

## Survey of the Role of Alien Factors Having Impacts on the Constitutional Period of Tabriz

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### ABSTRACT

Constitutionalism was a path, which put an end to despotic rule and the objectives of one person as a monarch, (who specified himself, as an authority of the people and knew his aspirations as that of all). It was thus natural that, the ruling body which formed during the various historical periods of this territory, confronted these public demands or requests. These frictions between the masses and the governing power brought about numerous incidences in the history of Iran, a review of which shall be of exceptional assistance to those with contemplation and introspect.

Due to its strategic circumstances, in relative to the formation, preliminaries and the outcome of the constitutional revolution, from either the geographical and political viewpoint, or the demographic weave and the amount of population, Tabriz played a unique part. The level of public awareness of the Iranian people in general, particularly, of the region of Azerbaijan, including a multiplicity of the populace of Tabriz and that of Azerbaijan, who were abroad and were involved in work or were on a scholarly basis, or else, the link, that was pertained in an organizational manner, with the internal of the country, had a direct connection. On the other hand, a large number of aliens or foreigners residing in Tabriz, such as diplomats and diplomatic commissions, foreign traders and businessmen, (of which, the latter, who also normally casted an influence on the culture and played a spectacular part) in this sphere, is worthy of survey. In the constitutional era, these two aspects led to the conception of sufficient grounds for the growth, awareness and as a result, an increment in the amount of participation in the constitutional revolution. An investigation of the role of the foreigners and their instituted commissions in Tabriz during the constitutional epoch and the impacts of each one of them, in relative, to their interests, which were under their consideration, is an assignment performed in this research.

**KEY WORDS:** Azerbaijan; Tabriz; Constitutional; Diplomat; Diplomatic Commissions; Businessmen and Traders.

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### INTRODUCTION

#### Hypothesis and History of Research

In due respect to the Constitutional Revolution and particularly, the variety of upheavals, which occurred in this period in Azerbaijan, various undertakings have taken place. Till date, numerous researches and theories regarding the Constitutional Revolution and the part that the foreign powers, or one of the foreign governments, played in it have achieved text. Though, aspects relative to the role of the resident consulates in Tabriz in hauling and conducting the so called "crusade" movement and or undisclosed or forthright supports, in which some of the consulates who backed the Court and regime prevailed. Till now researches in this relevance have not been performed. Though none of them can be accurately mentioned as, or has conformity as a current research.

Following the start of the mode of modernism in our Iran and subsequently, a familiarization of intellectuals with words such as, "law" and "parliament" including..... As well as the expression "constitution," entered the political literature of our Country, approximately in the mid Nasser era. This word was from its French origin, through the path of political literature, common in the Ottoman Empire and introduced into the literature of our Country. This meant a curtailment in the despotic power of an individual or a category and group, as to the destinies of people. Though in the writings of the Nasser period, this is somewhat expressed as being the desire of the people. But in a serious manner, after the death of Nasser al-Din Shah and during the period of the recess of despotic power, so as to change and alternate the matter of power, greater opportunities were created for the political intellects and opposition. By taking advantage of this opportunity that had issued, alongside which, there was intense public claims of the society, a sort of public movement towards their aims, this was that very establishment of the parliament and a rule which responded or answered the representatives of the people, which had been neared.

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Due to its location, Azerbaijan which was positioned in the course of the entering and exiting European subjects; and likewise, as one of the major centers, in the master route of the Silk Road, from the long past; and Tabriz being the center of this State from the very past, was witness to the presence of foreign commissions. These delegations either in the form of trade, (though of course, these trading commissions and foreign trading bureaus in Tabriz dated back to the Safavid era and even before this period), as well as after the wars of Iran and Russia, foreign consulates were active in Tabriz, with the presence of diplomatic delegations. The growth of constitutional opinions or thoughts, in the Ottoman realm and the presence of numerous Iranians from Azerbaijan in that territory and an expansion of revolutionary inclinations in the Caucasus, revolutionary ideas, which in the years following the constitutional government in Iran, was successful in leading to a political turmoil in Russia and creating the initial revolutionary-communistic rule, including the formation of the USSR. The commuting of a numerous number of the people of Azerbaijan, to the Caucasus, due to innumerable domestic socio-economic problems, was for employment in the industrial innovation of Russia. This act of going back and forth caused Azerbaijan to be transformed into one of the poles for freedom seekers and crusaders against the despotic power of the Qajar monarchs.

