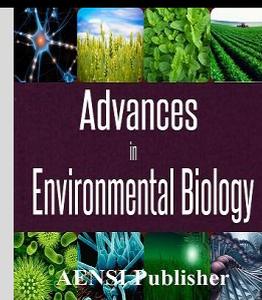




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## The Role of Nomadic Tribes in the System of Qajar Government

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### ABSTRACT

Sovereignty of Qajar tribe of Iran following the collapse of the Zand, left aside important implications in the political and social arena that the most important was Constitutional Revolution and set the stage for the rule of law and government based on will of the people and parliamentary. Of course, the presence of foreigners should not be ignored in various areas of governance decisions. Organizational and administrative chaos and oldness of the Supreme Court system was the fundamental problems in this period that stripped off any fundamental change in the administrative system of the country. Social, political and military power of nomadic tribes was considered such as the barriers. This article is searching reflect of the tribes role in the political sovereignty in the Qajar era and how these affect in the elements balances and imbalances in political power.

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## INTRODUCTION

The rise of the Qajars power in Iran is in the same time as the French Revolution in the West that raised the power organized on the basis of justice and reason. Qajar government, like its former predecessors and Turkish government dynasty from Seljuks to the Safavie and Afsharie, reliant on the combat power of the Qajar tribe, and regime manner and continuation administration and bureaucratic of the fourth and fifth centuries (AD) with very limited quantitative and qualitative changes rarely, which is significant of the foundation of any change, does not considered. Although at one point in the history has been doing transient and non-continuous developments to solve the faced crises and cross-sectional problem by some of the series top personalities and has been healing temporarily and has been solving problems and passing through a crisis and maintaining the hierarchy and system of government. This trend has never been continuing and has never been more than a personal initiative and regardless of any planning and support thoughts and ideas that was in the wake of profound social, political and economic transformation.

It was a long period in which tribal values was ruling and was distributed job responsibilities based on tribal relations. In such a system, no matter who has the person performing and intellectually vote for work. It is important to be desired in terms of values. In other words, graduate acts and executive is distributed by political relations that is damaging and destroying the system.

In tribal orders, condition score is affiliation and kinship. The same that today Sociologists say assignment. Negligence, sabotage, bribery, oppression, abuse people, debility, following, lack of creativity, the tribal relationships sovereign rather than rational criteria, humiliation and inferiority in front of the undergraduate work of industrial and advanced societies, financial capital and human waste are prominent lines of the culture, society and sovereignty.

At Tribal Council, King was called King of Kings, Sultan of Sultans, mecca of the world, subject to the climates, people Justice, cattle guards, pro misery, conqueror of the land, the shadow of God on earth. James Mourie is wondering wrote majesty and magnificence that surrounds the monarchy of Iran: Persian call kings as Holy, God and the shadow of God. Almost as much God, Iranian praise their King [1] and many Iranian know monarchy, in Qajar era, as one of the most authoritarian regimes in the world. Lord Curzon writes:

Iran government is not ten except for arbitrary use of power by the number of authoritarian, the big to small, from a king to a god code.

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Although travelers have been affected by the power of Qajar, new research studies show that they had no effective means to impose the power.

They had no standing army and bureaucratic. Their standing army was not more than one group relative to the Qajar tribe and bodyguard of four thousand slaves from Georgia to the extent that one of the kings of Qajar said chancellor that we had neither the army nor the armed ammunition brigades.

Also, Qajar bureaucracy was lack of adequate state as far as the term bureaucracy which refers to the court of this series is doubtful. Most of the collection, were not confusing the Exchequer and Mirza who have earned the job inherited and had been established in the capital and centers.

*Qajar state system was based on the two pillars:*

Troops including the Qajar tribe and their United States and the slaves of the Georgian ... that Qajar rulers owe their rule to their prowess and battle and wars and they considered the monarchy as absolute property of the entire family. The concept of the tribe that was considered a loose union, was kept alive throughout the Qajar era by various members of Qajar dynasty. Often Shah chose rulers from the states clans resume and their removal was impossible and traumatic [2]. Curzon reports that King in many areas "had virtually" to adopt the governor of the region's ruling families. As a usual affair, a person was selected by the Great Khan of the nomadic and granted him the title of Patriarch by the king [3]. Patriarch were the real kings in their Aylatshan and without the intervention of external force, were governing and implementing their rules and taking their taxes and apparently were depending on their central government and were showing their nationality by sending a small tribute to the royal treasury.

