

Coins of the contemporary period of Afghanistan

Abstract

As history and ancient texts reveal, humans have always been in need of trade and exchange to solve their problems, and each individual needed the production of another to survive. However, it was not possible to use this exchange between civilizations and ancient lands. It was from this point that ancient humans created a plan to create a unit called a coin and various lands and civilizations began minting coins, including the Islamic religion. Since barter exchange was accompanied by many difficulties and did not provide for the general needs of the people, taking into account the diversity of products, progress, and new achievements, expensive metals such as gold, silver, and copper were used as a means of exchange.

Keywords: coin, Afghanistan, mint, metals, kingdom, Sarajie

Introduction

Coins play a significant role in recognizing ancient civilizations, religions, and myths, which can shed light on a lot of important religious events. Coins also have a valuable place in art, and by studying them, we can well understand how art has evolved and declined in different periods among aware nations. The objective of this research is to know the specifications, minting, and usage of contemporary coins in Afghanistan, which can be an important step in identifying the history of Afghanistan by studying it.

The importance of research

The necessity of this research is to study more about Islamic period coins and also to investigate the application of some signs and symbols used in different Islamic periods and civilizations. Furthermore, it is important to know how the various types of art have been used in connection with the expansion of the Islamic religion to other civilizations and cultures.

Objectives

The main and key questions in this research are:

Did the kings and rulers mint coins since the beginning of the modern history of Afghanistan?

What were the trends and characteristics of the coins of this period?

Coins of Ahmad Shah Abdali period

The evolution of feudalism among the people of Kandahar and the continuous struggle of the people against foreign domination had prepared the ground for the formation of a strong central government in Afghanistan. It is said that the Abdali government was established under the leadership of Ahmad Shah. Ahmad Shah was born in the year of his father Zaman Khan's death in the city of Herat (1722). The Jirga was held in October 1747 in the "Red Tomb" building inside the Naderabad military fort and lasted for nine days. During these meetings, unanimity was possible. It could not be done because the important issue was that every powerful khan wanted the throne, while the rival khans (such as Nur Mohammad Khan Gholjai, Mohabbat

Khan Popalzai, Musa Khan Ishaq Zai, Nasrullah Khan Nurzai, etc.) rejected each other. He did not speak; Ahmad Khan was Abdali because his tribe was Saduzai in terms of the number of other tribes. Although his grandfather Daulat Khan was the head of the Abdali of Argistan and his father Zaman Khan was the head of the Abdali government of Herat, the differences between the Gholjai and Abdali Khans, which negated each other, created a void that had to be filled. So, on the ninth day of the jirga, the parties appointed a member of the jirga to order that whoever he chooses to be the king, everyone should pledge allegiance to him. The leader of the order was a spiritual man who did not belong to any tribe. He didn't even belong to Kandahar, and he was the same Saber Shah Nam Kabuli, the son of Mustafi Ustad "Laikhwar" from Kabul, whom different classes in Kandahar respected and trusted. This Sufi politician stood up, introduced Ahmad Khan Abdali as the king, and installed a wheat ear instead of a crown on his helmet. The great feudal lords, whether they wanted to or not, were forced to pledge allegiance and acknowledge the kingship of this young man. This is why Ahmad Khan Abdali was announced as "Ahmed Shah" to the kingdom of the country (Ansari, 2010: 8–9).

