AN ANALYSIS OF THE HISTORY OF CULTURAL AND POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH IRAN AND BRITAIN IN THE NASERI ERA (QAJAR ERA)

Tahereh Salmanipour1, Yaqub Mahmudov2

1PHD, Student of history, Institute Of History, Azerbaijan National Academy Of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan. tsalmanipour@gmail.com
2Academic Professor, Institute Director and Member of History Department, Azerbaijan National Academy Of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan.

ABSTRACT
In the Qajar era especially with the coming of Naseredin al-Din Shah, political and economic relation of Iran improved with other countries. In this century also among Europe countries, Britain had the most roles. The aim of this survey is an analysis of the history of cultural and political relations with Iran and Britain in the Naseri era (Qajar era). Its method is descriptive and we also gather the data by librarian research. The results showed that Iran had a lot of importance for the Britain. In the Naseri era there was a relation in the field of economy, military, culture with the Britain. In the field of economy, because Iran was more suppliers of raw materials, the Britain had more control on Iran economy and it led to getting the concession to the Britain from Iran such as Reuter concession. In the field culture, the foundation of Dar al-Fonoun and the presence of western teachers caused to widespread a series of western science in Iran. Iran and Britain relation in the field of military led to Treaty of Paris that this treaty caused a lot of benefits for Britain.

Keywords: political and cultural relations with Iran and Britain. Naseri era. Iran and Britain relations

INTRODUCTION
Relations between Iran and the United Kingdom began by sending letters and letters of cooperation from the rule of the Ilkhanid era. Economic interactions and joint fronts against Muslims were the most important reasons for such early ties. In the Timurian period, these relations continued to be fragile and without long-term intentions. Safavid period is a turning point in the development of relations between Iran and United Kingdom. In 1848, after the coronation of Nasser al-Din Shah, the Russian government, by its ambassador, proposed to Nasser al-Din Shah in 1853 to unite with Iran against the Ottoman Empire; But since Nasser-al-Din Shah wanted to unite with Britain and France and abolish the Turkmenchay Treaty by support of these two government, he did not accept the offer of the Russian ambassador. Nasser al-Din Shah's hope for being supported by Britain and France, who at that time was fighting with Russia in the Crimean wars, did not last long, and eventually conquered Herat in the aftermath of the British persistence in concluding an agreement with Iran in abrogation of the Turkmenchay treaty. The British government immediately sent its warships to the island of Khark and the British navy seized the island and occupied the island of Khark, Bushehr, Khorramshahr and Ahvaz in November 1855. Nasser-al-Din Shah, who was informed about the progress of the British troops and the weakness of his forces, was forced into peace, which led to the signing of the Paris Treaty in 1856. The British, who was not interested in losing their interests or opening up other European nations to Iran, began plotting against Amir Kabir and eventually, with the co-operation of Shah's mother and Mirza Aqa Khan Nuri, they laid the foundations for Amir Kabir's deportation and death. After a period of tension between Iran and Britain over the issue of Herat, relations between the
two countries were discontinued in December 1855. Following the overthrow of Mirza Agha Khan Nouri by Nasser al-Din Shah and the developments and uprisings in India, Britain which was in a position of fear and weakness, took a mild policy toward Iran. Therefore, the country's policy is changing due to its location and regional and global events. Negotiations between the British and the Sheikhs of the region including Bahrain, signing an agreement with some of them (1861), supporting the separation of Sistan from Iran (1872), and getting points in the field of tobacco (1890) are some of the major events in this period. It should be noted that since 1894, changes in British politics in the Middle East have occurred and the idea of dividing the countries of the region, including Iran and Ottoman into penetrative areas, has been followed. In this regard, the purpose of this article is to analyze the history of cultural and political relations between Iran and Britain in the Nasseri period (Qajar era).

