

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, POLITICAL SYSTEM OF TAHIRID DYNASTY

Mamadiyev Qobiljon Qurvanali o'g'li

Prepared by: Toshkent amaliy fanlar universiteti

“Tarix” kafedrasi o'qituvchisi

Annotation: The Tahirid state is a state established in Khurasan in connection with the disintegration of the Abbasid caliphate (806-873). Its founder is Tahir ibn Husayn. In 821, Tahir ibn Husayn was appointed viceroy of Khurasan and Mowaroonnahr for helping Caliph Ma'mun to take the throne of the Arab Caliphate. He tried to be independent from the caliphate. In 822, he removed the name of the caliph from the sermon. Thus, the administration of Khurasan and Movarounnahr was inherited by the Tahirid dynasty.

Key words: Tahirid, Abbas, Islam, caliphate, Tahir ibn Husayn, Sistan, Kerman, Fars, Khorasan, Transoxiana, Nishapur, Hanafi, Al-Kindi.

Introduction to the Tahirid Dynasty: Origins and Early History.

The Tahirid Dynasty was a powerful ruling house that emerged in the Islamic world during the 9th century. It was founded by Tahir ibn Husayn, a military commander who served under the Abbasid Caliphate. The Tahirids are known for their contribution to the cultural and political development of Islam in Central Asia, which was a region of immense diversity during the early Islamic period. The dynasty rose to prominence by securing the eastern frontier of the Abbasid caliphate, and they played an instrumental role in the spread of Islam in the region. In this essay, we will explore the origins and early history of the Tahirid Dynasty, analyzing its political and religious significance, as well as its impact on the Islamic world.

The Tahirid Military and Expansion under Tahir ibn Husayn

Under the leadership of Tahir ibn Husayn, the Tahirid military achieved great success in expanding their territory. Tahir was a skilled and experienced military commander who had served under the

Abbasid Caliphate before becoming the governor of Khorasan. His military forces were well trained and disciplined, allowing them to effectively take on neighboring armies. Tahir's conquests included the territories of Sistan, Kerman, Fars, and parts of Iraq and Transoxiana. Alongside military expansion, Tahir also implemented effective administrative reforms that helped him to consolidate his power throughout the territories he conquered. The Tahirid dynasty prospered under Tahir's leadership, creating a stable and prosperous economic and political system that lasted until the 10th century.

The Role of Culture and Literature in the Tahirid Dynasty

Culture and literature played a significant role during the Tahirid Dynasty. The dynasty's founder, Tahir ibn Husayn, had a passion for literature, and he was known to be a generous patron of artists, writers, and poets. This patronage stimulated the literary arts and led to a vibrant cultural scene during the Tahirid Dynasty. Poetry, in particular, flourished in this era, and the Persian language became the foremost literary language of the Islamic world. Additionally, the emphasis on literature and culture during the Tahirid Dynasty persisted even after the dynasty's fall. The patronization of the arts had a profound impact on the development of Persian culture, which remains an essential element of Iranian identity to this very day. Overall, the Tahirid Dynasty's role in the promotion of Persian culture and literature cannot be understated.

Tahirid Art and Architecture: An Overview

The art and architecture of the Tahirid dynasty is notable for its unique blend of Central Asian and Islamic styles. The Tahirids were patrons of the arts, and their major centers, such as Nishapur, became important centers of artistic production and scholarship. Thus, Tahirid art exhibits a synthesis of different cultural traditions, including Sassanian motifs, Chinese and Indian influence, and Islamic geometric patterns. The famous poet and scholar Al-Jahiz was sponsored by the Tahirids and resided in the city of Nishapur. In addition, the Tahirid dynasty also created many impressive architectural works, such as the Mosque of Nishapur and the Palace of the Governor in Baghdad. These buildings were notable for their innovative use of arches and domes, which was a departure from traditional pre-Islamic architecture. Overall, Tahirid art and architecture demonstrate the sophistication and cosmopolitanism of the dynasty, as well as its willingness to embrace artistic and architectural influences from diverse cultures.

