

After reading various sources indirectly ~~investigated~~ investigating women, it is ~~crystal clear~~ clear that several factors are important in polygamy ~~as follows~~:

1. ~~Old age~~ Aging and losing beauty and youth: it made men ~~to~~ inclined to younger and more beautiful women. "Yahya ~~Dolatabadi~~ "Dolatabadi indicates-mentions the wives of Molla Abbas; the school owner ~~of school~~, who were continuously younger than the ~~other~~ other was, and ~~every day they had a lot of conflict~~ experienced everyday quarrels. When the man was present at home, the older women were working, and the younger one lived with teacher. When he was out, the older woman started to shout and curse the younger ones who ~~was~~ were assured of his-their husband's kindness toward herself ~~themselves~~ (Dolatabadi, 1374/1992: 18).

If ~~women~~ a woman ~~entered upon old age~~ grew older and lost her beauty, she inevitably ~~she had been~~ would be involved in hard and onerous household chores, and looked regretfully at the younger women who are in her husband's hearts instead of her. (Shil, 1362/1983: 87).

2. Marriage with middle aged ~~or older men~~ man or older: it was probable that a man will ~~would~~ die much sooner than his wife and leave her ~~be alone~~ as a widow. Since his wife had no legal and family protection, she was obliged to marry a man with his several other wives.

Sources highlight such issues and ~~write~~ state that "girls married with ~~a man~~ men in the ages of his-their grandfather ~~caused a lot of~~ were widowed, and since the majority of such women were left without any help from their husbands, therefore, ~~they~~ they inevitably married other men to continue on with their lives. (Wishard, 1984: 255-256).

3. Women without financial support whose husbands were dead: absence of social support obliged women to easily accept temporary marriage ~~easily~~. Since they had no financial support, widowed girls were obliged to marry for limited ~~period of~~ time periods. On the other side, divorce was common and men ~~have had~~ no limitation in temporary marriage and divorce. (Wishard, 1984: 255-256).

In this regard, "Curzon" indicates women who were common law ~~wife~~ wives of pilgrims in Mashhad; ~~such~~ Such marriages ~~had been~~ were a kind of occupation for women. (Curzon, 1970: 230-231).

عبارت چیست؟ Comment [Trans ۲۴]: منظور از این

12. Women instead of tax: some girls were given instead of tax, such as the year 1272 AH, when the residents of Max castle in ~~Baluchestan~~ Baluchistan brought-delivered 13 individuals who were captives of other places instead of ~~giving-paying tax-~~ (Ibid:158).

B) Factors of ~~monogamy~~ Monogamy

Despite the commonality of polygamy and men's freedom in remarrying, some factors were influential in monogamy such as:

1. If the wife was a princess, her husband could not bring a rival wife. "~~d'Allemagned'Allemagne~~" writes: "whenever a man intended to marry a princess, he should divorce his other wives". That was exceptionally the only case in which polygamy was removed. (d'Allemagne, 1956:270; Binder, 1370, 481)

It was a custom in ~~the Qajar era,era~~: the following are some instances in this regard: the princess, Esmat al-Dowleh was the only wife ~~of-shah'sof the shah's~~ son-in-law, because her husband was not allowed to bring a rival wife to the princess. ~~(Serena)~~ (Serena, 1983: 230).

~~Also~~In addition, when Amir Kabir married the princess known as Ezzat al-Dowleh, the legitimate sister of Nasir al-Din Shah, he divorced his first wife, his cousin, daughter of Haj Shahbaz Khan, named Jan Jan Khanum, the mother of his three children, and finally the princess was his only wife. (Fereydun Adamiyat, 1983:23-24)

2. Wives demanded separate ~~furniture-which~~ furniture, which dispensed men with polygamy.

"Wills" writes: "occasionally men were eager for polygamy, because whenever a man had two wives, they made him ~~to~~ provide separate furniture and edifice accompanied with servants, clothes and ~~jewelries~~ jewelries. (Wills, 1984, 121-122).

3. Marriage with a girl from aristocrats ~~resulted in the fact that men~~ meant that the man could not have another wife. Even if he could find another woman at the same level of his first wife, the first wife disturbed his ~~enjoyment and sometimes intended to murder him~~ enjoyment, sometimes intended to murder him, and ~~therefore even would attempt~~

Comment [Trans ۲۴]: چه چیزی رسم بود؟

First rank: legally married ~~wives~~ wives who were usually princesses whose sons could inherit kingdom ~~including~~ including Galin Khanum, Taj al-Dowlah, Shokouh al-Saltaneh, Surur al-Saltaneh entitled to Forugh al-Saltaneh.

Comment [Trans ۲۴ ۱۴]: شکوه السلطنه ملقب به فروغ السلطنه؟

Second rank: temporary wives who were princesses such as Zinat al-Saltanah, Badr al-Saltanah, Akhtar al-Saltanah, and Shams al Dowlah.

Third rank: temporary wives who were not princesses such as Amineh Aqdas, Effat al-Saltanah, Anis al-Dowlah ~~and etc.~~

First rank women had three or four servants, the rest one or two, and ~~third-rate~~ third-rate women had no servants. (Moyaer al Mamalek, 1993: 16, 18; February, 2005: 203).

~~Secondly~~ Secondly, women had no authority in selecting their husbands. The following is a list of important issues in selecting a girl as the shah's wife:

1. Beauty was the main factor in attracting the king's attention. Thus, beauty and youth were the prerequisite ~~to for~~ entering the king's harem. (Wills, 1983: 50).

~~Mystery~~ The mystery play of Aziz al-Sultan was one of the places to select women. Ayn al-Dowleh writes: "I don't know how many women Tehran has, all places are full of women. ~~the~~ The main factor in holding mystery plays is to look for women. It is said that Agha Bashir Khan walked among women, correct or incorrect gets their permission and transferred them to the specified place where the shah is ~~was~~ also attending. Motazed al-Saltaneh selects women, when mystery plays end, will satisfied women by all means possible. (Ayn al Saltaneh, 1995: 908).

Comment [Trans ۲۴ ۱۵]: منظور از این عبارت چیست؟

Comment [Trans ۲۴ ۱۶]: منظور از این عبارت چیست؟

"Alaviyeh Kermani" writes in her travelogue: "the shah was looking at girls while mystery plays were holdingheld, he gave money to the people and they brought the girls in. (Kermani, 1989: 135).

To fulfill the shah's lust, women parties were held in which although women were bound to keep their hijab, they were not allowed to do so, doing so, the shah was able to choose the beautiful ones. "Mostoufi" writes about one of these parties in which women, relatives, and aristocratic women had been invited while they were unveiled. ~~among~~ among women were girls who married the shah while their parents were content. (Mostoufi, 2005: 377).

Comment [Trans ۲۴ ۱۷]: متضاد، منظور از این عبارت چیست؟

Comment [Trans ۲۴ ۱۸]: موافق؟