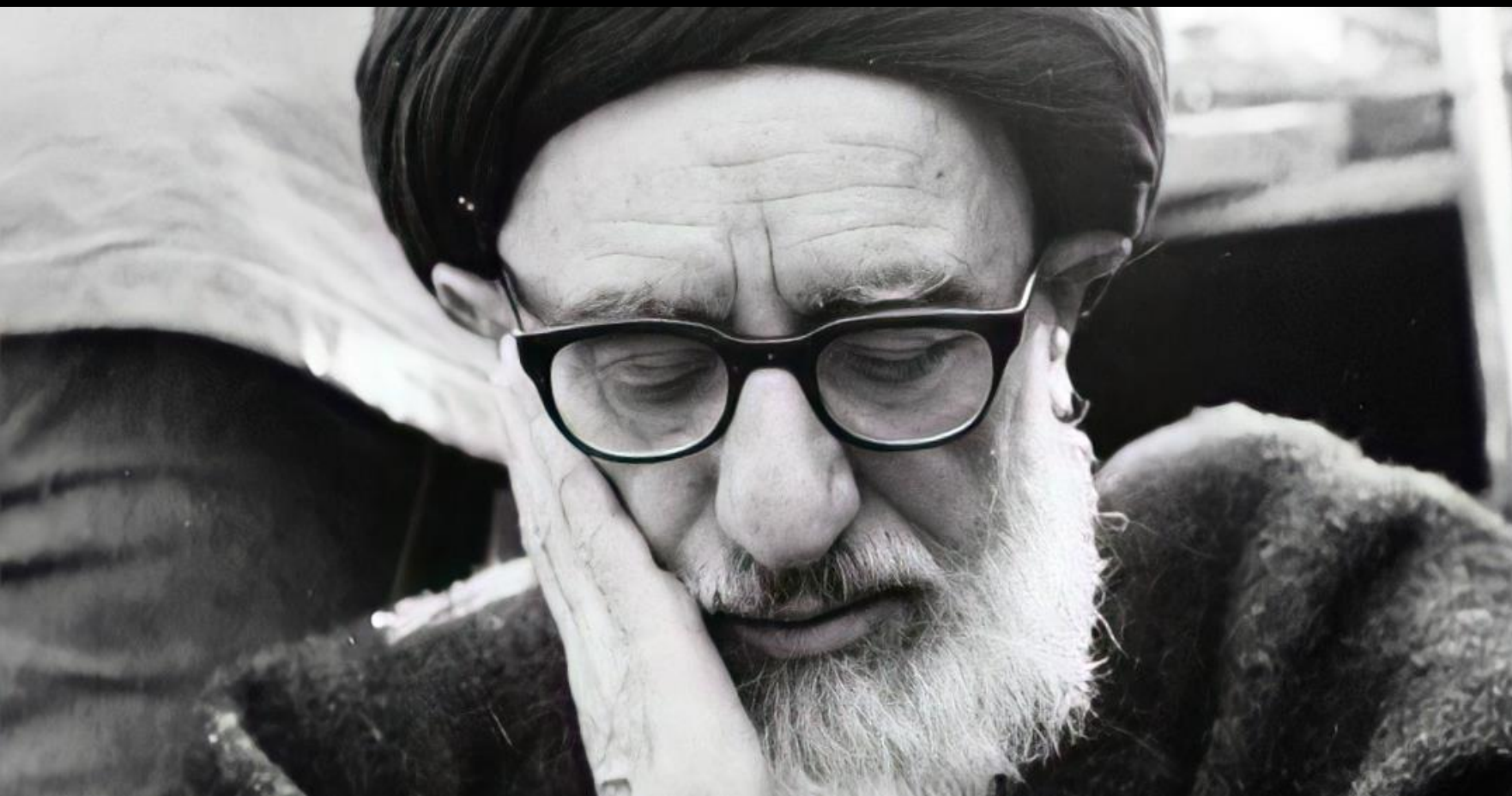


Ayatollah taleghani



Amir hosein Farzam

شماره دانشجویی:

40012331059

Political science student

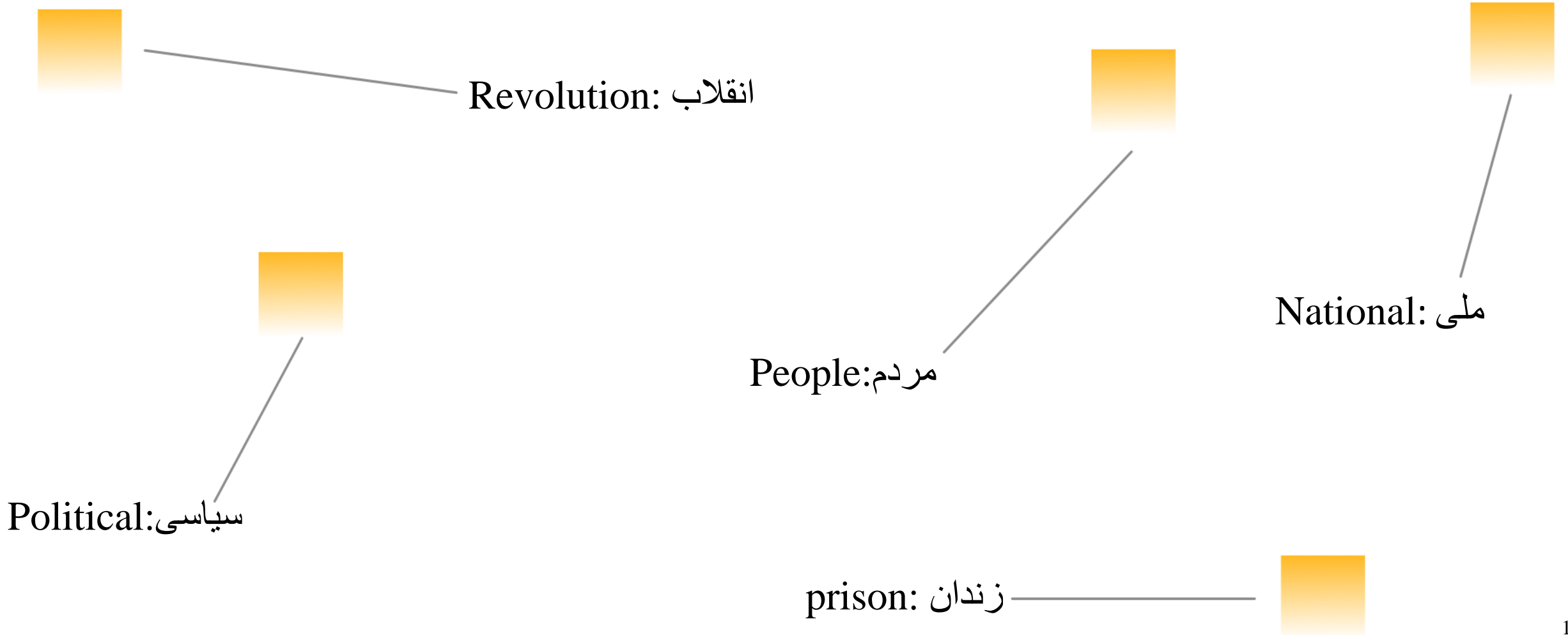
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دانشگاه علامه طباطبائی

Five keywords





his life (part one)

Taleghani was born in a religious family in the village of Galird of Taleqan County in Alborz Province on 5 March 1911.

His father Abolhassan Alaei Taleghani was his first teacher.

Abu'l Hasan Taleghani, who had published a magazine called Balagh in the context of the Kashf e hijab protests at the time of reza Shah

[Wikipedia](#)



his life (part two)

His father married Batool Alaeifard in Esfand 1316.

And Taleghani had two wives, Batool and Turan, and had five children each

Jalal al-Ahmad was from his family.

It may be interesting to know that two months after the victory of the **revolution**, the sons of Mahmoud Taleghani, Abolhassan and Mojtaba were arrested.

Education (part one)

He started primary education at Molareza School in Amin Al Sultan Square.

