

sassanid empire

sassanid empire was one of the most influential and powerful Persian empires in history, ruling from 224 to 651 AD. It marked the last great Iranian empire before the rise of Islam, serving as a significant cultural, political, and military force in the ancient world. The Sassanid Empire is renowned for its achievements in art, architecture, and statecraft, as well as its enduring conflicts with the Roman and later Byzantine Empires. This empire played a crucial role in preserving and advancing Persian traditions, Zoroastrian religion, and ancient knowledge. This article delves into the origins, government structure, military prowess, culture, and eventual decline of the Sassanid Empire. It will also explore the empire's lasting legacy in the broader context of Middle Eastern history.

- Origins and Rise of the Sassanid Empire
- Political and Administrative Structure
- Military and Warfare
- Culture and Religion
- Art and Architecture
- Economy and Trade
- Decline and Legacy

Origins and Rise of the Sassanid Empire

The Sassanid Empire emerged following the fall of the Parthian Empire and was founded by Ardashir I after defeating the last Parthian king in 224 AD. The dynasty claimed descent from Sassan, a Persian priest, which symbolized a revival of ancient Persian traditions and the Zoroastrian faith. This new empire sought to restore the glory of the Achaemenid Empire and establish a centralized state with strong royal authority. The rise of the Sassanids marked a significant shift in Iranian history, as it brought about political stability and territorial expansion across the Iranian plateau and beyond.

Founding and Early Expansion

Ardashir I consolidated his power by subduing rival local rulers and expanding his realm through military campaigns. The empire soon encompassed regions of modern-day Iran, Iraq, and parts of Central Asia and the Caucasus.

Under subsequent rulers, the Sassanid Empire continued to expand, reaching its peak territorial extent during the reign of Khosrow I. The establishment of a strong centralized government allowed the Sassanids to effectively manage their vast domains and resist foreign invasions.

Relations with Neighboring Powers

The Sassanid Empire maintained complex relations with its neighbors, particularly the Roman and later Byzantine Empires. These two superpowers often engaged in prolonged conflicts, including the famous Roman-Persian Wars. Despite ongoing warfare, there were periods of peace, trade, and cultural exchange. The Sassanids also interacted with nomadic tribes and other regional powers, influencing the political dynamics of the Near East.

Political and Administrative Structure

The Sassanid Empire was characterized by a highly organized political system centered on the monarchy. The shahanshah, or "King of Kings," wielded supreme authority over the empire, supported by a bureaucratic apparatus and a network of local governors. This hierarchical system ensured efficient governance and control over diverse ethnic and cultural groups within the empire.

The Role of the Shahanshah

The shahanshah was not only a political leader but also a religious figure who upheld Zoroastrianism as the state religion. The king's power was considered divinely sanctioned, and elaborate court rituals reinforced his authority. The shahanshah controlled the military, taxation, and foreign policy, centralizing power to maintain stability and order.

Provincial Administration

The empire was divided into provinces called "shahrestans," each governed by a satrap or marzban. These officials were responsible for local administration, tax collection, and security. The Sassanid bureaucracy was staffed by nobles, clergy, and skilled administrators who managed the empire's complex affairs, including justice and infrastructure development.

Military and Warfare

The Sassanid Empire developed one of the most formidable military forces of its time, combining heavy cavalry, infantry, and specialized units. Military strength was crucial for defending the empire's extensive borders and

asserting dominance over rival states.

Military Organization and Units

The backbone of the Sassanid army was the heavily armored cavalry known as the “cataphracts,” equipped with lances and chainmail armor. Infantry units supported the cavalry with archers and spearmen. The empire also employed war elephants and siege engines to enhance battlefield capabilities. Military training and discipline were emphasized to maintain combat effectiveness.

Conflicts and Campaigns

The Sassanids engaged in frequent warfare with the Roman and Byzantine Empires, as well as nomadic tribes such as the Huns and Turks. Key conflicts included the Roman-Persian Wars, which shaped the political landscape of the region for centuries. The Sassanid military also conducted campaigns to expand influence into Arabia, Central Asia, and the Caucasus.

Culture and Religion

The culture of the Sassanid Empire was deeply influenced by Zoroastrianism, which was the official state religion. This religious tradition shaped the empire’s laws, art, and societal values. The Sassanid period is considered a renaissance of Persian culture, marked by significant developments in literature, philosophy, and science.

