

Sinan AbuLohom position on the Thalia Coup in 1955 in the Of The Yemeni Mutawakkilite Kingdom

(Extracted Search /PH.D dissertation)

Researcher: Shahad Ali Abdallah Al-Emara

Prof : Ibraheem Fingin Saddam Al-Emara

University of Basrah - College of Education for Humanities - Department of History

ABSTRACT:

The research dealt with the position of Sinan Abu Lahoum on the coup d'état of 1955, as it focused on the direct and indirect causes of that coup, and the role of Abu Lahoum in the meetings that were held to plan to carry it out. To openly support the coup against the ruling regime, but the failure of the coup prevented the elimination of the Imamate regime in Yemen.

Key words: Sinan Abu Lahoum, the Thulaya coup in 1955, the Mutawakkilite Kingdom of Yemen.

INTRODUCTION:

Sinan Abu Lahoum is one of the tribal and political figures who played an important and pivotal role in the modern and contemporary history of Yemen, as he left a clear imprint sought by anyone interested in Yemeni affairs, and became famous since the beginning of his political career as an opponent of the Imamate regime, as he soon found himself at odds with the rulers because of Their authoritarian way of ruling and isolating Yemen from the outside world, so he was supportive of every movement against the authority, including the Thulaya coup in 1955, which was led by members of the army. The coup against the regime, and this is what earned him great popularity as an opponent of the authority, and that the intended goal of this research is to highlight the position of Abu Lahoum and his role in supporting the coup.

First: The direct and indirect causes of the Thulaya coup in 1955.

The Thulaya coup in 1955 did not happen in a vacuum, but rather came as a logical result of a number of indirect reasons, the most important of which is that the Yemeni Mutawakkilite Kingdom ⁽¹⁾was witnessing unrest within the ruling family, due to competition over the mandate of the Covenant, which Imam Ahmed bin Yahya Hamid al-Din ⁽²⁾tried since To hand over the rule, assigning it to his son Muhammad Al-Badr ⁽³⁾instead of his brother Saif Al-Islam ⁽⁴⁾Al-Hassan bin Yahya ⁽⁵⁾. And since the latter was supported by the northern tribes, the first