

# **An analysis of how and motives of Beginning Iran and Russia relationship (Basic view of the Safavid days)**

## **Abstract**

The first gateway to acquainting Iran with the more advanced world of its modern era was Russia. If we want to get a clear idea of how a program that made Iran known to Europe in that way was made, we get to the point that it is the beginning of the Safavid era. Although we have heard of other clashes between the two geographical structures earlier in the day, those clashes and bargains do not shed “relations” on today's play. What is special about this study is that: In the strong days of the Safavids - Shah Abbas I and others - Iran 's position in this deal was far more special than it was! Russia's reinforcement goes back to the sad end of those days. So what were Russia's motives for starting and expanding relations with Iran during this period? In this stretch of trade between the two countries, both trade and the neighboring countries have a special place in the complex and diverse conflicts between the two countries - the Ottomans. The Russians sought to increase trade on the one hand and pressure the Ottomans on the other. This conversation sheds light on Iran that day.

The purpose of this descriptive-analytical paper is to examine what was the main motivation and method of initiating Iranian-Russian relations in the Safavid era. The Ottomans have been effective in this regard, and the process of establishing relations has initially been commercialized.

**Keywords:** Iran and Russian, business relations, Safavids, Shah Abbas, Peter

## **1- Introduction**

It is important to identify the motivations and basic working relationships to determine the relationship between countries. The incentives increase, change and complete as the days go by, the more the country is able to achieve its goals, the more it will be possible to achieve it. The amount of this ability depends on the quality of the motivation. This quality also derives from the relationship between countries in the form of productivity.

Iran's relations with Russia have begun with economic incentives as well as with tensions. The same economic relations are subject to environmental conditions on both sides in different periods. What is the quality of the incentives needed to change relations between the two countries? How does the positioning of the two sides work to advance the process?

There is no significant change in the motives and policies of the two sides in the Safavid days. But the emergence of new powers on both sides changed policies, new impetus and new targeting emerged. The Iranian side's troubles with foreign enemies, as well as the Russian side's troubles with other countries, delayed the continued establishment of relations until the reign of Shah Abbas. The Iranian side, of course, had the upper hand in this period and was not even militarily comparable to Russia. The Russians of this period wanted to accompany them. Shah Abbas's victory over the Ottomans disrupted many of the equations between the two countries to determine and change.

Following King Abbas, and the late Safavid Shah, following Russia's modernist plans - the Peter era - Russian incentives changed and efforts were made to achieve greater benefits in the export-led economy. Territorial development plans were also included in the new targets. The collapse of the situation at the end of the Safavids created an opportunity for the Russian side to complete its studies and assessments of Iran's diverse and domestic conditions. And it is clear that these studies were needed to achieve new goals and generate new impetus. Striving for greater economic role-playing, and thus bringing Iran together for greater pressure on the Ottomans and more serious competition with other European countries such as Britain, are influential variables in the relationship at the time.

We have used the classical hermeneutics method to study the influential conditions in the two countries' relations and to analyze the factors of the two countries' motives for expanding the relations. In this way, the interpretation of historical phenomena and writings is done using empathetic and instructive methods that the interpreter studies by studying the works of a particular historical period and by considering the foregrounding of relevant developments by describing propositions for the purpose of understanding. The semantic structure of the sentences seeks to discover the nature of the problem.

## **2- Research Background**

The study of Iranian-Russian relations in Iranian sources is mostly seen in the general form of foreign relations. Mohammad Ali Jamalzadeh's "History of Iran-Russia Relations" has long begun to examine the two countries' clashes. This work has a characteristic that others have less of, and that is that Jamalzadeh has seen and authored an original manuscript, as well as works by Russian writers and used

good documents, but the form, description and description of the work. And there is no way how and motivation is continually defined and based on a defined axis. Ahmad Tajbakhsh in "Iran-Russia Relations 1580-1800", Hamid Tusi Maraghi in "History of Political and Military Relations between Iran and Russia 1800-1917", Nasrollah Falsafy in "History of Iran-Europe Relations in the Safavid Period", Abdolhossein Nawaei in "Iranian Political Relations" In Safavid era, Amir Hossein Barazash in "Political and Diplomatic Relations of Iran and the World in Safavid Cradle", Mansour asna ashari khayavi in "Historical Relations of Iran-Russia", Mohammad Ali Mokhtari in "History of Iran-Russia Relations" in general examines foreign relations of the country And have not entered or entered a particular Safavid period or have a simple description of the variables influencing Have appropriate, focusing on Qajar are simple.

