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**EMEVİLER DÖNEMİNE AİT İNGİLİZCE KİTAP, TEZ VE
MAKALELER
Bibliyografik Bir Deneme**

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Özet

Bibliyografya son 30 yılda İslam üzerine yapılan araştırmaların en hızlı büyüyen alanlarından birisi haline geldi. Aslında bu aşırı büyümenin bizzat kendisi şimdilerde bir bibliyografik problem doğurmaktadır. Bilgisayar teknolojisi bu sorunu gidermede kullanılabilir; kişisel bir bilgisayar ve güzel bir programla donanmış bilim adamı bugün, kendi ilgi alanlarını geçmiştekinden çok daha etkin olarak kontrol edebilecek durumdadır. Fakat elektronik çağda bile, yazılı bibliyografyalar – bilim adamının kendi listesini kontrol etmesi ve karşılaştırmalar yapması, yeni araştırma alanları için hazır çözümler sunması vs. gibi – pekçok işlev görebilir ve her halükarda bunlar akademik hayatın halihazırdaki hakikatidir. Bu makalede yalnızca alanın vazgeçilmez sayılan başvuru kaynaklarına dair çalışmaların isimlerini sıralayacağım. Zira makul ölçüler dahilinde bu alana dair eksiksiz bir tarama yapmak neredeyse imkansızdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Emeviler, Kitaplar, Makaleler, Tezler, Kitap Bölümleri.*

**English Books, Dissertations, And Articles Of Umayyad Dynasty
(A Bibliographical Essay)**

Abstract

Bibliography has in the last thirty decades turned into one of the leading growth industries in the Islamic studies. Indeed, the very profusion of such references has by now created a bibliographic problem in itself. Computer technology helps to manage this; a scholar armed with a personal computer and a good program should be able to control his own fields of interest far more effectively than in the past. But even in an electronic age, printed bibliographies serve a number of functions – allowing a scholar

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to check and confirm his own listings, providing ready to access to new areas of inquiry, etc. – and in any case they represent the current reality of scholarly life. In this article I will try to examine at least the indispensable references, since an exhaustive survey is hardly possible within reasonable limits.

Key Words : *Umayyads, Books, Articles, Dissertations, Chapters in the Edited Volumes.*

Giriş

Hulefâ-yi Râşidîn döneminden sonra (632-661) Suriye'nin merkezi Şam'da kurulan İslâm tarihinin bu ilk hanedan-devleti, adı kurucusu Muaviye b. Ebû Süfyan'ın mensup olduğu Benî Ümeyye (Ümeyye oğulları, Emeviler) kabilesinden almıştır. Muaviye ve ondan sonraki iki halife bu kabilenin Süfyânî kolundan, diğer on bir halife ise aynı ailenin Mervânî kolundandır.

İslâm tarihinde Emeviler dönemi (41-132/661-750) ayrı bir öneme sahiptir. Emevi Devletinin doksan yıllık hükümlerlik döneminde kırk yıl gibi kısa bir zaman içerisinde İslâm toprakları batıda İspanya'ya doğuda ise Endonezya'ya kadar ulaşmıştır.

İslâm tarihi içerisinde önemli bir yer işgal eden Emeviler dönemine dair Türkçe, Arapça ve İngilizce pek çok çalışma kaleme alınmıştır. Bu bibliyografya çalışması da 2012 yılında başlanılan Emevilerde Fetih Politikası adlı bir projenin hazırlanmasında ulaşabildiğim ve tespit ettiğim dökümanlardan oluşmaktadır. Çalışma, Emeviler üzerine yazıp-çizen araştırmacı, akademisyen ve öğrenciler için hazırlanmıştır. Bibliyografya'da Emeviler Dönemini ele alan sadece İngilizce kitap, tez, makale, kitap bölümü, ansiklopedi maddesi te'lif ve tercüme yer almaktadır. Çalışmalar, "Yazar İsmine Göre" Soyadı-Adı, kitap, tez ve makaleler şeklinde alfabetik olarak verilmektedir.

