

HISTORICAL ANALYSIS DECLINE AND DESTRUCTION THE DYNASTY UMAYYAH (661-770 AD)

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Abstract

This paper analyzes the history of the decline and destruction of the Umayyad Dynasty (660-770 AD). The research used in this study is a study of historical manuscripts or writings. The question in this paper is what are the factors of the decline and destruction of the Umayyad dynasty? The results of this paper are: First, the factors of the decline of the Umayyad dynasty are: a. The emergence of tribal fanaticism in Arab tribes; b. The strong influence (Arabisme) of group fanaticism that triggered social jealousy among non-Arabs (Mawali); c. The struggle for power within the extended family of the Umayyad dynasty; d. The dissolution of several rulers (caliphs) in the abundance of wealth and power. Second, the factors that brought the Umayyad dynasty to the gates of destruction: a. The absence of a standard system of government change (caliph) that can be used as a benchmark in the change of caliph; b. The strong opposition movement from the Shiites and Khawarij; c. Ethnic disputes and conflicts between Arab tribes that caused the rulers to have difficulty in establishing unity and togetherness; d. Luxurious lifestyle in the Umayyad family environment; e. The attention of the Umayyad rulers to the development of religion was very lacking; f. The emergence of a new force pioneered by the descendants of al-Abbas bin Abd. Al-Muthalib and supported by Bani Hashim, the Shiites and the Mawali.

Keywords: Panatism; Decline; Competition.

INTRODUCTION

The Dynasty Umayyad (661-770 AD) played an important role in the development of Islamic civilization, especially in the field of economic, social and political. This matter supported by experience political Muawiyah as founding father country that has been capable control situation and brushed it off various slanted opinion about his government (An-Nabhani, 2002).

The power of the Umayyad Dynasty of Damascus was able to survive because it was supported by tribalism that emerged since the tragedy of the murder of Utsman bin Affan. The power of the Umayyad Dynasty always carried the flag of the Quraysh tribe that could not be separated, also supported by the presence of a strong personality in dealing with various chaos that occurred and could control areas far from the center of power. This government was also able to position the concept of absolute power within limits that were still controlled. This was supported by the increasing cooperation of other Islamic groups towards the government (Hak, 2019).

While in life social, a power that understands Islam during the time of Ali bin Abu Talib opposite with understand tribal, during the Dynasty era Umayyad precisely turn away support Muawiyah. This is due to Because State Umayyad No show hostility with understand-understand Islam, the real thing is a ruler strategy for avoid the occurrence chaos consequence development understand tribal (Sawiy, 2005).

However, its founding Dynasty Umayyad (661-750 AD) did not simply transition power, however contain Lots implications, among others is change a number of principles and development pattern new era that greatly influenced the empire and its development Muslims (Ghazali, 2004). Even at first Dynasty Umayyad No have direction political a clear caliphate, however group This own elasticity in face development social. This matter proven with ability they

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coalition with three group others, viz strength tribalism, movement opposition and understanding Islam in a way general, which is reflected in all aspect, encompassing aspect governance, aspect economic and social society (Sawiy, 2005).

From various progress achieved Dynasty Umayyad which was started by the founder country the ie Muawwiyah bin Abu Sufyan Shakhar bin Harb bin Umayyah bin Abd al- Shams bin Abdu Manaf bin Qusay Abu Abd al-Rahman al-Qursy al-Umawy (Katsir, 1988). He has ability very high diplomacy so that Nicholsan in his book Literary History of The Arabs says, "Muawiyah is a skilled diplomat compared with Ricelieu, politician The famous French, more appropriate Again He exemplify Muawiyah with Oliver Cromwell, the famous English politician and protector, whoever disperse parliament" (Bastoni, 2012). All That it turns out No capable make country the lasting, even Finally fall leaving debris destruction after emergence strength new from the Abbasids (Tarikhuddin bin Haji Hasan, n.d.).