Among Russian scholars, Veselovsky, Sogurski and Novasilostov they have examined the relations between the two countries, based on the documents they have. Various aspects of the relationship have been explored in these writings, but the pursuit of motivation and purpose has not been the pursuit of purpose. From the very beginning of the establishment of relations, it was not intended to speak. Other articles including: "The Role of the Caucasus in Iranian-Russian Relations in the Second Period of the Safavid Government 998-1135 AH / 1588-1723 AD", by Ali Tavakolian and Zeinab Khosrojardi, Parsee No. 27, 2016, have discussed this issue, but only the role. The importance of the Caucasus has been addressed in these relationships, so the business sector is of the utmost importance in examining them.

What distinguishes our study is the attempt to analyze the formation and reinforcement of the two countries' motivations for initiating and deepening relations, as well as the descriptive and pathological examination of goals and motivations. And how these categories move forward in forming and maintaining relationships.

### **3- Historical background**

Perhaps Ibn khordadbeh in "al-Masalik o Valmamlik", written between 230 and 234 AH. They have mentioned that his inscription quoted "Muslim bin Abu Muslim al-Jarmi" (Jamalzadeh, 1993: 55). From here we come to the great writers who have taken named him Russians, such as "Ibn Rastta in Al-Aalaq al-Nafisa" (Ibn Rastta, 1891: 147-145 Quoted by Jamalzadeh, 1993: 57-56), "Al-Boladan, Ibn Faghih", "Al-Tanbiyyah va aleshraf" and "mrouj al-Dahab, Masoudi, "Al-Fahrast, Ibn Nadim" and "Ibn Esfandiar in Tabarestan History", along with the works of 297 or 298 AH, "A young bastard in the history of the world" in the aftermath of the Mongol invasion of Russia, spoken about 25 years after this raid on his own book. (Jamalzadeh, 1993, pp. 56-60).

In 620 AH, when Russia invaded Mongolia, it did not have a centralized government; in the nineteenth century before it was said to have been a Russian empire there were 64 emirates and a central government and 293 kings and princes ruled, And at this time there have been 83 civil wars.(jamalzade, 1993, p: 90).

#### **3-1- Beginning of Abbas I's Earnings, Economic Incentives**

The founding of the Safavids was, at the same time, simultaneous with the liberation of Russia from the great dominion of the children of Genghis! Although they had been under heavy pressure, they had not yet been properly liberated by the Tatars of Kazan and Alton camp, whose hostage was barricaded. The Safavids, on the other hand, faced a formidable antagonism to the name of the Ottomans that had been built from the very beginning of the Safavid dynasty in a two-state relationship;

From what we call the "foreign relations" between the two countries, Russia goes back to what is known as the "Peter Period" in world history. It is at this time that Russia has poured into a self-contained country on the brink of progress. This is the time of King Sultan Hussein, another beginning and end! And maybe this is one of the hottest jokes in history. The family that Petr rose from had begun to roar in Russia since the early 17th century - Romanov (Shaninov, 1973: p. 97).

The wars that began to emerge after the capture of the Shah Ismail I-Safavid, with the western side of the key, all over tomorrow, have been colored by their exterior bells, and for the Russians the same had been written.

In 969 AH, Shah Tahmasb (930-984 AD/1523-1577), a Russian messenger who had come from Russia, encountered the message from Russia, and from the United Kingdom, the first sender's request was circulating around the business. Anthony Jenkinson, One of the gamblers who was sent from the Chansler Mosquito Company was chosen for the meeting of Tahmasb Safavid in the courtroom. The governor of the company's ships was named after the "Ivan IX" known as the "Dreadful or fearful", the tomb of the Tsar, as well as "Elizabeth I" went to Iran. "Jenkinson was the agent who had the kingdom of the Queen of England and the Russian Empire The advertiser has the right to authorize a wizard in order to expand the way of traveling in Iran and thus expand the circle of trade relations between, Russia and Iran "(Jamalzada, 1993: 110). The paper by Elizabeth to the Shah of Iran contains a lot of words " ... Elizabeth, who is from the God forbid, Queen of England, etc., to the Prince of Highly descent and the great Sufi of the Shah of Iran, and of the Medes, and of the Parthians, and Hyrcanias, and the Myself of all good fortune ... It is ... Anthony Jenkins, who carries This letter is about to be sent to us for the sake of Yazdan Travel to Iran and other parts of your kingdom. Because this fantasy is based on the idea of creating a business relationship with your own business and other merchants that are in the middle of your life, we have asked you to ask your Majesty to give Jenkins and his followers Jazeera It is necessary to prove that the loss of life and the quality of life are not difficult to resolve ... "(Jamalzadeh, 1993: 110)

