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### Tahir ibn Husayn Successors Role in Strengthening and Sustaining the Rule of the Abbasid Caliphate in Iran

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#### ABSTRACT

Taheri family history of relations with the Abbasid begins since the uprising against the Umayyad. The relationship expanded after the establishment of the Abbasid Caliphate, so that Tahir ibn Husayn played a prominent role in the establishment of the seat of the caliphate of Mamun. This has caused great Khorasan and the lands of the Eastern Caliphate to be entrusted to him and his children successors. Tahir successors to maintain their position kept with the Abbasid caliphate macro and micro policies and began to suppress Iranian and non-Iranian caliphate enemies. Damascus and Egypt revolt suppression, Sistan and Khorasan Kharijites, Maziar uprising, and Alavis movement took place in this direction. Almost all political, economic and religious of Abbasid Caliphate was supplied in the eastern territories as a result of the Taheri rule.

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#### INTRODUCTION

*Taheri's historic relationship with the Abbasid Dynasty:*

Taheri's historic relationship with the Abbasid Dynasty goes back to the Umayyad family Caliphate time. Zariq ibn Asad (great father of Tahir ibn Husayn, the founder of Taheri rule), was a dominant feature in Khorasan. Zariq children named Talha and Musab were among prominent and influential farmers in Fushanj (Zendeh Jan) who joined in Abbasid movement in Khorasan. This affiliation led to Abbasi motivators supervised correspondence with Ibrahim Imam Abbasid by Talha ibn Zariq. According to Tabari, Abu Mansur Talha ibn Zariq was a close adviser of Abu Muslim so that Abu Muslim asked his opinion in all works with respect. He was the head of Iranians in order to invite Bani Abbas due to his old age. Musab was mentioned as Fushanj ruler in 160 AH, 776 AD,. After Musab, his son Huseyn was appointed as Fushanj ruler. Huseyn bin Musab was considered one of the leading Khorasan persons who in the event of a discrepancy between Amin and Mamun swore allegiance to the Caliph Mamun's, along with his son, Tahir. In fact, Tahir fought the Kharijites alongside with caliphate soldiers, and was very cruel and violent towards them. This is caused, Harsameh bin Aayan uses Tahir as one of the commanders of his army in the war against al-Laith, when was appointed as Khorasan governor. Such a history made Mamun and Fazl ibn Sahl appoint him as the commander of the Army of Khorasan in the war against Amin. Tahir in several battles against Amin's troop's surrendered Baghdad and beheaded Amin after he was arrested, and thus caused Mamun gain the rein of the Abbasid Caliphate. After killing Fazl ibn Sahl, Mamun moved to Baghdad and appointed Tahir as commander of the caliphate forces. Then in the year 205 AH / 821 AD, he was appointed as the governing ruler of all the provinces of the Eastern Caliphate, the lands Helwan to Khorasan. Taher, in the year 207 AH / 823 AD died a suspicious death after removing the name of Mamun from the Sermon.

*Talha ibn Tahir (207-213 AH / 822-829 AD.) relations with Mamun Abbasi (198-218 AH / 813-833 AD):*

After the death of Tahir his son Talha, refused his behavior toward Mamun and decided to express his obedience to the Caliph, Mamun. Therefore, he called for Kolsom ibn Thabit, the Khorasan correspondent and told him: "have you written whatever [Tahir] said? He said yes. He said: then write his death and that Talha is the commander ". So, when Mamun consulted his minister Ahmad ibn Abi Khalidun the assignment of Khorasan governor, liked his choice of Talha and said: "That is correct, write his order." Therefore, Talha was appointed as Khorasan governing ruler and the first Iranian ruling dynasty of after Islam was established. Tahir had rebelled against the caliph, so why Mamun took risk and appointed his son to succeed him? The following

