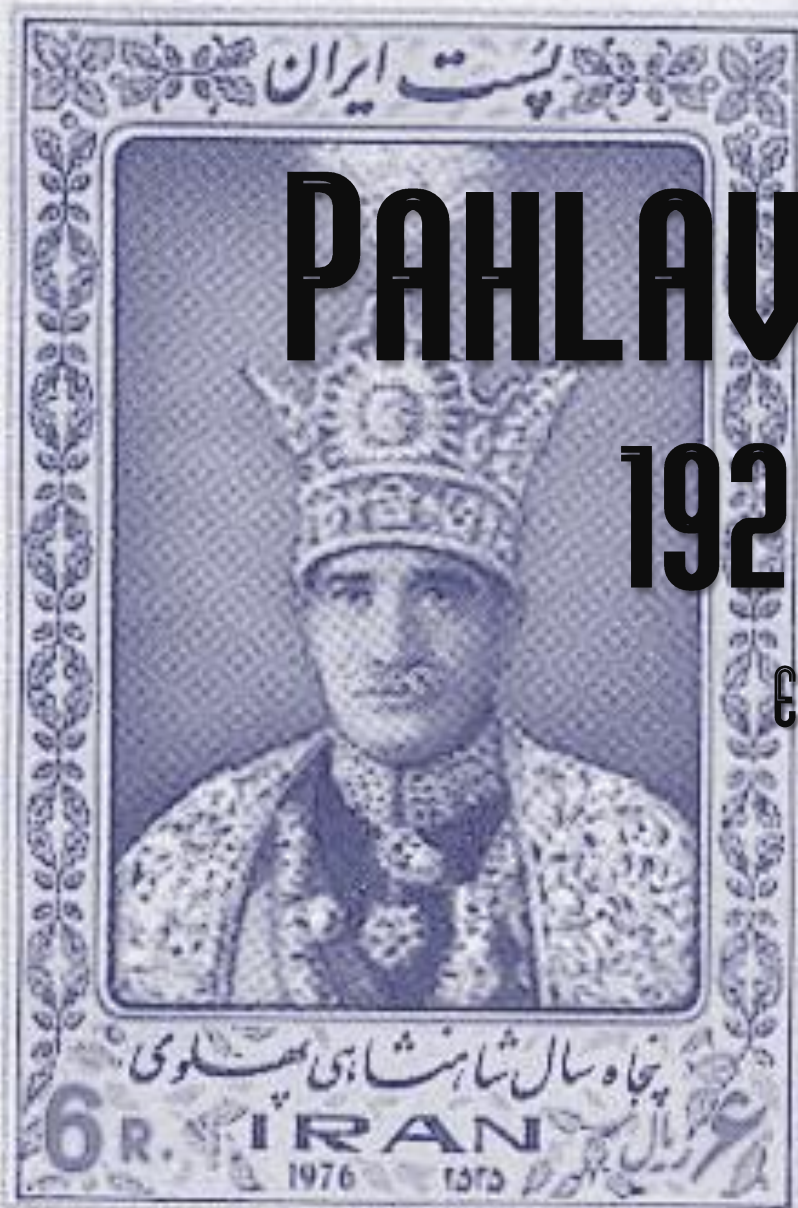


# PAHLAVI DYNASTY

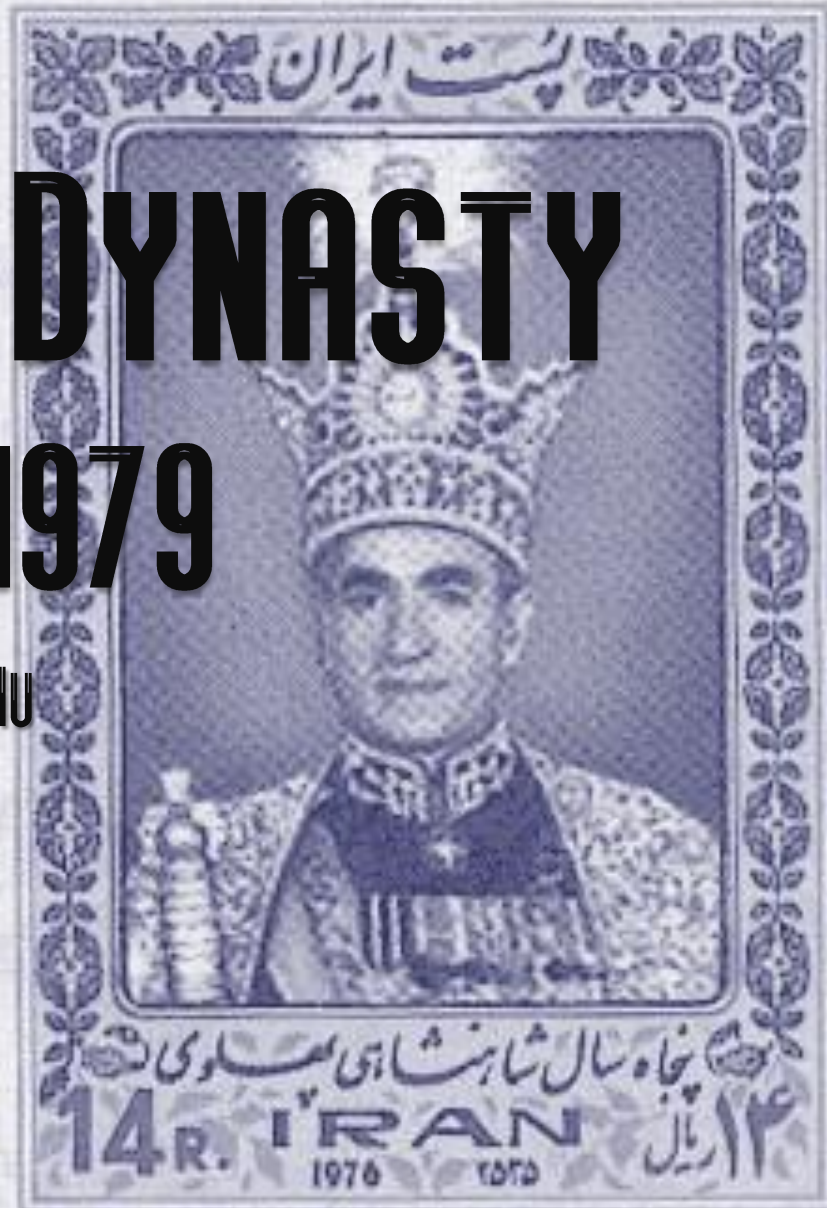
## 1925-1979

EMILY HU



THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PAHLAVI DYNASTY

[www.farsinet.com/tambr](http://www.farsinet.com/tambr)

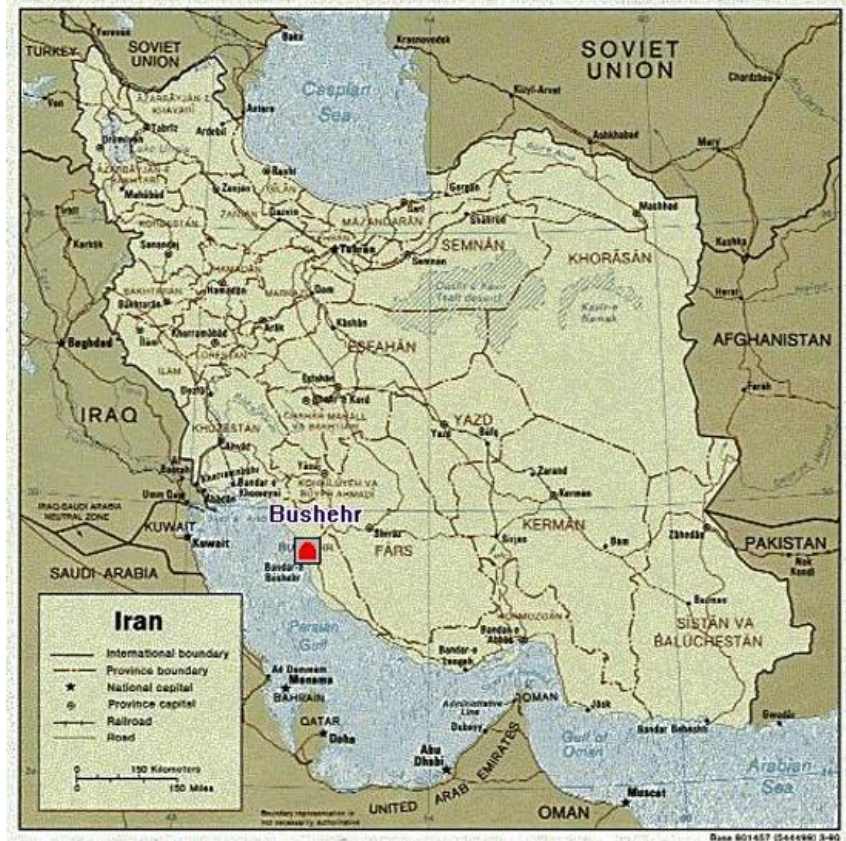


THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PAHLAVI DYNASTY

[www.farsinet.com/tambr](http://www.farsinet.com/tambr)

# THE REGIME

- Monarchy/Theocracy
- Coup d'état in 1921 to remove the Qajar Dynasty.
- Shah ruled with an “iron fist”. His rule over Iran was much more authoritarian and coercive than before. There were close to no tribes which ruled individual provinces.



