First Published in 1983, Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

English description: Twenty-seven articles by prominent Indo-Europeanists, Indologists and Iranists have been selected to commemorate the most innovative and consequent except of Avesta (the missal of the pre-Islamic Paniranian religion, Mazdaism or Parseism) of our times, Jean Kellens and to incursion his intellectual pathway and thereby the present debates around the oldest language and religious history of the common ancestors of Indians and Iranians. The themes Jean Kellens has put into fresh light, intertextuality, stylistics, ideology, textual history and reuse, are especially represented, but always under the light of the mother discipline, grammar. German description: In the foreword, Jean Kellens, dem anerkenneten Experte des Avesta - des alten Avesta und zugleich des ältesten und heiligsten Textes des mesopotamischen oder Parsismus, der vorislamischen Religion des Iran - gewidmeten Festschrift, werden sämtliche Aspekte der heutigen Debatte zur frühesten Sprache und Geschichte der Indoiraner durch einen Strauss von 27 Aufsätzen repräsentiert, insbesondere solche, die Jean Kellens an Licht gebracht hat: Intertextualität, Stilistik, Ideologie, Texterstellung und -neuverwendungen - unter steter Rucksicht auf das Grundfach: Grammatik.

Looking at the political history of Iran in the modern era, this book assesses the prospects for democracy to flourish there. Arguing that democracy in Iran isn't a sudden development or a western import, it also seeks to understand why democracy failed to grow roots and lost ground to an autocratic Iranian state.

"This is fundamentally about change and the politics of managing that change, as successful governments and political elites sought, and continue to seek, to navigate a stable and sustainable route from a perception of tradition to a particular conception of modernity. -- introd.

"Andrew Newman offers a complete re-evaluation of the dynasty's place in history as it presided over these extraordinary developments and the wondrous flowering of Iranian culture. Safavid longevity, in Newman's analytic, derived from the success of court efforts both to give voice to the interests and 'agenda' of its many different groups of subjects and to portray the shah as the multifaceted, benevolent, and transcendent ruler over the entire realm. Twelver Shi'ism emerges as a contested arena in this process but less intolerant than is often supposed. "Throughout, Newman questions the continued reliance on frequently contradictory and unevenly informed contemporary European accounts and on Persian language sources often written well after the events in question. Based on meticulous scholarship, he shows the extraordinary development and achievement of the period and offers a valuable new interpretation of the eventual demise of the Safavids in the eighteenth century."--Jacket.

Writing in a clear and readable style, two leading women of the Anglo Iranian School of psychology present this legend as a living myth that is profoundly relevant to modern life. 17 illustrations. Copyright © Libri GmbH. All rights reserved.

This is an essential overview to the conflicts in the Gulf, and should be read by anyone with an interest in the region, its politics and its interactions with the US and UN.

Blending social scientific theories about feminism, social movements, and culture with the specifics of the Iranian situation, this volume examines changes in the structure of patriarchy from the 1960s to the present by looking at domestic labor, employment, education, politics, culture, and sexuality. Combining personal narratives and socio-philosophical discussion, Shahidian focuses on policies that shape gender relations, primarily on the Islamic government's strategies to re-strengthen patriarchal practices. A nascent secular feminism in Iran opts for far-reaching changes in gender relations, but faces serious internal and external constraints. This book-studies gender discourses in Iran as the tripod of ideologies and socio-cultural conditions. Iranian gender and cultural policies have emerged through lively, often brutally fierce, battles over symbols, meanings, and practices -- battles involving Islamists, reformists, and secular women activists. Such conflicts have produced a damaging dual society of public and private forums. This bifurcation yields no peaceful coexistence, but subjugation to the Islamic state's plans. Only by rejecting so-called reformist measures, which, the author contends, merely continue the subordination of women, can equality between the sexes be achieved.

Documents Iran's efforts to make itself a major power in the Middle East, supporting terrorist organizations in the region at the same time it is pursuing nuclear, chemical, and biological research at home and building up its military resources.

