

Iran-Russia Second War and its Consequences

Mohamadali Mehdizadeh and Ghahar Rasoolian
Department of International Relations History,
National Tajikistan University, Dushanbe, Tajikistan

Abstract: Second wars between Iran and Russia were predictable to start from both states due to ambiguities in Golistan Treaty in determining the borders. One of the major issues between 2 Iran-Russia wars was the request for giving back the lost states after the Golistan Treaty which was not accepted by Iranians and many thought that the Russia has to give the occupied states back to Iran. The Clergies also considered the Golistan Treaty in contrast to the government interests and national's interests and believed that in such any way the Iranian lost rights have to be given back and the Jihad was addressed at this time. King Fath Ali couldn't accept the responsibility of the catastrophic situations after the Golistan Treaty and naturally decided to attack Russia but Russians attempted in some cases to conquer more than what was determined in the Golistan Treaty in spite of the fact they apparently claimed they seek peace based on the treaty. This issue caused the second war between Iran and Russia and finally led to Torkamanchay Treaty imposed by Russian as the developmental policy of the Russian. In this research the main goal is to investigate the Iran-Russia second war and its consequences through library and documentation methodology.

Key words: Second war, Iran, Russia, Torkamanchay, methodology, consequences

INTRODUCTION

The relations between Iran and Russia after the first war were neither the peace nor the war. During this time, in order to eliminate the ambiguities of the Golistan Treaty and determining the accurate borders between 2 states were continued. Wrongly interpreting the treaty, Russian claimed on some parts of Iran which naturally was not accepted by Iran. When the war continued between Iran and Ottoman, the Russian government abused the opportunity and re-attacked Iran and conquered new regions such as Baleq Lu and Gug Chay-Gug Che which was objected by Iranian government. Following this apparent attack, political and diplomatic boards negotiated between 2 states in order to resolve the conflicts which finally in 1825, as Russian Tsar 1st Alexander died were ended (Madani, 1999; Shamim, 1995).

As Tsar Alexander died and his successor first Nicola achieved the throne, new relations emerged between Iran and Russia. First Alexander didn't think about new war considering the Golistan Treaty and always made sure that Iran is not a serious enemy and insisted on his belief in contrast to Yermov's reports and didn't decide to start another war against Iran. At the first stage of the kingship, first Nicola followed his brother's policy about Iran. At the same time, he sent the Prince Manshiku who was a long-lasting Advocate of the Tsar Court to Iran

with valuable gifts and letters as an ambassador. He was commissioned to inform Iranian government that it is the time to give some parts of Talesh back to Iran. Yermov accepted to give back some parts of the Lankaran Southern lands. Manshiku met King Fath Ali in Soltaniyeh but the situation changed in Iran rapidly. Many imagined that change of Tsar could be an opportunity to force Russian to give back all conquered lands. Clergies considered the Golistan Treaty in contrast to government and national's interests and believed that in such any way the lost Muslim's rights have to be given back and addressed the Jihad issue at this time. Golistan Treaty couldn't be accepted by Iranian people. King Fath Ali's court couldn't take the responsibility of the Golistan Treaty with all its unawareness and naturally decided to attack Russia but Russians attempted in some cases to conquer more than what was determined in the Golistan Treaty in spite of the fact they apparently claimed they seek peace based on the treaty (Madani, 1999). During 13 years, the King Fath Ali's diplomatic and political activities during 2 wars in order to take the Iranian cities back were inconclusive and finally, ambiguity in Golistan Treaty and Russian frequent attacks to Iranian lands caused second Iran-Russia war (Pour, 2000). In the following, the reasons of and how the second Iran-Russia war started and its consequences are described in details.

Research purpose: Investigating the relationship between Iran and Russia after the first war and reasons of the start of second war between 2 states. Investigating the economic, political and social results and consequences Iran-Russia after the second war.

Research hypothesis: It seems that the main reason for the second Iran-Russia war was the ambiguity in determining the borders of 2 states in Golistan Treaty by both states. It seems that the Torkamanchay Treaty included imperialistic Russian government benefits which determined all political, social and economic aspects of Iran-Russia relations.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Present research is applied in term of purpose and descriptive-analytic in term of methodology. In this research, the library procedures and documentations are used in order to data collection and analysis of the relations history.

