Ummyad's Trap of Economic Tool to Overcome the Political Goals

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Abstract

To manage and maintain the vast Umayyad government had resorted to various methods. Deep in the Umayyad period to offset the huge changes to the time of Prophet (PBUH) and the caliphs found. The Umayyad caliphs and scholars bait as leverage to achieve them was greed. The bait consists of vast land and its products were to the extent that sometimes the villages and farms, and even greater than it was in the province such as Egypt, Khurasan island was like .Bait fundamental differences with the time of the Prophet (PBUH). Baits not inherited but further applied to consent to political figures and uphold the rule was applied. Sometimes people ignore their rights in provinces covenant numerous victims have been granted by the Umayyad Caliphs. In this article attention is paid to analytical descriptive methods and thorough investigation into the history books deviation bait by the Umayyad and used for political gain in the Umayyad period investigated.

Keywords: bait, the Umayyad, phenomenon, economic, politics.
Introduction

During the 23 years of the presence of the holy Prophet (pbuh) economic and financial affairs of Muslims simple and do daily issues heavily exerting much so that the Court did not appear offices. The Zakat and Khums had taken the spoils of the war and after the war was divided among the Muslims. In fact, especially modern organization did not exist, until the period of the Rightly Guided Caliphs (the second Caliph) Muslims was partly financial and economic organizations. Due to the growth and spread of Islamic dominion of Islamic conquests, financial Court records and the names of soldiers in the war and was in the treasury. In these cases, they were not about foreign Islamic Shari’a and did base on the traditions of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh). During the Umayyad _ they Rightly Rashedin Caliphs after changes were made to the Islamic way, as it was against the custom and tradition of the Prophet (pbuh).

They cost a lot to maintain and administer its vast territory so, a variety of methods were resorted to practices and to earn more income. Included in this period witnessed the emergence of some financial and economic phenomenon that existed in previous periods, or that substantial changes were distorte. These phenomena have a profound impact on the lives of important political, social and economic people here. Some of these phenomena, it has been common in previous periods but in the course, such a change was noticed that, if something new has been including (bait), which was common in the past but outside its normal path, and as a new phenomenon, to earn income and achieve political objectives of Umayyad rule was introduced.

Bait

Financial phenomena Umayyad period "bait" that was otherwise found in the course and as a lever in the hands of the Umayyad caliphs and elders interests and goals to achieve them. It includes vast land and its products to extent that sometimes it spanned a village and farms

And even the larger a bait province given individual to act according to their wishes or caliphate, or succession of the caliphate as an important by the issue be overlooked.

The bait in the literal and technical point of view

Bait in the form of Authorization and is derived from the word ((Almakalah)) that in interpreting literally the bait is said. (Firouz Abadi, 1991: 4/203 in the Persian word "bread breaking" means pension and salary in cash and is used synonymously Authorization land that is perhaps the Arabic bait.

Bait as a financial term financial organization Muslims had different meanings in different periods. In the era of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), means delegating and giving specific contribution of agricultural products to the people's crown colony. In the period of the Rightly Rashedin Caliphs and the Umayyads, an Authorization means granting the right to exploit the land and the proceeds of a regional government has gone to work. The point is that in the age of ignorance bait is also common.
**Kharazmi defines the bait:**

The bait is the land given to the individual to build it and make it pay taxes and tithes.

Deep in his possession until he is alive, and when the man was taken from his heirs and is not transmitted by the inheritance.

The bait has another definition: means granting the right to exploit temporary or permanent government revenue is the Islamic ruling

In the pre-Islamic era, this term means a concession to collect and allocate a portion of the ransom and common side effects people went to work.

**The bait in the Messenger of Allah period (PBUH)**

The bait in the Messenger of Allah period (PBUH) was that part of the state lands, crown colony that the Messenger of Allah (PBUH), the number of people with different values as in the time of Prophet (PBUH) Authorization.

All the prophets of revenue inscription Khyber prey such as palm, palm kernel's atmosphere. Most historians fifth inscription open lands of Khyber recognized that the number and amount of various prey restaurant owner listed. (Vaqidi, 1989: 692-693/2 and Abouobeydeh, 1988: 71)

According to Vaqidi and Ibn Hisham, 80 names have mentioned that the restaurant and their prey have been a total of nearly 3,500 in number. The bait in the era of the Prophet (pbuh) is not transferred to the heirs and narrative out there that prey upon the death of the owners of prey Testament prophet until Uthman was their heirs and their maintenance, sales and it was a free gift. (Vaqidi, 1989: Ibn Hisham 2/699 and lift up: 2/349).

**Examples of bait at the time of the Messenger of Allah Period (PBUH)**

1-Bait Messenger of Allah (PBUH) revenue from Khyber inscriptions such as palm, palm kernel, which is part of the atmosphere, baiting them wives of the Prophet (pbuh) was Abu Bakr.

2-Bait Prophet (PBUH) to Makhvs of representatives from the charity. (Ibn Sa'd, 1985: 1/349)

3-Bait prophet to the children of Jews Wadi al-Qura wide by 10 wheat and barley per harvest 10 and 50 number dates each year. (Ibid 279/1)

Features bait at the era of Prophet Muhammad (S)

First baits were not inheritable and was not inherited.

Secondly, to grant government land revenue was used to people.

