



**Name of Candidate: Asmaa Mohamed Ahmed Zeyada Degree: Ph. D.**

**Title of Thesis: The social Role of Women in Iraq and the Shaam in the Umayyad era, the first Abbasid Period, a comparative Historical and Cultural Study**

**Supervisors: 1- Dr. Hassan Al-Sameen**

**2- Dr. Abd El-Hameed Hamouda**

**Department: Approval: Hslamic History and Islamic Civilization**

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This study on "the social role of women in Iraq and the Shaam in the Umayyad era, the first Abbasid period, a comparative historical and cultural study" represents the scientific reply to all attempts to exclude religion and belief from Islamic history and civilization after the promulgation of Islam.

This study consider this matter through two great countries of the nation: Iraq and Sham, in the Umayyad and Abbasid first period. In this period of time a realistic realization of the Islamic societies created by the Arab immigrations that accompanied the Islamic conquests.

The study chose the period of time throughout the Umayyad and the first Abbasid eras, eliminating the historical process of partitioning and dividing the nation's ages as divinely separated. All sound studies have confirmed that the history of this nation is an integrated unit.

The study came in an introduction, and three sections:

The first chapter represents a study on the intellectual foundations of the Islamic vision of the position of women in Islamic life. This was followed by an applicable study of these colleges on the subject of "women's representative to the Messenger of Allah" in their inquiry about the truth of this role for women in the light of Islam: its nature and its foundations.

The second chapter expresses the situation that ended the first chapter of the existence of a new human being with new visions of the universe, life and human, his role in the land.

The third chapter deals with the social role that the nation and women have experienced in deepening the curriculum, understanding and learning, and communicating the message in the scientific aspect.

The second Section: came through the historical material dealt with by the study to look for any development, or change, in the case of society. That was through three chapters:

The first chapter in the second Section examines the visits of some women to Muawiya, and what these visits represented from the ideological, political, social and psychological values of women at this stage in the history of the nation.

The second chapter was about the wives of the caliphs in the Umayyad and Abbasid periods, and the chapter also presented a group of distinguished women from the community.

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**The summary not more than 500 words**



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The fourth chapter examines the situation of the owned women to try to analyze this matter and explain it.

Finally, the third section examined several historical suspicions at this stage in the history of women. These suspicions, which almost all previous research takes from sources, are rewritten in the references without attempting to remove suspicion or say anything about them.

This section came through the study of historical suspicions associated with the character of OM-Al-Banein Bent Abdul Aziz, and the person Abasah Bint al-Mahdi, and verify the position of Al-Khizoran from the killing of her son Al-Hadi.

The study concludes with findings and recommendations: substantive and methodological.

I ask God to make this work a sincere sacrifice to His holy face.