Start of second Iran-Russia war: A second Iran-Russia war was predictable by both states due to ambiguities in determining the borders of states in Golistan Treaty. Finally, both forcefully and conquering Gug Chay region and Baleq Lu, the pretext of attacking Iran was provided. Since, Iran couldn't stop Russian through diplomatic and political ways and in friendly manner from attacks and take its lost cities back, finally concluded that through war against Russian can return back its lost lands. The first Alexander's death and the Nicola's emperor was a suitable situation for this purpose. The first Alexander's death as well as England's stimulations and Iranian internal emotions caused that Abbas Mirza and King Fath Ali forgot the bitter experiences of first wars and the Iran-Russia second wars were started without informal declaration. The second Iran-Russia war started in 1826 and lasted 1.5 years in 3 stages:

- First stage is following the Jihad declaration by Islamic scholars along with Iranian development and victories
- Second stage is the start of Iranian forces defeats and retreat
- Finally, the third stage is the Iranian army complete defeat and Russian victory (Madani, 1999; Shamim, 1995)

Abbas Mirza started the attacks in 1826 and during 2 months released all conquered lands in accordance with Golistan Treaty. But Iranian victories were transient and lasted only 2 months because Russian

could organize their armies in short period of time and gradually took back the conquered lands. The situation changed in favor of the Russia as the support army arrived. The Russian advances and victories was more and more in 1826 as Paskuvitch arrived and in Autumn, 1827, the Russian forces passed the Aras River and conquered the Tabriz and advanced to Talesh, Ardebil and Miane toward the East. After Iranian defeated completely and Tabriz fall by Russian army, Iranian territories independence was threatened seriously, therefore, Abbas Mirza and King Fath Ali negotiated on friendly ways with Russia, since, their future was in danger and requested for peace.

Russian determined discreditable conditions for peace, so, King Fath Ali didn't accept at first and ordered to recollect the army as informed about the conditions. At this time, England representatives who felt the Tehran's fall threat took their actions. England Autonomous Minister, McDonald went the King's camp and offered his Mediation (Sepehr, 1974). As Paskuvitch threatened that he could advance to Tehran and start of multilateral attack on one hand and tribe's bosses rebellions all over the Iran on the other hand, the King Fath Ali and Abbas Mirza didn't have any choice except accepting the imposed conditions (Bina, 1963; Shamim, 1995). Therefore, once more the mediating England ended the war when Iran was ready to react severely. England once more emerged in contrast to Iranian favor like Golistan Treaty and mediated between Russia and Iran and the England's representative in Iran, McDonald provided the peace preliminaries. After discussions, finally the Torkamanchay was agreed by both parties as the negotiation place in 40 km of Miane. The Iranian agents such as Abbas Mirza, Mirza Abol Hasan Khan Shirazi, Foreign Affairs Minister and Mirza Abol Qasem Qaem Maqam and others and Russian representative, General Paskuvitch entered Torkamanchay. The English Embassy's Physician, Sir John Mc. Neil also participated in negotiations as supervisor (Mahdavi, 2006). The Peace negotiations started in Torkamanchay village. The Russian representative who overestimated himself after the victories over Iran could manage the meeting and imposed his requests on Iran (Madani, 1999; Shamim, 1995).

Two disgraceful treaties were signed in Torkamanchay:

- One including 16 Chapters called Torkamanchay Treaty which was mostly of political aspect
- Other was the trading treaty including 9 Chapters and mostly was about economic issues

In accordance with the treaty, in addition to separation of Caucasus cities, the Russian national's capitulation also was imposed on Iran which later became

the origin of conflicts (Pour, 2000). The evidence indicates that Iran had to accept what was dictated from Russia. The privileges given to dominant Russian government were given completely to other European states and caused that Iranian advance and development was prevented for more than 1 century and Iranian jurisdictional independence destroyed.

Torkamanchay Treaty and capitulation dictation on Iran:

Torkamanchay Treaty can be considered the complete form of Golestan one which Russian imposed on Iranian government in line with their development of their lands in Western Caspian Sea in order to achieve Aras River borders. In addition, this treaty included all intents and imperialistic benefits of the Russian government which determined all social, political and economic aspects of Iran-Russia relations. The Torkamanchay Treaty determined all Iran-Russia relations to one century later, i.e., the Tsar government fall in Russia. More important, this treaty became a basis for other states which intended to be in relation with Qajars. In fact, it can be stated that Torkamanchay Treaty was the entry way of Iran to new world conditions and signing this treaty made Iran entered new age which opened new doors to Iran. This is believed that the provisions and conditions of the Torkamanchay Treaty were influential in all Iranian historical situations in 19th century (Bina, 1963) and this treaty targeted the Iran's independence, since, Iran became a semi-independence stated by signing this treaty and was forced to accept the European states interventions in domestic affairs and its political prestige destroyed (Ternzio, 1980). Including 16 Chapters along with trading complementary treaties, evacuation of borders and paying compensation, Torkamanchay Treaty was signed in February, 1828 by representatives of both states 2 treaties were signed in Torkamanchay separately which were political and economic.

