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Review article

Impact and how to enter alavian in tabarestan

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ABSTRACT

Alavian, were descendants of Imam Ali, the different eras began to Tabarestan. Tabarestan region due to geographical and political position is important. So, so long, the rule of the Umayyad and Abbasid rulers, the caliphate was the official opposition, and shelter. Among the groups that went to Tabarestan Alavian that were in various stages of reasons, were enrolled in this region. This study, based on an analytical method - a description, and enjoy writing and virtual resources, in this context, the study of how pictures Alavian Tabarestan, is discussed. In summary, the reasons for migration Sadat Alavi Iran, he said the following. First immense pressure Umayyads, Abbasids, and Sadat Alavi, especially Sadatipour that the uprisings had been, or were opposed to their rule. Second, the government recruited to continue the struggle against usurpers. Third, relative security in some parts of Iran, because of being away from the center of the Umayyads and Abbasids ruled, and especially respected by Iranians son of the Messenger of Allah (SAW), and the descendants of Hazrat Zahra (AS) and which is they are discussed in more detail.

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1. Introduction

Tabarestan geographical features on the land, seeking an independent spirit, and not subservient to the non-native government, and the martial spirit against the invaders, and even the wicked nature of native temperament makes people come back. Tabarestan people with such characteristics, the non autochthonous entered this land, and political opponents of the government, central time, both before Islam and after Islam, were welcomed, and Alavian, a bunch of people who, in early centuries of Islam, the purpose of seeking refuge Tabarestan, brought on. During this period, Alavian and militant opposition to the Caliphs, he was indicted upon (Karimian, 1977). Most important, as government revenue Alavian Iran, Sadat discussed the arrival of the members of the household of the Prophet through Imam Ali and Fatima (as), Iran. This migration began in the first century, and in the middle of the second century AD, was speed. In the late second and third century, large groups of Sadat, in various Iranian cities, including Qom, Rey, Isfahan, Iran, along with other tribes of the Arabic immigrants lived. There were several reasons for their migration to Iran. First, they, like other Arabs, who were seeking a better life, and moved to the country to achieve this goal saw fit. It was important, because of their popularity as a descendant of the Prophet were faced by Muslims embracing more. The second reason for this was that, in the Umayyad and Abbasid periods, they were not safe in Iraq and the Hijaz. Since Mansoor Abbasi, which was followed by an intense crackdown Alavian, Alavian, both sides are forced to flee. At the time, Iran was the perfect place for them. On the other hand, Alavian in their religious life, the pious man, and therefore, the people they respected that. Ibn Esfandiari, on Tabarestan writes that Sadat when he was sitting areas saw his piety and knowledge they believe and say what the nature of Islam is, is the Sadat. One of the features of this family, it was against the Abbasid Caliphate claims, while the other Arabic tribes had no such claim. The problem, as opposed to during the Abbasids, was very important. They were in search of their leaders, and their fight against the Abbasids, legitimate. Naturally, Alavian accept as a leader, to win the support of the masses is an important step in this campaign was. This led to allergy -related government caliphate than Alavian, and in many cases, led to harassment Alavian. However, Sadat moved to Iran, the political and social order, had an important influence in Iran. We see that in the centuries that followed, Sadat each city had its own lover, and as Sheriff, President or Chairman, the social and political changes, with its play. Login Alavian Tabarestan very important factor, the following can be pointed out.

2. Natural position Tabarestan

Hodoodolalam Writer, the crowbar from the fourteenth century AH, the Branch to Tamisheh Knows (Sotoodeh, 1983). Tamisheh, at the far eastern border Tabarestan, and sixteen miles in Surrey (Yaghoobi, 1936), and on the way there Astarābād, and somehow Kordkooy far. Hence, Tabarestan, including plains and the mountains and the beach, the area had a crowbar to the border area Tamisheh. Major cities in the plain areas include: Surrey, Amol, Tamisheh, Natel Branch. Also, cities Cleary, Kojoor and frame the most important cities in the mountainous areas, were considered. Tabarestan country in terms of geography has a temperate climate, abundant water, fertile land and has dense forests. Consecutive rain, humidity and heat in the summer, the trees and plants are very robust construction, which is similar to the regions below the equator (Etemadassltaneh, 1994). But its water due to high humidity, harsh weather and very poor and inconsistent (Qazvini, 1987). With all these features, the most populous city, and the villages were very prosperous. Agriculture, Tabarestan economic pillars, and even parts of its production, was exported out of the region.

