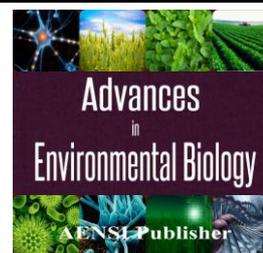




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Women crimes in Procedure of the Sassanid Period

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ABSTRACT

With the establishment of Zoroastrianism in 224 AD by Ardashir Babakan gradually the official religion of Zoroastrianism was announced. The procedure and rules of the sassanid period such as politics; economy society; and religion were also influenced by decrees and orders of Zoroastrianism there was a very accurate system through which the plaintiff and the defendant could reach their right through offenses in this period were divided into three categories: 1. crimes of servant against God 2. crimes of servant against king 3. crimes among the peasantry In justice the first and second offenses were severely punished but the crime was less severe among the peasantry. Women formed half of society. Most of crimes in the Sassanid period were shared between men and women such as: murder theft. Drinking wine; adultery; atheism; rebellion. but some of crimes were only for women such as: lack of obedience and submission to the husband; lack of proper care for the child; and lack of care during menstruation. At the time of punishment women were treated like humble animals or slaves and the issue of gender caused not a discrimination and severe punishment because women physically were weaker than men based on the law of the Sassanid period was less rigorous than relation to men and punishment was a bit more severe for women.

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INTRODUCTION

What is interesting about ancient Iranian law authors and law enforcement in this period pay attention to laws and customs of other nations and used to them. It means that national and religious fanaticism would not hinder their attention to positive action of other nations. Proportionality between crime and punishment usually people who committed crimes for the first time; punishment was easier and in case of repeated offense punishment was more severe. More crimes and punishment was common among men and women and the issue of gender had no effect on punishment.

Adultery:

One of the crimes committed in this period and is related to male and female is adultery. It is referred to the wrongfulness of this act in the legal book of this era means [4] and Zoroastrian religious books have been written since the Sassanid period is written in the "Minuokhoed" book: "abstinence from a married woman that may take away the three things of you: wealth, even soul, even body" Most of sources announced financial penalties to the punishment for the adulterer and some of sources execution punishment considering that most of sources especially legal books of the period mentioned "Matikan" to cite financial penalty for adultery so can infer that if the perpetrator of the crime was first was become monetary fine and in case of repeated offense; cut her nose and ears and was executed if again repeated the act of adultery.

Lack of self-care during the menstruation:

One of the issues related to women in the Sassanid era; was the problem of menstruation or menstrual period. Menstruation means: hot; sign and signal based on Zoroastrian religious book; women during the menstruation considered infected and should be in one of the rooms of the house separated from other family members to this cause that contamination does not spread to others until the menstruation period is over. With

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consider to the words of Christians it was the most important in Moqan religion that women kept separate during the menstruation.

Some of contemporary writers with consider the limitation of women during the menstruation to gather that status of women in Sassanid era where such as: children and slaves. Should be noted that menstruation issue not represent bad official and position of women in family and society sassanian.clergymen and priests of the Zoroastrian were issued hard and tough sentenced that all members of community were bound to follow these rules .women and girls as well as others community members were involved in such cumbersome provisions a Behdin or Zoroastrian if do the little since was bound to pay a heavy expiation .girls and women's during the menstruation could read special prayers and living with other family members instead of cumbersome commandment.

Lack of obey the wife toward the husband:

After marriage women were under the care and control of her husband she was obliged to obey him. Her condition was described in legal documents "farmnbortariyeh" in the Zoroastrian religious texts that been completion after the fall of the Sassanid era come frequency commands about to obey her husband thus in the sassanian era woman was obliged to be obedient towards her husband but the husband had not right to inflict cruelty towards his wife and children. If it was woman could see her husband to court. Today also in our country women should be obedient toward their husbands and this issue does not special to Iran in many world countries is admitted to obey men.