There is a two-way view of this: one, like many times from the beginning and the end, here also sells, buys, and sells a proximity between the two countries, and even if the queen, at the request of the merchant, is from Iran's "unlimited time"

It is for the last years of the Safavid period that the brokers have discovered that this is a whopping one. From the beginning of the journey, it became clear to Jenkins and the people: firstly, very fine silk from the woods and villages of Mazandaran, and the rich men took great advantage of it. However, if English merchants arrived in the northern territories of Iran, for Portuguese in southern Iran It would have been difficult to get the most out of the southern part of Iran in the Portuguese language, from the northern parts of the country to prepare for the

Portuguese to harm the Portuguese."It is not up to you," Kurzon writes: "At the end of the year, 969 BC/1561 ... In the courtyard of Tahmasb, you will receive the Queen of England, and you will hear:" Oh, your friends, we do not need to infidels! "(Jamalzadeh, 1993: 112)The story of Kurzon can,t be as deep as we can say, and why not accept that Jenkins would return to Iran again. In the year 970 AD/1562, after the winter break, this time, with two people who were Russian, they entered, the two were killed and the other It was hard to survive. These two things did not get to the company-though they were seen by the guards. In 8 Jamadi al-Thani 973/ 10 January1566, the third group arrived in Iran, with the supervision of Arthur Edwards. There were 12 people who came to Qazvin-1566 AD. The group had been detained by the former group and had been dropped off of the Iranian-Iranian armed forces, so it went to work. They were also interested in the other ways in which Robbie was concerned about the issue. She also issued a decree issued by the Islamic Republic of Iran, which exempted him from the customs and customs duties, and even promised the prohibition of the use of trademarks and services throughout the country and other promises." (Jamalzadeh, 1993:112) Shah Tahmasb, seven years earlier, gave his fourth successor to his successor- Shah Mohammad Khodabandeh (985-996 AD/1578-1589). The leader of the Moscow Company was also Fyodor I (1599-1585)- whose work ended 1589- sent six groups to Iran.

### **3-2- Abbas's successor and successive ambassadors, Pursuing political motives**

At that time, the Ottoman occupation began to take place, and the second half of the time of Shah Tahmasb ended. Mohammad Khudabandeh sent his own "Hadi Biq" to the royal court; in this letter the king said: "... Kaiser of Russia and King of Iran , such as the father and his Majesty You must always strive in an allied world ... The King of Iran has received good pleasures and, in the words of the King of Iran in his letter, he was especially congratulated, especially since the sultan had said that he was ready to leave the prisoner of the army" (Jamalzadeh, 1993: p. 113). There was no interest for Iran. Because of the economic ties Tzar faced, his route to Central Europe was via the Baltic Sea.

It was followed by the return of Tsar with the Iranian group, Vasili Chikov. They returned to Iran at the time of their return. When they arrived in Iran, Shah Mohammad was kidnapped and abandoned by the child coup. He had heard the Iranians in Iran hearing a letter from Shah Abbas. He came to Iran in the late 996/1588, when the Shah was captured in the year 997 AH/1587, in the time of the Shah in the time of that was in the Qazvin, Shah Abbas gave the Tsar letter to Shah Abbas. The letter reads, the king of Iran, and the owner of the king's house and the owner of the Shirvan estate say that your father (father of Abbas) wrote in his letter that "... in your father's house, so many kings and friends, and you have had a great relationship with friends and relatives, and they have had relationships. And you, your brother, have been sent and sent in government offices. We had ... Hadi Biq oral stated that his father had an occupation in the city of Baku. We send Gregory Vasilychikov to his presence in the presence of his brother, his brother and his wife. "We should fight against the enemies of the unity of our alliance " (Jamalzadeh, 1993: 119)

Shah Abbas I (the rule from 995 to 19 Jamaadi al-Thani, 1037/1587 to 25 February 1628), despite the fact that he was struggling to disrupt the collapse of the country that had collapsed at the time of his father's fate, went further and went to the people of his country and the Russian Federation to increase his efforts and push his father's fate. After sending friendly messages to Russia, The Shah ended up at the end of his mission. Iran's "Jahandar" was sent to another member of the former group, along with Hadi Biq, "Budagh Biq". Rashid went on to proceed with a clear action and suggested that "... it is available through the Crimea to the Ottomans Attack?" (Hooshang Mahdavi, 1971, V 2: 123-4) And this is the first sender of the army Shah Abbas's ambassador to Russia.

