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**Comprehensive Analysis the Trade between Iran and Southeast Asia and
its Impact in Other Fields (According to the Researcher's Analyses and
(Studies by Relying on Existing Theories and Documents**

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Project Title

Comprehensive Analysis the Trade between Iran and Southeast Asia and its Impact in Other Fields (According to the Researcher's Analyses and Studies by Relying on Existing Theories and Documents)

Introduction:

Trade is as one of the reasons transfer industry, culture, religion, art, etc. that carrying in line commodity exchanges and sometimes can be realized the impact of two the mainland from on the trade; Including trade of Iran and South-East Asia that was result the transmission of cultures. But trade between these two the regions and its impact in some field remains unknown or in other words, because of the similarities in these regions isn't known, appears to be essential study. The literature on this subject can be found in most historical books contents about the trade, especially in the third to seventh centuries A.D or in part of references Islamic, is referred enter Islam to this region by merchants or the presence of Muslims. Some of articles have studied branches of this subject sporadically. But some researchers have offered theories about the effects of trade in cultures a transmission that have opened the discussion and is necessary continue, completing and proof it. Accordingly, the present study aims in addition to gathering the views of previous researchers in this field and continue and development on their researches about southeast Asia and analysis uncertainties and ambiguity discussion, studies trades in all relevant branches and its impact on these periods (third to seventh centuries A.D) and before and after it, makes encyclopedia of trade between Iran and Southeast and even with the name of this title.

The purpose of this research is the following:

- Recognition of native culture and civilizations of the ancient of southeast Asia
- Find the root of cultural hybridity and cause of accept the effects
- Understanding the relations between the two Asian regions that many remains unknown

The importance of this research is that complete discussion trade and recognize of the relationships between these two regions and its role as one of the factors transmission influence in other fields, can addition introducing identities, helps studies other sciences.

Literature Review:

For a more comprehensive discussion it will examine of the trade the various branches of the research and previous researchers' theories advance research will help because to give direction to this research complement and extend these researches.

Some writers in historical subjects have spoken briefly about the trade and commercial goods, is the need to expand their discussion. For example; in 1971, Smith refers to merchants, the spice islands of the Indian trade centers were and then by overland caravans were transported to markets in Europe and the Near East. Sometimes goods are shipped without overland through India, Iran or Saudi ports were carrying indiscriminately.

In 2010, Hall " kang Tai reported that the Yuezhi horses were continually being exported to Funan by Southeast Asia-based merchants and said that when he visited Funan he encountered a Persian Sogdian merchant with whom he explored the possibility of entering a horse importing partnership."

Some writers of historical periods that trade between the two regions have spoken of the need to extend his discussion. For example; Osbome in 2013 implies that during the early history of South East Asia's trade were carried with India, China, Iran and West regions away. Wicks (1992) has argued that the Chinese texts third century Iranian naval presence in the waters of South East Asia have pointed out. Chakravati noted that in 1995, Chinese Ambassador to the third century AD, a Vietnamese trade with West Asia is about. Krachkufsky in 2000 that in the early centuries of Sassanid era and then in the early centuries of Muslim commercial relations with Iran to the port of Canton in China and Muslim traders and parts of East Asia, including India, China and Malaya archipelago between travel and have. In 1986, Payande writes Masoudi geographers and historians of the fourth century AH (tenth century A.D) speaks about the Iranian mariners traveling to this area of the business and the goods are in the islands. Dr. Eqtedari in 2007 short noted to Iran and South-East Asian trade in the before and after Sassanid period But hasn't spoken the impact and role of transporting a word. Rabani in 2006 points out that in the fourteenth century, when the presence of Iranian merchants in Audia.

Some writers on the subject amidst historic trade routes have talked about the need to develop and analyze. For example; In 1971 Rayyn these quotes from Professor H. "The Persian ships had gone to China." Rabani (2006) pointed to evidence suggesting a direct role in the waterways of South East Asia between the third and seventh centuries A.D there.

Some of the writers in their historical discussions of the works in the business have to speak briefly that is the need to provide more detail their discussion. For example; Wolters Written in his book captioned in 2008; McKinnon told "An item of Persian origin has been found at the Kota Cina site near Medan in northeastern Sumatra" that the reason find it in this area is important for this research. In 2008 Mohammadi Far, points out in his educational pamphlet archaeology that at three locations in southeast China Sassanid coins found and knows its reason maritime trade relations with Iran and parts of Asia. Sotoudehnejad in 2004 despite the effects of the Sassanid coins and pottery have been noted in areas of South East Asia that the will help to evaluate trade routes and findings the objects. He is also the researcher have ideas in the fields of culture, East, South and South-East Asia and believes that this is a great debate. He based his evidence on the impact of the Iranian Sassanid culture, language and beliefs of the people of Vietnam, Thailand and Cambodia, the business has but

in his discussion of the place of the old Documents Concerning Iranian influence in other areas trade and Industry in the pre-and post-Sassanid Iran has also pointed out More studies are needed to expand to other countries in the region are even now trying to complete their investigation.