So when Sultan was choosing Crown Prince between his children, this departure was opposed from tradition Turkish or Tribal, especially when the young prince was chosen to the throne, Sultan's death was often caused strife for power among the survivors. Early in the reign of Fath Ali Shah, his brothers, Hosseinqoli Khan, Mohammad Khan took over the rebellion.

In the reign of Mohammad Shah, Tehran's ruler Sultan shadow, Ali Shah and Adil Shah's reigned for 90 days. Alinaghi Mirza Rukn al-Dawla, eighth son of Fath Ali was the story with him. Vice-President, Jahangir Mirza and Khusrau Mirza suppressed in Azerbaijan and Husayn Ali Mirza and Hassan Ali Mirza Kerman Persian and Kerman rulers were the opposition (same: 121-120).

*Scholars as intermediary of nomadic tribes in the Qajar organization:*

One of the obstacles of the Qajar rulers was Clergymen. Despite close relations with the ruling establishment, in the Qajar, scholars almost could maintain their independent status, why Islam and Imam Fridays, who were adopted by country governments, often had little influence, because the community always was preferring leadership Priests. These Priests to preserve the independence were considered of the court in interpreting the true of Shariat rules and actual populace in front of the tractors brokers of governmental agencies (same: 110) that with all backed by nomadic tribes. Qajars, as followers of Shia Islam who ruled the predominantly Shia population, had to rise the opposed theory that was advertising the illegitimate and unstable nature of the world. In Shia Islam, the legitimate power belongs to the Imams who elected of the Lord by the prophet to lead people. Since the last Imam is absent in the second century AH, he has put clergyman in charge, the commentators on the law of God the task of guiding the society. Therefore, the world leaders have seized power that belongs truly to the sphere of religion.

With investigation and research on the course, determination role of the priests and their footsteps, had been seen as the most important issues of social and political events that most played a moderating role between popular and sovereignty and with their popularity and influence and spirituality, were masses and peasant supporter and the master of traders and merchants, nomadic tribes, farmers and peasants, in the face of officers oppression and bullying and blackmail and government agents. Most responsible was for leading people in the struggle against injustice over the government and aliens and strangers oppression. The result is one of the main factors in inhibiting their authoritarian power.

Sheikh Jafar Najafi (explorer Alghta) permitted Fath Ali Shah in the reign and gave his lieutenant, but with several conditions placed Muezzin for the army and had Imam in the army and preached each week a day [4].

Molla Ahmad Naraghi, in addition to issuing sentence for jihad in the Russo-Iranian wars, while wearing the shroud, the footsteps of scholars in Najaf, headed by Sir Sayyid Mohammad Baqir Behbahani, bounded for Iran war camp, located in the Sultanabad [5].

A group of scholars uprising against Russian aggression during War II (1243- 1218 BC) [6] and the story of the murder of Grybaydvf and the role of priest Mirza Christ, Reuter concession and stand Mullah Ali Kani, Fatwa of tobacco ban by Ayatollah Mirza Shirazi in the wake of Talbot points and presence and leadership of the clergy in the Constitutional Movement and .... are including the role of the clergy in this period.

*Bureaucracy and the Illinois system:*

In Qajar rule with democratic forces and tribal fighters and tribal relations, there was other important institutions that should have act as a stabilizing element in the Qajar government and overseen the performance of centrifugal dispersed forces of tribal chiefs and It was the institution of the ministry. This institution was the country's relations arm of the military rivalry and order and internal security and political and administrative affairs and establishing interaction between different forces of rule were the responsibility of the institution. If it maintained its domination state of the military caste (the monitoring of land and revenues) and proved its stand power against attempts by the military chiefs at all levels of state activity, he could create a political and the Persian and Islamic entity and espoused that this system helped development of the government stable institutions. Trying to understand society as a more accurate and using scientific models to explain the social realities and time element and understanding advances of the other societies, that to some kind were associated with independence and territorial integrity and political independent sovereignty and recognition of the power restructuring necessitated, that after the Renaissance, led to a dramatic and accelerating changes in emerging European societies from different directions for the Army and commercial and industrial.

But researchers believe that administrative and bureaucratic systems of the early organizers of the Qajar had very similar to the former federal systems and was based on tribal and tribal relations. Bureaucrats faced with frustrations to meet the real needs of the community in all aspects of the ethical, social and political, force and power of the bureaucrats like their predecessors, that viewed government agency primarily from a political perspective, regardless of maintaining their interest and good would have been sense that interact with tribal chiefs.

