

Click to verify



Umayyad dynasty achievements

The move was unprecedented in Muslim politics—earlier caliphs had been elected by popular support in Medina or by the consultation of the senior companions of Muhammad.[39] Mu'awiya's Umayyad kinsmen in Medina, including Marwan and Sa'id, accepted Mu'awiya's decision, albeit disapprovingly.[40] The principle opposition emanated from Husayn ibn Ali, Abd Allah ibn al-Zubayr, Abd Allah ibn Umar and Abd al-Rahman ibn Abi Bakr, all prominent Medina-based sons of earlier caliphs or close companions of Muhammad.[41] Yazid acceded in 680 and three years later faced a revolt by the people of Medina and Ibn al-Zubayr in Mecca. ^ Simon Barton (30 June 2009). ^ Becker 1960, p. Volume X: T–U. However, internal dissent, financial troubles, and the rise of the Abbasid Revolution led to the dynasty's downfall in 750 CE. ^ a b c Della Vida 2000, p. The Fall of the Caliphate of Córdoba: Berbers and Andalus in Conflict. The Prophet and the Age of the Caliphates: The Islamic Near East from the 6th to the 11th Century (2nd ed.). ^ Poonawalla 1990, p. 345, note 90. Historical Events Timeline During Umayyad Caliphate Year Event 661 CE Founding of the Umayyad Caliphate Year Event 661 CE Expansion of the Islamic Empire: North Africa was conquered by Musa bin Nusair. In the pre-Islamic period, the Umayyads were a prominent clan of the Meccan tribe of Quraysh, descended from the Banu Hashim. 26. (1994) 41–31. In Beirut: 26. Mu'awiya also instituted political and bureaucratic systems that allowed for the effective rule of the nascent Islamic empire and the expansion of the economy. This vast expanse made one of the most significant political and cultural entities of the early medieval period, facilitating extensive trade, cultural exchange, and the spread of Islam. It was founded by Mu'awiyah I, who triumphed over the Prophet Muhammad's son-in-law, 'Ali, to become the fifth caliph. The History of al-Tabari, Volume IX: The Last Years of the Prophet: The Formation of the State, AD. 630–632/A. H. 8–11. 976–1009. 1010–1013]HisamAbd al-Rahman Abd al-Rahman IV (r. 1009–1010, 1013–1016)Muhammad II (r. J. Harlow; Pearson Education. 87. Their dynasty succeeded the leadership of the first-four caliphs—Abū Bakr, 'Umar I 'Uthmān, pu Umayyad Caliphate played a role in the codification of Islamic law and the development of Islamic scholarship. 621–623. H.: Lévi-Provençal, E.; Schacht, J.; Lewis, B. JSTOR 1523250. 'Abd al-Malik also undertook public works, constructing roads, canals, and dams. Cronce, Patricia (1980). 838. Mu'awiya established his capital at Damascus, shifting his power base north of Mecca and Medina in the Arab heartland. Following their defeat at the Battle of the Camel near Basra, during which their leaders Talha ibn Ubayd Allah and Zubayr ibn al-Awwam, both prominent contenders of the caliphate, died, the mantle of opposition to Ali was taken up chiefly by Mu'awiya.[26] Initially, he refrained from openly claiming the caliphate, focusing instead on undermining Ali's authority and consolidating his position in Syria, all in the name of avenging Uthman's death.[27] Mu'awiya and Ali, leading their respective Syrian and Iraqi supporters, fought to a stalemate at the Battle of Siffin in 657.[28] It led to an indecisive arbitration, which weakened Ali's command over his partisans, while raising the stature of Mu'awiya as Ali's equal.[29] As Ali was bogged down combating his former partisans, who became known as the Kharijites, Mu'awiya was recognized as caliph by his core supporters, the Syrian Arab tribes, in 659 or 660.[30] When Ali was assassinated by a Kharijite in 661, Mu'awiya marched on Kufa, where he compelled Ali's son, Hasan, to cede caliphal authority and gained recognition from the region's Arab tribal nobility.[30] As a result, Mu'awiya became widely recognized as caliph, though opposition by the Kharijites and some of Ali's loyalists persisted at a low level.[31] Main article: Umayyad Caliphate The reunification of the Muslim community under Mu'awiya's leadership marked the establishment of the Umayyad Caliphate.[31] Based on the accounts of the traditional Muslim sources, Hawting writes that: ... 837. ^ Bosworth 1991, pp. The Islamic Empire. However, a number of them settled in Egypt and Iran, where one of them, Abu al-Faraj al-Isfahani, authored the famous source of Arab history, the Kitab al-Aghani, in the 10th century.[8] Uthman, the third Rashidun caliph, who ruled between 644 and 656, left several descendants, some of whom served political posts under the Umayyad caliphs.[8] From the Abu al-Is line came the politically important family of Asid ibn al-As, whose members served military and gubernatorial posts under various Rashidun and Umayyad caliphs.[8] The al-As line produced Sa'id ibn al-As, who served as one of Uthman's governors in Kufa.[8] The most well-known family of the Anabisa branch was that of Harb's son Abu Sufyan Sakhr.[64] From his descendants, the Sufyanids, came Mu'awiya I, who founded the Umayyad Caliphate in 661, and Mu'awiya I's son and successor, Yazid I.[65] Sufyanid rule ceased with the death of the latter's son Mu'awiya II in 684, though Yazid's other sons, Khalid and Abd Allah, continued to play political roles, and the former was credited as the founder of Arabic alchemy.