After becoming king, Ahmad Shah proved that he is aware of the internal situation of the country and is also aware of the political and military situation of the neighboring countries of Afghanistan, and he is able to use this situation practically for the benefit of Afghanistan. The internal conditions and the situation of the neighboring countries were also favorable for the formation of an independent government in Afghanistan. Inside the country, the peasant and wealthy classes, that is, the majority of the nation, along with the urban and professional classes, have been crushed for many years under the rule of feudal monarchs, internal and external campaigns, and various taxes, duties, and customs, and demand a powerful central government and security. In the west, east, and south of the country, people have been fighting for years against foreign occupation and to achieve national freedom, and now they are ready and willing to maintain and strengthen a national government against foreigners. In the central part of the country, the HazaraJats were more than anywhere else under the feudal and absolute system of tribal kings, and the powerful feudal lords of this region had unlimited authority over the peasants, farmers, and serfs. That's why more than a million Hazara laborers and workers, who have been under external and internal attacks since the invasion of Genghis Khan, die for the entertainment of a handful of lords, mirs, begs, and clerics. The dominant feudal lords of this region, by obeying and paying taxes to the central governments of Afghanistan to maintain their regional power until the end of the 19th century, showed stubborn resistance against the direct control of the central government and prevented their people from progressing in parallel with the gradual development of other parts of the country. Later, other economic factors, poverty, and the political pressure of the central government prolonged the life of this freeze until the beginning of the 20th century. While it was the stubborn and hard-working people of Afghanistan who absorbed Genghis Khan's human strength, despite absorbing Mughal blood, they left no trace of pure Mughal language in the center of Afghanistan. In second place, the people of the northern provinces of Afghanistan were also under the pressure of the feudal system. During the 25 years of Ahmad Shah's reign, the centrality of the government and public security were established in such a way that the feudal lord felt his responsibility towards the government in his behavior towards the peasant. The middle and urban classes and traders also got a freer field of activity. This situation within the centralized feudal system provided the means to strengthen the state. On the other hand, Ahmad Shah satisfied the powerful feudal lords by participating in professional and military affairs, heeding their views in temporary Jirga's, and

keeping them busier on war trips. It is that without once or twice, you did not suffer with their rebellion. The strongest of these oppositions came from the most powerful feudal lords of Kandahar (such as Nor Mohammad Khan Mir Afghan, Osman Khan Topchi Bashi, Kadu Khan, Mohabat Khan Popalzai, etc.). On the day of Ahmad Shah's election to the kingdom, they thought that the loneliness of Ahmad Shah and the weakness of his tribe would not prevent him from becoming absolute. When they saw that Ahmad Shah had extended the government's control over all social affairs and put a bridle in the mouths of strong and old feudal lords, they became agitated and When Ahmad Shah was traveling abroad in 1749, they plotted to kill him and destroy the central government. But Ahmad Shah, who had detailed intelligence, executed that big group in Kandahar. This move by Ahmad Shah clarified the future reckoning of the government with the big feudal lords. From then on, although Ahmad Shah kept the pro-state feudal lords calm and gave them titles and positions, and sometimes even feudal lords, even after the feudal lord's death, he recognized his son in his place. He kept the great tribal feudal lords away from their clan in the court, and he used to lead in wars, but he did not allow them to have tribal armed units in the capital. Ahmad Shah moved the tribal troops away from the center and gave their place to the greedy army. This army, which received a fixed income from the government, could not be in contact with the people and subjects like the tribal soldiers. Also, Ahmad Shah did not even appoint the feudal lord in his tribal region to rule, but he appointed the gratuitous rulers of the state, who were from the middle class, in the interests of the tribes. The clerical class was also satisfied with Ahmad Shah because Ahmad Shah respected them and all the judicial courts and mosques were in their hands (Ghobar, 1985: 354–359).

Ahmad Shah Baba minted his coins in a silver metal called Kandahari rupee, in which symbols like a sword, a star, and wheat ears were engraved. The weight of Ahmad's coins was two shekels and a few peas, and the value of fifty copper scales became common. The gold coins of the Ahmad Shah poem were inscribed below:

(It was decided to reach from Qadir Bichon to Ahmed, the king of coins and gold, from the back of the fish to the moon.)

Mints

Ahmad Shah Baba, due to the extent of his empire on the borders of the four sides of the country and to solve the problems of governance as well as strengthen his army, needed to mint coins in different areas. For this reason, in different provinces and regions such as Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Atak, Peshawar, Dirajat, Sindh, Kashmir, Rohal, Lahore, Multan, and Sir Hand, India has issued its coins in gold, silver, and copper metals. It has been multiplied (Ghobar, 1987: 360).



Fig .1 An example of a coin of the reign of Ahmad Shah Baba, which was minted in silver metal, and their mints are the proofs of these coins in Balkh, Kandahar, and Kabul. Image adapted from the book *The History of Coins and Banknotes in Afghanistan* (Dictatorship Credentials, 2014: 49–50).