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Sonuç

Tarih ilmi 'tarih' kelimesinin anlamına göre çok değişik tarzlarda tanımlanmıştır. Geniş anlamda 'tarih', geçmişte meydana gelen olayların ve yapılan işlerin tümünü ifade eder. Bu yönden tarih ilmi, insanlığın geçmişinin düşüncesinin ve yaşayışının genel panoramasıdır. Bir başka tanıma göre ise tarih, insan topluluklarının veya milletlerin geçmişte madde ve mana alanında gösterdikleri gelişmeleri, toplumların birbirleriyle olan karşılıklı ilişkilerini, uygarlıklarını iç ve dış sorunlarını kapsayan bir bilimdir. İnsanlığın yaratılıştan bugüne dek geçirdiği aşamaların, madde ve mâna planındaki gelişme ve olgunlaşmasını, bugünkü duruma nasıl geldiğini inceleyip bildiren bir bilim olan tarih, yaşanan zamanı daha iyi değerlendirmek ve geleceğe daha iyi

hazırlanmak, bilinçli yaşantı sürmek ve mutlu yarınlar için erişmek için öğrenilmesi kaçınılmaz bir ilimdir. Geçmişin bilinçli bilgisi ışığında bugünün yaşanması ve yarının hazırlanması ilmi demek olan tarihin uygarlık, düşünce, bilim, dinler ve mezhepler tarihi, sanat ve edebiyat tarihi yönlerinden insanlığa kazandırdığı büyük yararlar vardır.

İbn Haldun, iç ve dış görünüşleri itibariyle ikiye ayırdığı tarihi şöyle tanımlar: “Tarih ilmi, toplumların ve nesillerin yekdiğerlerine ulaştırdıkları ilimlerdenidir. İnsanlar bu ilmi elde etmek için binit hazırlarlar, yolculuk yaparlar. Hükümdarlar ve seçkin kişiler, bu konuda birbirleriyle yarışlar. Öyle ki, tarih ilminin önemini anlamakta bilginlerle halk aynı düzeyde olurlar. Çünkü tarih, dış görünüşü itibariyle, geçmişten, devletlerden ve önceki çağlarda meydana gelen hadiselerden haber veren bir ilimdir. Tarih, tabiatın ve halkın durumunu, geçirdikleri değişiklikleri, dünyada kurulan devletlerin durumlarını, genişleme, yayılma ve yükselişlerini; insanların yeryüzünü imar edişlerini, göç zamanının gelmesiyle birlikte, yıkılıp yok olmadan önce dünya hayatını imar etmekle uğraşır durumlarını bize bildirir. Tarih, iç görünüşü itibariyle, bir bakış ve incelemedir. Kâinatın ve varoluş sebeplerinin ortaya konmasıdır. Kâinatın ilkelerinin gerçek yönleriyle bilinmesi, olayların keyfiyet ve sebeplerinin ayrıntılarıyla öğrenilmesidir. Bu bakımdan tarih, hikmette asil bir ilimdir, dolayısıyla hikmet ilimleri türünden biri sayılmaya layıktır.”¹

İbn Haldun’un bu açıklamalarına göre tarih, gerek tüm çağları, kuşaklar ve coğrafi bölgeleri gerekse bir çağa ve bir nesile özgü durumları anlatan bir ilim olmaktadır. Aslında, tarih gerçeği öğrenmektir. Geçmişle ilgili gerçekleri öğrenip anlamak, yaşanan zamanı değerlendirmek ve geleceğe daha iyi hazırlanmak için çok önemli bir faktördür.² Maddi ve manevi kalkınma, uygarlaşma ve olgunlaşma büyük ölçüde geçmişi öğrenip, yanlışlıkları bilip düzeltmek ve geleceğe uygun şartlar hazırlamakla gerçekleşebilir. İşte, kalkınma ve uygarlaşma sürecinde tarihin oynadığı bu önemli rol, insanlığı bir tarih ilmi kurmaya, milletleri ve devletleri tarihçilik yarışına sevketti. Sonuçta, umumi ve milli tarihler yazıldı. İnsanlık hayatında meydana gelen olaylar ve yeni oluşumlar tarih biliminin devamlı olarak gelişmesine, zenginleşmesine ve çeşitli dallara ayrılmasına yol açtı.³ Böylece, hem milletlerin ve devletlerin

¹ İbn Khaldun, *The Muqaddimah*, (trans. Franz Rosenthal), NJ: Princeton University Press 2004, s. 5.

² Zeki Velidi Togan, *Tarihte Usûl*, İstanbul 1969, s. XV.

³ Sabri Hizmetli, *İslam Tarihi*, Ankara 1991, s. 3.

Celal Emanet

genel ve özel tarihleri hem de dinlerin ve bilimlerin müstakil tarihleri ve buna baęlı olarak pek çok eser kaleme alındı.