

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.



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.



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.



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.