Three years after the departure of the Ayatollah Rouhollah Khomeini, Iran's political future remains uncertain. This volume explores the direction the Islamic regime and, more importantly, the Iranian society and nation are likely to take in the 1990s. The book begins with a brief historical survey of Iran's political institutions, its sociocultural traits, and its economic and military conditions, as well as foreign policy orientation at the time of the revolution. It follows with a summary of the political, social, and economic changes in the Islamic revolution introduced. These serve as benchmarks against which to measure the changes and reforms of the last three years and provide a basis for sketching the potential future directions of Iran's domestic evolution and foreign relations.

An insider's portrait of Iran seeks to measure the true feeling of its citizens despite government and media profile, chronicling the author's year-long journey during which he interviewed people from all walks of life and uncovered a fascination for western ways of men, 11,500 first printing.

Discusses the political and economic aspects of each period as well as the social and cultural milieu, and includes a timeline, brief biographical notes on key players, and a bibliographic essay.

The author recounts her experiences adapting to American culture as a teenage Iranian immigrant and visiting Iran as an adult.

On these borders, new ideas of citizenship and nationality were unleashed, refining older ideas of ethnicity."--BOOK JACKET.

"Over the years, there have been numerous efforts to locate the roots of the Islamic Republic's intentions and motivations in the distinctiveness of its political culture and history. A rich and ancient Iran, once hostile to outsiders, has now adopted globalized values, and the new Islam has become a religious force in the world. -- introd.

Garver explores the relationship between these two ancient and proud peoples, each of whom consider the other a peer and a partner in their mutual determination to build a post-Western-dominated Asia.

Qajar Iran and the Rise of Reza Khan 1796-1925, provides a brief but comprehensive history of this period, encompassing the whole rule of the Qajar dynasty and the rise to power of Reza Khan until he had the Qajars deposed. It covers political, socio-economic, intellectual and cultural history and religious and ethnic minorities as well as women. It also deals with foreign relations and interactions with western powers.

As the third book in the series from the Institute's Muslim World Initiative on pivotal states in the Muslim world, this lucid and timely volume sheds much-needed light on Iran's strikingly complex political system and foreign policy and its central role in the region.
An analysis of the causes and processes of revolution, drawing on the histories of Iran, Nicaragua, and the Philippines.

Critically examines the thirty-year American-Iranian relationship with the insight of Iran's recent revolution, detailing how the good intentions of both America's foreign policy and the Shah's reform efforts went awry.

This study presents an analysis of US-Iranian relations in the twentieth century, with particular attention to the crisis over nationalization of British oil interests at midcentury. As such, it focuses on the career of Mohammad Musadidi, who struggled during those years to free his country from foreign influence, and whose memory continued to haunt ties between Washington and Tehran up to the Iranian revolution. The shadow of Mohammad Musadidi has, in fact, faded. Today, the former nationalist prime minister of Iran seems tame compared to those fellow countrymen who established the Islamic Republic, but for decades he assumed an importance in official thinking often overlooked by the casual observer of US-Iranian relations. Throughout, it examines Western views of Iran and Iranians (and by implication of other non-Westerners) which affected - and still affect - the conduct of international relations.

When Naaser al-Din Shah, who ruled Iran from 1848 to 1896, claimed the title Shadow of God on Earth, his authority rested on premordial conceptions of sacred kingship. By 1941, when Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi came to power, his claim to authority as the Shah of Iran was infused with the language of modern nationalism. In short, between roughly 1870 and 1940, Iran's traditional monarchy was forged into a modern nation-state.

This is the first major study of provincial history in the Qajar period. It examines in detail the transformation of the Mazandaran traditional provincial community and economy in the course of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

"a serious and insightful account of the changing role of the U.N. in the Iran-Iraq conflict by an able diplomat who was directly involved." - Shibley Telhami

"This insider's account of the revolutionary changes in the U.N. Security Council is a major contribution to understanding why the U.N. and the council are now more effective and more used." - U.S. Ambassador Thomas R. Pickering

"As one of the participants I am impressed by Mr. Humel's understanding and mastery of the diplomatic complexities." - Sir Crispin Tickell