RELATIONS BETWEEN IRAN AND ENGLAND IN THE NASERI ERA

Since Iran was in the vicinity of India (British colony) and the security of the area was important for the British, so Iran was vital to Britain. During the signing of a contract with the Shah, Sir John Malcolm provided part of the British colonialism and according to this agreement, Iran ordered to wipe out Zaman Shah (the Kabul ruler) and stop his successor from attacking India. Meanwhile, the trade concessions were given to Britain in the Persian Gulf. The British were trying to re-engage with Iran two years later. On his second trip to Iran, Sir John Malcolm faced Fath Ali Shah's opposition and disrespect. Because at that time General Guardan was in Iran, the progress of the events went down to the detriment of France and benefited the British. When General Guardan left Iran, the British, with opportunism, stepped up their efforts to infiltrate Iran. Fath Ali-Shah, who was concerned about the Russian invasions in the Caucasus and was discouraged by the French, agreed with the departure of the French delegation and allowed the arrival of the British ambassador, Sir Hawford Jones, who was waiting for in Bushehr. Fath Ali Shah accepted the tempting suggestions of Sir Harford Jones. Accordingly, the British government pledged to pay 12,000 pounds annually for the expenses of the Iranian Corps in Azerbaijan to confront the Russian invasion and provide the necessary weaponry and training Iranian soldiers. Britain, on the other hand, urged Iran to establish a few embasies for strengthening the relations between the two countries, in Shiraz, Isfahan, Yazd, Tabriz, and dominate over Khark Island to deal with possible attacks. The king accepted the rest except the last request. Although, given that Iran did not have the power to prevent British infiltration in the southern waters, they captured Khark. Sir John Malcolm, who was better acquainted with the situation in Iran than the rest of the British, encouraged Iran to expand ties with Britain on its third trip. On his trip, Sir Malikum brought with him a large amount of war Ammunition for the king. He knew that the king needed military equipment to confront the Russians. On the other hand, in London, the ambassador of Iran was warmly welcomed. The King of the United Kingdom (George III) sent Iran's ambassador to Iran with Sir Gore Ouseley. It should be noted that three years ago, in 1807, a confidential agreement was concluded between Russia and the United Kingdom, which according to its provisions, Iran must be divided into the areas of influence. Therefore, the British government could not publicly take action against Russia in northern Iran. For this reason, British officers were serving in Iranian uniforms in Azerbaijan and in the Abbas-Mirza camp. The presence of the British

1 Sahebi, Mohammad, 2012, Relations between Iran and Britain, Past and Present Challenges, Foreign Policy Quarterly, Twenty-sixth Year, No. 2, p. 6
in the Abbas-Mirza camp was a heavy political cost to them because the Russians, following the victories of the Iranian Corps, pressed the British, where the British were forced to summon most of their troops from Tabriz and this has annoyed Fath Ali Shah. For this reason, the pressure from rising wartime costs, Britain's proposals for a cease-fire and peace with Russia, were forced to surrender to Russia's demands. Mirza Shafi, the prime minister, also advocated Britain, and the outcome of this process led to the imposition of the Golestan treaty on Iran. In fact, the treaty was concluded with the siege of Sir Gore Ouseley between Iran and Russia in 1812. Indeed, the British achieved their goals with this treaty. Because firstly, given that Britain was afraid of the development of Russian influence in Western and Central Asia, this peace prevented Russia's advance and influence. Secondly, there was no longer any need for military assistance and the equipping of the Iranian Corps by the British, and so the British problem with the Russians could be solved. After the coronation of Nasser al-Din Shah in 1848, the Russian government continued its actions and in 1853, Russia proposed to Nasser al-Din Shah, through its Ambassador Prince Dalgorky, to unite with Iran against the Ottoman regime. In 1848, after the coronation of Nasser al-Din Shah, the Russian government, by its ambassador, proposed to Nasser al-Din Shah in 1853 to unite with Iran against the Ottoman Empire; But since Nasser-al-Din Shah wanted to unite with Britain and France and abolish the Turkmenchay Treaty by support of these two government, he did not accept the offer of the Russian ambassador. Nasser al-Din Shah's hope for being supported by Britain and France, who at that time was fighting with Russia in the Crimean wars, did not last long, and eventually conquered Herat in the aftermath of the British persistence in concluding an agreement with Iran in abrogation of the Turkmenchai treaty. The British government immediately sent its warships to the island of Khark and the British navy seized the island and occupied the island of Khark, Bushehr, Khorramshahr and Ahvaz in November 1856. Nasser-al-Din Shah, who was informed about the progress of the British troops and the weakness of his forces, was forced into peace, which led to the signing of the Paris Treaty in 1856. The British used Nasser-al-Din Shah's desire to create new means of European civilization. When the British, on the basis of a contract with the Ottoman government, linked the Red Sea to Baghdad, Nasser-al-Din Shah became interested in the telegraph. Finally, in 1870, the telegraphs of India and Europe were established by the British in Bushehr and Bandar Abbas, and other telecommunication wires inside the country were also established by the British, and for a long time Iran's telegraph office was in their hands. A British citizen also earned from Nasser-al-Din Shah the privilege of establishing a bank in Iran, called the Shah Bank, with the right to issue banknotes for 60 years.

