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## **ANALYTICAL REVIEW OF INTERNAL CAUSES OF THE FIRST CONDITIONAL MOVEMENT DEFEATING IN IRAN**

**Abstract:** *This paper shows a descriptive and analytical study in Iran in order to showing Internal Causes of the First Conditional Movement Defeating in Iran. There are many causes including 1) Summit 2) court, king. Further, this study wants to investigate these two causes separately. This research wants to create reaction between two causes. Also, Summit and court plays a fundamental role in determining Constitutional in Iran. It is hoped that this paper can provide an academic source for both academicians and historians due to investigate the relationship between court and summit in first conditional in Iran*

**Keywords:** *Iran, first conditional, Internal causes, Court, Summit.*

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

According to International Constitutional Law Project (1989) the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran advances the political, social, cultural, and economic institutions of Iranian society based on Islamic principles and norms, which represent an honest aspiration of the Islamic *Ummah*. This aspiration was exemplified by the nature of the great Islamic Revolution of Iran, and by the course of the Muslim people's struggle, from its beginning until victory, as reflected in the decisive and forceful calls raised by all segments of the populations. Now, at the threshold of this great victory, our nation, with all its beings, seeks its fulfillment.

The mode of production in material life conditions the social, political, and intellectual life process in general. It is not the consciousness of men that determines their being, but, on the contrary, the social being that determines their consciousness. At a certain stage of development, the

material productive forces of society come in conflict with the existing relations of production - or what is but a legal expression for the same thing - with the property relations. Then begins an epoch of social revolution. (Abrahamian, E. 1979).

According to A. Majd al-Islam Kermani. (1972) in following of Iran defeat in wars with Russia, the first awakening of society observed in recognizing of Iran disabilities and European powers , little by little reformations spirit created in country and with that, society located in unhealthy historical- political process and economical- scientific retardation in one side and indirect , unclear domination politic pressures, Balkanization and occupation from north and south in another side and so country located in abnormalities and positive balances, but revolutions tune was observe in Iran political system. Of course, we know important effects of some factors such as: sending students to Europe, establishing of

night schools, establishing of newspaper and European attention to Iran is the most important factor on Iranian awakening and precluding of parliamentary revolutions in Iran.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

E. Kamenka (1972) pointed out that the constitutional revolution of Iran was indeed a true revolution. It was sharp, sudden, and violent - especially in the provinces during the subsequent two years of civil war. The bloody civil war is not discussed in this paper because of the shortage of space. More important, the constitutional revolution caused an immediate shift in the social location of power from the royal court ruled by the Qajar Shahs to a national parliament dominated initially by the urban middle classes. Moreover, the Qajars never succeeded in reestablishing their despotism, even though the revolutionary movement in later years, particularly in the 1920, weakened because of internal contradictions, foreign interventions, and tribal insurrections. Furthermore, what emerged in the 1920S was not a reestablishment of the old despotism but the establishment of a new absolutism armed with such modern coercive institutions as a standing army and a statewide bureaucracy. Reza Shah Pahlevi differed from the Qajars as much as Napoleon differed from the Bourbons and Cromwell differed from the early Stuarts. The constitutional revolution also caused radical transformations in the system of government - from a despotic monarchy to parliamentary monarchy; in the official foundations of legitimacy - from the claims of Shadows of God on Earth and the Divine Rights of Kings to the sovereignty of the People as well as the inalienable Rights of Man and of Private Property; and in the official conception of the social order - from an hierarchical and

patrimonial system to a supposedly democratic and egalitarian system where all Muslims, irrespective of birth, enjoyed in theory open access to positions of authority. Finally, the constitutional revolution was a true revolution in that it introduced a new regime rather than rebuilt the old regime. Of course, many of the participants denied that they intended to introduce a new order, and sincerely believed that they were revitalizing and reforming the old order. But, in the same way as the French Convention draped itself as the Roman Republic and the English Puritans considered themselves as free Anglo-Saxons overthrowing the Norman Yoke, so the Iranian revolutionaries thought that they were returning to ancient traditions whereas, in fact, they were introducing something new and unknown in their society - a statewide political movement that demanded an elected National Assembly to limit the authority of the traditional Shah-an-Shahs. They frequently referred to the teachings of Imams 'Ali, Hussein, and Hassan; but not a single one of these Shi'i Imams had ever spoken of elected National Assemblies. (A. Lambton, 1972)

Ideas were all-important for the individual whom they impelled into action; but the historian must attach equal importance to the circumstances that gave these ideas their chance. Revolutions are not made without ideas, but they are not made by the intellectuals. Steam is essential for driving a railway engine; but neither a locomotive nor a permanent way can be built out of steam. The writers furnished not only their ideas to the people who made the (French) revolution, but also their temperance and disposition. As the result of their long education, in the absence of any other instructors, coupled with their profound ignorance of practice, all Frenchmen from reading their books finally contracted the instincts, the turn of mind, the tastes and even the eccentricities natural to those who write. To such an

extent was the case that, when finally they had to act, they transported into politics all the habits of literature. (As demonstrated by Hajji Ahmad Tarresh Husseini 1972)

### 3. CONCLUSION

The aim of this paper was to carry out a theoretical study on the Analytical

Review of Internal Causes of the First Conditional Movement Defeating in Iran. The main contribution of this paper was to investigate two causes separately 1) Summit 2) court, king. . This research wants to create reaction between two causes. Also, Summit and court plays a fundamental role in determining first constitutional defeat in Iran.

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