

Abbasi Rulers' Relationship with Iranian Bureaucratic Families

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze Abbasi rulers' relationship with Iranian bureaucratic families by taking Barmakians into account. Barmakians were the most blatant bureaucratic families of Iran. They were famous because they were the most intimate friends and also the most dangerous enemy of Muslim's Caliph since they had friendly relationship with Abbasi rulers. The Barmakian played the most important role through government management and controlling vast lands according to the strategies they had designed themselves. The basis of the creation of Islamic culture and civilization, which was established in the first half of 4th Hegira century and created the highest peaks of human civility was the scientific movements and organizations which were founded and established by Barmakian as the Iranian Bureaucratic families. The Barmakian Bureaucratic school which was established directly by Bureaucrats or Barmaki' people training school paved the way for the creation of Islamic Renaissance or the Golden Age. Some of these Iranian Bureaucratic families reconstructed or remodeled the ancient Iranian customs and traditions which were being forgotten after 1000 years ago. Therefore, this research tries to study and reveal the interaction process of Islamic civilization history from the beginning till Abbasi's era.

Keywords: Barmakian Bureaucracy, Secretariat, Abbasiyan

Introduction

The main purpose of the present study is to focus on the process of teacher's promotion, which is the most sophisticated of Iranian community, in Islamic period from the beginning until the end of the first period of Abbasi and their way of cooperation and interaction with Islamic governors. Iranian teachers are famous for their contribution to the development of Islamic culture and civilization.

The main problem is to discover and find out the reasons for the teachers' attendance in Caliph periods and what were some motivations to employ teachers in Islamic organizations.

One of the main issue affected Islamic history processes is the Abbasi's relationships with the non-Arabs like Iranian. Although Iranian has considerable influence on official and bureaucratic system in the Omavi historical periods, the above mentioned government in spite of its Arab nationalism applied many Iranian scribes and secretaries, their positions and influences did not promote .

In 132 Hegira and after Omavi Government decline and emerging Abbasi government ,right conditions were created to develop Iranian bureaucratic experiences through Islamic government .Then, Abbasian who deteriorated Omavian Kingshop , found out that they need to be helped by Iranian side , then the Alebarmak was the family promoted until he became the minister.

Therefore, the objective of this paper is to study the historical process of entrance and promotion of this Iranian family position gradually in Islamic organization until the end of Abbasi kingship caliphate. In other words, it tries to answer these questions:

1. Which factors helped the Barmakian to enter and promote their position through Bureaucratic and political organization of the Abbasi government .
2. What are the declining reasons for this Iranian Buraucratic Family?
3. How did the promotion and declination of this family affect on political movements through this period?

Justification of the study

Political and cultural life of Iranian teachers in the first Islamic century has been regarded as one of the important issues in the history of Islamic period in Iran. Teachers as a group of Iranian sophisticated people play a significant role in transferring administrative experience of Sassanid period to Islamic culture and civilization and took responsibility for managing official tasks of the first Islamic century.

Official organizations and establishment can be regarded as the main foundation and a valuable inheritance of every civilization and it can occupy a main section of the history of civilization of every nation due to the role it can play in appearing and destroying the governments and the ups and downs of every civilization. Islamic civilization history can be regarded as one of these sections.

Significance of the study

The current study is significant for studying the Iranians' cooperation and interaction, especially teachers with Arab conqueror and the promotion of teachers' value. Although the lack of information and resources available in this area was regarded as the lack of a comprehensive research, this study focused its attention on this area by changing the approaches and looking for new information in this regard. In order to collect the resources, the historical method based on using resources for data collection, their comparison with each other and the analysis of the obtained information. The library method was used for collecting information in this study.

Historical Background: The Barmakians and social condition of their era

About the Barmak word, there are different Ideas among the world scholars likely in general meaning .Barmak is temple priest of Nobahar where the Indo-Chinese kings kissed her/his hand when they send some gifts for him and respect them deeply.in the manner people behave Quraish before Islam .

The Bramakiyan's influence on the Abbasi Government start on 13th Rabie Alavval in 132 AH when they swear allegiance and Abo Alabbas Caliphate established through Marvan failure in that year .Then, the Abbasiyan inherited large territory and the wide empire through this period and you can see The Bramakiyan footprint in all parts of the Caliphate structure. Not only The Barmakian follow the Sasanee's manner but also in the first they forced to follow the Sasanians' responsibility of manner .The first period of the Abbasis Caliphate ,Secretariats and the writers were famous as experts and artists. These persons were talking language of the rulers and their trustees . Haroon was the first person who was responsible to supervise the mintage . Jafar was the first one who achieve this role and position. At last the Haroon Alrashid ordered to kill Jafar in 187 AH.

Khaled Barmaki and Abbasi rulers

Khaled was the Barmak's boy and one of the anti – Omavi's militant and also was the Saffah Secretariat and minister. He was in 90. This Iranian Family was regarded as the secretariat of the Jond Bureacracy system.

Khaled Barmaki was the first person who popularized registering in offices .He started working in the Abbasian systems an Secretariat. His position promotes quickly until he became the minister and secretariat of the Saffah.