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reasons can be considered: 1) Khawarij still were not entirely suppressed in Sistan; 2) Ar-Raqqah rebellion still was on, Babak Khorramdin rebellion occurred in Azerbaijan and the caliph wanted to use Taheri Khorasani soldiers in ending the insurgency; 3) although Hamza Khawariji rebellion still was on in Sistan, But the two-year presence of Tahir in Khorasan and Sistan caused relative peace in the region, so it reinforced the idea of appointing a local ruler in the East, especially with extensive relationships between Tahir and local elders confirmed the view that East peace is better possible under the rule of an Iranian person; 4) An important issue for the caliph was that everyone sits at the head of the East governing rule should at first goes in war with the enemies of the Caliph. Secondly, Khorasan ruler should send tax completely and perfectly to Baghdad. And third, do not claim independent of the caliphate and acts totally in line with the interests and policies of the government. In this case, there was no difference if the person was Talha or someone else; 5) Talha opposed his father's actions against the Caliph did not agree with him and wisely thought that if his family are under the Abbasid Caliphate, they would still enjoy relative autonomy in Khorasan.

*Talha allied by The Abbasids against revolted Tahir ibn Husayn proponents:*

Contrary to Talha thoughts, his rule was not met with warm welcome by Khorasanis. Some of Tahir fanatic advocates knew his death after deposed Caliph nothing but a political murder. They expected Talha to avenge him in a battle with Mamun; but they didn't observe any intention by Talha in this regard, so they started to seek revenge on their own. First Tahir troops rebelled and looted one of the government treasures. But, Salam Abrash Khaje gave them six months pension and extinguished the rebellion. Following the unrest in Khorasan that occurred after the rise of Talha, Ahmed ibn Abi Khalid marched from Baghdad to Khorasan with big armies under Mamun order to while positioning Talha end Khalifa concerns over the crisis in Khorasan, in Mamoun view Khorasan was all of the country. Upon Khalifa returning to Baghdad, Talha offered him and his colleagues three million dirhams in cash and two million dirhams material gifts to gain the approval of the Minister, and consequently Khalifa to continue rule on Khorasan. But Tahir brother named Hassan ibn Hussain revolted upon Ahmad ibn Abi Khalid returning to Baghdad, Hassan ibn Hussein, believing that Talha taken a conciliatory way with Tahir killers was angry and allied with some of Tahir loyal companions rose. But, his upsurge was not welcomed by all Khorasan forces. Therefore, he moved to Kerman and directly took position against the Caliph. Under Mamun order, Ahmed ibn Abi Khalid again moved to Kerman. He fighting with Hassan ibn Hussein defeated him and brought him back to Baghdad. But, Khalifa due to influence and credibility of Taheri family in Baghdad forgave Hassan ibn Hussain. Thus the crisis of Taheri rebellion against Mamun dynasty ended.

*Talha ibn Tahir battles with Hamza Khawariji:*

Talha was most engaged in battle with the Khawarij during his ruling time. He has the experiences of war against the Khawarij at his father time. He was so involved with them that were injured in one of the battles. Aside from that, he sent several governors to Sistan.

Some of them were able to return peace in some areas for a while. Talha, not only showed himself a loyal subordinate to the Caliph in the fight against the Khawarij, but the other issues, as well. Among these issues was Mamun command of the doctrine of the Holy Quran, which led to the incarcerated opposed the ordinance by Talha.

*Abdullah ibn Tahir relations with the Abbasid Caliphate (213-230 AH / 828-844 AD):*

Abdullah ibn Taher as a young man entered Mamun court with his father and grandfather, Hussain and observed Amin and Mamun conflicts. This affinity with Mamun made caliph interested in him, so that though he was so young was of opinion in the political issues of the caliphate. So that when an error was committed in Baghdad by Abdullah and criticized by his father, Tahar forgave him on Mamun intercession. Abdullah ibn Tahir was able to attract such confidence that malevolent people intrigues did not work at the Khalifa. As one day, one of the intriguers accused Abdullah of being Alavis pro-government. Mamun did not believe and sent one of his relatives to Abdullah ibn Tahir without notice to get sure. The person invited him to join Alavis movement, Abdullah said that his rule is on in the lands of East and West and between them and his command are current and all the blessings are bestowed upon him by Mamun. Is this would not be an act of treason to help the enemies of the caliph? So when Mamun heard the report of his spies was very happy and said: "This is my hand raised and trained my friend and like me." Khalifa confidence made Abdullah ibn Taher as Mamun doorway doorkeeper. For this reason, Mamun as a caliph gave a lot of missions to Abdullah and Abdulla responded well to Khalifa trust and stayed loyal and obedient until Mamun death.

