



دانشکده مطالعات همان

7th April 2024

*French
orientalists*

Jean-Baptiste Chardin
1643 - 1713

4/5/2024





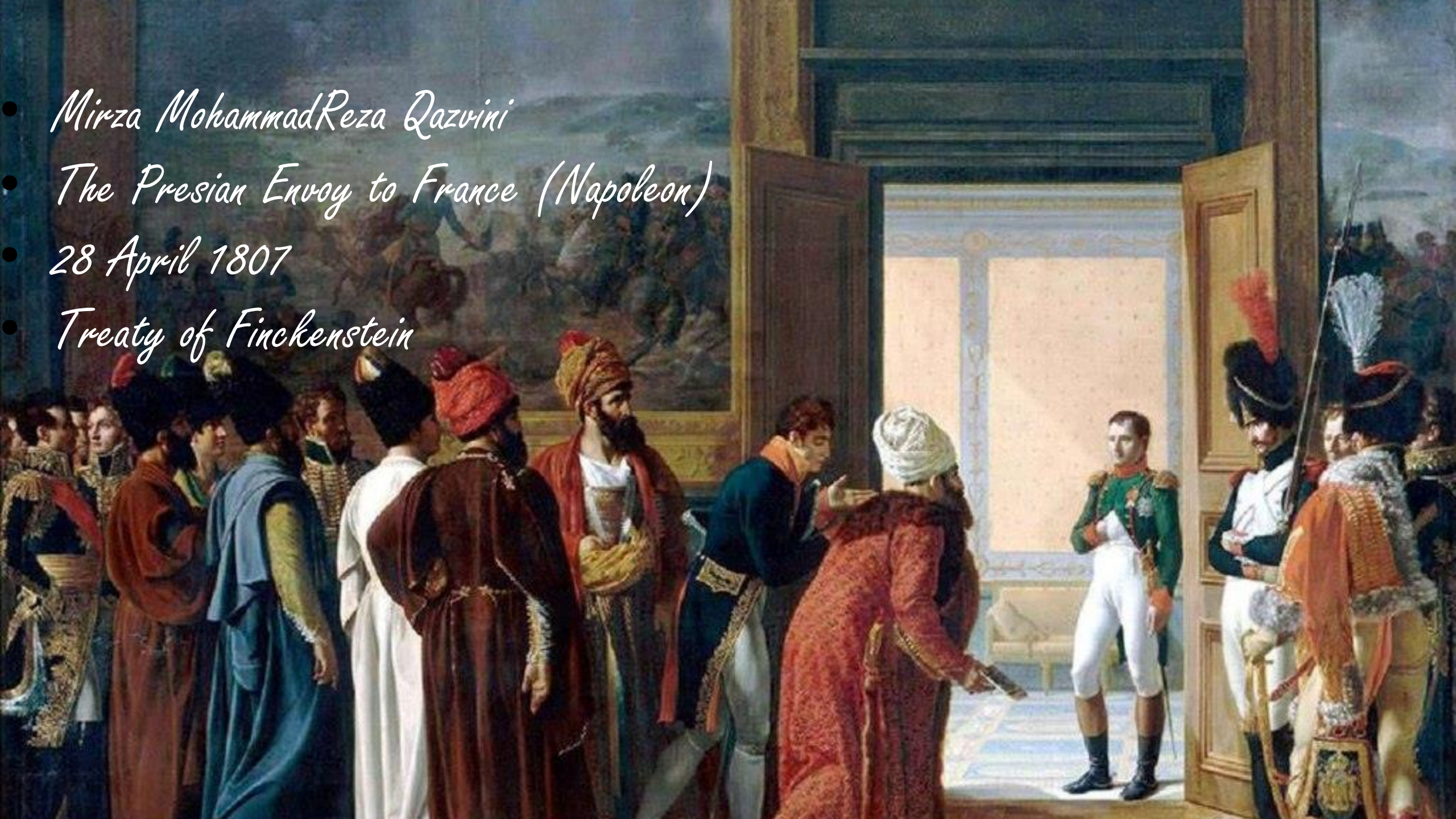
Negative balance 3rd power theory

- *Mirza MohammadReza Qazvini*

- *The Persian Envoy to France (Napoleon)*

- *28 April 1807*

- *Treaty of Finckenstein*



Pierre Amédée Emilien Probe Jaubert
1779 - 1847



Imp. Lemercier, Paris.