In accordance with political treaty, in addition to cities mentioned in Golestan Treaty, all Nakhchivan, Yerevan, Talesh, Ware Baq and Shure Gol states were separated from Iran and the Iran-Russia border was determined in Aras River and Iran obliged to pay 10 Crore (50 million rials) as compensation to Russia and recognize formally the right of warfare ships trafficking in Caspian Sea for Russians. More important was the capitulation right accepting by Iran which later became the origin of the problems for Iran and caused that Iranian jurisdictional independence was neglected by Foreigners. For all these obligation and privileges, Russian only obliged to support the Abbas Mirza's kingship after King Fath Ali (Madani, 2008; Shamim, 1995) and accordingly, Russia accepted Abbas Mirza as Prince and this was an

instrument for their intervention in Iranian affairs so that whenever decided, they could make their decisions practical covered by supporting Abbas Mirza. This is a right for every land habitants to elect the ruler and how their state would be governed. The Foreign state support in this issue as a condition means that there is a right for Foreigner in domestic affairs. On the other hand, in Torkamanchay Treaty there is capitulation considered for Russian nationals and other privileges and immunities which as a result, hard damages was imposed on Iran such as main economic basis. The judicial independence also was distorted. Foreign states also requested those privileges and capitulation after the treaty signed.

In addition to Torkamanchay political treaty which neglected Iranian judicial and political independence, a commercial treaty also was signed in Torkamanchay which complemented the political one.

In commercial treaty, a hierarchy of immunities and privileges such as customs rights and tariffs were given to Russian nationals which damaged Iranian independent economy, severely and caused that Foreign goods imported to Iran with low price and as a result Iranian goods became sluggish (Mdani, 2008).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Transfer of lands and determining borders: Based on 3rd Chapter of treaty, all Nakhchivan and Yerevan lands in both sides of the Aras River as well as Ardebil were transferred to Russian. Based on Chapters 4 and 5, the borderlines were determined and all lands on the other side of Aras River were transferred to Russian. Iran in addition to states lost in accordance with Golestan Treaty, lost all lands on the other side of Aras River such as Nakhchivan, Yerevan and Qare Baq and parts of Talesh and Aras was determined as the borderline between states. Therefore, all parts of Southern Caucasus, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan were separated from Iran and Russians developmental process in Western Caspian Sea ended. But Caspian sea as mentioned in Golestan Treaty was exclusive to Russian military ships and Russians not only deprived Iran from its right to have marine force in this Sea but also prevented from entry of other European state's ships to this Sea. Their main goal may be this issue, since, Russians didn't scare of Iranian marine forces and they scared mostly of the fact that states such as England enter the Caspian Sea. The exclusiveness of shipping in Caspian Sea in military affairs by Russia provided negative consequences for Iran because Iran government was forced to request Russians in order to suppress Turkmens in shores and islands. Russian government also abused these conditions and imposed its

exploiting and development intents on Iran to such an extent at which the Russian frequent attacks to Khorasan and Aster Abad borders as well as Russian military ships in Iranian shores which was in contrast with both state's agreements caused the King Mohammad's suspicion and objected to these issues. The King suspected the Russian when Russian requested permission for building hospital in shores and he stated: why, if they mean the hospital we have one in Azan, if they mean by hospital something else, I don't know (Qaziha, 2001).

The apparent example of Russians abuses of this chapter of treaty was the Ashuradeh Island occupation to which Russian were sent in order to suppress the miscreants by the order of King Mohammad but however, Iran could do it before they arrived, Russian military ships harbored in that island and later they claimed on its possession. Building military structures, Russian possessed the island. After the revolution of October and in accordance with Iran and Soviet Friendship Treaty, it was given back to Iran. But, one of the other Russians goals from Chapter 8 of treaty might be providing the development backgrounds for Russian in Eastern Caspian Sea because after they achieved their goals in West, they decided to conquer Eastern lands.

Internal insecurity and riots: As the news of Iranian defeat in second wars and sign of Torkamanchay Treaty published, all the state was full of riots and insecurity. Centrifugal forces and internal opponents abused the opportunities and rebelled. Jahangir Mirza considered the main reason of accepting the Torkamanchay Treaty by King Fath Ali these riots because as Tabriz fall news published, individuals such as Reza Qoli Khan in Quchan, Mohammad Khan in Torbat, Abdolreza Khan Yazdi in Yazd and Abbas Qoli Mirza the ruler of Kerman started disobeying the central government (Jahangir, 1948). Moreover, as previous trends, Turkmens again started exploiting and insecurity. Isfahan people avoided from paying tax. As conflicts emerged between Hasan Ali Mirza's sons in Khorasan, the riot heads of this states also abused the situation and Bojnurd, Quchan and Kalat and Torbat's rulers became the opponents of Qajars and naturally rebelled. One of the, in August, 1828 entered Mashhad and conquered the Castel of city and imprisoned the ruler. The riots and insecurities of Eastern Iran were to the extent about which one can say that the government power was eliminated in these regions. Khorasan situation was in such a hazardous condition that King Fath Ali transferred Abbas Mirza the ruling responsibility and he was commissioned to return peace to these regions. In 1813, Abbas Mirza left Terhan, so that, after 2 years of military actions and operations could