Zoroastrianism and Religious Policies

Zoroastrianism emphasized the duality of good and evil and the importance of moral choices. The Sassanid rulers promoted the religion and established fire temples as centers of worship. While Zoroastrianism was dominant, the empire was home to diverse religious communities, including Christians, Jews, and Buddhists, who generally experienced varying degrees of tolerance.

Literature and Intellectual Life

The Sassanid era saw the compilation of important texts, including religious scriptures and epic poetry. The royal court patronized scholars and poets, fostering an environment of intellectual exchange. This period also preserved and transmitted knowledge from earlier civilizations, influencing Islamic culture in subsequent centuries.

Art and Architecture

Sassanid art and architecture reflected the empire's grandeur and cultural sophistication. The fusion of Persian traditions with Hellenistic and Mesopotamian influences produced distinctive artistic styles that celebrated royal power and religious themes.

Architectural Achievements

The Sassanids constructed monumental palaces, fire temples, and fortifications characterized by grand arches, domes, and intricate reliefs. Notable examples include the palace at Ctesiphon with its massive iwan and the fire temple at Takht-e Soleyman. These structures demonstrated advanced engineering and aesthetic sensibilities.

Visual Arts and Crafts

Reliefs and rock carvings depicted royal hunts, battles, and divine symbols emphasizing the shahanshah's authority. Metalwork, ceramics, and textiles also flourished, showcasing intricate designs and high craftsmanship. These artistic expressions were integral to court ceremonies and religious rituals.

Economy and Trade

The Sassanid Empire maintained a prosperous economy supported by agriculture, crafts, and extensive trade networks. Its strategic location connected the East and West, facilitating the exchange of goods, ideas, and culture along the Silk Road.

Agricultural and Craft Production

Agriculture was the economic backbone, with irrigation systems enhancing productivity. The empire produced grains, fruits, and textiles. Skilled artisans created luxury goods such as jewelry, metalwork, and carpets that were highly valued both locally and abroad.

Trade Networks and Commerce

The Sassanid Empire controlled key trade routes linking the Roman world with India and China. Merchants traded silk, spices, precious metals, and other commodities. Markets and caravanserais facilitated commercial activity, contributing to urban growth and wealth accumulation.

Decline and Legacy

The decline of the Sassanid Empire was precipitated by continuous warfare, internal strife, and external invasions. The rise of the Islamic Caliphate in the 7th century led to the eventual fall of the empire in 651 AD, transforming the political and cultural landscape of the Middle East.

Factors Leading to Decline

Prolonged conflict with Byzantine forces drained resources and weakened the military. Political instability, succession disputes, and economic difficulties further destabilized the empire. The last Sassanid rulers struggled to maintain control amid growing Arab-Muslim incursions.

Enduring Influence and Contributions

Despite its fall, the Sassanid Empire left a profound legacy in art, architecture, statecraft, and religion. It influenced Islamic civilization and preserved Persian cultural identity. Many aspects of Sassanid governance and culture were integrated into subsequent empires, underscoring its historical significance.

1. Restoration of Persian cultural heritage
2. Development of state institutions and bureaucracy
3. Advancements in military tactics and organization
4. Promotion and preservation of Zoroastrianism
5. Architectural innovations and artistic achievements

Frequently Asked Questions

When was the Sassanid Empire established?

The Sassanid Empire was established in 224 CE by Ardashir I after defeating the Parthian Empire.

What regions did the Sassanid Empire encompass at

its height?

At its height, the Sassanid Empire encompassed modern-day Iran, Iraq, parts of the Caucasus, Central Asia, and the Arabian Peninsula.

Who was the founder of the Sassanid Empire?

The founder of the Sassanid Empire was Ardashir I.

What was the official religion of the Sassanid Empire?

The official religion of the Sassanid Empire was Zoroastrianism.

How did the Sassanid Empire influence art and architecture?

The Sassanid Empire significantly influenced art and architecture through grand palaces, intricate rock reliefs, and the development of Persian artistic styles that influenced Islamic art later on.

What led to the fall of the Sassanid Empire?