A map of the Pahlavi Dynasty

# THE ECONOMY

- The economy improved drastically during the Pahlavi Dynasty.
- Developed more civil society
- The state controlled the banks
  - Mining development Bank
  - National Bank
  - Central Bank
- It still remained a rentier state but also became slightly more of a command economy.
  - They still allowed private entrepreneurs, but also controlled a lot of the economy.



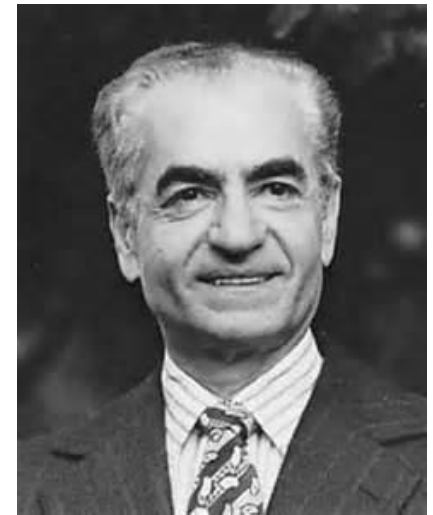
Currency with the Shah's portrait

# THE LEADERS

- Reza Shah
  - lessened foreign influence on Iran
  - Changed the political system
- Mohammad Reza Shah
  - Increased Shah's constitutional powers
  - Pushed for reform and brought upon the White Revolution (also to suppress any possible "red revolution")
  - Created the Resurgence Party (one-party state)
    - Bazzars
    - Religious Corps.
- People were becoming unsatisfied with the economic gap.
  - Ayatollah Kohmeini took this to his advantage and succeeded the Pahlavi Dynasty.



Reza Shah



Mohammad Reza Shah

# THE CHANGE

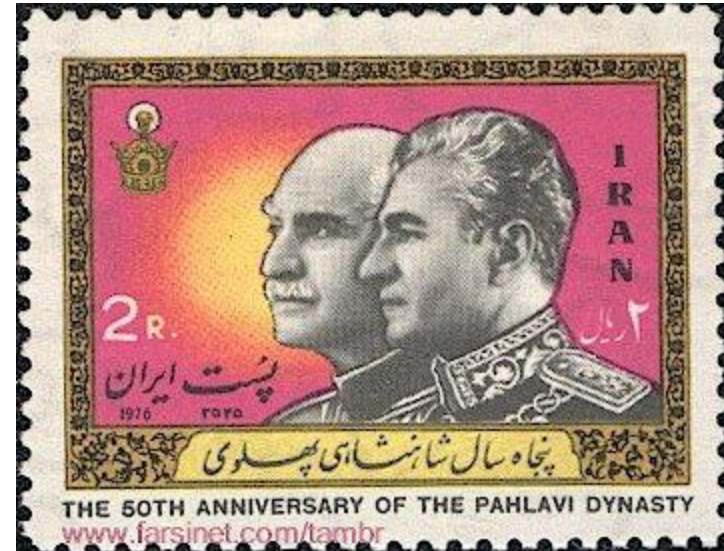
- There was a coup d'etat to replace the Qajars.
- Less foreign influence
- More industrialization and societal development.
- Still some disregard for rights (media and press)
- The legal system became a lot more secular
- A lot of growth:
  - Stronger central government
  - More civil society
  - Better economy
  - Much stronger state (5<sup>th</sup> largest army in the world and the largest navy in the Persian Gulf)



Women marching for the White Revolution

# POLITICAL IDEOLOGY

- This regime became a lot more coercive. They used coercive methods to gain control over more land in the Middle east.
  - This helped the government develop more civil societies that benefited the people. Ie. The Pahlavi Foundation.
- The regime still remained a unitary state but did become a lot more centralized.
- The state had control over the National Iranian Radio and Television



Reza Shah and Mohammad Reza Shah

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