



دانشکده مطالعات همان

Iran 1514: preamble to Iran's FP

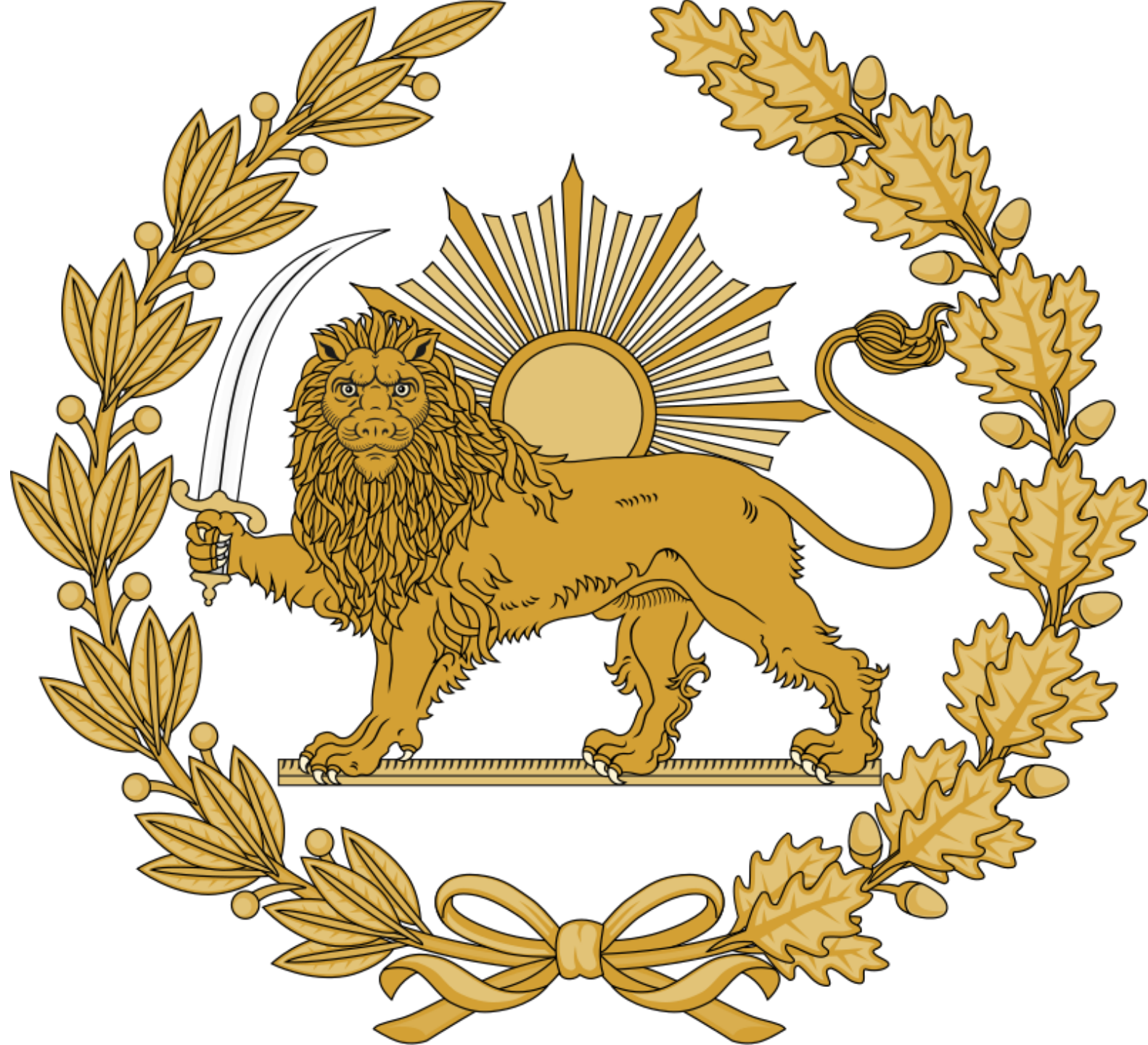
Not from historical point of view,
but from political sciences perspective

Foreign policy: tactics and goals

Technics of diplomacy
Results of actions

Rationality: critical analysis of the relations
between the elements
Acceptable policy: rational

Ambitious policy-making: not irrational as long
as is about the dynamics between the elements





Safavid Empire

1501 -1722

1. Shah Esmaeil I
2. Shah Tahmasb I
3. Shah Esmaeil II
4. Sultan Khoda bandeh
5. Shah Abbas I
6. Shah Safi I
7. Shah Abbas II
8. Shah Savi II (Soleyman I)
9. Shah Sultan Hossein
10. Shah Tahmasb II
11. Shah Abbas III
12. Shah Soleyman II
13. Shah Sultan Hossein II
14. Shah Esmaeil III

Emergence of State (Westphalia 1648)