Although, according to the references, ending time of Abdolmalek caliphate was the Barmakian entering time the Islam world (86 AH- 65), but the official work of ministry. It is possible that Khaledebne Barmak aligned with each other and start working as the Abbasian secretariat. Khaled political position promoted rapidly and at last, Saffah appointed khaledas his secretariat and minister instead of Abo salme Hallal. To be informed about the political level of Iranian Secretariat in this period, it is better to point the Khaled's advice to stop the Kasra Arch and also governing on Mosel and Tabarestan, which are the other signs of the Khaled Barmaki's influence and other Iranian Secretariats.

Qalqashandi, through emphasizing on the secretariat role in political consultancies and its influence on decision makings said that “the owners of the court were the friendliest person for the kings always needed to consult with them to be aware of the most important affairs and the mysteries of the government and the court owners always were along with the kings” .

In the early of the Abbasi ages, most of people who translated the Pahlavi books were not only from the secretariats class or their followers. This era tried to translate these arts or making them poetry.

Yhayabne Khalede Barmaki and Abbasi' s Rulers

After Khaledebne Barmak, we refer to his son ,Yahyabne Khaled .Abolfazle Yahyabne Khaled ,minister of Haroon Alrashid, was the most thoughtful person of the Barmakian. He was appointed as a ruler of Azerbaijan and then Armenia in 158 AH .The Caliphate Mahdi appointed him as a trainer of the Haroon Al Rashid. In the Abbasi's Age , most of the ministers and the Caliphate's writers were selected from Iran. Then, the Iranian writers applied Iranian writing styles through Arabian literature and its influence through this period caused this era called “The Golden Phase “ or Golden Age. “This Abbasi's writer and secretariat position was like a step which took the person to the highest position. When the Abbasan took the power in 132 Hegira, the ministry position was determined as one of the important position .

When the Yahya took helm of affairs, it was the brightest era for the Iranian secretariats through the Abbasian Caliphate era.

Since the Barmakian were competent, The Arabian empire became healthy in the Haroon Alrashid Caliphate. Through this era, the taxes were taken easily and the goal of the Barmakian authority was having discipline, liberality, power and intelligence. Islamic civilization reached to the peak by Yahya and his children .In this era, Non-Arabs specially the Iranian Secretariats were the founders of Abbasian official organization and magnificence.

In addition to Yahya and his family, most of their relatives were Iranian. Most of the artists and syntaxists, judges and secretariats were Iranian in that age .Yhaya's two other sons, Moosa and Mohammad were secretariats but they could not achieve the ministry position. But his sons became dominant in Baghdad court. The Yhaya's brother, Mohammad ebne Khaled was Caliphate Contrast Court.

Yahya was a professional writer and was as a pioneer in essay writing through his era .Ebne Nadim called him an expert poet.

The great Historian ,Ahmad Amini said that the Abbasi Secretariat and the writers were knowledgeable and familiar with literary and religious sciences, philosophy, geography and history .

This level of influences in the Hadi Caliphate period and the ancient ceremonies and feasts were celebrated in Iranian style and the court formal cloth was also Iranian one.

At last, Hadi arrested Yahya in Isa Abad and decided to kill him.

Fazlebne Yayabne Khaled Barmaki and Abbasi Rulers

Fazlebne Yahya was born 7 days before Haroon Alrashid in 148 Hegira. He was one of the Barmakian boldest and intelligent Secretariat at Fazl. Fazl was appointed as a Khorasan Rulers. When he entered Khorasan,che ordered that the taxes were not taken and increased the secretariat salaries and destroyed famous Nobahar Building and built many mosques and inns.

But the most important event of Fazl's governance on Khorasan was Yahyabne Alavi outgoing from Deilam. Fazl built a new mosque in Bokhara and obviously was the first person who ordered to bring lamps to the mosques.

Conclusion

By studying Abbasi rulers' relationships with Barmakiyan as one of the outstanding Iranian families who entered Abbasiyan system as secretariat and finally achieved ministry position, we got to this point as a practical experience through history that Abbasi Government had influenced much. Arabian system domination on other Islamic nations had been much since Omavi period, which, in spite of the problems , caused this family could be one of the most powerful and most dominant persons of the Abbasi government and manage well through that period. Since Haroon Alrashid understood that the process of his caliphate and his access to power was because of this Iranian Buracratc Family, they tried to kill them. These kinds of experiences like fate of Fazlebne Sahl in Mamoon period and others reflected the Arab's superiority on other nations like Iranian. It also showed that their preferences until this period against Arabs could not balance their Ignorance Day Hegemony mentality. This item caused that Iranian followed their political goals independently and not through direct cooperation with Abbasi Government that founded the first Iranian – Islamic government like Taherian government, Saffarian , Samanianm, Ale ziar, Alavian and Alebooye, etc. The downward process of Abbasi caliphate authority, which started from Mansoor and Haroon to Mostakfi and Qader was because of the Barmakian Murder. When Barmakiyans were regarded as official and Bureaucratic leaders and managers, they were able to train professional Iranian bureaucratic persons and scholars. Fazl ebne Rabi was one of the most dangerous and famous Barmakian competitors who was one of the downward factor of Barmakian family. He accompanied by Mohammade Asas and Aliebne Isa and Yazadanir and Mansorebne Ziyad who were severely against the Barmakian and in most cases created some problems for them .

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