suppress the rebellions (Mahmud, 1974). Torkamanchay Treaty provided negative effects among attacking states and Iranian spiritual power was destroyed in international level. Before these defeats, Iran particularly was a undefeatable power among the Eastern neighbors. One of the English agent who was trying to stimulate Afghans against Iran during these time wrote: at nights when we were gathering with Afghans, I told them the Abbas Mirza's army defeat by Russians but no one could believe that Iranian army was defeated by Russians. This can be stated that Torkamanchay provided the grounds for separation of Herat from Iran.

Torkamanchay Treaty's political influences: The supporting for Qajar Princes by Russians in Torkamanchay Treaty also is emphasized like Gollistan one. After King Fath Ali, the Qajar Kings got into power by support of Russians and even in selecting the Prince they intervened. Then, after Abbas Mirza's death, Russians supported for Mohammad Mirza's kingship and requested the King to introduce him as Prince in front of claiming characters which made King Fath Ali suspected (Qaziha, 1995). Qajar Kings after Torkamanchay got into power by accepting the Russian and English conditions. England representative, Ellis reported the London about the conditions determined by 2 state's representatives for King Mohammad in order to achieve the throne as:

- King don't have to select his successor before consulting with Russian and English agents
- Iranian Foreign Affair Ministry decisions have to be practical based on the interests of London and St. Petersburg
- Until the financial situation recovered, Russian representative are obliged to pay the army charges
- A consul is determined by Russian in Rasht
- Russian representative agreed on mediation in Bagdad King's affairs (Bina, 1963)

It can be stated that Qajar Kings from Mohammad the King were the figureheads of the Russia, since, they were selected by support of Russians and spent all their Prince periods under the supervision of Russians in Azerbaijan. Then, they got the throne by help of Russia. Russian's penetration in King Nasir-ol-Din was to the extent at which one of European travelers called him a regent of Russian states (Oursel, 1974). Now, considering the long-term training of Prince Mozafar-ol-Din about 40 years in Tabriz under the Russians supervision, it can be predicted that how much Russian penetrated in Iranian affairs. The English General, Edward Gurdon considered the King Mozafar-ol-Din as a sheepish person who feared the

Russians extremely. Also, the Britain autonomous Minister, Hurding wrote: he was a soulless toy or stationary character and fool child who feared the power of Russian emperor and grew up with this fear (Antes, 2000). Russian didn't only support the Princes but their political penetration was to the extent after Torkamanchay Treaty that if any of authorities behaved in contrast to their will he would be eliminated by Russian penetrating elements and agents. The examples of this issue were Amir Kabir and Qaem Maqam. Qaem Maqam stayed against the Russians avarice and even tried to prevent some provisions of Torkamanchay Treaty from implementation and stated the English Ambassador: I rejected the Torkamanchay Treaty provisions on establishing Russians consul and I will prevent from this issue in any way I can. As Qaem Maqam was killed, Haj Mirza Aqasi became the Chancellor who damaged highly the Iran. The possession affairs were distorted and the courtier rights were unachieved. Aqasi followed and advocated the Russians in his actions and decision makings. When Russians requested for a part of Caspian Sea he stated: we won't reject our friends request for an invaluable issue (Maki, 1944). Russian increased their penetrations more and more in Iran by setting up their favorable agents and elements and eliminating nationalists. The factor which increased the Russian penetration was their capitulation rights achieved based on Torkamanchay Treaty. In commercial treaty, the Russian are were given consular rights which was unprecedented in Iran. This judicial immunity which included all Russian nationals included the Iranian national who served the Russians. Based on Torkamanchay Treaty, Russians were permitted to have permanent embassy and resident ambassador in Iran. Before that no state had resident permanent embassy in Iran and the ambassadors resided in King's home. The consular right caused that after Torkamanchay Treaty, Russian typical traders and people behave in Iran proudly like their ambassadors and political representatives and no one could prevent them from violations. The Iranian and Russian staff's immunity rights cause that many Iranians immigrated the Russia gradually and provide themselves these rights. Qajar's oppression also increased this issue to the extent that majority of religious minorities particularly Armenian attempted to exit Iranian national. In addition, the refuge also increased in Iran and majority of traitors refuged to the Russian consulate and embassy as they felt danger. The issue of Russian's support for Iranian escaped Princes after Torkamanchay Treaty particularly emerged as the consequences of this treaty at King Mohammad's age. This support was to the extent at which Russian Minister made King Mohammad

obliged that not only he won't irritate the refugee Princes to Russian embassy but also provide them with salary and if they returned Iran, give them ruling responsibility of a region (Qaziha, 2001). Supporting for rebelling and escaping Princes was a threatening tool in hands of Russian against Qajar Kings so that using that they impose their requests on the King. Qajar Kings also were persuaded after the King Fath Ali's defeats that they are not able to fight Russians and scared of the, therefore, attempted to make the Russians satisfied.