Some writers have talked briefly about trade places to find local businesses that have opened up the debate between the two regions. For example; Whitehouse in 1976 reviewed some of the names of such name Possu between the fourth and twelfth centuries A.D mentioned in Chinese documents and stated researchers' theories about the name that's all it means barking, South East Asia or local merchants and Iranian ships carrying goods have been interpreted which is required to be more precise and more detailed evaluation. In 2003, Daryaey in issue of trade and the economy of Sassanid refers to the Persian nomadic in Malaysia.

Some writers have spoken briefly about impact of trade in different fields that is needed to fully evaluate their argument. For example; in 1976, Cady believes that was used net words of Iranian in trade and trading ports in Malaysia to in the tenth century A.D. Marsnykufsky in 2004 referred to influence of the Persian language in South East Asia in cultural exchanges with the Middle East, especially the Iran in before Islam. Smith and Watson (1979) have pointed out that a French archaeologist claims there signs of metal contacts metal era (fifth and fourth centuries B.C) South East Asia with Iran Lorestan. Di Crocco in 1987 refers to production techniques and Designs to Sasanian pottery in areas of South East Asia to the eleventh century. Kerlogue in 2010 refers to influence Iranian designs and aesthetic quality in South-East Asian art. Rabani (2006) refers to the effects of local cultural heritage Iranian in South-East Asia like song kran as Thailand celebrates the influence of the ancient Iranian festival and writes Professor Kung Chaya referred to use Iranian elements in the seventeenth century, also by Thais. Rayyn (1971) in his book refers to the fact that greatness of Malacca, Kings Skndrshah then prompted to leave their allegiance to the King of Siam And especially when this incentive to improve stimulate the by the Persians who came to Malacca in order to trade had stayed to give up their Loose beliefs and turn to Islam. Wolters (2008) noted to sources in the footnotes of his book to spoken about admix the Persian Literature in South East Asia; However, it is important find its cause. Tarling in 1992 "The history of the Malay world is a modern reconstruction, based on Chinese and Arabo-persian texts".

To confirm and extend these effects and reason of the similarities is needed study territory both of industry history, culture, civilization, religion and art, etc.

According to the theories of previous researchers to complement and extend their remarks, Question is to answer will address many of the Uncertainties:

- What were periods Trade between Iran and Southeast Asia?
- Is trade reason the transmission of many elements of Iranian is in Southeast Asia?
- Was the transition of Culture and Civilization between these two regions mutual?
- Did The Iranian land trade with India and China through the Silk Road was one of the reasons the Iranian land trade with Southeast Asia?

For Encyclopedia of Iran and South East Asia for trade and answer the above questions, it is necessary to investigate thoroughly all branches listed.

Research Methodology:

Collected data the research will be in two stages and three methods library, Internet and field. The first, collection of contents(data) about the history of both land and trade and goods between them and then gather to issues that help to discuss impact the trade in other fields Including; linguistics, arts, crafts, culture and analysis researcher. The researcher also wants collect contents (data) to method field that visits the museum and some of people's ceremony to discover more results to method analytic and adaptive. Chosen because it (this subject) is unknown the ties between Iran and South-East Asia and also Chosen because this method is find new content(subject) and finding answer unknown contents and limited sources in this field.

There are also different hypotheses proposed for this plan that include:

- Trade was in different periods between Iran and South-East Asia and was more in third to the seventh centuries A.D.
- Trade was one of the main reasons for the transfer but some elements may have been transfer indirectly by other relatives, such as Chinese and Indian.
Effects of trade was mutual probably between the two regions because some sources that discuss trade, have been called skilled and experienced Malayalam traders that merchandised with many other areas So they couldn't have been just the impressionable.
- Sources didn't say about the overland trade Iran and South East Asia and even some, have mentioned they **merchandised** at Silan's ports. Of course can't ignore the Silk Road and land trade between Iran and China.

The subject of this research is to be done in 5 different sections and in 3- year period: first section includes the general point (Proposal); second section a brief introduction to the history of South East Asia and then study the history of trade between the two regions; third section study trade routes, Sites and goods found in result of trade; fourth section Ideas and influences of trade in other fields and fifth section includes researcher's analysis and conclusions.

Expected findings and summary:

It is expected for us to get trade between Iran and South-East Asia in all aspects and its impacts in most fields. Should be considered, has old history amalgamation India and East Asia of ethnic, linguistic, religious and cultural, and have deep commonalities the people who now live in the South East Asia region with these regions. Therefore, any effects of the Iranians created in the during history in various field in India and East Asia Has also crept into related areas (Southeast Asia) that it can be called an indirect relationship Iran with Southeast Asia. However, according to archaeological findings and customs remained in the area, it can be noted heritage of Iranians and this common call as a symbol of trade and relations.

With the subject regarding completing previous research about the trade between Iran and South-East Asia, this proposal began an introductory in which it had pointed to the backgrounds history and

description of the subject. Then, in the literature review, this research dealt with the ones that were similar, close or related to the present research and then some questions were also considered of which the answers are the results of the research. Then in the research tools section, the various methods for collecting the data via libraries, websites and fields were indicated. Also different hypotheses and schedules were expressed. Finally, general different estimations obtained from the research findings are provided.

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