaan Allah and His Messenger are from Al-Mughirah bin Saeed and Bayan Simon, for they lied to us, Ahl al-Bayt (1), and he is one of the extremists who claim the divinity of the Commander of the Faithful Ali (peace be upon him) (2)mathfrak c A group of people gathered around him and turned their back on the sect. (4) When Khalid bin Abdullah al-Qasri, the ruler of the Umayyads in Kufa, saw that the command of Bayan had arrested him and a group of his companions and burned them with fire. (5)

10-Khalid Al-Qasry's claim against Zaid bin Ali Ibn Al-Hussein, peace be upon him:

Khalid Al-Qasry claimed that he deposited money with Zaid, Dawood bin Ali and a group of Quraysh, so Youssef wrote that to Hisham.

To Zaid: Khalid claimed that he deposited money with you. He said: How can he bid me farewell while he is cursing my fathers on his pulpit. So he sent to Khalid, and he brought him in a cloak, and said: This Zaid has denied that he deposited anything with him. Khalid looked at him, the Wali of Dawud bin Ali, and said to Yusuf: Do you want to join with your iniquity in sin in this? They said to Khaled: What called you to what you did? He said: The torment was severe, so I went for it and hoped that God would bring relief before your arrival, so they returned and Zaid and David settled in Kufa. (1)

11- Preferring the Caliph over the Messenger:

This slogan was called by the rulers and aides of the Umayyads, the first of whom was Khalid al-Qasri. people's minds.

Khalid al-Qasari said, and he mentioned the Prophet, may God's prayers and peace be upon him and his family, "by saying: Which of the two is the most honorable of a man's messenger in his need, or his successor in his family? Peace be upon them."(1)

Khalid was removed from the Wilayat of Iraq:

after a rule that lasted for one year and seven months (2) (3) Governor Yusuf bin Omri bin Al-Hakam bin Abi Aqil Al-Thaqafi Khalid Al-Qasry took over in the year (120) I took over him surrounded by complete secrecy, as the Caliph Hisham bin Abd and you wrote to him that someone should let anyone know about this. He did it if he knew the news of Khalid's dismissal (6)

Khalid al-Qasri's dismissal from Iraq

Khalid al-Qasri took advantage of his position as Emir of Kufa:

he took advantage of his emirate over Kufa, like the Umayyad princes who preceded him, so he bought many properties and built him a large house in Damascus known as Dar The Yazidi, and its imports per year

One thousand dirhams("When Hisham reported about Khalid's money, when he took over Iraq ((he took money and estates, and dug its rivers, he used (20) thousand dirhams...and he used to support five thousand grave dirhams () the thousand dirhams. ((We have been informed that Hisham (3)) and Al-Khalid happened that Khalid was given to whoever came to him from his people, so he became angry... and said: I am stingy with this money on behalf of myself, my children, and my family, and Khalid will separate it among his people)) And if (the governor) fails to collect it." Hisham bin Abd al-Malik Khalid al-Qasry was removed from the Emirate of Kufa due to his inability to pay the money requested from him.

1- Selling lands:

Khaled Al-Qasry indicated in a sermon that he owns a large land, and Al-Balazari confirmed this by saying: ((Khaled was preaching and saying: You claim that I am the highest in your prices. Nothing until the yield of the son of the Commander of the Faithful is sold)) ((The yields of one of Khaled Al-Qasry's estates amounted to twenty million dirhams, and he dug a river for another estate for five million dirhams."

2- Pomegranate river estates and lands:

Hisham bin Abd al-Malik had estates in the Pomegranate River and he accepted them.

A man called Farrukh and he was heavy on Khaled, so Khaled instructed one of his friends, HassanAl-Nabati (1) to go out to Hisham and increase the amount of midwifery a thousand dirhams (2) So Hassan acquired it and fulfilled its limits, so Hassan was heavier on Khaled than Farroukh and began to harm him and asked Hassan to stop harming him, but he did not do (3) And if Hassan extruded Al-Boutouq on the lost and went out to Hisham He said, "Khaled put the thorns on your estates, so Hisham's face looked at it." (4) Hassan bribed one of Hisham bin Abd al-Malik's assistants, so he said to him: "If you speak a word I will tell you when Hisham hears, I have a thousand dinars." He said: "Hurry to me with a thousand and say... He said to him: You." A boy from among Hisham's boys, and if he is, then say to him: Shut up, for by God, you would be the son of Khalid Al-Qasari, whose yield was thirteen thousand, so Hisham heard it. Then Hassan entered upon him after that and said, "How much did Khalid produce?" He said, "Thirteen thousand thousand." (5) Yusuf bin Omar entered Kufa and walked and said "The Commander of the Faithful has commanded me

By taking the workers of Ibn al-Nasriyyah, and to cure him of them, and I will do and increase." (6)

3- Kharaj money:

The "rewarder" indicates that what he was sending free of tax money to Hisham was the least His predecessor Ibn Hubayrah sent him, i.e. less than one hundred million dirhams (").