Mints of Durrani kings

As a result of a series of expansions, the territory of the Durian empire had expanded, especially to the south and east of the country, and it also continued to the west and north. The kings and dynasties of Durian prepared some coin mints in their occupied areas, some of which were in old Khorasan, India, and Afghanistan. I will briefly introduce some of them:

- In the territory of Afghanistan

The Durians minted coins in the area of present-day Afghanistan in Herat, Balkh, Kandahar (Ahmad Shahi city), and Kabul, and it can be determined in different places: in Herat, Ahmad Shah Baba, Timor Shah, Shah Zaman, Shah Mahmood, and Kamran had coin minting machines. And they minted coins in their name in Herat. In Kandahar, Ahmad Shah Baba, Suleiman, Timor, Humayoon, Zaman Shah, Shah Mahmood (the first time), and Qaiser Shuja'a (the second time) minted their coins. Coins have been minted in Timor-Sharif's Balkh and other provinces.

- In Iran

The Durians minted coins in one of two places in present-day Iran. Ahmad Shah Baba promoted coinage there in the years between 1747 and 1750 after conquering Khorasan. Also, in Mashhad, Ahmad Shah Baba and Timur Shah minted coins, and according to Timur Shah's research, coins were also minted in the Dekhoi region, located in the west of Iran.

- In India

Because the course of the Durrani conquests was more towards the Indian lands, they built more than 20 mints there. The Durrani mints in India expanded from Peshawar, Dirajat, Hyderabad,

and Sindh to Farrukhabad, Moradabad, and Najibabad in the land of Jumna and Ganges. These cities belonged to those who were united with Ahmad Shah Baba in the Panipet War. Some of the Indian mints are also known as attributes and characteristics. Such as Sarhand mint (place of security), Kashmir mint (comfortable place of reign), Bahawalpur (house of pleasure), etc. because Durrani mints in India are dependent on each Durrani king and are different in terms of geographical characteristics, so each one is explained:

1. Attack: Gold, silver, and copper coins of the era of Ahmad Shah Baba and Timur Shah were minted in this place.
2. Ahmadpur: It is the old capital of Bahawalpur State, and the coins of Shah Mahmood were minted in this place, but the quality of the coinage was very low, and maybe after the removal of his power, coins were minted in his name (Hamidi, 1966: 12–14).
3. Bohkhar: Two types of Ahmad Shah Baba coins have been minted in this area. The first type was minted in 1788 AD; an ordinary person was seen in it, and the second type was minted in the coin era; in the middle of it, the image of an ordinary person was minted around the coin, and it was minted in 1789 AD. Coins from the 7th and 8th years of Ahmad Shah Baba's reign have also been minted in this place.

This example of a coin was also popular in Dirajat, Multan, and Kabul. Timur Shah also minted coins in the name of his father, Naib al-Hokumah, and during his reign he minted gold and silver coins in this place. During the time of Shah Mahmood (the first time), Shah Shuja minted coins here.

4. Peshawar: In Peshawar, kings such as Ahmad Shah Baba, Suleiman Shah, Timur Shah, Zaman Shah, Shah Mahmud (first and second time), Shah Shuja (first and second time), and Ayub Shah minted various gold, silver, and copper coins. Are some coins minted in Peshawar have a Mughal appearance, and the coins of Ahmad Shah Baba in Peshawar were minted from Mughal coins (Kohzad, 1937: 8–13).

Characteristics of Timor Shah Coins

Gold Coin Minted in Atack

On the coin: The wheel brings gold and silver from the sun to the face of Timur.

Shah's coin

Reverse of the coin: Mement Manos meeting in attack on second year

There is the same specification on silver coins.

Copper coins

On the coin: Timur Shah Floss.

Back of the coin: Minted in Bokher 1194 (Kohzad, 2012: 15).

Coins of Zaman Shah

Gold Coins Minted by Ashraf-Ul-Bilad Ahmadshahi

On the coin: He was placed between the gods of both worlds.

The prevalence of the government coin called Zaman

Back of the coin: year 1209.

Silver coins have also been minted in the above example.

Copper coin

On the coin: Zaman Shahi Floss

On the back of the coin: "Minted in Koher" (Kohzad, 2012: 15).

Coins of Shah Mahmood in Herat

Herat silver coin

On the coin: a bronze coin struck by God's grace

Khosrow Giti Stan Mahmood Shah.