The Sassanid Empire fell due to a combination of internal strife, economic difficulties, and the Arab Muslim conquests in the mid-7th century.

Who were the main rivals of the Sassanid Empire?

The main rivals of the Sassanid Empire were the Roman Empire and later the Byzantine Empire.

What was the significance of the Sassanid Empire in Persian history?

The Sassanid Empire is considered the last great Iranian empire before the Islamic conquest and played a crucial role in preserving Persian culture and identity.

What language was primarily used in the Sassanid Empire?

Middle Persian, also known as Pahlavi, was the primary language used in the Sassanid Empire.

How did the Sassanid Empire contribute to the Silk

Road trade?

The Sassanid Empire controlled key trade routes along the Silk Road, facilitating cultural and economic exchange between the East and West.

Additional Resources

1. *The Sassanian Empire: The Rise and Fall of Persia's Last Great Empire*

This book offers a comprehensive overview of the Sassanian Empire, exploring its origins, political structure, and cultural achievements. It delves into the empire's military campaigns and its role as a major power between Rome and the early Islamic Caliphates. The narrative also highlights the Sassanian contributions to art, architecture, and religion.

2. *Persia's Glory: Art and Architecture of the Sassanid Era*

Focusing on the artistic and architectural accomplishments of the Sassanid Empire, this book showcases the empire's distinctive style and innovations. It includes detailed analyses of monumental palaces, rock reliefs, and intricate metalwork. Richly illustrated, it provides insights into how Sassanian aesthetics influenced later Islamic art.

3. *The Sassanids and Byzantines: A History of Conflict and Cooperation*

This work examines the complex relationship between the Sassanian Empire and the Byzantine Empire, marked by both prolonged warfare and diplomatic exchanges. It discusses key battles, treaties, and the shifting balance of power in late antiquity. The book also considers how this rivalry shaped the political landscape of the region.

4. *Zoroastrianism in the Sassanian Empire*

This book explores the central role of Zoroastrianism during the Sassanian period, including its influence on law, society, and governance. It traces the religion's development, rituals, and priestly hierarchy under Sassanid patronage. The text also addresses the challenges Zoroastrianism faced from rising religious movements.

5. *The Silk Road and the Sassanid Empire: Trade and Cultural Exchange*

Highlighting the Sassanid Empire's strategic position along the Silk Road, this book discusses its role as a hub for commerce and cultural interaction. It details the exchange of goods, ideas, and technologies between East and West facilitated by the empire. The book also covers the impact of this trade on Sassanian society and economy.

6. *Military Strategies of the Sassanid Empire*

An in-depth analysis of the military tactics, organization, and innovations of the Sassanid armed forces. The book examines key battles and campaigns against Rome, nomadic tribes, and early Islamic forces. It also explores the role of cavalry, fortifications, and logistics in maintaining the empire's power.

7. *The Sassanid Court: Politics and Culture in Persia's Golden Age*

This book provides an intimate look at the royal court of the Sassanian Empire, focusing on its political intrigues, ceremonies, and patronage of the arts. It discusses the role of kingship, nobility, and bureaucrats in shaping imperial policy. The cultural vibrancy of the court, including literature and music, is also highlighted.

8. *The Fall of the Sassanid Empire: From Zenith to Collapse*

Detailing the decline of the Sassanian Empire, this book explores internal strife, economic difficulties, and external pressures from Arab Muslim conquests. It offers a chronological narrative of the final decades and the factors that led to the empire's downfall. The consequences of the collapse for the region and its peoples are also examined.

9. *Sassanian Coinage: Economy and Iconography*

This book studies the coinage of the Sassanian Empire as a reflection of its economy, politics, and religious symbolism. It analyzes the designs, inscriptions, and metal content of coins minted throughout the empire's history. The work sheds light on trade networks, monetary policy, and the use of coinage as propaganda.

