

Abstract

The national factor is one of the factors affecting the emergence of the historical event, and therefore the exegetical schools concerned with the historical event shed light on its importance and worked to explain it in detail. The school has shown several factors as representing the basis on which this philosophy is built, including race and language, and these two elements are considered among the most important foundations of nationalism in addition to the geographic factor, that national thought has received the attention of many nations and throughout history, every nation has had an interest in its own reality And cultures have always been reflected on a national basis, and it seems that the course of history in its early stages was of a purely national character, and whatever it may be, we interpreted the rise of the baramkeh and the reasons for their plight according to this proposition, which is based on national motives. The national factor was behind many historical incidents and it differs in every era, and its determinants also differ. In the Islamic era, states were formed according to a national framework. Then the Abbasid state was established and based on the blood and ancestral bond. There were occasional nationalities, if you will, in the Abbasid state, and one of them was the Baramkeh, whose policy was based on uniting their ranks and sharing power with the Abbasids. When the national factor collapses, all the political foundations collapse with it, because it deals with everyone as one thing. If the leader collapses, the authority collapses and disappears. When the influence of Baramkeh is undermined, all of their political presence will be undermined and they are at stake. It was a reason for their demise.