Despite the harsh mountain passes, numerous rivers, forests and marshes, too, Tabarestan land, natural barriers, the creation of networks of communication. Inside Tabarestan the main road from the city center, ie, Amol was split. One way of Amol the West, in order to shore up Natel and Chaloos Branch, and from there to the mountain crowbar, found along. The road to Chaloos, paved areas passed through the mountains, towns and KOJOUR Cleary, to connect with other areas of the building (Pargari, 1999). Another way of Amol went to the East and the cities Mamtiar (Babol) and Sari passed, and Tamisheh reached. Almost all paved roads passing through the plain, and the presence of numerous rivers and floodways along the way, many bridges were built in different parts of the road, communicating with each other in this region plays an important role found. Two- way Tabarestan to areas outside this region

involves the construction of one of them, along the way Amol -Tamisheh to Astarābād and Gorgan were drawn. Another way Amol had to Ray. In this way, despite the low altitude over the streets, the mountain is very hard to pass, and to pass the caravan trade, especially brigades not appropriate. Tabarestan other natural features, there is sea coast and due to unfamiliarity with the techniques of navigation and shipping, one of the factors of natural protection against the enemies. Of high humidity near the sea, the climate of the area and living there, they had a great influence. Towns and villages in the area, located between the sea and the mountain. This exceptional natural position in Tabarestan, provided the economic and political system, to the emergency of the mountains and the sea, to escape enemies and powerful to use. Geographical distribution, the richness of the region's economic and political situation, which will lead to a great number of tribes with different motivations, have migrated to this country, they can continue to live there. Because Tabarestan is surrounded by sea and mountains, less than other areas could, be involved in political controversy. Hence, Tabarestan, to take over the political isolation, and the surrounding land, the effect was minimal, and equally problematic, it had little effect. Thus, the relative independence of the Tabarestan was brought from very distant times, and when the central government was weak on Iran, rulers Tabarestan, acted independently, and created problems for the government said. Jacob has referred to the independence of the territory Tabarestan (Yaghoobi, 1936). Zakaria Qazvini quoting, dominant fighters were skilled warriors Tabarestan, and who was not charged with the mission to suppress the rebel territory Tabarestan (Qazvini, 1987). People's lives, lands and mountainous terrain, they had built strong and skilled. Moreover, the various tribes, it is due to greater competition and politics, and this is usually in conflict and war, warlike spirit among them was growing. So that the bulk of the infantry troops constituted governments. Constant skirmishes between tribes and local governments, and interest in freedom from the rule of non-native, and other nations to protect their land against invasion, the necessity of having some of the numerous fortifications and castles; the result was different regions (Pargari, 1999). Jacob, describing Tabarestan writes: It is a land with castles. As a result, the Tabarestan so long, was not willing to accept Arab domination, and off states was available, its center was located in Syria or Iraq. For this reason, the area was safe migration Sadat, Umayyads and Abbasids were under pressure. The local government areas of the Umayyad and Abbasid Caliphate, they were enemies. Sadat Alavi, Mansoor. Abbas press and then press the Mahdi and Haroon Rashid Abbasi, who migrated to the region.