Back of the coin: "Minted Darul Sultanah Herat 1216."

The reign of Shah Mahmood for the second time

Gold Coins Minted by Ashraf-Ul-Bilad

On the coin: the above arrangement

Back of the coin: Ashraf ul-Bilad Ahmad Shahi 1218

In the same way, coins were minted in silver.

Copper coin

On the coin: Mahmood Shah Ghazi 1216.

Back side of the coin: minting of Kashmir's first decade (Kohzad, 2012: 16).

Coins of Shah Shuja

A gold coin struck by Ashraf al-Balad Ahmad Shah.

On the coin: He struck a coin on wire and gold like Mehruma.

The pious king Shuja al-Mulk Shah

On the back of the coin, in two circles and four altars: Ashraf al-Balad Ahmadshahi's strike; the same silver example is also struck; and in a Bahawalpur strike silver coin, this verse is struck on the coin:

He threw a coin on the wire by the special grace of the servant. Khosro Giti Stan Shah Shuja Namdar).

In a silver coin minted in Kashmir, the following is used:

He threw a coin out of Fazl Haq's hand on the wire and hit it. Shah Shuja al-Mulk Shah Bahr and Bar).

Copper coins

Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk Shahi, or Shuja-ul-Mulk Shah in Durrani, is written on the Philos coin.

On the back of the coin are the name, mintage, and age, and the shape of a sword can be seen on top of each other (Habibi, 2001: 16).

Coins of Amir Abdul Rahman Khan Period

Gold coins

A gold coin whose diameter is 1.21 mil and whose weight is 4.6 grams was minted in two types in 1314 and 1316 AH.

- A gold coin minted in 1309 AH, its weight is 6 grams. This coin was worth \$20.
- Five cable rupees are engraved in two types, the first of which was minted in 1314 and has a diameter of 39 mm.
- One rupee, this coin in 1308, 1309, 1310, and 1311 once in 1312 twice in 1313 three times in 1314 twice in 1315 twice in 1316 twice in 1317 three times In 1318, it was hit once by a machine gun (Hamidi, 1966: 21–24).
- Half rupees or Koran minted in 1308, 1310, 1313, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1318, and 1319 and engraved in four types:
 - Abbasi: It was published in two types in 1312, 1313, and 1314.
 - Type A: It has a diameter of 16 mm and a weight of 3 grams.
 - Type B: The diameter of this type is 15 millimeters in three grams.
 - Senari, whose diameter is 13 mm, is in two types: the first type was minted in 1324, and the second type was minted in 1315 AH.
 - A king, whose diameter is 31 mm and its weight is 23.3 grams, was minted in 1309 AH.
 - Du Shahi: This coin is rare. Its diameter is 39 mm, and its weight is 35 grams.

- One pisa: minted in 1309, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1316, and 1317, it has five types (Alizadeh, 2011: 12–15).



Fig.2 An example of the copper and silver coins of the era of Amir Abdurrahman Khan, which is called five Kabuli rupees, in which the text is as follows: "Amir Abdurrahman Talab al-Mulk wa Al-Dawlah year 1316". On the back of the coin, the mihrab, flag, and wheat ears can be seen in its margins, and there is a star in the upper part (Dictatorship Credentials, 2014: 53–54).

In 1886, one of the French employees named Shorum Krinsker bought a factory from Europe and started working in Kabul, which was known as Machine House. In this factory, in addition to the production of weapons and other necessary materials, the coins of this period were minted. With this work, a single source of coinage was created in the country. During the time of Abdul Rahman Khan, foreign currency was also used in Kabul; one Indian rupee was approximately one and a half Kabuli rupees; in Kandahar, 4666 kaldars equaled 8000 thousand Kandahari rupees; Bukhara gold in vapor per grain was worth ten Kabuli rupees; in Kabul, per grain, 14 Kabuli rupees were traded; and the Russian hundred soma coin was exchanged for 300 Kabuli rupees in Kabul (Dictatorship credentials, 2014: 51).

Coins of Amir Habibullah Khan

Gold coins

- A gold coin: its weight is 4.6 grams and its diameter is 21 mm. It was minted in 1319 and 1320 AH.
- Gold coin: It was minted in 1336 AH, as mentioned in the above text.