Magic:

Magical actions that can be called it back magic more were songs that "Hypnotized "or charmed listeners. Clergymen Zoroastrianism had an important role in the elimination of evil actions according to the book one of the crimes related to women were magic: "and saw a psychotic woman that was licking his dead corpse with teeth and eat it and I asked who is this psychotic? This psychotic is the same woman that does warding in the world. In case the women down warding her husband had the right to do divorce [8]

Conclusion:

Laws of Sassanid era were based on Aversa religious book because religion dominated on all levels of society and people readily accepted scriptures and commands it and the origin of laws was not Aversa rather kings orders and secular law also were considered among the sources of law usually crimes appropriate with punishment; usually where the principle of equality and justice are not met and law enforcement severely treated with defendant it when the political interest of country demanded and or people who had rebelled against king .in this case usually punishment was very server and did not fit with the related law. Otherwise usually; punishment and crimes were fit with each other and with all of society member treated based on law and justice. Some of crimes were common between man and women's such as: murder; steal'drinkingwine, adultery; blasphemy, to involve holy principle but some of crimes were reserved for women such as: the lack of obedience to the husband, touching holly elements during the menstruation, lack of care of child. Women who were commit such offenses. According to law treated with them and the origin of sex could not lead to severity of the action in penalties of this viewpoint the law of the Sassanid period a women due to physical weakness need to support as if a girl commits adultery. The father was responsible for the care of her daughter and had not right to stop inheritance her daughter's and even according to historical texts if a women was assented to life's king they won't execution her daughter.

Results:

This study showed that tamoxifen increased the expression of BDNF, TGF β ₁, TGF β ₂ which were secreted by astrocytes and this effect was dose- dependent. Also was shown that this drug didn't affect the expression of β actin. The obtained results of real time PCR were demonstrated in tables (1-3) and Figures (1-4).

Discussion:

If injuries happen in the central nervous system, physiologic mechanisms will be activated and one can refer to the glial cells. Astrocytes are the most effective to control of neural cell and its survival by secretion of the factors such as TGF β ₁, TGF β ₂, GDNF, and NT3.

The researchers isolated astrocyte from either enzymatically or mechanical methods. Mechanical method depending on size of cell and based on different adhesion properties, divided to two ways. In this study, astrocytes isolated by mechanical method, because these cells have high adhesion property and prepared high purely. Also in this method the membrane of cells don't damage.

Although astrocytes were isolated from different part of CNS, but numerous of them were located within white matter as cortex. On the other hand, the neuroprotective factors which were important in proliferation, differentiation and protection of neurons are secreted by astrocytes.

According to the obtained results in this study, tamoxifen increased expression of these protective factors and effect of it, depended to dose of drug consume. The previous investigates showed that the some compound such as 17 β -Estradiol (E2) and selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs), such as tamoxifen, mediate numerous effects in the brain, including neurosecretion, neuroprotection, and the induction of synaptic plasticity.

Previous reports showed that tamoxifen is neuroprotective against apoptotic cell death via ER-dependent mechanism in Rat. The astrocytes have receptors with kinase property those active signaling pathways. They activate PI3K/Akt pathway, PI₃ kinase, phospholipase C and proto-oncogene that become an oncogene due to mutations or increased expression. The WNT pathway is the most of them and it encode a large family of secreted protein growth factors such as TGF-Betas (Transforming Growth Factor-Betas), FGFs (Fibroblast Growth Factors), Hedgehog and Notch proteins that have been identified in animals from Hydra to Human. Wnt signaling pathway was activated via inhibiting of enzyme GSK-3 β (Glycogen synthase kinase 3 beta) that it is a key molecule.

Whereas seems in present research, tamoxifen effects on cortical astrocytes via PI3K/Akt pathway and inhibiting GSK-3 β enzyme that due to increasing of neural protective cells (TGF β ₁, TGF β ₂). Since it is the most important endocellular signaling pathway in cell division, cell migration, cell survival, determination and its disorder cause neurodegenerative diseases. The inhibitor induced IGF expression and activation Wnt pathway that increase neuron survival (Koh *et al.*, 2004). The GSK3 β is important in growth factor secretion and these factors are effective on signaling pathway. Moreover TGF β and BDNF receptors are in astrocytes. So we can say that tamoxifen increase the above factors via inhibit GSK3 β .

Conclusion:

Cortical astrocytes could provide a mechanism of neuroprotection, and that tamoxifen stimulation of TGF- β expression. Tamoxifen increase expression of TGF β and BDNF that probably act via direct impact or increased activity of Wnt signaling pathway by inhibiting the GSK3 β . Therefore, this pathway can be activated by using agonists as tamoxifen and increased neural expression of protective factors. Since these factors can play a tremendous impact on neural survival and recovery of damaged CNS.

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