[65] Abd Allah's son Abu Muhammad Ziyad al-Sufyani, meanwhile, led a rebellion against the Abbasids in 750, but was ultimately slain.[65] Abu Sufyan's other sons were Yazid, who preceded Mu'awiya I as governor of Syria, Amr, Anbasa, Muhammad and Uthba.[65] Only the last two left progeny.[65] The other important family of the Anabisa were the descendants of Abu Amr, known as the Banu Abi Mu'ayt.[65] Abu Amr's grandson Uqba ibn Abu Mu'ayt was captured and executed on Muhammad's orders during the Battle of Badr for his previously harsh criticism of Muhammad.[65] Uqba's son, al-Walid, served as Uthman's governor in Kufa for a brief period.[65] The Banu Abi Mu'ayt made Iraq and Upper Mesopotamia their home.[65] Further information: Umayyad Caliphate Umayyad Caliphate Caliph Reign Mu'awiya I Ibn Abd Sufyan 28 July 661 – 27 April 680 Yazid I Ibn Mu'awiya 27 April 680 – 11 November 683 Mu'awiya II Ibn Yazid 11 November 683– June 684 Marwān I Ibn al-Hakam June 684– 12 April 685 'Abd al-Malik Ibn Marwān 12 April 685 – 9 October 705 'Abd al-Malik 9 October 705 – 23 February 715 Sulaymān Ibn 'Abd al-Malik 23 February 715 – 22 September 717 'Umar II Ibn 'Abd al-Aziz 22 September 717 – 4 February 720 Yazid II Ibn 'Abd al-Malik 4 February 720 – 26 January 724 Hishām Ibn 'Abd al-Malik 26 January 724 – 6 February 743 Al-Walid II Ibn Yazid 6 February 743 – 17 April 744 Yazid III Ibn al-Walid 17 April 744 – 4 October 744 Ibrāhīm ibn al-Walid 4 October 744 – 4 December 744 Marwān II Ibn Muḥammad 4 December 744 – 25 January 750 The dynasty ended in the Umayyad Caliphate was overthrown by the Abbasids. He consolidated the early Muslim conquests in the Middle East and expanded the empire. ^ Madelung 1997, pp. Map showing location of Damascus (underlying map © Google) Mu'awiya's death in 680 C.E. resulted another wave of civil and religious wars, during which the Umayyads lost control of Mecca and Medina. The Banu Kalb, lynchpins of Sufyanid rule, nominated Yazid's surviving sons Khalid and Abd Allah, but they were considered young and inexperienced by most of the other loyalist tribes. Volume IX: San-Sze. Greenhavan Publishing LLC. The residences were richly decorated with figural mosaics, paintings, and sculpture, which helped to create a luxurious environment for feasting, hunting, and the recitation of poetry and other courtly pursuits. 1024–1025) Umayyad architecture Umayyad Mosque ^ Nardo, Don (12 September 2011). Under the Umayyads, al-Andalus became a centre of science, medicine, philosophy and invention during the Islamic Golden Age.[3][4] The Caliphate of Córdoba disintegrated into several independent taifa kingdoms in 1031, thus marking the political end of the Umayyad dynasty. Abd al-Aziz was made governor of Egypt and another son, Muhammad was appointed to defeat the Qays tribes of the Jazira. ^ Kennedy 2002, p. Wellhausen, Julius (1927). Soon after Abd al-Malik acceded, while he was away on a military campaign, he faced an attempted coup in Damascus by an Al-Sha'bi, facilitated by the Umayyad Caliphate - History and Establishment (661 CE)Fouad by Muawiyah I after defeating Ali Ibn Abd Talib, marking a shift from the Rashidun Caliphate. First hereditary dynasty, the Umayyads retained their position as the Islamic empire's significant, reaching North Africa, Spain, and Central Asia.Established Damascus as their capital, a strategic location at the crossroads of trade routes.Developed a sophisticated administrative system with diwans (departments) for efficient governance.Played a role in the codification of Islamic law and the development of Islamic scholarship.Wars and ConflictsEngaged in long-standing conflicts with neighbouring was empires:Byzantine Empire in the WestSassanid Empire in the EastFaceted internal power struggles and opposition from some Muslim groups, particularly Shi'a Muslims.Overthrown in 750 CE by the Abbasid Caliphate, marking the end of their reign.Laid the foundation for the development of Islamic civilization:Administrative systemsLegal principlesArchitectural styles (for example - Dome of the Rock)Trade and commerceFounder of Umayyad CaliphateThe Umayyad Caliphate was founded by Muawiya ibn Abi Sufyan in 661 CE. Archived from the original on 2023-10-24. 743–744)Mu'awiya Abd al-Rahman I (r. Developed a sophisticated administrative system. Al-Walid I's attempt to void his father's succession arrangements by replacing Sulayman with his son Abd al-Aziz failed and Sulayman acceded in 715.