He learned the basics of religious sciences from his father, Seyyed Abolhassan Taleghani

After that, he continued his education up to the degree of Ejtehaad in Razaviyeh and Faizieh schools of Qom until 1317



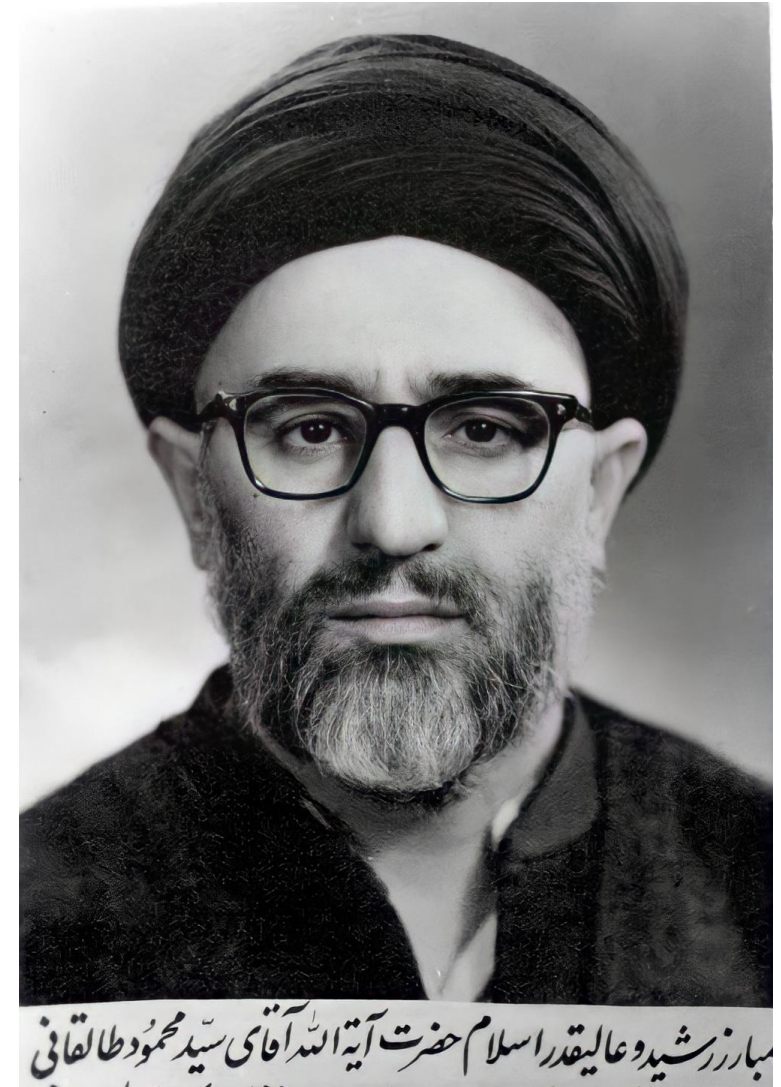
Related to the period of study

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Education (part two)

