

The analysis of economic situation in Taherian dynasty

Hamid Kohan sal

Email: scientificgroup@mail.ru

Abstract: Taherian 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.

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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 (Tarikhe Iran az Islam ta Salajaghe, p.61). On the coins, there are the names of Allah, Muhammad is God's prophet, caliph's name, and Taheri ruler The sentence of Prophet Muhammad, He is the one who sent his Messenger with guidance and the Religion of Truth, to proclaim it over all religion, and if you hate the polytheists is on the margin of the coin. (These are the English translations of محمد رسول الله، محمد رسول الله، ارسل رسوله بالهدى ودين الحق ليظهره على الدين كله و (لو كره المشركون). Taher the second, mentioned the prince's name as well as caliph's name at the back of his coin (Javad Aghili, Darolzarbhave Iran dar Doreye Islami, p. 221). The most important mints in Khorasan were Bukhara, Bost, Balkh, Sajistan, Samarkand, Shash, neishabour, and Herat.

1-1Agricultural section

Agriculture was regarded as the backbone of government and economical pillar. People of Khorasan were mostly farmers, and the main source of income was from land. People's dependence to

agriculture caused different types of ownership. The main crop of Khorasan was wheat and oat; therefore, bread was regarded as the main food of people and was mostly baked at home. Fruit was highly important as one of the most significant food of people in Khorasan. The abundance of types of fruit, especially melons, grapes, apple, pomegranate, pear, and fig in cities of Khorasan provided people with the use of fruit and fresh products of gardens and orchards. Various juices were used as well instead of water in this period (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 Khaldun'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 alKharaj, p.161)

2-1Business 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 (Tarikh e Iran dar ghoroun 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 (Safarnameye 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).

Table1: Tax Ration on Taherian dynasty

City Name	Tax Ratio
REY	10000 DIRHAMS
QOS	2196 DIRHAMS
GORGAN	117600 DIRHAMS
KERMAN	5000 DIRHAMS
SISTAN	6776 DIRHAMS
TABSIN	113880 DIRHAMS
GHOHESTAN	787800 DIRHAMS
NEISHABOR	4108900 DIRHAMS
TOS	740860 DIRHAMS
ABIVARD	700000 DIRHAMS
NESA	893400 DIRHAMS
SARAKHS	307440 DIRHAMS
MARVE SHAGAN	114700 DIRHAMS
DAVANIGH	48669 DIRHAMS
MARV ROD	420400 DIRHAMS
BAGHDIS	440000 DIRHAMS
HARAT 'ESFAZAR ' ESFIDOJ	1159000 DIRHAMS
POSHANG	559300 DIRHAMS

TALEGHAN	21400 DIRHAMS
QERSHESTAN	100000 DIRHAMS
TAKHARESTAN E ROM	106000 DIRHAMS
FARIAB	55000 DIRHAMS
JIZEJAN	154000 DIRHAMS
KHATLAN, BALKH	193000 DIRHAMS
KHALM	12300 DIRHAMS
GHABRONMESH	4000 DIRHAMS
TARMOZ	2000 DIRHAMS
SAMANGAN	12600 DIRHAMS
RIOSHRAN	10000 DIRHAMS
BAMIAN	5000 DIRHAMS
BARMAKHAN, JOMERIN AND BONJAR	206500 DIRHAMS
BINAGHAN	3500 DIRHAMS
KARAN	4000 DIRHAMS
SHAGHNAN	40000 DIRHAMS
VAKHAN	20000 DIRHAMS
MONDJAN	2000 DIRHAMS
AKHRON	32000 DIRHAMS
KEST	10000 DIRHAMS
NEHAM	20000 DIRHAMS
CHEGHANIAN	48500 DIRHAMS
BA SARA	7300 DIRHAMS
VASHGERD	1000 DIRHAMS
ANDEMIN, ZEMSAN	12000 DIRHAMS
KABOL	2500 DIRHAMS
NASF	90000 DIRHAMS
KASS	111500 DIRHAMS
BATM	5000 DIRHAMS
ROSTAYE ROYAN	2220 DIRHAMS
AFNEH	48000 DIRHAMS
KHARAZM AND KERDER	489000 DIRHAMS
AMOL	293400 DIRHAMS
BOKHARA	1189200 DIRHAMS
SAGHD	189000 DIRHAMS
KHARAJ ASROSHNEH	50000 DIRHAMS
CHACH AND MADEN NOGHREH	607100 DIRHAMS
KHOJAND	100000 DIRHAMS
KHORASAN	484600 DIRHAMS

Corresponding Author:

Dr. Hamid Kohan sal

E-mail: scientificgroup@mail.ru**Reference:**

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