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Содержание

Статьи

сообщество в 1878 г.: реформы государственного аппарата и создание собственной денежной системы
Люди. События. Факты.
Бай Шэнцзе, Чжан Чжань. О монополии в металлургической промышленности России в конце XIX – начале XX в 74 М.Ю. Сергомасов, Н.А. Мурзак. Коломенский машиностроительный завод: деятельность предприятия в годы Революции и Гражданской войны (1917–1920 гг.) 92
У зарубежных коллег
А. Паркер. Эстер, пропавшая застежка и сеть еврейских ломбардов в Праге эпохи Возрождения
Новости археологии
М. Калкан, С. Дурмаз. Убийство Аббаса б. Абу Джафара турецким генералом Афшином и смена халифа в контексте нумизматики: открытие новых монет136
Сообщения
Р.А. Полончук. Противоборство США и Китая в военно-технической сфере: эволюция и современное состояние 156 Юй Хунцзюнь, Чан Хунянь. О руководящей роли Коммунистической партии Китая в городском строительстве в первые годы существования Китайской Народной Республики 170
Историография
Шао Пэнцзе. Фокус на человеке: передача нематериального культурного наследия (рецензия на книгу

«Передача и охрана искусства сицзанской танки»

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Убийство Аббаса б. Абу Джафара турецким генералом Афшином и смена халифа в контексте нумизматики: открытие новых монет

М. Калкан, С. Дурмаз

Аннотация. Ранние аббасидские фельсы считаются более совершенными по стилю и композиции по сравнению с омейядскими. В период, когда исламская цивилизация начала структурно оформляться, финансовая система была заимствована у римско-византийской, а государственная и земельная - у персов. Существует довольно много монет, композиция и линии письма которых были сформированы в соответствии с пожеланиями генерал-губернатора. Но это не уникально для данного региона. Монеты, отчеканенные правителями Хорасана и Армении, также украшались различными орнаментами и знаками. По данным авторов, были исследованы образцы фельсы из Козана (Сиса), имеющие два примера в литературе. В ходе исследования было установлено, что фельс из Козана, принадлежность которого до сих пор не определена, принадлежит Аббасу, сыну Мамуна (Абу Кафера). Тот факт, что обе монеты были найдены в Козане и его окрестностях, свидетельствует о том, что фельс обрабатывался на анатолийских землях.

Ключевые слова: ал-Аббас, Абу Кафер, халиф Ме'мун, Аббаси, тюрки, Афсин, чеканка монет, финансовая система.

Калкан Мустафа – доктор исторических наук, доцент, факультет гуманитарных и социальных наук, кафедра истории, Университет Чанкыры Каратекин. Турция.

E-mail: kalkan12@hotmail.com;

Дурмаз Сайиме – доктор исторических наук, профессор, факультет гуманитарных и социальных наук, кафедра истории, Университет Чанкыры Каратекин. Турция.

E-mail: sayimedurmaz@karatekin.edu.tr.

The killing of Abbas b. Abu Ja'far by the Turkish General Afshin and the change of the Caliph in the context of numismatics: the discovery of new coins

M. KALKAN, S. DURMAZ

Abstract. The early Abbasid fels are considered to be more advanced in style and composition than the Umayyad ones. In the period, when the Islamic civilization started to settle down structurally, the financial system was taken from the Roman-Byzantine. and the state and land systems were taken from the Persians. There are quite a lot of coins, the composition and writing lines of which were shaped according to the wishes of the governor-general. This version is not unique to the region. The coins minted by the governors of Khorasan and Armenia were also decorated with different ornaments and signs. According to our findings, the Kozan (Sis) samples of fels, having two examples in literature, were investigated. As a result of our research, it has been determined that this fels, the ownership of which has not been determined until now, belongs to Abbas, the son of Ma'mun (Abu Cafer). The fact that both coins were found in Kozan and neighboring regions reveals that fels was minted in Anatolian lands.

Key words: al-Abbas, Abu Cafer, Caliph Me'mun, Abbasî, Turks, Afshin, coins minting, financial system.

Kalkan Mustafa – doctor of historical sciences, associate professor, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of History, Cankırı Karatekin University. Turkey.

E-mail: kalkan12@hotmail.com;

Durmaz Sayime – doctor of historical sciences, professor, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of History, Çankırı Karatekin University. Turkey.

E-mail: sayimedurmaz@karatekin.edu.tr.

