

Persian translation of this paper entitled:
تأثیر مدرنیزاسیون بر ساختار کالبدی-فضایی تهران در دوره پهلوی
اول و کابل در دوره امانی
is also published in this issue of journal

Original Research Article

Impact of Modernization on the Physical-Spatial Structures of Tehran in the First Pahlavi Period and Those of Kabul in Amani Period

Ali Yaser Jafari¹, Saeed Haghir^{2*}

1. PhD Candidate, Department of Architecture, Collage of Fine Arts, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran.

2. Associate Professor, Department of Architecture, Collage of Fine Arts, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran.

Received: 08/04/2021 ;

accepted: 01/03/2022 ;

available online: 23/07/2022

Abstract

Problem statement: Apart from mental effects, the ideas of modernization in the form of a pervasive current in the culture and literature of the world have been objectively manifested in the architectural forms and the cities. Such changes have transformed the forms of cities and given a rise to new words such as modernist cities . While significant changes were taking place in Tehran with the echo of modernization during the first Pahlavi era, Kabul was experiencing changes in political and social aspects and an urban body with a similar theme to Tehran was being shaped.

Research objective: This study attempts to explain the role of the modernization project and compare its effect on the changes in the physical-spatial structure of Kabul city in the period of Amani with that of Tehran city in the first Pahlavi period. For this purpose, the following question was raised: How was the urban development of Tehran different from or similar to the one in Kabul in the mentioned periods in terms of structures, nature, and aspects?

Research method: This is a historical-comparative qualitative study employing and documentary data analysis. The historical-interpretive research method was used for collecting the historical theoretical foundation of the study and the descriptive-analytical research method was drawn upon to analyze and compare physical-spatial structure changes in Tehran and Kabul.

Conclusion: A comparison of the modernization measures by Reza Shah and Amanullah Khan shows that there are many similarities in the intensity and diversity of these measures. It can be said that the formation of the cities in these two countries has not been endogenous, reproductive, evocative, and dynamic. Moreover, it has not arisen from the context of society rather it has been the result of a policy of modernization and westernization based on the wishes and orders of the governments.

Keywords: *Physical-spatial structure, Kabul, Tehran, Amanullah Khan, Western rationalism, endogenous development.*

* Introduction and Problem Statement

Introduction and Problem Statement

Modernization and adherence to Western values have been considered to be among the most important approaches which compensate for the backwardness and contribute to progress in underdeveloped countries. Proponents of this view took power in Afghanistan and Iran at the same time during the reigns of Amanullah Shah (1929-1919) and Reza Shah (1941-1925). Then, modernization became a public demand among the intellectuals of the society and turned into a burning issue that found a way to newspapers and magazines. At the same time, domestic and international events paved the way for the abandonment of existing traditional governments. Amanullah Khan and Reza Shah both came to power by the slogan of modernization aligned with the European model and Westernization policy advertising revolutionism and libertarianism (Doorandesh, 2019, 62-69) and promised the people reforms in the fields of equality, prevention of bribery, justice, modernization (Magnus & Nabi, 2004, 59-57). When Reza Shah became an absolute power in 1925, formed a strong central government and from the very beginning emphasized the need for modernization and financial, administrative, economic, military, educational reforms, trade development through the construction of roads and railways (Khalilikho, 1994, 130-129). Thus, the process of modernization became the priority of the new governments, and the process of cultural change in the direction of Westernization was quickly followed. The leaders of the two countries sought to integrate Western institutions, lifestyles, institutions, and forms, especially into architecture and urban planning. Both characters believed that modernization occurs through nationalism. The issue of nationalism in both governments, in addition to politics, also had a significant impact on various cultural issues. At the same time, this ideology could have legitimized the program of modernization and centralism of these rulers.

In the second Pahlavi period, the policy of nationalism in Iran was pursued simultaneously with the tendency towards modernization. Later, the government

of Amani lost power in 1929, and the previous government's program was long criticized. This major concern of this study was to understand how modernization and subsequent policies influenced the architecture and urban planning of the two countries. For this purpose, the authors of this study attempted to study the developments of Tehran and Kabul in the modernization process comparatively and showed the similarities and differences in the modern urban planning of the two countries.

Research Methodology

No doubt that the analysis of modernization in the urban planning of Kabul and Tehran requires examining historical trends. Thus, a historical-comparative method was used to scrutinize this issue. In this method, explanatory analysis and interpretive-historical analysis were used simultaneously. Based on the interpretive-historical analysis, the case studies were examined in their contexts and analyzed with the help of a theory. The explanatory analysis sought the cause of events and was used to analyze the cases under study and in the presence and absence of causal conditions at the macro level. In this methodological and epistemological framework, the variables were spatial and temporal, and the names of the nations as variables or cases had an important role (in this study, Afghanistan and Iran in a specific period).

Research background

No extensive research exists on the urban structure of Kabul in the period under study and this is the originality of the present study. For this purpose, the required theoretical foundations, the pertinent references on the subject of this study were reviewed in the relevant periods and the political and social developments of that period were delved into and detailed in Table 1.

Theoretical Foundations

• The physical-spatial structure of Afghanistan and Iran before modernization

Islamic cities, including Iran and Afghanistan, had

Table 1. Research background. Source: Authors.

