

The Coinage of the Ottoman- Safawid conflict in Iran (1115- 1149/ 1 703- 1736).

Abstract:

Islamic coins are a true mirror that reflects the events of Islamic history in various fields, political, religious, sectarian, economic, social, etc. The Islamic Railways has offered us many periods of conflict over governance, so that this is an important documentation of these events. The existence of some coins bearing the name of the Ottoman Sultan Ahmad III (1115-1143/ 1703-1730m) multiplied by some of the provinces of the Safavid state including the province of Tabriz, Tbilisi, Irwan, Kenga, hence the idea of this research, where I follow the historical events in that period And The study revealed several political agreements between the two countries to end the state of war, which included the control of the Ottomans over some of the state's property. Safavid This conflict continued until the beginning of the reign of Sultan Mahmud I and the withdrawal of the Ottomans from Iran 1149 AH /1736 AD.