

Because of that England government becaKhuzestan's political changes in nineteenth century

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Abstract: There are many rivers in Khuzestan province, but Keroon River is the most important one. Keroon River is the Only River that ships can be in it. It has special natural and geographical particulars. This from its source in bakhtyarian, s zard koh (yellow mountains) to the Persian gulf has three different mountainous, plain, shore appearance. It has different variety her bacons sweet water, obeyed weather. in the route of this rival there are numerous water fall and lays dams, that they have effect or Khuzestan's economic changes. The name of this river was devil in past centuries. The root of devil is taken from Persian "tigra", it means harsh, pungent and refractory. Other trait of keroon port is that it has good relation with border regions like bakhtyary and Esfahan. so this lead to splendor commercial of these poets. Furthermore, weather conditions around the south ports such as mahmareh, maharani, Abadan are suitable to kinds of date's plantation. The around of the central and northern ports is suitable to kinds of grains plantation. This trait increases the economic splendor, because before alienate pledge keroon was the only way to transport these products in khouzestan province.

Key words: *Khuzestan; Keroon; Nineteenth century; Port; Economy; Society and policy*

1. Introduction

With the changes cured in Europe after nineteenth century. Europeans attended to the Persian golfs trade. Keroon River was the only river that ship can be in it Iran and the Persian Gulf. That because of special conditions of its geodic commercial the British political agents and tourist attended to it from the first part of nineteenth century. Because of this British government tried to release navigating foreign ships specially Britain in keroon to protection of its revenue in India and for contest with Russia to transferring commodity in central and internal irons regions. So king maser laden ordered to releasing keroon navigation in 1306 lunar year/1888 a.d. This river is opened to all of the foreign commercial ships. But British government could monopolization the Persian Gulf trades specially keroon because of having necessary political -economic implements. Because keroon river had many advantages for British at that time. For example, keroon commercial path was shorter and suffer that other dried up path such as basher, shiraz-Esfahan. The expenses of river transport was cheaper than aridity path. Because of this England transport its goods to shooshtar easily, there transport them to Esfahan and Tehran.

This article study the alienate privileges of keroon habitation and its rely to policy-economy changes in Iran and the Persian gulf at the second part of thirteenth century A.H. (1870-1920.A.D) hereby we tried to investigate the abalienate's privilege of

keroon and its role in policy-economy changes in Iran and the reasons of deceasing of keroon's trade by coming in to existence of oil industry.

2. Khuzestan's central government

By beginning ajar dynasty and thronging sir mohammad khan, Khuzestan province like other Iran's province was divided to some parts, in every part the chief of tribes governed independently such as al lamb, al kais, bane tariff, moshashaso they were not dependent to central government at the faith ali king government the work of the country was done better than before. khuzestan acquired relativity Pease and calm. at that time khuzestan was divided to two part northern part inclusive, shooshtar, dezful, hovayze, that they were portion of Kermanshah an, which were governed by mohammad ali Mira dolatshah and south part inclusive ramhormoz, falahieh, endian that they were portion of Persian states which were governed by hossain gholi mirza the other boy of king fath ali.

When naser aldin became governor there was not peace and calm in khuzestan province like other irons province such as khorasan, kerman, shiraz, mandarins. Arab sheikh's started to disobedience and contumacy. By beginning of king mozafar aldin government, the power of central government decreased, so it leads to increasing the power of governor's province. In the khuzestan province the governors of the province were all-round person of province. At that time Khuzestan province divided to three part.

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3. England policy in Khuzestan

About England's economic policy for Iran there were diversity of opinions in the nineteenth century. The historian of "economy imperialism" school believed that England policy was an aggressive struggle to conquering worlds market and bazaar for their goods in the nineteenth century. Traditional historian believed that England's economic policy should be called "equivalent helping and free competition because at that time their dilly was defensive in fact economic policy of this government in the Iran's south such as and Germany. England of this strategy conquer mahmarih in 1273 loner / 1857. A.D so they commission a special relation with central govern mint and local governor. Their goal was pulled down the alliance between central government and local governor because the overhead power of them was not good for England. England tried to protect its revenues. Because of this sometimes supported central Goren mint against local governor and sometimes supported local governor against central govern mint. Especially when king maser laden gave navigation privilege in low kroon to British. Foreign company started to do commercial activity like the navigation comma pay of the lynch brothers. Central govern mint in term ferrous increased in the local work of Khuzestan.