Paris Treaty: Under the treaty, in 1887, Sistan-Baluchistan joined the British in India under the British rule. Under the treaty, Iran, under some conditions, abandoned Herat and other dependent territories of Iran, but the United Kingdom did not recognize Afghanistan's independence and integrity until 50 years later. The Paris treaty has increased British political influence throughout Iran. However, by signing the Treaty of Paris, the issue of Herat, which attracted the attention of the Qajar kings for more than half a century, ended forever. And in the meantime, by imposing the treaty on Iran, the United Kingdom provided ground for gaining many privileges in Iran.

Under his rule, Nasser-al-Din Shah gave seven major points to the UK, including telegraph points, Reuter points, Shahanshahi Bank points, Lottery Points, Tobacco, Karoon Shipping Points and oil points.

---

Reuter Points: These points were given at the time of Nasser al-Din Shah (1872). According to Reuters, the right to construct a railway and to use all mines and resources in Iran except gold and silver and precious stones, Exploitation of forests and construction of aqueducts and irrigation canals for seventy years and the administration of customs and the right to export all types of English products to Iran, was assigned to Reuters for twenty-five years. In return, Reuters paid only 200,000 pounds to finance the travel expenses of Nasser-al-Din Shah to Europe.5

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SITUATION BETWEEN IRAN AND BRITAIN, DURING THE NASSER PERIOD

With the arrival of Nasser al-Din Shah, Europe had been experienced one of the most turbulent years of the nineteenth century. The frustration of freedom-seeking and the spread of national ideals created the ground for revolt and revolution. Revolutions occurred in most European countries, and many of the political and social systems were changed. Louis Fillip fled to England, and the formation of a republican government in France was announced.6 Napoleon III, after coming to power in France, tried to showcase himself as the advocate and defender of the Catholics in the world. His goal in the wars of the Crimea was to support the national movement in Italy and the Balkans, interference in China (1857-60), Vietnam (1859-62) and Mexico, and to restore the former authority of France and thus France succeeded in re-entering the international scene and seeking new interests, and even sought to confront the superiority of Britain and, based on that policy, became aware of Iran.7 Another factor that brought about change in Europe was the effects of the industrial revolution and European development, which led to the growth of capitalism and the increased need for capital investment. That is why powerful European governments sought to find new channels of investment through the colonization of weaker regions. Between 1879 and 1899, European countries divided Africa between themselves, and in addition, they also had a half-look at Asia. Iran was also a gateway to the arrival of Europeans, so it was natural for Iran to be focus of the colonial powers. This attention was increased in the Nasseri period, because large countries despite the fact that they were once invading a country and retreating after obtaining the necessary resources, they tried to reach the major commercial centers and the most popular markets in the world; As the three great British, Russian and French governments competed to defend their interests in the colonies, to defeat the enemy and to gain access to the Free Seas. As a result, Iran, which was located along the three continents and was the site of a major commercial highway, had become the arena for politicians of the three governments.8