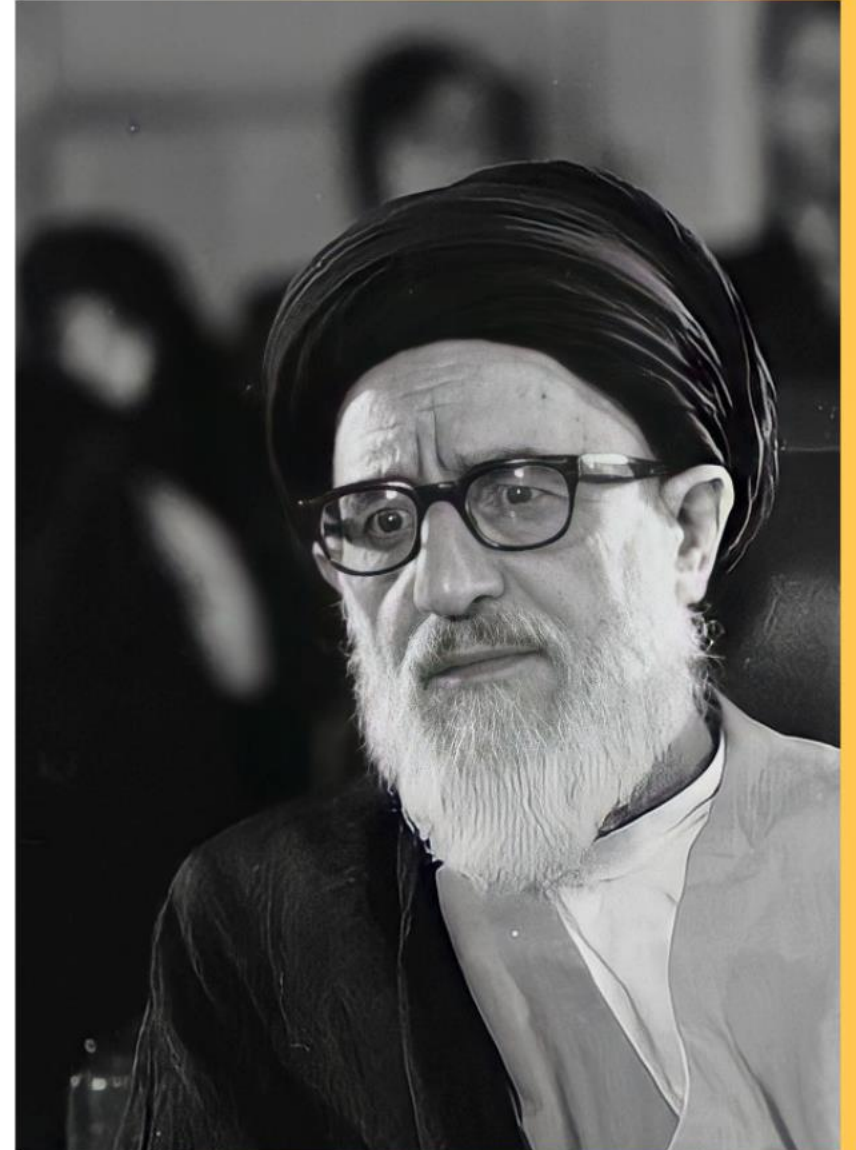
In the Faizieh and Razaviyeh schools of Qom, he was educated by the teachers of the seminary of Qom, such as Abdolkarim Haeri Yazdi, Seyyed Shahabuddin Marashi Najafi, Mohammad Taghi Ishraqi and Mirza Khalil Kamrehee.

Then in 1310 he secretly went to Najaf and attended the lessons of Seyyed Abolhassan Isfahani and Mohammad Hossein Gharavi Esfahani



➤ Education (part three)

And he succeeded in obtaining a license for Ejtehad from Isfahani. He then returned to Tehran and continued his studies at Faizieh School. He received permission for ejtehad from Abdul Karim Haeri Yazdi and permission to narrate hadis from Shamsuddin Mahmoud Marashi and Seyyed Hossein Tabatabai Qomi. In 1318, he went to Tehran to teach at the Sepahsalar School.



Political activities



Taleghani entered the political arena from the time of Reza Shah during the protest against the discovery of the hijab and worked in this field for nearly forty years and at various political levels

Taleghani was one of the active opponents of the Pahlavi government and in various situations and circumstances opposed the current trends in the Pahlavi dynasty government and was arrested and sent to prison several times.

RezaShah period (part one)

In 1318, Taleghani, following a protest against the theft of a tailor, got into a fight with police personnel while passing by police station No. 4. Some have attributed the incident to his protest against the discovery of the hijab and a clash with an officer who removed the hijab from a woman.

Others attribute it to the lack of a turban and his response to insults from law enforcement officials.



RezaShah period (part two)

Following this incident, he was imprisoned for two months. Eventually, with his family's efforts to free him and inform Reza Shah of the incident, out of special respect that Reza Shah had for his father, Seyyed Abolhassan Taleghani, he ordered an immediate investigation. He was sentenced to a redeemable prison.



Mohammad Reza Shah period Part one



In different periods and different circumstances such as the event of oil nationalization movement, **national** resistance movement, coup d'etat of 28 August, activity in the Second **National** Front, establishment of the Iranian liberation movement and the events of 15 June 1342, he openly opposed the current approaches of the Pahlavi government.