*Abdullah ibn Tahir deployed to war with Nasr ibn Shabs:*

The first important task was assigned to Abdullah ibn Tahir during the Caliphate of Mamun was to command the armies of the Caliphate at war with Nasr ibn Shabs (In the year 206 AH. / 821 AD.) Following this mission, the command ruling of Island, and west of Syria and Egypt were written to Abdullah ibn Tahir. This was issued concurrent with the issuance of the decree of Khorasan; it seems that Mamun consulted with his

father Tahir to select him for this battle. Tahir, though knew that his son was competent did not confirm this choice. Therefore Mamun addressed Abdullah ibn and said, "I have thought for month to pick him and I know him better than what his father [Tahir] thinks about him." Once Tahir was selected as ruler of Khurasan, all positions he had in Baghdad were handed down to Abdullah and Abdullah as the military commander of the caliph of Baghdad was headed to battles with Ar-Raqqah and Nasr ibn Shabs. Abdullah ibn Tahir fought Nasr ibn Shabs in 210 AH. / 825 AD and eventually persuaded him to surrender. Interesting that during the siege of Nasr ibn Shabs, Tahir cleared Mamun name from the sermon and Mamun who did not want to Tahir's death affect on Abdullah ordered not to inform him of the case. But, Abdullah was informed by one of his father's companions have asked Mamun the accuracy of this news. Mamun while extending his condolences to his inquiry, he replied that he did not inform him because he was concerned that Abdullah get cold feet in war with Nasr.

*Egypt revolted against Mamun and its suppression by Abdullah ibn Tahir (211 AH / 826 AD):*

Not long after Abdullah Tahir was present in Ar-Raqqah, the news spread that the ruler of Egypt, Abdullah ibn Alsri, is out of Mamun compliance. Now, Mamun who were constantly faced with riots in different areas of their territory found Abdullah ibn Tahir and his Iranian troops the safest and most competent people to destroy his enemies. Therefore, he ordered Abdullah ibn Tahir to move to Egypt. Abdullah headed toward Egypt from Damascus. According to *Ya'qubi*, he arrested lot of thieves and robbers, and the chiefs opposed to Khalifa and made towns along the way obedient. Then he forgave all and a group was exempt from tax so that to gain its opponents support.

This made many people attracted to him, and assist him in repelling the Egyptian uprising. Later, Abdullah ibn Tahir headed to battle with Abdullah ibn Alsri with such a setback to his troops that Abdullah ibn Alsri and many of his followers surrendered. After this victory, Abdullah ibn Tahir headed toward Alexandria, where rebels are forced to surrender.

Abdullah ibn Tahir victories in Egypt made Mamun exalted.

He, with the aid of Taheri patriarch has repressed his caliphate entire enemies in East and West, was so happy about Abdullah's success in Egypt that compose some poems in his letter to Abdullah translated portion of which reads:

My brother and my lord  
 One I am grateful for his blessings  
 Whatever you love  
 I have loved for years  
 And whatever you do not love  
 I will never love  
 God is the witness,  
 God is the witness, God is the witness  
 In this regard, "Batin" a Homs poet, said a poem addressing Abdullah:  
 Mamun, God protect him, until having you  
 Is not afraid of any gap from any direction  
 You have been Zariq, Musab and Hussein allies  
 You deserve the world

Thus, Abdullah ibn Tahir ended his mission in Egypt after repressed Egyptian cities and dominated the area arrived in Baghdad in 212 AH / 827 AD.

