
Islamic Association Union Compaign in Europe and America

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Abstract

It is enlightening to study the relationship between religious intellectuals and clergymen (ulama) in Pahlavi Period. Muslim students as an important body among the religious intellectuals contributed to this relationship by instituting a society called Muslim Students' Association (MSA) with branches inside and outside Iran. MSA for the Iranian students abroad was most active in establishing ties with Imam Khomeini and the clergymen, mainly due to the inability of the Iranian Intelligence Service in limiting their activities. Based on John Forren's theory, namely culture and agent, this essay intend to prove the theory that MSA adopted different discourses of the revolutionary Shi'a during its activity and on the eve of Islamic Revolution, adopted Imam Khomeini's discourse as the guiding ideology.

Keywords: MSA, clergymen, discourses, Revolution.

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The Study of propagandistic elements and approaches of wars between Iran and Arabs

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Abstract

One of the most important events in the end of ancient period was decline of Sasanian Empire by Muslim Arabs and transmission of power from Iranians to Arabs. In spite of much debates among scholars about wars and its causes, one can't Just relate this event of wars to local conflicts. The propagandistic elements and approaches have allotted to themselves part of these wars, particularly Muslim in behalf of Mustim. The most important propagandistic elements of Muslim were based on Quranic doctrine, the manner and word of charismatic persons as prophet, Abu-Bakr and Omar, the simple and contiguous moral philosophy. Iran was very important economically and financial for Arabs. Mohammad, important propagandistic elements of Iranians were still their nominal authority and glory in the area and alongside, they usually exploited religious concepts to emphasize elements such as Arabs' humiliation, demonization, ill-fated and poverty. The original purpose of this research is studying the Iranians and Arabs propagandistic elements and approaches on Iranian- Islamic sources.

Keywords: Propaganda, Sasanian court, Islam, Jihad, Propaganda approaches.

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Pathology of the Constitutional Movement, based on Cohen's view

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Abstract

In today's world, discussion of democracy and democratization processes are devoted to an important position on academic research centers. Many thinkers considered paradigms that are as preconditions for the transition to democracy.

Carl Cohen discusses the success of democracy in a society which depends on the formation of structural conditions as the five preconditions for democracy. These pre-conditions include the material terms, conditions, based on the constitution, psychological conditions, mental conditions and safety conditions. In the absence of these conditions, democracy cannot be imposed on a country.

This study examined the failure of democracy in the constitutional movement based on Cohen's democracy prerequisite. The preconditions for successful implementation of Cohen's constitutional democracy, the cause of the transition to democracy in Iran during the Constitutional movement are better understood, through his view point.

Keywords: Iran, Democracy, Constitutional Movement, Cohen.

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Historical anthropology of shahsavani tribe of azarbaijan

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Abstract

Nomads today refers to the types of social relationships based on kinship or relative by marriage. Shahsavani covers namely a number of tribal groups that are in the North-West part of Iran, Ardabil area, (Mogan). Shahsavani of a long history. Shahsavani tribal customs and traditions have been specific in the historical process. Life is based mostly on economic, animal husbandry and agricultural activities in the next step is important. Their special costumes like Ptava, Charuq, aphids and had a copy cover of the indices of Shahsavani Eilat. The most important artcraft is Vrny weaving and different musical instrument including straw, Tvtk, tar, Garman. The French sociologist.

What followed in this study is the culture and beliefs, religious practices and social behavior patterns of Shahsavani tribe that once made up the alliance integration.

Keywords: Nomads, IL Shahsavani, clothing, alcove and rick, culture and beliefs.