Mohammad Reza Shah period Part two

He was also repeatedly placed under house arrest for about a month at his home for various reasons, such as sheltering Seyyed Mojtaba Nawab Safavi, who was considered a fugitive at the time, or providing religious and militant education, and issuing protest leaflets in 1350. He was also exiled and imprisoned in Zabul and Baft



Parties

Taleghani was a supporter of Mohammad Mossadegh and a member of the **National** Front.

He was active in the **National** Resistance Movement after the coup d'état of August 19th.

Selected. Taleghani delivered

the opening speech of the

Congress of the **National** Front of Iran.



Jebhe melli: The secular nationalist, democratic, and republican **political** organization is active in Iran

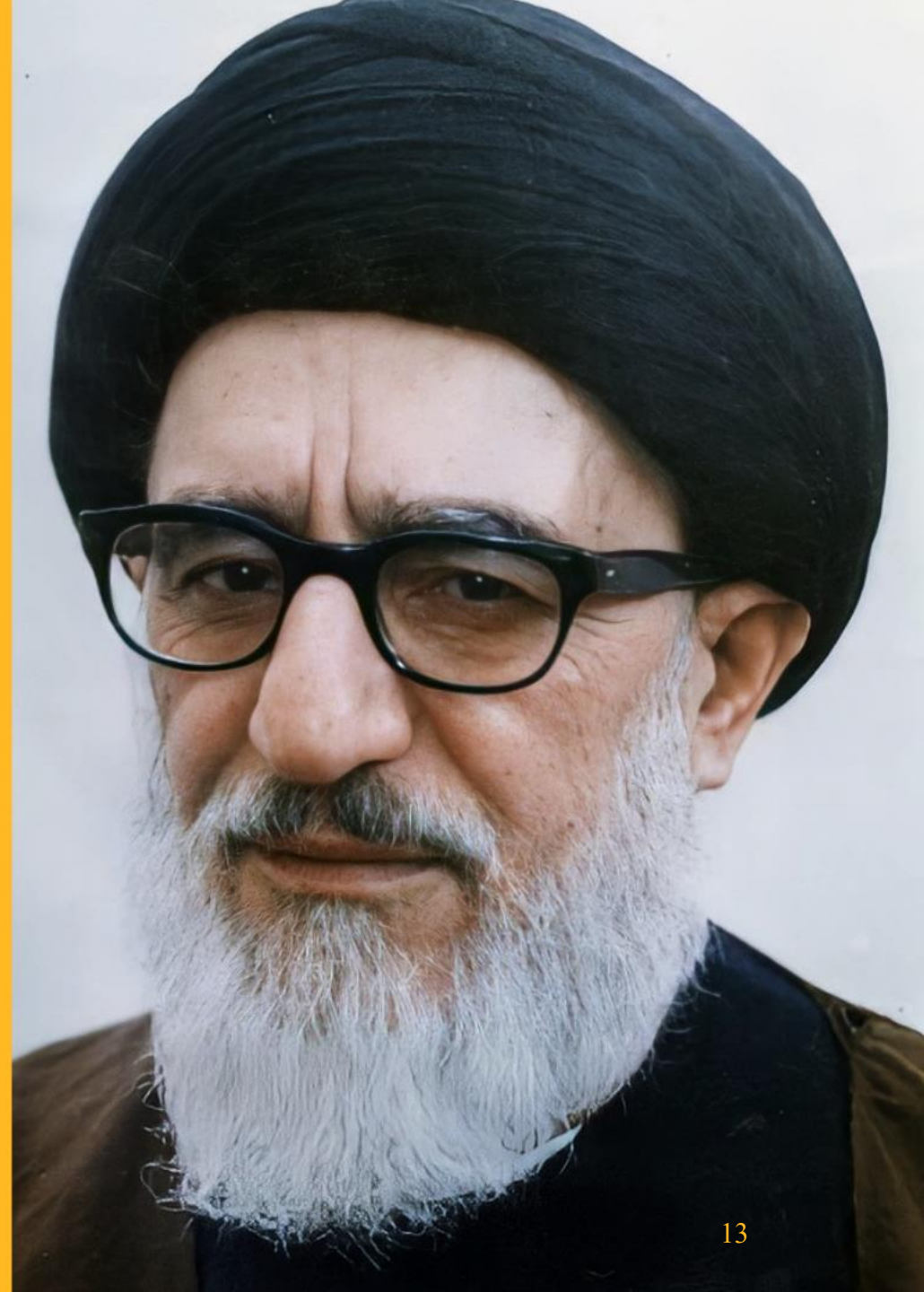


Is an Iranian **political** party that was formed in 1340 after a dispute between Mehdi Bazargan and the Central Council of the **National** Front of Iran.