*Decree of the government of Khorasan for Abdullah ibn Tahir after Talha ibn Tahir death:*

Mamun appointed Abdullah ibn Tahir as the governor of Khorasan after Talha ibn Tahir death in 213 AH / 828 AD. But Abdullah sent his brother Ali as his successor in the Khorasan government and remained in Baghdad, since the commanders of the Caliph were unable to cope with Babak Khorramdin the demands of the war and Khalifa asked Abdullah to battle Babak. Abdullah had to fight with one of their fellow Iranians. But he, like other members of the Taheri family saw, governmental interests of his family aligned with that of the Abbasid Caliphate, did not delay and moved to Dinawar where was ready to fight Babak. At the same time, Khorasan confused Khalifa mind again.

It was announced that the Khawarij in Nishapur attacked Al Hamra village and killed all the people there. On the other hand, Ali ibn Tahir had died and his successor was unable to cope with the Khawarij invasion to Khorasan cities. Mamun was very sensitive to the peace in Khorasan region and knew Khorasan land the main part of Caliphate after Iraq and Baghdad, so he asked Abdullah ibn Tahir to abandon the war with Babak move towards Khorasan to fight Khawarij. This was to be head of state Abdullah ibn Tahir was Khorasan. This was such that Abdullah ibn Tahir was the head of the Khorasan.

*Abdullah ibn Tahir relations with Mamun after the government establishment in Khorasan:*

Abdullah ibn Tahir being back in Merv, in an emergency, sent his commander-in-chief, Noah, with tens of thousands troops to Khawarij. This person was able to defeat the Khawarij from Khorasan and bring security to the state. Abdullah ordered that ruling government be centered in the city of Nishapur to better control the fight with the Khawarij. After this effective action, Abdullah continuously sent troops to fight against the Khawarij and achieved a lot of success against them. According to Ya'qubi: "Khorasan was orderly and in peace. No one had been so successful; and all countries (Khorasan) come under his command." His hard work led to relative peace in Khorasan until the time of Harun al-Rashid. However, the situation Sistan was not such that Abdullah ibn Tahir considered and there was a lot of resistance by the Khawarij. He used political, military and religious tactics resolve Khawarij crisis. First, he sent a group of its troops along with some of Sistan scholars to Khawarij in Sistan and to help Sistan people, gave many dirhams and dinars to his commanders. Repeatedly sending troops to fight the Khawarij weakened and killed many of them and therefore Khawarij moved to Kerman. Then, Abdullah ibn Tahir, ordered his governor of Sistan to treat people with tolerance and gentleness to prevent them joining the Khawarij. Even when a natural disaster was happened there he sent about three hundred thousand dirhams to Sistan to be distributed among the affected people. However, the death of Abdullah ibn Tahir prevented complete suppression of the Khawarij.

*Abdullah ibn Tahir relations with al-Mu'tasim Abbasid:*

With the rise of al-Mu'tasim Abbasid, Abdullah ibn Tahir relations with the new Khalifa were cool for a while because al-Mu'tasim was spiteful about Abdullah ibn Tahir in the past. The case was related to time when contrast Abdullah was Mamun's doorkeeper and al-Mu'tasim with a large number of slaves wanted to meet Mamun without permission.

But Abdullah was not only prevented him, but even quarreled with him, he said to al-Mu'tasim, "This is not the time to say hello with a several slaves." al-Mu'tasim also said to him, "you will perhaps sit the rein with four hundred slaves, but me not". Abdullah replied with vehemence: "If I have fourteen hundred slaves, not the greed involved, but you are with this four, yes." Al-Mu'tasim was very angry and unable to meet the Caliph, so decided one day to catch up with Abdullah action. However, when Mamun heard this, apparently reconciled the two, and impede his brother action against Abdullah ibn Tahir. Abdullah ibn Tahir was credited by Mamun so that his before his death, Mamun prepared his will, in triplicate, and sent one of them to Abdullah ibn Tahir. Mamun, who was afraid of al-Mu'tasim hatred and feared his foolish attempt to Abdullah ibn Tahir, causing turbulent relations with the Abbasid Caliphate and causes many problems to caliphate, he advised his brother: "leave Abdullah ibn Tahir alone, and do not instigate him. You know what went through in the days of my life between you and, be kind with him with special heart kindness and you are aware of his goodness and effort about your brother. " When al-Mu'tasim became Khalifa despite this recommendation tried to kill Abdullah. So that he sent to him a very beautiful woman slave with the mission to poison Abdullah, but the girl was so attracted to her owner that revealed Khalifa secrets. Of course the question is why al-Mu'tasim did not dismissed Abdullah ibn Tahir from the government of Khorasan? Did not he have the power to do it or was afraid of the Khorasanis reaction? This action can be justified on the grounds that: 1) based on positive performance and security that Abdullah was established in Khorasan, and a prepared army that has maintained strength since the time of Tahir, al-Mu'tasim was not so sure that Khorasanis accept deposed Abdullah ibn Tahir and stay silent. In that case, how could al-Mu'tasim overcome this rebellion? Did not this lead to the separation of a large part of the territory? 2) Moreover, who was able to repress Khawarij like Abdullah? Thus, over time, al-Mu'tasim realized the mistake of omission of Abdullah ibn Tahir and in a letter to Abdullah, who later wrote confessed: "May Allah forgive us and you. I was resentful about you that are now forgiven after given the power. " Al-Mu'tasim not only tried to compensate for the resentment, but also admitted that Abdullah ibn Tahir is a unique man. In fact,