No	Reference	Title	Explanation
1	Shammaei (2010)	The Role Of Traditional Urban Planning Patterns In The Modern Urban Planning In Yazd	Contrary to the opinion of some researchers, traditional and modern urban planning are not only in opposition, but also complement each other in the process of achieving localization and sustainable development of the city.
2	Yazdani and Mohammadi (2007)	The Influence Of Modernism Upon The Physical Transformation Of Iranian-Islamic Cities (Tabriz as Case Study)	The contemporary urban development of Tabriz are mostly due to the emergence of modernism in the economy, society, politics, culture, etc., which has created the physical changes of the city of Tabriz.
3	Ghobadian and Rezaei (2014)	The First Modern Square In Tehran City (Historical And Spatial Evolution Of Old Tehran Squares Until Modern Age)	<i>Topkhaneh</i> Square, which was formed during the reign of Nasser al-Din Shah, is the first square built in Tehran in which the characteristics of modern city spaces have been stabilized.
4	Parsipour and Tavana(2014)	Postmodernism and city with emphasis on urban designing and planning patterns	The change from the paradigm of modernism to postmodernism in urban planning has led to a change in attitudes in economic and social perspectives in the plans as they have seen the replacement of plans such as strategic structural plans as well as urban development strategy plans and other plans instead of comprehensive modernist plans.
5	Pourahmad, FarajiMolayee, Manouchehri, andAzimi (2012)	The Effect of Modernism on the Spatial-Physical Development of Iranian-Islamic Cities (A case study of Tehran)	After passing the Rezakhani period of urban planning, Tehran once again underwent serious changes in its economic and urban appearance. Before Reza Khan, the city was formed in an integrated manner and according to needs, which was formed with the advent of modernism not in the form of modernism but based on the goals of the modern world.
6	Jamali and Maleki (2006)	A Study of the Schools of Modernism and Postmodernism in Architecture and Urbanism	Modernism urbanism never consulted its customers, the residents of the houses.
7	Katouzian (2006)	Political Economy of Iran	All backward Iranian traditions, institutions, and values were examined, and the formation of radical nationalism and fascination with the glory of the ancient empire is analyzed.
8	Gregorian(1969)	Emergence of a new Afghanistan	It examined the intellectual approaches of Amanullah Khan's era and their impact on Afghan society in various dimensions, including the economy, society, and so on.
9	Ghobar (2001)	Afghanistan in the course of history	This historical book refers to the political and social developments of the kings of Afghanistan and it deals with the cultural, economic and reform measures of Amanullah Khan's period and based on this, the impact of these developments on different dimensions of society were evaluated.
10	Arez (1998)	Kabul: yesterday, today and it's unclear future	It focuses on the history of Kabul. The first part examines the evolution of Kabul city, cultural events and norms and functions affecting the city. The second part studies the contemporary city of Kabul according to the way and growth of its development along with its problems and shortcomings.

elements and spaces that remained intact until the arrival of Western culture, cars, and the emergence of new patterns. Around the traditional Islamic cities, except for a few cities, walls were built to protect the city from invaders and to create suitable weather conditions. Based on spiritual and material life, the images of the world in these cities refer to the inseparable relationship between the three elements of politics, economy, and religion, and

the physical manifestation of these elements are the citadel, bazaar, and mosque, which form the city structure based on their centrality.

In Tehran and Kabul, residential areas with a centralized order divided the city into several specific neighborhoods with specific characteristics (e.g. mosques, baths, and bazaars) at the neighborhood level and on a small scale. The alleys were narrow and winding, leading to the market on one side and a

dead end on the other. Sometimes the neighborhoods also had towers and fortifications for themselves. The materials used in construction were less durable and vernacular. That is why most of the buildings were made of clay and mud and in some cases, rich people used bricks (Ehlers, 2001, 66-168). These cities grew organically and met the daily needs of the people. In the structure of their formation, there was no conscious control over the physical and social environment, and what emerged was a set of social demands without human domination and physical control. However, this does not mean that the social system did not play a role in the morphology of cities. In contrast, the shape of cities was the result of various decisions of classes, guilds, groups, and politicians who had different and sometimes contradictory views of cities shaped them (Vazini Afzal, 2019, 174). According to Dettmann's model, in traditional and Islamic cities, Adina Mosque and Bazaar are in the innermost layer, and the Rastabazaar (in English a series of shops) is defined by a hierarchy of trade and craft. In the next layer, there are residential neighborhoods that have been formed in harmony with social, ethnic, religious differences. All these urban components are surrounded by military-defense fortifications. The last layer includes cemeteries and temporary markets located outside of the castle (Fig. 1) (Mousavi & Pourahmad, 2010, 3). Following the pervasive wave of new urban development, in addition to changing the cultural and social characteristics of Tehran and Kabul, many physical characteristics changed.

• Reforms in the modernization projects of Iran and Afghanistan

In the Middle East and the years between the two world wars, some powerful and often charismatic political leaders, such as Amanullah Shah in Afghanistan, Reza Shah in Iran, and Ataturk in Turkey, defined and integrated the modernization project into their personal plans.

They wanted to present this project as an unavoidable goal and as a way to revive the nation. After declaring independence from Britain,

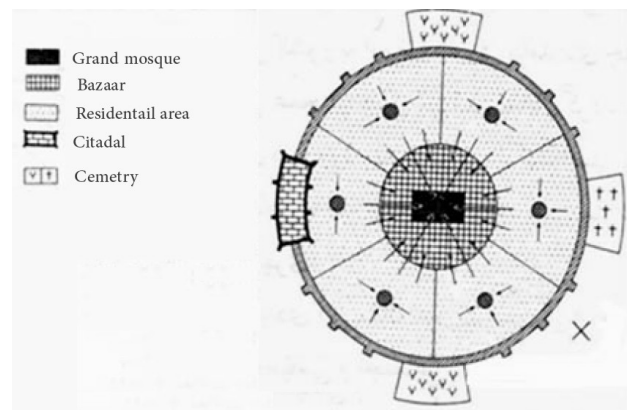


Fig. 1. Dettmann's model of traditional Islamic cities.
Source: (Ehlers & Floor, 1993).

Amanullah Shah first tried to remove the old tribal system of the Afghan government by creating socio-cultural, military, and economic reforms (Ghobar, 1999, 813-812). Similarly, Reza Khan's reign was the beginning of a new era in the history of Iran - an era, which was often referred to as "modernity with fascination", "quasi-modernism domination", "Westernism". This era was the source of all socio-economic developments of the present century and gave rise to the formation of most new institutions (SaidiRezvani, 1992, 328). Similarly, after gaining absolute power, from the very beginning emphasized the need for modernization and financial, administrative, economic, military, educational, and trade reform to establish a strong central government.

Due to the significant role of the press in modernization, the government of Amani resumed the publication of the closed newspaper Siraj al-Akhbar in 1919 under the new name "Amaniyeh of Afghan" "in Kabul. Afterward, other newspapers such as Faryad, Etefaq-e-Islam, Ittihad-e-Sharq, and Tolo-e-Afghan started being published. They were praising science and emphasizing important messages of independence, nationalism, and more importantly modernity (Gregorian, 1969) and believed that national unity cannot occur without science and modernization. The government which considered teachers to be a necessary factor in achieving reform and modernization also expanded the education system by employing Turkish,

Egyptian, French, and German teachers to train the intellectual class, and to train a powerful monarchy (Gregorian, 1969), and established three European-style higher education schools: Amaniye School (1922) (Fouchet, 1933, 176), Amani School (1923), and Ghazi School (Piroozi).

