POLITICAL CONFLICT IN THE UMAYYAD ERA (661-1031 AD)

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Abstract

The study of conflict in the Umayyad era is very important to be studied in more depth. This is because the study never stops being debated. The purpose of this paper is to understand 3 things: First, the paradigm of political conflict in the Umayyad era. Second, internal and external factors that influenced political conflict in the Umayyad era. Third, the positive and negative implications of political conflict in the Umayyad era on Islamic society. The method used is qualitative research with a library research approach. The results found 3 things: First, there are 6 forms of paradigm: (1) Conflict (2) Resistance (3) Struggle (4) Feud (5) Transfer of power (6) Violence and deceit. Second, internally, there are 6 factors that influence political conflict in the Umayyad era: (1) Leadership incompetence (2) Government system (3) Expansion of power (4) Equality of interest (5) Political interests (6) Leadership principles. Externally, there are 2 factors that influence: (1) Political pressure (2) Invasion from other countries. Third, there are 5 positive implications for muslims: (1) Military strength (2) Territorial expansion (3) Administrative institutions (4) Lighthouse of world civilization (5) Official language. Meanwhile, there are 3 negative implications: (1) The collapse of power (2) The growth of Muslims was hampered (3) Fierce debate arose. The conclusion of this article shows that it provides new insights and views on political conflict in the Umayyad era.

Keywords: Conflict; Politics; Umayyad era.

INTRODUCTION

The study of political conflict in the Umayyad era is interesting to debate. This is because the theme contains elements of Controversial, Conflict, Trending, Viral and Emergency (CCTVE). There are 3 things that show the urgency of the title being discussed: First, conceptually the study of political conflict in the Umayyad era is a study of differences of opinion, disagreement, competition and tension between individuals or groups (Fadhli & Prasetyo, 2022); Second, functionally the study of political conflict in the Umayyad era functions as a development in the political system, policy, society and leadership (Tapi & Makabori, 2021); Third, in terms of contribution, the study of political conflict in the Umayyad era provides theoretical contributions in the form of a better understanding of the dynamics of power, differences in interests and social dynamics in society and practical contributions in the form of helping the government and social institutions in designing policies that are more responsive to the needs and aspirations of the community (NB, 2020). The three things above show how important it is to study this theme in more depth.

In this study, the researcher found several previous studies that were similar to this study. First, the study "The story of the Umayyad Caliph". The results of this study tend to discuss the Umayyad dynasty from a historical perspective only so that they are trapped in historical romanticism (Basri, Ain, Nabila, & Wibowo, 2024). Second, the study "Conflict of Bani Hasyim and Bani Umayyah (Political Conflict of Ali Bin Abi Thalib and Muawiyah Bin Abi Sufyan)". The results of this study tend to only discuss the character side so that they are trapped in individualistic fanaticism (Rustan, 2020). Third, the study "Reform of the Government System in the Umayyad Dynasty and Its Influence on Islamic Civilization". The results of this study tend to only discuss the conceptual side so that they are trapped in the definition (Usri & Fathani, 2022). The similarity between this article and the previous article is discuss the Umayyad era. While the differences are

this article tends to discuss 3 things, namely the form of political conflict during the Umayyad era, the factors that influenced it, including those that supported and hindered it, and its implications for Islamic society, both positive and negative, so that this article is clearly different from previous articles.

The purpose of this paper is to understand 3 things: First, the paradigm of political conflict in the Umayyad era that can be seen from its government system. This is related to the forms with political themes in the Umayyad era that reflect the structure and dynamics of government in the Umayyad era, influencing the formation of the caliphate and the management of the vast territory they controlled. Second, the factors that influenced political conflict in the Umayyad era in a complex manner, including internal power competition, ethnic and religious tensions, social and economic dissatisfaction, leadership crises, reactions to government policies, consolidation of power, political reform and external interactions. This is related to internal and external factors that support or inhibit. Third, the positive and negative implications related to political conflict in the Umayyad era that had varied impacts with the potential to trigger positive change or result in losses and instability in society towards Islamic society in its reign. This is related to the positive and negative impacts caused.