Some Abdullah actions, such as putting down Muhammad ibn Qasim Alavi rebellion was an effect.

*Muhammad ibn Qasim Alavi rebellion put down by Tahir (year 219 AH/ 834 AD):*

Not many months had passed since the beginning of the reign of Al-Mu'tasim that one of the Zaidi sects named, Muhammad ibn Qasim rose Khorasan and called people to obey "Al-Reza Mohammad (PBUH) ". He began his resurrection from Kufa, and then moved to Merv inviting the Shiite in Khorasan. About forty thousand people in Khorasan and many people in Rey swear allegiance to him. Then revealed his rebellion in Taleqan. When Abdullah ibn Tahir became aware of the revolt, sent some of his troops to Ibn Qasim Ali and the troop could scatter Alavis allies' tribes and arrest Muhammad ibn Qasim. Then, Abdullah ibn Tahir sent him to Baghdad to Al-Mu'tasim. This incident proved to Al-Mu'tasim that Abdullah Ibn Tahir acts according to Abbasid Caliphate policy direction and finds the Caliph's enemies their owns.

Probably after this event Al-Mu'tasim regret his acts and tried to appease Abdullah ibn Tahir.

*Abdullah ibn Tahir role in the death of Mazyar and Afshin by Al-Mu'tasim:*

Mazyar ibn Qarin was a Sassanid prince and ruler of a part of Tabarestan. He went to Baghdad and converted to Islam.

During Al-Mu'tasim caliphate Abdullah ibn Tahir was informed that Mazyar mistreated Tabarestan Muslims. Since, Tabarestan government was under the rule of Khorasan, Tabarestan should have given their tribute to Taheris, and Abdullah ibn Tahir urged Mazyar to treat Muslims decently. But Mazyar, who hated Abdullah ibn Tahir, replied he would not send their tribute to Abdullah ibn Tahir and it will be sent directly to the caliph. Meanwhile, Afshin, Al-Mu'tasim commander-in-chief who was able to gain a special place with caliph overcoming Babak sometimes heard the words of Khalifa dissatisfaction about Abdullah ibn Tahir. The problem tempted him to find a way to dismiss Abdullah ibn Tahir from the government of Khorasan and instead find himself the government of Khorasan and Transoxiana. According to Tabari Abdullah ibn Tahir was aware of Afshin hatred towards him and knew that this Great commander seeks to gain the rein of caliphate in East. Afshin, to achieve his goal, sent many secret letters to Mazyar prompted him to revolt against Abdullah ibn Tahir. He thought that Abdullah could not overcome Mazyar if they fight, and Khalifa would send him to repress Mazyar. Then, Afshin overcoming Mazyar could gain caliph's consent to govern Khorasan and Transoxiana. Thus, Mazyar rebelled not only against Abdullah but against the caliph, as well and ordered the destruction of mosques in Tabarestan and eliminate Muslim signs. Al-Mu'tasim sent a great army to help Abdullah ibn Tahir. Contrary to the Afshin view, Taheri troops were able to capture many Tabarestan regions and arrested Mazyar and sent him to Al-Mu'tasim.

