

Considering situations of cities in Sammanidd Ages

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Abstract

In Sammanidd, cities developed and had progress, so that ages was a strong one; it had domained many cities through Khorasan, very good and developed ones. They were active in policy, cultural and religious. That empire ages was very active and successful in trade too. Of course villages were destroyed gradually associated to cities development. There for people came to cities and so the villages were discharging. In this paper as a result of an annual research, social, cultural and religious fields will be considered in Sammanidd.

Key words:

Cities, Centuries 314, Sammanidd.

Introduction

The Samanid Empire was the first native Persian dynasty to arise after the Muslim Arab conquest. Natural gift of land, leading people to farm better and so, farmers were the main level of society there. Also peace and friend ship were two behavioral and social characteristics between people to improve relations, leading to respectful relations in the ages all tribes of different religions such as mazdaki and manavi lived and worked respectful near each other. Moghaddsi respects to governing method of Sammanid ages and tells: " Sammanid is a very good ages". The Samanids were descendants of Bahram Chobin, and thus descended from the House of Mihrān, one of the Seven Great Houses of Iran. In governing their territory, the Samanids modeled their state organization after the Abbasids, mirroring the caliph's court and organization. They were rewarded for supporting the Abbasids in Transoxania and Khorasan, and with their established capitals located in Bukhara, Balkh, Samarkand, and Herat, they carved their kingdom after defeating the Saffarids.

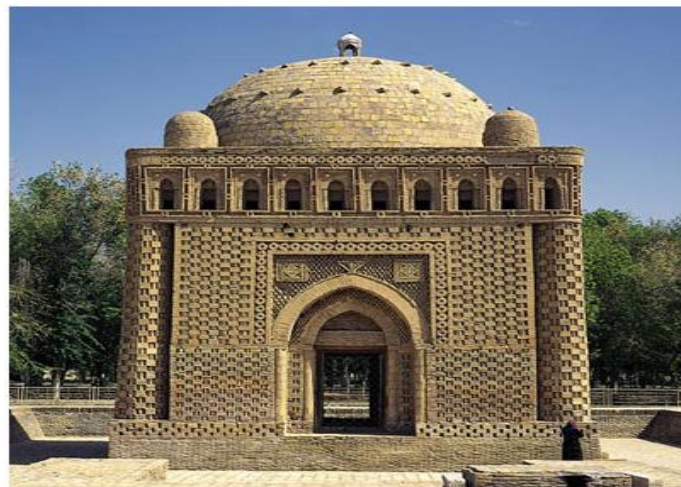
With their roots stemming from the city of Balkh (then, part of Greater Khorasan) the Samanids promoted the arts, giving rise to the advancement of science and literature, and thus attracted scholars such as Rudaki, Ferdowsi, and Avicenna. The Samanids were people who lived in the easternmost part of the Abbasid Empire, in the 800s AD. The Samanids were pretty much the descendants of the Sogdians who lived in that area before them, and

like the Sogdians they were Indo-Europeans. The Samanids mostly spoke Persian (not Arabic) even though they followed the Islamic religion. The Samanid rulers were families descended from the old Zoroastrian aristocracy of the Sassanian Empire, but they too had converted to Sunni Islam.

Samanid rulers mostly supported the Abbasids and copied Abbasid government. They were technically part of the Abbasid Empire, though really they were pretty much independent. One of their capital cities was Samarkand, the old capital of the Sogdians.

Like the Sogdians before them, the Samanids continued to travel between West Asia and China as traders. Samanid coins were the common currency of the Silk Road in the 800s and 900s AD, so that even people as far away as the Vikings in Scandinavia often used Samanid coins. As educated traders, the Samanids ran a kingdom that supported education and art and so they attracted scholars like the scientists al-Razi and Ibn Sina. They also supported Islamic architecture, building mosques and palaces all over Central Asia.

By the year 1000 AD, the Samanids lost power to the Turkish Ghaznavids and the Karakhanids, who dominated this area from then on.



The tomb of the Samanid rulers. Bukhara, Uzbekistan, about 900 AD.

City in Sammanidd

Each city had a head as the governor that was selected among tribes heads to support and protect from government there; and he was responsible to present the government to people living under his territory.

Neishaboore

This city name is pronounced in Arabic as neisaboore with meaning: good thing and task or good place of king ; entitled as the second king in Sammanid ages in 4th century. Estakhri

and ebn – e – hooghl called this city as great city which in taherian and saffarian has been the capital one in the ages. The city like ones in middle – east has been formed from three parts as:

Arg, town and rabaz.

Estakhri has told that none of cities in khorasan has not been with weather better than neishaboor. Trade and commerce has good progress in this city. Knowledge and sciences have good positions there too.

Harrat

Harrat had good development and effect in Sammanid domain as trade and commercials. This city had been closed by external and independent walls. That had four gated leading to four different directions.

Marve

Marve was an important city in Sammanidd. Estakhri and ebn- e- hooghl have told that its tower had been made by tahmoores and its cities by zolgharnein. There were some rivers around such as: Hormozfare and majan. This city had good weather with gardens and good agriculture.

Balkh

Balkh was entitled as Omolbelad, the fourth quarter in khorasan, as a big and important city. That had thirteen gates and was named as a great city and had forty mosques with a big market in according to records and as the results ancient and archeological drills, it is discovered that living was with a good progress with trade to India. There were 47 cities in Balkh.

Badakhshan

Badakhshan was a good state placed in coastal zone of feiz abad river. there have been jewels stones there.

Conclusions

Although in Sammanidd, many cities were made as a result of particular conditions such as tax pressures and cities progress caused to cultural and economical development in Sammanid, some villages were destroyed and empty and past operations were removed soon after. It was led to unemployment and social irregularity; and so urban and health services were not presented to people well.

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