

عنوان مقاله:

'The Historical Sociology of Recreating the Concept of "Iran" in the 'History of Alam Arāy-e Abbāsi

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خلاصه مقاله:

History of the nations and national identity has always been considered one of the major issues in the social sciences and political geography. The identity of each nation is primarily related to the circumstances under which that particular nation has emerged and evolved. Thus, every country is independent when it has primarily an independent national personality. The origin and evolution of the concept of Iran has gained a considerable attention in the context of national identity since the establishment of the Medes ۷۰۵ BC Government in the Iranian Plateau. After the fall of the Sassanids ۶۳۶ AD and the emergence of independent and semi-independent governments in Iran, this concept lost its particular geopolitical framework, but in the historical process, Iran's political identity was based on a geographical integration and at one point in history, some historians recreated this concept in their works and applied it as a sign of a new evolution in line with reviving the geographical, cultural, and political and social dimensions. With the formation of the Safavid government in Iran and its reliance on the revival of Iranian land based on the heritage of ancient borders, the Iranian concept has transcended the cultural and ethnic aspect as a socio-political and basic concept for the national identity. This research is based on the theory of return in historical sociology with the method of content analysis, has been an attempt to prove the role-playing factors in the development and consolidation of Iranian identity

کلمات کلیدی:

Recreating, Iran's Concept, Iskandar Beg-e Mūnshi Tūrkmān, Alam Arāy-e Abbāsi, Safavid

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