The seventeen members of the group, along with the Russian envoy, deployed around Baku, fired at the bombers, and many attacked and reburied at the attack, and the defenders arrived in Haji Tarkhan ten weeks later and arrived at the entrance. As a result, the Russian route was arranged in such a way that its magnitude The meeting was designed to tell the audience about the size of the Russian Revolutionary Guards Corps and their number and their warfare. The book of the Shah said: "... friendly relations will continue, it would be a mistake to keep track of the way the Turks have traveled their route, Darband and Baku will agree to continue their studies ... " (Jamalzadeh, 1993: 123-124). General Bruno Gudonov was in the process of living in Iran. He was aware of the large scale of his practical use, "... The Ambassadors was in talks, including the German and the Queen of England ... and the leader of Iran were sent to the guard and sent to their enemies, so that their guards would not be the same person as the Qaisar, only the title of the Qaisir..." (Ramband, 1906: 273) Therefore, in their conversations, they tried to take advantage of this force. It was said that "... My king knows that all the Schedule and circuit is in your hands and is aware from Your diligence and care, and He hope that you have special considerations in your friendship and alliance with Iran." (Jamalzadeh, 1993: 126)

A special section in these talks should be noted that, in order to expel the Ottoman from Darband and Baku, talks were held on "... Iran is willing to make an investment in Russia at the expense of the second-tier border of the province, and sooner rather than later, to Baku and Darband. The army of Iran will be given to you from Shervan and at the same time, you will be given a Turkish prisoner." (Jamalzadeh, 1993: 123-4). These words by Godonov, along with official speeches, were apparent that the Iranian emissaries were worried that they would not They did not earn a living, they did not profit. The Russian effort, which was aimed at helping the liberation of the city, without the help of the Iranian government, would not allow the Iranian government to rule it. The ambassador said that he was not allowed to speak about this. Abbas calls for help from Russia for freedom of cities, was able to lull the Shah's painters That's the word of peace-making, March 21, 1590. (Oleariyos, 1997:8). The Russians were asked to send their representatives after the return of the Iranian envoys - June 1590, equal to Sha'ban 998.

### **3-3- The process of meeting and the "ambassadors" of the two countries**

Still, the first group had not arrived in Iran when the Shah had another group of soldiers. And this was the beginning of the war between the Shah and The Ottoman

Empire, the group in 10 Ramadhan 999/july 1591, when it was called to launch the attack. It is possible to look at how the war between Iran and Ottoman could be fought, since the Shah was at war, and had gained momentum, Russia's help could have made the victory faster. As the war broke out, the value of Russia's help was lower. Comes in letter has been taken over by Ambassador Kay. They have called "the messenger". (Jamalzadeh, 1993: 130). Kay has been plagued with stolen goods, they have been stolen after a few months, and they are on the street She is back to her.

He was not yet reported that Haji Khosrow with seven of their relatives and forty-three relatives went to the embassy. Zelqhade 1001/ 1593 August in the capital came to this place. In this part of the affairs, they were overstocking in Barroz. The treasures of Shah Abbas and Iran,s Queen-Zainab Khanum-for the Tsar and his wife, Venice, his daughter (Jamalzadeh, 1993: 132). It is obvious that all those sent must have received business as well. The victories won by Shah Abbas gave the value of Russian aid in the second pillar. Now, trade and trade Haji Khosrow from Shah Abbas for the Thesis He had a job as a freelance ambassador for the purchase of his armor and, in particular, armor. Because the purchase of armor was likely to be followed by Russia, it was bright. In this day of his career, Abbas was well on his way and had a lot of money, and so many years later, Russia would not have been. Although Russia had always sought to get relations to obtain land for holidays, the day Hossein Ali Along Sherli was sent to the Republicans to visit the Ottoman Empire because of the fact that Sherli was accompanied by Britain, the acceptance of the treaty was not accepted (Hessam Moezi, 2003 : 93) Shah Abbas's approach to the country Europeans who could have helped Russia better than Russia could not be a word that Russia was pleased with So King Abbas's quest for proximity to a more serious form was seen to have had a respectful relationship with them. He tried to meet the ambassador of the two countries, what he had done with other European countries. (Eskandar biq Turkman, 1971: 862)

One month after the previous embassy moved from Moscow, another person named "Haji Iskandar" came to Haji Tarkhan. Most of the business was in the field, and they were accompanied by Shah Raniz's travel documents. The third ambassador to the 14th Rabi al-Thani of the year 1002/7 January 1594, came to the forefront. This group had many barbarians, donations for the "Godonov" were also destroyed. In exchange for the Ambassadors, they demanded money, refused to receive the ambassadors, and received the rebels from Shah Abbas. (Jamalzadeh, 1993: 133-134)

The second Russian envoy to the court of Shah Abbas arrived in Gilan in 7 Muharram 1004/12 september 1595. 63 people were accompanied by Andrei Dimitriovich Suveni Gurotsky. He responded to the previous ambassadors of Donbass. Answers sent by Haji Khosrow and Haji Eskandar. The letters of Boris Godonov, One for the King and for Farhad Khan and one for Mahdiqholi Khan, the governor of Gilan.

