



Contents lists available at EKB

Minia Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Research

Journal homepage: <https://mjthr.journals.ekb.eg/>



Shah Muhammad Pahlavi (1337- 1401 AH-1919-1980 AD)

(Historical study)

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Keywords

Shah
Muhammad
Pahlavi /
Fawzia
Fouad /
Farah Pahlavi
/ Islamic
Revolution /
White
Revolution.

Abstract

The importance of research comes from it is from the political, social, and economic points. And Iran's relationship with the Arab region (Egypt / Tunisia etc.) and Iran's relationship with the superpowers (Soviet Union / British Army He emergence of the political parties opposing the regime and confronting it. The Shah was affected by American decisions and his attempt to impose them on the Iranian people. The research seeks to provide a vivid picture of the personality of Shah Muhammad Pahlavi. Provide a reflective picture of the critical historical period that has an active role in the history of Iran the research of result that the life of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was certainly a life full of great events that were imposed by several factors, the most important of which, of course, was centered as a king on the Iranian Peacock Throne, and also the influence of that period in which his rule extended, as Iran was not far from World War II and the ambitions of colonial powers. It seems that everything that happened in the life of Shah Muhammad Pahlavi led him, dramatically and indirectly, to that moment when the star of Khomeini and the Iranian religious establishment rose and the star of the Pahlavi family dwindled. Ended up with the Shah, who committed many mistakes while he was on the Iranian throne, was expelled from Egypt to Morocco to Mexico, a sick refugee in the United State

Introduction

The personality of Shah Mohammad Reza bore various political, social, and economic dimensions, as mentioned in history books especially. It witnessed societal and psychological turmoil from his accession to power until his death. Therefore, the research was entitled.

1.Histroical introduction to Muhammad Reza Pahlavi

Muhammad Reza succeeded his father as the Shah of Iran, After the coalition forces overthrew Reza Pahlavi for fear of his delinquency towards Adolf Hitler in World War II and supplying him with oil, the coalition forces occupied Iran then overthrew Reza Pahlavi and installed his son, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, in his place, exiled him to South Africa. The personality of Muhammad Reza Pahlavi appears as he is a controversial historical figure. He was exposed to political, economic, social, and intellectual adversities imposed by the nature of the prevailing historical period. It was clear from the beginning of his assumption of power as he assumed authority unwillingly after the Soviet Union and the British deposed his father, Reza Khan Pahlavi, and appointed him instead, adversities followed one after the other, beginning with the oil crisis during the reign of the government of Muhammad Mossadek when the Shah opposed the oil insurance project, which led to create of a conflict between him and Muhammad Mossadek Head of government, that led to expel of Shah Muhammad Reza from power.⁽¹⁾ He asked the help of American intelligence to return to the Iranian throne and oust Muhammad Mossadek. On the social level, the Shah's personality was not devoid of social unrest and dramatic events. His marriage to Princess Fawzia Fouad, sister of King Farouk and daughter of King Fouad I, was an affected event at the regional and global levels. Unfortunately, soon this marriage failed, which led to strained relations between Egypt and Iran. The decisions of Shah Mohammad Reza had an impact on the political arena in Iran.

He implemented the program of the White Revolution, which was rejected by the Iranian street; Because it included social manifestations that are contrary to the teachings of the Islamic religion (removing the veil and imposing Western dress), this program was one of the biggest mistakes made by the Shah.⁽²⁾ After exiling Imam Khomeini, the greatest opponent of the program by force, this excitement was the spark that led to the outbreak of the Islamic Revolution. After the revolution outbreak of and decontrol it, the Shah fled the country to Egypt Sadat hosted him. He resided in Aswan, and the Shah felt sick and intensified him. He decided to resort to American medical care, which caused the Iranian revolutionaries to storm into the American

¹ http://www.mogatel.com/openshare/behoth/sirzattia17/iran/sec002.doc_cvt.htm يوم 5 اغسطس 2023 الساعة 3 صباحا

² الموسوعة العربية العالمية، ط2، 1999، ج22، ص369

embassy in Iran and kidnap 52 American citizens and ask the Americans to hand over the Shah, this embarrassed the United States of America, as they decided to expel the Shah from America, so the Shah was forced to take refuge in Egypt, President Sadat sent a private plane, transporting the Shah to Egypt; and he died there.