RESEARCH METHOD

This research method is qualitative because the data is collected and analyzed using a literature study (Abdurrahman, 2011). The literature study method uses library materials such as reading books, newspapers, magazines, manuscripts, and others that are relevant to this study as references. The data collection technique is based on books that support the study in this discussion and then analyzed based on content analysis.

The Umayyad Dynasty (661-770 AD), as the first Islamic caliphate centered in Damascus, played a significant role in shaping the political, economic, and cultural development of the Islamic world. However, its continuity was not immune to internal and external challenges that led to its decline. This study analyzes the key factors contributing to the decline and fall of the Umayyad Dynasty, including internal political dynamics such as succession conflicts, administrative corruption, and the alienation of non-Arab groups (*mawali*) (Hak, 2012). Additionally, external threats from the Abbasid rebellion and military pressures accelerated the downfall of this dynasty. Using a historiographical approach, this research examines primary and secondary sources while highlighting the transition of power from the Umayyads to the Abbasids. The findings reveal that the collapse of the Umayyad Dynasty was not only a result of internal weaknesses but also broader social and political transformations within the Islamic world in the 8th century. This analysis provides an in-depth understanding of the complexities of early Islamic civilization and the dynamics of power relevant to the study of Islamic history.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Progress Dynasty Umayyad

Muawiyah to establish State Umayyad in 41 AH in Damascus, with the founding center new Islamic government the means move over center Islamic rule from Medina to Damascus. The migration Mother city the happen through a long process supported by the political strategy built by Muawiyah. He to obtain experience political in a fairly long period of time, namely starting from the time of the Prophet Muhammad until the time of the last caliph.

With the founding State Umayyad, then system politics and government changed. Caliphate rule is not Again done in a way deliberation as the replacement process caliphs previously. Succession government done in a way hereditary through election, a caliph does not Again must at a time religious leaders like the previous caliphs. Religious matters were handed over to scholars, and scholars only involved in government If viewed needed by the caliph (Taufik, 2003).

During the reign and power of the first caliph (Muawiyah), Dynasty Umayyad Lots reach success, esp conquest a number city important in the Central Asian region, such as Kabul, Heart and Gazna. In government, he establishes a number of department in charge problems interest people, like service post, division task government central and regional, collection taxes and appointments regional governors (Yudistira, Begovic, & Tamrin, 2023).

If traced more Far the country the in power almost One century, to be exact for 90 years, with 14 caliphs. Starting with Muawiyah bin Abu Sufyan and ending with Marwan bin Muhammad. Among they There is leaders great meritorious in various field in accordance with will his time, on the contrary There are also caliphs who do not decent and weak. As for the order of the Dynasty caliphs Umayyad is as as follows: 1. Muawiyah bin Abu Sufyan 2. Yazid bin Muawiyah 3. Muawiyah bin Yazid 4. Abdullah bin Zubair 5. Abdul Malik bin Marwan 6. Al-Walid bin Abdul Malik 7. Sulaiman bin Abdul Malik 8. Umar bin Abdul Aziz 9. Yazid bin Abdul Malik bin Marwan 10. Hisham bin Abdul Malik 11. Al-Walid bin Yazid bin Abdul Malik 12. Yazid An- Naqish, Abu Khalid bin al-Walid 13. Ibrahim bin Al-Walid bin Abdul Malik 14. Marwan bin Muhammad (Suyuthi, 2014).

Four caliphs held power throughout 70 years, namely: Muawiyah, Abdul Malik, al-Walid I and Hisham. While the remaining ten caliphs only to rule in term 20 years time only. The scribe's history generally agree that the greatest caliphs they namely: Muawiyah, Abdul Malik and Umar bin Abdul Aziz (Mufrodi, 1997).

Progress State Umayyad besides do expansion to various regions, there are a number of matter important things achieved State Umayyad, namely: 1. Establishing Arabic Language official. 2. Established the great mosque in Damascus. 3. Made currency written on it sentence 4. Establishing the creed House sick in various regions. 5. Perfecting regulation government and do bookkeeping of Hadith.