The government also sent students to other countries to learn science. During this period, under the influence of the constitutional movement in Iran and Afghanistan, the new educated class in the West and the ruling class believed that governing political society requires to move from traditional to modern culture. The intellectuals knew that the only way to be as civilized as the West was to stay away from the religious traditions and culture ruling the people. In Iran, with the modernization of education, the new educational system employed non-clerical teachers who had to meet the criteria of the Ministry of Culture than the criteria set by the schools under the supervision of the clergymen. After the establishment of Dar al-Fonun - which was the first Iranian university in the new style - efforts were made to establish higher schools in various fields of science and technology (Takmil Homayoun, 2000, 87). The number of universities in the country reached 36 (Banani, 1961, 94). Establishing mixed schools in 1931 and sending students to Europe had a profound effect on the traditions, social and cultural relations of society (Fuladzadeh, 1990, 227).

Reza Shah put an end to the dichotomy between the courts of custom and the courts of Sharia by providing a new and secular judicial and legal system. The authority, power, and scope of activity of the clergymen in matters of business, marriage, and judgment were limited. The Judiciary and all courts were dissolved and a new Judiciary was created. The clergymen were dismissed from the presidency posts of the courts and judgment required higher education. As a result, about 90% of the clergy lost their social status and judicial jobs (Digar, Hourcade & Richard, 2003, 100). In Afghanistan, judicial reforms were introduced, new laws which were based on the secular Turkish law

were implemented, and political and legal reforms shifted power from the religious movement (i.e. Ulama), who had great influence because of their ability to interpret the Shari'a, to the monarchy and the central government. (Saikal, 2004, 74). Before 1920, when Ulama was controlling education, the national literacy rate was about two percent, and the focus of learning was limited to sacred texts and classic works. During the period of Amani, the secular curriculum was introduced alongside Islamic subjects, and attempts were made to bring education under the control of the central government (Poullada, 1973, 128).

Women - for the first time in the history of Afghanistan - were granted the right to decide about marriage and woman equal right to inheritance, the minimum age was set for marriage, and legal protection against abuse, and the first girls' primary school in 1921 (Burki, 2011, 46). To eliminate social differences, he encouraged Western clothing to traditional clothing, and in addition to freeing the constitutional prisoners of his father's time, he tried to involve intellectuals in government affairs (Ghobar, 1987, 794-799).

The development of communications and transportation and the expansion of the network of communication routes by Reza Shah played a significant role in improving the exchange of goods, services between different urban and rural areas and contributed to industrial and economic modernization. The most ambitious and extensive infrastructural activity of the government was the construction of the national railway from south to north of the country, stretching it to some parts of the east and west at the end of the monarchy in 1931 (Sodagar, 1978, 269). The growth of industrial capitalist relations in this period was initiated and led by the government. The creation of new industries, which was practically abandoned following the failure of private-sector plans in the late Qajar period was put on the agenda with the intervention and extensive support the private sector received from the government (Bharier, 1984, 261).

The number of modern industrial plants, excluding oil facilities increased seventeenfold from twenty new industrial and five large factories in 1925 to 346 modern factories in 1941 (Abrahamian, 1999, 182).

Amanullah Khan also introduced the first national budget in the history of Afghanistan by reorganizing and rationalizing the tax system, including the abolition of optional taxes (Saikal, 2004, 74). To finance industrialization and improve agricultural productivity, he pursued a policy of land reform, according to which government land plots were sold to poor farmers at a low price (Poullada, 1973, 135). Plans were also made to meet the infrastructure needs of an industrial economy by building communication networks such as roads, telegraphs, telephone lines, and postal services. By the late 1920s, Afghanistan was also connected to Tashkent, Tehran, and India by air (Gregorian, 1969, 247).

What Iran and Afghanistan had in common was their "periphery status." This situation was formed following the extensive developments of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and the result was the division of the world into two unbalanced parts, on one side of which were the rich and developed western countries, and on the other side were those underdeveloped countries. According to Schmidt, since the West was historically the first region to experience modernism, it was able to impose its superiority on other sectors. Thus, the world was divided into two groups of leaders and followers and large sections had to be subject to the rules, criteria, and patterns of progress and even Western culture (Hosseini & Moridi, 2018, 8). In this situation, the marginalized countries sought to use the models of Western modernization to create the conditions for development and to compensate for the backwardness, and many intellectuals came to believe that the only way to progress was modernization and Europeanism, or a perfect imitation of Western models. The formation of the quasi-modern governments of Amanullah Khan and Reza Shah was the result of this process. Thus, we can think of a kind of center-periphery model

in which following the pattern of modernization of the center was on the agenda of the surrounding countries (Table 2).

Effect of Modernization on city structure

After 1929 in Rezashah period, the development of Tehran city began with a series of basic actions in the field of the infrastructure of the modern system and the new elements of the city caused a change in hierarchy and relation between public and private space. The plan prepared by the municipality increased the size of this city up to four kilometers from four directions (Pourahmad et al., 2012, 53).

All the steps that had been taken for modernization since then were in fact efforts to connect Iranian society to the West and to develop its connections and similarities with Western societies. Modernization in Iran encompassed various aspects. Among the important measures was the construction of roads and highways that facilitated the movement of passengers and transportation (Bharier, 1984, 294). For the first time in the history of urbanism and urbanization in Iran, the government decided to transform the city not based on internal thinking and development but external thought and change (Habibi, 2011, 161).

With the removal of the fortifications of Dar-al-Khilafah, the concept of Dar al-Khalafah in 1932 moved somewhere behind the social scene (Habibi & Ahri, 2006, 43). After the destruction of the fortifications, the moats were filled and new streets were built in their place, including Lalehzar No, Pahlavi, etc. (Fig. 2), and the restrictions on the development of the city were removed and Tehran was developed in 1929 with an area of 24 square kilometers, to 46 square kilometers in 1933 (Pourahmad, Faraji Molayee, Manouchehri & Azimi, 2012, 54).

Fig. 3 shows the stages of physical development of Tehran in four time periods and grid constructions of the octagonal plan of Tehran during the Qajar period, which indicates a new development in urban planning based on the needs of the day. This was

Table 2. A Comparison of reforms in the first Pahlavi and Amaniye governments. Source: Authors.

