

Sunni: Muhammad was followed by the first Caliphate called the **Rashidun “Successor” Caliphate** in 632 made up of men related by marriage and a Companion to Muhammed. They were elected based on merit and were not monarchs. It was foretold in a hadith it would last 30 year and be followed by a hereditary monarchy. There were 4 righteously guided caliphs with Ali’s son Hasan sometimes added as a fifth; he was almost immediately killed:

1. The father of his wife Aisha – **Abu Bakr** 632 – 634;
2. The father of his wife Hafsa – **Umar** 634 – 644;
3. The husband of his daughters Ruqayya
& Umm Kulthum – **Uthman** 644 – 656;
4. The husband of his daughter Fatima – **Ali** 656 – 661.

Shia: Muhammad was followed by the first caliph **Ali** from 632 to 661.

The second caliphate was the **Umayyad Caliphate** 661 – 750

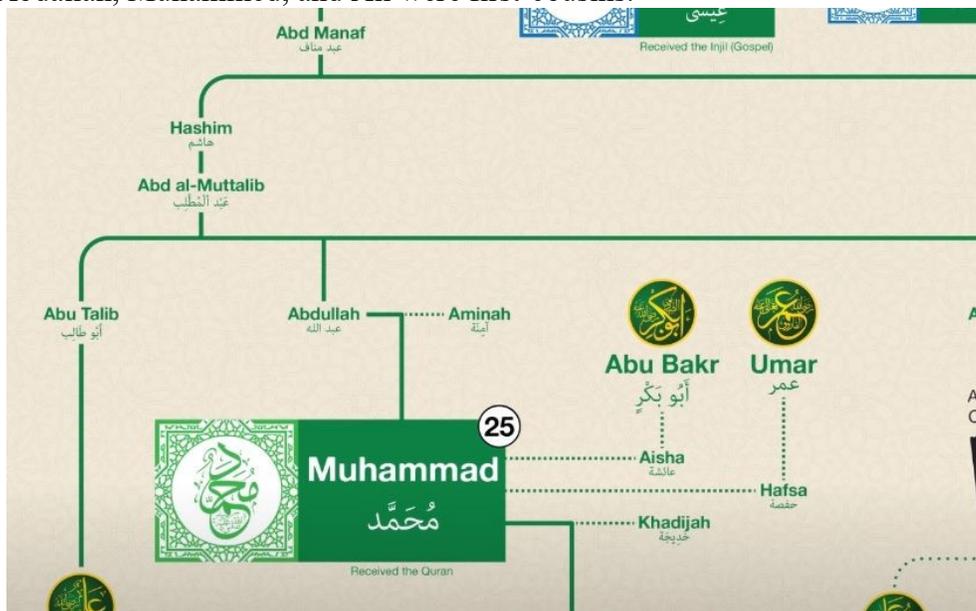
(white flag) descends from Umayya, the son of Abd Shams who was the brother of Hashim. Umayya’s son Harb was the father of Abu Sufyan. He was the father of the first Umayyad caliph Muawiyah I.

The third caliphate was the **Abbasid Caliphate** 750 – c861

(black flag) descends from Al-Abbas, an uncle of Muhammed, i.e. the brother of his father Abdallah. Al-Abbas was the son of Abd al-Mutalib and the father of Abdallah. Abdallah’s son Muhammed was the father of the first two Abbasid caliphs: al-Saffah and al-Mansur. From 861 on there were more than one caliphate as factions broke off from the Abbasids.

Hashim and Abd Shams were sons of Abd Manaf.

Hashim’s son was Abd al-Mutalib; he was, as mentioned, the father of Al-Abbas, the father of Abdallah; Abdallah, the father of Muhammed; and Abu Talib, the father of Ali. Thus Abdallah, Muhammed, and Ali were first-cousins.



The Abbasids started losing territory almost immediately – an escaped Umayyad prince established a second Umayyad caliphate in al-Andalus; the Aghlabids broke away in the Maghreb with the Zayyanids in Tlemcen and the Hafsids in Tunis supplanting them. The Fatimids took Egypt. Preliminary research reveals that both the Zayyanids and Hafsids are cadet branches of the Umayyads so their rise in Ifriqiya may be better described as an Umayyad resurgence; it also explains the assistance given to the Umayyad prince in his escape to al-Andalus. Morocco fell to the Idrisids – in the 8th & 9th centuries who successfully thwarted the Abbasid attempts to eliminate them. The principalities of Sijilmasa (inland, supra-Saharan), Barghawata (coastal Salé to Safi) and Nekor (coastal Mediterranean) which remained outside their control.

The Aghlabids ruled in the 9th century under the Abbasids initially:

Ibrahim I ibn al-Aghlab ibn Salim (800–812)

Abdallah I ibn Ibrahim (812–817)

Ziyadat Allah I ibn Ibrahim (817–838)

al-Aghlab Abu Iqal ibn Ibrahim (838–841)

Abu 'l-Abbas Muhammad I ibn al-Aghlab Abi Affan (841–856)

Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Aghlabi (856–863)

Ziyadat Allah II ibn Abil-Abbas (863)

Abu 'l-Gharaniq Muhammad II ibn Ahmad (863–875)

Abu Ishaq Ibrahim II ibn Ahmad (875–902)

Abu 'l-Abbas Abdallah II ibn Ibrahim (902–903)

Abu Mudhar Ziyadat Allah III ibn Abdallah (903–909)