Mazyar When was moved to Baghdad admitted that Afshin was an accomplice and now in Samarra intends to kill Al-Mu'tasim.

Abdullah ibn Tahir, when heard this, immediately made Al-Mu'tasim aware of the conspiracy and Afshin was arrested. Two great enemies of the Abbasids and Tahirids were destroyed with the assassination of Mazyar and Afshin. Therefore, this partnership has resulted in common enemy destruction. Then, Taheri family was Tabarestan ruling governments until when Tabarestan Alavis rule established.

*Abdullah ibn Tahir relations with Al-Wathiq Abbasi (227-230 AH / 841-844 AD):*

Abdullah ibn Tahir Prudence and patience in dealing with Al-Mu'tasim, and his proper management and administration of Khorasan and fight with the enemies of the Caliphate made Al-Mu'tasim not only do not think of Abdullah ibn Tahir deposal the government of Khorasan, but he admitted that It must be admitted that no family could aid al-Mu'tasim caliphates as Taherid in material sacrifices and dedication and efforts. Taherid were of an extraordinary value in Al-Mu'tasim's view so that after Babak Khoramdin was beheaded his head was sent to them in Khorasan. This led that Abbasid Caliphs to avoid any doubt in the establishment of Taherid as the governor of Khorasan. Such that after the death of the Al-Mu'tasim, his son Al-Wathiq, confirmed Abdullah ibn Tahir ruled over Khorasan and east territories of the caliphate. On the one hand Abdullah could make Caliphate enemies obedient in different parts of the land in times of Mamun and Al-Mu'tasim, and on the other hand, drew public satisfaction with a fair rule and its economic and social reforms in Khorasan. Khorasan and East caliphate was always the center of independence movements and uprisings until the Taherid governance, but after that, especially during the rule of Abdullah ibn Tahir, there are no reports of these movements seen in the literature and this is certainly not unconnected with good and fair governance by Taherid. The only problem that Taherid could not eliminate was the Khawarij who later provided the ground for their fall.

*Tahir ibn Abdullah ibn Tahir relations with the Abbasid Caliphate (230-248 AH/ 844-826 AD):*

Abdullah ibn Tahir policy to follow and obey the Abbasid continued until

Taherid fall that led to strengthened influence of the Abbasid Caliphate in the East territories. At this time, Taherid was so strongly founded by Abdullah ibn Tahir that Abbasid according to their own interest reinstated their rule in Khorasan. Along with this and after the death of Abdullah ibn Tahir, Al-Wathiq Abbasi reinstated his son Tahir in all his posts including: the ruler of Khorasan, Baghdad Governorate, Baghdad army commander and governor of Kerman, Tabarestan and Ray. Tahir has offered all of their positions on Iraq to his cousin, Ishaq ibn Ibrahim. Due to the huge power of Abdullah ibn Tahir ibn Husayn in the Abbasids territory, Tahir determined to succeed the rule to his son, and then, Al-Wathiq confirmed the succession. After Al-Wathiq, his brother issued government of Khorasan and eastern lands for Tahir. The time of Al-Mutawakkil was the peak of Taherid and Abbasid friendly relations. Tahir ibn Abdullah was obedience to all the commands of the Caliph.

According to Tahir ibn Abdullah, "Al-Mutawakkil was not the caliphs that his command will be rejected." Taheri prince, to prove his loyalty to the Abbasids, arrested Yahya ibn Zaid Alavi, who had rebelled in Khorasan, and sent him to the caliph. Tahir ibn Abdullah's reign went peacefully in Khorasan with his good relationship with the Caliph continued until Al-Mutawakkil death.

*Tabarestan in time of Tahir ibn Abdullah ibn Tahir:*

Before being the ruling governor of Khorasan Tahir ibn Abdullah had been appointed by his father as the ruling governor of Tabarestan.