Shah Esmaeil I

1502-1524

Shia Emperor
fantasy

Chaldoran War
1514



The First Great Power: Ottoman

Sultan Salim I of Ottoman
1512-1520

Massacre 1514

Iran – Ottoman Wars: 1514-
1590



Shah Abbas I 1587 - 1629

Domestic absolute
dictatorship
Peace with Ottoman

Paradigm shift: from
religious to territorial



Shah Safi I
1629 – 1642
Zahab peace deal

Religion / State dilemma

انما المؤمنون إخوة فأصلحوا بين
أخويكم واتقوا الله لعلكم ترحمون



Shah Sultan Hussein
1694 – 1722

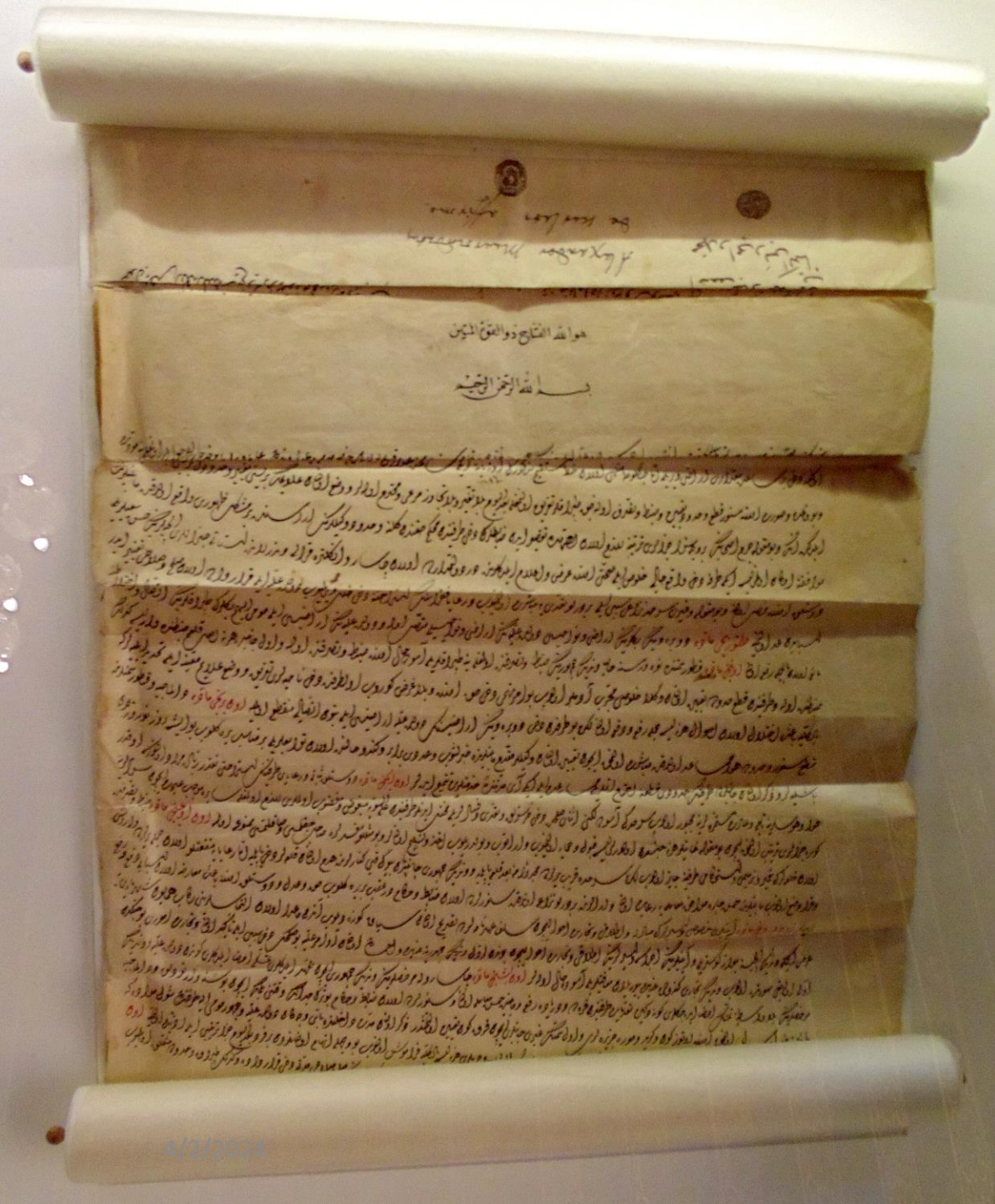
Aggression of Mahmud
Afghan
Occupation of Isfahan

