

The Political, Social and cultural study of Bano-Mazid dynasty in Hele

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Abstract: Knowledge of local dynasties has special importance in the history. The collected data in the thesis is about a geographic region of Hilla and political and social situation in light of Bano Mazid s territory, which about a century and a half ruled over the territory 403-545 AD. The era of their rule over Hilla, coinciding with the major states such as Al Bouie, the Abbasids and the Seljuksthat Mazidiyan could run there better. As Hilla as the strategic environment and, also because of the love and devotion of BanoMazid to Imam (PBUH) by fostering Shiite jurisprudents and scholars over centuries, like El Pavo and Al facade etc.is one of the most important centers of Shia in the Muslim world.

[Abdolreza Mazraeh. **The Political, Social and cultural study of Bano-Mazid dynasty in Hele.** *N Y Sci J* 2016;9(3):1-4]. ISSN 1554-0200 (print); ISSN 2375-723X (online). <http://www.sciencepub.net/newyork>. 1. doi:[10.7537/marsnys09031601](https://doi.org/10.7537/marsnys09031601).

Keywords: BennoMazid, Hillah, a Shiite, Buyids, Abbasid, Seljuk

Introduction:

Emirate years of Beni Mazid is considered important years in history. Their emirate is included almost the last quarter of the fourth century to the middle of the sixth century AD, and the geographic scope takes place the entire region of the Middle Euphrates takes place. The geographical area in terms of having ups and downs like the rivers Euphrates and Tigris and also the bush and low hills, and many towns and cities that have been important in its own place. It was also important economically arrival of Bani Mazid and forming their emirate in the mid-Euphrates region, is a clear example of an ongoing effort of Arabic nomads and sedentary tribes to carry out activities and role in Iraqi affairs. it threatened the Seljuk Torkan of Seljuk after that gained control of Iraq, had a similar approach to Buwayhid policy.

In summary it can be said that historical period and the development of the Emirate further in terms of historical sources is very important. Mazidiyan had manifestation and the special nature of the nomads. They had enough military force that was small in the beginning, but over time expanded. Suggests these tips for understanding the political history of the Abbasids in time because of the importance that the city of Hilla in many ways had a double significance. Being Hilla near the Euphrates River in the middle of the trade way of Baghdad - Basra, near the ancient city of Babylon, and turning it into Mazidiyan government center and laying in way of the Hajj caravans caused the rapid development of its business, and especially after the demise of the palace of Ibn Hbyrh in the sixth century AH it found more important.

Unfortunately, the lack of continuity in the history of Iraq, especially in the fourth and fifth and sixth centuries AH led to eliminate a very important

part of the history of that period coincided with the rise of the emirate.

Problem statement:

The establish of a Shiite state in which had an important role in spreading the Shiite culturein Hillah. The present essay examines the social, political and cultural development in the course of Banu's family and to show this topic that the political support for Shi'ism and enjoy better conditions for Shia Shia scholars had a role in spreading the culture. The crystallization can be observed in the next several generation in the emergence of large families of Shia scholars such as IbnIdris, Al Tavous, and Al Said.

The aim of this research:

The relationship between the formation and spread of Shiism and Shiite government of Bano Mazid in Hilla According to the place of the Hilla and Benno Mazid and their influence in that time period, Hilla over time got one of the most important bases of Imami Shi'ismin Iraq. The importance of this research is to study the land.

The main question of the research (the study):

What effect had establishment of the Shiite government on spreading shiite culture?

Hypothesis:

The establishment of a Shiite-Shiite Bani further and environment in the development of eye-catching Shiite Hillah has been the emergence of an influential Shiite families attested.

The establishment of the shiite rule at that point, after the recession of scientific and literary movement in Najaf and seeker of truth and all scientists