3. Abbasid caliphate, and opponents his staunch opposition

Sadat migration of Persia, most of the Umayyad and Abbasid caliphs Sadat Alavi, with differences of opinion, and has always had the power and prevented the government from their grasp because, in the opinions and views of their faith, Umayyad and Abbasid caliphs and Agencies, usurpers of the caliphate, and the power and the rule of them, knew their important tasks. The Abbasids, who claims to advocate Alavian came on the early years of his caliphate, own Shiites drove aggressively, and crush them, nothing spared. The lack of compassion, from the beginning, causing riots and uprisings Sadat Alavi, and Shiites, However, distortions, and vice immoral by some, as Motavakel, in recent years, led to public disillusionment of the Muslim Abbasid caliphate had been. Moreover, the dominance of Turkish emirs and rulers around, gradually the Caliphate of Baghdad, but the silhouette was left dead. Therefore, Alavian Zeidi rebellion in the land of Gilan and Tabarestan as Abu efficient uprising in Khorasan, signs of Muslims trying to become the Caliphate and the work of Al Abi Taleb, al- Abbas appears to be in place. Therefore, the Taherian and Saffarian, his struggle with the Alavian, a sign of his complaisance were al- Abbas effects. Would pretend to be built, however, showed that, despite the government Alavian Tabarestan, more than all other shocking events of those days, the caliphs of Baghdad, the source of the threat. Although Zeidite movement, due to their specific thinking towards the exit permit Imam, shaking himself free from schism and not permanent. Abbasid Caliph Almostain the years, both by the Turkish army, and was worried by the claimant to the caliphate, Zeidi rebellion in Tabarestan, fell sharply due bother Most of the uprising in the second century AD, the blood of the meeting, and the establishment of a state or did not, and after the uprising, many of rigor was applied to the masters, and they came back to seek safe haven. Hence, the reach of governments in Iran, Damascus and Baghdad, refuge, they shall enjoy the relative security.

Iranian peoples, the descendants of the Prophet because that Sadat had Put them respect. This problem is also caused by Sadat, the Iranian prefer to migrate.

4. Yahya Ibn Omar uprising

Mutavakkel's death, the children fell into dispute over the caliphate, and this caused the uprising to provide an opportunity for Alavian do (Ibn Asir, 2002). One of them, Yahya ibn Omar ibn Yahya ibn Hosein ibn Zeid ibn Ali ibn Hosein ibn Ali (AS) respectively. Masoodi in *Morooj Azzahab*, lineage descended from Abdullah bin Ja'far Flywheel knows he (Masoodi, 1991). Yahya ibn Omar, Khorasan exit at the first time of Mutavakkel. Abdullah bin Taher stuck her hand making. Mutavakkel ordered him to hand over to Omar bin Faraj Rakhji. Yahya ibn Khaqan while the house was in prison until he was released (Esfahani, 2001). Went to Baghdad, there was a time, then went to Kufa, and the family of the prophet Mohammed PBUH called MR. He treated the people of justice and good conduct, acted on, and the atmosphere was powerful and courageous man. When Yahya, the second was the decision to withdraw Mosain first came to visit the grave of Imam Hosein, and the pilgrims who were there reveal their decision making. Group of participants accepted their invitation, and around him. Yahya came to Kufa, and many swore allegiance to him. Masoodi, oppression and injustice in the uprising, he knows that the Turks had seen and Mutavakkel (Masoodi, 1991). As news of the uprising reached Baghdad, Yahya ibn Omar, Mohammad ibn Abdullah ibn Taher, the governor of Baghdad, his cousin, Hosein Ibn Ismail, Yahya official for disposal of construction. Friends Yahya ibn Omar, Hosein bin Ismail provoked him to war. Among them, a man named Heizam Ibn Alae Ben was with a group of his relatives, Yahya came to help, but because the people were tired of taking the high road. When the war began, the first people fled, he and his companions were Heizam Ibn Alae. Yahya on the stand in the battlefield, and fought to martyred. He turned his head Hosein ibn Ismail. The people of Kufa, killing Yahya ibn Omar did not believe, and even forwarded Hossein ibn Ismail was abusive. But when one of the mother's brother Yahya ibn Omar, Ali ibn Mohammad, to the people of Kufa were Yahya and the news of the murder, the people saw him, they certainly testify.. About Yahya Yahya said, she's a man religion and lower than the properties were gracious and righteous. Sadat captives in this field, to save their lives turned Iraq into the mountains, and the mountains of Iran and came to pry Tabarestan (Ibn Esfandiar, 1987). Marashi, he writes in this regard: Sadat, in which captives awaiting the mountains of Iraq began, and then came to the mountain Tabarestan and pry there, and barely lived. The Bani Umayya and Bani Abbas, who ruled for two hundred years, and had many attempts at eradicating S. (Marashi, 1989). Thus, another cause of Sadat Login Tabarestan, companions and followers fled Yahya ibn Omar, the Caliph agents, after the martyrdom. This time, the persecution against agents Abbas Sadat, intensified, and a great number of them came to Tabarestan (Ameli, 1924). Another reason for Sadat's migrated to Iran, recruited to fight and stand up against the government of usurpers. Because people, once their exam helping to overthrow the Umayyads Abbasids, were shown. They hope that the Iranians would have helped, were sent to Iran. In summary, the reasons for migration Sadat Alavi Iran as the following: 1. Pressures on the Umayyad's and the Abbasids immeasurable, Sadat Alavi, especially Sadat that the uprising had been, or were opposed to their rule. 2. Recruitment, to continue the struggle against usurpers of the government. 3. Relative security in some parts of Iran, because of being away from the center of the Umayyads and Abbasid rule. 4. Particular respect, the Persians, the son of the Messenger of Allah (SAW), and the descendants of Hazrat Zahra (AS).