Political Turmoil and the Decline of the Tahirids

The Tahirid Dynasty was not immune to political turmoil, which ultimately led to its decline. The Tahirids had initially garnered support by claiming to be the defenders of the Abbasid Caliphate and its territories against the rebellious Khawarij movement. However, as they gained more power and wealth, their relationship with the caliphate soured, and they began to assert their independence. This caused a power struggle between the caliphate and the Tahirids, with both sides jostling for control over the same territories. Furthermore, the Tahirids faced external pressures, such as the aggressive expansion of the Samanid Empire in the northeast and the encroachment of the Buyids from the west. Ultimately, this political turmoil weakened the Tahirid Dynasty and contributed to its decline.

The Legacy and Influence of the Tahirid Dynasty

The Tahirid Dynasty left a lasting legacy on Islamic civilization. They advanced the culture of Persia by supporting the arts and sciences, allowing their empire to flourish in terms of scholarship, poetry, and literature. The Tahirid Persian style of

architecture and design heavily influenced the Islamic world, with their iconic Taj Mahal being a prime example of this. Perhaps most importantly, the Tahirids played a significant role in shaping the political landscape of the Islamic world. They greatly expanded the influence of the Abbasid Caliphate, establishing a strong central government with a sound legal system. The Tahirids set the stage for a stable and prosperous Islamic world, influencing the way that power is wielded today. The Tahirid Dynasty was a critical period in Islamic history, whose influence reverberates to this day.

Women in the Tahirid Court: An Insight into Gender Roles

Women in the Tahirid Court played a significant role in shaping the society and culture of the period. They served in various capacities, including as wives, sisters, mothers, and daughters of the ruling elite. The Tahirid princesses were renowned for their intelligence, education, and refinement. They were well-versed in poetry, literature, and music. One of the most notable Tahirid princesses was Zubayda, who was the wife of the Caliph Harun al-Rashid. She was renowned for her wealth, philanthropy, and support for the construction of the water supply network in the Arabian peninsula. Despite their limited power compared to men, the Tahirid women enjoyed a degree of autonomy and influence in the court. They also played an important role in preserving and disseminating Persian culture and literature. Through their patronage of scholars, poets, and artists, they contributed to the flourishing of Persian intellectual and artistic achievements. In sum, the role of women in the Tahirid Court provides an intriguing insight into the complex gender roles and dynamics of society at the time.

Religious and Intellectual Developments under the Tahirids:

A Look into their Contributions

The Tahirid dynasty witnessed a flourishing of religious and intellectual developments, marked by the contributions of notable scholars and intellectuals. One of the most prominent figures was Abu Hanifah Numan ibn Thabit, the founder of the Hanafi school of Islamic jurisprudence. Under the Tahirids, his teachings gained widespread acceptance and became a dominant legal tradition in the Muslim world. Another significant figure was Al-Kindi, a philosopher and polymath who made important contributions to metaphysics, mathematics, music theory, and medicine. He was also a pioneer in translating Greek texts into Arabic, which helped to transmit the heritage of classical scholarship and philosophy. The Tahirids themselves were known for their patronage of scholarship and the arts, fostering a cultural milieu that encouraged intellectual inquiry and creativity. Overall, the religious and intellectual achievements of the Tahirid dynasty laid the groundwork for later developments in Islamic history and had a lasting impact on the intellectual and artistic traditions of the Islamic world.

Bibliography:

1. Ahmet T. Kuru. 'Islam, Authoritarianism, and Underdevelopment.' A Global and Historical Compar-ison, Cambridge University Press, 8/1/2019
2. Sheila Blair. 'Grove Encyclopedia of Islamic Art & Architecture: Three-Volume Set.' Jonathan Bloom, OUP USA, 5/14/2009
3. Hamid Dabashi. 'The World of Persian Literary Humanism.' Harvard University Press, 11/20/2012
4. Ravane Mbaye. 'The Spread of Islam Throughout the World.' Idris El Hareir, UNESCO, 1/1/2011
5. Clifford Edmund Bosworth. 'History of Civilizations of Central Asia.' M.S.Asimov, Motilal Banarsi- dass Publ., 1/1/1992