It can be said for certain that, one of the reasons for the constitutional revolution, which was more aflame in Tabriz and Azerbaijan and the profound revolutionary discussions and inclinations, was the very presence of the foreign delegations in Tabriz. The existence of these delegations and their intercourse more or less with the members of these delegations with that of the people of Azerbaijan, causing a familiarity, for the people of Azerbaijan, though, however slight in effect, to get acquainted with the meaning of being modern and up to date. The presence of the minimum of five active consulates in Tabriz and between these, the role of the Ottoman Consulate, as the only consulate of a Moslem country in Tabriz, which in its own territory was also involved with constitutionalist and despotic countenance, is an effective and outstanding point. A contemplation liaison of the Ottoman freedom seekers with that of Azerbaijan formed hearths of resistance against the internal despots of Iran in Ottoman soil; especially during the minor despotic period, such as a backing or support for the Iranian Sa'adat Forum in Istanbul, in perpetrating the freedom movement in Iran and a continuance of resistance of the Iranian Azerbaijan freedom seekers, with that of the despots had a vital role. On the other hand, an exact and deep recognition of the contemplation of the Ottoman freedom seekers, as well as an acquaintance with the profound effect of these thoughts, in relative to the Iranian Azerbaijan freedom seekers and the impacts of these close contemplations in Iran, including the financial and spiritual supports of the freedom seekers in Iran by the Ottoman government, followed by the Ottoman Consulate. This has helped outstandingly in re-specifying the hidden aspects of this revolution. The resistance of the people of Tabriz, throughout the minor despotic period in confronting the power of the government, was to establish a parliamentary and constitutional rule, which led to the rescue of the constitutionalism of Iran. It was during this period the diplomatic delegations present in Tabriz, sought the interests of their own countries and illustrated varied behaviors as to the occurrences of the city. In this article, we pursue to demonstrate the behaviors and reactions of the Ottoman diplomatic delegations established in Tabriz in this issue.

### **Problem Statement**

Together with the Embassies of the Governments of Russia and Britain in Tehran, the effects of the Ottoman Government, in a direct manner, are very serious, distinct and apparent, in the formation of the course of the constitutionalists and the pursuance of constitutionalism in Iran. As resources and remaining documents reveal, the British Embassy in Tehran, followed by the British Consul in Tabriz, formed a location for the asylum of freedom seekers and the masses. But the Ottoman Embassy in Tehran during this period was not quite so active. Though of course, this lack of activity had its complex reasons. This was due to a weakness in the Ottoman Government, internal crisis with the constitutional activists and Ottoman reformers. These aspects left no opportunities and essential capacities to get involved in the internal affairs of Iran. This matter created such intricacy in the internal affairs and politics of the Ottoman Government, that this government was apprehensive of the dispersion of a reforming wave to its country. Another reason was that, the Ottoman Government and monarch of the time, because of problems with ideologies with the meaning of reformation, did not have such inclinations for reforms in Iran. It was due to this, that the austerities and conflicts that Mohammad Ali Shah afflicted on the Iranian constitutionalists was approved and sympathized by the Ottoman rulers. The Ottoman rulers even made efforts in being strict with the Iranian resistance hearths in its empire, so as to show its oneness ballot to the Iranian Government [1] Abdol Hamid Soltan (Ottoman monarch of the time), feared a widespread of the constitutionalist wave and enforced an intense censoring on the Ottoman publications, such that, the Ottomans till a few months later, were ignorant of the occurrence of bomb blasts of the parliament and the re-enforcement of a repeated despotic power. Taqizadeh writes: "The Ottomans did not come to understand which parliament was demolished". [2] Likewise, in the two years of constitutionalist activities, no news of these activities was reflected in the Ottoman publications, but just as Mohammad Ali Shah blasted the parliament, demolishing it, the news was published immediately and with ill-feeling in the Ottoman publications. This was such so as to demonstrate the government's power and exhibit it in relative to the constitutionalist facet and