Besides that, during the Dynasty era Umayyad experience progress intellectual in knowledge philosophy, science, jurisprudence, development culture also experiences progress in field language and literature, music and art, art form, and art building (Architecture). Relics Dynasty scattered Umayyads from the East to west.

Dynasty Umayyah in the time of Muawiyah growing very rapidly, a lot very conquered territory. Next to east, Muawiyah can control Khurasan area arrived to the Oxus River and Afghanistan arrived to Kabul. his navy do attacks to Mother city Byzantium and Constantinople. Expansion to east is done Muawiyah Then continued by Caliph Abd al-Malik, he cross Oxus River and can succeed subdue Baikh, Bukhara, Khwarizm, Ferghana and Samarkand.

Islamic forces attack Asia middle in 41 H/661 AD in 43 H/663 AD them capable conquer Salistan and conquered part of the Thakaristan region in 45 H/665 AD until to India. Expansion western in a way massively continued in the era of al-Walid bin Abd al-Malik (705-715 AD). Walid's reign was a time of peace, prosperity and order. Muslims feel life happy, no There is rebellion in the future his government. He started his power with building the Jami' mosque in Damascus, building Doom of Rock and expanding the Nabawi Mosque, besides that, he also did nature developments physique with scale big.

During his reign happen such conquest vast, conquest This started from north Africa towards the southwest region, continent Europe (711 AD). After al-Jazair, Tunisia and Morocco can conquered, Tariq bin Ziyad was the leader Islamic troops with his troops cross the strait that separates between Morocco with continent Europe and landed in a current place known the name Gibraltar. Soldier Spanish can defeat so that Spanish become target expansion. Furthermore, Mother city Spain Cordova, Seviet, Elvira, and Toledo with fast can mastered, because Islamic troops got support from resident local people who have been suffering for a long-time consequence cruelty its ruler. At this time Islamic government reached such areas wide in range its history.

In the era of Umar bin Abd al-Aziz during his reign colored with many reforms and improvements. there are many turn on and repair undeveloped lands productive, digging wells new and build mosques. It distributes alms and zakat with the right way until poverty No There is again in his time. So that No There is another person who is entitled receive zakat or alms. Blessings his piety and piety, he considered as one of Caliph Rashidun.

During his reign, he start attack to French through mountains Pirance. Attack This led by Abdurrahman bin Abdullah al- Ghafiqi. He started with attack Bordeau, Poitiers. From there He try attacked Tours. However, in the war going on outside the city of Tours, al-Ghafiqi killed, and

his soldiers back off return to Spain. Beside regional areas as mentioned above, the islands in the Mediterranean Sea also fell to the hand of Islam during the Dynasty era Umayyad. This. Nowadays there are very few incidents the war that occurred. Islamic Dawah became widespread with method delivery advice full of wisdom so many people converted to Islam.

In the era of Hashim bin Abd al-Malik (724-743 AD) his reign known with exists repair. He build city Rasyafah and tidying up administrative arrangements. Hasyim is known to be very observant in various cases and spills blood. With success expansion to a number of area, fine east and west. Islamic territory during the Dynasty era Umayyad This really very broad. Regions That covers Spain, North Africa, Syria, Palestine, Arabian Peninsula, Iraq, parts of Asia Minor, Persia, Afghanistan, present- day areas called Pakistani Purkmenia, Ulbek, and Kilgis in Central Asia.