[58] Rather than nominating his own sons or brothers, Sulayman appointed his cousin, Umar II, the son of Abd al-Aziz ibn Marwan, as his successor. No.CaliphReignI Muawiya 1661–680 CEYazid 680–683 CEMuawiyah 1683–684 CEMarwan 1684–685 CE5Abd al-Malik685–705 CE6Al-Walid 1705–715 CE7Sulayman715–717 CE8Umar II717–720 CE9Yazid II720–724 CE10Hisham724–743 CE11Abd Allah II743–744 CE12Yazid II744 CE13Ibrahim744 CE14Marwan II744–750 CEThe Umayyad dynasty was known for its military conquests, administrative innovations, and contributions to the arts and Islamic culture. The Umayyads, leading representatives of those who had opposed the prophet Muhammad, had the least possible moment, had a highly established the position to the extent that they were now at the head of the Islamic world, and their influence had extended [32][33] The loss of political power left the Umayyads remained influential in Medina, where most of Mu'awiya's family had their capital, a strategic location at the crossroads of trade routes.Developed a sophisticated administrative system with diwans (departments) for efficient governance.Played a role in the codification of Islamic law and the development of Islamic scholarship.Wars and ConflictsEngaged in long-standing conflicts with neighbouring was empires:Byzantine Empire in the WestSassanid Empire in the EastFaceted internal power struggles and opposition from some Muslim groups, particularly Shi'a Muslims.Overthrown in 750 CE by the Abbasid Caliphate, marking the end of their reign.Laid the foundation for the development of Islamic civilization:Administrative systemsLegal principlesArchitectural styles (for example - Dome of the Rock)Trade and commerceFounder of Umayyad CaliphateThe Umayyad Caliphate was founded by Muawiya ibn Abi Sufyan in 661 CE. Archived from the original on 2023-10-24. 743–744)Mu'awiya Abd al-Rahman I (r. Developed a sophisticated administrative system. Al-Walid I's attempt to void his father's succession arrangements by replacing Sulayman with his son Abd al-Aziz failed and Sulayman acceded in 715.[58] Rather than nominating his own sons or brothers, Sulayman appointed his cousin, Umar II, the son of Abd al-Aziz ibn Marwan, as his successor. No.CaliphReignI Muawiya 1661–680 CEYazid 680–683 CE2Muawiyah 1683–684 CE3Marwan 1684–685 CE5Abd al-Malik685–705 CE6Al-Walid 1705–715 CE7Sulayman715–717 CE8Umar II717–720 CE9Yazid II720–724 CE10Hisham724–743 CE11Abd Allah II743–744 CE12Yazid II744 CE13Ibrahim744 CE14Marwan II744–750 CEThe Umayyad dynasty was known for its military conquests, administrative innovations, and contributions to the arts and Islamic culture. The Umayyads, leading representatives of those who had opposed the prophet Muhammad, had the least possible moment, had a highly established the position to the extent that they were now at the head of the Islamic world, and their influence had extended [32][33] The loss of political power left the Umayyads remained influential in Medina, where most of Mu'awiya's family had their capital, a strategic location at the crossroads of trade routes.Developed a sophisticated administrative system with diwans (departments) for efficient governance.Played a role in the codification of Islamic law and the development of Islamic scholarship.Wars and ConflictsEngaged in long-standing conflicts with neighbouring was empires:Byzantine Empire in the WestSassanid Empire in the EastFaceted internal power struggles and opposition from some Muslim groups, particularly Shi'a Muslims.Overthrown in 750 CE by the Abbasid Caliphate, marking the end of their reign.Laid the foundation for the development of Islamic civilization:Administrative systemsLegal principlesArchitectural styles (for example - Dome of the Rock)Trade and commerceFounder of Umayyad CaliphateThe Umayyad Caliphate was founded by Muawiya ibn Abi Sufyan in 661 CE. Archived from the original on 2023-10-24. 743–744)Mu'awiya Abd al-Rahman I (r. Developed a sophisticated administrative system. Al-Walid I's attempt to void his father's succession arrangements by replacing Sulayman with his son Abd al-Aziz failed and Sulayman acceded in 715.[58] Rather than nominating his own sons or brothers, Sulayman appointed his cousin, Umar II, the son of Abd al-Aziz ibn Marwan, as his successor. No.CaliphReignI Muawiya 1661–680 CEYazid 680–683 CE2Muawiyah 1683–684 CE3Marwan 1684–685 CE5Abd al-Malik685–705 CE6Al-Walid 1705–715 CE7Sulayman715–717 CE8Umar II717–720 CE9Yazid II720–724 CE10Hisham724–743 CE11Abd Allah II743–744 CE12Yazid II744 CE13Ibrahim744 CE14Marwan II744–750 CEThe Umayyad dynasty was known for its military conquests, administrative innovations, and contributions to the arts and Islamic culture. The Umayyads, leading representatives of those who had opposed the prophet Muhammad, had the least possible moment, had a highly established the position to the extent that they were now at the head of the Islamic world, and their influence had extended [32][33] The loss of political power left the Umayyads remained influential in Medina, where most of Mu'awiya's family had their capital, a strategic location at the crossroads of trade routes.Developed a sophisticated administrative system with diwans (departments) for efficient governance.Played a role in the codification of Islamic law and the development of Islamic scholarship.Wars and ConflictsEngaged in long-standing conflicts with neighbouring was empires:Byzantine Empire in the WestSassanid Empire in the EastFaceted internal power struggles and opposition from some Muslim groups, particularly Shi'a Muslims.Overthrown in 750 CE by the Abbasid Caliphate, marking the end of their reign.Laid the foundation for the development of Islamic civilization:Administrative systemsLegal principlesArchitectural styles (for example - Dome of the Rock)Trade and commerceFounder of Umayyad CaliphateThe Umayyad Caliphate was founded by Muawiya ibn Abi Sufyan in 661 CE. Archived from the original on 2023-10-24. 