4. The role of the khans and sheikhs and local power in the khozestan's political structure

Among the Khuzestan the Khuzestan's local governor. Sheikhs and Arab's khans and bakhtyary had more power. Entirely with the presence of central govern mint in the different province, they wanted to protecting, continua ting, expanding of the realm of their govern mint. These two group because of their profits some time were against of each other's. The most important bakhtyarian khans were Mohammad tight khan and Hossain ghouh khan, that they had main role to united bakhtyarian tribes. Among Arab tribes the Arab sheikh's chub Mohsen governed other Arab tribes. He had the most effect on Khuzestan political structure with his policy and economy in fluency. Among them sheikh hazel and his brother were the earnest competitors of bakhtyariuns tribes and central govern mint.

4.1. Sheikh khazal

The power of central govern mint in Khuzestan specially in the south part of it sheikh hazel governed Khuzestan. At first sheikh khazal for being more powerful killed some of his relatives and other people in his environment that were deny euros for him. Then he ordered to correct indecent activities of his brother at 1315 luner year/ 1897.A.P.after this the Mohsen tribe united with him. After that had a quorum by discussion to central government and giving bribe to karma commander of army for his intermediating.

5. The privilege of the south oil starting its work

At the beginning of twentieth century that the importance of oil was revealed in the east an adventurous British William khan Darcy was tried to oil discovery he took a sixty year privilege for oil production from had a high costs and low income)). Mozafar aldin king gore this privilege to Darcy at 28, May, 1901. A. D. at the begin in of chorded 1281 h. Solar. he did this to ((discovery, exploitation , expansion , ready to commerce and transporting and saliency of oli , gas , tar , natural wax , all over the imperial realm specially the regions in the Iran's northern frontier with Russia)).

At the end of nineteenth century and at the beginning of twentieth century, Russia started to press against Iran, but England tried to keep Iran as an independent country. These courtiers compete each other earn in fluency in Iran why effort to acquire conceals loner agree mint and awarding loan and other economical instar mints Russia tried to establish a naval force base. And iran economy was dependent to Russia was not interested to economical ration with Iran . Russia wanted political power too. So, at this time dray and his oil project helped England. An British oil comceaslony agreement could finish everything pro to England.

6. The contract of 1907 and oil

England govern mint send a small force of soldier eighteenth regiment spearman of Beyale to keep Ahvaz consulate, but in fact their duty was keeping excavation operations in masjid so layman. This activity was evident violation of Iran govern mint.

This phenomenon was infect the contract of England and Russia in 1907 . A. D / 1286. H. solar. iran was divided in to two penetration domain and independent impartial region. We don't forget that in clouding Khuzestan to an in depot and impartibility.

With due attention to the discovery of the largest world's oli fiels in Iran at 1907. A.D. / 1286 H. Solar. The contract of dividing iran in to south and north penetration domain between England and Russia at the 1907. A. D /1286 H. Solar, we can understand that there is a exact reaction bet ween these problems and affairs.

Iran and England's oil company 1909. A. D / 1288 H .S solar the money of the company finished at the 1908. A .D / 1287. H. solar. Its responses were desperate completely in London. When oli was found in masjedsolay man's wells there was a severe tumult in London. a new company established with the name of anglo Persian . But the imports of Iran's oil delayed to 1913. A. D / 1292. H. Solar. Because they need refinery tube pipes for reaching oil to sea. This activity needed huge fund and many times. Lord Fisher who was England's former commander of naval force and who was. Giving the proposal of the project of conversion nine England marginal fuel from coal to oil send a specialized and experts council by the directorship of admiral sir emend

slide in Iran to investigate about oil profits of Anglo Persian company and the amount of oil production . The council reported that the oil region in Shoo's north helped to Anglo Persian company for securing fuel needs of England navigation. They had a bet for their financial helping; this is England's general policy and determining its policy directly. England's seafaring ministry after receiving the report. They had contract with Anglo Persian Oil Company at 20 May 1914 / 1293 H. Solar. Because of that England government became one of the biggest company's properties with complete control right investment of two million and 200000 pound.

7. Conclusion

Khuzestan's society had a traditional and tribesman-living structure. There was not a difference between towns and villages inhabitants. The head of the villages and tribes had the most power, the power of government was related to collecting taxes and appointment of general security. The economy of states was based on agriculture. The most of the product had internal consumption and its added was exported to towns. There was not foreign trades. Most of the trades was done in the villages and local regions. In spite of all progresses and affirmative results that trades and Karoon's navigations had in the political and economic and social basis, Karoon lost its political and economic importance the entrance of oil in the Iran's political and economic field. England played attention to oil not Karoon. So by these results we can understand that Iran's government could not use. Good situation that was created after giving Karoon, because this government had to penetrate to world's market by Karoon trades and increasing capital. But unfortunately it did not take an action in these three areas, and act on the contrary. It means that internal trades should fight against unsuitable policy of central government on one part and at the other part compete with external and foreign trades, but it could not make a profound change in the Iran's discipline of economy. So Iran's economy and policy dependence was increased by the mastery of England on international markets.

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