There are 3 arguments that strengthen this paper, namely: First, historically the theme of political conflict in the Umayyad era has been studied over a long period of history so that its historical traces are undoubted (Nasution, 2017). Second, philosophically the theme of political conflict has been tested in the science of philosophy, both ontology, epistemology and axiology. In this study, political conflict is seen as a phenomenon that requires philosophical analysis to understand its principles and implications in people's lives. This study uses an ontological approach to understand conflict as a reality that affects human life (Anggraeni, 2016). Third, methodologically the theme of political conflict in the Umayyad era can be proven by research methods that have validity and reliability as well as triangulation (Dirhamzah, 2020).

Research on political conflict during the Umayyad era has revealed various complex problems that influenced the dynamics of power during that period. One of the main triggers of conflict was maintaining power that did not run smoothly after the death of the Prophet Muhammad saw. Competition between interest groups, especially between the Bani Hashim and Bani Umayyad, led to division and civil war. Differences in views on leadership in Islam, as well as various political accusations, further exacerbated the conflict situation. The results of the study show that political conflict during the Bani Umayyad era not only affected political stability, but also had an impact on the social, cultural, and religious aspects of Islamic society at that time.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research used qualitative with a library research approach or commonly known as a literature study based on Mestika Zed's literature theory which has been explained in detail, clearly and easily understood in his book entitled "library research methods". There are three reasons why researchers use literature studies, including the following: (1) This research problem can only be answered with a literature study approach because it is not possible to find data in the field (2) Literature studies require their own stages to understand more deeply about something new and developing (3) This approach contains information or data collected by other people so that data from literature studies are very appropriate to answer the problems in the research with the aim of gaining a deep understanding of the research topic through a systematic and comprehensive literature review or even analysis to strengthen the study with the theme. Library Research is a library research by examining sources in the form of books, manuscripts, notes, and others (Zed, 2008).

Data from the theme of political conflict in the Umayyad era were taken from primary and secondary data sources. Primary data sources are information collected directly by researchers from original sources to meet specific research objectives. In this study, primary data sources are journals, articles, and books that specifically discuss political conflict and the history of the Umayyads. Secondary data sources are data that have been previously available and published in

various forms, such as scientific publications, databases, reports or other sources. These secondary data sources serve to support and strengthen primary data. In this study, secondary data sources include journals, articles, and books that discuss the history of Islamic civilization, both during the Umayyad era and in other periods.

Data collection using the Library Research technique with the following stages: First, identifying literature sources that are relevant to the research topic carried out using academic databases, libraries, scientific journals, books, research reports and other appropriate sources. Second, involving the selection and review of the literature that has been collected. Researchers must read and carefully review each literature source to ensure its relevance to the research topic and its quality. in this process, researchers can also take notes on important findings, arguments and opinions from various authors to assist in data analysis and synthesis. Third, analysis and synthesis of the literature that has been collected. Researchers must compile and compare findings from various literature sources to identify patterns, trends, differences and similarities in existing research. In addition, researchers must also identify gaps in knowledge and research questions that must be answered. This stage helps researchers in building a solid theoretical framework and developing relevant research questions.

Data in the form of literature is analyzed using descriptive-analytical analysis techniques in accordance with the Literature Research procedure with the following stages: First, data compilation, compiling data that has been collected from library sources or other research. This stage involves collecting all data relevant to the research topic and organizing it so that it is easy to group and interpret. Second, data description, researchers analyze the data in detail to describe the characteristics, patterns, and trends that exist. This stage includes using visualization techniques such as graphs, bar charts, histograms or pie charts which are used to help visualize data more clearly and attractively. Third, data interpretation, researchers conclude the findings from the descriptive analysis that has been carried out. This stage involves concluding what can be understood from the data that has been analyzed, identifying significant patterns or trends and drawing conclusions that are relevant to the research topic. This data interpretation helps researchers in compiling arguments or findings based on evidence found from descriptive analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Paradigms of Political Conflict in the Umayyad Era

In this section, three results will be explored: First, the forms of political conflict in the Umayyad era. Second, the factors of political conflict in the Umayyad era. Third, the implications of political conflict in the Umayyad era on Islamic society. These three things are presented in the form of Description, Explanation and Relationship. Description is done by presenting data that is relevant to the focus/objectives of the research, reliable and valid, either in the form of statements, graphs, images, tables or in other forms. Explanation is done by explaining the data that has been presented so that it is clearly understood by anyone so that it does not cause misinterpretation and misunderstanding. Relationship is done by connecting the data with other data so that there appears to be a significant relationship between one data and another data that can produce data integrity in accordance with the research objectives.

