The analysis of economic situation in Taherian dynasty

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Abstract: Therian was the first independent government after Arabs attack. Taherian government residing in Khorasan was the first type of Iranian governments after Islam during half a century of governance. At the time of Taherian, Neishabour was selected as the capital. At this time, Taherian's government lived comfortably due to giving importance to agriculture, development, and prosperity. Khorasan, joined to the huge collection of Islamic World quickly, and played its significant role in Islamic culture and civilization progression, despite of recession due to Mawarannahr Turks' revolt. In this article, Taherian's economical situation and activities are going to be studied.

Keywords: Taherian, Economic, agriculture, tax

1. Introduction

One of the significant elements of human civilization is economy, healthy and advanced economy has an important role. Economy has various branches including agriculture, industry, commercial, each of which has its own branches and divisions that are interconnected from the curvature to somehow, because they are correlated. Moreover, these branches and fields necessitate the way that is the transfer agent of raw materials, agricultural, and industrial products. In the age of Taherian the currency was Dirham coin, the weight of which was equal to 2.97 gram. Some of Khorasan's governors in Balkh, Herat, Samarkand, and Merv minted (Tarikhe Iran az Islam ta Salajaghe, p.321). Among Taherian's coins, caliph's name has been omitted only in coins that were minted in 206/821AH by Tahir ibn Husayn, and other silver coins were minted in caliph's name (Tarikh e Neishabour, p.212). Taherian achieved fertile and large lands that increased their economic boom by seizing the Southern regions of Caspian Sea (tarikh e Gerd Yazdi, 258-259). In Abdollah ibn Tahir's recommendations to his brokers of cities, farmers have been named strictly, which indicates his support of farmers in this period (Tarikh e Iran dar ghoroun e nakhostin e Islami, the 2nd Vol., p. 293). In these periods, extensive property belonging to large landowners has been existed and Tahir ibn Hussein has been named them as the noble families of God. Except from the assigned properties, other land belonged to the majority of people as yeomen who were farming on the lands. The quality and situation of all the farming lands depended on water because it has been important to honor water, the climate of Iran, dehydration, and its problem in agriculture. Irrigation was highly noticeable as the basis of agriculture for Taherian as well and Abdullah tried more than to solve the dehydration problems in his age and gathered all the Khorasan jurists to write a book on irrigation and subterranean rules. Gerdezi, the prominent Persian historian, gave us some information about the works that have been done on watering and subterranean. Taherian's attention to irrigation and construction of different subterranean canals led to call the ancient subterranean in Khorasan as "Taheri subterranean," today and
attribute its digging to Tahir hydrology. Taherian might have used the subterranean for installing mills as well, because it's suspected that people of some regions had achieved this proficiency. Khorasan income was high and a huge wealth has been provided in this region. It's been stated that in Beyhaq- a region in Neishabour- the amount of levy has been one hundred and seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-six dirhams.

In the past, the most important source of income of the governments has been levy. The levy was the tax that was received from the infields. What Ibn Khordad and Ghodameh said about the amount of levy in different cities of Khorasan, indicates regular organization and the court of levy in Taherian's periods. Although the information from all the teachers employed in this Court is not available, the necessity of some bureau operation in order to receive the levy based on what Kharazmi said should be existed in this period. Because of levy court in Taherian's time sought attention to establish optimum process in receiving the proper amount of tax. Taherian's attention to tax caused Abdollah to be introduced as a scholar and sage man by the poets. Abdollah's assistance to the people of Sistan sought a proper politics to the agricultural boom and dealing with farmers. Different reports have been mentioned on the issue of Khorasan amount of tax. Among these reports, Ibn Khaldu'n's report that is related to one of the 204AH/819AD, 209AH/824AD years is different.

Regarding Yaghoubi's words, Taherian earned fifty three million, annually and if the levy of Tabarestan that is assigned to Abdullah ibn Tahir at his time be added to this amount, it can be stated that Taherian's revenue was fifty seven million dirhams. Therefore, Ghodame ibn Jafar Abdullah is introduced very rich (Ketab alKharaq, p.161)