create a sense of terror in them.[3] The Ottomans were following the occurrences in Iran very closely .They were delighted with the repression of the crusaders and constitutionalists and were inclined to utilize these opportunities and make efforts to confiscate the minimum amount of Iranian territory possible. The Ottoman army had a solemn presence in Iran from the beginning of September 1909 and onwards.[4] Though, of course, as mentioned, the aggression of the Ottoman forces to the borders of Iran was based on the secret agreement between Mohammad Ali Shah and SoltanAbdol Hamid; and was to suppress Azerbaijan, the arena of the constitutional movement of Iran. A French newspaper which was published in Egyptproclaimed that Abdol Hamid, the Ottoman Emperor had written to Mohammad Ali Shah to exert pressure and retain his resistance on the freedom seekers.[5] This aggressive militia remained in the occupied region, which extended from the border strip till the limits of Salmas, ShaheenDej and Maragheh till the year 1911. [6] Even though, the Russians had shown their serious opposition to these measures.[7] Due to their various reasons, (a part of which, has been mentioned above), the Ottomans were seeking for an excuse to invade Iran. The Ottoman Government took the support of Iran as to the Armenians, as a pretext and resorted to the fact, that "it has been proved that the Government of Iran has instigated the Armenians, who are the enemies of Moslems for war against us at the border due to oppositions. You should ask the clergy, whether this task is permissible or not". According to Ehtesham al Soltanieh, the Ottomans were making efforts to annex Kordestan and Azerbaijan to their own soil on this pretext.[8] This sentence was carried out by the Ottoman Embassy in Tehran for some of the clergy. Though, when the actual intentions of the Ottomans were disclosed in this regards, some of the clergy who had also reluctantly given a (religious) proclamation in favor of the Ottomans, took back their word.These conditions lasted with the Ottomans till news of the establishment of the Ottoman constitutionalists in the year 1326 (AH) reached Tabriz and enhanced the crusading spirits;such that, from now onwards, the crusaders increased their expectations in the central government and proclaimed a re-inauguration of the parliament. [9] From the report of Charles Marlik, (Attaché of the British Embassy in Iran) to the British Foreign Minister, it has come that,when the victory of the Ottoman Revolution in 1908, in approximately ten days after the second constitutional government was proclaimed and the validity of the Ottoman Constitution in the Ottoman Empire, was received by the people of Tabriz, its announcement by the Ottoman Consul-General in Tabriz on August 4, 1908, caused a strengthening of will, in the people and freedom seekers, who for months, had been combating the army which was under the command of Mohammad Ali Shah. Whereas, there was a declaration issued by him stating that, till the time when a capacitated rule in the central government is established, it will be better that the Ottoman Emperor be titled as your monarch. This was circulated throughout the city.[10] It is obvious that the Consul of Britain is pursuing a way to create tension and disagreements so as to secure the benefits of its government. A number of these activities may cause to bring forth an un-clarified picture, (and it maybe so, that in some cases, it is true), in respect to the current conditions of the Country portrayed. In a description of Iran, Fuad Pasha writes, "Today the reign of the Shah of Iran is absolutely following the crown administration of Petersburg ..... This weak and ignorant government that has declined in valid rank and respect everywhere and with everyone, from one hand prevails in barbaric despotism. Innumerable claimants present are in constant seditiousness. On the hand, the four sides of his property are illicit to the State".[11] But in the years prolonging towards the revolt, though the Ottoman Embassy made its outmost efforts to make its presence felt in the scene, its capabilities proved ineffective in a solemn way, or else it refrained from this, in this matter and did not want it to be so. In these years, so as to control Iran, the Russian Government who was pursuing its interests following the agreement of 1907 that they had created for themselves and for the confrontation of the British, took measures in usurping militia into Iran, including the expansion of the military in regions under their influence. The Russians under this pretext and in actual fact, so as to control matters and suppress the freedom seekers, on April 29, 1909 their militia, consisting of Cossacks and Russian soldiers entered Tabriz. In response to the society of Tabriz, it officially offered assurance that these militia, shall not interfere with the domestic affairs.[12] Miller the Russian Consul, on the pretext of a scarcity of food and lack of security for Russian subjects, gave the news of the arrival of Russian forces in Tabriz in a communiqué. The chiefs of the freedom seekers such as, Sattar Khan, Bagher Khan, Taqizadeh and formed a meeting to survey the events. In this meeting Taqizadeh expressed his beliefs in responding to this news in a very competent manner. It was requested of him to prepare a grave and sufficient response, so as to protect the peace of the city and the freedom seekers. He believed in that, no excuse should be given the Russians, so that they enter the city. In this meeting, Bagher Khan had assessed the Russian letter and warning as being considerable and important and had said that the Russians well never make their army enter the city.[13] But the Russian militia entered the city and began arresting the freedom seekers and their leaders. Meanwhile, the British Government had also been confronted in advancing its strategies of interest in Iran and was opposed with problems. One of the most important of these was the measures that the Russians were taking in Iran. "In the actual occupation of Iran, the British Government has also been confronted with problems and difficulties. (This means that, Iran is potentially in the occupation of the British). Initially it is apprehensive about the strength of its own navy. Moreover, it is also anxious about the disadvantages that the occupation of Iran can have between the Moslems of India".[14] It is due to this, that the British accompanied the Russian Government mutely, in this matter.