» Important decree

Opposing Marxist ideology, Taleghani and other ulema issued anti-Marxist fatwas in **prisons**, prompting some Marxists to oppose him.

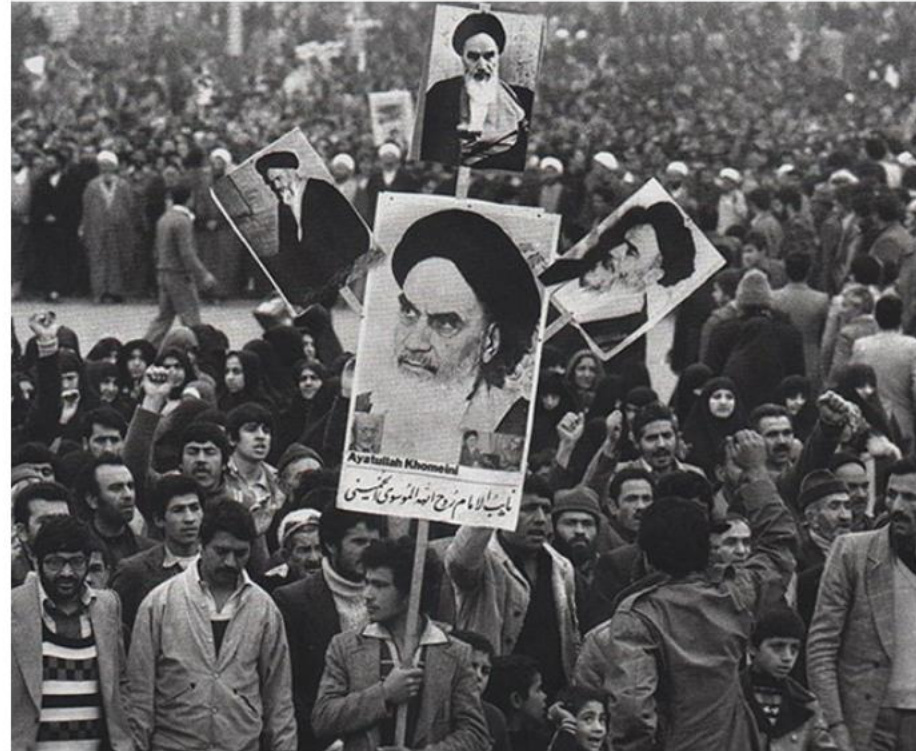
But one of Mahmoud Taleghani's old companions says in a book that Taleghani refused to sign the fatwa.



Islamic **Revolution**

Part one:

After his release from **prison** in November 1978, he returned to the Hedayat Mosque and resumed his lectures and activities (known as the Explanation of the Mission for the Uprising).



Islamic **Revolution**

Part two:

He said in an interview with Al-Inta'a newspaper:

The characteristic of the Islamic **Revolution** is that we religious leaders have no claim to government for ourselves

And it is a **revolution** that started for all **people** and is for everyone



Assembly of Constitutional Experts



Taleghani was elected as the first representative of Tehran

He stressed that with the formation of councils, the constitution and parliament should come out of the hearts of the councils and the **people** should be directly involved in their destiny.

In his last Friday prayer in Behesht Zahra, he emphasizes the formation of councils

➤ The last prayer

- He held his last Friday prayer in Tehran's Zahra Paradise, in which he expressed his protest against the situation in the country.

Taleghani's greatest emphasis in these sermons was on the issue of the council and the lack of attention to them in the Assembly of Constitutional Experts.



decease

Taleghani passed away on September 10, 1979, three days after the Friday prayers. And according to various **people**, his children and relatives, his death was very suspicious...





Roles

First, after the assassination of Morteza Motahhari, he became the chairman of the Islamic **Revolutionary** Council, and then, with the vote of the **people** of Tehran, he went to the Assembly of Constitutional Experts as a representative.