Silver coins

- Kabuli five rupees: minted in three types, the first and second types were minted in 1319; this type is very similar to the five rupees of Amir Abdul Rahman Khan.
- One rupee is divided into many types. In 1319, three types in 1320, three types in 1321, two types in 1322, one type in 1324, two types in 1325, one type in 1326 and 1327, four types in 1328, two types in 1337, and the years 1330 to 1335, only one type of this coin was obtained (there are twelve different types).
- Half a rupee, or Qeran, while one rupee of Amir Habibullah Khan was minted in every year of his reign. The mentioned half-rupees were obtained in the following years: 1320, 1321, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1333, 1334, 1335, and 1337, numismatists believe that except for the mentioned years, half rupees were minted in other years that are not counted. But there is a strong possibility that the said money is obtained from years that we are not familiar with (Kohzad, 1963: 53–59).



Fig. 3 Examples of coins minted during the reign of Amir Habibullah Khan have the following characteristics

On the coin: the text of Amir Habibullah, Tasbah Allah Walidin 1331

On the left side of the coin is a cluster of wheat, inside which the altar and pulpit, the flag, and the emblem or logo of the government of its period are minted (Dictatorship Credentials, 2014: 57–58).

During the era of Amir Habibullah Khan, steps were taken in the fields of economy, development, education, and trade. During this period, coins were minted in "house machines," which were called cable coins (Farhang, 2006: 55).

Characteristics of the coins of Amir Amanullah Khan

Gold coins

- Panj Amanieh: This gold has a weight equivalent to 23 grams; two types of this coin have been seen, each of which was minted in 1299 AH, and its diameter is 33.5 mm.
- Two-half Amani: This coin was designed in 1306 AH with a diameter of 29.5 and a weight of 15 grams.
- Noticeable changes were made in the role of the altar and minbar of the year, the weight, prominence, and size of the coins. And all the coins that were exposed to use are different from the previous coins in terms of writing. The five rupees of the last period were not multiplied. Senar and Abbasi converted the silver of the previous dynasty into copper and brass. In the middle of the reign, changes were made in the unit and weight of coins. Coins of two and a half rupees, two and a half Afghanis, and two pols were issued for the first time. One, two, five, ten, and twenty coins from this course can be mentioned. Twenty silver coins of the Amanieh era, which today are almost rare examples, were minted in very small quantities. Only one machine base was allocated for the minting of this coin for a limited number of days. Because the price of this coin is low and it has silver, it is generally melted by goldsmiths. The gold coins of the Amaniyah period were 21–6 carats, that is, 21–6 parts pure gold and 2-4 parts mixed with another metal (900 x 1000 pure gold).

- Amania
- gold
- a gold
- A deposit and a deposit

- twenty money
- An Abbasid
- three kings
- scenario
- a king
- A copper coin whose diameter is 26 mm and its weight is 4.4 grams.
- five money
- two money
- a money
- a penny

- Half trust and half trust
- Two and a half rupees
- Two and a half Afghanis
- One rupee
- One rupee
- an afghani



Fig. 4 The coin of Amir Amanullah Khan was struck from silver. On the right side of the coin, the first circle shows a cluster with a sword handle, and the word money is engraved in the upper part.

On the left side of the coin, the first circle is the same as the right side of the coin, and the word Kabul is engraved in the upper part, while Afghanistan and the year 1313 are engraved in the second circle. An example of a coin of Amir Amanullah Khan, on the right side of which is Amir Aman Allah, there is a bunch of flowers in the circle, and in the upper part, Al-Kabul. On the left side of the coin, the circle around it is a cluster with circular decorations, and in the second circle there is a logo or government emblem with an altar, a flag, and a sword engraved in the lower part of it, and a rupee is shown in the upper part (Authorities, 2014: 62).

During the period of Amanullah Khan, an effort was made to make most of the transactions in cash. Amanullah Khan minted Amani gold and silver coins instead of the old "Kabul" coins. Gold coins were equal to five Amaniyas (75 rupees), two Amaniyas (30 rupees), one Amaniya (15 rupees), and half an Amaniya (seven and a half rupees). In this period, the value of metal coins (silver and copper) was also multiplied.