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sassanid empire: Sasanian Persia Touraj Daryaee, 2014-08-15 I.B.Tauris in association with the Iran Heritage Foundation Of profound importance in late antiquity, the Sasanian Empire is almost completely unknown today, except as a counterpoint to the Roman Empire. What are the reasons for this ignorance and why does the Sasanian Empire matter? In this brilliant and highly readable new history Touraj Daryaee fills a huge gap in our knowledge of world history. He examines the Sasanians' complex and colourful narrative and demonstrates their unique significance, not only for the development of Iranian civilisation but also for Roman and Islamic history. The Sasanians were the last of the ancient Persian dynasties and are best known as the preeminent practitioners of the Zoroastrian religion. From its foundation by Ardashir I in 224 CE, the Sasanian Empire was the dominant force in the Middle East for several centuries until its last king, Yazdgerd III, was defeated by the Muslim Arabs, whose horsemen swept away his seemingly far more powerful empire in the 7th century. There was the first post Hellenic civilisation in the Near East to operate on an imperial scale and its sphere of influence and contact was unparalleled - from India to the Levant and from the Arabian Peninsula to the Caspian Sea. In this concise yet comprehensive new book, Touraj Daryaee provides an unrivalled account of Sasanian Persia. Drawing on extensive new sources he paints a vivid portrait of Sasanian life and unravels the divergent strands that contributed to the making of this great Empire: religion - not just Zoroastrianism but also Manichaeism; the economy; administration; the multiple languages and their literature as well as the Empire's often neglected social history. Daryaee also explores - for the first time in an integrated book on the Sasanians - their descendants' attempts for more than a century after their defeat to establish a

second state and reveals how their values and traditions have endured, both in Iranian popular culture and in the literary tradition of the Persian language and literature, to the present day. Sasanian Persia is a unique examination of a period of history that still has great significance for a full understanding of modern Iran.

sassanid empire: *Sasanian Empire* Kelly Mass, The Sasanian Empire, often referred to by historians as the Neo-Persian Empire, was the last significant Iranian empire before the Muslim invasions of the 7th and 8th centuries AD. Named after the House of Sasan, this empire lasted nearly four centuries, from 224 to 651 AD, making it the longest-lived Persian imperial dynasty. The Sasanian Empire emerged during late antiquity, succeeding the Parthian Empire and re-establishing Persian prominence in the region, rivaling the Roman Empire (later known as the Byzantine Empire after 395 AD). Ardashir I, an Iranian prince, founded the Sasanian Empire following the decline of Parthia, which was weakened by internal strife and pressures from Rome. After defeating the last Parthian king, Artabanus IV, at the Battle of Hormozdgan in 224, Ardashir set out to restore the glory of the Achaemenid Empire by expanding Iran's territories. Under the Sasanian rule, the empire stretched from the eastern Mediterranean, including Anatolia and Egypt, to parts of modern-day Pakistan. It also extended across southern Arabia, the Caucasus, and Central Asia. According to mythology, the Derafsh Kaviani served as the vexilloid of the Sasanian Empire. The Sasanian period was marked by significant advancements in culture, architecture, and religion. Zoroastrianism became the state religion, shaping the empire's identity and influencing its governance. The Sasanians promoted a rich cultural life, characterized by advancements in art, science, and philosophy. They established grand cities with impressive architecture, including palaces, fire temples, and public spaces that highlighted their achievements.

sassanid empire: *Irānshahr and the Downfall of the Sassanid Dynasty* Shahin Nezhad, 2023 The Sassanid Persia (224 - 651 CE) has received increasing attention in both Western and domestic scholarship, not to mention within Iranians in general, particularly in the last three decades. The 1979 Islamic Revolution and the subsequent establishment of the theocratic-clerical regime, the apparent failure of its ideologues in their attempt to reinvent an Irano-Islamic identity based on Twelver Shia myth, and the Iran-Iraq war (1980 - 1988) were all key stimuli that have contributed to this increased attention towards the revival of a non-Islamic historicity.⁰⁰The present work sheds light on some significant sociopolitical and cultural aspects which played decisive roles in the collapse of the Sasanian Empire, a world's antique power, whose decline - with no exaggeration - rewrote the history of the three Asian, European and African continents. The authors meticulously describe, analyze and evaluate all the major historical events at the eve of the Arabo-Islamic invasions whose prediction, and subsequently underestimation by and rivalry within the Sasanian nobility put a definite end to the last Iranian pre-Islamic monarchy. The reader hence, by studying this book, may reconsider the downfall of Sasanians and the rise of the Islamic Caliphate to be a mere unexpected event; a cliché which still dominates within majority of scholars and those interested in the Middle East and Iranian Studies looking at Sasanians' decline as an incomprehensible surprise.