absorbed toward Hilla, so that they could build the teachings of Sharia in Hilla. So nearly four centuries long, the city of Hillahad best role in the accumulation of knowledge and the bright stars and intellectuals and though after the end of the ninth century AH and was transfer of knowledge and culture to the city of Najaf, because of the Turkmen rulers dispute over the seat of the caliphate and the arrival of influential power named Mashashanstate that its founder was Mohammad Bin Falah who was a student of Ibn Fahd and in his opinion he asserted messianic claim (Anna Mahdi Almvvd) and the wrong ideas had accumulated in his mind, Therefore, due to lack of livelihood, the deterioration of the economic and social situation of Hilla, local residents led to emigrate, to the various Iraqi city like Najaf. Yet again, we see that this cultural growth, despite the problems noted, would continue and it can mention to major figures such as Abvalghnaim Hosseini, Seyed Sadegh Fham, Sheikh Ali Hadid, Ben Awad and the family Aaraj such as Syed Noman, Seyed Yahya, Hassan and his family so as Sheikh Ahmed, Sheikh Hassan, Sheikh Mohammad, Sheikh Hadi and Sheikh Hamza. And continue this culture growth in recent centuries, thirteen and fourteen AH Can be seen that other families such as the Al-Shahab, Al Adhara, Al-Croix, Al al-Qazvini and other personalities, pointed and this represents the evolution and the growth and activity of the Euphrates region of Hilla, Iraq that has a significant impact.

Research method :

Analytical method that is described in this way, the way that researchers collect information from available resources is the library method. Gathered data collection tool has been developed just taking notes.

Reviewof literature and resources:

About Benno family, important effect of Almqb house Almqdyh al Alasdyh advertisement News is by one of the Shiite Hillah teachers that isthe oldest source of knowledge to know further Benoit family. About the author Almqb, Abvalbqa' Ali bin Nasser bin Hussein bin Nasr, which is one of the most important reference texts in the research, little information is available. Except on the basis of their references in the book. Such as Sultan Sanjar that mentioned to (d. 552 AH) the evidence of his death and his name that can be part of several hadith narrations that spoke about his time in the second half of the sixth century AD,. Fi historical sources, such as full-face on Ibn al-Athir and Ibn Josie Almntzm that are the two important letter events written for the Abbasid caliphate, that they have further information

about Benno family and Hilla, the importance of content will be double when the resources used by them are not available or a copy of them is not known. A monologue about the families of Najj al-Yasseri and mainly Shiite Hillahand cultural situation of the city and Agha Bozorg Tehrani Shiite including details is very important. Writers wrote Bilad al-Rafidain of Iraq in the fourth and fifth centuries AH, the Hillah area has been neglected, especially Bnomazid family. The writer of the book speak about prophets and ancestors as well as the Sassanian kings of Hira and Al Nasr and at the end a contemporary writer was Ben Mansour, he had less attention MAZIDI, After the fall of Allah Hali, the more material that has been the history of the Emirate of Banu further mentioned the importance of them, Josie Ibn al-Hanbali author of Chronicles Almntzm Fi and Alamm d. 597 AH and Ibn al-Athir Jazari also the author of Mosul al-Kamil fi Tarikh d. 630 AH that both events have recorded as many years. Ibn Athirhas narrated his material from Ibn I Jozi. After them They can mention to date of Rahman Ibn Khaldun Moroccan d. 808 AH. The difference is that he had a new method, in his writing, ie all content of Beno Mazid together and just as complete in the fourth volume of pages 276 to 293, with no mention of a journalist is quoted. There are Literary biography and genealogy books and travelogues that also biographies of characters can be used to describe the city of Hillah, or the family or tribe Beno Mazid that most of these resources, noted such as books and Mu'jamAlbldanMu'jamAladba' ruby Hamwi and mortality ALAYAN IbnKhallikan, Shzrat gold IbnJubayr and Ibn Battuta IbnImad al-Hanbali and travel journals of IbnBatoteh as well as books written Nahda al-Iraq Aladbyh or books Babylonians Basir Ali Khatib,KhaghaniHilla Jacob or books of poets.

Hilla and its geographical situation:

Hilla, the first fraction and Fatah (Lam) resonator, in the word, incarnation and how to enter or those that are in place or where adjacent land have meaning.

In the geographical books recorded four place called Hilla:

1. HillaBaniMazid (city) is located in the land between Kufa and Baghdad.
2. Hilla between Mecca near the tomb of Maysan area, between Basra and Wasit.
3. HillaDbys the family, the son of Afif Asadi, a town near Hovizeh, Ahvaz and Basre
4. Bani Almqraq Hilla, is a large village near Mosul by a group of elders Turkmen that they called Maragh. Ourmentioned town Hilla, a town of Beni Mazid or Syfyh is due attributable to the construction

(Sayf al-Dawla charity) is called by this name. Hilla before it (Jamyn) said.