[15]When the issue of the approach of the Russians in Tabriz occurred, SattarKhan, after consulting the association members, forwarded a telegram to the Mohammad Ali Shah himself. The objectives of sending this telegram to the Shah was to prevent the Russians from coming to Iran and the nearest of all these territories was Tabriz. It was approximately a year, that Sattar Khan and the crusaders, were in combat with the government and their enmity towards Mohammad Ali Shah was no secret. But now, in this matter, the Country was confronting the aggression of an alien government; and this affair was incomparable to other matters. According to the writings of Amir Khizi, the original text of the telegram is not in hand, but its understanding was more or less this that, "the struggle was only for the freedom of the nation. Now, that Your Royal Highness has set your attention on this, your devoted servant, shall forgo any kind of struggle and shall follow you".

Prior to the commencement of bringing their forces, the Russians were after an excuse to create the necessary mental atmosphere, in order to bring their army into the city. On one hand, a rumor was circulated of a probable attack to their consulate, or the presence of a plan for the slaying of Christians residing in the city. From this self-made excuse, the opportunity was gained to make complaints. One of these rumors was the impending damage by the crusaders of the road from Tabriz to Jolfa.[16] In the days prior to the entrance of the Russian army into the city, the Russian Consulate in Tabriz was extremely active. The outlook of the Russian Consul, in relevance to the occurrences of the city and his monetary planning, to make the utmost efforts, so as to render an undesirable picture of the crusaders and their leaders, which was somewhat a ground for later occurrences. In a telegram dated April 25, 1909 from Tabriz, Miller, the Russian Consul writes "They, (the crusaders), have decided to continue their struggle and because of this, are increasing their amount of provisions. Sattar, has openly threatened, that if our soldiers become evident, all the Europeans shall be shot. Bagher has apparently decided to go towards the Shah. The conditions in Tabriz are in general, very unsatisfying and dangerous".[17]The Russian subjects who were also aware of the hostility towards them, apprehensively assembled in the Consulate and the premises surrounding it.[18] The Russian army on entering the city, within the arena of conflicts, in a way tried to absorb the other Europeans residing in Tabriz in their plans, so as to gain a voice in unison. In a telegram dated May 4, 1909, to his central government, Miller proclaimed that, the Austrians, Hungarians and the French residing in Tabriz have claimed help from the Russians and this is being attended to, "by taking into view that, a part of the participation of Austria and Hungary are under the support of France. All necessary arrangements for its defense, according to the agreement with the French Consul have been gained and also the transfer of the snipers from the relative authorities..... in the proximities of the abovementioned section has been given.[19] He was seeking to find a way for an excuse to arrest the leader, as they depicted him to be a serious and deductive obstacle for them in Azerbaijan. In his reports, Miller tried to render an inappropriate reflection of the crusade leaders. He makes efforts to render portray of them, as defeated individuals, who are contemplating in finding a sanctuary with the Russians. He has written such in a report dated May 9, 1909, "Yesterday, Sattar Khan, along with the translator Vouneski went to the bureau of General Senarski (the Russian military attaché in Tabriz). I, (Miller), have rejected Sattar's application, in relative to his presence in the celebrations of April 23 to May 2..."[20] Though, it must not be forgotten that the Russians, with this army influx and the utilization of this verdant space, tried to terrify the opponents of this conflict, so too the Shah and his stubborn supporters as well as the leaders of the struggle. It was due to this reason that, simultaneous negotiations took place in this period with the Shah and his Court, as to the return of the constitutional government. They sensed the need to gain their destination without conflicts; and immediately informed their central government of this implicit agreement. In his telegram dated April 20, 1909, Miller, the Russian Consul, requests that his government gives more opportunities for negotiations so as to prevent army motions.