BRITISH POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NASSERI PERIOD

International relations in the nineteenth century, as well as the strategic position of Iran between the two main routes of the Caspian Sea from the north and the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean to the south and southwest, led Iran to become the center of hard conflict between Britain and Russia. The British's attention to Iran was due to a change in its position on global issues, in particular the industrial revolution that transformed the economic mix of the country and created unprecedented momentum for its development and colonial influence in the most remote parts of the world. In the Nasseri period, British business ties with Iran increased. This ascending order continued until the war.

---

5 Political memoirs of Amin al-Dawlah, p. 22 34. Etemad al-Saltanah, The Book of Tears, p. 86; Bamdad, Men of Iran, p. 407-411; Farhad Motamed, Sepehsalar Azam, p. 1
7 Ahmad Nagibzadeh, Transitions in International Relations, Tehran: Ghomes, 1993, p. 44
In this period, Iran's foreign policy, despite being influenced by developments in the international system and foreign affairs, influenced domestic factors such as the Qajar dynastic regime, the competition of officials and conflicts to obtain the position of Crown prince. At that time, the British navy was one of the strongest naval forces in the world. This caused the country to place Iran as its main focus in the nineteenth century, especially after the second half. This situation began with Napoleon's efforts to use Iran as a recipe for putting pressure on Britain and India's possible conquest. Since then, the British have taken a sophisticated policy to use Iran as a protective shield of India and an obstacle to possible and unpredictable risks. Thus, Britain stood in front of any country that sought to dominate Iran and undermined Britain's dominance over India and the Persian Gulf. Russia's expansionist ambitions faced this obstacle, as Iran was also important for Russia as well as the best way to gain access to India and the Persian Gulf; so it was natural that a long conflict between Britain and Russia would emerge in Iran, which were a major controversy and the world's most political phenomenon in the nineteenth century. In order to achieve its diplomatic and strategic goals, Britain established its commercial advantage in Iran. In the first half of the nineteenth century, its trade with Iran grew rapidly in the Persian Gulf, as well as in the course of the high-end markets of the North. With the establishment of the political superiority of the East India Company in India, the company exported British goods and textiles instead of Indian textiles in trade with Iran in the Persian Gulf. Even Britain shipped a large amount of its goods by ship to the Black Sea and the port of Tarbesan, and then imported it through the Ottomans to the markets of Tabriz and the northern regions of Iran. British business activities are increasing day by day, and in the 18th century, Britain was the largest trading partner of Iran, holding more than 50% of Iran's exports and 50% of Iran's imports. In the Nasseri period, British business ties with Iran increased. This upward trend continued until the First World War. The total amount of trade in the country reached £1.7 million in 1875, in 1895, it reached 3 million and in 1876 it reached £4.5 million. The foreign trade balance was 20% beneficial to the British. About half of this business was provided by British India. The share of the British Empire in Iran's exports grew to 12 percent. According to an approximate estimate, the total British investment in Iran since 1860 in oil companies, transportation facilities, telegraph and carpets, reaches a total of 10 million pounds sterling.

**THE ROLE OF RELIGION IN IRAN'S POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE QAJAR ERA**

In this period, the Iranian community was deeply committed to religious beliefs and, given the onset of political relations with European countries and the influence of Western culture and art, religious beliefs were the most important factor in preserving the values and principles of religion in Iranian society. In this way, propagation of Shi'a religion and rituals also appeared in various artistic forms. One of the areas for promoting this thinking is the writing on the ring. These writings are an appropriate area for representing religious thoughts and beliefs in the Qajar Era. Use these rings as seals and the transfer of these seals to different regions to confirm the identity of the owner of the document has helped many to publish and propagate Shiite beliefs. On the other hand, many

---

9 Ali Akbar Bina, History of Political and Diplomatic Relations between Iran and Britain from the End of the Seventh Century to the Conclusion of the Paris Treaty, the second half of the thirteenth century to March 1875, Tehran: The Institute for Political science and Party Affairs, 1974, p. 3.
10 Yselson, ibid, p. 55
12 Ibid, p. 174
political ambassadors and political representatives of Europe came to Iran due to the political situation of this era, and usually Christian propaganda was accompanied by them.

**CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS OF IRAN IN THE NASSERI PERIOD**

1. The publication of the newspaper, the establishment of the Dar-Al-Fonoun School, deployment of students to Europe for learning new sciences, recruitment of European teachers, the translation of some Latin books into Persian and dozens of other actions undertaken by Amir Kabir transformed the cultural image of the country. Amir Kabir, after the coronation of Nasser al-Din Shah, tried to calm the country. He did a lot of cultural and social reform, and one of his most important tasks was the establishment of the Dar-Al-Fonoun Academy. He identified the place of the academy and ordered the building by drawing up a map, and at the same time gave instructions to recruit the Austrian teachers. Amir Kabir's extensive measures sparked the reaction of some courtiers and colonial powers, and eventually an opposition conspiracy and a structural contradiction between the authoritarian regime and the reforms led to his dismissal and murder. In the Qajar Era, as in previous periods, the tyrannical nature of states and the presence of colonists in Iran brought a devastating blow to the sciences and techniques of Iran, so that the attempt of Iranian capitalists to build a factory was also defeated. The presence Qaem Maqam Farahani and Amir Kabir can be mentioned as a turning point in the Qajar era. Amir Kabir promoted the new European industry with the construction of factories in Iran, while also expanding traditional industries, as well as establishing the Dar-al-Fonoun. Hence, the center was taught military, medical, pharmaceutical, and mining techniques, and this goal was somewhat met, and a team of professionals in each of these professions was taught. Foreign professors trained in techniques to teach parts of basic science, such as physics, and wrote books in these fields. Italian Fukati was the first teacher to bring physics lessons to the laboratory, such as sending balloons to the air, launching telegraph and more. He encouraged students such as Mirza Kazem Mahalati, who was so interested in physics and chemistry that his children chose the surname "Shimi". The establishment of the Dar-al-Fonoun and the presence of European teachers led to the teaching of some Western sciences at this educational center, and since most of the works were in non-Persian language, the first generation of Iranian translators was trained in Dar-al-Fonoun. The translations of the historical works of France, Russia, and Britain were among the main actions of these translators.

2. Language in the culture of the Qajar Era: With the advent of the Qajar dynasty and contacts and commuting with Russia, the Russian words were gradually entered in Farsi. Of course, the connection with the Russians dates back to earlier times, but during the Safavid times, the calls between the Russians and the Iranians, ie the ambassadors, were increasing, and the arrival of the first Russian word in Persian was returned to that period. During the same period, commuting to England and France also began. During the Qajar dynasties, especially from the time of Nasser al-Din Shah, the sending of Iranian students to France began, and French translators were also employed in the courtrooms. Etemad al-Saltanah, the minister of Nasseraddinshah, was also fluent in French. Almost from this time on, French language became the second language of Iranian students and many translators began translating French academic and literary books.