Torkamanchay Treaty economic influences: The economic consequences of this treaty was related to Chapter 6, i.e., paying compensation. Others were related to before Chapter 10 and complement of commercial treatment. Based on chapter 6, it was determined that Iran has to pay 10 Crores to Russian as compensation. Considering the charges of war and destructions due to war as well as separation of Nakhchivan and Yerevan from Iran which were important sections of the Abbas Mirza's achievements, it could be predictable that how imposing was the compensation charges for Iranian government. Considering that people in Azerbaijan states were forced to pay this charge, the catastrophic issue would be identified. Griboyedov who came Iran for Torkamanchay Treaty, wrote the Russian government about their insisting on receiving compensation: Iran is in poverty, the tax payers don't have anything to give revenueers. Abbas Mirza pledged all his jewelers; even his wives gave us their brilliant buttons. In sum, the situation is in worst one (Iev, 1957). Based on these reports by Griboyedov, Russians reported that they can receive the remaining compensations as other goods such as cereals. They abused Iranian poverty and received several times more goods than what they requested due to the lack of quality of Iranian goods and other pretexts (Qaziha, 1995). However, the 9th Crore was forgiven in Khosro Mirza's trip to Russia and 5 years was determined as the deadline for 10th Crore, King Mohammad experience worst situation for paying the 10th Crore and extended the period. But long-term economic results of the treaty related to the Torkamanchay commercial treaty. Based on this treaty, the customs tariff for both parties' traders was 5% which was received once. However, by this rule Iran became more disciplined and agents were prevented from avarice, Iranian custom's independence was neglected. This regulation for such a state as Iran was harmful because it was more undeveloped than Russia in economic and industrial situations and Iranian goods couldn't compete the Russian cheap one due to high production costs due to un-development and transportation problems. On the other hand, it was

necessary that government prevent some goods from being imported by changing the custom's tariff so that prevent from the domestic industries bankrupt or famine but due to this regulation it was not possible. In commercial Torkamanchay Treaty many international privileges were given to Russian traders, they could buy home, store and stockpile in Iran. Russian traders like other nationals were included in consular judicial system. Their estate and properties were transferred to their heirs after their death or to Russian representatives. Russian government could establish consul where its national interests necessitated. This issue was abused by Russian since they could establish consul center in every part due to any pretext. In fact, the Torkamanchay commercial treaty caused the increase of political and economic penetration of Russia in Iran significantly. Iran-Russia trading after this treaty increased gradually and after sometimes Iran gained the rank 1 in trading. Following this economic domination, political domination also was achieved for Russians. On course, it should be noted that Russians followed mostly the political goals of the Torkamanchay Treaty and its commercial aspect was less interesting; because looking at the import and exports of the Russia in 19th century and the load they gave Iran it can be obtained that in some cases Russians also experiences economic loss (Letin, 1988). Anyway, Russians didn't seek economic benefits in Iran but they destroyed Iranian economy so, that more can make Iran dependent on Russia. The other point to note is that this treaty addressed the Iranian Foreign trading pattern and other states requested for similar privileges as Russia. States such as England, Belgium, Spain, Austria, USA, Denmark, Swede, Norway, Greek and Italy were among the states which signed the friendly commercial treaties with Iran based on Torkamanchay Treaty and achieved Consular Judicial Rights (Ramezani, 2007). Iranian government couldn't change its import and export custom's tariffs and rights without agreement of the other party while all these states did it unilaterally (Varham, 2006). Such Foreign commercials under the political boards supports made them achieved better commercial situation than Iran. Qajars also not only didn't support for domestic traders in front of the privileges given to the Foreign traders but also confiscated their properties due to different pretexts. In fact, they compensated for their inabilities and inefficiencies in such a way. However, Russia severely supervised the Torkamanchay Treaty's commercial regulation as other parts, they violated the regulations mostly. For example, about the custom's tariff which was determined to be 5% for both parties, Russia changed the amount in their discretion. In this line, Iranian Minister in that state wrote: the custom's tariffs are

received from Iranian about 8 and 10% while in Iranian lands the Russian only pay 5% (Majd, 1994). Considering these behaviors and policies, it can be concluded that international treaties are in effect if both parties have equal powers or at least one party doesn't accept the treaty due to its weakness. Otherwise, there is no guarantee for the weaker state.

