

Abstract:

The city of Kazerun is one of the cities of the Islamic East, which dates back to the era of the Sassanid Empire (226-641 AD), as it was its capital, and despite its ancient history that extends to ancient roots, this city remained without any integrated study in its political conditions Social, economic and religious.

The Islamic conquests affected Persia in general and the city of Kazerun in particular, as it is from a social point of view that there were groups of society other than what they were before Islam, including Muslims as the local rulers of Persia, in addition to the local population of the Magi and Christians and the few Jews.

The city of Kazerun is one of the agricultural cities with fertility in its soil and cultivation of various crops, and it has become widely known in the manufacture of linen clothing, and has a commercial significance for its location between the city of Shiraz, which is a base for Persia on the one hand and the Caspian Sea (Bahr al-Khazar) on the other in Islamic times.

This city has been distinguished by the emergence of a number of scholars in the villages and its stores affiliated to the city of Kazerun, and they have contributed to enriching intellectual life in the city in particular and the Islamic world in general, such as: Al-Murejani, Kaskani and Al-Dawani. A number of Muslim scholars who left their impact on the city and from them. Shiraz Al-Alam, the gift of God bin Abd al-Warith al-Shirazi, and the city of Ruzbeh, the scholar Ibn Hasankwayh, the Persian Muhammad bin Muhammad bin Al-Hassan, and from the city of Nushanjan, the world, Talha bin Ahmed bin Ayoub Al-Muqri Al-Nushajani, and from Ahwaz Ahmed bin Aqeel bin Rajeh.

In addition, the scientific titles obtained by Kazarun scholars have confirmed their diverse scientific product, and the evidence for this is what their scientists have classified in works in the religious, human, mobile, and mental sciences.