So perhaps the state's failure to establish a government stable agencies from ignorance of the society needs and lack of attention to the realities of the internal present and growing threats and external destructive that pointed northern and southern borders of country and marred national sovereignty and territorial integrity and Iran political independence, considered key factor of the Qajar regime collapse. With reference to the Qajar era institutions, the Prime Minister, that detailed and critical information are available, the issue becomes clearer.

Check with the minister institution which in Qajar period renamed office and indeed Prime Minister or Chancellor, duties, placement, education and training, cultural background and interests and out his position stakes, can be answered to this question that why country organization had unstable modes and not only did guarantee the political stability and social dynamics and economic and industrial, and scientific progress, but the main factor was the weakness and confusion and decay.

Ministers and other senior officials, often record Court who were acceded by apprenticeship or in the testator and family history to the professional bureaucracy classes, were selected and competency was considered important issues in the development of bureaucracy brokers. But phenomenon of the support and machinations of the courtiers and heads of states and local governments and in the mid and late period, covert and overt interference of foreign powers, especially the British and Russian ambassadors and Minister Plenipotentiary was one of the factors that influencing appointment of the Prime Minister and the agents and preventing idea of creating a regular developed system and consistent with global developments, especially European and American governments among officials, called Europe and capillary of the world. It should be noted that in the early Qajar, government officials and not only the king and the prime minister, but the scientists and historians had narrow and very shallow understanding of Western and Europe and data would have meaning in the scope of tribal and tribal relations.

*Knowledge about Europe in historical sources:*

Reports of the Qajar era about Western and Europe, five topics have been investigated. The five topics are: Mohammadi history [7] Mohamed Fatah Allah ibn Mohammad Taqi Saravi (written in the years 1200 to 1211 AD), Masralsltanyh Abdulrazag Beyg Mafton Danbeli (compiled in 1241 AD.), History of Zul Garnin Abdul Nabi Khavari Shirazi (written from 1249 to 1262 AD), Exir al- tawakhir of Aghili Mirza Etezadolsaltane (written between 1253 to 1259 AD.), Nasekh altavarikh of Mohammad Taqi Khan Sepehr Lesanolmol (written between 1258 - 1274 AD).

Saravi has not least knowledge and news of the West and the Europe. Just once he mentioned that it is quite strange angle. When the rebellious Turkoman had the mouthpiece venturi so step into Uzbek that Silence after fame went to harness of the West [7]. It looks like the writer of Mohammad history, Degari Famararzi was not knowing. He writes about the Russian invasion and its sequel: but they: Kofre clans nationals ... and Russia do not go anywhere. Shah of Iran was on the idea that: Russian as giant... punished eloquent and real of unsparing blade punish them (same: 295) that Degree to which they placed their criticism base and occupation from intrigue and material and artillery and combat evil and pulled on Iranian soil.

Mafton Danbeli due to report on what happened in the war between Russia and Iran, most has dealt with the issue of Western and Europe and in comparison with other historians, has crafted making more detailed account of the West and modernity. Compliment that has the British government has a two-fold characteristics: On the one hand wants to say that the British government has desire to maintain links and on the other hand,

government wise in front of the Europe that composed in order the affairs of the country between mining industries and the creative role of intelligence and culture, they could be a source of Iranian imitation and adaptation. Because the Court House Moshiri of Kingdom regime can take the road to promote Iranian [8].

Modernization of the Khavari Shirazi, author, date of Dhulgarnein is more or less like the rest of the Qajar Historians, but sometimes has a sharp and discerning. Sometimes the language opens to admire and sometimes goes further the mere sight of the progress to foreign technical. He begins to admire itself and does not consider despise itself: In the land of Azerbaijan most industries such as guns and gunpowder mill operation and Daraltbah Mahut weaving... is set and caused residents acknowledges of Europe [9]. Compared to the West he sees bad and ugly and as a heavy does not know premier itself: His reign is located on Republic Day and the king is the servant of the state and by the lack of high esteem and in the good things preserves, such as determining the position and giving crime and affording his own and these things, but in other matters, his vote is closed to the president vote (same: 126 127) and perhaps he is the first person in the Qajar era that offers such implausible nature of the modern state.

Atzadalsltnh, forty-seventh son, and in a sense fifty-fourth son of Fath Ali Shah, shirt flowers of miss Armenian Tbilisi, famous to Georgia, author Exir al-tawarikh, the West and Europe and modernity, has had less passage, and When he had cue, the pride of Qajar, is representative of carelessness, neglect, downplay and refusal. He calls English as a native of deception and guile, and yet fail and supplicant of Shah port that is similar to the twisted serpent [10].