The pretexts of the Russians in this militia influx, inflicted damages on the road from Jolfa to Tabriz, in the battle with the Maku riders and the crusaders, as this roadway was established and maintained by them. These visual damages were of course caused more by the Russian army. Movable and immovable property belonging to Sattar Khan was listed, as they deemed to confiscate them. The fact remains that, as to why in this episode, does the Russian Government proclaim that Sattar Khan is an individual defaulter, which, in itself is a question. This was exactly the reason that put Sattar Khan and others in doubt, that there were other incentives behind these pretexts. It was in the pursuance of these measures that the leaders of the crusade movement decided to take asylum in the Ottoman Consulate and regulate a complaint to the Ottoman parliament.[21] Sattar Khan and Bagher Khan took asylum in the Ottoman Consulate a day before the Russian army entered Tabriz, as they feared the aftermath.[22] All the documents show that this asylum was because of the insistence of the association and seeking the intermediation of varied individuals, so as to convince the leaders to agree to the task, was carried out by the association. That, the entire measures demonstrate the serious determination of the Russians to arrest the crusade leaders and it was feared that ..... "if the Russian soldiers were to arrest Sattar Khan and Bagher Khan, they would stand up for war; and it could not be said whether the Russians would be able to arrest them, even though the consequences would be intense for Azerbaijan.[23] Various reasons have been stated as to why the Ottoman Consulate was selected for taking asylum. One reason was that, in those days, "The Union and Progress Party", which was a Constitutionalist Party, had gained victory in the Ottoman

territory and the administrative affairs of the country, were in their hands. One of the other main reasons was the encouragement of Sattar Khan and Bagher Khan, by means of others, was this very joint opinion.[24] On their arrival, the Russians immediately took measures and began arresting those, whom they thought to be their subjects in a way.[25] The arrest of persons such as Sheikh Ali Asgher Lillava'ie, whose Parents were of Iranian territory occupied by Russia; and very much so, after years of study and residing in Najaf, for a lengthy period of time lived in Tabriz. His arrest by the Russians made the people anxious. The public opinion was that the Russians would also arrest Sattar Khan and Bagher Khan, even though their excuse was the Jolfa-Tabriz road; and that Sattar Khan had incurred damages amounting to 22,000 Roubles to the roadway. They wanted to recover this from Sattar Khan, by the intermediation of the Russian Consul.[26] When the Russians found themselves confronted with the decision of the asylum of the crusade leaders, in the Ottoman Consulate, alongside which, threats which aimed at suppressing the crusaders and also displaying indifference as to the security, which the Ottoman Government had tried to create through the Ottoman Consulate, they resorted to publishing communiqués and nocturnal letters throughout Tabriz. The texts of which, were in fiery language and the leaders of the people, were severely insulted in these. These communiqués were prepared in such a manner, that their wording and text lead those of authority to believe that, it was done by the Russian Consul.[27] It was due to this reason and with the consultations and insistence of the association, that Sattar Khan and Bagher Khan together with approximately 400 crusaders took refuge and asylum in the Ottoman Consulate in Tabriz.[28] The Consulate in welcoming them rendered the necessary facilities. For each one of these persons cards were issued, so that their presence would be facilitated and make commuting in the premises easier. Though, these cards demonstrated that, the owners of these cards were under the flag and support of the Ottoman Government, but in actual fact, these documents were to seriously obstruct and prevent the dominant tone of the Russians.[29] Though, of course, the Ottoman Consulate in Tabriz had gained permission from its embassy in Tehran, so as to proceed with these measures and these procedures were carried out on being confirmed by the Ottoman Government.[30] On the other hand, so as to neutralize the destructive activities of the Russian Consulate in Tabriz, in an official warning announced to the Russians and their Consulate in Tabriz, that the lives and property of those who have defected are in the support of the Ottoman Government. The Russians who were extremely annoyed with these consequences and saw themselves in a tight corner, in reply to this warning announced that, "Since we specify the defecting persons in the Ottoman Consulate to be Iranian subjects, at any time that it is required, we shall decide in their relative, from this viewpoint that, they are Iranian subjects and such will it be implemented".[31] In the days of his asylum in the Ottoman Consulate; and during an interview conducted with Mohammad Amin Rasoolzadeh, a newspaper journalist, in addition to complaints of the harsh behavior of the Russian Government, Sattar Khan says, "The Russians, who had come to provide peace and tranquility, have now begun dominating procedures. In a while they shall lose hope of independency in our Country". He, with hopelessness as to the occurring conditions says, "... He has been forced to take asylum here; and has announced his protests to all the governments. We want all the foreigners to leave our Country as soon as possible". He thanked the Ottoman Government for the proceedings that had taken place and finds the selection of the Ottoman Consulate to be appropriate on one hand, that, " The Ottoman Empire is a Moslem country and especially that it is a constitutional one".[32] He, who specifies himself as a follower of the clergy in Najaf; and his entire efforts during this period were to implement their religious instructions, continued that, "When the Russian and British Consuls came to me they said that constitutionalism is in your hands. But I replied that you are making a mistake, I am a guarding dog of the constitutional government. Its authorities are the wise clergy of Najaf. Whatever they instruct, I'm ready to implement it that very hour".[33] Those taking sanctuary in the consulate were treated with full respect. Maintaining the leaders of the freedom seekers and even more important Sattar Khan, in a limited area, was a bit difficult, as this somewhat was inadaptable with the spirits of the leader or "Sardar". Sattar Khan left the consulate many times so as to see to his house and property; and in actual fact, would also commute to the association. The Russians, who were aware of this commuting, were lurking to arrest him.[34] He, (Sattar Khan) did not even agree to accompany the Ottoman Consul Ahmad Ali Beig Afandi to the summer quarters in the Laleh Village of Tabriz and remained in the consulate.[35] In order that, the "Sardar" and those accompanying him in the consulate preserve their connection with the crusaders and others in the city, they published a newspaper namely, "Isteghlal", even though this newspaper would not be published regularly.[36] The freedom seekers and crusaders in Tabriz, made efforts so that by assembling the public in the city, they could make their strength sensed, in driving the Russians out of the city. These endeavors were more on the basis that their support from the Ottoman Government be utilized as propaganda. In a telegram to his central government, Britain's Consul wrote, "... A small group!! Though, full of outburst, hue and cry, wanting the immediate withdrawal of Russian forces. They also had written negotiations with the cabinet in Tehran and claim that the cabinet also has mutual beliefs. Similarly, instigations are being carried out from those have taken asylum in the Ottoman Consulate, which has led to apprehensions in the public....." [37] he British Government also took measures coordinating with those of its counterparts, the Russians, in beginning in making public endeavors to make the defected quit the Ottoman Consulate, particularly, Sattar Khan and Bagher Khan. He in response to the consul's telegram to