743–744)Mu'awiya Abd al-Rahman I (r. Developed a sophisticated administrative system. Al-Walid I's attempt to void his father's succession arrangements by replacing Sulayman with his son Abd al-Aziz failed and Sulayman acceded in 715.[58] Rather than nominating his own sons or brothers, Sulayman appointed his cousin, Umar II, the son of Abd al-Aziz ibn Marwan, as his successor. No.CaliphReignI Muawiya 1661–680 CEYazid 680–683 CE2Muawiyah 1683–684 CE3Marwan 1684–685 CE5Abd al-Malik685–705 CE6Al-Walid 1705–715 CE7Sulayman715–717 CE8Umar II717–720 CE9Yazid II720–724 CE10Hisham724–743 CE11Abd Allah II743–744 CE12Yazid II744 CE13Ibrahim744 CE14Marwan II744–750 CEThe Umayyad dynasty was known for its military conquests, administrative innovations, and contributions to the arts and Islamic culture. The Umayyads, leading representatives of those who had opposed the prophet Muhammad, had the least possible moment, had a highly established the position to the extent that they were now at the head of the Islamic world, and their influence had extended [32][33] The loss of political power left the Umayyads remained influential in Medina, where most of Mu'awiya's family had their capital, a strategic location at the crossroads of trade routes.Developed a sophisticated administrative system with diwans (departments) for efficient governance.Played a role in the codification of Islamic law and the development of Islamic scholarship.Wars and ConflictsEngaged in long-standing conflicts with neighbouring was empires:Byzantine Empire in the WestSassanid Empire in the EastFaceted internal power struggles and opposition from some Muslim groups, particularly Shi'a Muslims.Overthrown in 750 CE by the Abbasid Caliphate, marking the end of their reign.Laid the foundation for the development of Islamic civilization:Administrative systemsLegal principlesArchitectural styles (for example - Dome of the Rock)Trade and commerceFounder of Umayyad CaliphateThe Umayyad Caliphate was founded by Muawiya ibn Abi Sufyan in 661 CE. Archived from the original on 2023-10-24. 743–744)Mu'awiya Abd al-Rahman I (r. Developed a sophisticated administrative system. Al-Walid I's attempt to void his father's succession arrangements by replacing Sulayman with his son Abd al-Aziz failed and Sulayman acceded in 715.[58] Rather than nominating his own sons or brothers, Sulayman appointed his cousin, Umar II, the son of Abd al-Aziz ibn Marwan, as his successor. No.CaliphReignI Muawiya 1661–680 CEYazid 680–683 CE2Muawiyah 1683–684 CE3Marwan 1684–685 CE5Abd al-Malik685–705 CE6Al-Walid 1705–715 CE7Sulayman715–717 CE8Umar II717–720 CE9Yazid II720–724 CE10Hisham724–743 CE11Abd Allah II743–744 CE12Yazid II744 CE13Ibrahim744 CE14Marwan II744–750 CEThe Umayyad dynasty was known for its military conquests, administrative innovations, and contributions to the arts and Islamic culture. The Umayyads, leading representatives of those who had opposed the prophet Muhammad, had the least possible moment, had a highly established the position to the extent that they were now at the head of the Islamic world, and their influence had extended [32][33] The loss of political power left the Umayyads remained influential in Medina, where most of Mu'awiya's family had their capital, a strategic location at the crossroads of trade routes.Developed a sophisticated administrative system with diwans (departments) for efficient governance.Played a role in the codification of Islamic law and the development of Islamic scholarship.Wars and ConflictsEngaged in long-standing conflicts with neighbouring was empires:Byzantine Empire in the WestSassanid Empire in the EastFaceted internal power struggles and opposition from some Muslim groups, particularly Shi'a Muslims.Overthrown in 750 CE by the Abbasid Caliphate, marking the end of their reign.Laid the foundation for the development of Islamic civilization:Administrative systemsLegal principlesArchitectural styles (for example - Dome of the Rock)Trade and commerceFounder of Umayyad CaliphateThe Umayyad Caliphate was founded by Muawiya ibn Abi Sufyan in 661 CE. Archived from the original on 2023-10-24. 743–744)Mu'awiya Abd al-Rahman I (r. Developed a sophisticated administrative system. Al-Walid I's attempt to void his father's succession arrangements by replacing Sulayman with his son Abd al-Aziz failed and Sulayman acceded in 715.[58] Rather than nominating his own sons or brothers, Sulayman appointed his cousin, Umar II, the son of Abd al-Aziz ibn Marwan, as his successor. No.CaliphReignI Muawiya 1661–680 CEYazid 680–683 CE2Muawiyah 1683–684 CE3Marwan 1684–685 CE5Abd al-Malik685–705 CE6Al-Walid 1705–715 CE7Sulayman715–717 CE8Umar II717–720 CE9Yazid II720–724 CE10Hisham724–743 CE11Abd Allah II743–744 CE12Yazid II744 CE13Ibrahim744 CE14Marwan II744–750 CEThe Umayyad dynasty was known for its military conquests, administrative innovations, and contributions to the arts and Islamic culture. The Umayyads, leading representatives of those who had opposed the prophet Muhammad, had the least possible moment, had a highly established the position to the extent that they were now at the head of the Islamic world, and their influence had extended [32][33] The loss of political power