

## #4

A. Esfandiari, Haleh. "Iran Primer: The Women's Movement." *Frontline*. 27 Oct. 2010. Web. 23 Oct. 2018.

Iranian women made considerable progress during the Pahlavi era (1925-1979). Education for both girls and boys was free. When Tehran University opened in 1936, Iran's first university admitted both men and women. In 1963, women acquired the right to vote and run for parliament. Under the Family Protection Law, women won the right to petition for divorce and gain child custody. A husband could no longer unilaterally divorce his wife or automatically gain custody of the children. The marriage age for girls was raised from 13 to 18. And men needed the court's permission to take a second wife. By 1978, on the eve of Iran's revolution, 22 women sat in parliament and 333 women served on elected local councils. One-third of university students were female. Two million women were in the work force, more than 146,000 of them in the civil service.

B. Girgis, Monique. "Women in Pre-Revolutionary, Revolutionary and Post-Revolutionary Iran." *Iran Chamber Society*. 1996. Web. 23 Oct. 2018.

Many of Reza Shah's policies were not as liberating as they appeared on the surface. The Shah obviously was not a true believer in the reforms he was making for women. Most of the laws enacted were only superficial, and most didn't deviate far from shari'a law. Reza Shah himself was polygamous, having three wives- an indicator of how dedicated he was to pro-women rights....

The Shah was not encouraging women to join the work force and to become independent women. He was merely expanding on the Islamic notion of motherhood.

The Shah was much more concerned with modernizing and women's suffrage was one of the quickest ways he could show the outside world of Iran's progress... That's not to say however, that Reza Shah's policies had no effect on women's roles, for that's untrue. But the effects were not as far reaching as one might believe....

Although many of the legalities were altered in Iran to give women more rights, they were rarely known or used in practice.