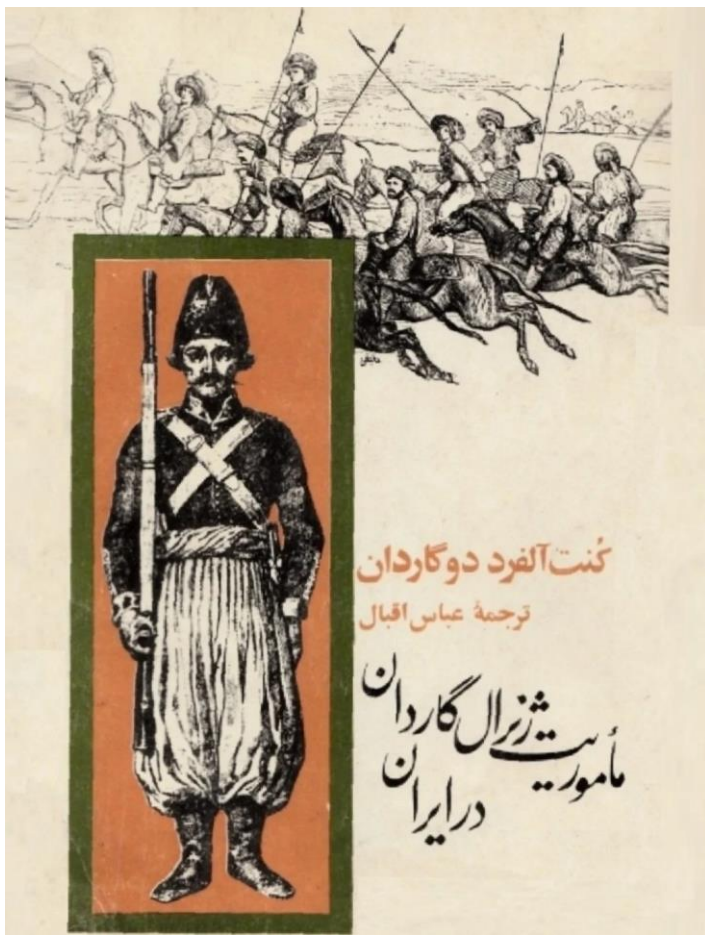
P. AM. JAUBERT .

Jean-François Allard
Marcel Baltazard
Jean Guillaume
Bruguière
Jean Chardin
Pascal Coste
André Dupuy
Jean-Baptiste
Feuvrier
Eugène Flandin
Arthur de Gobineau
André Godard