In the first letter, which was in response to the Haji Khosrow embassy, he reminded: "... Since we were informed that you, we were told by our Ambassador, who was present to move to Iran, because he was very much in favor of the Iranian government from one On the other hand, the parties conclude a treaty on peace,

and, on the other hand, it concludes a peace treaty, but after the fact it turned out, the ambassador pointed out that the building blocks of the building of friendship had a fortune between the states ..." (Jamalzadeh, 1993: 134). It was thought that they would use Iran's passions Without much help, they were able to enjoy their benefits. Before the Abbas, the Hami succeeded in benefiting from the Safavid dynasty, with the achievements that the Shah won in the war of war, the previous function of the establishment of relations was diminished. In those days, the same as the other Spaniards, so You would not want to establish relations with Iran against the Ottomans, the Ottoman Empire and its other countries, such as the first French emperor of France, were out of place. (Moalle and Isaac, Part I, 1964: 102).

The second letter, the tributes of the Tsar, sent a lot of sections, had not been sold to them by the messenger-Haji Eskandar, an unidentified petitioner from the Russian-made unidentified vanguard of Robbie.

Abbas's third ambassador to Moskow, Emamgholi Beiq Pakize in the year 1004/1595. How to deal with this is not the official messenger, apart from the disasters of previous incumbents, the talk of past events, cooperation, and the purchase and sale of goods, and ... This time was another source of assistance during the previous days. It was not begun; at the beginning of the Safavid rule, which was the Ottoman Empire, there were many requests for help from Europeans for the sake of a large number of people; they did not want to be joined by a small government; twice the size of the kingdom; so that the king saw a more powerful formerly selfish, so war material purchases and Opening the footprint of businessmen was a special demand.

One thing to say is that sometimes it happened that at the same time, two passers-by-passers, were sent to each other, one for some of these messengers to be rushed off, and they were caught up in their hands; it was that during the time of Shah Abbas At the same time, the two groups were sent to follow up with each other.

The third Russian pilgrim for the court in Iran in the year 1597/1006 AH was the initiation of the 1007th anniversary of the Rabiaal-Thani - Vasilii Tofyakin, the Russian prince, fulfilled this desire for the tsarist. The seventy group faced endless tribulations, the ambassador at the ship was a man of the Mazandaran, another one. In Qazvin, at least, there were more than 35 people in this group, and the Shah in their families was warned to return to their country.

The fourth ambassador was sent to Iran after Boris Godonov, known as the Tsar of Russia, was accompanied by Skandar feodorovich Zasikin, the guardian and Ivan Sharapov Zasysky. What they were asked to do was send: "It is necessary for Shah Abbas to have confidence that, despite the establishment of a monarchy in the country of relations between Iran and Russia a friend of friendship, Broise would have acted upon the Ambassador's self-determination, so that, if Abbas calls on his own enemies, especially the Ottomans, to assist and facilitate the current conciliation, it will be necessary to conclude a pact." (Jamalzadeh, 1993: 141) The emperor of the Emperor, Rudolf II, also had a letter to King Abbas, and he had to try to provide the two nations with the means of unity. This was a move between Iran and Germany, and Shah Abbas also sent the first Iranian diplomatic mission to the court of the German emperor. (Skandar Biq Turkman, 1971: 862)



Hadi Beik and Pirgholy Bik from Shah Abbas's deputies and ambassadors attended the ambassador's office. There was no clear message from about this embassy. In response to this embassy, Shah Abbas sent a letter to Ambassador to Godonov in the year 1012/1603, which included the translation of Islam and the concept of friendship with Vigangi There was no other important mission.

This year, the Russians were internalized, from 1598 - 1622/ 1006 - 1022 AH, this disintegration lasted. In Iran, this day, along with the movements of Shah Abbas, against the Ottoman Empire, many of the occupied territories were released.

### **3-4- Return sheet**

"Mikhail Feodorovich Romanov" came into reign in 1612-1613 / 1022 BC. He was the father of the "Romanov" family. The turmoil of several years had to be resolved. There were successive Iranian victories in the Ottoman Region, which had more value for relations with Iran.

