

## **A Reading in Prince Abu al-Hasan Ali bin Mohammed bin Ali Suleihi's Coins (439-459 AH/1047-1066 CE)**

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The study of Islamic currencies in Yemen is a difficult field of study because of the complexity of reading the texts on the currencies, and the lack of studies devoted to explore this wonderful variation of coins and numerous States in Yemen characterized by political and ideological plurality. This has turned the field of Islamic funds in Yemen to a fertile field for studying the political and ideological relationships as well as the economic connections. As a result of its strategic trading location, Yemen has become the most prominent commercial stop in the Islamic Ages.

In this paper, the researcher studies Prince Abu al-Hasan Ali bin Mohammed bin Ali Suleihi's coins collection, in an attempt to draw a set of historical, political, religious, economic, and archaeological, proof through the study of titles and phrases, written texts, and weight of coins, especially as Prince Abu Al-Hasan Ali bin Mohammed bin Ali Suleihi is one of the founders of the most influential nations in the history of Yemen in the Islamic Era. He also enjoyed a political and military influence that have made Yemen one State for the first time in the Islamic Era. He had political, sectarian, and economic relations with the Fatimid State in Egypt. Prince Abu al-Hasan Ali bin Mohammed bin Ali Suleihi was a Shi'ite following the Ismaili doctrine, the doctrine of the Fatimid State. He also announced the call for the Ismaili Fatimid Imam in Cairo, and minted their names on coins, and seized Yemen with their direct support. He depended on the doctrinal influence that the Fatimid State enjoyed in Yemen at the time and its massive military and economic force. This has turned Yemen to a sprawling State with extended influence and power, even in Baghdad, the capital of the Abbasid Sunni State; the enemy of the Fatimid Ismaili State.