Researchers found articles related to Paradigms of political conflict in the Umayyad era. This articles to answer questions related to the forms of political conflict in the Umayyad era. The titles are as follows: (1) The Government System in the Umayyad Dynasty (Yudistira, Begouvic, & Tamrin, 2023) (2) The story of the Umayyad Caliph (Ali, 2020; Basri, Ain, et al., 2024) (3) The Dimension of Political Economy in the Conflict over the Source of Power in Arab Islam (Anwar, Nurdin, & Shabir, 2020) (4) The Development of Politics and Science in the Umayyad Dynasty (Dirhamzah, 2020) (5) Political Interests of the Government of Mu'awiyah bin Abu Sufyan: The Transfer of Power from Kufa to Damascus (Syarifah, 2021) (6) Political Conflicts in the History of Islamic Civilization (Nasution, 2017) (7) Transition of the Government System: al-Khulafa al-Rashidun to the Umayyad Dynasty in the Yazid Bin Muawiyah Era (661-683 AD) (Setiawan, 2020)

(8) Islamic Government in the Umayyad Dynasty (Formation, Progress and Decline) (Nur, 2015) (9) Peaceful Transition of the Islamic Kingdom from Hasan (Ekaviana, 2021) (10) The Resistance of Caliph Abdul Malik bin Marwan against the Higemony of Persian and Roman Civilization (Mursyid, 2023).

Description: The results found in this article are about the paradigm of political conflict in the Umayyad era, there are 6 forms: (1) Conflict (2) Resistance (3) Struggle (4) Feud (5) Transfer of power (6) Violence and deceit.Article 1 describes the conflict in the form of inter-ethnic conflict. Article 2 describes the conflict in the form of people's resistance. Article 3 explains the conflict in the form of a struggle for economic resources. Article 4 describes the conflict in the form of a feud. Article 5 explains the conflict in the form of the transfer of power from Ali bin Abi Thalib to Muawiyyah. Article 6 describes the conflict in the form of resistance by the Shiite sect to overthrow the Umayyad State. Article 7 describes the conflict in the form of the transfer of power from Ali bin Abi Thalib to Umayyad. Article 8 deals with violence and trickery. Article 9 describes the conflict in the form of the transfer of Islamic power from Hasan to Muawiyyah. Article 10 describes the conflict in the form of resistance against the power of Persian and Roman civilization.

Explanation: The results found in this paper are about the paradigm of political conflict in the Umayyad Dynasty, there are 6 forms: (1) Explaining that the political conflict was in the form of a conflict between the tribes of North Arabia (Bani Qays) and South Arabia (Bani Kalb) (2) Explaining that the political conflict was in the form of people's resistance due to dramatic changes in the political and social structure, the resistance of the Shiite sect to overthrow the Umayyad Dynasty and the resistance of the Caliph Abdul Malik bin Marwan against the power of Persian and Roman civilization (3) Explaining that the political conflict was in the form of a struggle for economic resources carried out by military means (4) Explaining that the political conflict was in the form of a feud carried out by Muawiyyah (5) Explaining that the political conflict was in the form of a transfer of power from Ali bin Abi Thalib to Muawiyyah, a transfer of power from Ali to Umayyad which changed the democratic system of government to a monarchy and the transfer of Islamic power from Hasan to Muawiyah (6) Explaining that the political conflict was in the form of violence and deceit carried out by the Umayyad Dynasty to change the system of government.

Relationship: The relationship between the ten data on the forms of political conflict in the Umayyad era, apparently has a close relationship with each other and cannot be separated. This is shown that each form has a background that influences the formation of it and can provide various forms of conflict. The people's conflict and resistance have a significant relationship to the division between the people and the rulers. The Umayyad period was marked by drastic political changes, including internal conflict, resistance from groups that disagree, and the transfer of power that was sometimes driven by violence and deception. Political conflict in the Umayyad era began with differences in goals and decisions taken by each party, lasting until the division of the Muslim community and the rise to power of the Umayyads. This conflict involved violence, deception and political feuds that had an impact on several things, including the transfer of power from one government to another that occurred in the Umayyad era.

