

Export of Khuzestan's Date to Persian Gulf Countries in Banu K'ab Era

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Abstract

Khuzestan has been famous for palm cultivation and exporting dates since long ago. Banu K'ab is also one of the important tribes in Khuzestan that are involved in cultivating palm trees. Banu K'ab, which was a famous tribe functioning as a local government, initially lived in Qapan city (also called Cha'ab). When Banu K'ab moved from Qapan to Shadegan, Abadan, and Khorramshahr in the time of Sheikh Salman bin Sultan (1747 AD), they earned a large part of their income from growing palm trees in the fertile lands of Khuzestan. Following a descriptive-analytic method, this study examines the history of the development of date palm-related culture and economy, place of palm cultivation in Khuzestan and important date palm cities in this province, and the export of Khuzestan's date to Persian Gulf countries during Banu K'ab period. The results of this study reveal that, given Banu K'ab's influence in the Persian Gulf region, the export of Khuzestan's date to Persian Gulf countries increased through the Port of Khorramshahr during the times of Sheikh Maz'al and Sheikh Khaz'al.

Key Terms

Khuzestan, Banu K'ab, palm cultivation, Persian Gulf, date export

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