

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

The emergence of the Seljuks on the scene of events in the Arab Islamic East had a great impact on changing the political situation in that region that was being contested by the Sunni Abbasid Caliphate on the one hand and the Shiite Fatimid Caliphate on the other hand. The Seljuks established a major Turkish state that appeared in the fifth century after the Hijrah that included Khurasan and beyond the river, Iran, Iraq, Shaam and Asia Minor. The glitter of the eye was in Iran and then Baghdad in Iraq, the seat of the Seljuk Sultanate, while the Seljuk states were established in Khurasan and beyond the River (Kerman), Shaam, Asia Minor, the Seljuks of Rome, who followed the Seljuk Sultan in Iran and Iraq.

The Seljuks supported the Abbasid caliphate in Baghdad and championed its Sunni path after it was about to collapse between the Buwayhid Shiite influence in Iran and Iraq and the Ubaydi (Fatimid) influence in Egypt and Shaam. Tughrul Beg, the Seljuk leader [may Allaah have mercy upon him] was able to overthrow the Buwayhid state in 447 AH in Baghdad, eradicate seditions, stop the insults that were directed at the Companions of the Prophet at the doors of the mosques and the Shaikh of the Rawaafid (Shiites)- Abu Adullah al-Jallaab - was killed due to his extremist shiite Raafidah beliefs. The Shiite Buwayhids were in control of Baghdad, but after the Seljuks removed the Buwayhid state from Baghdad, and their sultan Tughrul Beg entered the capital of the Abbasid caliphate, the Abbasid Caliph Al-Qaa'im Bi-Amrillaah, received him with a great reception, gave him a Sunni robe, sat him next to him and addressed him with great titles, and from those titles was that he referred to him as "Sultaan, a cornerstone (or pillar) in the religion, Tughrul Beg". The Abbasid Caliph (also) ordered that the name of Sultan Tughrul Beg be engraved on the currency and his name be mentioned in the sermon in the mosques of Baghdad and elsewhere, which increased the importance of the Seljuks, and since then the Seljuks replaced the Buwayhids with regards to being in control in Baghdad, and the Abbasid caliph administered state affairs according to what they wanted.

Tughrul Beg [may Allaah have mercy upon him] had a strong personality, sharp intelligence and tremendous courage, just as he was religious, pious and just, and thus he found great help and great support from his people, and he prepared a strong army and sought to unify the Seljuk Turks in a strong state. And in order to consolidate the ties between the Abbasid caliph Al-Qaa'im Bi-Amrillaah [may Allaah have mercy upon him] and the leader of the Seljuk state Tughrul Beg [may Allaah have mercy upon him], the Caliph married the daughter of Chaghri Bey, the elder brother of Tughrul Bey, and that was in the year 448AH. Then in Shaaban - in the year 454 AH- Tughrul Beg married the daughter of the Abbasid Caliph, but he [may Allaah have mercy upon him] did not live long after that because he died on a Friday night on the eighth day of Ramadan in the year 454 AH, and he was seventy years old at the time. Before he died, the Seljuks - under his leadership - conquered the regions: Khurasan, Iran, northern and eastern Iraq.