---

14 The day that teachers came to Iran and the Dar-Al-Fonoun Academy began to work, Amir Kabir was removed from the prime minister and then killed. Yaghmaei, A. (1997). Dar-Al-Fonoun School Academy, Sarva Publications.
3. Literature in Cultural Developments: Throughout the historical events of Iran, especially in the later centuries, the political-social movement of constitutionalism has transformed literary texts of Iran more than any other historical event. This change is not even seen in the century before, when the movement of "literary return" made a difference in Iranian poetry. In general, it can be said that Iran's prose in history and in comparison with poetry has been less modest in its writing style. Along with all the historical books, historical books have also attracted a lot of people and students. These were the texts of European literature and novels that were translated through the translation and establishment of the Dar-al-Fonoun and the familiarity of the Iranian people with the book. In the aftermath of the occupation of the Caucasian lands of Iran, and the separation of the rich and cultural parts of Iran, the spirit of regret and despair was dominated by the inhabitants of these lands. Following these, the poets of the Qajar era entered the arena of literary creation in line with the social developments in Iran after the defeat of the Russian wars, and began to develop "anti-occupation literature". After the Iranian-Russian wars, the first group of Iranian students be deployed to Europe, Iranian educators became familiar with European literature and science and technology; the effect of this acquaintance can be clearly seen in the works written in various fields, especially literature. However, the old scientific fields with the obstruction they used did not use this cultural connection, and despite all the political and social backwardness, the era of widespread developments in the Iranian attitude was regarded as an era of awakening. The issues that are seen in the philosophical and philosophical works of this period have not been much different from previous periods and are not evolving in terms of content; In such a way that the works of the past have been further elaborated on the discussion of the topics discussed by the predecessors. The expansion of the print culture has been an important cultural development of the late Qajar era. With the arrival of lithography into Iran, the printing industry became more advanced and Iranians used it in publishing books and newspapers. With the expansion of the printing industry in Islamic societies, arts such as calligraphy and copying were subject to oblivion, but in lithography, with the preservation of the traditional structure of the written and economical effectiveness, mechanized production was combined with Iranian cultural practices. The Kashkoul illustrated newspaper was one of the newspapers of that time. The director was Sheikh Ahmad Madad al-Islam Kermani, who also published the Neda-ye Vatan newspaper.

ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

In analyzing the content of the article, this paper has been able to express the pivotal principles in the form of a short scientific article. In this way, it began with the supposed introduction and then in several sections it was discussed, and in each section, attention was paid to the principle of separation of issues, and even the necessary separations were made.

Given the relations between Iran and Britain in the pre-Qajar era, it can be said that in previous periods (Ilkhanas, Safavids, Afshariyeh and Zandieh), although the British did their best to impose one-way contracts and guarantee their interests on Iran, the existence of individuals such as Shah Abbas, Nader Shah and Karim Khan prevented colonialism in relations between the two countries. One can rightly say that Iran's relations with Britain during these periods have never been colonial, while the Qajar era was full of contracts that showed the British colonialism. Because the Qajar government is included throughout the nineteenth century, when it was the culmination of colonization and exploitation of European countries. Especially, Iran was of great importance to the United Kingdom because, given the geopolitical situation, Iran was the pioneer to connect with India as the British colonial center.

With the reign of Nasser al-Din Shah, the British diplomacy system has gone beyond the efforts to exercise political, military, and political influence over Iran. The country sought to achieve a number of economic goals, including providing facilities for the British business, liberalization from restrictive customs policies and economic benefits and the same thing hit the Iranian people with heavy blows. Therefore, we are faced with three approaches (economic, cultural, and military-political) in dealing with the British during this period.

In economic terms, since Iran was the most suppliers of raw materials such as opium, silk, cotton, and so on; with a foreign-based production method, the British were more likely to dominate the Iranian economy. The British received many privileges from Iran, including Reuters, which was the first major privilege given to foreigners in Iran to exploit mines in the country, including oil mines. In 1872, Naser-al-Din Shah signed the royalties, according to which Baron Julius von Reuter got a privilege in return for a loan to Naser-al-Din Shah; by virtue of which, the right to construct a railway and to use all mines and resources in Iran except gold and silver and precious stones, Exploitation of forests and construction of aqueducts and irrigation canals for seventy years and the administration of customs of Iran, were assigned to Reuters for twenty-five years. However, this privilege did not actually come about due to internal opposition and Russian pressure.