The importance of the topic and its objectives:

- The research seeks to provide a vivid picture of the personality of Shah Muhammad Pahlavi.
- To highlight the Importance to Provide a reflective picture of the critical historical period that has an active role in the history of Iran.
 - To shed light On The geographical location distinguishes of Iran as a country steeped in history in the Middle East

Methodology: -

The researcher depended on the historical approach.

1.1The historical Study to the research:

It is impossible to identify the personality of the famous Iranian Shah, called Shah Muhammad Pahlavi, before having a quick look and got a wide historical background of his country of origin (Iran); because the environment in which any of the figures raised in constituted a primary factor in his personality, the nature of his choices in life. Iran, like other countries with a long historical past, has a series of successive historical developments and trends, “and perhaps it is the only country that has preserved its old and ancient traditions they raised on” since long time ago⁽¹⁾

Arab-Iranian relations extend throughout history, as they are “neighbors nations for thousands of years, their kinships, blood, land, and migrations intertwined, their cultural participation varied, and they impact on each other, more than what a writer can shorten or a descriptor could describe. Exaggerated ethnic or cultural distinctions have no role, and if you saw the history of (Qom) and read about its inhabitants through the ages, you would have found history, travelers, facial features and the deepening of Arabic language, you would say that they are Arabs and their origins went back to the Arabs of Azd, if you noticed (Al-Ray), whose book filled the history of its Muslim scholars and their philosophy, this fact would have become Unshakable

(1) أحمد محمود الساداتي, رضا شاه بهلوي, مكتبة النهضة المصرية ط1/1939م, ص3.

inside you, where it stood In these vast areas are Arab and Persian Islamic capitals and societies⁽¹⁾.

The history of Iranian rule divided into: "The ancient empire: which are the ruling families in ancient Iran, which are the Kayaniya, the Seleucid, and the Azraqiyya around the year BC⁽²⁾." And they used to use the titles of the Shahanshah (the great King of Kings). The Mid Iranian Empire: It started from the house of the Sassanid in the year 224 (BC) to the year 651 (BC). Ardashir of Sassanid rebuilt the Iranian empire and its old preceding glory, and as a founder of that dynasty with Romans, with the Romans wrote for him victory in it and annexed Armenia to his country. Then the Islamic armies came and destroyed the Sasanian state in 637 by the venerable Arab commander Saad bin Abi Waqqas in the battle of Al-Qadisiyah, and seized the throne of the last of the Sasanian Caesars, Yazdegerd. After the Battle of Nahavand, after the battle Yazdegerd fled to Meru, where he was killed in 651⁽³⁾.

After two centuries had passed for Iran under Islamic rule, the Magus religion (worship of fire) almost completely disappeared, and then Shiism sects arose in the country of Iran, and soon the rulers whom the caliph sent to restore the people of the country to the caliph's doctrine. Then the armies of the Mongols reached their multiple invasions under the leadership of Genghis Khan and Haulage Khan. They stole most of the values and treasures that were stored in Iran and left it as a barren desert. The catastrophic of the Mongols and their crimes against the East did not stop at the end of the fourteenth century AD, in which all the Mongols embraced the Islam.

Timur Lank established a ruling family in Iran, which ruled for nearly half a century, until the Safavid state, established by Shah Ismail traces his lineage back to Imam Ali, May Allah honor him. The Safavids remained in conflict with the Ottomans, Uzbeks, Turkmen, and Afghans until Shah Abbas the Great reached the power of authority who lived during of Queen Elizabeth ages, and he was the greatest Shahs of the Safavid family. He renewed the city of Isfahan and died in 1629 after establishing a cultural and artistic renaissance in Iran that led to flourishing among Islamic countries.

(1) أحمد الأحمدى، العلاقات العربية الإيرانية في منطقة الخليج، ص9.

(2) أحمد محمود الساداتي، رضا شاه بهلوي، مكتبة النهضة المصرية، ط1، ص1.

(3) نفسه، ص4

2.Reza Shah Pahlavi:

Reza Shah Pahlavi was an Iranian military officer and politician. He held the position of Minister of War and the first Shah of Iran, he ruled from December 15th, 1925 until he was forced to step down from his throne on September 16th, 1941, Following the Anglo-Soviet invasion. Reza Shah violated many social and political reforms during his rule and at the end he succeeded to establish the end of the modern Iranian state, and by that he was the founder of modern Iran.