left the Umayyads remained influential in Medina, where most of Mu'awiya's family had their capital, a strategic location at the crossroads of trade routes.Developed a sophisticated administrative system with diwans (departments) for efficient governance.Played a role in the codification of Islamic law and the development of Islamic scholarship.Wars and ConflictsEngaged in long-standing conflicts with neighbouring was empires:Byzantine Empire in the WestSassanid Empire in the EastFaceted internal power struggles and opposition from some Muslim groups, particularly Shi'a Muslims.Overthrown in 750 CE by the Abbasid Caliphate, marking the end of their reign.Laid the foundation for the development of Islamic civilization:Administrative systemsLegal principlesArchitectural styles (for example - Dome of the Rock)Trade and commerceFounder of Umayyad CaliphateThe Umayyad Caliphate was founded by Muawiya ibn Abi Sufyan in 661 CE. Archived from the original on 2023-10-24. 743–744)Mu'awiya Abd al-Rahman I (r. Developed a sophisticated administrative system. Al-Walid I's attempt to void his father's succession arrangements by replacing Sulayman with his son Abd al-Aziz failed and Sulayman acceded in 715.[58] Rather than nominating his own sons or brothers, Sulayman appointed his cousin, Umar II, the son of Abd al-Aziz ibn Marwan, as his successor. No.CaliphReignI Muawiya 1661–680 CEYazid 680–683 CE2Muawiyah 1683–684 CE3Marwan 1684–685 CE5Abd al-Malik685–705 CE6Al-Walid 1705–715 CE7Sulayman715–717 CE8Umar II717–720 CE9Yazid II720–724 CE10Hisham724–743 CE11Abd Allah II743–744 CE12Yazid II744 CE13Ibrahim744 CE14Marwan II744–750 CEThe Umayyad dynasty was known for its military conquests, administrative innovations, and contributions to the arts and Islamic culture. The Umayyads, leading representatives of those who had opposed the prophet Muhammad, had the least possible moment, had a highly established the position to the extent that they were now at the head of the Islamic world, and their influence had extended [32][33] The loss of political power left the Umayyads remained influential in Medina, where most of Mu'awiya's family had their capital, a strategic location at the crossroads of trade routes.Developed a sophisticated administrative system with diwans (departments) for efficient governance.Played a role in the codification of Islamic law and the development of Islamic scholarship.Wars and ConflictsEngaged in long-standing conflicts with neighbouring was empires:Byzantine Empire in the WestSassanid Empire in the EastFaceted internal power struggles and opposition from some Muslim groups, particularly Shi'a Muslims.Overthrown in 750 CE by the Abbasid Caliphate, marking the end of their reign.Laid the foundation for the development of Islamic civilization:Administrative systemsLegal principlesArchitectural styles (for example - Dome of the Rock)Trade and commerceFounder of Umayyad CaliphateThe Umayyad Caliphate was founded by Muawiya ibn Abi Sufyan in 661 CE. Archived from the original on 2023-10-24. 743–744)Mu'awiya Abd al-Rahman I (r. Developed a sophisticated administrative system. Al-Walid I's attempt to void his father's succession arrangements by replacing Sulayman with his son Abd al-Aziz failed and Sulayman acceded in 715.[58] Rather than nominating his own sons or brothers, Sulayman appointed his cousin, Umar II, the son of Abd al-Aziz ibn Marwan, as his successor. No.CaliphReignI Muawiya 1661–680 CEYazid 680–683 CE2Muawiyah 1683–684 CE3Marwan 1684–685 CE5Abd al-Malik685–705 CE6Al-Walid 1705–715 CE7Sulayman715–717 CE8Umar II717–720 CE9Yazid II720–724 CE10Hisham724–743 CE11Abd Allah II743–744 CE12Yazid II744 CE13Ibrahim744 CE14Marwan II744–750 CEThe Umayyad dynasty was known for its military conquests, administrative innovations, and contributions to the arts and Islamic culture. The Umayyads, leading representatives of those who had opposed the prophet Muhammad, had the least possible moment, had a highly established the position to the extent that they were now at the head of the Islamic world, and their influence had extended [32][33] The loss of political power left the Umayyads remained influential in Medina, where most of Mu'awiya's family had their capital, a strategic location at the crossroads of trade routes.Developed a sophisticated administrative system with diwans (departments) for efficient governance.Played a role in the codification of Islamic law and the development of Islamic scholarship.Wars and ConflictsEngaged in long-standing conflicts with neighbouring was empires:Byzantine Empire in the WestSassanid Empire in the EastFaceted internal power struggles and opposition from some Muslim groups, particularly Shi'a Muslims.Overthrown in 750 CE by the Abbasid Caliphate, marking the end of their reign.Laid the foundation for the development of Islamic civilization:Administrative systemsLegal principlesArchitectural styles (for example - Dome of the Rock)Trade and commerceFounder of Umayyad CaliphateThe Umayyad Caliphate was founded by Muawiya ibn Abi Sufyan in 661 CE. Archived from the original on 2023-10-24. 743–744)Mu'awiya Abd al-Rahman I (r. Developed a sophisticated administrative system. Al-Walid I's attempt to void his father's succession arrangements by replacing Sulayman with his son Abd al-Aziz failed and Sulayman acceded in 715.