At the same time, there was an envoy from Shah Abbas in Russia - Amir Ali Biq, the name of his first embassy, in the same months, sitting on the bed, accompanied by Amir ali Biq to go to Iran. They arrived in Central Asia and came to Qazvin, the king In Gorjestan, it was a war between them, and they were guilty of it, and the Guardian, who was relieved, kept Gilan up to Gilan. He was convinced that the Shah, the victorious King of Hades, was arrested yesterday, and now he is back in the constructive relationship of Russia with his speech. Now, it was not only the desire to call for war. To the americos to Sandy said: "To my brother my Majesty, the Russian king, say that if I give them my money, I would have to send them to me, and if they also need me to send you." (Jamalzadeh, 1993: 148-149). On Zelhajeh 27, 1023/28 January 1615, the king of the country became king, the king Along with her, "Folad Biq" has named a name as Ambassador. In the presence of the Special Forces Special Rapporteur, they have spoken about wearing clothes and ... it was very good that some people looked at their style, but the king was far too impressive.

The Ambassador was still tired of having sent a Tsar ambassador. The first two victories of Shah Abbas, and the second, of the overthrow of the Russians towards HajiTharkhan and the association of the rebels and the satisfaction of the Shah against them; the Russians would have been struggling to prevent the unification of the Shah of Iran The newly conquered HajjiTarkhan. "Yohana Berikhof" was arrested in 15Jomadal oKhra of the same year in 1023. The king accepted him by the river Kore in Georgia, the tsar's voyage to the king was accepted.

A few years later, the Russians launched a war with Poland to help capture Abbas's ambassador - Mikhail Petrovich Baritinsky. He needed to strengthen relations between his two countries, and was assisted by the costs incurred by the Russians in the run-up to Poland. It is surprising to think that the strength of the country in which Tsars has been providing military and financial assistance has allowed the "... to respond to the restraint they have received, a complaint to the Iranian government if it was necessary to allow the city of Haji Tarkhan as its capital To the Iranian government. " (Jamalzadeh, 1993: 151). it is known that if the Shah has been helped, and, the well-being of ambassador is said to be his

companions. Another request of this kind should have been said, And it was also a request to forgive Lohrasb, the Georgian grandpa, who Shah had Captive and overthrown to Shiraz. he knew that this will come from the Tsar, he outgunned and concealed the death penalty.

However, no efforts were made at the time of Shah 'Abbas for helping to get rid of Ottoman, when they went to the end of the country, there was no need to give much of what Russia was following. At the beginning, Newcomers were able to support the powerful Ottoman Empire, which would harm them, and at the end of Shah Abbas's time, Iranians who had reached peace had no need to break this peace.

### **3-5- After Shah Abbas I**

In the Days of Shah SAFI (1037-1052/ 1627-1642), there is no talk between the two sides about the relationship, except that three times the Russians embassy was introduced to "the transformation" of Isfahan. The author of the Safavid history, along with the events of 1042, 1046, and 1049, says from this embassies (Abolhassan Bin Ibrahim Qazvini, the manuscript of Berlin and Jamalzade,1993:155). It is clear that the Russian effort was not to diminish the peace that it was about. At this embassy, the gift of the gift could not have been the goal.

Shah Abbas II (1052-1078/1642-1668), who sat down to the throne, went to work. "Muhammad Taher Wahid", historian Shah Abbas II, is helping us investigate the drama surrounding the Russians.

In "Safavid history", along with the events of the year 1053, "... And ambassadors of the high-ranking Russian king came to the high court to congratulate and commemorate the beginning of the monarchy. " (Jamalzadeh, 1971: 155- 156) This is the first Russian embassy of Abbas II, which has been awe-inspiring to sit on the shah.

A special event, which during the two years of Shah Abbas II succeeded in replacing, was the ruin of a fortress that the Russians "had instigated the Georgian ignorant Tahmores over the Sea of Qhovin su..." in the writings of the historians of that time - Mohammad Taher vahid and abulhassan Bin Ebrahim Qazvini - How to disassemble this. The Russian Tsar sent a Russian ambassador to Russia, Roskofsky, to object to this action. The second King Abbas accepted the ambassador and argued that since this castle was built on Iran's soil, so Iran was capable of destroying it, and at a short distance, it was flowing in its country (Navaei, 1997, p. 106). After this No specific talk about relations has been made since 1071 or 1072/1661 or 1662, when the looting of the Kazakhs began in the waters of the Mazandaran Sea. It would have been linked to the destruction of the castle, and they were intended to be harsh. The rulers of the coastal lands of the Caspian Sea Garthard was the loot of Harapayan. The historian has reminded that "... this move without permission The king went to the consignment ... to conquer the community ... they regained that congregation ... "(Darren, 1974:532-533) If you did not want to start, it would not have been for the trustees to send.