He was born in the town of (Sawadkuh) in the Mazandaran region in 1878, and his father was called Abbas Qali Khan, and his father died and his son is still an infant, so his mother moved him to Tehran, He was born in the town of (Sawadkuh) in the Mazandaran region in 1878, and his father is called Abbas Qali Khan, and his father died and his son is still an infant, so his mother moved him to Tehran. His mother is of Caucasian origin, where her family moved to Iran after the Russians took control of the Caucasus in 1282 AH, and his uncle took care of him after his mother married and left him to his uncles, then his uncle deposited him with the family of General (Toman Kazem Khan), a friend of his family.

Reza Pahlavi was raised in a family that was soldier his father had reached the rank of colonel, his grandfather was also an officer, and killed in the campaign against (Hara).

Reza Pahlavi graduated from military education, as (Toman Kazem Khan) used to send him to military schools from a young age.

Reza Shah initially served in the Iranian army, then became a commander of the Cossack brigade during the Qajar state.

Reza Pahlavi's personality was characterized by a lead character, as he worked throughout his period in the army to impose his vision of independence for the Iranian state and his opposition to Russian and British interference in managing the country's affairs.

In 1921 , Reza Pahlavi, who was the head of the Ministry of War (Defense), dissolved the government and assumed the position of Prime Minister between the years 1923/1925 , and after he deposed the last of the Qajar Shahs in 1925 , then forced Parliament (the National Assembly) to elect him as the Shah of the country).

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Reza Pahlavi enjoyed strong support among the leaders of the Iranian army, which made him aspire to impose his person on the members of the National Parliament and force them to isolate the last king of the Qajar family, and to elect him as leader of the country in 1925 , Pahlavi carried out many political, economic and social reforms on the Kemalist method in Turkey despite The existence of sporadic popular oppositions throughout the years of his rule, which extended from 1925 to 1941 .

His rule was characterized by totalitarianism (dictatorship), as he was in constant conflict with the Shiite authorities in his country (the clerics), especially when he issued directives against the presence of the veil in the public demonstration, amid religious and popular anger until the matter reached the point of shooting at a peaceful demonstration against the determine of Western dress⁽¹⁾ the decision to ban the veil issued in February 1936 played a role in creating a state of hostility between the religious establishment and the Shah⁽²⁾. On the other hand, Pahlavi undertook many modernization projects, including those related to roads and means of transportation, and some related to education, such as establishing the University of Tehran and sending Iranian students to study science in Europe. He annexed the regions that enjoyed independence or self-rule, such as Arabistan, Baluchistan, and Lorestan, to the new Iranian state. Reza Pahlavi expressed sympathy for the German leader Adolf Hitler during World War II, and this position caused the intervention of the British and Soviet forces and the invasion of Iran, then they deposed him in 1941, then he was exiled to Mumbai in India, and from there to the island of Mauritius and from there to Johannesburg in South Africa

(1) جهاد صالح العمر وأسعد محمد زيدان، إيران في عهد رضا شاه بهلوي ١٩٢٥م - ١٩٤١م، جامعة البصرة، مركز الدراسات الإيرانية، ١٩٩٠م، ص 25.

(2) أحمد يونس زويد ونعيم جاسم محمد، أوضاع المرأة الإيرانية في ظل إصلاحات رضا شاه بهلوي وموقف المؤسسة الدينية (١٩٢٥م / ١٩٤١م)، "آداب البصرة"، مجلة جامعة البصرة العدد ٣٩، السنة ٢٠٠٩م، ص 197/195.

Reza Shah Pahlavi, when he was deposed, owned 200 million dollars in British banks, and he also owned many lands in Iran, especially in the northern region, where 7,000 villages were registered in his name, then this wealth was transferred to his son and then to the Pahlavi Foundation⁽¹⁾.

Reza Pahlavi died on July 26, 1944, in South Africa in Johannesburg; the political turmoil in Iran prevented his body from being transferred to the country, and due to the intermarriage relationship that existed between the monarchs of Egypt and Iran, Reza Pahlavi's body transferred to Cairo, where he was buried in the Al-Rifai Mosque on October 26, 1944. However, after the dispute that occurred between Egypt and Iran in 1948 following the divorce of Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi from Princess Fawzia Fouad, the Shah sent a royal mission to Egypt in 1950 to transfer the remains of his father to Iran, where he established a shrine for him in the city of Ray. The shrine was demolished after the Iranian Revolution of 1979. The hand of Sadiq Khalkhali, one of the Shiite clerics and symbols of the Islamic Revolution, and his remains disappeared on April 24th, 2018; Iranian authorities announced that the body of Reza Shah, who had been missing for 40 years, had been found.