Torkamanchay Treaty diplomatic influences: This treaty became the basis of the Iran Foreign relations with other states. Majority of states particularly European states regulated their relations based on the treaty provisions. Before the treaty, if other states made their relations with Iran based on respect and values and interactions, after the Torkamanchay Treaty Iran was thought as a defeated and undeveloped state which had to be rendered in hands of the others states, particularly European states. Therefore, in treaties signed with European states after Torkamanchay, not only they requested for all privileges given to Russians but also didn't oblige to their obligations. Russians targeted Iranian political and judicial independence by consular Judicial Rights. Gradually, other states also achieved these rights for their nationals and in about 50 years the Iranian relation with Foreign regimes was based on capitulation system. This privilege permitted all states to intervene in Iranian regulations and other states didn't consider independency for Iran. Capitulation privilege was flowing in Iranian regulation until 1927 and at that year, government decided to cancel the right and informed the representatives of the other states that the treaties related to this consular judicial right are canceled. After a 1 year deadline, there was no right on this regard for Foreigners. This was canceled 1 century after it was approved. But England after Russia was the first state which exploited the Torkamanchay Treaty and its policies changes in Iran under the influence of this treaty. English representatives who played significant roles in this treaty abused Iranian needs for money in order to pay the Russian compensations and decided to cancel the Provisions 3 and 4 of the treaty by paying 2000000 rials (Nejad, 2002). England obliged that defend Iran against Russians and in case of any European state's attack to Iran, they would help Iranian army with money or military forces (Sepehr, 1974). But at this time, they called Iran aggressor and violated their obligations but in Britain there was people criticized the Britain behavior related to Iran. The fact was that from several years before, the Britain government concluded that there is no benefit for them to intervene in Iran-Russia relations, hence attempted to leave its obligations based on 1814 treaty (Right, 1982). The important flow of England policy in Iran after

Torkamanchay Treaty can be observed in Herat issue. England, before this treaty welcomed Iranian government in Herat but after the Torkamanchay Treaty signed and Russian's penetration gradually increases in Iran, they attempted to separate the Herat from Iran since, the Britain's benefits in India was threatened by Russian in Iran. Therefore, Herat had to be separated from Iran so that a barrier would be established between Khorasan and India. Finally, this policy became practical at the King Nasirul Din's age and Herat was separated from Iran.

Torkamanchay Treaty social influences: The Torkamanchay Treaty also had influences in social and cultural dimension in Iran. As the result of this treaty, Iranians were introduced to a set of European manners and even Iranian Court and government were necessitated to leave some of their traditional manners and follow the European state's norms. Moreover, the attitude of the Iranian about Qajars and their oppressing government also changes and Iranian faced new thinking horizons. Of course, this treaty provided some classes of the society with hopelessness. Iranian hatred of the Russians was the other consequence of this treaty. The defeat feeling was one of the social effects of the Torkamanchay Treaty for some people. Iranian observed in hopelessness that their royal glory was eliminated and their ancient Geography was distorted, harmfully. Iranian national pride was distorted. They witnessed that however their soldier's zeal was high but they defeated during 2 periods from Russians and lost many lands and worst they were forced to tolerate the contempt by the people who was of no position in Foreign relations with Iran until Safavids age. For this reason, Iranians were entitled to hate Russians. Iranian made use of any opportunity to take revenge. The murder of the Russian Ambassador, Garibaidov who came Iran to enforce the Torkamanchay Treaty provisions might be due to this fact. Masses of people in this story that about 100000 men and women went the Gribaidov's home (Sepehr, 1974) and inability and fear of the government and courtiers in preventing people implies the catastrophic stories experiences. Iranians were respectful for foreigners friendly in all tourists and Foreign political representatives but this event indicates that their spirit was changed. In addition to ordinary people, staffs and authorities also attempted to take revenge from Russians die to their neglected rights. From the first years of signing treaty, there remained many letters from Russian Ministers stating the lack of enforcing the obligations by Iranian staffs and employees. Customs agents took tax and customs tariff several times more than what determined from Russian traders in different points. The