Also, Mirza Mohammed Taqi Mostof, known as lesanolmolk, the author of Burner Dates does not speak much about the West and Europe and focuses only on the technical term. Only once he explains a monarchy excellence on a government provided mass majority of countries and far corner and everyone knows himself free that is representative of immaturity peak in analysis and turning a blind eye to the reality of events: Behold my servant, I've known so that British leaders with wisdom and nature that the British army, with the plurality and armory and artillery and treasurer who was with them, they were easier to oppress and humble under the Afghans, however, it is that any army of the Government of the Republic is assigned to the war, does not give a single good, what in a government provided mass majority of countries and far corner and everyone knows himself free, do not agree [11].

#### *Factors in determining and appointment of minister:*

Bureaucracy was in the hands of an Iranian who was familiar with the Court traditions and guidance in the expanded institution during the centuries. The early Qajar kings, Agha Mohammad Khan and Fath Ali Shah and regent of Abbas Mirza used veteran administrative elite in Zand and Afsharieh era for the administration of their poems. Haj Ibrahim Kalantar and families of deputy Farahani were including who had a decisive role in stabilizing and establishing the Qajar regime. However, other factors were involved in the assignment of Chancellor that should not simply go along with it.

Military forces and tribes and the rulers of the states and local intrigues within the state bureaucracy, by those were seeking a prominent position and to achieve official. To achieve their goal, whatever action they took and did not refuse the removal and machinations to kill the minister and appropriation of property. Shah, in some cases, due to the growing influence of the Prime Minister and the expectations of his property, that mostly achieved using status and influence and a special wheeling to exemplary wealth, raised envy of r Shah and provided Minister murder. ordered the murder of Haj Ibrahim Kalantar by Fath Ali Shah and murder of the Myrzaabvalqasm Farahani at the time of Muhammad Shah is true of this claim. Some of the women of the court, especially the queen mother and the king's favorite wives, had too much power. Once Nser-addin Shah came to the throne (1848.m), was still young, so her mother had a great influence on him [12]. Later, the wife of the king's favorite was very influential. His house become the center of the court plot against the prime minister, Mirza Hussain Khan Moshir-ol Doleh who was a reformer and yet pro-British and finally brought down the prime minister.

So the ministers to advance their goals or maintain standing were trying to win the support of the influential women of royal household and the lady of the King court was influencing. Hence, Agha Mohammad Khan Qajar tried to gain support from upper cradle, so that the first step was the appointment of the Deputy Amir and with the court and Anglo-Russian intrigues and with the unwavering support of the Shah mother, he deposed and murdered Amir kabir, and he placed in the maximum tenure of office.

In Qajar, another very important factor in the appointment and dismissal of ministers and bureaucrats showed in Iran's political that threatened the independence of the country. Unfortunately, this trend continued typical during the Constitutional during the first and second Pahlavi and that was the involvement of foreigners (Russians and British during the Qajar and Pahlavi and part of the second Pahlavi era and America after the coup of 28 August 1332) to appoint and dismiss the prime minister. The researchers note role of Freemasonry lodges in this matter that was guided and supported by the British.

After Mirza Aqa Khan Nuri in the way of education and training and choosing ministers, affected the political, intellectual and thought and progressive was revised and based on modern state formation in the West,

apparently, European education established the new system which was similar to the European bureaucracy and administration, that content had not much change in terms of applications and targets over the previous. If an organization, in the name of state government took department of the Interior, it was flawed imitation of the organization of central European states such as Austria and Germany and was cover to hide absolute absolutism of Qajar [3].

Qajar chancellor was breadwinner of all financial and administrative affairs of the country. The only one who had the right to go to the king or directly write a letter for the king and comment in the affairs of the country.

In such a system the king is absolute authority, not only the ministers do not have themselves, but also prime minister is menial and servants of the king. King appoints his life and death king judgment is law and military is full authority oriented.

In authoritarian systems, the area of operation and wishes is very broad and person can break every rule and tradition to protect his interests and desires. In such a system, social system, interests of the collection, the demands of the people and consequently national interest have no sense and contradictory and opposed of any plan is determined, because once the program is set, the role of the people is reduced and the program and people who are operating the program, is increased. Distinction between the old and new world lies in this point. In the new world, structure, program, principles, rules, regulations have replaced the individual and the individual's desires and administrators is law enforcement, and also as serves depends on the rules and regulations.