London writes, "... Monsieur Sabilin, (the Russian Ambassador), has informed its government in a telegram about the conditions with which Sattar Khan and Bagher Khan shall be prepared to leave their current place of refuge (the Ottoman Consulate), though, the Russian Government has not answered". The British have complaints because the masses support and defend Sattar Khan and those accompanying him. "All the nationalists throughout the Country .... Unfortunately, support this boisterous minority and trouble-makers of Tabriz".[38] Though of course, in the course of the policies of its own government, Britain's Consul is also informed about the asylum of the crusaders and their leaders in the Ottoman Consulate and is dissatisfied. In a telegram to the Foreign Minister of Britannia, Britain's Consul Ratislove writes, "Those who have taken asylum in the Ottoman Consulate called for a public meeting on the 14<sup>th</sup> of the current month. Three persons from the representatives of the parliamentary council from Tabriz were present in this gathering. Though, a major portion of the businessmen category did not attend and a few were present in the meeting. Harsh and abrupt speeches were given against the Governments of Russia and Britain; and according to my belief, my Ottoman counterpart, in permitting the said consulate building to be the venue for this function, has taken advantage of his authority".[39] Seriously, all the foreign governments in this section particularly, the two governments of Russia and Britain, from that which is taking place in Tabriz is not satisfied. What occurrences in Tabriz, based on the benefits of these governments are not being performed? It is because of this that these governments are making efforts in every way to draw the crusaders of Tabriz, especially their leaders, Sattar Khan and Bagher Khan aside from the quadric scene of Tabriz. Later occurrences showed that these tactics were successful.

### Conclusion

The current endeavors in this research, was to survey the public resistance as of the government forces; and also the role of the consular ensembles concentrated in Tabriz, during the procedure of the peoples' revolution in Iran. That which is certain and can be debated, are the efforts of each of these consulates in relevance to their securing their own benefits and that of their central governments, as well as, the coordination of their activities and attempts in these advantages. Such that, in this period of time, we are witness that the Ottoman Government, followed by their diplomatic ensembles In Iran (Tehran and Tabriz), in a segment, where the despotic government of SoltanAbol Hamid holds the reigns, the despotic rule of Mohammad Ali Shah is supported by him. Thus, since in the Ottoman territory and following the victory of the second Constitutional Government in the Ottoman realm of that government and its instruments in this connection, backs and supports the constitutionalists.

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