The Political History of Modern Iran: From Tribalism to Theocracy

Creator:
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Abstract:
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.

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The Modern Middle East: A Political East: A Political History Since World War I, 3rd ed.
Kamrava, Mehran (University of California Press, 2013)
From the fall of the Ottoman Empire through the Arab Spring, this completely revised and updated edition of Mehran Kamrava's classic treatise on the making of the contemporary Middle East remains essential reading for ...
Liberalism in Iran or Iranian liberalism is a political ideology that traces its beginnings to the 20th century. Contents. 1 Iranian Liberalism during 1900–1979. The Political History of Modern Iran: From Tribalism to Theocracy. Praeger Publishing. p. 53. ISBN 978-0-275-94445-2. This book analyzes the political history of Iran from the establishment of the Qajar dynasty in 1785 until the present. It examines three dominant features that have, over the centuries, come to characterize Iranian politics and history: the underlying dynamics that have historically resulted in recurrent instances of political autocracy, the intervention of outside forces, and revolutions in Iranian political history. In this pursuit, the book portends neither to present a strictly historical narrative of Iran in recent centuries, nor does it necessarily offer new and previously undiscovered Modern Iranian history began with a nationalist uprising against the Shah in 1905 and the establishment of a limited constitutional monarchy in 1906. The discovery of oil in 1908 would later become a key factor in Iranian history and development. In 1921, Reza Khan, an Iranian officer of the Persian Cossack Brigade, seized control of the government. The Political History of Modern Iran: From Tribalism to Theocracy. (1992). 177 pp. Keddie, Nikki.