

iran political history

iran political history is a complex and rich tapestry that spans thousands of years, marked by empires, religious transformations, revolutions, and significant geopolitical shifts. From the ancient Persian empires to the modern Islamic Republic, Iran's political history reflects a continuous evolution influenced by internal dynamics and external pressures. This article explores the key periods and events that define the country's political landscape, highlighting the major dynasties, colonial interactions, constitutional reforms, and contemporary political developments.

Understanding iran political history is essential to grasp the nation's current socio-political environment and its role in regional and global affairs. The following sections will outline the major phases of Iranian political history, providing a comprehensive overview that includes ancient empires, Islamic conquest, the Qajar and Pahlavi dynasties, the 1979 Revolution, and contemporary political realities.

- Ancient and Classical Periods
- Islamic Conquest and Medieval Era
- The Qajar Dynasty and Constitutional Revolution
- The Pahlavi Dynasty and Modernization
- The 1979 Islamic Revolution
- Contemporary Iranian Politics

Ancient and Classical Periods

The Achaemenid Empire

The Achaemenid Empire, founded by Cyrus the Great in the 6th century BCE, represents one of the earliest and most influential periods in iran political history. This Persian empire was notable for its administrative sophistication and tolerance of diverse cultures within its vast territory, which stretched from the Indus Valley to the Balkans. The Achaemenid rulers established systems of governance that influenced subsequent empires, including satrapies and a codified bureaucracy. Their political legacy set a foundation for Persian identity and governance that persisted through centuries.

Successor Empires: Parthians and Sassanids

Following the fall of the Achaemenid Empire to Alexander the Great, the Parthian and later the Sassanid dynasties rose to restore Persian political dominance in the region. The Parthians (247 BCE–224 CE) were known for their feudal system and resistance against Roman expansion. The Sassanid Empire (224–651 CE) was marked by a centralized government and Zoroastrian state religion, playing a critical role as a major rival to the Roman-Byzantine Empire. These empires contributed significantly to the cultural and political development of Iran, maintaining continuity in Iran political history through periods of conflict and prosperity.

Islamic Conquest and Medieval Era

The Arab Conquest and the Spread of Islam

The 7th-century Arab Muslim conquest of Persia transformed Iran political history dramatically. The Sassanid Empire collapsed, and Islam became the dominant religion, initiating a new era of political and cultural change. Despite the initial disruption, Persian culture and administrative practices were integrated into the Islamic caliphates, particularly the Abbasid Caliphate, allowing Iran to flourish as a center of learning, culture, and governance within the Islamic world.

Medieval Persian Dynasties

During the medieval period, various Persian dynasties such as the Buyids, Seljuks, and Safavids played significant roles in shaping Iran political history. The Safavid dynasty (1501–1736) was particularly crucial as it established Twelver Shi'a Islam as the state religion, a defining characteristic that continues to influence Iranian politics. These dynasties contributed to the development of centralized governance, military organization, and cultural achievements that solidified Iran's position in the region.

The Qajar Dynasty and Constitutional Revolution

The Qajar Era: Political Challenges and Foreign Influence

The Qajar dynasty ruled Iran from 1789 to 1925, a period marked by internal weaknesses and increasing foreign interference from Russia and Britain. The

dynasty struggled to modernize the country and maintain sovereignty amid imperialist pressures. This era witnessed significant territorial losses and political instability, which fueled dissatisfaction among the Iranian populace and intellectuals.

The Constitutional Revolution (1905–1911)

The Constitutional Revolution was a pivotal moment in Iran political history, as it introduced a parliamentary system and sought to limit royal power through a constitution. Citizens, clerics, and intellectuals demanded reforms to establish rule of law, accountability, and civil rights. Although the revolution faced opposition and setbacks, it laid the groundwork for modern political structures and the idea of constitutionalism in Iran.

The Pahlavi Dynasty and Modernization

Reza Shah's Rise and Reforms

In 1925, Reza Shah Pahlavi seized power, ending Qajar rule and initiating a period of state-led modernization and centralization. His policies aimed to reduce foreign influence, secularize the state, and develop infrastructure and education. Reza Shah's authoritarian approach strengthened the monarchy but also suppressed political dissent, setting the stage for future conflict in Iran political history.