Factors Influencing the Emergence of Forms of Political Conflict in the Umayyad Era

Articles related to the discussion to answer the second question/objective regarding the factors influencing political conflict in the Umayyad era. The titles are as follows: (11) The Development of Islam in the Umayyad Dynasty (Zainudin, 2015) (12) The Periodization and Development of the Umayyad Dynasty (Anam Khoirudin & Mawardi, 2023) (13) Dynasties That Separated from Baghdad (Basri, Maghfirah, Salsabilah, & Sindy, 2023) (14) Administrative Evolution and Economic Policies of the Society (Sangmurdiyono & Zidan, 2024) (15) The Government System in the Umayyad Dynasty (Yudistira et al., 2023) (16) The Political Situation of the Umayyad and Abbasid Dynasties (Haris, 2018) (17) The Decline of Islamic Education in the Middle Ages: The Abbasid and Umayyad Dynasties (Darusti, Syamsuddin, & Usman, 2023) (18) Methods of Managing Political Conflict: Case Analysis of the Ali-Mu'awiyah Political Conflict (Hanapi, 2017) (19) Proxy Wars, Mozarabs, and Cordova in the History of Umayyad II in Andalusia (Affan, 2018) (20)

Reflections on the Decline of the Umayyad Dynasty and the Abbasid Dynasty (Fananie, Mulyana, & Maulana, 2021).

Description: The results found in this paper are about the factors that influence the forms of political conflict in the Umayyad era. Internally, there are 6 factors that influence the emergence of forms of political conflict: (1) Leadership incompetence (2) Government system (3) Expansion of power (4) Equality of interest (5) Political interests (6) Leadership principles. While externally, there are 2 factors that influence the emergence of forms of political conflict: (1) Political pressure (2) Invasion from other countries. Article 11 describes the internal factor in the form of leadership incompetence. Article 12 describes the internal factor in the form of leadership incompetence. Article 13 describes the external factor in the form of political pressure. Article 14 describes the internal factor in the form of the government system. Article 15 describes the internal factor in the form of the government system. Article 16 describes the internal factor in the form of expansion of power. Article 17 describes the external factor in the form of invasion from other countries. Article 18 describes the internal factor in the form of Equality of interest. Article 19 describes the internal factor in the form of political interests. Article 20 describes the internal factor in the form of leadership principles.

Explanation: The data consists of 2 things, namely internal and external factors that influence the emergence of forms of Political Conflict in the Umayyad Dynasty. The influencing factors are those that are supportive, including: (1) The incompetence of the caliphs in leading the government and their tendency to live luxuriously (2) The Islamic government system changed to a hereditary monarchy, namely after Al-Hasan bin 'Ali bin Abi Thalib handed over the position of caliphate to Muawwiyah in order to reconcile the Muslims who at that time were being hit by slander due to the murder of Utsman bin Affan (3) Expansion of Islamic power aimed at developing a central government (4) The same interests that occur when both parties want the same needs (5) Choosing to ally with Byzantium on the basis of political interests of power rather than brotherhood among Muslims (6) Leadership principles that should be based on the example of the Prophet Muhammad and those that hinder include: (1) Political pressure from the central government of Baghdad emerged as the main trigger for separation (2) Invasions from other countries in the Middle Ages. (155/maksimal 150 kata)

Relationship: The relationship between the ten data on the factors that influence it, turns out to have a close relationship with each other and cannot be separated. This is shown that each form has a background that influences the formation of it and can have implications for something, both positively and negatively. The internal factor of the incompetence of the caliphs in leading the government has a significant relationship related to the incompatibility with existing leadership principles. The impact is that it often produces an unstable and unfair government system. Incompetence in leadership and incompatibility with leadership principles are also often related to the dominance of certain political interests over the public interest. In this case, the expansion of power and the equality of interests that occur affect the formation of the government system. The external factor of political pressure from the central government has a significant relationship with the invasion of other countries in the Middle Ages. Political pressure from the central government that leads to instability or inability to defend itself can be the cause of the invasion.

Implications of Political Conflict in the Umayyad Era on Islamic Society

Appropriate to answer the question or objective about the implications raised. The titles are as follows: (21) The Decline and Collapse of the Bani Mawiyah Dynasty in Damascus and Andalusia (Literature Study) (Dalimunthe, 2014) (22) Islamic Preaching Mission in the Umayyad Dynasty 661-750 AD (Setiawan & Sodikin, 2023) (23) Political Expansion of the Umayyad Dynasty (Murtadho, 2023) (24) Niccolo Machiavelli's Political Thought: Case Study of the Umayyad Dynasty (Fahrezy & Hamid, 2021) (25) Islam in Syria (Syahraeni, 2016) (26) Arabization of Islamic Government in the Time of Caliph Abdul Malik bin Marwan (Hayani & Bakhtiar, 2020) (27) Reconstruction of the History of Islamic Thought and Civilization in the Umayyad Dynasty in Islamic Education (Sholihah, 2019) (28) Political Practices in Islamic History in the Era of Islamic Dynasties

(Nurfazillah, 2020) (29) Political Games of the Umayyad Dynasty in Establishing a Monarchical Government (Syafuri, 2022) (30) Syariah in the Umayyad Dynasty (Leadership of Muawiyah bin Abi Sufyan) (Ridwan & Tutrisno, 2021).

