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اسعار البضائع والسلع في العصر العباسي الأول

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بإشراف

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Abstract

The first Abbasid era (132 - 247 AH/750 - 861 AD) witnessed a great prosperity in various fields, and commercial activity had a large share in this activity, as many factors contributed to this, including the distinguished geographical location, which made the city of Baghdad built during the era of the Caliph Abu Jaafar Al-Mansour was one of the most important commercial centers in that period. Which the Caliphs after him gave great importance, foremost among them being its builder and founder, the Caliph Abu Jaafar Al-Mansur, so he built the markets in them and Baghdad became the merchandise of merchants from all sides. Many studies have dealt with commercial activity in the different eras of the Abbasid Caliphate, but they did not concern a study of commodities and their prices.

However, we found it appropriate to study it in depth by defining the period of the Abbasid Caliphate, namely the first Abbasid era (132-247 AH/750-861 AD) by knowing the types of commodities and merchandise traded in that period and following up and controlling the prices of those commodities. and merchandise. And to clarify the role of the Abbasid caliphs in maintaining their prices in the markets during that period.

In the first chapter, we touched on the factors affecting the rise and fall of prices, and clarify the cases that allow the state to intervene in prices, and the procedures of goods and commodities. And also a statement of the position of the jurists on this policy and procedures in addressing this phenomenon.

In the third chapter, we explained the impact of poetic politics in markets, cities, and ports, and its impact on the prices of those goods and merchandise.

As for the fourth chapter, the researcher dealt with imported and exported goods and commodities, their prices and places of import during that period, including food prices, land prices, houses, jewels, animals and their meat.

Finally, the research dealt with prices and the rise and fall of commodities and commodities due to the influence of several factors, including political and religious ones.

In conclusion, we hope that I have succeeded in presenting a research that sheds light on an important period of Islamic history from (132 - 247 AH/749 - 861 AD).

As for the second chapter, the researcher dealt with the factors affecting the movement of goods and merchandise, both human and economic.

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**Prices Of Goods And Commodities In
The First Abbasid Era
(132-247 AH. / 750-862 AD.)**

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