3.Crown Prince Shah Muhammad Pahlavi:

Muhammad Reza Pahlavi was born on October 26th, 1919 AD- 3Safar 1338AH, in the Iranian city of Tehran, he was the eldest son of Reza Pahlavi, who ruled Iran in the period between (1925/1941), he was named heir to the throne in 1926, and he was the last Shah (king) to rule Iran before the rise of The Great Iranian Islamic Revolution in 1979, and he was called (Shahanshah), the King of Kings.

Muhammad Reza Pahlavi received his education at the well-known Swiss boarding school (La Rossi), he returned and completed his education in the Iranian capital, Tehran until he joined the Military College in 1935.

Muhammad Reza succeeded his father as the Shah of Iran after the coalition forces overthrew Reza Pahlavi for fear of his delinquency towards Adolf Hitler in World

⁽¹⁾ <https://elaph.com/Web/News/2017/10/1174417.html> بتاريخ 25 مايو 2023 الساعة

War II and to supply him with oil, so the coalition forces occupied Iran and overthrew Reza Pahlavi and installed his son Muhammad Reza Pahlavi in his place and exiled him to South Africa.

3.1 Marriage of Shah Muhammad Pahlavi

Princess Fawzia Fouad: She is the first wife of the Shah, and she is the daughter of King Fouad I of Egypt and the sister of King Farouk I, who was very hesitant about his sister's marriage project to the Iranian crown prince due to his intense love for her, and he saw her as weak. She would accept him without hesitation, and she would live a miserable and miserable life without complaining. ; Therefore, King Farouk was the first to support the idea of divorce when it came out to the public. He married her in Cairo on March 16th, 1939, where the wedding took place in Cairo, after she traveled to Iran, the wedding was celebrated again in Iran, and two years after her marriage, her husband, Muhammad Reza Pahlavi, assumed the reins of power after the Russian-British invasion of Iran, which forced his father to abdicate he throne and leaving Iran exiled to South Africa. This marriage resulted in Princess Shahinaz on October 27th, 1940 , and he sent a letter from Iran to the Royal Court on October 31st, 1940 . To inform King Farouk of choosing the name of the little princess⁽¹⁾

under the Iranian traditions, including the following text, since the ancient Iranian tradition requires choosing the names of the members of the royal family on the sixth day of her birth, so at five o'clock in the afternoon, according to the Royal Pronunciation, the name (Shahinaz) will be given to Her Highness the new princess, and since it is now eleven o'clock, I mean that there are six hours before the aforementioned time, then it is necessary to inform your Excellency of this so that he has the honor of presenting it to His Majesty King Farouk⁽²⁾. Then, on the first of November 1940, King Farouk sent a telegram to Iran in response to the previous letter, congratulating the Emperor and themselves on the happy birth The divorce took place between them in the year 1945 In Cairo, and after that the divorce took place in Iran, where a crisis occurred between Egypt and Iran because of this divorce after her brother, King Farouk, insisted on the divorce and refused her return to Iran.

⁽¹⁾ دار الوثائق القومية: محافظ الأبحاث، محفظة 142، خطاب من وزير البلاط الإمبراطوري لرئيس الديوان الملكي، 31 أكتوبر 1940، وثيقة غير منشورة.

⁽²⁾ دار الوثائق القومية: محافظ الأبحاث، محفظة 142، خطاب رئيس الديوان الملكي لوزير البلاط الإمبراطوري للتهنئة بالأميرة شاهيناز ، 1 نوفمبر 1940م، وثيقة غير منشورة

Soraya Esfandiari: She is the second wife of Muhammad Reza Pahlavi. He married her on February 12th, 1951, and she was the daughter of the Iranian ambassador to West Germany at that time. However, he divorced her in March 1958. After it became clear that she was unable to have children, and before the divorce, he sent her someone to persuade her to marry another, and to remain married, but she refused.

Farah Diba (Shahbanu): The third and last wife of Muhammad Reza Pahlavi was on December 21, 1959. She was the daughter of an officer in the Iranian Imperial Guard and an architecture student in Paris, Where the Shah met her at a party held by the Iranian embassy in Paris. He has four children:

- Crown Prince (Reza Pahlavi II) October 31, 1960.
- Princess (Farah Pahlavi) March 12, 1963.
- Prince (Ali Reza Pahlavi) April 28, 1966.
- Princess (Leila Pahlavi) March 27, 1970

In 1967, Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi crowned his third wife, Farah Diba, in a grand ceremony and gave her the title (Shahbanu), thus becoming the first wife of a Persian Shah to be crowned with this title since the Persian Empire.