sassanid empire: *The Amazing Adventures of the Jewish People* Max I. Dimont, 1984 Presents a history of the Jewish people throughout the ages.

sassanid empire: *ReOrienting the Sasanians* Khodadad Rezakhani, 2017-03-15 A narrative history of Central Asia after the Greek dynasties and before Islam Central Asia is commonly imagined as the marginal land on the periphery of Chinese and Middle Eastern civilisations. At best, it is understood as a series of disconnected areas that served as stop-overs along the Silk Road. However, in the mediaeval period, this region rose to prominence and importance as one of the centres of Persian-Islamic culture, from the Seljuks to the Mongols and Timur. Khodadad Rezakhani tells the back story of this rise to prominence, the story of the famed Kushans and mysterious Asian Huns, and their role in shaping both the Sasanian Empire and the rest of the Middle East. Contextualises Persian history in relation to the history of Central Asia Extends the concept of late antiquity further east than is usually done Surveys the history of Iran and Central Asia between

200 and 800 bc and contextualises the rise of Islam in both regions "e;

sassanid empire: The Sassanid Empire Charles River Editors, 2017-11-11 *Includes pictures *Includes ancient accounts *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading During the first half of the 1st millennium CE, an empire arose in Persia that extended its power and influence to Mesopotamia in the east, Arabia in the south, the Caucasus Mountains in the north, and as far east as India. This empire, known alternatively as the Sasanian Empire or Sassanid Empire, was the last of three great dynasties in Persia-the Achaemenid and the Parthian being the first two dynasties-before the rise of Islam. In fact, many scholars consider the Sasanian Empire to be the last great empire of the ancient Near East because once it had been obliterated, Islam became the standard religion of the region, ushering in the Middle Ages. The Sasanian Empire was important for a number of reasons. Besides being the last of three great Persian dynasties, they carried on many Persian cultural traditions relating to religion and kingship. The Sasanians fostered and promoted the native religion of Zoroastrianism to the point of persecuting other religions from time to time. It was during the Sasanian period that the numerous Zoroastrian hymns, prayers, and rituals were collected under one book, known as the Avesta. Thanks to the Sasanians' efforts with regard to religion, modern scholars know much more about Zoroastrianism than they would have if the religion continued to disseminate orally. Their efforts also protected Zoroastrian knowledge in later years after the dynasty was long gone and Islam became ascendant in Persia. The Sasanians, like the Achaemenids and Parthians, also carried forth the Persian conflicts with the Hellenic world. Although the Achaemenids fought the Macedonian Greeks and the Parthians challenged the imperial Romans for control of Mesopotamia, the Sasanians faced Rome in its later stages of collapse and subsequently fought the revitalized Byzantine Empire. An examination of Sasanian chronology and culture reveals that it was a much more important dynasty and empire than most may think. The Sassanid Empire: The History and Legacy of the Neo-Persian Empire Before the Arab Conquest and Rise of Islam examines the history of one of the most important empires of the ancient world. Along with pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about the Sassanid Empire like never before.

sassanid empire: The History of the Kurdish People Hamma Mirwaisi, 2020-03-24 FINAL EDITION I, Hamma Mirwaisi, was almost 75 years old while updating two of my history books known as 'The History of the Kurdish People,' which is the same as 'The History of the White People or The Caucasian (Kew Gazî) People of Europe, North America, and Australia.' I am sad to find out that all Caucasian people are ignorant about their histories in this short life. The Lord of the Deva religion leaders (who used Lord Shiva Teaching) destroyed and transformed the Caucasian people in the last 2500 years. The leaders of the Deva religion destroyed many empires to create a new realm. And now they are trying to use the US and Russian empires against one another to elevate China as the undisputable Empire for a while before destroying it later time. I believe my finding in these two books informs you about two powers. One is known as the followers of Lord Deva, and the other is known as the followers of God HU, the creator of humans. Deva or King Deva (Caucasian Sanskrit: Divine, Kurdish: Dêw, Arabic: Shaitan, Hebrew: Satan-Lucifer, English: Devil).

