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ABSTRACT

The head of priests was that one who had the highest religious authorities, and he has been staying in the capital and attended in many court ceremonies. Themobedanmibed had the first place in the country after shah in sassanid period. Sometimes he has been named after Bozorgmazar. The priests were working in cities and towns with authority and occasionally they were involved with authority and occasionally they were involved in political and administrative tasks, in accordance with the time. Education and training, justice were in charge of HIRBODS. Mentioned class taught children-born nobility and clerymen. Azarbods were settled in temples and were the safeguards of scared fire. They were trying to keep the fire area clean in addition to care of fire and prevent its shutdown also they administrated in holding prayer, marriage and death.

KEY WORDS: Priests, Priest, clerymen, zoroaster, religion, magus.

INTRODUCTION

In sassinad era, the clergymen had a great power, especially when the shah was not worthy of incompetence. Depending on their interests, they were abused of appropriate time. And performed works. Kings did not have the power to dismiss the priests and give their authority to secretaries. But the Priests immediately began to provide the field to the kings falling of the throne with the dissidents’ help, when they found out the ways of the king. We have much evidence about this in the sassinad history, like first Ghobad’s dismissal and replace Jamasab. (the goal of this article is research on the role of clergymen in sassinad role.)

Area of Priests in the sassinad period:

At the time of emergence of the farssasian dynasty, their school was the guard of venus (Nahyth) religion with the Ahura Mazda’s religion that their main temple was located in the pool and the fire clergymen that appear the ancestors of sassinad dynasty had the greatest dignity among them, served. Scientists believe that the religious situation in south west of iran was such this. In north west of iran around the sheys temple, ancient iranian religion was focused and the ceremony was perfomned by the magi. They were the gruaght agreed zoroastrian traditions while keeping the tradition of his class at a time when is unknown. (Gryshman-2014-p318-319)

Zoroastrianism that created by the magi and became the state religion, strengthened the country in this conflict and gave the spiritual forces of the nation to defending of East against the west that it had introduced itself the victor of it. (p322)

Clergymen degrees in the Sassinad period and various temples:

Because the zoroastrian religion was the affical religion of the sassinad period. The clergymen had too much influence in the country.

Magi had a large state in the country. Specially in azarbaijan and also the trible people gave them gifts. As marshNamin says: magi were not subjects to the laws of the country and had their own rules.

Clergymen degrees written as:

A: Magi were below the all. B: Priests or magi’s heads and Hirbod or temple’HIRBOD heads. Were abow the magi.

C: mobedanmubed and HirbedanHirbed were above the all. Expected that the first was the head of clergymen and the second was the chief Justice .andmobedanmubed lived in Rey and manage the country. Islamic historians have written him Msamghan.
The temples were:

A: every family had a fire and the head of household should care of fire. (Piriya 2014-P264)
B: Hrdhy also had a fire that called Azaran.
C: each block had a fire that called Bahram.
D: three temples in ancient Iran specially were repected and veneration.
1. Azarfarnyagh in Fars’s Carian that was dedicated to the Priest hood.
2. Azargashtasb in shah and military. And kings went there walking after coronation.
3. Azarbarzinmehr in khorasan’sRiyiund was dedicated to Barzegar class. (pirniya 2014-p265)

In sasanid era the major role in the administration of justice was the responsibility of Hirbid that were familiar with religious law and normal rules.(zarinkoob 1978-p506)

Priest’s options (the king dismissed by priests) in sasanid era: it was possible that shah accused of unworthy with various excuses and because of this, if the high priest, was considered unworthy and the recall of shah was a weapons in the hands of priests. (christiansen 1367, p181 and mythology and culture of culture of Iran in the writings of pahlavi 1984,p623-624)

This danger that threatens the sasanid kings, led to called this age to sasanid religious state to the acheamenian age, and the pressure was due to the reign and each of them were ordering based on a cult of great nobility, high priest was decisive vote, because he was agent of religious power and manifestation of religius faith of nation. (christionsen 1367. P181)

Priest’s options (the monopoly of knowledge and expertise to clergymen) in s sasanid era.
The task if the mediator and order was one of seven positions of …. But since the nature of parsi religion has ordained, ethics religion and rights are united in judicial means.