Title	Similarity	Difference
The condition of country at the beginning of the government	Chaotic and disordered	Iran: Confusion over threats from Russia and Britain; Revolutions and their suppression by Reza Khan. Afghanistan: Chaos over the assassination of the former commander; Non-payment of loans by the UK; Rebellion of different ethnic groups due to the oppression of the previous government.
Modernization pattern	Turkey and European countries	Iran: Continuation of this approach to the second side.
Modernization Agent	The government, headed by the military; Renovation from the top; Being peripheral.	Afghanistan: A change in the approach of subsequent governments.
Military	Strengthening the military in order to achieve modernization; sending students to other countries to study military affairs; Purchasing modern military equipment. Recruiting a certain age.	Iran: Increasing the influence of tribes and nomads in the army in the first place and their disarmament after the establishment of security. Recruitment without ethnic, tribal and religious affiliation (success factor). Afghanistan: Decreasing the influence of tribal leaders in the army in the first place, but later increasing the influence significantly. Dismissal of experienced people and employment of young people (Cause of failure).
Social	Weakening the clergy and traditional society; Eliminate old clothes and make European-style clothes more efficient; removing the Hijab, the cause of the people's uprising	Iran: Efforts to forcibly resettle nomads and prevent them from moving summer houses to winter ones. Lack of independence due to Russian and British interference in political affairs. Afghanistan: Tackling the causes of people's suffering means lack of independence; Adopt independence from Britain.
Educational	Transfer of education from mosques to schools; Mandatory elementary school; Establishment of girls' schools; Recruitment of foreign teachers; Establishment of European style schools; Sending a student to Europe.	Iran: Establishment of a university Afghanistan: No Universities were established
Communicative	Improvements in communication and transfer; Restoration of old roads and construction of new routes.	Iran: Construction of a national railway and tunnels and bridges, resulting in a north-south connection. Afghanistan: Failure to complete transportation routes, especially railways.
Industrial-Economic	Construction of industrial factories; Creation of industrial development plans; Exemption of industrial and agricultural machinery from customs duties; Establishment of industry exhibitions to strengthen products and exports; Export development and import restriction.	Establishment of a bank to facilitate financial affairs in Iran as opposed to Afghanistan; Establishment of more industrial factories in Iran than in Afghanistan.

not formed based on individual decisions of all the inhabitants of the city rather it was based on the decisions of elites and at the top of them the need of the first Pahlavi government who wanted a city capital at the level of European capitals in terms of dignity (Aghvami Moghadam, 1999, 233).

In the first Pahlavi period, the first modernist action was the adoption of the "Law of the Municipality" under the title of the street map in 1930 and after that, the adoption of the "Law of widening and development of streets and alleys" in 1933 is a clear response to modernist urban planning and it is specifically "Husmani urban planning" (Ziari&Yousefi, 2003, 131). For "urban renewal"

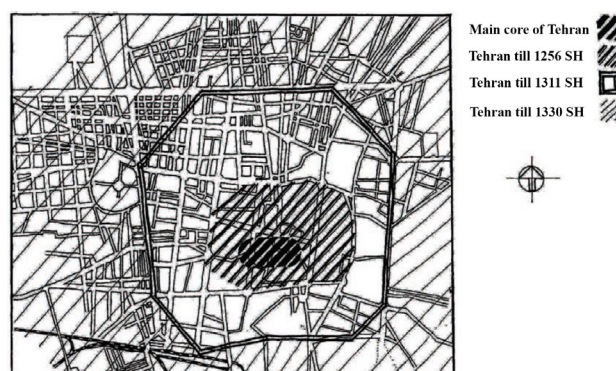


Fig. 3. Developments and physical growth of Tehran from the beginning to 1951. Source: Habibi, 1989.

12 gates of Tehran and some other buildings were demolished in 1930 and wide boulevards and newly constructed streets in imitation of European cities

passed through the old fabric of the city (Fig. 4) (Pourzargar, Abedini&Etemadi, 2020, 10), cut the urban organic textures and connected the beginning and the end of the city.

In the plan of 1937, aligned with the "industrial city" model, the location of the hospital, university, factory, and railway station was proposed to be out of the existing texture and the distance of each was defined based on the industrial city model. The plan was significantly influenced by the urban planning movement and modern international architecture such as grid texture and its functional separation (Habibi & Ahri, 2006, 42). As a result, new functions were embedded in the old core of the city and new justice and tax buildings were built on the ruins of old buildings (Ziari&Yousefi, 2003, 6). On the one hand, Tehran became the center of government and administration, and on the other hand, it became the capital and center in the new system of capital and the economy was undoubtedly dependent on its oil infrastructure.

The tendencies of the art-nouveaumovement as one of the leading movements in the late nineteenth century in European art and architecture show the widespread influence of this movement on the contemporary architecture of Tehran in the first Pahlavi era. This movement was divided into two irrational and rationalist tendencies, each of which and its subdivisions affected the physical structure of architecture (Table 3) (Haghir, 2008).

What is clear is that Reza Shah was able to offer a new definition of nationalism to the historical phenomenon of contemporary nationalism in the form of a political perspective. At the beginning of Reza Shah's reign, this phenomenon, along with modernization, development, and access to historical assets, created a movement in all fields. One of its effects was architecture with a strong ancient tendency. Achaemenid architecture and especially the remnants of Persepolis and Pasargadae, which were a manifestation of the greatness of this country during the Achaemenid period served as a very good model in this method. The architects' style included



Fig. 4. An example of destruction in the first Pahlavi period. Top: Government gate in the Qajar period. Source: Khazaei, Safizadeh, Afkhami&Sanusi Hassan, 2019, 67. Bottom: Destroying the government gate in accordance with Tehran's expansion plan. Source: Shirazian, 2015, 170.

the use of the direct expression reflected by the direct use of motifs of buildings. This short but prominent period of antiquity had three reasons for expressing its nationalist ideas and goals:

The gradual removal of Islam from the political scene and the abandonment of the intellectual and practical signs of religion, the strengthening of Zoroastrianism to compromise for the regained authority of the pre-Islamic era, and attention to Ferdowsi's Shahnameh in modern Pahlavi literature and its use to revive ancient civilization (Kiani, 2004, 89).

Impact of modernization on the structure of Kabul

Under the Amani government, Kabul experienced a different trend due to fundamental changes in its political and social structures caused by internal movements and foreign forces. One of the first effects of such changes was the division of Kabul

Table 3. Architectural styles which affected the physical changes of Tehran in the first Pahlavi. Source: Authors.