In the cultural encounter, it should be said that although the Iranian society during the Qajar Era had severe national and religious prejudices and that the people were strictly adherents of national customs and religious rituals and had been ousted from any influence of the new way of life and Western civilization; but during the Nasseri period, the British were attempting to promote the religion of Christianity and the founding of the Missionary Church of England, mainly concentrated in the southern cities of Isfahan, Kerman, Yazd and Shiraz. In addition, the tyrannical nature of the states and the presence of colonists in Iran caused a devastating blow to the sciences and techniques of Iran, so that the attempt of Iranian capitalists to build the factory was also defeated. The establishment of the Dar-al-Fonoun and the presence of European teachers led to the teaching of some Western sciences at this educational center, and since most of the works were in non-Persian language, the first generation of Iranian translators was trained in Dar-al-Fonoun. The translations of the historical works of France, Russia, and Britain were among the main actions of these translators. Following the rise of translations, other texts, including literary texts and historical novels of Europe, opened up among the enthusiasts. The expansion of the print culture has also been one of the most important cultural developments of the late Qajar era. With the introduction and expansion of the printing industry in Iran, artifacts such as calligraphy and copying were subject to oblivion.

In the military conflict, we are faced with the issue of Herat, which also led to the separation of Afghanistan and parts of Central Asia from Iran. Britain, on the other hand, dreamed of dividing the Afghan empire and provoking Iran's forces under the command of Hessam al-Saltanah. In this battle, Hessam al-Saltanah was defeated and, with the mediation of France, a peace treaty called the Paris Treaty was established. In the examination of this treaty, it should be noted that the British achieved a lot of benefits. Because Iran agreed not to claim any assertion against Herat and Afghanistan and to recognize its independence and immediately summoned his forces from that area, and leased Bandar Abbas and ChaBahar for twenty years to the King of Muscat and the British have also pledged to evacuate their forces from other areas and send them back to Iran. Another part of this encounter was political. We see diplomatic missions that are constantly on the move, which resulted in the closure of treaties in the Nasseri period. However, the point to be taken into consideration and it is mentioned in the historical books of the same period, for example, in "life of Yahya" and "history of Molkara, is that how the British representatives easily influence the Iranian government. Therefore, during the period that was the era of transformation in the international community, the kings of Iran were
unaware of global issues and acted according to their authoritarian politics; even in the field of international relations and macro decisions, it was the king who carried out various matters, such as diplomatic relations and concluding contracts. Because foreign policy was a monarchy's special privilege, and the Qajar kings, including Nasser al-Din Shah, did not lose this privilege.

REFERENCES

Mohammad Zadeh, Akram., (2013), Shi'ite thought manifestation in Rings in the Qajar era, Journal of Scientific Research, No. 25, pp. 4-18
Ali Akbar Bina, History of Political and Diplomatic Relations between Iran and Britain from the End of the Seventh Century to the Conclusion of the Paris Treaty, the second half of the thirteenth century to March 1875, Tehran: The Institute for Political science and Party Affairs, 1974, p. 3
Political Memoirs of Amin al-Dawlah, p. 22 34. Etemad al-Saltanah, The Book of Tears, p. 86; Bamdad, Rijal Iran, p. 407-411; Farhad Mutamed, Sepehsalar Azam, p. 1
Ahmad Nagibzadeh, 1993, Transitions in International Relations, Tehran: Ghome, p. 44.
Avri, Peter. 1990. Contemporary Iranian History, Translation by Mohammad Rafiei, 1, 2, Tehran, Heydari Printing House, p. 146
Sahebi, Mohammad, 2012, Relations Between Iran and the United Kingdom, Past and Present Challenges, Quarterly Journal of Foreign Policy, Twenty-Sixth Year, No. 2, p.7
Mahdavi, Abdolreza Housshang, Iran's Foreign Relations History, Amirikabir Ch, p. 217 and 216.
Ravandi, Morteza. (1978), Social History of Iran, Tehran: Amirikabir.