considerable point to note is that the non-Muslim Russian nationals had to pay more money. As reflected in these letters, even Qaem Maqam, Abbas Mirza and other higher staffs also resisted the enforcement of the provisions (Qaziha, 1995). Related to manners and behavior with foreign representatives it was determined that Russian Ambassadors sit on the chairs in presence of Iran King while before that, no one could sit on the chairs in presence of King. Also, it was determined that in no cases no one could request the Ambassadors and their accompanying characters to change their appearance or take non-diplomatic actions. Lack of respecting for manners and unusual respects faced with Qajar Kings by Russians and then by their representative and other state's representatives gradually influenced the Iranians and introduced them with their human rights and European regulations. It can be stated that the despotism was eliminated in Iran gradually and people no longer didn't consider the God's Shadow for their King, particularly Fath Ali. This lack of consideration on despotism position and people's objection in King Nasirul Din increased due to being familiar with European. Iranian people might be for the first time in history that stayed against the king's will and eliminated despotism. In King Mozafarol Din's age, this issue became severer and people ridicule the royal positions in streets by singing group songs. One of the examples is "Abji Mozafar (Mozafar the sister)" poem (Mostofim, 1992). By the Constitutional revolution, the despotism absolute power disappeared and finally staying against the despotism was in its climax during King Mohammad's age and people removed the king from his throne. As a result, the roots of the constitutional revolution can be investigated in Torkamanchay Treaty. Among other social influences of the Torkamanchay Treaty is the Iranian nationals' refugee to Russia. Russians mentioned in the treaty that the right of consular capitulations is for the Russians and the Iranians who were in service of the Russia. Therefore, different classes of people attempted with different motivation to refuge to Russia so that they escape the prosecution, confiscation of properties, torture and Qajar system irritation. Even some people achieved their goals abusing this position (Teymuri, 1953). Also, Russians intervened in Iranian affairs due to supporting Iranian nationals an apparent example of which was to force the government to fire Morgan Shuster from Iran (Avari, 1990). Possibly, cooperation with King Mohammad in suppressing the constitutionalists also conducted based on the Torkamanchay Treaty since, Russia recognized the Qajar's Royalty formally and considered the Qajar Kings as their supported nationals by supporting Princes (Nejad and Ekhtiar, 2012).

Paying compensation to Russians: One of the issues with Iran-Russia relations after Torkamanchay Treaty was how to pay the compensation to Russia. Russia mentioned and noted that never it would neglect receiving it. The King Fath Ali was concerned about this issue to the extent that offered a Prince would be King if he could pay the 1 Crore remained. The Foreign Affair Minister, Mirza Abol Hasan Khan who was in cooperation with Zelol Soltan, offered the king going the Russia and persuading the state to accept the Zelol Soltan's kingship and postpone paying this charge. The king accepted but Russian Ambassador representative sent a message to King that Russian government expected that king introduce the Mohammad Mirza as Prince and Qaem Maqam as the Minister and if any other was elected, the King couldn't expect the Russian to forgive the compensation. The Russian Ambassador added that whenever King takes agreed actions with Russia in electing the next king, the Russian government would respect the Prince, not the King. Finally, Mohammad Mirza became the Prince and he and Qaem Maqam both paid the compensation. Torkamanchay Treaty, however, catastrophically damaged Iran was a guarantee for continual of the Qajar Royalty in Abbas Mirza's family. The kingship of Mohammad Mirza among hundreds of children and grandchildren of King Fath Ali was following the Russian policies. Of course this issue was a privilege for Qajar Dynasty not for people because the Tsar policies brought 50 years of King Nasirul Din's despotic kingship which prevented the Iran from development.

CONCLUSION

The relations between Iran and Russia after the first war were neither the peace nor the war. Most of negotiations at this time were made in order to disambiguate the Golistan Treaty and determining the borderline between states. Golistan was not accepted by people. Many thought that the Russia has to give the occupied states back to Iran. The Clergies also considered the Golistan Treaty in contrast to the government interests and national's interests and believed that in such any way the Iranian lost rights have to be given back and the Jihad was addressed at this time.

King Fath Ai couldn't accept the responsibility of the catastrophic situations after the Golistan Treaty and naturally decided to attack Russia but Russians attempted in some cases to conquer more than what was determined in the Golistan Treaty in spite of the fact they apparently claimed they seek peace based on the Treaty. This issue caused the second war between Iran and Russia and finally led to Torkamanchay Treaty imposed by Russian as the developmental policy of the Russian and king's actions during 13 years, i.e., during 2 wars was

inconclusive to take the Iranian cities back and finally the ambiguity in Golistan Treaty and frequent Russians attacks led to second war between states. The second Iran-Russia war started in 1826 and lasted 1.5 years in 3 stages: first stage is following the Jihad declaration by Islamic scholars along with Iranian development and victories, second stage is the start of Iranian forces defeats and retreat, finally, the third stage is the Iranian army complete defeat and Russian victory.

