

Abstract

When the Umayyad state was established, the Umayyads brought the Arabs closer together and excluded the loyalists, thus violating the principles of Islam and what it calls for of absolute settlement between Arabs and other Muslims. As a result of this treatment, many Persians and other loyalists joined the revolutions and movements against the Umayyad state. Some of the Arabs in the days of the Umayyads used to call the non-Arabs “mawali”, and they were superior to other elements of the mawali, and they disliked praying behind them, and they did not call them except by names and titles. They also shied away from intermarriage with the mawali, and they abhorred the marriage of a mawali to an Arab, and the marriage of an Arab to a non-Arab.

Despite the policy of tolerance and equality pursued by the moderates in the Umayyad era, the policy of extremism followed by some of the Arab men and governors of the Umayyad state was one of the factors that helped the demise of the Umayyad rule, which was based on the Arab element.

Since the beginning of the second century AH, the political conditions were predicting the occurrence of a major revolution in the Arab state. The Shiite and Kharijite parties were strengthened and their supporters increased, at a time when weakness began to creep into the Umayyad state. The Mawali took the position of opposition to the Umayyads, as the Persians and other non-Arabs supported the Alawites, the Kharijites, and everyone who rose up in opposition to the Umayyad

rule. They also declared their absolute support for the Abbasid call and their advocacy for it until it overthrew the Umayyad state, and the Abbasids assumed the reins of power.

The Abbasid leadership took advantage of this feeling well and benefited from these elements dissatisfied with the Umayyad state, and took most of their preachers from them. Many of them assumed leadership positions in the hierarchy of the Abbasid call. The Persians responded to the Abbasid call out of a desire to get rid of the Umayyad rule first, and in the hope of restoring their ancient authority that Secondly, the Muslims undermined its pillars. When the Persians' hopes of achieving their goals through military and political means failed, they turned to using intellectual, cultural, and religious methods to achieve their goals.