

Iran Education in Reza Shah's Reign Era

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The beginning of this century in Iran was preface of important changes in various fields among social and cultural of country which years ago in the Qajar era done gradual motions in those direction and scored in this period. On the one hand, developments and effect of world war1 caused that feeling of demand to great uprising for emancipation existing problems and on the other hand, expansion of political and cultural relations of country with Europe and establishing university, increasing the number of university educated, returning some Iranian educated European universities and authority of central government, the inner desire of some statemen to development and salvation society had provided favorable conditions for the attention to modernization the country in the first Pahlavi era. Renovation changes of the country in this age had affected on many social, economic, cultural and political dimensions of society and in this among, the topic of religion and islamic teachings counts as sensitive topics. Cultural and religious teachings in religious societies are one of the pillars of society culture. And the cardinal responsibility of transferring it to next generation is duty of educational system. This matter was more evident in the traditional educational system in Iran before the Pahlavi era which teaching and steerage in the traditional schools often carried out by clergy and religious people. In the education field of the first Pahlavi era occurred widespread quantitative and qualitative changes by purpose of modernization the educational system. This modern educational system had two fundamental properties. First, pervasiving education for all sectors of society and bringing out it the monopoly of aristocratic families. Second, limitation lessen hours by increasing the course materials. Of course, this reduction was the normal consequence of the modern educational system not the government's anti_religious politic; because frequent emphasis on cultural, religious and moral teachings in textbooks is indicant of government's national, moral and religious politics and also different the current traditional cultural and religious attitude in the society of that period. But since Reza

shah's actions for the comprehensive modernization the society and promotion nationalism, archaism, modernism and westernism caused the opposition part of society sectors and especially some clergy against government's cultural politics and drawing the government's anti_religious visage. In this text, quantitative and qualitative evolutions of educational system and fact of positive and negative aspects of Reza shah's cultural politics and it's influence on culture and religion position in the education of this period has been studied to descriptive and analytical forms

Keywords : education, Iran, Reza shah

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