

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

Sultan Malik Shah had four sons: Barkiyak, Muhammad, Sanjar and Mahmood. Mahmood - who was later known as Nasir Ad-Deen Mahmood - was a child, and they pledged allegiance to him to take over authority because his mother, Turkan Khatun, had a very high status during the reign of Malik Shah. His rule lasted about two years from 485AH to 487AH, when he and his mother died. Then came after him Rukn Ad-Deen Abu Al-Mu'dhaffar Barkiyak Bin Malik Shah, whose rule lasted until 498 AH. Then Rukn Ad-Deen Malik Shah II followed, and in the same year Ghiyaath Ad-Deen Abu Shujaa, Muhammad assumed power, and his rule continued until the year 511 AH. He was the last ruler of the Great Seljuk State beyond the River, which had control over Khorasan, Iran and Iraq. Their state faded in 522 AH at the hands of Shahnat Khaawarizm.

With the decline of the great Seljuk state beyond the river, the togetherness of Seljuks was broken, their unity was torn apart and their power weakened until they became groups, parties and divergent camps that grappled with each other for the throne. So, they divided into several states and small Emirates within this great empire. These small states and Emirates were not subject to the rule of a single sultan, as was the case during the reign of Sultan Tughrul Beg, Sultan Alp Arslan, Sultan Malik Shah, and their predecessors; rather, each part of the Seljuk empire was independent under a separate leadership and no mention has been made regarding cooperation between them. As a result, the Khaawarizm state went beyond the river, which is the state that stood for a long time in front of the Mongol attacks, and with it the Seljuk emirates in northern Iraq and Shaam, known as the Tabakiyat, was established. Meanwhile, the Seljuk Sultanate of Rome emerged- the Sultanate that resisted the Crusades, and was able to confine it to the northwestern corner of Asia Minor; but was destroyed by the successive Mongol raids. There are many factors related to the fall of the Seljuk Sultanate, which in turn led to the downfall of the Abbasid Caliphate.

Among these factors was the conflict inside the Seljuk family between brothers, uncles, sons and grandchildren; interference by women in affairs of government, some governors, ministers and chiefs incited conflict between the Seljuk rulers, Abbasid caliphs, whose weakness in the face of the Seljuk military force, did not hesitate to recognize the legitimacy of everyone who sits on the throne of the Seljuk Sultanate and affiliated with every powerful victor; inability of the Seljuk state to unify Shaam, Egypt and Iraq under the banner of the Abbasid Caliphate, internal division among the Seljuks, which reached the point of a continuous military confrontation, and this exhausted the power of the Seljuks until their sultanate collapsed in Iraq; malicious plots of the Baatinees (heretical shiites) against the Seljuk state through continuous attempts to assassinate the Seljuk sultans, the chiefs and leaders under their authority; and the Crusader invasion coming from abroad, the struggle of the Seljuk state with the brutal invading hordes coming from Europe, and other reasons, and factors. (1) [End of quote]

Reflection on the statement: "**With the decline of the great Seljuk state beyond the river, the togetherness of Seljuks was broken, their unity was torn apart and their power**

weakened until the Seljuks became groups, parties and divergent camps that grappled with each other for the throne".

Firstly, this reminds us of the danger a person faces in the affair of leadership, as Imaam Al-Bukhaari [may Allaah have mercy upon him] said, "Chapter: If somebody does not seek authority of ruling, then Allaah will surely help him [if he is given such authority]". Abdur-Rahmaan Bin Samura [may Allaah be pleased with him] reported that the Prophet [peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him] said, "O Abdur-Rahmaan! Do not seek to be a ruler, for if you are given authority on your demand, then you will be held responsible for it, but if you are given it without asking [for it], then you will be helped (by Allaah) in it. If you ever take an oath to do something and later on you find that something else is better, then you should expiate your oath and do what is better". [Saheeh Al-Bukhaari, Number 7146]

Few Reminders From Fat-hul Baari:

The one who seeks authority and receives it will not be helped. It is well known that to be in authority is accompanied by difficulties, so the one who does not receive help from Allaah will be trapped within it and thus loses both his Duniyah and Akhirah. Therefore, the sensible person does not ask for authority, but if he is suitable and it is given to him without him asking for it, then indeed the truthful and trustworthy one [i.e. The Messenger (sallal-laahu-alayhi-wsallam)] has promised him that Allaah will help him. [An Excerpt: Chapter: **باب من لم يسأل** الإمامة أعانه الله عليها] in 'kitaab al Ahkaam' Saheeh Al-Bukhaari with Fat-hul Baari]

Secondly, it brings about a state of insecurity. Read here:

<https://salaficentre.com/2019/12/02/the-importance-of-safety-and-security-in-the-earth/>

Great Achievements of The Seljuks

The Seljuks had great achievements and the most important of which were:

- They played a role in delaying the demise of the Abbasid Caliphate, which about two centuries ago was about to decline due to the Buwayhid Raafidah Shiites.
- The Seljuk state prevented the Ubaydi state in Egypt from achieving its objectives and its aim at unifying the Arab and Islamic East under the Baatine Raafidah Shiite banner.
- The efforts made by the Seljuk state were a prelude to the unification of the Islamic East, which was carried out by Salaahuddeen Al-Ayyoobe [may Allaah have mercy upon him], and under the banner of the Sunni Abbasid Caliphate.
- The Seljuks played a tangible role in bring about progress in the areas under their control through Islamic knowledge and administratively, as well as established security and stability.

-They stood in the way of the Crusaders and made effort to repel the Mongol threat to a large extent.

- They raised the status of the Sunni path and its scholars in those areas.

This is a brief summary regarding the Sunni Seljuks and their role in defending Islam. It is tantamount to injustice, falsehood and slander to refer to these brave people as the "Frangmented Chaotic Groups". (2)

May Allaah reward them for their efforts, show them mercy and overlook their shortcomings Aameen.

[Refs 1 & 2: Ad-Dawlah Al-Uthmaaniyyah Awaamil An-Nuhood wa Asbaab As-Suqoot. 6/39-41. slightly paraphrased]