Justice branch should belong to clergymen in particular mean. Clergymen were also assogned all of science to themselves. Dadvars judging was to dastooran, Priests and Hkrbods head of the Dadvaran was called Dolat or Dadvar city or DadvarDadvaran.

One, knows as Ayinbod that was considered as the head of the coustoms guards, apparently done the works of the judical extravagance. Thd courts of each district was run by a Priest and generally he took care to apply the lay heads rouls agree with justice. Some of high-ranking officials that had judicial authority. one was soroudhvarzdarig or spiritual listener and another was Dastoorehmadad. Each cillage had a lower authority headed by a farmer or a special judge that sent to the village. (christiansen 1367-p208) sometimes had named of the provisions of the shahrishtpeace. But we don’t have any information about act, place and options of these officials.

Apparently, each of them in terms of credit rating han different degree of legal and decisions.
The military judicial branch was assigned to a special judge nicknamed Black Dadvar. Moreover it is likely that many judicial officials that had special positions, were priest or Hirbod, And even sometime Hirbod judge. (p.208)

Ruling of mobedmobedan at time of the sasanid:

The author of thousand Hand’s Matygan had priority over others and the statement concluded that his vote had more affected that oath. (p211)

Priest and verdict: Because of that iranian society and spetiallyzoroastrianism had an important role in people’s mind and due to this religian has been at the forefront of power in long period of an cient history forefrent can discovered zoroastrian clergymen in justrict . According to Avestasnakzvhm have respect for the judgment that gain jurisprudence for ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen , fourteen and fifteen tears .Apparently , each of them in terms of credit rating had different degree of legal and decisions. (christiansen 1367-p405)

In the eyes of the follewers of zoroatrianism, the king of the country was required toperform tasks that include:
1. Observance of religious orders. 2. Good ethics
3. Power of forgiveness and tolerance. 4. Loving subjects. 5. The ability to provide peace of subjects.
12. Braving people. 13. Attention to employment (p69-110)

Tnser Priest (the main Priest of sasanid period) devebping of new zoroastrianism has been done by tnser Priest from the beginning of the new government.

About missionary of Ardeshir, the first sasanid king’s period is said that ardeshir was a luckly man to has high Priest in his side, that abilities like ardeshir abilities. He called Tansar or Tooser as was Hirbod, that it seems been the title of clergy’s community leaders. (Boyce 1991-p131)
The task that tanser had as Ardeshir’s missionary, was a difficult task. Because parthian had appeared in the role of hero against non-Zoroastrian seleucid Empire. Sassanid were forced to find alternatives to the abolition of religionmates. (p132)

Priest Kertyd:
It seems that regulation of religious texts have been made by kptyd during the shah Bahram II and declared namely religeousright.
In fact, he took Avesta in religious orders for the first time, and this avesta interpreted at least three times during the sassanian. 1. Inkrttyd age.
2. In AtopartMehrespandan age.
3. After the destruction of Masdakian. (Lokony-n- p156-157) krttyd was a somple nurse (Priest) since Ardeshir’s age. And he was dead of the Association of the Magi in shapur I age, even as he was Hirbod with this title.
Shapur in AD206 bring krttyd named after the regent.
And beforBishapur (the satrap),and fifteen other courtier, and in the short reign of Hormaz , he promoted to the rank of Priest Hormoz.
Great Priest, krttydHirbod, during the thirty years of his power, which was contemporary with the reign of shapur I, Hormoz I, Bahram II , not satisfied to the exclusion of representatives of various religions in sassanid territory. (p3,66)
Christian sen wrote the name of Mahdad to the great Priests of Ardeshir. (christionsen 1367-p139) conclusion: according to Various sources concluded that in the sassanid period, clergymen player an important role in society. ModeanMobed was at the top of them that many government functions, including the dismissal of the king, Justice was one of the most important,Goals of them. Also they know many of sciences and expertise. And were considered the top of positions after the king in sassanid period. Even can see the major role of clergymen next to the shad in remained inscriptions .we can pointed to known Priests like krttyr and Tansar that gave valuable services to the sassanid government.

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