Architecture Movement	Orientation	Style	Subset	Architectural work
Art-nouveau	Irrationalist	A. Art déco	-	Agip Company
			Formalist Expressionism	Pacham building
			European Romanticism	Tehran railway station
	Rationalist	B. Expressionism	Idealist Expressionism	Anushirvan Dadgar high school
			Iranian Romanticism	National Museum of Iran
	Rationalist	A. Pré-moderne	Indirect quotation	High school of girl by Hovanesian
		B. Neoclassicism	-	Medical faculty of Tehran university

into different regions. The government also sought to provide a new model of the city that could explain the changes in architectural design compared to what had been done before, as well as the government's authority. These changes can fall into the following two categories:

1. Suburban changes;
2. Changes within the city.

• Suburban changes

Two new urban projects played a significant role in the spatial development of Kabul. The transformation of a small mountain village in Paghman into a European-style summer resort was supervised by Turkish and Italian architects and was one of the king's first efforts (Katrak, 1929, 48).

His other ambitious project which aimed at expressing the superiority of European methods in all aspects of life was to create a modern Western-style capital (Dar-ul-Aman) in a new location as an administrative-governmental and residential center. The collection was designed by Andre Godard and executed by German engineers. The design followed a dense network of streets and boulevards with a right angle (cross streets) and a grid pattern (Fig. 5). The main street from DehMazang area to Tajbig hill was six kilometers long and 20 meters wide, and on both sides of it, there were European-style houses,

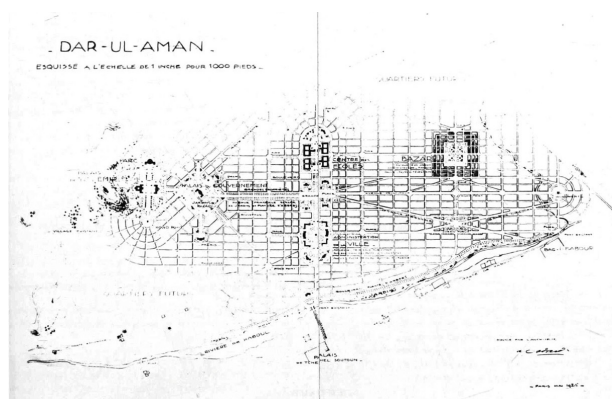


Fig. 5. Andre Godard's plan for Dar-ul-Aman. Source: Schinasi, 2016, 271.

trees and gardens and in the middle of the road, there was a large square.

To the west of the square, there was a school area, and to the east of the square, there were city government offices, which were located around a square park (Fig. 6).

• Changes within the city

There were also changes in the existing texture of the city. The four gardens around Timur Shah's tomb turned into a public park (Markowski, 1932, 55)

The new streets in Kabul were extended based on straight-line geometry (19th-century heritage). On the left bank of the river, a street was built along the Andarabi River (Schinasi, 2016, 132-133) With the creation of a new urban center on the left side of the Andarabi River, urban activities extended to the



Fig. 6. Street (1940). Source: Schinasi, 2016, 255.

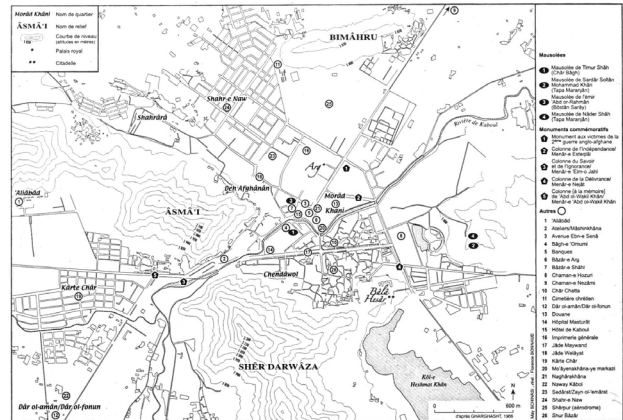


Fig. 7. Main points in Kabul (1948-1880). Source: Schinasi, 2016, 266.

west and along a new road, Shahi Bazaar. This bazaar was developed as a new street wall stretching from the south door of the government citadel and in the direction of the river and the old Shahi bridge (Shahi bridge or public garden bridge) (Fig. 7). The center of the modern city was located at the intersection of Shahi Bazaar and the development to the west of the citadel market (Schinasi, 1979).

The new street passed through the enclosed and introverted architecture of old Kabul and the traditional urban system went under intervention. European-style houses were built at convenient distances from each other and with a receding from the public road overlooking the street. Behind the new houses, there were old buildings. This resulted in the coexistence of the old and new textures and formed the contemporary body of the city. Plans needed to be in line with municipal regulations and conditions for the builder.

In the northern part of DehAfghanan, some houses were built in the neoclassical European style, and high walls were built to maintain privacy except for the metal roofs and some parts of their large gardens, the entire houses were visible (Markowski, 1932).

Another factor that influenced the transformation of Kabul was the new type of architecture. In the architecture of this period, the style of expressionism which was aligned with the ideals of its time and the spirit of nationalism seemed acceptable as long as it was reflective of the authoritarian feelings of the government.

The government's close ties with Germany paved the

way for work with German engineers and led to the construction of buildings that were in the imitation of the country's architecture.

Tajbig Palace (Fig. 8), Dar-ul-Aman Palace (Fig. 9), Kabul National Museum (Fig. 10), and Amani School (Fig. 11) were built in the style of European National Romanticism (Ideal Expressionism) during this period. Dar-ul-Aman Palace is quite comparable to the Reichstag building in Germany.

Amanullah Shah, who believed in encouraging the interaction between ethnic groups and the creation of national unity in accordance with the constitution, considered all the inhabitants of Afghanistan to be the country's citizens who should enjoy personal freedom and equality (Naseri, 2000, 177) regardless of their ethnicity, religion, and national beliefs of the country. In other words, Amanullah Shah was a liberal nationalist who promoted loyalty to the nation instead of loyalty to religion in Afghanistan. But what is undeniable is that tribal, authoritarian, and ethnic societies were so deep-seated that civic nationalism, constitutional patriotism, and the theory of multiethnic democracy could not be properly born, the entourage of Amanullah Shah called for ethnic nationalism. For example, Mahmud Tarzi -the founder of Pashtun ethnic nationalism during the Amani period in Afghanistan -argued that all Aryan nationalities can trace its root back to today's Afghan people and the origins of all Aryans in the world go back to the Pashtuns of Afghanistan (Ravan Farhadi, 2008, 920-619).