At the time of Shah Abbas, it was said that there was talk of help among the insurgents of Haji Tarkhan and Salah. During the time of Abbas II, a letter from

the Kazakh government was sent to the court, to apologize for the request for and assistance from the former speaker. She was sent only to " ... They said that they had to cancel the vacation. "(Darren, 1974: 43)

A year after the event, it was not a new year, until it turned out to be a new incarnation in Alexis Mikhailovich's (1055-1087/1646-1678), who was the first to come back from the Romanov family, the famous father of Peter. In his day, two ambassadors traveled to Iran with the wives of four of their relatives. meantime, they were treated with good behavior," ... allowed Russians to enter and sell, sell and trade without any right, such as customs and customs. "(Jamalzadeh, 1993: 160). From this data, the Shah came to the conclusion that they were first in business, something else and another, and they would be useful in their own right. From the bounty they received to receive them, they criticized the idea that they would save money on the "royal manor" that they had placed, that they would have been lamenting. "Shardin" is worth saying: "... like beggars The magnificent Shah Abbas, who was appointed by the Shah Abbas, for the sake of his dwelling place, was in the midst of an embroidered ornamented robe in such a tin like manner ..." (Chardin, 1967, p. 160). It simply did not go wrong with Russians cannot pass.

### **3-6- The Day of Shah Solayman (1078-1106/1667-1695), Until the end of the Safavids**

The days of Solayman were equal to the Kazakhs in the northern part of the country. The plunder has been said to ruin the fortress, which has come from the Russian side. As soon as this group was looting, my emissaries would be to Isfahan, and they demanded Establishing relations and obtaining support from Iran. In late August 1079, six thousand of these Kazakhs, the "shallow ship, each of which were infested with small artillery balls in the northern part of the country, were landed on the coast of Rasht and 4,000 people in the city of Gilan. They were murdered and murdered. Then, with great pride, they all sat down and left the shore. That the Iranians do not know what their stimulus is and what, then four of them wanted to act as a representative to the court of Shah Solomon. "(Jamalzadeh, 1993: 161-162, Tajbakhsh, 1874: 94-95)

In the meantime, the Tsar's representative came to Isfahan. In this letter, the attempted robbery of Kazakhs lottings arbitrarily and the requests of the Kazakhs "false" said: "... because it turns out that some of the cadets who are his custodians are one who would support Iran in Iran. The Iranian leader will be asked to listen to their false words and they will know that they It is evident that they will not obey others as well. "(Shardin, 1735: 317)

Because of the Iranian government, a special effort to stop the new relationship with Kazakhzs, it seems that the representation was not looked upon as a visa either. After that, the Kazakhs again plundered the northern hawks. This time he came to the name of the merchant and sold goods They became cheaper, when the number was increased, they took the sword and more than 500 people. In this clash, the JahanNama Palace was attacked. Chardinnay is heard about the palace: "... Whenever I speak of the glory and beauty of this building, I am very sorry to have seen this mansion, and to know that such a rarity must remain forever" (Chardin, 1967: vol4, 323-324). There is talk of Cossacks looting again shortly after the previous raid on Farah Abad again killing 700 people. This time, King Solomon

spoke with the Tsar in a serious way and punished them. The Russian Tsar, the chief of the group - Astenkarazine, was arrested and hanged; Iranian monks living in Moscow were invited to testify before King Solayman when asked. Until 1084 AH, another event occurred between the two nations. This year an ambassador from the Tsar came to Isfahan, as if the Iranian court had been deeply saddened by the events of the Cossacks, and expressed their displeasure at the reception, which was at the same time the reception of the coffin, and sooner and foremost, and the coffin should have been lighter. "The embassy was intended to intercede with Alexei Caesar Russia in the right of Heraclius, the prince of Georgia. The Caesar of Russia begged King Solomon to make the prince governor of Georgia" (Jamalzadeh, 1993: 167). With Busy Heraclius's footsteps, that job - the Georgian monarch's replacement - was accepted.

In 21 July 1675 /27 Rabi' al-Sani, 1086 ambassadors together with ten others came to Isfahan. The embassy was asking Iran to help 20,000 troops to assist in the war with Russia's Ottomans. King Solomon simply could not disrupt the relations with the Ottomans for the benefit of Russia. (Houshang Mahdavi, 1971: 124). "... In spite of the fact that King Solomon urged the lords and elders to negotiate on 13 Jamadi al-Awl 1086, it was ultimately voted that Russian interests were not so important to Iran that the inter-state war with the Ottomans was not. It may be better for Iran to pursue reconciliation and peace with the Ottomans, even if it also entails a breach of the treaty with Russia" (Chardin, 1967: vol2, 344-345).

