IRAN

From Religious Dispute to Revolution

Michael M. J. Fischer

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Chronology of Significant Dynasties

A SECTION AND AND ASSESSMENT	Muslim Dates (A.H.)	Christian Dates (A.D.)
Pre-Islamic		Dutes (A.D.)
Achaemenians (Cyrus		
to Alexander)		550 n a 221
Sassanians (Ardashir		558 в.с331 в.с.
to Yazdigird III)		
		224-651
Early Islamic		
Rashidun (first four		
Sunni caliphs)		
Umayyads	11-40	632-661
Abbasids	41-132	661-750
Audasius	132-656	750-1258
Turches I		
Twelve Imams (Shi'ite)	11-260	632-872
Desire of the second		
Buyids (Shi'ite)	320-447	932-1055
Seljuks and Il-Khanids		702 1005
(Sunni)	429-754	1037-1353
		1037-1333
Iran since establishment		
of Shi'ism as the		
state religion		
Safavids	907-1135	1501 1500
Afshars and Zands	1148-1210	1501-1722
Qajars		1736-1795
Pahlavis	1200-1342	1785-1925
Reza Shah (1925-1941)	1342-1399	1925-1979
Mohammad Reza Shah		
(1941-1979)		



FEW EPISODES in the history of the Near East have been more difficult to comprehend than the recent revolution in Iran. The opacity of these events stems less from political complications than from the sense that the social aspirations and political ideals of the movement which felled the shah are deeply embedded in a cultural and religious logic that defies Western understanding.

Iran is the first book to appear since the revolution which makes a serious attempt to decode Shi'ite culture and belief in a way that reveals its explosive political implications. Unlike much of the instant analysis appearing at the time of the crisis, Michael Fischer's book is based upon extensive fieldwork carried out in Iran before the revolution. Anthropologist Fischer's rich experience with the mullahs and their students in the holy city of Qum permits him to compose a picture of Iran-

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