In 1985, faced with conflicts involving Iran and Iraq, the United Nations Security Council's permanent members joined forces for the first time to mobilize the U.N. against threats to international peace and security. Cameron R. Humel's authoritative account follows the transformation of the Security Council from a stage for acrimonious public diplomacy into a forum where governments collaborate to settle regional disputes. Humel underscores three interconnected themes: changes in Security Council diplomacy during forty-five years of successive conflicts involving Iran and Iraq; (including Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait; the Council's progression from involving gender means within its authority (under the U.N. Charter) to a more muscular assertion of its will; and the growing congruence between diplomacy as practiced in the Security Council and the bilateral policies of the major powers. Based on U.N. documents and the author's firsthand experience, The United Nations, Iran, and Iraq is important for students and practitioners in international organizations, multilateral diplomacy, and conflict resolution.

Mattair analyzes Iran's relations with its immediate neighbors and major world powers. He covers Iran's foreign relations from the time of its ancient founders, through the rule of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, which ended with the revolution of 1978-1979, and through the years of the Islamic Republic of Iran that have followed.

Mark Gasiorowski here examines the clanship relationship that existed between the United States and Iran during the reign of the late shah, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, and assesses the effects of this relationship on Iran's domestic politics. Gasiorowski argues that by bolstering the shah's repressive regime in the 1950s and early 1960s, the U.S.-Iran clanship relationship indirectly helped bring about the Iranian revolution.

Seeking to explain the background to Iran's almost continuous adherence to one party rule, Homi Katouzian offers a theoretical framework for the study of the country's history. His approach provides insights into the present situation in the country.

A multi-level insider's look at the changes transforming contemporary Iran.

"Performing Islam" focuses on a wide spectrum of ritual activities in Iran today as a key for elucidating social, cultural and political processes, but in particular the values and beliefs underpinning gender constructions in a rapidly changing and complex society.

This innovative study examines patterns of change in Shi'i symbols and rituals over the past two centuries to reveal how modernization has influenced the societal, political, and religious culture of Iran. Shi'i, who support the Prophet Mohammad's progeny as his successors in opposition to the Sunni caliphate tradition, make up 10 to 15 percent of the world's Muslim population, roughly half of whom live in Iran. Throughout the early history of the Islamic Middle East, the Sunnis have been associated with the state and the ruling elite, while Shi'is have most often represented the political opposition and have had broad appeal among the masses. Moharram symbols and rituals commemorate the Battle of Karbala in 680 CE, in which the Prophet Mohammad's grandson Hoseyn and most of his family and his supporters were massacred by the troops of the Umayyad caliph Yazid. Moharram symbols and rituals are among the most pervasive and popular aspects of Iranian culture and society. This book traces patterns of continuity and change of Moharram symbols and rituals in three aspects of Iranian life: the importance of these rituals in promoting social bonds, status, identities, and ideals; ways in which the three major successive regimes (Qajars, Pahlavis, and the Islamic Republic) have either used these rituals to promote their legitimacy, or have suppressed them because they viewed them as a potential political threat; and the uses of Moharram symbolism by opposition groups interested in overthrowing the regime.

While the patterns of government patronage have been radically discontinuous over the past two centuries, these rituals in popular society and culture have been relatively continuous or have evolved independently of the state. The political uses of modern-day rituals and the enduring symbolism of the Karbala narrative continues today.

More than two decades after their parents rose up against the Shah's excesses, increasing numbers of young Iranians risk jail at the hands of religious paramilitaries roughly their own age, for things their counterparts in the West take for granted: wearing makeup, slow dancing at parties, holding hands with members of the opposite sex. Every day anxious parents queue at courthouses to bail out sons and daughters who have been detained for moral crimes. Kaveh Bamenji, who spent his own youth amid the turbulence of the Islamic Revolution, argues that Iran's youth are in near-open revolt for want of greater freedoms, in spite of the dullest of the mullahs and their brand of somber religiosity. Through candid interviews with young people, and in a careful assessment of Iranian history (including a separate chapter on the implications of the recent election to the presidency of hardliner Mahmoud Ahmadinejad), Bamenji gets to the heart of the matter: What do Iran's youth want, and how far are their elders prepared to go to accommodate them?