5- Khalid's property: Khalid's property was exempt from tax (1) and its revenue was twenty million

Dirhams.(") And Al-Mubarrad says, "Khaled used to receive gifts from the newlyweds and the festival, counting the number of them and raising them up.To reduce it (3) i.e. he sends to the Caliph what is little and takes a lot, and the total is what Khalid took during his rule

Iraq amounted to one hundred million dirhams of the tax. (4)

6- Influencing him with authority:

Khaled wrote to Hisham asking for his permission to build a bridge on the Tigris, so Hisham wrote to him if he was our ruler, the Persians would have preceded him, so he returned to him and wrote to him: "If you are certain of their voices, do it, do it, and make the most of the expenses on it." Zaid: "What did you do without the knowledge of Ibn Hisham Falak to be proud of people over three things that no one can be proud

of? The Tigris was drunk, and it was not assigned to anyone, the guardian of watering Mecca, and the guardian of Iraq.” Hisham Aliah. (7)

7- Coinage:

Khalid bin Abdullah Al-Qasry was minted by Wasit.(^)

Khaled's murder :

Khaled Al-Marri was exposed to a role in the clinic of Bahul bin Badr (119AM-737BM) among the heroic revolutionaries of the people of the messenger. To the Levant, Hisham bin Abdul-Malik and a thousand Ur Bawel and his followers prepared to fight him, soldiers from Iraq, an army from the island, and a lash from the Levant. Hisham (")

Khalid al-Qasari was insulting Hisham, so he delivered a sermon in Kufa one day, and he came in his sermon: (By God, the Emirate of Iraq is what honors me. (1) When Hisham ibn Abd al-Malik heard it difficult for him, he wrote to him saying: (I was informed by Ibn al-Nasraniyya that you say: The Emirate of Iraq is not From what honors, Mudaqt, by God, what is wrong with you, and how is it cured when you are a deceiver to a trick? The tribe, the few, the humiliated, but by God, to Asin, the first thing that comes to you is a squat from Fein, and he pulls your hands to Talk) ("), his dismissal, he remained in prison until his death. . . Hisham bin Abd al-Malik, when al-Walid took over, demanded Khalid the money he owed, but he did not get anything from him. He said to him: “Youssef will buy you 50 thousand dirhams. If you smell it and leave it, or you will not be sold to him, he said: Khalid with the promise of the Arabs will be sold.. He gave him to Yusuf, so he took off his clothes. . . and he was carried in a loader without sexual intercourse or atta (1) at that time he sent him to Yusuf bin Omar and tortured him until he killed him, (5) Al-Walid wrote to Yusuf to kill Khalid, and one of Yusuf did Khalid’s labors and they were (350) and he extracted an inspiration of 90,000 dirhams (1)...

He harmed his group because of what happened to Khaled because of their relationship with him, inspiring his family, so he was imprisoned in Al-Hira for the last eighteen months, with his brother Ismael, his son Yazid Bin Khaled, and his nephew Al-Mundhir (7) and inspiring the worker of Bilal Bin Abi Burda, he died in his care (8).

It was said that the sum of what Yusuf bin Omar extracted from him and his workers was ninety million dirhams (1) The killing of Yusuf bin

Omar Al-Qasry was 126 years old after the Hijrah, and he was buried in Al-Hira district, and he was 60 years old. (2)

Conclusion

Praise be to God, Lord of the Worlds, and prayers and peace be upon the letter sent on the night of Muhammad and on his family and companions all. The personality of Khalid bin Abdullah Al-Sari and possession of the master was brought by him, especially his contemplation of the Yamani, and the cat at the beginning of his rule over Iraq that he is far from tribal fanaticism, but the effective environment was created and appeared to the contrary. He appointed Agariya and defended it, a large exile from the Umayyads, and gained extensive experience from his rule over Medina by Al-Hajjaj Al-Thaqafi, and he was fully prepared to demolish the quantity and preferred the Caliph over the Noble Prophet Muhammad, may God's prayers and peace be upon him and his family, and later he was removed from the state for no reason, including her abuse of women and once again approached To Hisham Abdul-Malik and make him change his decision to abdicate the mandate of the covenant, and when he took Sham for the caliphate, he made him and not over Iraq, except that Khalid Al-Qasri persisted in ruling and tribal fanaticism, stole money, collected the great peaks, and killed the followers of the Ahl al-Bayt, peace be upon them, and persecuted them, the curse was placed on him to kill him.

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