The coin (Zeno 248001, Fig. 1, 2), that was researched and published, was found among the ruins of the castle in the Kozan (Sis) District of Adana, and the other coin that was registered to Zeno (Zeno 219301, Fig. 1, 2), was found in the city of Tarsus (ören-oren, ancient city). Later, the coin, along with other coins, was taken to Iraq during the reign of Saddam Hussein. It was brought to Syria from Iraq by Abdulbasid Tikritî, who left his country due to the Iran-Iraq War (1980–1988). After the technical measurements of the coin were taken in Damascus (2007), Abdulbasid Tikritî died during the fighting in the Syrian War (2011) because he was an opponent of the regime ¹. The current coin is with his relatives currently living in Syria. The technical details of the coin, the examination of the names written on it, the identification of the coin and its importance in terms of shedding light on the events of the period will be mentioned in this article.

Before discussing the details of the period of the coin, it is necessary to briefly explain the usage and spread of money in the Islamic world. Before coins were minted in the Islamic states, solidus, drachmas, and follis coins belonging to the Byzantines were used. After the period of the Four Caliphs, it was seen that the usage of the Byzantine follis in the Islamic cities was not sufficient and could not fully provide the cash flow in the markets. Subsequently, the Byzantine follis were struck with countermarks follis (stamped with the name of a mint or the name of a sultan or a governor) in an attempt to meet the need in circulation. With the establishment of the Islamic state (Umayya-Umayyad), the Greek, Jewish and Assyrian masters were used to meet the need for money to be used in commercial life. It can be seen that the first coins were struck in more than one language as they were provided with the countermarks on the Byzantine follis and used by Christian, Jewish and Muslim people of different religious beliefs. While the Greek-Latin letters showing coin values were used on the front, the stylized form of Jesus was placed on the back. The capital letters M, K and F were on the obverse, while the names of the cities where they were struck were written under them. There were phrases such as "bismillah", "Allah" and "Muhammad resulallah" (the messenger of Allah) on the edges. These follis used in the first period were cut in a different form during the reign of Abdulmalik ibn Mervan (65-86/685-705). The images were engraved on a limited number of silver and a large number of copper-bronze metals as they were on the Byzantine solidus.

The coins of Abdulmelik ibn Mervan are considered as the first examples of the transition to the Islamic coin tradition, both in terms of their type and the stylistic writing samples on them ². On the front side, the name of the city is under the Greek letter F, and the words "bismillah", "Allah", "Muhammed" and "resulallah" (the messenger of Allah) on the sides. On the reverse side, there is a standing depiction of the caliph ³, the sword on his waist ⁴, and the inscription bismillah (Zeno 301243/16580/293086) ⁵ on the edges ⁶.

The economy of the Islamic states was developed on the basis of the Byzantine financial system. While the Persian civilization was influential on the state organization and educational system of the

Contents

Articles: R. Raspopović. The entry of Montenegro into the international community (1878). The reforms of the state apparatus and the establishment of its own monetary system; P.A. Iskenderov. People's Republic of Albania in the struggle for international recognition (1945-1947); A.S. Vashchuk, S.G. Kovalenko. Social portrait of regional political elites of the Russian Far East in the 1990s. People. Events. Facts: Bai Shengjie, Zhang Zhan. On the monopoly of the metallurgical industry of Russia in the late 19th - early 20th centuries; M.Yu. Sergomasov, N.A. Murzak. Kolomna Machine-Building Plant: its activities during the Revolution and the Civil War (1917-1920). Foreign Colleagues Tell: A. Parker. Ester, a missing clasp, and Jewish pawnbroking networks in Renaissance Prague; H.J. Kieval. Was there a Habsburg Jewish experience? Archaeology: M. Kalkan, S. Durmaz. The killing of Abbas b. Abu Ja'far by the Turkish General Afshin and the change of the Caliph in the context of numismatics: the discovery of new coins. Contributions: R.A. Polonchuk. The confrontation between the United States and China in the military-technical sphere: evolution and current state; Yu Hongjun, Chang Hongyan. Historical investigation on the urban construction led by CPC in the early days of the founding of People's Republic of China. Historiography: Shao Pengjie. The focus on the "human" of intangible cultural heritage (the review of the book "The Inheritance and Protection of Xizang Thangka Art" by Wang Jianmin, Liu Dongmei, and Tingzin Tashi).

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