

Establishment of modern education on government nation- building In Iran 1300 to 1320

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The present study is entitled "Establishing Modern Education on State-Nation-Building in Iran 1300 to 1320". The purpose of this study is to investigate the role of modern education on nation-building during Reza Shah period. In other words, with the rise of Reza Khan as a result of the Third English coup of March 1299 and his coronation in May 1304 and the beginning of the 53-year Pahlavi monarchy over Iran, a new era of government was introduced in the Westphalian sense and modernized as Reza Khan. The driving force behind the modern Iranian state was a perfect example of an autocracy and came to power when Iranian society was transitioning a traditional society to a modern society, and hence the political and social instability of the Qajar era, resulting developments The Constitutional Revolution and the Failure of the Post-Constitutional Cabinets to Stabilize the Situation The political and political austerity of the time prompted Reza Khani's autocracy to put Iran's project of modernization in various political, social, economic, cultural, and military dimensions at the forefront of a modern Iranian state-building project. Under these circumstances, the question of research is: what effect has modern education had on the formation of national identity and nation-building? The research method in this study is descriptive-analytical and the findings show that modern education with an emphasis on the doctrines of Iranianism (nationalism), modernity and Persian language (national identity) in the first Pahlavi period influenced state-nation building.

Keywords : Modern Education, State-Nation, National Identity, Modernity, Modernization.

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