Description: The results found in this article are about the positive and negative implications of political conflict in the Umayyad era on Islamic society. There are 5 positive implications: (1) Military power (2) Territorial expansion (3) Administrative institutions (4) Lighthouse of world civilization (5) Official language. Meanwhile, there are 3 negative implications: (1) The collapse of power (2) The growth of the Muslim community is hampered (3) Fierce debates arise. Article 21 explains the implications of the conflict in the form of the collapse of power. Article 22 explains the implications of the conflict in the form of military power. Article 23 explains the implications of the conflict in the form of expansion. Article 24 explains the implications of the conflict in the form of administrative institutions. Article 25 explains the implications of the conflict in the form of a lighthouse of world civilization. Article 26 explains the implications of the conflict in the form of the official language of the country. Article 27 explains the implications of the conflict in the form of the growth of the Muslim community being hampered. Article 28 explains the implications of the conflict in the form of administrative institutions. Article 29 explains the implications of the conflict in the form of fierce debates. Article 30 explains the implications of the conflict in the form of the expansion of the territory of power.

Explanation: The data consists of 2 things, namely the implications for Islamic society, some of which are positive, namely (1) Its large and strong military power made the Umayyad dynasty able to conquer regions to submit to its power (2) The largest expansion of the Arab nation's territory occurred in the reign of the Umayyad dynasty. in the leadership of Mu'awiyah bin Abi Sufyan, many policies were directed at expanding political power or state power (3) The existence of an administrative institution also known as the diwan. Among them are Diwan al-Kharraj (Financial Institution), Diwan al-Barid (Postal Institution), Diwan al-Khatim (Archive Institution), Diwan ar-Rasa'il, Diwan al-Ummal and Diwan al-Jund (Army) & Diwan al-Bahriyah (Navy) (4) Islam became a beacon of world civilization (5) Arabic became the official language of the state and there were negative aspects, namely (1) The collapse of power caused by the weakness of the caliphs and the emergence of conflict between groups (2) The growth of the Muslim community was hampered due to political chaos (3) Fierce debates arose and almost caused them to split apart.

Relationship: The relationship between the ten data on the form of political conflict in the Umayyad era, the factors that influenced it and its implications, turned out to have a close relationship with each other and could not be separated. This is shown that each form has a background that influences the formation of it and can have implications for something, both positively and negatively. The first positive implication is a strong military force in a civilization to protect itself from external threats and maintain sovereignty. This has a significant relationship with the expansion of territory whose purpose is to expand the influence of a country to new areas. So that with the many countries conquered and the strong influence that was planted, Islam can become a beacon in world civilization. The golden characteristics of the Umayyad dynasty include the establishment of administrative institutions and Arabic as the official language of the country. In terms of negative implications, the collapse of power and political instability have a broad impact that is significantly related to the emergence of debates that cause divisions.

This article can be summarized into 3 things: First, there are 6 forms of paradigm: (1) conflict (2) resistance (3) struggle (4) feud (5) transfer of power (6) violence and deceit. Second, internally, there are 6 factors that influence: (1) Leadership incompetence (2) Government system (3) Expansion of power (4) Equality of interest (5) political interest (6) Leadership principle. As for externally, there are 2 factors that influence: (1) Political pressure (2) Invasion from other countries. Third, there are 5 positive implications: (1) Military strength (2) Territorial expansion (3) Administrative institutions (4) Lighthouse of world civilization (5) Official language. Meanwhile, there are 3 negative implications: (1) Collapse of power (2) Inhibition of the growth of Muslims (3) Fierce debate.