Beside expansion Islamic power, Dynasty There are also many Umayyads meritorious in development various fields, such as: 1. Establishing service posts and places certain with provide horse with equipment throughout road. He also tried put things in order force armed. 2. Define flag red as symbol his country became characteristic typical kingdom Umayyad. 3. Caliph Abd al-Malik built A magnificent dome with known western architecture with "The Dome of Rock". 4. Manufacturing currency in the era of the later caliph Abd al-Malik circulated whole corners of Islamic lands. 5. Manufacturing orphanage care for children orphans and orphanages decrepit. 6. Development force sea the famous Muawiyah, he build a large war fleet at sea with number of 1700 fleet. 7. Caliph Abd al-Malik also succeeded do improvements administration government and enforce Language Arab as Language official administration Islamic government. 8. Especially in the field Tasrik progress made a little once, because lack support as well as help government time that. New after the caliphate Umar bin Abd al-Aziz progress in the field this start increasing, he try maintain development almost hadith disappointing, because the memorizers hadith already lots die so Umar bin Abd al-Aziz tried for recorded Hadith (Al-'Isy, 2015).

Although often happen upheaval and struggle politics during the reign of the Umayyads, however there are also businesses positive thing to do Dynasty this for welfare its people. Between business positive actions carried out by the caliphate Dynasty Umayyad in prosperous its people is with repair all over system government and governance administration including organizations finance. On duty take care of problem state finances used for: 1. Salary officials and soldiers as well as State administrative salaries. 2. Agricultural development, incl irrigation. 3. Costs of convicts (prisoners) and captive's war. 4. Equipment war.

Beside business the Dynasty Umayyad give rights and protection to lower-level citizens supervision and power. Society has right for get protection law and arbitrariness. Therefore, that country this form institution judiciary. Judicial institution this headed by a judge (*Qadhi al-Qudha*). A judge (*Qadhi*) decides case with his *ijtihad*. The judges dug in law based on the Holy Qur'an and the Hadith. In addition, that judiciary This Not yet affected or influenced politics, so that judges with power full entitled decide a case without get pressure or influence a group political certain.

Setbacks Dynasty Umayyad

For look after integrity and prevention split Muslims because succession leadership, as ever he witnessed during the time of several previous caliphs, Muawiyah nominate his son, Yazid as son the crown will be replace his position if he passed away, nomination the carried out in 679 AD for secure nomination That's it, Muawiyah do various approach to the leaders public until all over layer public.

However, plan the get challenge from a number of parties, esp leaders the people of Hijaz, such as Abdullah bin Umar, Abdul Rahmn bin Abu Bakar, Husein bin Ali, Abdullah bin Zubair and Abdullah bin Abbas. Rejection they based on the desire that the caliph be appointed No through designation, but rather with deliberation as ever practiced by previous caliphs (Taufik, 2003). After Muawiyah passed away, Dynasty this must try hard maintain shaky position, condition political no stable, a lot group society that doesn't satisfied with the previous new king has crowned as son crown. Appointment son crown this result emergence movements opposition from circles civil cause happen war you several times and for a long time.

So, after Yazid ascended the throne, a number of figure prominent in Medina no want to state loyal towards him though in the end forced submissive too, except Husein bin Ali and Abdullah bin Zubair. Simultaneously with that, *Shia* (followers of Ali) do consolidation (merging) of powers return. Resistance to Dynasty Umayyad started by Husein bin Ali in 680 AD however soldier Hussein lost and he alone killed in the battle is not balanced, his head beheaded and sent to Damascus, medium his body was buried in Karbala.

Resistance race Shia no blackout with the killing Husein, even they become more hard, more persistent and widespread wide. Many rebellions were pioneered race Shia happened, including the occurrence Mukhtar's rebellion in Kufa was met support from the Mawali people in 685-687 AD (Yatim, 2002). besides That State Umayyad also received challenge from race Khawarij, and even though movements anarchist launched Good from party *Shia* and from *Khawarij* can was broken by Yazid but no means stop movement opposition in government State Umayyad (Nashiruddin, 2020).

