

'Abd Allāh b. Khāzim, Abū Šāliḥ (d. in 72/691), was an Arab general (*sardār*) and governor of Khurāsān in the time of the Umayyads. His *nisba*, al-Sulamī, indicates that he was from the tribe of Banū Sulaym, a branch of the Qays tribal group (see Ibn al-Kalbī, 401; al-Balādhurī, *Ansāb*, 13/301, 310; Ibn Ḥazm, 262).

'Abd Allāh b. Khāzim was sometimes called Ibn 'Ajlā after his mother, and was occasionally known contemptuously as Ibn Sawdā' (see Abū 'Ubayda, 1/370, 372; al-Jāhiz, *Rasā'il*, 1/191, 225; al-Balādhurī, *Ansāb*, 13/313; al-Ṭabarī, 5/178). He is initially mentioned in reports describing the military expedition to Khurāsān in 30/651, which was led by 'Abd Allāh b. 'Āmir b. Kurayz, the governor of Baṣra. Being his relative, he appointed 'Abd Allāh b. Khāzim commander of the vanguard (al-Balādhurī, *Futūḥ*, 403; al-Ya'qūbī, 2/192; see also Khalīfa Nisābūrī, 202–203).

When the region of Nisābūr (*Abar-Shahr*) was about to be conquered, 'Abd Allāh b. 'Āmir dispatched a number of his commanders, including 'Abd Allāh b. Khāzim, to various places. 'Abd Allāh succeeded in conquering Sarakhs, and according to some reports, he gained control of Nasā and Abīward either by peaceful means or by force (al-Balādhurī, *Futūḥ*, 404–405; idem, *Ansāb*, 13/311; al-Ya'qūbī, 2/192–193; al-Ṭabarī, 4/302, see also al-Ṭabarī, 4/301 who wrote about his expedition to conquer Herat).

In 32/653, when 'Abd Allāh b. 'Āmir left Khurāsān in order to perform the Ḥajj, he appointed Qays b. al-Haytham as his lieutenant. At this juncture, Qāran, the governor (*marzubān*) of the Marches between Qūmis and Gurgān, made ready an army and set out for Nisābūr. Meanwhile, 'Abd Allāh b. Khāzim said there was a letter written by Ibn 'Āmir which stated that if there was war in Khurāsān, he was to be made governor. Then, employing a military stratagem, he managed to scatter Qāran's army and kill him (for details see

al-Ṭabarī, 4/315; Bal'amī, 3/590; see also Khalīfa b. Khayyāt, 1/178; Ibn Ḥibbān, 2/254–255). When his letter with the news of the victory reached either Ibn 'Āmir or, as is also said, 'Uthmān, he was pleased and 'Abd Allāh was reinstated as governor of Khurāsān (al-Ṭabarī, 4/314–316; Bal'amī, 3/590–591; see also Khalīfa b. Khayyāt, 1/196–197; al-Balādhurī, *Futūḥ*, 408). He was in Khurāsān until the murder of 'Uthmān, and then in 36/656, after the battle of the Camel, he went to Baṣra (al-Ṭabarī, 315).

'Abd Allāh b. Khāzim was appointed captain of the foot soldiers in the forces which Mu'āwiya b. Abī Sufyān dispatched to Baṣra under the command of Ibn al-Ḥaḍramī. When Ibn al-Ḥaḍramī was defeated by 'Alī b. Abī Ṭālib's commander, Jāriya b. Qudāma, he and some of his comrades, including 'Abd Allāh b. Khāzim, took refuge in a house there, but before Jāriya could set fire to it, Khāzim fled on the insistence of his mother (see al-Balādhurī, *Ansāb*, 13/310; Ibrāhīm b. Muḥammad al-Thaqafī, 281).

After he had ascended the throne of the caliphate, Mu'āwiya b. Abī Sufyān (r. 41–60/661–680) ordered 'Abd Allāh b. Khāzim (in 42/662) to send Ziyād b. Abīh, who was in Fārs, to Baghdad where he was at the time (al-Ṭabarī, 5/178–179). Again, in Mu'āwiya's caliphate, during 'Abd Allāh b. 'Āmir's second time as governor of Baṣra, 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. Samura was appointed governor of either Sīstān or Khurāsān by the latter, and together with 'Abd Allāh b. Khāzim he embarked on a military campaign against Balkh and Kabul. When Kabul was under siege, it is said that 'Abd Allāh b. Khāzim killed an elephant, and this brought about the fall of the city. Then 'Abd al-Raḥmān returned from Khurāsān, and 'Abd Allāh b. Khāzim was appointed governor of Khurāsān (al-Balādhurī, *Futūḥ*, 396; al-Ya'qūbī, 2/258; see also al-Ṭabarī, 5/209–210; Gardīzī, 234; Narshakhī, 55). Afterwards, when Yazīd b. Mu'āwiya

