Summary in English

Components of Search: Consists of introduction, preamble, five chapters and a conclusion, the introduction centers about the importance of the subject, the reasons for choice research, the most important difficulties encountered, previous studies, in addition to the most important sources and references search. In the preamble, I reviewed the geography of the Kingdom of Granada, topography and climate and its impact on the course of events in Andalusia.

Chapter I: Foreign policy of the Kingdom of Granada under the rule of BANY EL AHMER (755-763 AH / 1355-1362 AD) I addressed the most important external events that took place in that period of the Kingdom of Granada with the countries which connected with them in peaceful or military ties like Islamic and Christian countries, and the first is the Kingdom Beni Marin, where associated with the Kingdom of Granada by sound relations but it tense for a short time, I reported causes, consequences, and accommodation of the Kingdom of Fez for deposed Sultan Mohammed V and his minister LESAN EL -Din ibn al-Khatib, and help him return to his throne again, inside of change of foreign policy between new Sultan, Granada's Ismail II, was followed by "Mohammed VI" result to help Fez to deposed Sultan, then I talked about the relationship between the Kingdom of Granada and
Kingdom of Tlemcen Zayanyh, The most important aspect is that, alliance, which was between the Sultan Mohammed VI, Sultan of Granada and between the Sultan of Tlemcen, Abu Jammu to meet the Alliance Marinid Castile taking it upon himself to re-deposed Sultan Granada to his throne, came the second part of this chapter for singles to talk about relationship of the Kingdom of Granada with Christian kingdoms in Christian peninsula, especially the Kingdom of Castile, which has been associated with sound relations with Sultan Granada, Mohammed V, turned to hostility and after his estrangement from the throne in era of Sultan Ismail and Mohammed VI when Castile took helping Mohammed V to return to the throne, and on the contrary, the relationship with other Christian kingdom "Aragon", which was characterized by relaxation and peaceful in that time period.

**Chapter II:** Foreign policy of the Kingdom of Granada was under the rule of BANY EL AHMAR (763-797 AH / 1362-1394 AD), a second term of Mohammed V, initiated by the Mohammed V by sound relations with Kingdom of Fez and that a tense in short period, things soon returned to the track of peaceful, searches in causes, consequences, manifestations of peaceful relations between the two kingdoms of a number of correspondence and messages on relations Granada - Castilian, and assist the State Marinid to Granada in some wars against Castilla that soured the relationship between the two Islamic kingdoms because of the
escape of the Sultan LESAN EL -Din ibn al-Khatib to the kingdom of Beni Marin, and that over control of the Sultan Mohammed V on the reins of power in the Marine Kingdom and become has the power to the inauguration and the isolation of the wills of the kings of Fez that died in 797 AH / 1394 AD, and then followed this by talking about the relationship between the Kingdom of Granada and Kingdom of Tlemcen, and in-kind assistance provided by Azayanion to Kingdom of Granada to help them in their wars against the kingdom of Castile, and concluded the first section of this chapter by the relationship between Kingdom of Granada and Mamluk state in Egypt, which was represented in friendly correspondence between the two sides. I moved to the second section of this chapter and regarding to the policy of the Kingdom of Granada towards the Christians of the Iberian Peninsula, I began with the Kingdom of Castile which associated with sound relations with the Kingdom of Granada beginning of the second period for the rule of EL GHANY BE ALLAH Mohammed V, and help Sultan of Granada to King of Castile, "Pedro EL KASY" in his wars against his enemies which ended with his death, speaking about the invasions of Mohammed V in Castilian territory, and the ensuing events, the Kingdom of Aragon was to maintain peaceful relations with Granada, and is working to renew the treaty consistently maintain the gains of trade and its relationship with Granada.

Summary
Chapter III: "Foreign policy of the Kingdom of Granada, under the rule BANY EL AHMAR(797-820 AH / 1394 to 1417 AD)," I addressed two sections, going the first section about the relations of the Kingdom of Granada with Islamic countries, prominently the Kingdom of Marine, which relationship back between it and the Granada in that period, stating the reasons for this and its negative impact on the Kingdom of Granada and its conflict with the Castile while it was almost non-existent political relations between Granada and the rest of the Islamic countries in that time period. Second section of this chapter on the policy of the Kingdom of Granada towards the states of Christian Iberian, the policy towards the Kingdom of Granada in this chapter is dominated by military confrontations, where the Parties shall exchange of victory and defeat and the consequent fall of a number of Granada rules, with respect to the relationship of the Kingdom of Granada with the Kingdom of Aragon it was stable, where she held a peace treaty between the parties.

Chapter IV: "Foreign policy of the Kingdom of Granada, under the rule BANY EL AHMAR(820-867 AH / 1417 to 1463 AD) the events of that chapter about the two sections: first, the policy of the Kingdom of Granada with Islamic countries, especially the Kingdom of Fez. It has continued to decline in relations between the two Islamic kingdoms, which developed into conflicts and interventions in the internal affairs, explaining the
reasons for this and its consequences, this happened at a time which flourished Grandada relations with Hafsids in Tunis, thanks to the assistance provided by Hafsids to the Muslims of Granada, whether aid military or food, the same thing happened with the Mamluks in Egypt, when returned communication channels between Granada and Cairo following the Granada embassy sent Granada Sultan Muhammad El Aysar. The second section that took place around this chapter is the relationship of the Kingdom of Granada to Christians of Iberian Peninsula, which was characterized by conflict, Military, Castilian and interventions in the internal affairs of Granada and the pro-rebel against the rulers of Granada, explaining the causes and consequences.

Chapter V: "Foreign policy of the Kingdom of Granada, under the rule BANY EL AHMAR (867-897 AH / 1463 to 1492 AD) this chapter was divided into two sections: going first is about the relationship between the Kingdom of Granada Islamic countries in the Maghreb and Mashreq, the relationship of Granada countries of Morocco is limited to distress and ask for help in the face of the Union of Christian nations, as a result of those surveyed said distress, the same thing happened with the Mamluks in Egypt, who have failed with the Ottomans in the rescue of Granada. The second section: Monitoring the foreign policy of the Kingdom of Granada at the end of its era with the Christians. Castile and Aragon kingdoms have united in one country, saying as a result of this
union on the course of events in Granada, which led to the intensification of the Christian war against Muslims and successively the fall of the cities and the Granada rules, following Christian interventions in Interior Granada Affairs and work to spread the causes of dispute and fighting between the ruling family in Granada which ultimately led to the fall of Granada after a long siege and heroic Granada resistance. It did not succeed in saving the Muslims who have held a treaty to surrender Granada and They finished the last chapter of the Islamic presence in Andalusia.