5. Piety and devoutness alavian

Tabarestan people to piety and righteousness Science and Sadat Alavi believed, and with it, his actions and words, Islam was introduced to the people. People Tabarestan, quoting Ibn Esfandiar man from oppression and Pinus Khalifa rulers, particularly Mohammad ibn ovs, from Taherid in the region, had been exhausted. Each time, Sadat came to the region, to incline him, and the Science and piety and believed it, and believed that the Muslim character, with the Sadat. Tabarestan, at this time, under the rulers Taheri, and oppression Taherid and some local ruling on public attitudes to the Alavi did much. In 707, Qarn Ibn Shahriar Bavandi, Taherid victory, helped in the area, and the government rewarded his service again Shervin Mountains came and accepted Islam. At this time, the acceptance of Islam by the

indigenous population Tabarestan, a trend that accelerated pace. Most people, religion, tradition and chose Shafei jurisprudence. But soon, Shia Tabarestan, the yield spread Sadat. Imami, in particular the Amol and east Tabarestan, that Iran had fans. Oleoresin followers of Qasim Ibn Ibrahim Alrasi Alalavi (726), in Rooyan and Kelar, were promoting Shiite Zeidiyyeh. One of the biggest publisher's teachings Qasim, Ja'far Ibn Mohammad Alniroosi, people were Niroos embryos (Ibn Esfandiar, 1987). Alavian migrated to Iran, an important cultural influences as well. When Yahya Ibn Abdullah as the The Descendants Imam Hosein (AS), and was a devout and pious, fear of Harun al-Rashid went to the auger, the auger was invited to Islam, and built a mosque. He thus led the hearts of the people towards Islam. Hasan ibn Zeid (Dai Great), provided up to the Book of Allah and the Sunnah of the Prophet (SAW), and enjoining and forbidding the evil, the people's allegiance. His move their advertising, thus began, and their agents, following instructions issued shines act: a. The Book and the Sunnah of the Prophet (SAW), and what are certainly the faithful Ali (AS), the principles and the derivatives come to act. Two. Hazrat Ali (AS), on top of all the nations know. Three. People of the faith than Algebraic and simile, severely cripple the enemy with theists who believe in justice and monotheism, beware. Four. "In the name of God" out loud in prayers. Five. In the morning prayer, Piety to take place. Six. Requiem for five say Zoom in. Seven. When ablutions, wipe shoes to leave. Eight. " Run the best thing to do if " prayer and the prayer is said. As a result, one of the cOvses of the spread of Shia Imami and Zeidiyyeh, Tabarestan area, piety and devoutness was Sadat Alavi. What a total, and the subsequent immigration Alavian Deilamian area, the mid- third century, the result came slow and quiet, intellectual and religious developments among the people. The rise in the mid- third century, a movement was in full Tabarestan. Ibn Khaldon, also believes that long-term presence Alavian Tabarestan, causing them to victory on the paved area (Ibn Khaldon, 1989).