Mohammad Reza Shah and the White Revolution

Mohammad Reza Shah, who succeeded his father in 1941, continued modernization efforts with his White Revolution in the 1960s. This program included land reforms, women's suffrage, and industrial growth but also increased political repression and alienation of religious groups. The Shah's close ties with Western powers and secret police activities intensified opposition, eventually culminating in widespread unrest.

The 1979 Islamic Revolution

Causes and Leading Figures

The 1979 Islamic Revolution was a watershed event in Iran political history, overthrowing the Pahlavi monarchy and establishing the Islamic Republic under Ayatollah Khomeini. Factors contributing to the revolution included economic

disparities, authoritarian rule, corruption, and cultural grievances. The revolution united diverse social groups under the banner of political and religious reform.

Establishment of the Islamic Republic

The post-revolutionary period saw the creation of a theocratic political system, combining democratic elements with clerical supervision. The establishment of the Supreme Leader position and the Guardian Council institutionalized religious authority within the government. This new political structure reshaped Iran's political history by emphasizing Islamic law and revolutionary ideals in governance and foreign policy.

Contemporary Iranian Politics

Political Structure and Governance

Today, Iran's political system is a unique hybrid of theocratic and republican elements. The Supreme Leader holds ultimate authority, while the President and Parliament are elected by popular vote. Various political factions, including reformists and conservatives, compete within this framework, influencing policy on domestic and international issues. The political landscape continues to evolve amidst challenges such as economic sanctions and social demands.

Iran in Regional and Global Politics

Iran remains a key player in Middle Eastern geopolitics, with its political history informing its foreign policy and strategic alliances. The country's role in regional conflicts, nuclear negotiations, and relations with global powers reflects the legacy of its complex political evolution. Understanding Iran's political history is essential to analyze its current international posture and future trajectory.

- Significance of Religion in Governance
- Impact of Sanctions and Economic Factors
- Social Movements and Political Reform Efforts

Frequently Asked Questions

What was the significance of the Constitutional Revolution in Iran?

The Constitutional Revolution (1905-1911) was significant because it led to the establishment of a parliament in Iran and limited the powers of the monarchy, marking the beginning of modern political reforms in the country.

How did the 1953 coup d'état impact Iran's political history?

The 1953 coup d'état, orchestrated by the CIA and MI6, overthrew Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadegh and strengthened the Shah's rule, leading to increased authoritarianism and resentment that eventually contributed to the 1979 Islamic Revolution.

What were the main causes of the Iranian Revolution in 1979?

The main causes included widespread dissatisfaction with the Shah's autocratic rule, economic issues, social inequality, and the desire for political freedom, which culminated in the overthrow of the Pahlavi dynasty and the establishment of the Islamic Republic.

Who was Ayatollah Khomeini and what role did he play in Iran's political history?

Ayatollah Khomeini was the leader of the 1979 Iranian Revolution and became the Supreme Leader of Iran, shaping the country's political system based on Islamic principles and significantly influencing its domestic and foreign policies.

How has the Iran-Iraq War (1980-1988) influenced Iran's political landscape?

The Iran-Iraq War solidified the Islamic Republic's power, fostering national unity and militarization, but also caused significant casualties and economic hardship, impacting political priorities and Iran's relations with other countries.

What is the role of the Supreme Leader in Iran's political system?

The Supreme Leader is the highest authority in Iran, overseeing the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, controlling the military and

media, and guiding overall domestic and foreign policies.

How have reformist movements shaped Iran's political history?

Reformist movements, particularly in the late 1990s and 2000s, have pushed for increased political freedoms, social reforms, and engagement with the international community, facing resistance from conservative factions but influencing public discourse.

What impact did the 2009 Green Movement have on Iran's politics?

The 2009 Green Movement, sparked by disputed presidential election results, represented a major challenge to the ruling establishment, advocating for democratic reforms, but was suppressed by the government, highlighting tensions between reformists and conservatives.

