

The Impact of Shāhnāmeḥ Agreements on the Transfer of Iranshahri Thought to the Islamic Period (with Emphasis on the Images of Baysanghari Shahnameh)

Abstract

The continuity of Iranshahri thought in the transition to the Islamic period is a key factor in the continuity of Iranian history and culture. This idea, in spite of the transformation and rupture that was found in the appearance of sovereignty over Iran, has been going on, unlike literature (two centuries of silence), without stagnation, to the extent that in passing through the political history of this land, the ancient idea of Iranshahri was transferred; in this regard, the continuation of the "national unity" section became a solid foundation for political decisions. The achievement of these decisions appears in written works and in the context of "policy writing". Since the course of the history of political writing in Iran has not been inscribed, the prominence of this process and its connotation for understanding political history and benefiting from this idea in policy-making has been neglected. "Ferdowsi's Shāhnāmeḥ" is an exceptional literary artwork in worldwide literature that in connection with the ancient gods and political thought of Iranshahri has been able to reflect the relevant political sources of the ancient period in its treasurable values. The resources that have reached the hands of the sage Abolghasem Ferdowsi have gain power to his loyal poet in so that this experience is alike to a vast palace that has gained peace in the concept of the political letter. In the meantime, it should be said: It is important to analyze the role of Ferdowsi Shahnameh in the transfer of Iranshahri ideas to the Islamic period and its channels of influence. Shahnameh of Baysanghari is one of the magnificent works of the Islamic period that has been created based on Shahnameh. This study seeks to analyze Ferdowsi's political point of view by processing the "treaty" and "guarantee" as a capability in the implementation of the treaty in Shahnameh and finally the effect of the characteristics of the treaties in the drawings of Baysanghari Shahnameh has been reflected upon.

Research aims:

1. Explaining the role of Ferdowsi's Shahnameh treaties in transferring Iranshahri ideas to the Islamic period
2. The importance of Basingari Shahnameh drawings in transferring Iranshahri ideas to the Islamic period

Research questions:

1. Did the policies of Ferdowsi's Shahnameh play a role in the transfer of Iranshahri thought to the Islamic period?
2. What role did the drawings of Shahnameh Baysanghari play in the transfer of Iranshahri ideas to the Islamic period?

Keywords: Peyman's Iranshahri Thought's Ferdowsi Shahnameh's Baysanghari Shahnameh

Introduction

Political thought has a long history in different societies and its shaping foundations in societies are one of the effective components in the independent life of countries. These concepts have always been revered among different governments and nations. Meanwhile, the existence of levers that reinforce these ideas is also important for the survival of societies. Literary and artistic books and works can play an influential role in this process. In Iranian society, the idea of Iranshahri has been one of the intellectual foundations that strengthens patriotism and the formation of political thought. The issue that can be raised here is how Ferdowsi's *Shāhnāme*, as one of the magnificent works of art, has been effective in transmitting Iranshahri thought. Due to the wide range of issues in Iranshahri political thought, this article examines the "Covenant" as one of the influential examples in political relations between nations and individuals. Considering the importance of role-playing on this occasion, this article has tried to formulate the political past of Iran during the rule by using the *Shahnameh* of Hakim Abolghasem Ferdowsi as a representative of Iranshahri thought in the pre-Islamic period. Present the emperors and famous personalities of this frontier and examine the results of some treaties and confrontations. This research is necessary because many works in the Islamic period have been created in imitation of the *Shahnameh*, hence this article intends to analyze Ferdowsi's political views in *Shahnameh* and by studying it in Baysanghari *Shahnameh* and its illustrations.