This article can be reflected into 3 things: First, various forms of political conflict in the Umayyad era show that the form is not singular, but very varied so as to refute the existence of a single finding in terms of the form. The political conflict includes: Opposition, resistance, struggle, feud, transfer of power as well as violence and deceit. Second, various factors that influence the emergence of the form of political conflict show that the factors are also not singular, but very diverse both internal and external so as to strengthen the existence of factors in forming it. These internal factors include: Leadership incompetence, government system, expansion of power, equality of interests, political interests and leadership principles. While the internal factors include: Political pressure and invasion from other countries. Third, various implications show that the impacts caused are not only negative, but also have positive impacts. These positive implications include: Military strength, territorial expansion, administrative institutions, beacons of world civilization and official languages. While the negative implications include: The collapse of power, the hampered growth of Muslims and the emergence of fierce debates.

This article can be interpreted into 3 things: First, the existence of a paradigm of political conflict in the Umayyad era implies the meaning that there was political complexity in the Umayyad era and how various interests and identities interacted and conflicted. Although the Umayyads managed to consolidate their power for decades, these conflicts eventually contributed to the downfall of this dynasty and the emergence of the Abbasid dynasty. Second, the existence of factors that influenced the birth of the implied meaning that the creation of a political environment full of tension and conflict in the Umayyad era. Dissatisfaction, competition in various levels of society and complex power dynamics contributed to political instability that often exploded into open conflict. Third, the implied meaning is that political conflict in the Umayyad era was not just an isolated historical event but part of a long process of social, political and cultural development of the Islamic world that influenced many aspects of life in the future. This interpretation can be subjective, but based on the data above, it shows a closeness to something objective.

This article can have positive and negative impacts. Positive impacts are divided into 3 things: First, construction. This article can enrich the understanding of history for readers, especially regarding the political dynamics in the Umayyad era. Second, configuration. This article can inspire policy makers to create fairer and more inclusive policies. Third, contribution. This article can encourage researchers or academics to conduct further research on the Umayyad period or other political conflicts in Islamic history that can enrich the literature and understanding in this field. While the negative impacts are also divided into 3 things: First, controversy. This article triggers reactions from various parties, including groups with traditional views. Opposing interpretations that are considered to criticize or belittle important figures in history. Second, conflict. This article provides information about past political conflicts that can be misused by certain parties to justify their own political agendas. Third, complications. This article associates certain groups with past conflicts and can create negative stereotypes about those groups.

This article can be compared with other articles with similar, but not identical, themes. There are 3 things that can be compared: First, in terms of the form of political conflict in the Umayyad era, this article has elements of similarities and differences, when compared to the article entitled Potret Peradaban Islam Era Dinasti Umayyad (Fajri, Putra, & Sumanti, 2024); Second, in terms of internal and external factors of political conflict in the Umayyad era, this article has elements of similarities and differences, when compared to the article entitled The Prophet's Political Communication and the Islamic Classical Period (Siregar, Junaidi, & Aminuddin, 2024); Third, in terms of the positive and negative implications of political conflict in the Umayyad era on Islamic society, this article has elements of similarities and differences, when compared to the article entitled The Period of Progress of Islamic Civilization (Basri, Al-Hadid, Tanjung, & Hasanah, 2024).

This article can be followed up with actions related to the theme above into 3 things: First, educating. Developing educational programs that deepen understanding of Islamic history in schools and institutions. Second, dialogue. Encouraging constructive dialogue between different groups to build mutual understanding and promote reconciliation. Third, academic study. Further

research on the political dynamics of the Umayyad era that focuses on exploring new sources and deeper interpretations. Through these steps, the article on the implications of political conflict in the Umayyad era is not only a source of knowledge, but also encourages real action to promote education, reconciliation, and better understanding in society. These steps are expected to build a bridge between the past and the present to create a more inclusive and harmonious society.

CONCLUSION

The most important finding in this paper is the existence of various forms of political conflict in the Umayyad era. The forms of political conflict are classified into 6 forms, namely: Conflict, resistance, struggle, feud, transfer of power and violence and deceit. While the various factors that influence political conflict in the Umayyad era from an internal perspective include: Leadership incompetence, government system, expansion of power, equality of interests, political interests and leadership principles. While from an external perspective include: Political pressure and invasion from other countries. And the various implications of political conflict. The positive implications include: Military strength, territorial expansion, administrative institutions, beacons of world civilization and official languages. While the negative implications include: The collapse of power, the hampered growth of Muslims and the emergence of fierce debate. The existence of various forms of political conflict in the Umayyad era, the various factors that influence and the various implications of political conflict show that this provides new views and insights into political conflict in the Umayyad era.

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