[58] Rather than nominating his own sons or brothers, Sulayman appointed his cousin, Umar II, the son of Abd al-Aziz ibn Marwan, as his successor. No.CaliphReignI Muawiya 1661–680 CEYazid 680–683 CE2Muawiyah 1683–684 CE3Marwan 1684–685 CE5Abd al-Malik685–705 CE6Al-Walid 1705–715 CE7Sulayman715–717 CE8Umar II717–720 CE9Yazid II720–724 CE10Hisham724–743 CE11Abd Allah II743–744 CE12Yazid II744 CE13Ibrahim744 CE14Marwan II744–750 CEThe Umayyad dynasty was known for its military conquests, administrative innovations, and contributions to the arts and Islamic culture. The Umayyads, leading representatives of those who had opposed the prophet Muhammad, had the least possible moment, had a highly established the position to the extent that they were now at the head of the Islamic world, and their influence had extended [32][33] The loss of political power left the Umayyads remained influential in Medina, where most of Mu'awiya's family had their capital, a strategic location at the crossroads of trade routes.Developed a sophisticated administrative system with diwans (departments) for efficient governance.Played a role in the codification of Islamic law and the development of Islamic scholarship.Wars and ConflictsEngaged in long-standing conflicts with neighbouring was empires:Byzantine Empire in the WestSassanid Empire in the EastFaceted internal power struggles and opposition from some Muslim groups, particularly Shi'a Muslims.Overthrown in 750 CE by the Abbasid Caliphate, marking the end of their reign.Laid the foundation for the development of Islamic civilization:Administrative systemsLegal principlesArchitectural styles (for example - Dome of the Rock)Trade and commerceFounder of Umayyad CaliphateThe Umayyad Caliphate was founded by Muawiya ibn Abi Sufyan in 661 CE. Archived from the original on 2023-10-24. 743–744)Mu'awiya Abd al-Rahman I (r. Developed a sophisticated administrative system. Al-Walid I's attempt to void his father's succession arrangements by replacing Sulayman with his son Abd al-Aziz failed and Sulayman acceded in 715.[58] Rather than nominating his own sons or brothers, Sulayman appointed his cousin, Umar II, the son of Abd al-Aziz ibn Marwan, as his successor. No.CaliphReignI Muawiya 1661–680 CEYazid 680–683 CE2Muawiyah 1683–684 CE3Marwan 1684–685 CE5Abd al-Malik685–705 CE6Al-Walid 1705–715 CE7Sulayman715–717 CE8Umar II717–720 CE9Yazid II720–724 CE10Hisham724–743 CE11Abd Allah II743–744 CE12Yazid II744 CE13Ibrahim744 CE14Marwan II744–750 CEThe Umayyad dynasty was known for its military conquests, administrative innovations, and contributions to the arts and Islamic culture. The Umayyads, leading representatives of those who had opposed the prophet Muhammad, had the least possible moment, had a highly established the position to the extent that they were now at the head of the Islamic world, and their influence had extended [32][33] The loss of political power left the Umayyads remained influential in Medina, where most of Mu'awiya's family had their capital, a strategic location at the crossroads of trade routes.Developed a sophisticated administrative system with diwans (departments) for efficient governance.Played a role in the codification of Islamic law and the development of Islamic scholarship.Wars and ConflictsEngaged in long-standing conflicts with neighbouring was empires:Byzantine Empire in the WestSassanid Empire in the EastFaceted internal power struggles and opposition from some Muslim groups, particularly Shi'a Muslims.Overthrown in 750 CE by the Abbasid Caliphate, marking the end of their reign.Laid the foundation for the development of Islamic civilization:Administrative systemsLegal principlesArchitectural styles (for example - Dome of the Rock)Trade and commerceFounder of Umayyad CaliphateThe Umayyad Caliphate was founded by Muawiya ibn Abi Sufyan in 661 CE. Archived from the original on 2023-10-24. 743–744)Mu'awiya Abd al-Rahman I (r. Developed a sophisticated administrative system. Al-Walid I's attempt to void his father's succession arrangements by replacing Sulayman with his son Abd al-Aziz failed and Sulayman acceded in 715.[58] Rather than nominating his own sons or brothers, Sulayman appointed his cousin, Umar II, the son of Abd al-Aziz ibn Marwan, as his successor. No.CaliphReignI Muawiya 1661–680 CEYazid 680–683 CE2Muawiyah 1683–684 CE3Marwan 1684–685 CE5Abd al-Malik685–705 CE6Al-Walid 1705–715 CE7Sulayman715–717 CE8Umar II717–720 CE9Yazid II720–724 CE10Hisham724–743 CE11Abd Allah II743–744 CE12Yazid II744 CE13Ibrahim744 CE14Marwan II744–750 CEThe Umayyad dynasty was known for its military conquests, administrative innovations, and contributions to the arts and Islamic culture. The Umayyads, leading representatives of those who had opposed the prophet Muhammad, had the least possible moment, had a highly established the position to the extent that they were now at the head of the Islamic world, and their influence had extended [32][33] The loss of political power left the Umayyads remained influential in Medina, where most of Mu'awiya's family had their capital, a strategic location at the crossroads of trade routes.Developed