After him, his two brothers Mohammed and Suleiman came as the ruling governors of Tabarestan, respectively. According to Ibn Esfandiari Taheri rulers ruled with justice and fairness to the people of Tabarestan, during the reign of Tahir ibn Abdullah. During the reign of Solomon, one of his executives, named Muhammad ibn Aus and his son Ahmad oppressed and persecuted innocent people in Tabarestan cities. They imposed taxes on people three times a year: once in the name of Aus, once in the name of his son Ahmad and once in the name of his Zoroastrian minister. The extortion led to local wealthy migration to other parts of the Tabarestan. And eventually causes anger and hatred of Tabarestan people towards Taherid.

Tahir ibn Abdullah paid less attention to the events in Tabarestan and this led to widespread and dangerous developments of movements against Taherid and the caliphate in the region. Al-Mutawakkil's harsh treatment by Alavis led to migration of many to Tabarestan. As a result of massive immigration, opposition to the caliphate was formed in Tabarestan in 250 AH / 864 AD. Alavis rule was established with the motto of the Abbasids and Taherid enemy.

*Muhammad ibn Tahir ibn Abdullah relations with the Abbasid Caliphate (248-259 AH / 862-873 AD):*

Taherid authority at the time of Tahir ibn Abdullah was such that according to Ya'qubi, Turks were afraid of nobody. In fact, the powerful Turkish army Taheri was actually afraid lest to face with their conspiracies attacks Baghdad and if the decree of Khorasan ruling was offered to them by Caliph, they are forced to do battle with Taherid. Therefore, Caliph Al-Musta'in at the beginning of his rule sent the decree of ruling Khorasan to Tahir ibn Abdullah. With the death of Tahir ibn Abdullah, Turks thought that their goal is attainable. So, they thought to weaken Taherid base in Iraq in order to take vicariate of East government. Therefore, they asked al-Musta'in to issue the government order for Muhammad ibn Abdullah ibn Tahir and refrain from confirming the rule for him. At this time, Muhammad ibn Abdullah ibn Tahir was of such a power in Baghdad that was not only significant obstacle to Turkish demands, but was of an influence in choosing ministers and caliphs. Muhammad ibn Abdullah ibn Tahir was informed of the objectives of the Turks, when he was met with al-Musta'in proposal refrained him from insisting on proposal by the excuse that "my brother has seen his son as his successor and I fear that I am going to Khorasan causes chaos." As a result, al-Musta'in had to send the decree of Khorasan for Muhammad ibn Tahir. In return for this favor by caliph, Muhammad ibn Tahir sent him precious gifts including two elephants, some idols that received from Kabul and perfumes for al-Musta'in, the Caliph. In fact, the previous rulers of the caliphate system appointed Taherid as the governor of Khorasan, while now since Abdullah ibn Tahir, Taherid was considering themselves as owner of Khorasan and saw it in their possession. Therefore, it was expected that the Abbasid caliphate agree to comply their rule over Khorasan.

*Tabarestan separation of Taherid and Abbasids territory in Muhammad ibn Tahir period:*

Taherid agents were quickly dismissed of Tabarestan and Dailamites after establishing the rule of Alavis in Tabarestan. According to Ibn Esfandiari Taherid who refused to ignore their Tabarestan extraordinary income of around thirteen million dirhams from Tabarestan sent successive divisions to deal with Alavis. Solomon ibn Abdullah ibn Tahir asked Muhammad ibn Abdullah ibn Tahir for assistance force. In the final battle, in Sari, Hasan ibn Zayd defeated Solomon and Taheri forces declined and fled to Nishapur. Following the incident, Taherid military in Ray declined and Ray Taheri ruler lost power and resistance against Alavis and the city was occupied by the Alavis. In Ray battle, Muhammad ibn Michal who was a great Taheri commander was killed by Alavis. Then in 251 AH / 865 AD. Hussein ibn Ahmad Alavi also known as Kokabi took Zanjan and Qazvin control out of Taherids and read the sermon in the name of Hassan ibn Zayd Alavi. Thus the major part of the territory Taherid and Abbasids were occupied by their long-standing enemies, that they were Alawites during Muhammad ibn Tahir period.