### **3-7- Ability on the one hand and weakness on the other (pursuit of new Russian strategy and Safavid political disruption)**

King Sultan Hussein, who succeeded Solaman, also sat in Russia with someone who had the qualities to drive Russia - Peter, the fourth Tsar of the Romanov family. In the year 1711/1123 AH, Israel Orii was sent by the Russian government to the Iranian court. (Some consider this trip in 1708). His mission was apparently more religious and less commercial! He had many conversations about releasing Christians with the Iranian side, and then demanded from his government: order Armenian businessmen to "send their merchandise to Europe instead of via Izmir or Tabriz Take St. Petersburg to Europe" (Tajbakhsh, 1958: 10). Artemisia Wolynski was an ambassador sent by Peter to the court of Isfahan in 1715/1127, In addition to diplomatic missions, he had secret missions, such as: "Explore the geographical and military situation and ports of Iran while crossing Iran and investigate whether there are any strongholds and ports in the port. And what are the ways to cross the highlands and what are the obstacles to killing them?" (Tajbakhsh, 1958: 11). When Wolinsky arrived at the court of King Sultan Hussein - March 25, 1717 - he loudly protested his "attacks on Russian merchants around Bukhara" (Tajbakhsh, 1958: 10). Because of his rude tone, King Sultan Hussain did not pay attention to his wishes for merchants, the ambassador was unhappy with this behavior until the end of the trip. He had a great deal of freedom from his government to conclude a trade treaty, and was also intended to teach the Iranians "Iran's most dangerous enemy in the past and future of the Ottomans" (Jamalzadeh, 1993: 173). Although the ambassador's request for appropriate treatment of Russian businessmen in Bukhara was not pursued by the Safavid government without motivation, Wolinsky's mission succeeded in obtaining a

permanent console in Gilan (Lockhart, 1954: 67). And the commercial treaty, too. In response to the hardships he faced, he became the ruler of "Haji Tarkhan". He described the situation in Iran as well as he understood it to Peter.

On a day when Isfahan was surrounded by a Bolshevik insurgency, Prince Tahmasb, who had fled to think of a way out and provide a force for liberation, looked outside the borders and reached out to the Russians for help. It was Peter's court - Ismail Big Etemad al-Dawlah - to start talks. In September 1723, in St. Petersburg, a treaty was concluded between the two countries, according to which "the cities of Durban and Baku and the states of Guilan, Mazandaran, and Estar Abad were transferred to the Russians. Instead, the Russians helped Tahmasb expel the Afghans" (Watson, 1977: 77) and "recognize King Tahmasb II as the legal king of Iran" (Houshang Mahdavi, 1990: 147). The Tahmass envoy had "arbitrarily signed this contract" (Houshang Mahdavi, 1990: 147; and Petrovsky, 1976: 587). And he was afraid to go back to Tahmaseb; Tahmaseb even refused to sign the contract even after the arrival of Ambassador Peter. "Peter pursued a more hostile policy towards Iran" (Houshang Mahdavi, 1990: 148). In 1724, a treaty was signed between the Ottomans and Russia to divide the northern and Caucasian coasts of Iran's west and northwest, and both countries occupied some the land from Iran.

#### **4- Conclusion**

In the run-up to the beginning of political developments between Iran and Russia, as far as the outcome of the review was concerned, the phenomenon of profitability and "how to be cohesive" was a special passage that took place between the two countries. In the early days of the Cold War, when the Ottoman invasion of Iran, the Safavid kings came to the aid. They thought the Russians were thinking of Russia vigorously and never had the capacity to help Iran by sending a two-state ambassador to another in the end, which did not benefit Iranians trapped in the Ottoman aggression. After Abbas's first autumn, And on the other hand, the land had been lost, and the wreckage had been dragged along with the Ottoman Empire; these Russian indications had been extended to help the Safavid Reyes. This blow out of the relations between the two countries, with Iran and the Ottoman Empire, It would make Russia useless. Although for Russians who sometimes expected great help from Iran, it was not realized, but the knowledge gained from many issues in Iran as well as the identification of the routes and routes of passage later became the nodes of many Russians in Iran. he opened. Economic exploitation, on the other hand, came about for the Iranian side. At the end of Safavid times, Peter's ambitions and his onslaught on the one hand, and King Sultan Hussein's weakness on the other hand, provided the grounds for Russian penetration into Iran's domination, and soon for Iran.

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