

Qajar Dynasty 1794-1925

mozaffar e-din shah - moderate but ineffective; financial issues

took loans from russia for Europeans trips

sold off concessions- road building monopolies and authority to collect duty on import to europeans for money

1906- grant constitution which curtailed of monarchical powers

parliament estb. called Majles - died a few days later

His son Mhd. Ali shah abolished Majlis, abolished parliament

he got deposed; constitution re-established ; fled to russia

1909- Majles voted his 11 year old son as emperor

continuous domination of British and Russia

During WWI- Iran was neutral-ottoman invaded and annexed large parts of it

1917- british used iran to attack russia to stop the revolution

Russia annexed northern persia- Persian Socialist Soviet Republic

Reza Shah and the coup

1) when he was 16 he joined the persian cossack brigade and served the imperial army

2) the last commanding officer of the brigade and the only iranian commander

3)he put an end to chaos by taking over power

4) 1921- occupied tehran; dissolved the govy; made tabatabee the PM

5) took title of sardar sepah; became commander in chief

6)1921 coup assisted by brits to halt soviet penetration

7) in 1921, he secured the interiors of iran and suppressed revolts

8) 1923- parted ways with tabatabee and consolidated iran

9) Majles granted him dictatorial powers

10) 1925- forced Majles to make him the Shah of iran; He abandoned the idea of making Iran a republic

11) became the 1st shah of pehlavi dynasty; son became the crown prince

Economy

1)Author Millspaugh- reorganize finance ministry of Iran

2)1927-Bank Meli- First state owned Iranian Bank; 1930- became central bank

3)sugar, cement, textiles, and light consumer goods,tea and rice factories; self-sufficient in sugar with 8 refineries

4)modern industrial plants increased 17 folds including oil

5)1938- The trans Iranian railway joined persian gulf and caspian sea

6) railway built with taxes on sugar and tea

7) b/w 1930-1940 many road building projects were completed, number of miles on highway increased from 2000 to 14,000

Legal System

1) fixed written law with appeal courts

2) 1926- entire Iranian judiciary was dissolved; restructuring and overhauling reforms with the help of french experts

3)1927- 600 newly appointed judges in Tehran; the system was extended to other cities; training of 250 judges

Education

1) overhaul of both the teaching methods and courses; new courses were being devised; schools became uniform

2) 1933- free tuttion in primary schools; 1935- Uni of Tehran ; adult literacy classes; grade 1-3 beacme co-educational

3)by 1941- 4 lakh students and 12 thousand teachers in Iran

4)Govt sponsored European education; Uni became Co-ed

5)Unis became training grounds for new bureaucracy; created a new middle class

Socio-Cultural-Religious

1)measures designed to break the power of religious hierarchy; education reforms ended the monopoly of clerics on edu.

2)secular courts; excluded clerics from judgeship; made state licensed notaries

3) encroached administration of vaqfs (religious endowments)

4) new solar iranian calendar- Zoroastrian

5) policy of tolerance towards jew and Zoros

6) founded academy of persian language and literature



improving the status of women

- 1) opened schools for women and brought them into workforce
- 2)1936- abolished veil
- 3)marriage laws of 1931- marriage age above 13; allowed women to get divorce
- 4) financial support to study abroad; 1935- admitted to tehran Uni
- 5)1932- 2nd congress of women of the east; iranian women activist met with activists of Lebanon, Egypt, India and Iraq

Controlling Foreign Influence

- 1) changes in foreign affairs; worked to diminish British influence by working with other countries and diminish foreign influence in general
- 2)1921- treaty with soviet union (bolsheviks resented imperial expansion of russia, reserved right to temporarily occupy iran in case of attack
- 3)purchased ships from Italy, took Italy's help in navy
- 4) removed extra territorial rights
- 5) 1932- something related to oil and british and anglo-persian oil company. cancelled concessions. shah wanted 21% of the concessions and APOC granted only 16%
- 6) right to print money moved from british bank to National Bank of Iran as was telegraph system
- 7) prohibited foreigners from administering schools, owning land or traveling without police permission
- 8) to counterbalance british and soviet influence he encouraged german business in Iran- Germany was the largest trading partner of iran at the time of WW2

end of rule

- 1)1941- allies UK and soviet occupied Iran by air, land and navy
- 2) Iran ceased military resistance and went to negotiate with the allies
- 3)UK's PM Foroughi said that for the allies to withdraw- basically kick the germans out and hand them over to allies
- 4) Reza shah defied the demand and secretly helped Germans go
- 5)then the red army occupied Tehran

end of rule (cont)

- 6)1941-Reza shah had to abdicate in favour of his son
- 7) 1944- british forces took him to Mauritius and then to South africa where he died



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