*Abbasid response to Taherid state extinction by Ya'qub ibn al-Layth al-Saffar (year 259 AH / 873 AD):*

Concurrent with the loss of Tabarestan, Ya'qub ibn al-Layth could gain the rein of Sistan in 247 AH and expelled Taherid agents from the city. Ya'qub, mastering all the cities of Sistan in 253 AH/867 AD moved to capture Herat and Fushanj. After a hard fight could defeat and capture Husayn ibn Abdullah ibn Tahir. Muhammad ibn Tahir in a letter to Ya'qub asked him to release the Taheri captives. Ya'qub rejected this request.

Mohammad resorted to, so Moataz called for the release of the Taheri captives and Ya'qub had no intention at the time to disobey the caliphate and therefore obeyed the commands of the Caliph. Mohammad ibn Tahir was forced to compromise with Ya'qub, so sent Fars, Kerman, Sistan and Kabul rule charter with a robe and gifts for Ya'qub. Then he informed Caliph and his decision was confirmed by him. After the conquest of Fars, Kerman; However, Ya'qub marched his troops back to Khorasan and this time Nishapur and the city was besieged. Mohammad ibn Tahir had no choice but to surrender, before going to Ya'qub asked him about his appointment to command the charter and government of Khorasan by Caliph and asked him if he did not have the decree he would return. Ya'qub, in response to these demands, drew his sword out from beneath his place of

prayer and said, "This is my covenant and the banner". Then, Ya'qub ordered that Mohammad ibn Tahir and all the royal family and the aristocracy arrested and imprisoned in the Sistan.

Thus, in the year 259 AH/872 AD Taherid rule was overthrown in Khorasan, and they could no longer return to their hereditary rule. Caliph, after Nishapur surrender and Mohammad ibn Tahir captivity, sent Ya'qub a message that "Amir Al-Moemenin do not support Ya'qub action and orders him to return to what he is assigned for... if he does so, he is a friend otherwise an enemy." And to compromise with Ya'qub sent him a robe and gifts. According to Sistan history, "He had no choice and Ya'qub was strange, he thought it was better to meet halfway". But when Ya'qub ignored him in 261 AH/875 AD said to Obaidullah ibn Abdullah ibn Tahir to tell to Khurasan and Ray and Tabarestan pilgrims who were in Baghdad that caliph did not appoint Ya'qub ibn Laith as Khorasan ruler and he is weary of him, and

Muhammad ibn Tahir captured. Whereas, Al-Mu'tamid wanted send this message by pilgrims to inform people of all the regions that he is not agreed with Ya'qub rule and every believer has a duty to revolt against him and curse him. Yet, Ya'qub did not pay any attention to caliph demands. Finally, after the defeat of Ya'qub by caliph army in Dyralaql in 262 AH / 876 AD, Muhammad ibn Tahir Ya'qub who was with Ya'qub army escaped from the camp and joined the armies of the caliph. Khalifa then appointed him head of Baghdad police. Muhammad ibn Tahir spent the rest of his life in Baghdad until his death in 296 AH / 908 AD among his relatives and was respected by caliphs.

#### Conclusions:

1- all Tahir ibn Husayn successors were absolute obedient to Abbasid Caliphs and attempt to meet their desires and plans to quell riots in every region of the territory, among them are Ar-Raqqah, Egypt, Damescus, Khorasan and Sistan Khawarij, Mazyar, and Afshin riots and removal of Alavs threats.

2- Due to align government policies between Taherids and Abbasid rulers Taherid had full authority to manage the lands east of the Abbasid Caliphate and Taherid army troops served in securing the areas instead of Abbasid Caliphate forces.

3- All political, economic and religious interests of the Abbasid Caliphate in the eastern territories were supplied by Taherid rulers and Abbasid Caliphs almost got peace of mind about great Khorasan riots.

4- Taherid rulers had a great influence in Baghdad, so that even Turks thought inflectional on Caliphs decision could not dominate Khorasan rule.

5- Increased Taheri family authority on the one hand, and Caliphs Trust on this family made Khorasan ruler select out of their hand, and Taherid gain rein hereditary, while, this had no effect on loyalty to Taherid.

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