sassanid empire: Persian Empire: The World's First Global Superpower Ethan Rainey, The Persian Empire was one of the greatest civilizations in history, a beacon of power, culture, and innovation that spanned centuries. From its humble beginnings under the visionary leadership of Cyrus the Great to the monumental achievements of its later rulers, Persia's legacy is one of lasting influence, progress, and unity. At the heart of the Persian Empire was a deep respect for diversity, which allowed people of various cultures, languages, and religions to coexist peacefully under a single banner. The Persian rulers created a sophisticated system of governance, built magnificent cities, and left behind a rich cultural and intellectual heritage that would shape the world for generations to come. Through remarkable accomplishments in architecture, art, literature, science, and philosophy, the Persian Empire contributed immensely to human civilization. Persian innovations in administration and infrastructure laid the foundation for future empires, while its cultural and intellectual advancements continue to inspire people today. This book celebrates the

achievements of the Persian Empire, shedding light on its profound influence on the world. It explores the wisdom of its rulers, the beauty of its art and architecture, the depth of its literature, and the lasting impact of its contributions to science and culture. As we delve into the story of Persia, we uncover a civilization that truly embodied greatness—a civilization whose legacy still resonates across the globe.

sassanid empire: Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Asia and Oceania Barbara A. West, 2010-05-19 Presents an alphabetical listing of information on the peoples of Asia and Oceania including origins, prehistory, history, culture, languages, and relationships to other cultures.

sassanid empire: Nexus Network Journal 14,2 Kim Williams, 2014-02-01 This volume features eight original papers dedicated to the theme "Persian Architecture and Mathematics," guest edited by Reza Sarhangi. All papers were approved through a rigorous process of blind peer review and edited by an interdisciplinary scientific editorial committee. Topics range from symmetry in ancient Persian architecture to the elaborate geometric patterns and complex three-dimensional structures of standing monuments of historical periods, from the expression of mathematical ideas to architectonic structures, and from decorative ornament to the representation of modern group theory and quasi-crystalline patterns. The articles discuss unique monuments Persia, including domed structures and two-dimensional patterns, which have received significant scholarly attention in recent years. This book is a unique contribution to studies of Persian architecture in relation to mathematics.

sassanid empire: Tears of Sindhu Naseer Dashti, 2018-05-11 Sindhis are among the few people who retained their national identity for five thousand years. Their journey from ancient times to present era is tortuous with episodes of glory and power, alternating with periods of occupation and subjugation. Sindh was the last Indian states which were occupied by the British in the background of increasing fear of a Russian advance on India. In 1947, the United Kingdom of Great Britain decided to withdraw from India but in order to safeguard its vital economic, political and strategic interests in the region, created a client state of Pakistan. Islam was used as a tool in the division of India. Sindhis like many other nations were merged into the religious state of Pakistan. Since the merger, it is a tale of humiliations, insults and all kind of exploitative and subjugating mechanization which they are facing. Upholding the historic traditions of resisting alien rule, Sindhis have been struggling in various ways for regaining their sovereignty. The book is a historical narrative of Sindhi struggle for the achievement of a dignified and honourable existence.

sassanid empire: Empires Kelly Mass, This book consists of 6 titles, which are: British Empire Carolingian Empire Portuguese Empire Safavid Empire Sasanian Empire Spanish Empire

sassanid empire: World History Mr. Rohit Manglik, 2024-03-20 EduGorilla Publication is a trusted name in the education sector, committed to empowering learners with high-quality study materials and resources. Specializing in competitive exams and academic support, EduGorilla provides comprehensive and well-structured content tailored to meet the needs of students across various streams and levels.

sassanid empire: ABDULLAH OCALAN Hamma Mirwaisi, 2020-07-07 Abdullah Ocalan and Kurd The Word Abdullah Ocalan and Kurd have one thing in common; both are the name come into existence because of the resistance against the occupiers of the Kurdistan. The struggle by the Kurdish people to be free from occupiers and live in the land belongs to their forefather peacefully made histories. The famous Jewish historian Josephus' stated in the Antiquities of the Jews history - Preface 'There are those who write histories in order to gratify those that happen to be concerned in them, and on that account have spared no pains, but rather gone beyond their own abilities in the performance: but others there are, who, of necessity and by force, are driven to write history, because they are concerned in the facts, and so cannot excuse themselves from committing them to writing, for the advantage of posterity'. Author note: Indeed the fact-finding about Kurd and Kurdistan where I belong derived me to write this book for my people, who have been used and abused by so many other people. The hatred and need for the land united followers of Deva (Dêw) and Asura religion to murder millions of people and enslave millions of women and children to be