Third, the goal was to draw the political and abuse people.
Bait during the caliphates

"Bait" in the aftermath of the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) continued Guided Caliphs, the era of the conditions it is almost like the time of the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) was the example of Azerbaijan as part of the tribute that prey on the part of the Ottoman Ash'ath bin Qais Kennedy. Of course, life was opposed to any transfer of public funds, suggesting that rights are trampled. He said that should the treasury and the rights of Muslims to preserve our future generations.

Abu Talhe had the intention of leaving it to the ground because that right is violated Muslims, opposed by the first Caliph also withdrew his opposition. (Souly, 1341: 211/1)

Also Ommar Qatieh that was a man named Abu Bakr bin Yynh Bvdbatl given territory, hardware designs, and took him. (Ibid 212/1) Osman Unlike interest to give life to the people.

The purpose of this assignment was to earn more money because he provided that everyone has the right to pay Fees' was entrusted to them. (Al-Mawardi, 1973: 1/219 and Ibn Rajab, 1998: 1 / 117-122V Abu Yusuf, 1382 AH: 1 / 62). Since the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) until Osman prey to their heirs after the death of its owners was that they were free to sell or donate it. (Vaqidi, 1989: 2/699) when he lands Khyber life after displacement equity divided among the Jews; he wives of the Prophet (pbuh) will be left as bait granted by the Prophet select or water and earth. The Prophet wives elected the water and earth, others guaranteed chose. (ibid: -719-720 and heaters, it has: 3/371) later, when she saw that Marwan was not paid on time guaranteed Vsvq sentence of life expressed satisfaction with the decision. Groups like the Ashari Rehau and your bait and Muawiya Osman sold. (Waqidi, 1989: 2 / 699-698) Examples inscription Khyber else being transferred to the heirs prey until Umar bin Abdul Aziz has Baladhuri. ( Baladhuri, 1971: 41)

Bait deviation during the Umayyad

During the Umayyad prey for the newly emerged form that was used to achieve political objectives and the government. Including Egypt and Omar Al As was prey to the power, influence and support him to continue his reign advantage. (Ibn Taghredy, it has: 1/63 and Maqrizi, 1970: 300/1.)

One of the deviations in the assignment of prey, the prey are passed on was the issue of waiver of the caliphate. Marwan Abdul Malik Abdul Aziz cancellation of instead of succession and his son Walid's successor, Abdel Aziz suggested that the bait Egypt. (James, 1382: 232/2).

Yazid ibn Abd a Malekl succession after him for that. He wanted his son Walid Hisham bin Abdul Malik put in place to bring succession Hisham suggested that the island received as bait hive of opt out succession.

The bait defined in the Umayyad period as:

"Bait" is that Zeyyeh (water, earth) is the person who built it and tax it paid tithe and to take advantage of it when alive. This definition of what is at the time of the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) was the norm, not match. (Al-Khwarizmi, Bita: 40)
Khwarizmi definition would appear that a temporary Authorization and non-hereditary form of bait that the bait in length that holds the bait required to build and operate it and pay the tithe income from it.

Features bait in the Umayyad period

Deep in the Umayyad period features that include:

Up when the person was alive, there was also her prey.

Bait in the Umayyad era was not transferred to the heirs.

Goal at this time of the bait to attract people to support the government and people and their supporters of the Umayyad Caliphate, Umayyad dynasty thread cutting bait at this time was not, and is not an act but a certain share of the proceeds of public land (area) government.

The bait-user or owns bait was during this period as governor or after the handover took place bait in dignity and bait also were given by the caliph.

Bait after spending the surplus revenues of the local area, rather than be sent to the center of the caliphate, and capture the prey was available.

In the course of those from the time of Prophet were the bait, the owner or their heirs still had that privilege.

Bait as temporary right to exploit the benefits of a regional government in the era of the Umayyad caliphs Rashidun and Umayyad been especially during the period.

The bait-user was obliged to build up the bait until it holds the required resources.

The bait-user must tithe (tenth) incomes pay the bait (Ibid)

Bait in this period, including land and water, a village or a large region such as Egypt or Khorasan.

**Conclusion**

What is understood is that there has been bait in the period of ignorance and means for collecting concession and allocate part of the so-called ransom and complications individuals went to work.

At the time of the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) There was also bait and prey that he had lost that part of the income of state lands, crown colony or territory of the Prophet was granted to a number of people. Have different values.

More products of agricultural lands, not lands that means some kind of land has been Goods Authorization and the baits at the time of the Prophet (pbuh) was greater than the revenue
inscription Khyber Seventy restaurant is listed in the resource until the next caliphs of the benefits enjoyed were the bait.

Deep in the Umayyad period was widespread and that many regions were sometimes a village with all fields such as the Egyptian government was an area that was bait and As life.

Umayyads took the bait deviation based on the exploitation of prey were asked their opinion and more targeted use of bait for people to move in line with their silence or silent against their policies.

Several of the transfer deal prey on the subject of the covenant province and the Caliphate. For the purpose of assigning them prey to the time of the Prophet (PBUH) was very different from most of the political objective to attract persons owning to support of the Umayyad dynasty. In cases Umayyad Caliphs began to prey as large as a village or region of Khorasan and Egypt. Additionally, the practices and characteristics of bait was different in the course of the previous edition.
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