Additional Resources

1. All the Shah's Men: An American Coup and the Roots of Middle East Terror

This book by Stephen Kinzer explores the 1953 CIA-led coup that overthrew Iran's democratically elected Prime Minister Mohammad Mosaddegh. It delves into the intricate political dynamics of the time and examines the long-lasting consequences for Iran and U.S.-Middle East relations. The narrative sheds light on how foreign intervention shaped modern Iranian political history.

2. The Rise and Fall of the Pahlavi Dynasty

Written by Gholam Reza Afkhami, this comprehensive work traces the history of the Pahlavi dynasty from its establishment in 1925 to its collapse during the 1979 Iranian Revolution. It provides insight into Reza Shah's modernization efforts and Mohammad Reza Shah's reign, highlighting the political, social, and economic factors that led to the dynasty's downfall.

3. Iran Between Two Revolutions

Ervand Abrahamian's classic study analyzes the period between the Constitutional Revolution of 1906 and the Islamic Revolution of 1979. It explores the social and political changes in Iran, focusing on the rise of various political movements, including nationalism, socialism, and Islamism. The book offers a detailed understanding of the forces shaping modern Iranian politics.

4. The Ayatollahs' Democracy: An Iranian Challenge

Written by Hooman Majd, this book investigates the complex nature of Iran's political system post-1979 revolution, where theocratic rule coexists with certain democratic elements. Majd provides a nuanced portrayal of Iran's leaders and political culture, challenging common Western perceptions of the

country's governance.

5. *Guardians of the Revolution: Iran and the World in the Age of the Ayatollahs*

This book by Ray Takeyh examines Iran's foreign and domestic policies following the 1979 Islamic Revolution. It highlights the role of the Revolutionary Guards and explores Iran's ideological ambitions as well as its political pragmatism. Takeyh offers critical insights into how revolutionary ideology continues to influence Iranian politics.

6. *The Persian Puzzle: The Conflict Between Iran and America*

By Kenneth M. Pollack, this book provides a detailed analysis of the tumultuous relationship between Iran and the United States. Pollack explores the historical roots of hostility, the 1979 hostage crisis, and subsequent conflicts. The book serves as a valuable resource for understanding the political tensions and potential pathways for diplomacy.

7. *Democracy in Iran: History and the Quest for Liberty*

This volume, edited by Misagh Parsa, compiles essays by various scholars on the evolution of democratic ideas and movements in Iran. It covers different eras of Iranian history, highlighting the persistent struggle for political freedom despite authoritarian setbacks. The collection offers a broad perspective on Iran's political aspirations.

8. *Revolutionary Iran: A History of the Islamic Republic*

Michael Axworthy's book provides a clear and accessible account of Iran's political developments since the 1979 revolution. It examines key events, figures, and policies that have shaped the Islamic Republic. Axworthy balances the revolutionary ideals with the realities of governance and international relations.

9. *Modern Iran: Roots and Results of Revolution*

Written by Nikki R. Keddie, this influential work explores the social, political, and religious factors leading to the 1979 revolution and its aftermath. Keddie offers a deep understanding of the complexities within Iranian society and the interplay between tradition and modernity. The book remains essential for students of Iranian political history.

Iran Political History

Find other PDF articles:

<https://explore.gcts.edu/suggest-study-guides/pdf?ID=tTO64-1630&title=lare-study-guides.pdf>

iran political history: *Iran in the Twentieth Century* M. Reza Ghods, 1989

iran political history: *The Political History of Modern Iran* Ali Rahnema, 2023-08-10 From the rise of constitutionalism during the rule of despotic Qajars, foreign invasions, the Pahlavi regimes'