### 2-1 Business and trade

The special situation of Khorasan has been resulted in business boom in this region. The Silk Road in this region that was the oldest connection route of Khorasan with East and West regions was highly significant in business boom in this region. Heart, Neishabour, and Rey routes each of which divided in different branches, have given considerable boost to some of the cities in this region since from Sassanid era. There is no mention to business relations of Taherian with China in different historical sources; however, Sogdians who have a long and huge relationship with the Silk Road might have saved their business relations with the cities of Khorasan (Tarih e Iran dar ghouroun e Nakhostin e Islami, the 2nd Vol., p. 22). The road development of Khorasan and Taherian's attention to provide security and comfort for commercial caravans is regarded as one of the trade boom factors in Taherian era. Among Taherian's family, Abdullah ibn Tahir paid more attention to business and road development. He developed caravansaries and assigned endowments to save them (alnojom alzaherah, p. 201). The business boom in these regions was among the effective factors in people's lead to do benevolent actions especially in creating caravansaries, and there were more than ten thousands caravansaries in Mawarannahr, where livestock's forage and traveler's food was provided according to some sources cited (Almasalek and Almamalek, p.228). Marv was highly important among other cities of Khorasan in terms of commercial as the commercial highway of the region because the main road to trade was from Baghdad to Hamedan, Rey and then Neishabour, and from there this road went to Marv through Sarakhs. Neishabour had expanded its business boom among other cities of Khorasan since Taherian's age so that it became the merchandise depot of Fars, Kerman, and India after that (Safarnamaye Ibn Hawqal's, p.186). Merchants' financial situation at the time of Abdullah indicates business boom and activities in Neishabour. Slave trade that helped economic boom of Mawarannahr and Khorasan has been one of the cases of the expansion of Taherian's private huge wealth so that Salby, has known the slavery as Kharazm export that has been very expensive (Lataef Almaaref, p.201).

### Table 1: Tax Ration on Taherian dynasty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City Name</th>
<th>Tax Ratio</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REY</td>
<td>10000 DIRHAMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QOS</td>
<td>2196 DIRHAMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GORGAN</td>
<td>117600 DIRHAMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KERMAN</td>
<td>5000 DIRHAMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SISTAN</td>
<td>6776 DIRHAMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABSIN</td>
<td>113880 DIRHAMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHOHESTAN</td>
<td>787800 DIRHAMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEISHBOR</td>
<td>4108900 DIRHAMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOS</td>
<td>740860 DIRHAMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABIVARD</td>
<td>700000 DIRHAMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NESA</td>
<td>893400 DIRHAMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARAKHS</td>
<td>307440 DIRHAMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARVE SHAGAN</td>
<td>114700 DIRHAMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAVANIGH</td>
<td>48669 DIRHAMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARV ROD</td>
<td>420400 DIRHAMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAGHDIS</td>
<td>440000 DIRHAMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARAT -ESFAZAR- ESFIDOJ</td>
<td>1159000 DIRHAMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSHANG</td>
<td>559300 DIRHAMS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TALEGHAN 21400 DIRHAMS  
QERSHESTAN 100000 DIRHAMS  
TAKHARESTAN E ROM 1066000 DIRHAMS  
FARJAB 55000 DIRHAMS  
JIZEJAN 1540000 DIRHAMS  
KHATLAN, BALKH 1930000 DIRHAMS  
KHALM 12300 DIRHAMS  
GHABRONMESH 4000 DIRHAMS  
TARMOZ 2000 DIRHAMS  
SAMANGAN 126000 DIRHAMS  
RIESHARAN 100000 DIRHAMS  
BAMIAN 5000 DIRHAMS  
BARMKAN, JOMERIN AND BONJAR 206500 DIRHAMS  
BINAGHAN 3500 DIRHAMS  
KARAN 4000 DIRHAMS  
SHAGHRAN 40000 DIRHAMS  
VAKHAN 20000 DIRHAMS  
MONDJAN 200000 DIRHAMS  
AKHRON 320000 DIRHAMS  
KEST 10000 DIRHAMS  
NEHAM 200000 DIRHAMS  
CHEGHANIAN 485000 DIRHAMS  
BA SARA 73000 DIRHAMS  
VASHGERD 100000 DIRHAMS  
ANDEMIN, ZEMSAN 120000 DIRHAMS  
KABOL 250000 DIRHAMS  
NASF 900000 DIRHAMS  
KASS 1113000 DIRHAMS  
BATM 500000 DIRHAMS  
ROSTAYE ROYAN 2220000 DIRHAMS  
AFNEH 4800000 DIRHAMS  
KHARAZM AND KERDER 4890000 DIRHAMS  
AMOL 2934000 DIRHAMS  
BOKHARA 118920000 DIRHAMS  
SAGHD 1890000 DIRHAMS  
KHARAJ ASROSHEH 5000000 DIRHAMS  
CHACH AND MADER NOGREH 60710000 DIRHAMS  
KHOJAND 1000000 DIRHAMS  
KHORASAN 484600000 DIRHAMS  

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