Connection between government and groups opposition start improved during the reign of Umar bin Abdul Aziz (717-720 AD) (Sumanti, 2024). He succeeded to weave connection good with group Shia, he also gave freedom to other religions for worship in accordance his beliefs and trust, taxes lightened, the position of Mawali is aligned with Arab Muslim. Dear very wind peace that blows from charm Umar bin Abdul Aziz's leadership was fair and wise this no last long, only more not enough two years to rule then he passed away. His successor was Yazid bin Abd al-Malik (720-724 AD) this Caliph Far different with the previous caliph, he too crazy to luxury and less notice people, so that unrest keep going in progress until the reign of Hisham bin Abd al-Malik (724-743 AD). Even in this era appear one strength new to be challenge heavy for government Dynasty Umayyad. Power that originate from the Bani Hasyim group which is supported by the Mawali group and is very serious threat in development next, power new his capable overthrow Dynasty Umayyad and his successors with new dynasty, namely Dynasty Abbasid.

After the death of Hisham bin Abd al-Malik, the caliphs of the Umayyad dynasty who appeared were not only weak but also had bad morals (Al-Fiqi, 2009). This was proven when Caliph Sulaiman bin Abd al-Malik sent as many as eighty thousand land forces to Asia Minor under the leadership of his brother Musallamah bin Abd al-Malik bin Marwan and naval forces under the leadership of Umar bin Hubairah, while Sulaiman bin Abd al-Malik himself joined his navy to monitor the close distance with his army until they could be united when needed (Lapidus. Ira M., 1999). When they besieged an area called Amuria which was controlled by the Roman governor, Leo Azuri. In that incident Musallamah bin Abd al-Malik bin Marwan and his troops were able to be tricked by Leo Azuri twice so that they burned their own supplies and almost starved to death. Finally, they returned exhausted after receiving news about the death of Caliph Sulaiman bin Abd al-Malik and being replaced by Umar bin Abd al-Aziz who ordered them to go home (Al-Fiqi, 2009). This further strengthens the opposition group. Finally, in 750 AD, the Umayyad Daula was overthrown by the Abbasids who allied themselves with Abu Muslim alKhurasani. Marwan bin Muhammad, the last caliph of the Umayyad Daula, fled to Egypt, was captured and killed there (Yatim, 2002).

From various success and greatness that has been achieved by Dynasty Umayyad it turns out no capable withhold its destruction, the result internal weaknesses and increasingly strong pressure from party outside (Al-Usairy, 2004). As for the things that bring the eventual decline lead to downfall State Umayyad can identified among others as following: 1. Conflict hard between Arab tribes that have long been divided become two group, namely the North Arabs, which are called Mudariyah who occupies Iraq and South Arabian Himyariyah who live in Syria. In the Umayyad era competition between ethnicity that reach the peak, because the caliphs tended to to one party and deny the other. 2. Inability to fasting a number of non-Arab Muslims. Those who are newcomer new from circles the defeated nations get the title "Mawali", a status that describes inferiority in the midst the arrogance of the Arabs gained facility from ruler Umayyad. Their hopes for get benefits and rights state no granted. Allowance given annually to Mawali the amount far smaller compared to Arabic. 3. Background behind formation sovereignty Dynasty Umayyad no can

released from conflicts politics (Al-Maududi, 1996). People *Shia* and *Khawarij* keep going develop become movement strong and occasional opposition can threaten integrity power Umayyad. Besides strengthening race Abbasids in the late period power State The original Umayyad no ambitious for seize power, even can shift the position of the Umayyads in lead people (Mufrodi, 1997).

Destruction Dynasty Umayyad

By Revolutionary, Dynasty Abbasid (750-1258 AD) overthrew power Dynasty Umayyad. Fall Dynasty Umayyad caused by several factors, including increasing disappointment Mawali group against Dynasty Umayyah, it broke out unity between ethnic group Arabs and their emergence disappointment religious society and desire they for have leader charismatic. As group adherents of new Islam, mawali are treated as public class two, temporary Arabs occupied class nobleman (Ajid, 2009). Religious groups feel disappointed to government Dynasty Umayyad because pattern its secular government. According to them, the state should be led by a ruler who owns integrity religion and politics. As for the split between ethnic group Arabs, at least marked with emergence fanaticism Northern Arabian tribes, namely group Mudariyah with South Arabian tribes, namely group Himyariyah. Beside that's resistance from group Shia is very important factor in drop Dynasty Umayyads and their emergence Dynasty Abbasid (Ghazali, 2004).