3.2The assassination of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi

On February 4, 1949, when Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi visited the University of Tehran, he was shot at from a short distance, one of which penetrated the Shah's cheek and tore it apart. He survived the attempt on his life, and the perpetrator was shot dead by one of the officers accompanying the Shah, so it became clear from the investigations that he was a member of the Tudeh Party. Outlawed communist and pro-Soviet.

3.3His role in forming the Baghdad Pact:

The Baghdad Pact is an alliance formed during the Cold War. It was established in 1956 to stand up to the communist tide in the Middle East. It consisted of the United Kingdom, Iran, Iraq, Turkey and Pakistan. The Shah saw in the alliance an urgent necessity to repel communist cultural attacks in Iran. However, the alliance did not remain after the Islamic revolution in Iran in 1979.

3.4Celebrations during his reign:

Celebrations during the reign of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi were distinguished by greatness and grandeur at the same time, as historians in Iran called that decade of his reign the decade of celebrations, where the Shah held a ceremony marking the passage of a quarter of a century of his rule, and in the following year, he held a ceremony in which he crowned himself and called himself (Ariamher). i.e. the light of the Aryans, and in 1971 he held a huge legendary ceremony on the occasion of the 2500th anniversary of the founding of the ancient Persian Empire at the hands of Cyrus (Cyrus) during the period from October 12th- October 16th, 1971.

3.5. His illness:

At the end of 1973, while Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was on the island of Kish, he noticed a cavity in the lower left part of the rib cage, was an enlarged spleen. When examined after that, it was found that there was an enlargement of the spleen and the internal glands, and the Shah at that time was fifty-four of his age; but later it turned out that the Shah had cancer in the lymph nodes, which led to his death later.

4.The Islamic evolution:

When tracing history, it is noted that the revolution "was not caused by political mistakes that occurred in the last moments, but erupted like a volcano due to overwhelming pressures that had been accumulating increasingly over decades in the depths of the bowels of Iranian society, and by 1977 the Shah was sitting on this volcano⁽¹⁾."

The Islamic Revolution in Iran was the strongest and most important factor in the fall of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. On January 16, 1979, the Shah decided to leave Iran for the second time and refused to save his king, out of bloodshed and respect for the will of the Iranian people, following massive popular unrest and massive demonstrations in the Iranian street organized by left-wing organizations and some clerics. Shiites in the capital, Tehran taking advantage of the new government's policy of freedom of expression against the government and allowing freedom of political expression without restrictions, the Shah decided to go to Aswan to rest, according to what he told reporters at Tehran Airport on January 16th, 1979 and was hosted by President Sadat, who was on good terms with the Shah at the end of the sixties.

⁽¹⁾أرنولد إبراهيميان تاريخ إيران الحديثة، ت. مجدي صبحي، الكويت ٢٠١٤، ص ٢١٤.

In Egypt, President Muhammad Anwar Sadat was keen to present a reception ceremony worthy of heads of state for the Iranian Shah. The Shah and his wife stayed at the Aubrey Hotel, which is built on an island in the middle of the Nile in Aswan. After that, the Shah decided to leave for Rabat in Morocco at the invitation of King Hassan II. But the Shah had to leave Morocco as well; because he wanted not to cause taking advantage of the new government's policy of freedom of expression against the government and allowing freedom of political expression without restrictions, the Shah decided to go to Aswan to rest, according to what he told reporters at Tehran Airport on January 16th, 1979 and was hosted by President Sadat, who was on good terms with the Shah at the end of the sixties.

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This made the United States in an awkward situation with the Shah, as it asked him to quickly leave its lands for fear of its citizens, so he tried to return to Mexico, but he could not, so he stayed a few days in Panama until Sadat sent a private plane to return him to Egypt, and the Dome Palace was allocated as his residence.

Hence, it can be said that "the political earthquake that occurred in Iran and changed its features completely, is equal to the two largest revolutions in the contemporary history of Europe, that is: the French Revolution and the Russian Revolution, if not greater than them⁽¹⁾."