used as sex slaves, were Abdullah Ocalan and Kurd belongs too. Abdullah Ocalan led Kurds as the original members the Mithraism and Aryan religion, who established the ancient Caucasian civilized. Abdullah Ocalan and Kurd came to fight occupiers of their forefather land in different time. Kurd as the member of the Aryan religion fought Greek Empire as members of Deva religion, and Abdullah Ocalan is fighting Islamic Empires, led by Persian of Tamil (Tamil-India), Arabs of Africa and Turk of Mongolia simultaneously as the members of the Islamic religion which, is part of the Deva (Dêw) religion known as Abrahamic (Deva) religion too.

sassanid empire: Persian Empires Kelly Mass, This title contains two books, which are these:
1 - Safavid Empire - The Safavid Empire, often referred to as Safavid Iran or Safavid Persia, stands out as one of the most influential Iranian empires following the Muslim conquest of Persia in the 7th century. Ruling from 1501 to 1736, the Safavid dynasty is regarded as the catalyst for modern Iranian history and is recognized as one of the prominent gunpowder empires of its time. A pivotal moment in Muslim history, the Safavid rulers established the Twelver school of Shia Islam as the empire's official religion, which fundamentally shaped the spiritual and political landscape of Iran. The origins of the Safavid dynasty can be traced back to a Sufi order founded in the Azerbaijani city of Ardabil. Initially a spiritual movement, the Safavid order transformed into a formidable political force. The dynasty, which had Kurdish Iranian roots, became increasingly Turkified through intermarriages with various ethnic groups, including Turkoman, Georgian, Circassian, and Pontic Greek officials. As a result, the Safavid leaders became Turkish-speaking and culturally integrated into the diverse milieu of the region.
2 - Sasanian Empire - The Sasanian Empire, often referred to by historians as the Neo-Persian Empire, was the last significant Iranian empire before the Muslim invasions of the 7th and 8th centuries AD. Named after the House of Sasan, this empire lasted nearly four centuries, from 224 to 651 AD, making it the longest-lived Persian imperial dynasty. The Sasanian Empire emerged during late antiquity, succeeding the Parthian Empire and re-establishing Persian prominence in the region, rivaling the Roman Empire (later known as the Byzantine Empire after 395 AD).

sassanid empire: The Baloch and Balochistan Naseer Dashti, 2012-10 Three thousand years ago, a group of Indo-Iranic tribes (called Balaschik at that time) settled in the northwestern Caspian region of Balashagan. Circumstances forced them to disperse and migrate towards south and eastern parts of Iranian plateau. In medieval times, they finally settled in present Balochistan where they became known as the Baloch. During their long and tortuous journey from Balashagan to Balochistan, the Baloch faced persecutions, deportations, and genocidal acts of various Persian, Arab and other regional powers. During 17th century, after dominating Balochistan culturally and politically, the Baloch carved out a nation state (the Khanate of Kalat). In 1839, the British occupied Balochistan and subsequently it was divided into various parts. In the wake of the British withdrawal from India in 1947, Balochistan regained its sovereignty but soon Pakistan occupied it in 1948. The historical account of the Baloch is the story of a pastoralist nomadic people from ancient times to mid-twentieth century. The author outlines the origin of the Baloch state and its variegated history of survival against powerful neighbors such as the Persians, the British and finally, Pakistan. This fascinating research work discovers the background of the long drawn-out conflict between the Baloch and Pakistan and Iranian states.

sassanid empire: History of the Ancient Baloch Naseer Dashti, 2021-12-08 The origin of the Baloch and their history in ancient times has been lost in the dust of history. Writers belonging to the powers with which the ancient Baloch were in perpetual conflicts, produced biased and contradictory accounts about their history and sociology. This work is an attempt to produce a logical picture of a group of Indo-Iranian tribes who migrated en masse from Central Asia 3000 years ago and settled in the north-western region of Balagn or Balkn, in the Iranian Plateau. It is also the account of their sufferings and miseries in ancient times.

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