Moreover, there was religious-Islamic nationalism,

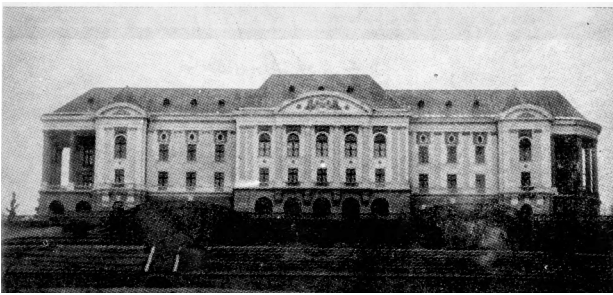


Fig. 8. Tajbig Palace in 1940. Source: Gharghasht, 1966, 86.

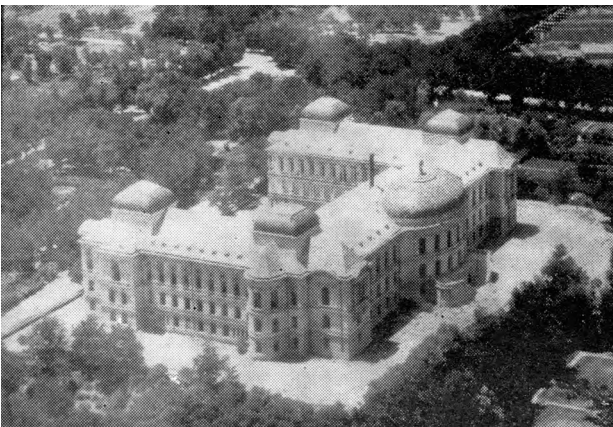


Fig. 9. Dar-ul-Aman Palace in the 1940s. Source: Gharghasht, 1966, 168.



Fig. 10. National museum of Kabul. Source: Fakhamzadeh, 2005.



Fig. 11. Amani School. Source: Salname Kabul, 1937, 113.

whose orientation was formed in contradiction with the domination of foreign factors and the approaches of Amanullah Shah. Therefore, it seems that the building in the style of national romanticism was not designed according to the ancient architecture

of Afghanistan in Kabul, and the authority of the government in architecture seemed to be manifested in the imitation of Europe.

Also in this period, the observance of rationalist neoclassical architectural principles is evident in some buildings with modern technology in construction and materials. Neoclassical decorations and details of which can be seen in abundance. Perhaps the best examples of this style are Shah Du Shamshir Mosque in Kabul and the residential buildings, hotel, and cinema of Paghman (Fig. 12) (Table 4).

The neoclassical architectural components of this period are featured by column facades, fences used for decorative purposes, vertical facade division, semicircular and Oriel windows, symmetrical protrusions in volume, centaurs, mostly gabled roofs, balcony windows, and regular geometric lines. The buildings of the Amani period played an important role in the culmination and acceleration of changes, and the new process of modernization and the tendency to Western architecture began with the government buildings and court and then penetrated other areas of architecture and urban planning.

Discussion

According to the studies, in keeping with the western countries, the urban structure in Kabul and Tehran changed. This caused a change in the structure of organic and traditional textures. Thus, public space was shaped in the style of modern nineteenth-century European cities (Table 5).

Urban planning was directly influenced by the centrality of the court and by the leaders of the two countries being influenced by external stimuli in the construction of the modern city (top-down expansion; from authority to society). Authoritarianism and Governmentalism were the frameworks for modernizing the city in both governments. In both cities, it was disregarded that modernist urban planning would not take place properly without Western theoretical foundations and merely by imitating new components. Also, due

Table 4. Architectural styles which effected on physical changes of Kabul in Amani period. Source: Authors.

Architecture Movement	Orientation	Style	Subset	Architectural work
Art-nouveau	Irrationalist	A. Art déco	-	-
			Formalist Expressionism	-
			European Romanticism	Darulaman and Tajbeg Palaces
		B. Expressionism Idealist Expressionism	Direct quotation	-
			Afghanistan Romanticism Indirect quotation	-
		A. Pré-moderne	Indirect quotation	-
	Rationalist B. Neoclassicism		-	Residential complexes, Holet and cinema in Paghman



Fig. 12. Top: Shah Dushamshir Mosque in 2020. Source: Authors. Middle: Paghman Spring Hotel. Source: Dupree, 1977, 18. Bottom: Paghman Cinema. Source: Kahn, 1928.

to the lack of internal specialists, the modernization program was promoted with the help of foreign forces and engineers, and even without them, implementing this policy seemed not to be possible. In Kabul and Tehran, a new model called the New City and the Old City was formed, and cities began to polarize. In short, the modernist city in these two countries was not endogenous, reproductive, vibrant, dynamic, or influenced by society rather, it was largely associated with an interest in modernist-style based on the will and order of the government. A comparison of Kabul and Tehran urban planning shows that there are differences in the intensity of developments. The conditions and acceleration of changes in the urban structure could have been less during the time of Amanullah for a variety of reasons such as the quiet conditions of the Nasserite period compared to the period of the previous king of Kabul, (Habibullah Khan) and then more readiness to enter the new urban planning in the Reza Khan period, insecurity and conditions of war, political instability and most importantly, racism in pre-Amanullah governments and even his reign, lack of attention to the city and architecture, the monopoly of architecture in Afghanistan, the long rule of Reza Khan compared to the rule of Amanullah Shah and the existence of economic resources in Iran

Table 5. New urban elements of Tehran and Kabul. Source: Authors.

Component	Features	Tehran	Kabul
Street	1. Developing crossroads 2. A place for implementing the urban plan 3. Penetration into old tissue	1. Babe Homayoun Street 2. Pahlavi Street (Valiasr)	1. Dar-ul-Aman Street 2. Andarabi Street
Automobile-oriented square	1. At the intersection of streets 2. Traffic control.	1. Hassan Abad Square 2. Mokhber Doleh Square	1. Square in front of Darulaman Palace
Bazaar	1. Moving the old market to the side of the street (commercial body) 1. Grid	1. Bazaar along Valiasr Street	1. Shahi Bazaar 2. Markets along the Andarabi River
Texture of the city	2. Placement of new buildings at a distance as a street wall 3. Old texture behind new buildings 4. Imitating of building based on western buildings 5. Zoning 6. Modeling nineteenth-century European urban design	1. Hassan Abad 2. Toopkhaneh	1. Deh Afghanistan 2. Dar-ul-Aman 3. Paghman
New urban elements	1. Creating new buildings that meet the needs of modern society	1. Transforming the Eshgh square into a national garden 2. Placement of land uses around the street, such as the post office, etc. 3. Factories	1. Teimourshahi Public Park 2. Locating of land uses along the street, including municipality and Bank. 3. Industrial factories 4. Creation of road bridge (Hartan Bridge)

such as oil, lack of proper economic resources in Afghanistan and dependence on other countries.