He was also appointed by Imam Khomeini as the Friday Imam of Tehran and held five Friday prayers before his death.

> Books



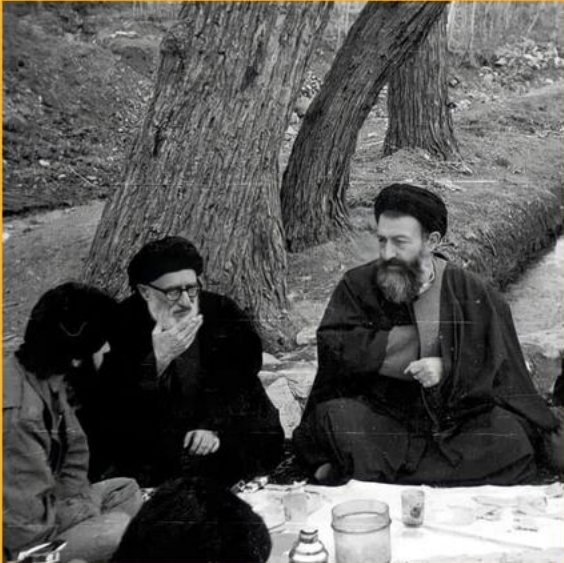
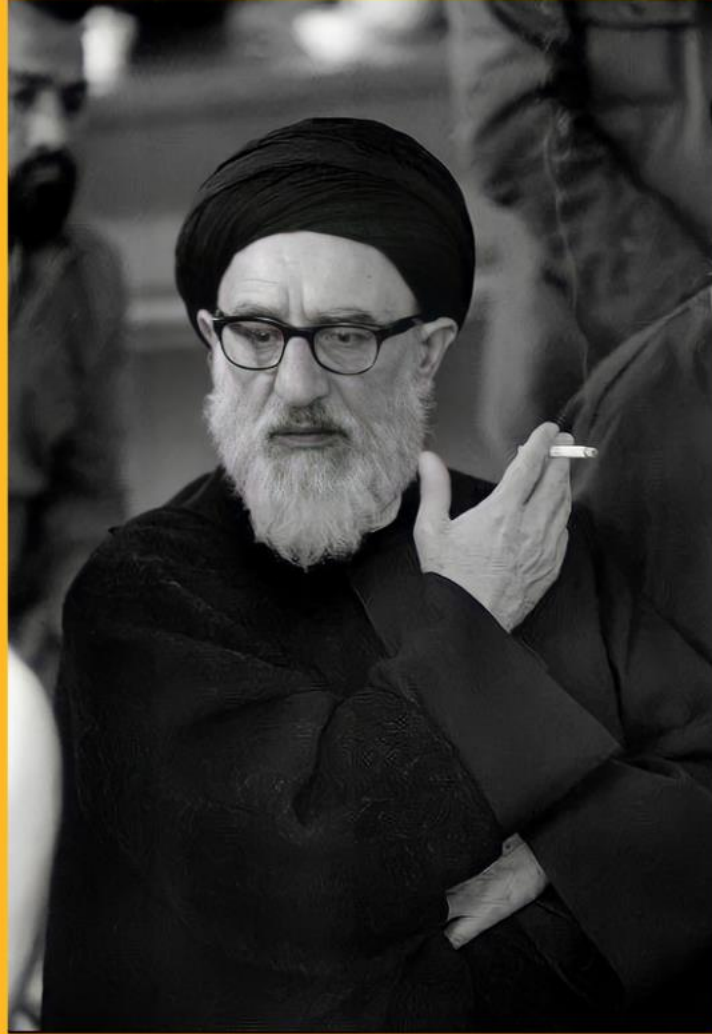
1 Islam and property

2 A ray from the Quran

3 A minaret in the desert

4 From freedom to martyrdom

> pictures



The most famous image of him

References

- [Wikipedia](#)
- [Wiki shia](#)

• [Baqeri alolom Research Institute](#)

- [IRNA](#)



April 1979. Sanandaj, a speech for the **people** in the main square of this city.



thanks for your attention

امام: طالبانی ابوذر زمانی