3 Y ARA 2008

‘ABDALLĀH B. KĀZEM B. ŻABYĀN B. AL-ŞALT AL-SOLAMĪ, ABŪ ŞĀLEĦ. Arab military leader, governor of Khorasan, partisan of ‘Abdallāh b. al-Zobayr, d. 72/691-92. His adventurous life illustrates the possibilities open during the Arab conquests to men with the requisite qualities, irrespective of birth. Ebn Kāzem was apparently the son of a black mother whose name is variously given: ‘Ajlā (Ebn Qotayba, *Ketāb al-ma‘āref*, ed. F. Wüstenfeld, Göttingen, 1850, p. 418) or Asmā’ (Balāḍorī, *Fotūh*, p. 418; Ḍahabī, *Ta’rīk al-eslām wa ṭabaqāt al-mašāhir wa’l-a‘lām*, Cairo, 1367-69/1947-48, III, p. 167). On his father’s side, he may have been connected with one of the leading families of Banū Solaym, a tribe of the Możar: he accompanied his cousin Qays b. al-Hayṭam al-Solamī (called Qays b. Hobayra by an oversight in the Leiden text of Ṭabarī, I, p. 2831) when the latter went as commander of the Nīšāpūr zone of Khorasan in 29/649-50. He was probably a young man of about eighteen or nineteen, since we are expressly told that he was not a Companion of Moḥammad (Ḍahabī, *Ta’rīk* III, p. 167). The capture of Saraḡs, perhaps his greatest exploit (mentioned by nearly all the authorities), took place in 31/651-52. The next year in the neighborhood of Herat, he met and defeated a confederacy under the Persian Qāren.

Ebn Kāzem apparently received the governorship of Khorasan after the victory over Qāren (Ṭabarī, I, p. 2906). Ṭabarī, in placing this appointment in 35/656 (after ‘Oīmān’s death), has confused it with Ebn Kāzem’s second appointment in 43/663-64. The first appointment actually followed the departure from Khorasan of ‘Omar b. al-Hayṭam, when Ebn Kāzem was left as his successor (Ṭabarī, I, p. 2832).

During the troubles of ‘Alī’s caliphate, Ebn Kāzem returned to Baṣra, where his family had a house. In 38/658-59, he joined Mo‘āvia’s representative, Ebn al-Ḥazramī in escorting Zīād b. Abī to Mo‘āvia. At this point Ebn Kāzem’s support of Omayyad authority became clear, and his second governorship of Khorasan began in 43/663-64. In the same year he made a short speech before Mo‘āvia in defense against accusations of having usurped the governorship. Although he disclaimed any oratorical skill, he displayed notable talent and easily won his case (Ṭabarī, II, p. 66). He returned to Khorasan and remained as governor until 45/665.

The crisis which rapidly developed after the death of the caliph Yazīd I in the year 64/683 afforded Ebn Kāzem the opportunity of again becoming governor of Khorasan, but at the same time led indirectly to his downfall. In the general support for ‘Abdallāh b. al-Zobayr, Khorasan passed temporarily to his camp. The province was in the hands of Şalm b. Zīād, a nominee of Yazīd I, who, however, withdrew and was easily persuaded to appoint Ebn Kāzem as his successor (64/684). When Ebn Kāzem reached Marv, the provincial capital, Khorasan was already in revolt, and he could establish himself only by force. In the next years he had to face almost continuous fighting against the Rabī‘a and later the Tamīm, as well as against the Hephthalites. In all these battles, says Ya‘qūbī (II, p. 301), he did wonders and was repeatedly successful.

While the rest of the Islamic world gradually came to terms with ‘Abd-al-Malek, Ebn Kāzem continued to support ‘Abdallāh’s brother, Mos‘ab b. al-Zobayr, who was then fighting in Iraq (*Ta’rīk al-ḡolafā*’, ed. P. Gryaznevitch, Moscow, 1967, p. 121a). In 72/691-92 after the death of Mos‘ab, ‘Abd-al-Malek sent an envoy to Ebn Kāzem and offered him Khorasan for seven years in return for his acknowledgement of him as caliph. Ebn Kāzem indignantly refused the offer. ‘Abd-al-Malek then wrote to one of Ebn Kāzem’s officers and appointed him to the governorship. This was too much for Ebn Kāzem’s loyalty, and he abandoned his allegiance to the Omayyads. The people of Marv followed him; but before long, Ebn Kāzem was overtaken and killed.