Survival of State

Collapse of State in Iran

Old opponent: Ottoman – retaliation of the failures + Competition with Russia

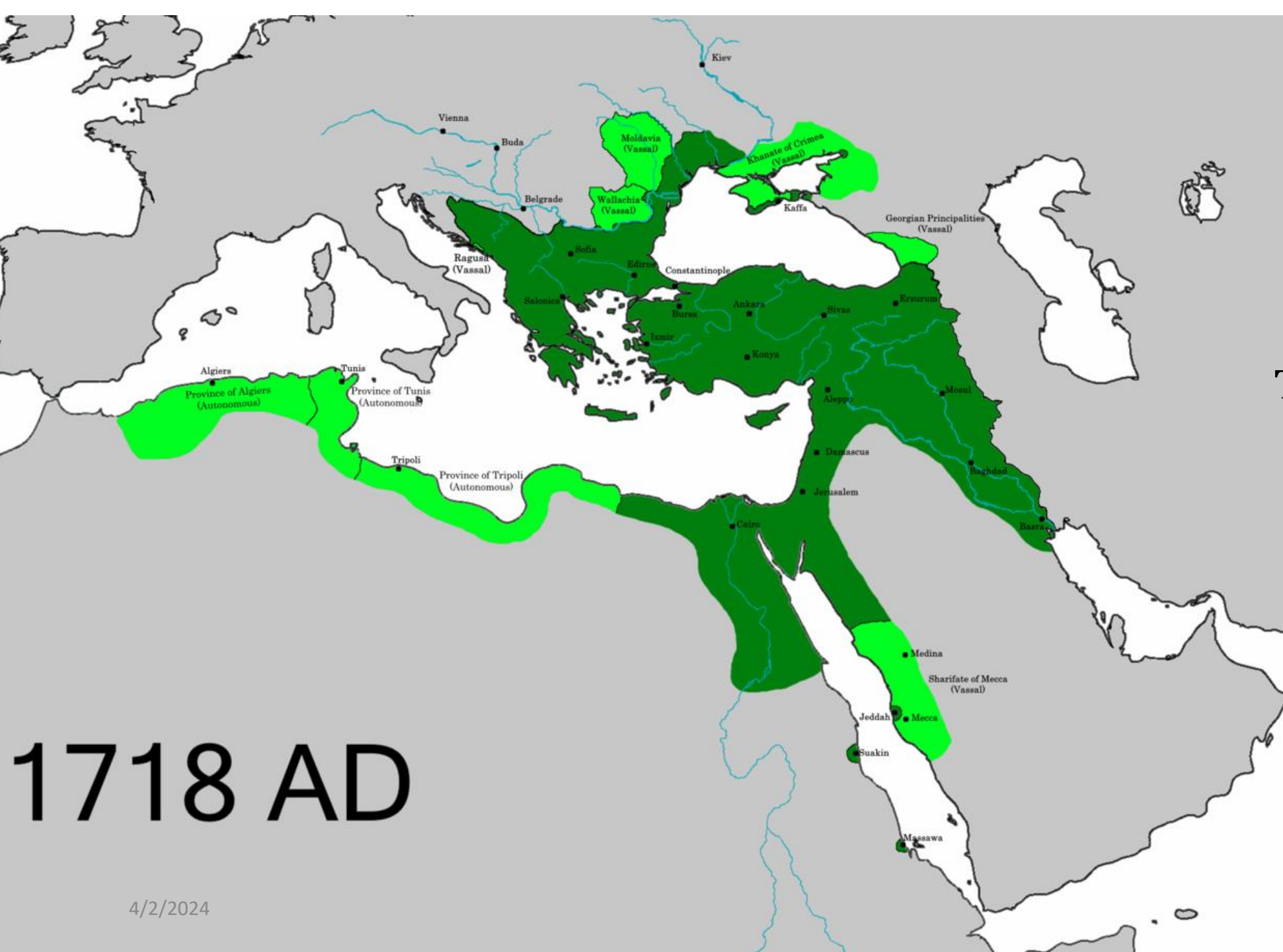
New opponent: Russia



Treaty of Karlowitz

Ottoman Empire on one side and the Holy League of 1684, a coalition of the Holy Roman Empire, the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Republic of Venice and Peter the Great, Tsar of Russia, a peace treaty was signed on 26 January 1699





Treaty of Passarowitz

was the peace treaty on 21 July 1718 between the Ottoman Empire and Austria of the Habsburg monarchy and the Republic of Venice.

1718 AD

- Tahmasb mirza II deal with Russia: Baku, Guilan, Mazandaran, Astar Abad, 1723.
- Middling of France between Ottoman and Russia, 1724
- In addition to former lands: Yrevane, Ganjeh, Nakhjavan, Tabriz, Marand, Urumiah.
- Death of the Great Peter: 1725 – advance of the Ottoman.



Iran survives.



Nader Gholi
1727

Discharged Afghans: 1730

First war with Ottomans: 1730
Failure of Shah Tahmasb II – Deal
1732

2nd War with Ottoman: 1733 – 1736

Re-granting Yrevan, Teflis and
Ganjeh
Monarcy: 1736 9Afsharid)

Killing Nader Shah: beginning of Iran state's power decline

Reasons of declining Iran's power

1. Mosaic nature of Iran's society
2. Killing and blinding the sons, keeping them in harem, patrimonial dictatorship
3. Shia pre-judge: lack of cultural expansion
4. Nader wars: attacking Ottoman in 1743

از توجه شما متشکرم