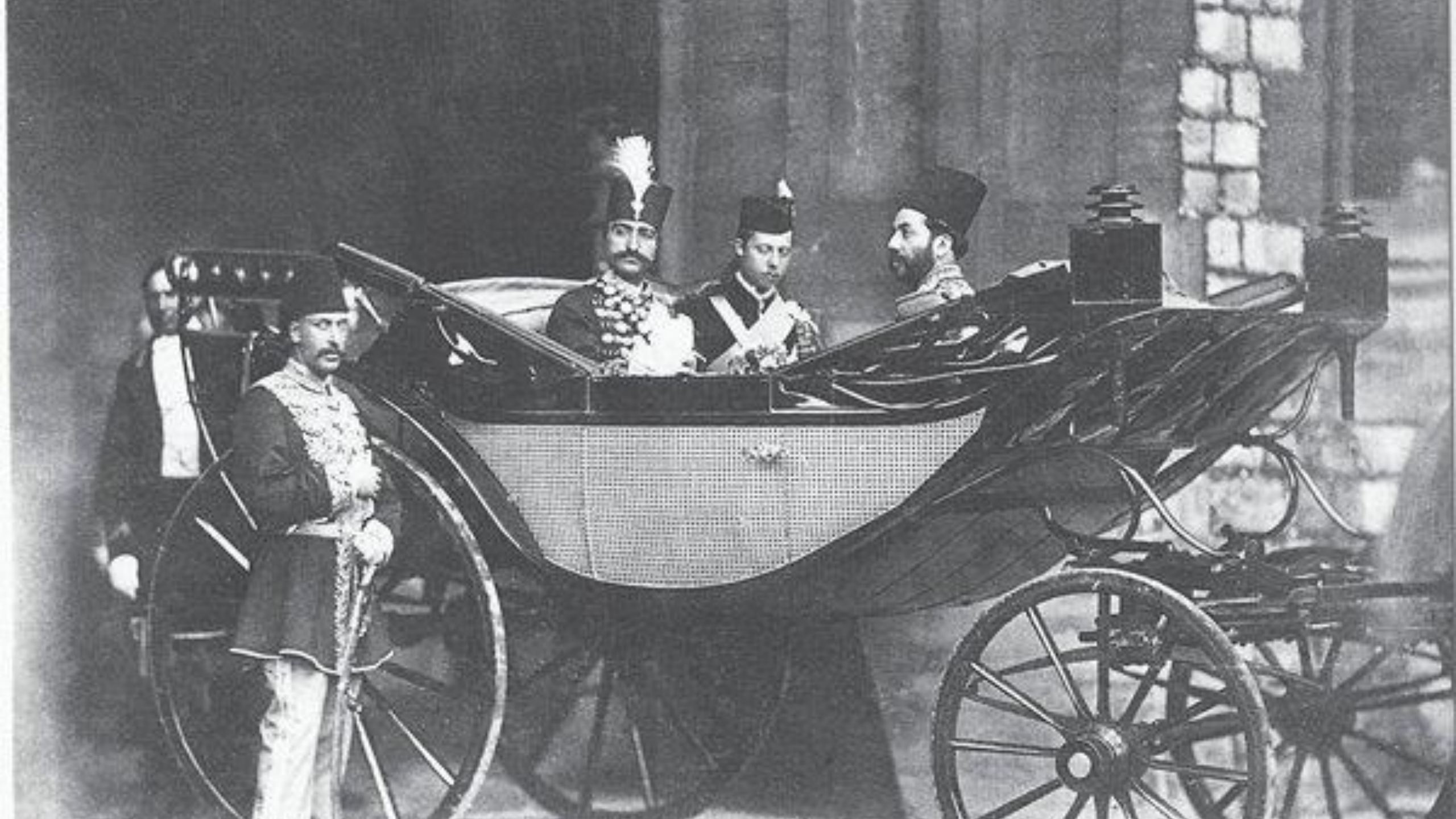
Pierre Amédée
Jaubert
Joseph Labrosse
(Carmelite)
Alfred Jean Baptiste
Lemaire
Claude Matthieu,
Count Gardane
Delphine Minoui
Guillaume-Antoine
Olivier
Clotilde Reiss

Maxime Siroux
Jean-Baptiste
Tavernier
Joseph Désiré
Tholozan
Camille Alphonse
Trézel
Dominique Marie
Varlet

Claude Matthieu, Count Gardane













Mozaffareddin Shah
Hunting in France

1. Qajar Era (1789–1925)

•**Diplomatic and Cultural Exchanges:** During the Qajar dynasty, Iran sought to modernize its military and administrative structures by learning from European powers, including France. There was an exchange of diplomatic missions, and several Iranian students were sent to France for education, marking the beginning of cultural exchanges.

•**Influence of French Law:** Iran was influenced by French legal codes as it sought to modernize its legal system. The adoption of aspects of French law in the late 19th and early 20th centuries was part of Iran's broader attempts at modernization.

Sending
students
abroad(1857)
42 Darolfonon
graduates to
Europe, including
France



2. Pahlavi Era (1925–1979)

•**Military and Economic Cooperation:** The relationship between Iran and France during the Pahlavi era included military cooperation and the purchase of French arms. Economic ties were also significant, with France becoming one of Iran's major trading partners in Europe.

•**Cultural Relations:** Educational and cultural exchanges continued to flourish, with many Iranian students continuing to pursue their education in France. The Pahlavi government's push for modernization and westernization found a willing partner in France for cultural and scientific exchanges.



Sending students abroad (RezaShah time-post 1928)

First generation of UT professors



3. Islamic Republic of Iran (1979–Present)

- **Hostage Crisis Impact:** The early years of the Islamic Republic saw tensions in Iran-France relations, particularly with the case of the French embassy staff hostage situation in 1982, which strained relations.
- **Nuclear Program and Sanctions:** More recently, France has been part of the P5+1 countries involved in negotiations over Iran's nuclear program. France has played a role in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) agreement and its subsequent developments, advocating for non-proliferation while also engaging in dialogue for economic cooperation.
- **Cultural and Academic Ties:** Despite political and economic ups and downs, cultural, educational, and academic exchanges have continued. France has remained a popular destination for Iranian students, and there have been numerous cultural exhibitions and collaborations between the two countries.











از توجه شما متکرم