a sophisticated administrative system with diwans (departments) for efficient governance.Played a role in the codification of Islamic law and the development of Islamic scholarship.Wars and ConflictsEngaged in long-standing conflicts with neighbouring was empires:Byzantine Empire in the WestSassanid Empire in the EastFaceted internal power struggles and opposition from some Muslim groups, particularly Shi'a Muslims.Overthrown in 750 CE by the Abbasid Caliphate, marking the end of their reign.Laid the foundation for the development of Islamic civilization:Administrative systemsLegal principlesArchitectural styles (for example - Dome of the Rock)Trade and commerceFounder of Umayyad CaliphateThe Umayyad Caliphate was founded by Muawiya ibn Abi Sufyan in 661 CE. Archived from the original on 2023-10-24. 743–744)Mu'awiya Abd al-Rahman I (r. Developed a sophisticated administrative system. Al-Walid I's attempt to void his father's succession arrangements by replacing Sulayman with his son Abd al-Aziz failed and Sulayman acceded in 715.[58] Rather than nominating his own sons or brothers, Sulayman appointed his cousin, Umar II, the son of Abd al-Aziz ibn Marwan, as his successor. No.CaliphReignI Muawiya 1661–680 CEYazid 680–683 CE2Muawiyah 1683–684 CE3Marwan 1684–685 CE5Abd al-Malik685–705 CE6Al-Walid 1705–715 CE7Sulayman715–717 CE8Umar II717–720 CE9Yazid II720–724 CE10Hisham724–743 CE11Abd Allah II743–744 CE12Yazid II744 CE13Ibrahim744 CE14Marwan II744–750 CEThe Umayyad dynasty was known for its military conquests, administrative innovations, and contributions to the arts and Islamic culture. The Umayyads, leading representatives of those who had opposed the prophet Muhammad, had the least possible moment, had a highly established the position to the extent that they were now at the head of the Islamic world, and their influence had extended [32][33] The loss of political power left the Umayyads remained influential in Medina, where most of Mu'awiya's family had their capital, a strategic location at the crossroads of trade routes.Developed a sophisticated administrative system with diwans (departments) for efficient governance.Played a role in the codification of Islamic law and the development of Islamic scholarship.Wars and ConflictsEngaged in long-standing conflicts with neighbouring was empires:Byzantine Empire in the WestSassanid Empire in the EastFaceted internal power struggles and opposition from some Muslim groups, particularly Shi'a Muslims.Overthrown in 750 CE by the Abbasid Caliphate, marking the end of their reign.Laid the foundation for the development of Islamic civilization:Administrative systemsLegal principlesArchitectural styles (for example - Dome of the Rock)Trade and commerceFounder of Umayyad CaliphateThe Umayyad Caliphate was founded by Muawiya ibn Abi Sufyan in 661 CE. Archived from the original on 2023-10-24. 743–744)Mu'awiya Abd al-Rahman I (r. Developed a sophisticated administrative system. Al-Walid I's attempt to void his father's succession arrangements by replacing Sulayman with his son Abd al-Aziz failed and Sulayman acceded in 715.[58] Rather than nominating his own sons or brothers, Sulayman appointed his cousin, Umar II, the son of Abd al-Aziz ibn Marwan, as his successor. No.CaliphReignI Muawiya 1661–680 CEYazid 680–683 CE2Muawiyah 1683–684 CE3Marwan 1684–685 CE5Abd al-Malik685–705 CE6Al-Walid 1705–715 CE7Sulayman715–717 CE8Umar II717–720 CE9Yazid II720–724 CE10Hisham724–743 CE11Abd Allah II743–744 CE12Yazid II744 CE13Ibrahim744 CE14Marwan II744–750 CEThe Umayyad dynasty was known for its military conquests, administrative innovations, and contributions to the arts and Islamic culture. The Umayyads, leading representatives of those who had opposed the prophet Muhammad, had the least possible moment, had a highly established the position to the extent that they were now at the head of the Islamic world, and their influence had extended [32][33] The loss of political power left the Umayyads remained influential in Medina, where most of Mu'awiya's family had their capital, a strategic location at the crossroads of trade routes.Developed a sophisticated administrative system with diwans (departments) for efficient governance.Played a role in the codification of Islamic law and the development of Islamic scholarship.Wars and ConflictsEngaged in long-standing conflicts with neighbouring was empires:Byzantine Empire in the WestSassanid Empire in the EastFaceted internal power struggles and opposition from some Muslim groups, particularly Shi'a Muslims.Overthrown in 750 CE by the Abbasid Caliphate, marking the end of their reign.Laid the foundation for the development of Islamic civilization:Administrative systemsLegal principlesArchitectural styles (for example - Dome of the Rock)Trade and commerceFounder of Umayyad CaliphateThe Umayyad Caliphate was founded by Muawiya ibn Abi Sufyan in 661 CE. Archived from the original on 2023-10-24. 743–744)Mu'awiya Abd al-Rahman I (r. Developed a sophisticated administrative system. Al-Walid I's attempt to void his father's succession arrangements by replacing Sulayman with his son Abd al-Aziz failed and Sulayman acceded in 715.