When social and political relations in the country is on the basis of an absolute tyranny and totalitarianism, suppression, repression and oppression, blossoming and talents creativity are destroyed and innovation is wasted. In these circumstances, reform and dissident elements in the bureaucratic and administrative, even in the Prime Minister such as Mirza Abolgasem Farahani, Mirza Tagi Khan ( Amir Kabir) who were aware of the conditions of their time and were knowing world at the time and concern in this regard, to engage in order to achieve in tandem with a breakthrough communities and had knowledge perfection of the industry world of that day and knowing that how it should be achieved. However, the organizational and administrative and social structure of the country was personal and political system based on individual authoritarian and political system of tribal and nomadic, had not capacity of such persons and was reacting in less time and disposing alien element who is inconsistent with the structure of the axial.

In the process of political life Qajar, some kings were transiently enamored of reform and modernization and to achieve their goals, they were invited chancellor of order repair and renewal request and carefully took Initial efforts to reform. Traveling Shah to Europe and studying at the European situation, urged him to implement reforms. He was agreed With Haji Mirza Husayn Khan Sepahsalar, who was a progressive man and Amir Kabir's school followers and fans of modern European civilization (Shamim, the same: 175). Apparently, he subtracted from his tyranny and countries in Europe style, changed in the organization of Iran's political and administrative and handled to adopt some of the new civilization of Europe, such as telegraph and railroad and police organizations, etc. But in practice where reforms would have encounter with the options and instinctive desires and royal false pride, was stopped for various pretexts. In Tabriz it spread to the Royal cheer and the law, which was banned from entering the country, had reached in the envelope lev [15].

At the start of happy and empty talks accession that was Implication of royal attention to the reform of the military and civilian of government agencies, particularly the military, he said. Therefore, to a degree, public attention has been paid. Especially in 1315 that Mirza Ali Asgharkhan abandoned and Mirza Ali Khan Aminodole became Prime Minister, somewhat hoped reformer.

Ahmad Kasravi in book history of Iran legitimacy writes about Aminodole: Aminodole is known to be good, and because he arrived to Tehran and also the king wanted good things. Because he knew jobs inconsistencies of lack of the law, it was that he deducted a legal for country and accepted it for the King [16].

Unfortunately, since at the beginning of the second half of the nineteenth century, social and political structure of Iran was not ready for a major change, continued reform of the recurring with different titles by reformers, such as Qaiem Maqam Farahani, Amir Kabir, Mirza Husayn Khan Sepahsalar and Aminodole and the apparent association of kings, encountered with opposed by the traditional elite that they did not benefit from the changes and corruption and irregularities was profits for them. Especially, courtiers who saw the risk of their interests with the implementation of reforms and their hand was cut by reforming the financial system and ending the deficit from the state treasury, were opposed to any reform and Army Generals and tribal chiefs and local government and senior officials of the civilian and military were including and because vassals were under the direct influence of great owners and lords, consequently, they fought with any technology that in some events part of Clergymen also accompanied them in the name of protection of privacy law.

Russian and British ambassadors preferred a weak central government. As for they did not hesitate of all opposition and conspiracies and accompanied by reform opponents.

The remarkable thing in the history of the Qajar period is that each time, the politician tried to behave in principle and adhere to the principles, but he was unsuccessful and failure and again the subordination of the

individual, returned to worship and unpredictable behavior. However, totalitarianism embodies and instinctual desires crystallization are such as power, ambition, excellence, exclusion, degradation and destruction, abuse, ignorance, jealousy, disguise the reality of the status quo, afraid of understanding reality and overlooked. No wonder that some have read the Qajar period as period of violence.

#### *Results:*

Iranian Qajar was despotism and corruption that removing it was a huge task. Since the majority of people were function of structure and acted unconsciously, Qajar era was symbol of an authoritarian structure with tyranny citizen was shot and unprocessed. In such a format, cannot be expected to nationalism, rationalism, national interests, civil rights, law, social cohesion and freedom. The Qajar government system was the obvious of tribe and tribal organization that over the years, the land was governed which showed in the Qajar period in the new format with the same goals and interests.

Some of the Qajar statesmen found the need for reform for out of political sclerosis and create the required fields for Development and survival of the backwardness and political, military and economic reaction and subsequently initiated a series of reform. Reforms and measures of Viceroy Abbas Mirza, Chancellor Mirza Abu'l- Farahani, Mirza Naqi Khan Amir Kabir Khan and Mirza Husayn Khan Sepahsalar... are among them.

Constitutional Movement is the culmination of the corrective action in Qajar that faces the political, social and even cultural framework governing with the difficult challenges and Constitutional Movement does work to advance in dealing with the problems ahead, and therefore leads to a rule of Reza Shah Pahlavi.

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