The first paper money was printed in 1920 during the period of Amanullah Khan with the value of one Kabuli rupee, which was published after five, twenty-five, and fifty hundred banknotes, and in 1925 the first Afghani currency with a value of 5 Afghanis was published. At the time of Amanullah Khan, the value of one hundred cable rupees was equal to 60 Indian kaldars because the weight of a silver kaldar rupee was half a shekel and the weight of a silver cable rupee was two shekels (Moment, 2016: 59).



Fig.5 Example of one of the banknotes of the Amani period, which was printed in the name of five Kabuli rupees, and explained its value against other currencies in the above text (Authority Credentials, 2014: 64).



Fig. 6 The silver coins in the civil war of the reign of Bacha Saqaw, i.e., the reign of Habibullah

Coins of Amir Habibullah Khan (Kalkani)

The silver coins in the civil war of the reign of Bacha Saqaw, i.e., the reign of Habibullah Kalkani, were similar to the coins of the Amaniyeh era but a little smaller. In this period, a gold coin called Habibi was minted, which was worth 30 Afghanis. One rupee, a half rupee, twenty rupees, and ten rupees were also minted. There were two types of rupees. The first type is similar to Amir Habibullah Khan's one rupee and has the same design. The second type is a little bigger and is very rare. This type of word (Habibullah Khadim Din) is written elliptically. Ten pisas of this period are also rare. A very small amount of this coin, maybe ten thousand to five thousand, was multiplied. And before it was distributed and fell to Duran, a large amount of it was looted during the civil wars. Usually, the coins of the past were minted in Dari, but in this period, in addition to Dari, Pashto was also quoted on copper and silver coins. In this period, instead of the Hijri year, the lunar year was used, as was usual in the past.

Gold coins

- One Habibi: This coin was designed in two types in 1347 AH, weighing 4.6 grams.
- Type A: The diameter of this coin is 21 mm.
- Type B: A star is engraved on the coin instead of 30 rupees.
- One rupee: This coin was minted in two types in 1347 AH.
- Type A: This coin has a diameter of 26 mm and a weight of 9.2 grams.
- Type B: It has a diameter of 24 mm and a weight of 2.9 grams.
- Qur'an: This coin is designed in two types of 22 mm diameter, one type in the year 1347 and the second type in the year 1348 AH.
- Type A: Its diameter is 21.5 mm, and its weight is 4.5 grams.
- Type B: Its diameter is 1.21 mm, and its weight is 4.6 grams.
- twenty pisa

- ten pisa



Fig.7 An example of the characteristics of Habibullah (Kalkani) coins

On the right side of the coin, a cluster of flowers is connected together in the lower part, and two grains of a star are engraved on the tip of these clusters. Twenty pisa are engraved on the top of the coin. In the circle inside the cluster of Habibullah Kham, the religion of Rasoolullah is engraved with 1347.

Back of the coin: As on the right side, it has the same cluster, star, and twenty pisa, which have carved its government inside a small central circle of altar, pulpit, and flags (National Museum of Afghanistan).

During the period of Habibullah (Kalkani), the coins minted with the seal of Habibullah Khan or with the words "Khadim Din Rasoolullah" were not minted in this period, but banknotes of the Amani period with the seal of Habibullah Kalkani were exchanged. (Farhang, 2006: 65).

Mohammad Nader Shah and its coins

During the period of Mohammad Nader Khan, the publication of banknotes was stopped; neither the Amani period banknotes were in circulation nor were new banknotes introduced. During the period of Muhammad Nader Khan, gold, silver, and other metal coins were common in people's trade. But after a few years of his reign, he minted some coins with special specifications.

During the reign of Nadir Shah, gold, copper, brass, and silver coins were minted. It was inserted into the coins at the beginning of the reign of the Hijri year. And later, in the middle of the sultanate period, it was engraved on the coins of the Hijri year. The role of one Afghan and half Afghan (known as the Qur'an in common language), which was minted in 1348 to 1350 AH, is different from the coins of one Afghan and half Afghan minted in 1310 AH. An Afghani, which was minted in 1310 AH, is a very beautiful and decorated coin whose examples are rare.