He adds, "Ayatollah Khomeini turned the political and economic system of the Pahlavi family upside down, restored Iranian society to its previous values, and

(1) یارسونز سر أنتونی، غرور وسقوط: خاطرات سفیر انگلیس در ایران، منوچهر رامستین، تهران: انتشارات هفته، ۱۳۶۳، ص ۲۲۱.

established authentic rules on which Iranian society relied during the past centuries⁽²⁾."

5. The American hostage crisis:

After the American administration approved the Shah to enter the United States for treatment on its soil, it confirmed his critical condition, as he needed appropriate medical care that he would not receive in Mexico. The American administration was afraid of a backlash from the revolutionaries in Tehran after hosting the Shah, which is what actually happened! On November 4th, 1979 some students of the Iranian revolutionaries attacked the American embassy in Iran and took 52 Americans from the embassy hostage, demanding the United States to hand over the Shah, which prompted the United States to ask the Shah to leave its lands, and everything around the Shah was calling for him to leave the states immediately, as it was a reason to run the states. The United States of America is extremely critical⁽¹⁾ But the hostage crisis remained even after the Shah left the United States and even after his death until the hostages were released on the twentieth of January 1981, after an agreement between Washington and Tehran, mediated by Algeria, after 444 days of detention

6. Iran's internal policies during the reign of Shah Muhammad Pahlavi:

This is shown by tracking "Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's internal policies in Iran, through which an integrated picture is formed of the personality of this Shah in this period of time, during his reign, Iran's internal policies represented an effective influence, not only on the internal level. Rather, it had wide repercussions on the regional and international levels, which in turn influenced its direction and the course of its developments⁽²⁾." Hence fore, the first period of Pahlavi rule was a period full of important events that affected the Iranian entity and its political path, the mandate of Muhammad Reza Pahlavi and his assumption of the reins of power was necessitated by the prevailing circumstances during World War II, in which his father Reza Khan was forced to abdicate to him from the throne, as indicated by the Shah adopting his father's approach to governing; But he tried to avoid falling into his mistakes, but he could not; Because he didn't have the same strong personality as his father.

(2) نفسه، ص ٢٢٢.

(1) British Embassy, March 14, 1993

(2) غنية ضحوة/ السياسة الداخلية الإيرانية في عهد محمد رضا بهلوي، رسالة ماجستير، الجزائر، جامعة بسكرة، 2017م، 2018م، ص7.

The topic confirmed by many political experts is that the younger Shah was weak in character and did not face problems, and the biggest evidence of this was his escape during the 1953 coup, and the way he returned, with the sincere support of Western external powers, and his application of the dictates of Western countries and his service to them is another evidence of his weakness And his loyalty and continuous reliance on them to support his regime and its continuity.

It is clear that the period of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's rule passed through several stages, in which the Shah initially tried to establish and strengthen his authority to confront the state of political turmoil and chaos that Iran experienced after the Soviet and British occupation during the forties of the last century, in which he sought to address the problems that occurred during the reign of his father, and then a stage followed. Another in which Pahlavi called for an open policy that included a kind of political democracy, then he soon followed a dictatorial policy that began with the establishment of his direct rule and personal supervision of power, through several interfaces such as the Council of Ministers and the Shura Council and its sole issuance of rulings and decisions.

It can be said that "the Shah was able to direct a regime capable only of protecting itself, incapable of satisfying the people, and this was the greatest weakness in its history⁽¹⁾."

"At the beginning of the sixties, he adopted the establishment of a reform program known as the (White Revolution)⁽²⁾"

He worked, through its provisions and contents, to develop the country and keep pace with the wheel of developed countries, and no one denies that this project brought many benefits to Iran that it had not known before, but it did not succeed in activating it.

6.1.Reasons for the failure of the "White Revolution" program:

The White Revolution program launched by Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi did not succeed for several reasons, including the failure to implement some provisions and the misapplication of others, as they did not serve the interests of several groups of Iranian society, especially the poor class (peasants).

⁽¹⁾ Kapuseinski R., Shah of Shahs, Translated by. W.R.Brand and .K . Mroczkowska - Brand, London 2006,P.137

⁽²⁾ غنية ضحوة، السياسة الداخلية الإيرانية في عهد محمد رضا بهلوي، مرجع سبق ذكره، ص86.

On the other hand, there were some items that were not aligned; rather, it transcends the teachings of Islam, whether in politics or society. Hence, this reform project found widespread rejection, whether from the affected groups of the Iranian people or from the religious establishment.