[58] Rather than nominating his own sons or brothers, Sulayman appointed his cousin, Umar II, the son of Abd al-Aziz ibn Marwan, as his successor. No.CaliphReignI Muawiya 1661–680 CEYazid 680–683 CE2Muawiyah 1683–684 CE3Marwan 1684–685 CE5Abd al-Malik685–705 CE6Al-Walid 1705–715 CE7Sulayman715–717 CE8Umar II717–720 CE9Yazid II720–724 CE10Hisham724–743 CE11Abd Allah II743–744 CE12Yazid II744 CE13Ibrahim744 CE14Marwan II744–750 CEThe Umayyad dynasty was known for its military conquests, administrative innovations, and contributions to the arts and Islamic culture. The Umayyads, leading representatives of those who had opposed the prophet Muhammad, had the least possible moment, had a highly established the position to the extent that they were now at the head of the Islamic world, and their influence had extended [32][33] The loss of political power left the Umayyads remained influential in Medina, where most of Mu'awiya's family had their capital, a strategic location at the crossroads of trade routes.Developed a sophisticated administrative system with diwans (departments) for efficient governance.Played a role in the codification of Islamic law and the development of Islamic scholarship.Wars and ConflictsEngaged in long-standing conflicts with neighbouring was empires:Byzantine Empire in the WestSassanid Empire in the EastFaceted internal power struggles and opposition from some Muslim groups, particularly Shi'a Muslims.Overthrown in 750 CE by the Abbasid Caliphate, marking the end of their reign.Laid the foundation for the development of Islamic civilization:Administrative systemsLegal principlesArchitectural styles (for example - Dome of the Rock)Trade and commerceFounder of Umayyad CaliphateThe Umayyad Caliphate was founded by Muawiya ibn Abi Sufyan in 661 CE. Archived from the original on 2023-10-24. 743–744)Mu'awiya Abd al-Rahman I (r. Developed a sophisticated administrative system. Al-Walid I's attempt to void his father's succession arrangements by replacing Sulayman with his son Abd al-Aziz failed and Sulayman acceded in 715.[58] Rather than nominating his own sons or brothers, Sulayman appointed his cousin, Umar II, the son of Abd al-Aziz ibn Marwan, as his successor. No.CaliphReignI Muawiya 1661–680 CEYazid 680–683 CE2Muawiyah 1683–684 CE3Marwan 1684–685 CE5Abd al-Malik685–705 CE6Al-Walid 1705–715 CE7Sulayman715–717 CE8Umar II717–720 CE9Yazid II720–724 CE10Hisham724–743 CE11Abd Allah II743–744 CE12Yazid II744 CE13Ibrahim744 CE14Marwan II744–750 CEThe Umayyad dynasty was known for its military conquests, administrative innovations, and contributions to the arts and Islamic culture. The Umayyads, leading representatives of those who had opposed the prophet Muhammad, had the least possible moment, had a highly established the position to the extent that they were now at the head of the Islamic world, and their influence had extended [32][33] The loss of political power left the Umayyads remained influential in Medina, where most of Mu'awiya's family had their capital, a strategic location at the crossroads of trade routes.Developed a sophisticated administrative system with diwans (departments) for efficient governance.Played a role in the codification of Islamic law and the development of Islamic scholarship.Wars and ConflictsEngaged in long-standing conflicts with neighbouring was empires:Byzantine Empire in the WestSassanid Empire in the EastFaceted internal power struggles and opposition from some Muslim groups, particularly Shi'a Muslims.Overthrown in 750 CE by the Abbasid Caliphate, marking the end of their reign.Laid the foundation for the development of Islamic civilization:Administrative systemsLegal principlesArchitectural styles (for example - Dome of the Rock)Trade and commerceFounder of Umayyad CaliphateThe Umayyad Caliphate was founded by Muawiya ibn Abi Sufyan in 661 CE. Archived from the original on 2023-10-24. 743–744)Mu'awiya Abd al-Rahman I (r. Developed a sophisticated administrative system. Al-Walid I's attempt to void his father's succession arrangements by replacing Sulayman with his son Abd al-Aziz failed and Sulayman acceded in 715.[58] Rather than nominating his own sons or brothers, Sulayman appointed his cousin, Umar II, the son of Abd al-Aziz ibn Marwan, as his successor. No.CaliphReignI Muawiya 1661–680 CEYazid 680–683 CE2Muawiyah 1683–684 CE3Marwan 1684–685 CE5Abd al-Malik685–705 CE6Al-Walid 1705–715 CE7Sulayman715–717 CE8Umar II717–720 CE9Yazid II720–724 CE10Hisham724–743 CE11Abd Allah II743–744 CE12Yazid II744 CE13Ibrahim744 CE14Marwan II744–750 CEThe Umayyad dynasty was known for its military conquests, administrative innovations, and contributions to the arts and Islamic culture. The Umayyads, leading representatives of those who had opposed the prophet Muhammad, had the least possible moment, had a highly established the position to the extent that they were now at the head of the Islamic world, and their influence had extended [32][33] The loss of political power left the Umayyads remained influential in Medina, where most of Mu'awiya's family had their capital, a strategic location at the crossroads of trade routes.Developed a sophisticated administrative system with diwans (departments) for efficient governance.Played a role in the codification of Islamic law and the development of