destructive politics, economic, cultural and social modernization efforts and the oil nationalization movement, to the Iranian Revolution, its high hopes, broken promises, repression and intolerance causing national discontent and another socio-political upheaval today, the history of modern Iran has been eventful, unstable and turbulent. In this textbook, Ali Rahnema draws on his experience teaching and researching on modern Iran to render one hundred years of modern Iranian politics and history into easy-to-follow episodic chapters. Step by step, and taking a chronological approach, students are given the core information, analysis, and critical assessment to understand the flow of contemporary Iranian history. This is a comprehensive and exhaustive guide for undergraduate and graduate level courses on modern Iranian history and politics. The textbook is complete with the following pedagogical features: * An initial chapter on how to study Iranian history and how to approach historiography * Images of key individuals discussed in each chapter * Text boxes throughout to highlight key episodes, concepts, and ideas * Three types of exam questions; factual and analytical, seminar, and discussion at the end of each chapter * Glossaries at the end of each chapter * A comprehensive timeline Topics covered include: party formations; the flourishing of the press; the expansion or reduction of political and civil rights; repression and human right abuses; foreign intervention and influence; obsessions over conspiracies; the influence of Western ideologies, the role of nationalism, cultural and historical Persian chauvinism; and Shi'i Islam and competing Shiisms.

iran political history: Iran Abbas Amanat, 2017-10-24 A masterfully researched and compelling history of Iran from 1501 to 2009 This history of modern Iran is not a survey in the conventional sense but an ambitious exploration of the story of a nation. It offers a revealing look at how events, people, and institutions are shaped by currents that sometimes reach back hundreds of years. The book covers the complex history of the diverse societies and economies of Iran against the background of dynastic changes, revolutions, civil wars, foreign occupation, and the rise of the Islamic Republic. Abbas Amanat combines chronological and thematic approaches, exploring events with lasting implications for modern Iran and the world. Drawing on diverse historical scholarship and emphasizing the twentieth century, he addresses debates about Iran's culture and politics. Political history is the driving narrative force, given impetus by Amanat's decades of research and study. He layers the book with discussions of literature, music, and the arts; ideology and religion; economy and society; and cultural identity and heritage.

iran political history: Modern Iran Since 1921 Ali M. Ansari, 2003 This is fundamentally a book about change and the politics of managing that change, as successive governments and political elites sought, and continue to seek, to navigate a stable and sustainable route from a perception of tradition to a particular conception of modernity. -- introd.

iran political history: The Political History of Modern Iran Ali Rahnema, 2023-08-10 From the rise of constitutionalism during the rule of despotic Qajars, foreign invasions, the Pahlavi regimes' destructive politics, economic, cultural and social modernization efforts and the oil nationalization movement, to the Iranian Revolution, its high hopes, broken promises, repression and intolerance causing national discontent and another socio-political upheaval today, the history of modern Iran has been eventful, unstable and turbulent. In this textbook, Ali Rahnema draws on his experience teaching and researching on modern Iran to render one hundred years of modern Iranian politics and history into easy-to-follow episodic chapters. Step by step, and taking a chronological approach, students are given the core information, analysis, and critical assessment to understand the flow of contemporary Iranian history. This is a comprehensive and exhaustive guide for undergraduate and graduate level courses on modern Iranian history and politics. The textbook is complete with the following pedagogical features: * An initial chapter on how to study Iranian history and how to approach historiography * Images of key individuals discussed in each chapter * Text boxes throughout to highlight key episodes, concepts, and ideas * Three types of exam questions; factual and analytical, seminar, and discussion at the end of each chapter * Glossaries at the end of each chapter * A comprehensive timeline Topics covered include: party formations; the flourishing of the press; the expansion or reduction of political and civil rights; repression and

human right abuses; foreign intervention and influence; obsessions over conspiracies; the influence of Western ideologies, the role of nationalism, cultural and historical Persian chauvinism; and Shi'i Islam and competing Shiisms.

iran political history: The Cambridge History of Iran William Bayne Fisher, P. Avery, G. R. G. Hambly, C. Melville, 1968 Iran from 1722-1979: political, social, economic and religious aspects of Iran.