Ebn Kāzem was typical of military leaders in the early days of Islam. His courage was well-known (“the bravest of the people,” says Ebn Qotayba, *Ma‘āref*, p. 214). It was displayed in such incidents as his fight with an elephant at the siege of Kabul (Balāḍorī, *Fotūh*, p. 396) and his duel with a chief of the Tamīm during one of his last campaigns (Ṭabarī, II, p. 586). He had no great political importance at any time: his own description of himself at the time of his death as a “chief (*kašš*) of the Możar” (Ṭabarī, II, p. 833) well sums up his career.

Bibliography: See the indices of Ṭabarī; Ebn al-A‘īr; Ya‘qūbī; Bal‘amī. *Chronique*; Balāḍorī, *Fotūh*, tr. F. C. Murgotten, *The Origins of the Islamic State* II, New York, 1924; M. A. Shaban, *The ‘Abbāsīd Revolution*, Cambridge, 1970. See also Dīnavarī, *Aḡbār al-ṭewāl*, p. 149. Ḍahabī, *Ketāb al-‘eḡar*, Kuwait, 1960, p. 34. Idem, *Ketāb al-dowal al-eslāmīya*, Hyderabad, 1364/1945, I, p. 11. J. Wellhausen, *Das arabische Reich und sein Sturz*, Berlin, 1902, pp. 258-62. H. A. R. Gibb in *EP* I, pp. 47-48.

(D. M. DUNLOP)

EIR. I. c. (s. 2), s. 181-182

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‘Abdallāh b. Khāzīm

‘**Abdallāh b. Khāzīm** b. Asmā’ b. al-Ṣalt al-Sulamī (d. c.73/692–3) was the governor of Khurāsān during the caliphate of ‘Uthmān (r. 23–35/644–56). Islamic sources indicate that he met the prophet Muḥammad and thus might be considered a Companion, but it seems that he was not part of the inner circle. He became governor of Khurāsān after the province was conquered in 30–1/651 by ‘Abdallāh b. ‘Āmir b. Karīz, the governor of Basra. Upon defeating the Turkish king Qārīn, ‘Abdallāh b. Khāzīm came to rule all of Khurāsān. He proved himself much more capable than the previous governor of Khurāsān, Qays b. al-Haytham al-Sulamī (r. 42–43/662–3), who had been unable to suppress an uprising against his rule. As governor, Ibn Khāzīm was able to continue Muslim expansion eastwards towards Balkh and Sijistān. He remained governor of Khurāsān until the start of the civil war, known as the “first *fitna*,” which followed the murder of ‘Uthmān in 35/656, at which time he went to Syria to join Mu‘āwiya I (r. 41–60/661–80), who was then governor of Bilād al-Shām (Syria).

After Ibn Khāzīm’s departure, ‘Ubaydallāh b. Ziyād the governor of Khurāsān (r. 54–5/673–4) appointed Aslam al-Kilābī (r. 55/674) to rule Khurāsān. He was followed by Sa‘īd b. ‘Uthmān b. ‘Affān (r. 56/675) and ‘Abd al-Raḥmān b. Ziyād (r. 59/678) and then, in 61/684, Salm b. Ziyād (d. 73/692), who remained in office until the death of Mu‘āwiya II in 64/684, at which point Salm left for Bilād al-Shām. Salm b. Ziyād’s successor was Ziyād b. al-Muhallab b. Ṣufra. Ibn Khāzīm, taking advantage of the absence of an appointed successor to Mu‘āwiya II, was able to seize control of Khurāsān by deposing Ziyād b. al-Muhallab and proclaiming his loyalty in 64/683 to ‘Abdallāh b. al-Zubayr (d. 73/692). ‘Abd al-Malik b. Marwān (r. 65–86/685–705) made several attempts to influence Ibn Khāzīm to switch his loyalty, offering him the position of undisputed governor of Khurāsān for five years (some sources say seven), but Ibn Khāzīm refused.

‘Abd al-Malik was, however, able to influence a former lieutenant of Ibn Khāzīm’s, Bukayr b. Wishāḥ al-Tamīmī (d. 77/696–7), who subsequently commanded a military expedition and killed

ss-1-2