This clearly exploded on the fifth of July 1963. When the Shah made a grave mistake by banishing Imam Khomeini. And the suppression of the uprising by the elements of the army and the police and the escalation of repressive practices of the SAVAK organization, which led to the feeling of the importance of the presence of a religious opposition force among the Iranian people to confront the Shah's regime and Khomeini, was considered a prominent political and religious leader.

During these events, the Shah found himself close to the end and did not comprehend the reality of the end of his rule and his abdication, and what exacerbated his crisis was the abandonment of the United States of America, which he did not expect and could not comprehend.

In the end, we can say that Shah Muhammad Pahlavi was following a policy of divide and rule, "filling government departments with his eyes, and imposing censorship on publications so that no one dared criticize the Shah or anyone close to him⁽¹⁾."

In conclusion, it can also be said that: "The history of Iran has gone through three huge events. He benefits from his vow and indications, the benefit required by the insight of the ruling and the vision of the ruler. Desiring to remind us, we say that the first event is the seizure of Reza Shah or Reza Pahlavi on the throne of Persia, the deposition of Ahmad Shah, the expulsion of his dynasty, the Kajar dynasty from the country, and the creation of a new royal family, the Pahlavi family. And changing the name of his country from Persia to Iran as for the third event, it is represented in the Khomeini revolution⁽²⁾."

7.His death:

Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi died in Cairo on July 27, 1980 at the Armed Forces Hospital in Maadi, after a struggle with lymphoma at the age of 61. The late President Anwar Sadat held a solemn military funeral for him from Abdeen Palace, and they

(1) السيد زهرة، الثورة الإيرانية (الأبعاد الاجتماعية والسياسية، مركز الدراسات السياسية والإستراتيجية بالأهرام، ١٩٨٥م، ص ٧٠؛ إبراهيم النسوقي شتا، الثورة الإيرانية (الجزور الأيديولوجية - القاهرة ١٩٨٨م، ص ٢٧٠؛ صادق زيبا گلام، الثورة الإسلامية في إيران الأسباب والمقدمات، ت. هويدا عزت محمد، م.بدیع محمد جمعة، ط. القاهرة، ٢٠٠٤ م، ص 22/20

(2) ذبیان الشمری، ایران بین طغیان شاه ودمومیه الخمينی، الطبعة الأولى، 1403هـ، 1983م، ص 47.

played the Iranian imperial peace, and his coffin was carried. Wrapped in the flag of Iran, Crown Prince Reza Pahlavi II, former US President Richard Nixon, former King of Greece Constantine II and ambassadors from several countries participated in his funeral. He was buried in the royal tombs of Al-Rifai Mosque, in the same room where his father was buried in 1944.

Conclusion

The life of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was certainly a life full of great events that were imposed by several factors, the most important of which, of course, was centered as a king on the Iranian Peacock Throne, and also the influence of that period in which his rule extended, as Iran was not far from World War II and the ambitions of colonial powers. The third factor is The intense religious opposition that the Shah wrestled with during his attempts to pass his development projects that contradicted the vision of the religious establishment in Iran, so that his personal life was not devoid of major events, beginning with his marriage to Princess Fawzia Fouad and the sister of King Farouk, which was an event that occurred to him, and after that the divorce which greatly affected on the Egyptian-Iranian relations until his death and burial in Egypt.

The patriotic government of Muhammad Mossadegh, which rejected the Western presence in Iran, represented a source of destabilization for the Pahlavi entity, as that government confronted foreign oil companies and nationalized Iranian oil, but the Western powers appeared as usual during events and with their support for the coup against the national government managed to silence the voice of the patriots and restore power to the Shah from New and save it from falling. Many political experts believe that the revolution launched by Khomeini, whose results led to the end of Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi, was inevitable.

Due to the repeated mistakes that the Pahlavi Shah made.

It seems that everything that happened in the life of Shah Muhammad Pahlavi led him, dramatically and indirectly, to that moment when the star of Khomeini and the Iranian religious establishment rose and the star of the Pahlavi family dwindled. Ended up with the Shah, who committed many mistakes while he was on the Iranian throne, was expelled from Egypt to Morocco to Mexico, a sick refugee in the United States, then fled from it so as not to cause a crisis and lead to the killing of American hostages, and in the end his body returns to Cairo, the country that embraced him and

has him in it. A former son-in-law, where was buried in the Rifai Mosque next to his father, Reza Shah Pahlavi.

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