iran political history: Democracy in Iran Ali Gheissari, 2009-07-24 In this book, Ali Gheissari and Vali Nasr look at the political history of Iran in the modern era, and offer an in-depth analysis of the prospects for democracy to flourish there. After having produced the only successful Islamist challenge to the state, a revolution, and an Islamic Republic, Iran is now poised to produce a genuine and indigenous democratic movement in the Muslim world. Democracy in Iran is neither a sudden development nor a western import, and Gheissari and Nasr seek to understand why democracy failed to grow roots and lost ground to an autocratic Iranian state.

iran political history: The Oxford Handbook of Iranian History Touraj Daryaee, 2012-02-16 This Handbook is a current, comprehensive single-volume history of Iranian civilization. The authors, all leaders in their fields, emphasize the large-scale continuities of Iranian history while also describing the important patterns of transformation that have characterized Iran's past. Each of the chapters focuses on a specific epoch of Iranian history and surveys the general political, social, cultural, and economic issues of that era. The ancient period begins with chapters considering the anthropological evidence of the prehistoric era, through to the early settled civilizations of the Iranian plateau, and continuing to the rise of the ancient Persian empires. The medieval section first considers the Arab-Muslim conquest of the seventh century, and then moves on to discuss the growing Turkish influence filtering in from Central Asia beginning in the tenth and eleventh centuries. The last third of the book covers Iran in the modern era by considering the rise of the Safavid state and its accompanying policy of centralization, the introduction of Shi'ism, the problems of reform and modernization in the Qajar and Pahlavi periods, and the revolution of 1978-79 and its aftermath. The book is a collaborative exercise among scholars specializing in a variety of sub-fields, and across a number of disciplines, including history, art history, classics, literature, politics, and linguistics. Here, readers can find a reliable and accessible narrative that can serve as an authoritative guide to the field of Iranian studies.

iran political history: Iran's Grand Strategy Vali Nasr, 2025-05-20 From the New York Times bestselling author of *The Shia Revival* A gripping account that overturns simplistic portrayals of Iran as a theocratic pariah state, revealing how its strategic moves on the world stage are driven by two pervasive threats—external aggression and internal dissolution Iran presents one of the most significant foreign policy challenges for America and the West, yet very little is known about what the country's goals really are. Vali Nasr examines Iran's political history in new ways to explain its actions and ambitions on the world stage, showing how, behind the veneer of theocracy and Islamic ideology, today's Iran is pursuing a grand strategy aimed at securing the country internally and asserting its place in the region and the world. Drawing on memoirs, oral histories, and original in-depth interviews with Iranian decision makers, Nasr brings to light facts and events in Iran's political history that have been overlooked until now. He traces the roots of Iran's strategic outlook to its experiences over the past four decades of war with Iraq in the 1980s and the subsequent American containment of Iran, invasion of Iraq in 2003, and posture toward Iran thereafter. Nasr reveals how these experiences have shaped a geopolitical outlook driven by pervasive fear of America and its plans for the Middle East. Challenging the notion that Iran's foreign policy simply reflects its revolutionary values or theocratic government, *Iran's Grand Strategy* provides invaluable new insights into what Iran wants and why, explaining the country's resistance to the United States, its nuclear ambitions, and its pursuit of influence and proxies across the Middle East.

iran political history: A Dynastic History of Iran Mehran Kamrava, 2022-08-25 This rich dynastic study examines the political histories of Iran's last two monarchical dynasties, the Qajars and the Pahlavis. Tracing the rise and fall of both dynasties, Mehran Kamrava addresses essential

questions about how and why they rose to power; what domestic and international forces impacted them; how they ruled; and how they met their end. Exploring over two hundred years of political history, Kamrava's comprehensive yet concise account places developments within relevant frameworks in an accessible manner. With detailed examinations of Iran's history, politics, and economics, he interrogates the complexities of dynastic rule in Iran and considers its enduring legacy. Developing innovative interpretations and utilizing original primary sources, this book illuminates the impact of the monarchy's rule and ultimate collapse on Iranian history, as well as Iran's subsequent politics and revolution.

