

In The Name of Allaah, The Most Merciful, The Bestower of Mercy

Alp Arslan [may Allaah have mercy upon him] took over the reins of power in the country after the death of his uncle Tughrul Beg [may Allaah have mercy upon him], whilst some dispute had occurred regarding who should take over authority, but he was able to overcome it. He - like his uncle Tughrul Beg - was a skillful and fearless leader, and he adopted a special policy based on establishing the pillars of his rule in the lands under the influence of the Seljuks before aspiring to subjugate new regions and annex them to his state, as he was eager for Jihad in the path of Allaah, to spread the call of Islam within the Christian neighboring countries- the Armenian and the Roman lands. He [Sultan Muhammad] became the leader of the Seljuks- a leader of Jihad, keen to support Islam and spread it in those lands, and to whiskly raise the banner of Islam over many areas of the Byzantine lands.

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**NB: Must read articles regarding the true Islamic Jihaad, peace treaties and alliances:**

<https://www.abukhadeejah.com/the-life-of-the-muhammad-in-madinah-treaties-conquests-and-his-death/>

<https://www.abukhadeejah.com/treaties-with-the-non-muslims-do-they-necessitate-allegiance/>

<https://www.abukhadeejah.com/salafi-shaikh-fawzaan-on-jihaad-in-our-times-and-the-guidelines-of-jihaad-according-to-islam/>

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He spent seven years inspecting parts of his vast country before launching any foreign expansion. When he was assured of the restoration of security, and the rule of the Seljuks was possible in all regions and countries subject to it, he started planning to achieve his long-term goals, namely the conquest of the Christian countries adjacent to his state, the overthrow of the Fatimid Caliphate in Egypt, unification of the Islamic world under the banner of the Sunni Abbasid caliphate and the influence of the Seljuks. So, he prepared a large army which he directed towards the countries of the Armenians and Georgia, conquered and annexed them to his kingdom, as he worked to spread Islam in those lands.

He raided northern Shaam and besieged the Mirdaasid state in Aleppo, which was founded by Saleh Bin Mirdaas on the path of Shiite sect in the year 414 AH, and forced its leader, Mahmoud Bin Saleh Bin Mirdas, to establish the call for the Abbasid caliphate instead of the Fatimid caliphate in 462 AH. Then he sent his Turkish commander Atsiz Ibn Uwaq al-Khawaarizmee on a campaign to southern Shaam, and he seized Ramle and Baytul Maqdis from the Fatimids. He was unable to seize Asqalaan, which is considered the gateway to Egypt. And through (these efforts), the Seljuks became close to the base of the Abbasid Caliph, and the Seljuk Sultan inside Baytul Maqdis.

In the year 462 AH, a message-bearer of the sultan went to the governor of Makkah, Muhammad Bin Abee Haashim, and informed him to deliver the friday sermon under the authority of the Caliph and drop the sermon that was delivered under the authority of the Ubaidi Shiite ruler of

Egypt, abandon the (religious innovation of the shiites, who instead of adhering to legislated wording of the A'dhaan as "Hayyaa Alas Salaah, Hayyaa Alal Falaah- come to the prayer, come to success", they innovated) "Hayyaa Alaa khayril A'mal - come to the best of deeds". The Sultan gave Muhammad Bin Abee Haashim a thousand dinars and said to him, "If the governor of Madeenah also does the same, we would give him twenty thousand dinars".

**Source: Ad-Dawlah Al-Uthmaaniyyah Awaamil An-Nuhood Wa Asbaab As-Suqoot. Vol 6. Pages 26-28. Slightly paraphrased**