Even during his reign, there were problems such as the Third World War with Britain, ethnic and religious uprisings, and opposition to Amanullah Khan's policy, each of which hindered the presence of modernism in Afghanistan.

Based on what has been mentioned in the section on theoretical foundations and Table 5, Table 6 reviews and analyzes the structure of Tehran and Kabul, examines the modern components of urban design in both physical and functional areas, and analyzes the patterns and modern design parameters. In this table, presence of components is indicated by a + sign and its absence is indicated by a - sign.

In the first Pahlavi and Amani periods, for the first time in the history of urban planning in Iran and Afghanistan, voluntary and planned intervention in the old context of the capital of the two countries takes place on a large scale. Historical architecture has received a certain amount of attention from the Iranian government. This kind of view is not seen in the Afghan government and no signs of past architecture have been used in this period on a monolithic scale, but in urban planning, new European urban planning components have been

considered. In these countries, no inspiration or benefit was seen from the ancient urban planning of Iran and Afghanistan. New urban planning, by arguing that the old structure of the city does not meet the social needs of the modern world today, either destroyed the ancient fabric and heritage of the city's cultural values or brought about a serious transformation.

Conclusion

The newly established monarchs in Iran and Afghanistan began to bridge the gap between their backwardness and the developed western countries. This compensation was seen as moving away from the traditional beliefs of social and economic reform and modernization in the city. Studies reveal important points in comparing the spatial-physical structure in Tehran and Kabul and their underlying factors in the studied periods. In both cities, physical-spatial changes occurred based on the modernization project (Tables 5 & 6), and in this new urban development, a modern layer emerged, but the intensity of changes in Kabul was milder than in Tehran and the number of architectural styles in Tehran was higher than in Kabul (Tables 3 & 4); This was due to the establishment of a more

Table 6. An analysis of new components of urban design in Tehran and Kabul. Source: Authors.

City	Physical (morphology)						Functional				
	Using metal, glass and concrete materials	Physical extraversion and breadth of vision	Continuous horizontal elongation and structure in the urban landscape	Architectural style is a combination of Islamic architecture and ancient architecture	Western neoclassical architectural style	Large urban plots and single landmarks	Expanding the network of cruciform horseshoes and regular checkered and radial grids of streets	Adjacency to various uses around the street	Focusing on new buildings with new functions such as municipality, shop, post	Facilitate passenger traffic	Expanding green areas and plant trees along the street
Tehran	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kabul	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

stable and longer political system under Reza Shah’s reign and the role of oil revenues in maintaining the country's economic stability. Another noteworthy point was that modernism grounds (Naseri era) in Iran facilitated further urban development in the theoretical part shows that such development in the two cities had an external origin and orientation and it was not the result of the internal performance of the social system. This modernization took an imitative form and occurred without considering the requirements of traditional and pre-modern society and the familiarity of society with the theoretical foundations and the gradual experience of modernization. The cities faced an explosion of modernity not only within the urban sphere but also in other areas including society.

The main features of Iran and Afghanistan can be summarized as follows:

For the first time in the history of urban planning, in the first Pahlavi and Amani periods, voluntary and

planned intervention took place in the old context of the capital of Iran and Afghanistan on a large scale. Historical architecture received a certain amount of attention from the Iranian government. This kind of view was not seen in the Afghan government and no signs of past architecture were used in this period on a monolithic scale, but in urban planning, new European urban planning components were considered. In these countries, no inspiration or benefit was seen from the ancient urban planning of Iran and Afghanistan. Modern urban planning either destroyed the ancient fabric and heritage of the city's cultural values or brought about a profound transformation, by arguing that the old structure of the city did not meet the social needs of the modern world today.

Endnote

1. Paghman district (formerly Pamqan) is one of the cities of Kabul province in Afghanistan. Paghman is 25 km away from the city center. It is located in Kabul province and has two recreational and famous valleys

called Paghman and Moshe (very green and recreational). The valleys are on a very beautiful and magnificent Paghman hill which is next to Sheikh Mir fort.

2. It is located in the southwest of Kabul.

3. It is located in the west of Kabul.

4. Amir Habibullah Khan, the fifth Khan of Barakzai came to the throne in 1901. He was assassinated in 1919 and his son Nasrullah Khan temporarily occupied the Emirate of Afghanistan. But soon after, Amanullah Khan, the third son of Habibullah Khan, defeated his brother and became the king of Afghanistan himself.