iran political history: Encyclopedia of U.S. Political History Andrew Whitmore Robertson, 2010 Annotation st1\ : {behavior:url(#ieooui) } Unparalleled coverage of U.S. political development through a unique chronological framework Encyclopedia of U.S. Political History explores the events, policies, activities, institutions, groups, people, and movements that have created and shaped political life in the United States. With contributions from scholars in the fields of history and political science, this seven-volume set provides students, researchers, and scholars the opportunity to examine the political evolution of the United States from the 1500s to the present day. With greater coverage than any other resource, the Encyclopedia of U.S. Political History identifies and illuminates patterns and interrelations that will expand the reader's understanding of American political institutions, culture, behavior, and change. Focusing on both government and history, the Encyclopedia brings exceptional breadth and depth to the topic with more than 100 essays for each of the critical time periods covered. With each volume covering one of seven time periods that correspond to key eras in American history, the essays and articles in this authoritative encyclopedia focus on the following themes of political history: The three branches of government Elections and political parties Legal and constitutional histories Political movements and philosophies, and key political figures Economics Military politics International relations, treaties, and alliances Regional histories Key Features Organized chronologically by political eras Reader's guide for easy-topic searching across volumes Maps, photographs, and tables enhance the text Signed entries by a stellar group of contributors VOLUME 1 Colonial Beginnings through Revolution 1500 – 1783 Volume Editor: Andrew Robertson, Herbert H. Lehman College The colonial period witnessed the transformation of thirteen distinct colonies into an independent federated republic. This volume discusses the diversity of the colonial political experience — a diversity that modern scholars have found defies easy synthesis — as well as the long-term conflicts, policies, and events that led to revolution, and the ideas underlying independence. VOLUME 2 The Early Republic 1784 – 1840 Volume Editor: Michael A. Morrison, Purdue University No period in the history of the United States was more critical to the foundation and shaping of American politics than the early American republic. This volume discusses the era of Confederation, the shaping of the U.S. Constitution, and the development of the party system.

iran political history: *The Making of Modern Iran* Stephanie Cronin, 2003-12-16 The articles in this volume collectively present a picture of Iran under Riza Shah in all its complexity, in darker as well as lighter shades, highlighting the era's debt to the past as well as its legacy to the future.

iran political history: *The Political History of Modern Iran* Mehran Kamrava, 1992 This book offers a concise and comprehensive examination of Iran's political history from the establishment of the Qajar dynasty in 1785 until the present. It focuses on both the historical evolution of Iranian political institutions as well as on the processes and phenomena to which these institutions have been exposed. Since politics do not occur within a culturally vacuous context, attention is also drawn to the dominant characteristics of Iran's political culture--from tribalism and religion to the cult of personality and political demagoguery--that have similarly shaped political life in Iran. Such characteristics have acquired added accent under the revolutionary regime of the Islamic Republic, although the revolution's gradual routinization has once again brought about a measure of political normalcy. Attention is drawn to the persistence of specific political dynamics that have proven to be particularly resilient throughout Iran's recent history. Throughout the reigns of the three regimes

governing Iran since the eighteenth century--the Qajars, the Pahlavis, and the Islamic Republic--radically different from one another as they have been, the three themes of political autocracy, foreign intervention, and revolution have remained.

iran political history: A History of Modern Iran Ervand Abrahamian, 2018-08-23 A succinct and highly readable narrative of modern Iran from the mid-nineteenth century to the present.