Therefore, once more the mediating England ended the war when Iran was ready to react severely. England once more emerged in contrast to Iranian favor like Golistan Treaty and mediated between Russia and Iran and the England's representative in Iran, McDonald provided the peace preliminaries. After discussions, finally the Torkamanchay was agreed by both parties as the negotiation place in 40 km of Miane. The Russian representative who overestimated himself after the victories over Iran could manage the meeting and imposed his requests on Iran. The 2 disgraceful treaties were signed in Torkamanchay:

- One including 16 Chapters called Torkamanchay Treaty which was mostly of political aspect
- Other was the trading treaty including 9 Chapters and mostly was about economic issues

The evidence indicates that Iran had to accept what was dictated from Russia. The privileges given to dominant Russian government were given completely to other European states and caused that Iranian advance and development was prevented. Torkamanchay Treaty can be considered the complete form of Golistan one which Russian imposed on Iranian government in line with their development of their lands in Western Caspian Sea in order to achieve Aras River borders. In addition, this treaty included all intents and imperialistic benefits of the Russian government which determined all social, political and economic aspects of Iran-Russia relations. The Torkamanchay Treaty determined all Iran-Russia relations to one century later, i.e., the Tsar government fall in Russia. More important, this treaty became a basis for other states which intended to be in relation with Qajars. In fact, it can be stated that Torkamanchay Treaty was the entry way of Iran to new world conditions and signing this treaty made Iran entered new age which opened new doors to Iran. This is believed that the provisions and conditions of the Torkamanchay Treaty were influential in all Iranian historical situations in 19th century (Bina, 1963) and this treaty targeted the Iran's independence, since, Iran became semi-independence stated by signing this treaty and was forced to accept the European states interventions in domestic affairs and its political prestige destroyed.

REFERENCES

- Antes, M.L., 2000. Iran-Russia commercial relations (Translated by Tavakoli A. Terhan). Dr. Mahmoud Afshar Endowments Foundation, Tehran, Iran.
- Avari, P., 1990. Iranian Contemporary History (Translated by M. Rafiee). 2nd Edn., University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran.
- Bina, A.A., 1963. Iran Diplomacy and Political History. 3rd Edn., University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran.
- Iev, F.A.A., 1957. A Part of Iranian History (Translated by Q.H. Matin). Setareh Publisher, Tehran, Iran.
- Jahangir, M., 1948. Novel History. Iqbal Publishing, Tehran, Iran.
- Letin, W., 1988. Iran, from friendly penetration to support (Translated by M. Ahmadi). Noien Inc, Tehran, Iran.
- Madani, J.D., 1999. Iran Political and Foreign Relations Changes History. Qom Teachers Association, Qom, Iran.
- Mahdavi, A.R.H., 2006. Iran Foreign Relations History. 11th Edn., Amir Kabir University of Technology, Tehran, Iran.
- Mahmud, M., 1974. Iran and England Political Relations History. 4th Edn., Iqbal Publishing, Tehran, Iran.
- Majd, Q.T., 1994. Historical treaties and agreements. Dr. Mahmoud Afshar Endowments Foundation, Tehran, Iran.
- Maki, H., 1944. Amir Kabir's Life. University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran.
- Mdani, J.D., 2008. Looking at 500 Years Relationship between Iran and Russia. Zamane Media Company, Casablanca, Morocco, Pages: 72.
- Mostofim, A., 1992. My Biography. Zavar Publisher, Terhan, Iran.
- Nejad, M.D. and M.A. Ekhtiar, 2012. Analysis of the Effects and Results of Torkamanchay Treaty. Anjoman Asar va Mafakher Farhangi Publisher, Tehran, Iran.
- Nejad, M.Z., 2002. Documentations of Iran-England relations in Qajar King Mohammad. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tehran, Iran.
- Oursel, E., 1974. Oursel's Itinerary (Translated by Saiedi A.A. Bija). Littleberg Offset Co., Vadodara, India.
- Pour, M.N., 2000. Iran contemporary history of foreign relations. Army Islamic Research Center, Tehran, Iran.
- Qaziha, F., 1995. Documents of Torkamanchay treaty provisions enforcement. National Iranian Documentation Organization, Iran.
- Qaziha, F., 2001. Iran-Russia relations documents during King Fath Ali and Mohammad. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tehran, Iran.
- Ramezani, A., 2007. Iran Historical Treaties. Ofoq Publisher, Tehran, Iran.
- Right, D., 1982. England Role in Iran (Translated by F. Faramarzi). University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran.
- Sepehr, M.T.L.M., 1974. Qajar History. Islamiyeh Publisher, Tehran, Iran.
- Shamim, A.A., 1955. Iran in Qajar Age. Modaber Publlisher, Tehran, Iran.
- Ternzio, P.K., 1980. Russia-England Competition in Iran and Afghanistan (Translate by A. Azarin). Tehran Publication, Tehran, Iran.
- Teymuri, I., 1953. Unawareness Age or History of Iran Privileges. Iqbal Publishing, Tehran, Iran.
- Varham, Q., 2006. Iranian political system and social organization in Qajar age. Moein Media, Karaj, Iran.