However, outline according to Badri Yatim, the contributing factors Dynasty Umayyad weak and took him to destruction include: 1. System succession of caliphs through lineage is something new for more Arabic traditions stressed aspect seniority. The settings no clear. Obscurity system change of caliph cause happen competition is not healthy among member family palace. 2. Setting behind formation Dynasty Umayyad no can separated from conflicts politics that occurred during Ali's time. Remnants race Shia and Khawarij keep going become movement opposition, in a way open like in the future beginning and end nor in a way hidden like in the future mid power Dynasty Umayyad. Crackdown to movements this lots suck strength government. 3. During the period of power Dynasty Umayyad, conflict ethnicity between ethnic group North Arab (Bani Qays) and South Arab (Bani Kalb) already There is since pre-Islamic times, increasingly tapered. Dispute This resulting in rulers Dynasty Umayyad get difficulty for rally unity and oneness. Beside that, in part big Mawali (non-Arab) group, especially in Iraq and parts of the region east others, feel no fast because of Mawali 's status describe a inferiority, plus with arrogance the Arab nation shown during the dynasty era Umayyad. 4. Weakness government of the sovereign Dynasty the Umayyads were also caused by attitudes life luxurious in the environment palace so that the caliph's children did not capable shoulder burden heavy statehood when they inherit power, aside That, religious groups are disappointed because attention ruler to religious development was very lacking. 5. Cause direct overturned power Dynasty Umayyad is emergence strength new pioneered by the descendants of al-Abbas bin Abd Al-Muttalib. This movement get support full from Bani Hashim and groups Shia and Mawalis who feel in the classroom duplicated by the government Dynasty Umayyad (Yatim, 2001).

From description decline and destruction Dynasty Umayyad above, author see matter This is sunnatullah that every power and civilization will reach peak progress is, and will be browse canyon its destruction later day (Suyuthi, 2014).

CONCLUSION

From the presentation paper this lots one piece of wisdom or lessons learned writer pick that, every power will be experiencing times of glory, setbacks and destruction, indeed great a power if he can take lesson for reach success next. As for the conclusion writer about causing setbacks destruction Dynasty Umayyad as following: *First*, factors that bring Dynasty Umayyad experience setback: a. The emergence of fanaticism tribal in tribes Arab nation. b. How strong influence (*Arabism*) fanaticism trigger group emergence jealousy social among non-Arab (*Mawali*). c. There is struggle power within family big Dynasty Umayyad. d. It's late a number of ruler (caliph) in overflow wealth and power. *Second*, factors that bring about Dynasty Umayyad to gate destruction: a. No exists system replacement the standard government (caliph) can made

benchmark in replacement caliphate. b. How strong movement opposition from race Shia and Khawarij. c. Disputes and conflicts ethnicity between Arab tribes who led to the rulers get difficulty for to raise funds unity and oneness. d. Attitude luxurious life in the environment family Dynasty Umayyad. e. Attention ruler Dynasty Umayyad to religious development was very lacking. f. Emergence strength new pioneered by the descendants of Abbas bin Abd al-Muthalib and supported by Bani Hashim, people Shia and Mawali. *Third*, several circles someone mentioned Muawiyah with a distant nickname from morals Islamic. Whereas although however He is one of them companions of the prophet who had lots give donation towards Islam. He took part in various things war both in the time of the Apostle and Khulafa al-Rasidin. Although thus that reasonable remember he is man normal sometimes mistaken or influenced by the people around him. That matter no can reduce its priority as a friend even Still spelled out family near the apostle.

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