iran political history: Encyclopedia of U.S. Political History Andrew Robertson, Michael A. Morrison, William G. Shade, Robert Johnston, Robert Zieger, Thomas Langston, Richard Valelly, 2010-04-01 Unparalleled coverage of U.S. political development through a unique chronological framework Encyclopedia of U.S. Political History explores the events, policies, activities, institutions, groups, people, and movements that have created and shaped political life in the United States. With contributions from scholars in the fields of history and political science, this seven-volume set provides students, researchers, and scholars the opportunity to examine the political evolution of the United States from the 1500s to the present day. With greater coverage than any other resource, the Encyclopedia of U.S. Political History identifies and illuminates patterns and interrelations that will expand the reader's understanding of American political institutions, culture, behavior, and change. Focusing on both government and history, the Encyclopedia brings exceptional breadth and depth to the topic with more than 100 essays for each of the critical time periods covered. With each volume covering one of seven time periods that correspond to key eras in American history, the essays and articles in this authoritative encyclopedia focus on the following themes of political history: The three branches of government Elections and political parties Legal and constitutional histories Political movements and philosophies, and key political figures Economics Military politics International relations, treaties, and alliances Regional histories Key Features Organized chronologically by political eras Reader's guide for easy-topic searching across volumes Maps, photographs, and tables enhance the text Signed entries by a stellar group of contributors VOLUME 1 ?Colonial Beginnings through Revolution ?1500-1783 ?Volume Editor: Andrew Robertson, Herbert H. Lehman College ?The colonial period witnessed the transformation of thirteen distinct colonies into an independent federated republic. This volume discusses the diversity of the colonial political experience—a diversity that modern scholars have found defies easy synthesis—as well as the long-term conflicts, policies, and events that led to revolution, and the ideas underlying independence. VOLUME 2 ?The Early Republic ?1784-1840 ?Volume Editor: Michael A. Morrison, Purdue University No period in the history of the United States was more critical to the foundation and shaping of American politics than the early American republic. This volume discusses the era of Confederation, the shaping of the U.S. Constitution, and the development of the party system. VOLUME 3 ?Expansion, Division, and Reconstruction ?1841-1877 ?Volume Editor: William Shade, Lehigh University (emeritus) ?This volume examines three decades in the middle of the nineteenth century, which witnessed: the emergence of the debate over slavery in the territories, which eventually led to the Civil War; the military conflict itself from 1861 until 1865; and the process of Reconstruction, which ended with the readmission of all of the former Confederate States to the Union and the withdrawal of the last occupying federal troops from those states in 1877. VOLUME 4 ?From the Gilded Age through the Age of Reform ?1878-1920 ?Volume Editor: Robert Johnston, University of Illinois at Chicago With the withdrawal of federal soldiers from Southern states the previous year, 1878 marked a new focus in American politics, and it became recognizably modern within the next 40 years. This volume focuses on race and politics; economics, labor, and capitalism; agrarian politics and populism; national politics; progressivism; foreign affairs; World War I; and the end of the progressive era. VOLUME 5 ?Prosperity, Depression, and War ?1921-1945 ?Volume Editor: Robert Zieger, University of Florida Between 1921 and 1945, the U.S. political system exhibited significant patterns of both continuity and change in a turbulent time marked by racist conflicts, the Great Depression, and World War II. The main topics covered in this volume are declining party identification; the Roosevelt Coalition; evolving party organization; congressional inertia in the 1920s; the New Deal; Congress during World War II; the growth of the federal government; Franklin D. Roosevelt's presidency; the Supreme Court's conservative traditions; and a

new judicial outlook. **VOLUME 6 ?Postwar Consensus to Social Unrest ?1946–1975 ?**Volume Editor: Thomas Langston, Tulane University This volume examines the postwar era with the consolidation of the New Deal, the onset of the Cold War, and the Korean War. It then moves into the 1950s and early 1960s, and discusses the Vietnam war; the era of John F. Kennedy; the Cuban Missile Crisis; the Civil Rights Act; Martin Luther King and the Voting Rights Act; antiwar movements; The War Powers Act; environmental policy; the Equal Rights Amendment; Roe v. Wade; Watergate; and the end of the Vietnam War. **VOLUME 7 ?The Clash of Conservatism and Liberalism ?1976 to present ?**Volume Editor: Richard Valelly, Swarthmore College ?The troubled Carter Administration, 1977–1980, proved to be the political gateway for the resurgence of a more ideologically conservative Republican party led by a popular president, Ronald Reagan. The last volume of the Encyclopedia covers politics and national institutions in a polarized era of nationally competitive party politics and programmatic debates about taxes, social policy, and the size of national government. It also considers the mixed blessing of the change in superpower international competition associated with the end of the Cold War. Stateless terrorism (symbolized by the 9/11 attacks), the continuing American tradition of civil liberties, and the broad change in social diversity wrought by immigration and the impact in this period of the rights revolutions are also covered.