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The Seljuks Policy to the Conquest of Romans territories In Caucasus and Anatolia

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Abstract

The arrival of Seljuks and the Turkmen tribesmen in the fifth century AD in the Islamic territories, and expanding their invasion to eastern borders of Byzantine was one of the important events, which soon to stop Byzantine invasions on territories of Islamic societies. The confrontation of Muslim Seljuks with the Byzantine Empire Apart from the political conflict was the religious and ideological conflict, in the form of holy war as "jihad" and "Ghza". Conquering the Christian states of the Caucasus and Anatolia and spread of Islam in these regions was the most important result of the victory of Seljuks and Turkmen tribes against the Byzantine. During the governing of Tugrul Beg and Alparsalan, The earlier Seljuk Sultans, the Caucasus and East Anatolia Christian Emirate, Such as Armenia and Georgia and Abkhazia was Conquered. After the Malazgird conquest, especially during the reign of Malikshah the Central Anatolia and Antakya as a center of Christian culture and civilization was captured By the Seljuks and the Turkmen tribes. After those conquests and in the near future, Anatolia as a center of Christian culture and civilization was transformed to the residence of Turkmens and expansion of Islam.

Keywords: Iran Seljuks, Byzantine Empire, Caucasus, Anatolia, Turkmens tribes.

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***The situation of Iranian Political Refugee in the Caucasus
on the eve of the Constitutional Revolution***

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Abstract

With the expansion of contacts between Iranian emigrants and native workers in the Caucasus and the gradual introduction of social and political modern implications, Iranian took the significant role in the political developments in the region. Iranian deprived workers played an important role in the labor strikes in the Caucasus region. They made political organization with the help of revolutionary elements of the region.

Some of the organizations that were created with the Constitutional Revolution of Iran are: Gume (social democrat organization), the party of Ejtemaeiune Ammiyyun, Hemmat organization.

They provided military and political experience to the Iranian constitutionalists. This article reviews the status of these immigrants and their role in the political developments of Caucasus on that era.

Keywords; Refugee, constifutional Revolution, Caucasus.

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***The Julfa's Armenians role in performance of the politics
of Silk monopoly and development of Iranian Foreign trade***

(From Shah Abbass I period to the end of Safavid era)

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Abstract

The prime purpose of this article is to study the Armenians role in Iran's Foreign trade and in performance of the politics of Silk monopoly, in period of Shah-Abbass I (996-1038 A.H.) and his successors. The Armenians were living in the Frontier regions of north-west of Iran, but then they were transferred, especially for military reasons, by the Shah-Abbas into the Iranian plateau. Certain groups of them, after migration from Aras Julfa, entered in Isfahan and were called to serve in Foreign Silk commerce by the Shah-Abbass I.

Hence, the investigation of the causes of Shah's attention to the Armenians, also their role in Shah's monopoly politics, especially in the Foreign trade of Silk that was very important, forms the main section of the present study. In another part, the evaluation of their activities in this field, the cancellation of the Silk monopoly and its effect on the commerce of Silk, also the situation of the Armenians until the fall of the Safavid dynasty in 1722 investigated as well. The Armenians, as a Tradesman, were able to find the new Markets for Silk, but dimension of their Trade activities remained unknown in the different areas of the World.

Keywords: Armenians, migration, Silk, Monopoly, Trade, Foreign markets.

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Kaysaniyyah
The First Split in Shi'a'h History

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Abstract

In its first half of the century of appearance, Shi'ism was a purely Arabic political movement with an emphasis on the rightfulness of Ali ibn Abitalib (AS) as the only Successor of the Noble Prophet (SA). The Shi'ah preserved its unity from Imam Ali's imamah and Khilafah period until the occurrence of the Karbala incident in 61 A.H. After the uprising of Mukhtar and his support and promotion of Muhammad Hanifiyyah's imamah and mahdaviyyah which were being followed in line with Mukhtar's personal political goals, the first split in Shi'ah history materialized and came to be known as the Kaysaniyyah. During the first two centuries A.H., various individuals affiliating themselves with the Kaysani creed from among Muhammad Hanafiyyah's line, the Talibites, and from among the people of Khorasan, Kufah and Medina claimed the position of imamah and the guidance of Muslims of whom the children of Abdullah ibn Abbas were the last once. This article deals with the rise and historical course of struggle of the Kaysaniyyah creed from Mukhtar ibn Abi-'Ubayd Thaghafi's.

Uprising to the Abbasid exploitation of the Kaysani position among the people to further their own political ends.

Keyword: imamah; Kaysaniyyah; Shi'ah; Mohdaviyyah; Muhammad Hanafiyyah; Mukhtar.

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