6. Taheri governing wireless systems Tabarestan

In the year 726, Solomon ibn Abdullah, was appointed to the state Tabarestan. He was incompetent and cowardly. After a while, they came back to the state Tabarestan, Mohammad ibn Ovs Balkhi was an imprudent man, appointed to administer Tabarestan. Government and embryo Amol Branch, was in the hands of Mohammad ibn Avs. Mohammad's own son, Ahmad, to put government and Claire Branch (Ibn Esfandiar, 1987). He and his sons, the residents were, Tabarestan Systems (Tabari, 1975). So that, Ibn Esfandiar "The cruelty and ridicule completed the transportation of people, including Lit property, and those who had wealth Crossing homes, and transportation to other provinces, and each year three were tribute, one Mohammad ibn Ovs, and one for his son, and another for the magus, he was minister. The tyranny of Mohammad ibn Ovs, the embryos reached the end, the people of that land unto justice that Sadat had to do to get rid of them from the tyrant. Finally, the Mohammed Ibn Ibrahim, from Sadat Hasani, Kajor went on, and told us the wrong hands congregation Mohammad ibn Ovs, Yahya came, and Muqtada al- Islam was always you and your ancestors. We want, the higher SR ruling on their return, up among us, that justice. Allegiance is with you, we bless you to get rid of the oppressive ruling Taheri.

Mohammad bin Ibrahim, that all sources have introduced him to religion, its capacity must be done, and eventually his son Ray, named Hasan ibn Zeid, it introduced, and finally the Alavi in 730 his hands, was formed in Tabarestan. The formation of a Shiite government of Sadat Alavi, regardless of the Zeidi Imam or a coherent organization of Sadat Alavi, and other areas of Sadat and Islamic regions to migrate to this area encouraged. Them, in the area of security and comfort and won the respect and popularity. Therefore, they possess political power. Finally, we cite the words of Maulana parents God, writes: "Sadat Alavia, joined him around the world, and whenever thou foot pedal, there were a hundred Alavi Swordsman (Ameli, 1924, 69).

7. Conclusion

Most importantly, the government Alavian, Sadat entry to Iran, the migration began in the first century AD, and was quickly in the middle of the second century AD, in the late second and third century, large groups of Sadat, in cities including Qom in Iran, Rey, Isfahan, Iran, along with other tribes of the

Arabic immigrants lived. migration and dispersion of Sadat in different territories, it can be placed on a few things.

Alavian uprisings broke, they were not in Iraq and the Hijaz, which was available in the center of the Caliphate of Baghdad, may have life, and have been, to reach distant lands, and to save their lives

State of stress in the Hijaz region of Iraq, which was close to the center of government, joined Alavian pressure were government agents. Masoodi quotes, go to Mohammad Ibn Qasim Alavi, from Kufa to Khurasan, the Caliph was Moetasem reasons.

Some Alavian, the question of succession of Imam Reza (AS), along its came to Khorasan, the reputation of this movement, the Muslim world came, Alavi other locations, especially in Khorasan were headed to Medina, but when they Ray came to the area, the witness said they were aware of It's, and Mamoon were threatened and chased some of Sadat, were martyred in the same areas, but most of them fled to the mountains Tabarestan, settled in the region.

Alavian first of which was Tabarestan logic, Yahya ibn Abdullah ibn Hasan ibn al-Hasan (AS), he was in the year 765, on martyr Hosein Fakh participated in the uprising, the uprising martyr Fakh, failed, he fled, and lived long in secret, and Tabarestan the place was safe for him, chose the year 175 AD, the region Tabarestan crowbar against Haroon Rashid was resurrected, and he 's propaganda, brought together a lot of helpers, and his companions came to the auger and auger was supported by the ruling, many swear allegiance to him, and he chose their leader, when Aaron heard about this danger, and to eliminate Yahya, Emirate of Khorasan and the Tabarestan, Fazl ibn Yahya Barmaki, and he comes with fifty thousand troops, Yahya sent for disposal, grace, after much effort, finally prompted Yahya to make peace, so long, in a letter to Aaron protect your line, for his Blackberry. Aaron safe, with many gifts sent to Yahya. Consequently, with the grace of Yahya came to Baghdad, Harun, Yahya initially treated with much kindness, but after a few months, he was imprisoned, and jurists and judges to issue a fatwa, saying it violated the treaty 's legitimacy call, and then killed Yahya. Yahya uprising shows that, in terms of geographical and political crowbar, you could be prepared for a Shiite movement, fewer than eighty years after Yahya, the experiment was successful, and a Shiite government was formed.

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