Benny Mazid dynasty and their historical background:

Ah Mazid is from the tribe of Bani Asad bin Khozeimeh from the inner meanings of "Nashrh Ben Nasr" Endo biography titled "LSD Nasheri MAZIDI" ventricular scholars of genealogy, have called this family as Adas b Khozeimeh. "Bnvnashrh Ben Nsrbn Swahili Ben Saad bin Malik bin Tha'laba Ben Dvdan bin Saad bin Khozeimeh Ben Mdrkh Ben Elias bin harmful bin Nizar bin Adnan bin mine."

Bani Asad are from tribe of Arab warrior that famous days before Islamaws "tempered" and "Nesar" and "stone" Head of Bani Asad after arrival Islam after time in lunar calendar 9 turned to Islam and in year 14 participated in Ghadesiie War and the same time, the tribe migrated to Iraq. after the incident of Karbala, Bani Asadburied the body of Imam Hussein (aS) their sacrifice caused their fame besides Shiites in the fourth century AH, batch of Bani Asad near the "Khuzestan" tent and Mazidiyan rose this category. The family settled in the area between Basra and Ahvaz. Later, in the area between "Heat" and Koufe created base until in the time of Amir Mu'izz al-Dawla in the Years (345-356H BC) ruled of the land was handed over officially to the family. "from Mazid "the head of the family little data are available. Under the Mu'izz al-Dawla (334-356H AH) Abu Mohallab his Minister, further to support" and its literacy appointed.

Review of the political situation of BanuMazid:

Emirate era 142 years of Mazidiyan within the time period (403-545H R) was the same time with the rule of Al Bou and Sahgoghe and the Abbasid Baghdad on Iraq with arrival of Ahmad buoy in 334 AH, changed political and cultural situation in Iraq, and dismissed the Abbasid caliph Almstkfy Billah (333-334H R) and Valmtly Billah (334-363H BC) put into his place. Mu'izz death, the trust that was among the family of Buwayhid, broke apart. His son Izz al-Dawla (356-367H R) with his cousin CA dudcame in the war finally in the year 367 AH after the defeat was killed.

Mazidi religion:

Historic resources along with hierarchy have the Shia religious.

Mazidian cultural relics:

MAZIDI rulers not only were the owner of consummate grace and politeness, but also with all their revolutionary and military power tried to promote science and literature. That's why science

and literature enthusiasts were close to their parliaments and the reader enjoyed the favors and generosity. When Abu Ali Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Alhbaryh (504 AH), one of the famous Arab poets, books (Alsadh and Albaghm) like kelile and demneh in two thousand bits took the order and sent to the court of Sayf al-Dawlasadaghe, he for every bit gave twenty dinars to the book.

Historians, the members of the series acclaimed to feature of love of science and respected scientists and writers. Social and cultural status by logging Shiite Dilamian, the pressure fell on Shiite mourning rituals of commemoration and celebration of Ghadeer s was previously banned by Mu'izzby Mazol Doleh promoted and other Sultans Buwayhid Alevis were excited to Imams. Respecting Dolle (335-366 BC) Saduq Sheikh Abu Jfrbn Babawayh (381 BC) and to Sheikh Mufid (403 BC), the great Islamic scholar in Baghdad and honor to Bha'aldvlh (379-403 BC) attribute to house of Sharif Razi (406 AH) comprehensive Nahjolbalaghe tells about the same interests in their religion.

Conclusion:

After the founding of the Abbasid Caliphate, the Shia in Iraq came first in the administrative structure of the Abbasid Caliphate, and came to important positions, including can be pointed out Ali Bn Yqtn, Minister of Harun al-Rashid. The process according to the permit cooperation with the governments of the time, at least to meet the demands of the Shiite community led by imams in the third and fourth centuries AD, the influential Shiite families like El Wahab Benno No Bakhat found wide influence in the administrative structure of their government. According to the extreme weakness of the Abbasid Caliphate in the fifth century, Shiite powerful clans like Bnomazid in Iraq could establish the city of Hilla and accepted political power by the caliphate, this caused that a new era opened in the history of Shi'ism in Iraq. After these developments, Shiite due to political and financial social support, could in the city of Hillah develop Shiite culture, resulting in the formation of influential Shiite families as Ibn al-Nama, Ibn Tavoss, and Al Saeed in the sixth and seventh centuries AD, the foundation has been teaching and writing, and annotations. Besides the jurisprudence aspects of Shiite environment, Hillah has helped to the development of literature and literature in verse and prose

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2/21/2016