iran political history: *RIPEH* , 1976

iran political history: *Iranian History and Politics* Homa Katouzian, 2012-11-12 This book contains the most detailed and comprehensive statement of Homa Katouzian's theory of arbitrary state and society in Iran, and its applications to Iranian history and politics, both modern and traditional. Every chapter is a study of its own specific topics while being firmly a part of the whole argument. The discussions include close comparisons with the history of Europe to demonstrate the diversities of the logic and sociology of Iranian history from their European counterparts. Being the first modern theory of Iranian history, it is highly regarded by Iranian historians and social scientists, especially as it has helped to resolve many of the anomalies resulting from the application of traditional theories.

iran political history: *Political, Social and Cultural History of Modern Iran* H. E. Chehabi,

iran political history: *Iran* Yann Richard, 2019-06-20 From encounters with Western powers in the nineteenth century through to a Constitutional Revolution at the beginning of the twentieth century, and from the overthrow of the democratically elected Prime Minister Mosaddeq in the 1950s to the current Islamic Republic, Iran's history has rarely been far from tumultuous and dramatic. And the ways in which Iranian society has participated in and reacted to these events have been equally fascinating and revolutionary. Here for the first time in English, Yann Richard offers his take on the social and political history of Iran since 1800. Richard's account traces the common threads of national ideology and violent conflict that have characterised a number of episodes in Iranian history. By also concerning himself with the reactions and feelings of Iranian society, and by referring frequently to Persian sources and commentaries, Richard gives us a unique insight into the challenges encountered by Iranians in modern times.

iran political history: *Continuity in Iranian Identity* Fereshteh Davaran, 2010-02-26 Despite changes in sovereignty and in religious thought, certain aspects of Iranian culture and identity have persisted since antiquity. This book examines the history of Iran from its ancient roots to the Islamic period, paying particular attention to pre-Islamic Persian religions and literature and their influence upon later Muslim practices and precepts in Iran.

Related to iran political history

Iran - Wikipedia The Iranian Revolution in 1979 overthrew the monarchy, and the Islamic Republic of Iran was established by Ruhollah Khomeini, the country's first supreme leader. In 1980, Iraq invaded

Iran | People, Religion, Leader, Map, Conflict, Allies, Map, 3 days ago Iran, a mountainous, arid, and ethnically diverse country of southwestern Asia. The country maintains a rich and distinctive cultural and social continuity dating back to the

Iran | Latest News from Iran Today | AP News Get the latest news from Iran as it happens. From articles to the latest videos, all you need to know is here

Iran | Iran | Today's latest from Al Jazeera Stay on top of Iran latest developments on the ground with Al Jazeera's fact-based news, exclusive video footage, photos and updated maps

Iran - The World Factbook Visit the Definitions and Notes page to view a description of each topic

Iranians Brace for Economic Impact of New U.N. Sanctions 3 days ago Already suffering a 40 percent inflation rate and critical shortages of power and water, many in Iran expect conditions to get worse

Government of Iran | Home 1 day ago Foreign Affairs Iran, Russia, China reject European push for 'snapback' sanctions in joint letter to UN Iran strongly condemns terrorist crime by Zionist regime against Yemen

Iran | Culture, Facts & Travel | - CountryReports 2 days ago Iran, a country rich in history and culture, boasts a diverse and complex economy that has been shaped by its vast natural resources, strategic geopolitical position, and a series

Iran - A Country Profile - Destination Iran - Nations Online Project Destination Iran, a Nations Online Project country profile of the Islamic republic between the Caspian Sea in the north and the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman in the south.

UN imposes 'snapback' sanctions on a hungrier, poorer and more anxious Iran 2 days ago The United Nations reimposed sanctions on Iran early Sunday over its nuclear program, further squeezing the Islamic Republic as its people increasingly find themselves

Back to Home: <https://explore.gcts.edu>