

# The Umayyads | Administrative Reforms

'A standard Arabic coinage was developed to replace the Byzantine and Sassanian types.'

During the caliphate of 'Abd al-Malik bin Marwan (r. 65–86 / 685–705), a policy of administrative and political centralisation was initiated. A standard Arabic coinage was developed to replace the Arab-Byzantine and Arab-Sassanian types which had been used up to this time.



**Name:**  
Coin (dirham)

**Dynasty:**  
Hegira 72 / AD 692 Umayyad

**Details:**  
Jordan National Bank Numismatic Museum  
Amman, Jordan

**Justification:**  
A silver pictorial dirham of the Arab-Sassanian type used during the period before the Umayyad coin reform by the caliph 'Abd al-Malik in 77 / 696–7.

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**Name:**  
Dinar (solidus)

**Dynasty:**  
Hegira 98 / AD 715–6 Umayyad

**Details:**  
Numismatic Museum of the al-Maghreb Bank  
Rabat, Morocco

**Justification:**  
A rare gold Maghrebian dinar using both Latin and Arabic inscriptions.

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**Name:**  
Copper coin (fils)

**Dynasty:**  
Hegira 74–8 / AD 694–8 Umayyad

**Details:**  
Jordan Archaeological Museum  
Amman, Jordan

**Justification:**  
Copper fils of the epigraphic type issued in Amman by the caliph 'Abd al-Malik with a modified cross.

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**Name:**  
Bronze coin (fils)

**Dynasty:**  
Undated, about hegira 77 / AD 696–7 Umayyad

**Details:**  
Jordan National Bank Numismatic Museum  
Amman, Jordan

**Justification:**

Bronze fils of the epigraphic type from Jerash; an example of the coins used in regional administrative centres.

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