Reference list

- Abrahamian, E. (2000). *Iran Between Two Revolutions* (A. Gulmohammadi & M. I. Fattahi, Trans.). Tehran: Ney Publication.
- Aghaie, M. (2012). *Tehran: Aks-ha-yiaz Tehran-e-GhadimvaNegahiTatbighi be Tehran-e-GhadimvaEmroz* [Photos of old Tehran and a comparative outlook on old and nowadays Tehran]. V. 1. Tehran: Sazman Zibasazi Shahr-e-Tehran publication.
- Arez, Gh. J. (1998). *Kabul: yesterday, today and it's unclear future*. Pishawar: Zahed Omar Ltd.
- Bhariar, J. (1984). *Eqtesad-e-Iran (1900-1970)* [Iran economy (1900-1970)]. Tehran: Moassesse Hesabresi.
- Digard, J. P., Hourcade, B. & Richard, Y. (2003). *L'Iran au XXe siècle*. (A. R. Hosang Mahdavi, Trans.). V. 2th. Tehran: Alborz Publication.
- Ehlers, E. (2001). *Iran: Shahr- Rosta- Ashaier* [Iran: City-Village- Tribe]. Tehran: Munshi.
- Fouchet, Maurice. (1933). *Notes sur l'Afghanistan*. Cambridge University Press.
- Gharghasht, M. N. (1966). *Rahnama-ye Kabul* [Kabul guide]. Kabul: Bina.
- Ghobadian, V. & Rezaei, M. (2014). The First Modern Square In Tehran City (Historical And Spatial Evolution Of Old Tehran Squares Until Modern Age). *Human geography research*, 45(4), 177-196.
- Ghobar, M. Gh. (1999). *Afghanistan in the Course of History*. V. 1 & 2. Tehran: EnqelabvaJumhori.
- Gregorian, V. (1969). *The emergence of modern Afghanistan* (A. Alemi Kermani, Trans.). Tehran: Erfan Publication.
- Habibi. M. (2011). *Az Shar ta Shahr* [From city to city]. Tehran: Tehran university Press.
- Habibi. M. & Ahari, Z. (2006). Iranian Architecture And Urban Development: 1931-11941 Ad The First Modernity And The Second Modernism The Case Of Tehran. *Soffeh*, 15(42), 40-49.
- Haghir, S. (2008). Stylistics Of Art-Nouveau In The Contemporary Architecture Of Iran. *Honar-Ha-Ye-Ziba*, (35), 63-73.
- Hosseyni S. S. & Moridi M. R. (2018). A Comparative Study On Iranian And Turkish Art In The Modern Social Transformation Context. *Visual and applied arts*, 11(21), 101-120.
- Jamali, F. & Maleki, S. (2006). Jostari bar Makateb-e Modernism va Postmodernism darMemarivaShahrsazi [A Study of the Schools of Modernism and Postmodernism in Architecture and Urbanism]. *Housing and rural enviroment*, (109), 25-38.
- Katouzian, H. (2006). *Eqtesad-e Siasi Iran* [Political Economy of Iran]. Tehran: Markaz.
- Khalil, M. E. (1957). Qasida-ye KhosrawmotakhallesbaNayebdarta'rif-e Kabul [Eulogy of Kabul: the Qasida of Khosraw, whose pen name was Nayeb]. *Aryana*, 15(2), 22-32.
- Khalilikho, M. R. (1994). *Tose'ehvaNosazi-ye Iran darDowre-ye Reza-Shah* [Development and rehabilitation of Iran in Reza Shah period]. Tehran: JahadDaneshgahi Publication.
- Khozaei, F., Safizadeh, M., Afhami, R. & Sanusi Hassan, A. (2019). Revising The Influence Of Persian, Indian And Chinese Motifs On The Architectural Decorations Of Kerman From The Safavid Time To Present. *Bagh-e Nazar*, 16(72), 65-80.
- Kiani, M. (2004). *Memari-yeDowre-ye Pahlavi-ye Aval* [Architecture of the first Pahlavi period]. Tehran: MoasseseMotale'at-e Tarikh Mo'aser Iran Publication.
- *NezamnameAbniyeShahr-e Darulaman*. (1923). Kabul: DaireTahrirat-e Majles AlayeVozara.
- Parsipoor, H. & Zia Tavana, M.H. (2014). Postmodernism and city with emphasis on urban designing and planning patterns. *PazoheshvaBarnemeRiziShahri*, 4(13), 57-76.
- Pourahmad, A. & Mousavi, S. (2010). The Social Nature of an Islamic City. *Shahr-e Irani Islami*, 1(2), 1-11.
- Pourahmad, A., Faraji Molayee, A., Manouchehri, A. & Azimi, A. (2012). Tasir-e Modernism bar Tose'eh-yeFazaiKalbadi-yeShahr-ha-ye Irani-Islami (Nemoneh Tehran) [Effect of modernism on development of spacial- physical of Iranian-Islamic Cities (Tehran as case study)]. *Shahr-e Irani Islami*, 2(6), 47-61.
- Pourzargar, M. R., Abedini, H. & Etemadi, A. (2020). The Contribution of "Street" Component in the Process of Modernization and the Development of Tehran, Case Study: The Lalehzar Street. *Bagh-e Nazar*, 17 (91), 5-16.
- Ravan Farhadi, A. Gh. (1999). *Moqalat-e Mahmud Tarzi* [Articles of Mahmud Tarzi]. Kabul: Foreign minister of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Publication.
- Saidi Rezvani, N. (1992). Shahr-NeshinivaShahrsazidardowre-ye Bist-Saleh 1300-1320 [Urbanization and urban construction in twenty years period (from 1921 to 1941)]. *Geographical researches*, 7(2), 140-165.

- *Salnameh Kabul* [Calender of Kabul]. (1937). Kabul: Anjomane Adabi.
- Shirazian, R. (2016). *Atlas of old Tehran*. Tehran: Dastan Publication.
- Shammaei, A. (2010). The Role Of Traditional Urban Planning Patterns In The Modern Urban Planning In Yazd. *Studies of Iranian Islamic city*, 1(1), 93-105.
- Sodagar, M. R. (1978). *Roshd-e Ravabet Sarmaye Dari dar Iran (Marhal-e Enteqali)* [The growth of capitalism in Iran (Transitional stage)]. Tehran: Pazhand Publication.
- Takmil Homayon, N. (2006). *Tarikh-e Ejtemaieva Farhangi Tehran: az Aghaz ta Daralkhelafe-ye Naseri* [Social and cultural history of Tehran: From the beginning till Daralkhelafe Naseri]. Tehran: Daftar Pazhoesh-ha-ye Farhangi Publication.
- Ziari, K. & Yousefi, A. (2003). Tose'e-ye Kalbadi-ye Tehran dar Farayand-e Modernism, Post-Modernism va Jahani-Shodan [Physical Development Of Tehran In The Process Of Modernism, Postmodernism And Globalization]. *Modarres*, 7(2), 125-140.
- Vazini Afzal, M. (2019). Pahlavi's Modernist Policies in Urban Structure and Its Impact on Historical Urban Fabric (Case Study: Yazd City, 1310-1332 Ah). *Journal of History of Islam and Iran*, 29(42), 173-197.
- Yazdani, M. H. & Pourahmad A. (2007). The Influence Of Modernism Upon The Physical Transformation Of Iranian-Islamic Cities (Tabriz as Case Study). *Geographical research*, 22(1), 29-52.

COPYRIGHTS

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with publication rights granted to the Bagh-e Nazar Journal. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).



HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE

Yaser Jafari, A. & Haghir, S. (2022). Impact of Modernization on the Physical-Spatial Structures of Tehran in the First Pahlavi Period and Those of Kabul in Amani Period *Bagh-e Nazar*, 19(110), 109-124.

DOI: 10.22034/BAGH.2022.279946.4857

URL: http://www.bagh-sj.com/article_148810.html?lang=en