Examining the background of this research topic shows that in connection with the political thought of Iranshahri, Javad Tabatabai has studied the speech of Khajeh Nizam-ol-Molk in one volume and seven chapters with the titles of Khajeh's accidents and situation and his time by considering the Iranshahri thought and continuity of the history of Iranian culture has examined the land and position of the policy in the history of Iranian political thought. Tabatabai published a more complete version of this book in a work entitled "Reflections on Iran" in 2016 by Minavi Kherad Publications, in which he also mentions some of the memoirs of prominent political figures (see Tabatabai, 2004). Also, Dr. Ruhollah Eslami, in another book entitled "Saadi's policy letter" was able to explain the view of Mosleh al-Din Saadi Shirazi from the perspective of Iranshahri political thought. In this book, which was published in 2018 by Tisa Publications, Mr. Eslami reads "Iranian civilization with its magnificent castle and aqueduct technique" and considers the stability of this society in its periods of rule when the political system makes the country a component by managing Iranshahri micro-enterprises" (Eslami, 2018). In this book, he explains the structure of politics as a principle of governance using Saadi's view and in an introduction and four chapters, he examines the thought of Iranshahri that has ruled the body of the universe for a long time. In this work, Dr. Eslami considers Iranshahri's thought to be based on advice letters that, using the empirical method, i.e. practical wisdom, uses all its efforts to organize daily affairs. According to him, "Saadi has written *Golestan* as a realistic advice, with a touch of morality and connection with practical wisdom" (Eslami, 1397: 37). Hatem Ghaderi and Taghi Rostamvandi in an article entitled "Iranshahri Thought, its coordinates and components", has studied the background and coordinates of this idea with the focus on the Shahriari model. The authors believe that the geometry of Iranian thought is composed of three components: belief system, moral system and political system. The first two components, by providing supporting ideas, have formed the pattern of Iranshahri in the third component, namely the political system (Hatami and Rostam Wendy, 1385: 123). In the mentioned works, only the recognition of Iranshahri thought and how it is in the works of poets has been dealt with and Ferdowsi's *Shahnameh* and its analysis of Iranshahri thought and its extension in the Islamic period have not been considered.

The present article is a descriptive-analytical research. Scenario design that causes the results of these decisions to be applied in the current policies of individuals and even the country is another goal of this research. Of course, some critics may believe that the application of the empirical wisdom of "Iranshahri politics" with its literary works is unbelievable. In response to this criticism, it can be said that the important role of experience as a container for this thinking should not be overlooked. Valuable experiences that pave the way for the current political path at the lowest cost should not be overlooked, as this experience has a long history of support for this land, and for this purpose by those who are themselves prominent figures. Were political has been written; Men who have survived the land of their time from plunder. The author has tried to deal neutrally with the subject of the treaty in the Shahnameh of Abulghasem Ferdowsi and to study the characteristics of the treaties of the Shahnameh in the drawings of the Shahnameh of Baysanghari.

Conclusion

"Covenant" as a moral principle and religious and social element in the culture of the ancient Iranians was highly valued. This social and personal agreement was so revered that the parties were willing to lay down their lives to preserve it. The Iranians believed that "Izad Mehr" was the diligent and strict guardian of covenants between the people. Therefore, breaking the covenant was an unforgivable sin, and the violator of the covenant must look to the path of this world and the hereafter. In Ferdowsi's Shahnameh, which is taken from paintings, Avesta, Pahlavi texts and the experience of a poet and sage like Ferdowsi, there are many poems in praise of fulfilling the covenant. In this policy of Iranshahri, there are many heroes who are adorned with the ornament of contracting, as well as those who break the contract and are caught in the act of breaking the contract. In this historical experience, in addition to governmental laws, the treaty has established individual and social order and balance. Considering the influential role of agreement in other stories of Shahnameh and referring to the capacity of these stories in providing valuable experiences in individual and social life as well as policies in the management of the country, it benefits from it. It can achieve amazing results at the lowest cost. Throughout the Shahnameh, there are many treaties on various subjects; Some of these covenants are fateful, and sometimes the breach of covenant and fulfillment of the covenant has changed the course of the story and changed the fate of the heroes and their land. An examination of the miniature drawings in Baysanghari's Shahnameh indicates that the treaty and position in Iranshahri thought lasted until the Islamic era and was one of the highlights in drawing political beliefs.

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