Gold coins

- Twenty Afghani: This coin, which had a diameter of 22 mm and a weight of six grams, was minted in 1349 and 1350 AH.
- Silver coins:
- An Afghani: This coin is minted in two types.
- Half Afghani: This coin has a diameter of 24 mm and a weight of 5 grams. It is designed in two types.
- 25 money.
- 20 money.
- 10 money.
- 3 paid.
- 1 Money (Authorities, 2014: 70).

Zahir Shah

The pattern of twenty-five coins (commonly known as 16 coins) of the time of Zahir Shah, which was first minted in 1312 and later in 1313, 1314, and 1316, is very prominent and remarkable. The coin (Al-Mutawakulullah Muhammad Zahir Shah) is engraved with the national script, and its diameter is 24 nationalities. Two gold pieces weighing 8 grams were minted in 1314, which is one of the rare coins that has attracted the attention of world numismatists and has an international reputation.

Gold coins

- Two golds.
- Eight grams of gold
- a gold
- half afghani
- 15 Afghanis.
- 2 Afghanis.
- 15 Afghan almuniya...
- 2 paid.

It means the contemporary coins of Afghanistan seventy-six years ago, which cover the period from 1308 to 1386 AH. The first machine coins, which are called engine coins, are minted in Kabul. Before that, coins were minted by Naqsh and Hekaki, and later they were called hammer or tape coins. During the time of Abdul Rahman Khan, minted coins were exchanged in Kandahar, Herat, and Kabul, and machine shops were established. The mints of the aforementioned houses were blocked, and all the coins were minted at the National Mint of Kabul. The last hammered coin was minted in Herat in 1306, in Kandahar in 1307, and in Kabul in 1308. In the first year, four machines were installed, and the silver coins of rupees and Qurans were multiplied by 40,000 daily. During Habibullah's time, six machine bases were installed, which, in addition to forty thousand, multiplied by six hundred thousand. In most of the brass coins, next to the wheat ear coin, gun, sword, and spear, the king's name and figures are engraved first in Dari and later in Pashto. The date was changed to Hijri in 77 AH during the time of Amanullah Khan, and in 1307 AH it was again changed to AH, and in 1350 AH it was again changed to AH, which continued until now. The inscriptions on the coins before 1347 AD

were generally written in Dari; since then, the inscriptions on the coins have been written in Pashto.

Coins of Enjani Era Ziyaye

Anjani Ziaye coins were the basis and origin of later coins. The general characteristics of the coins of the present era, such as the distinctive mark, date mark, name, and titles of the king, are regularly and excellently engraved on the front and back of the coins of the Ziya era. For the general coins of this time, the signs of Mihrab and Minbar, Hijri date, sword, knife, banner, and star are quoted next to the wheat cluster coin. Some coins of this period are decorated with a train of flowers, and today the five rupees of Kabul from that time have gained international fame due to their shape and size. The size of five rupees with a diameter of 45 mm and a small Senar with a diameter of 12 mm are interesting. One Shahi and two Shahi of Ahed Ziyayeh, which were engraved on the rice. In the past and after that, the size and arrangement of the king have been seen in rice. Due to the need for brass, these royalties were melted down by goldsmiths, and their samples have become less and less rare over time.

Era of Sarajiya

From 1319 to 1397 AH, gold, silver, and copper coins such as Kabuli five rupees, one rupee, half rupees, Abbasi, Manari, and Pisa were minted, which are similar in shape to Ahed Ziya. Despite the fact that these coins were passed down for many years and in large quantities, and today there are few examples of them, people use these two coins instead of buttons. The word Afghanistan has been coined for the first time in one rupee.

Conclusion

The coin of each period is not only one of the special arts of that period and civilization, but with the help of coins, one can understand the religious, political, cultural, and economic status of a country, city, or place where the coin was minted. The contemporary period in Afghanistan started with little change since the establishment of the government of Ahmad Shah Abdali, but due to political problems, this process slowly slowed down.

The scientific research of each historical period depends on the material and written dialect of the phenomena that have been achieved so far. Among the coins of the contemporary period of Afghanistan, it can stand out as a written reference in the research of this era's history. Investigating coins can shed light on a long past with all its dimensions and will play an additional role in understanding civilization, culture, and essential information not only in Afghanistan but also in other countries.

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