

## ABSTRACT (in English)

Mírzá Kūčik Khān was a leading figure of the Jangali movement, which operated in the Iranian province of Gilan from 1915 to 1920. The movement, and the eponymous Jangali fighters, responded to the political instability during World War I and the occupation of Iran by Anglo-Russian and Ottoman forces. By 1918, they had gained control over Gilan and parts of neighboring provinces, becoming a threat to the central government. This bachelor thesis focuses on the analysis of the Jangali movement and the reflection on the personality of its leader, Mírzá Kūčik Khān. The primary source will be the memoirs of Jan Kolář, a Czech engineer who spent several months alongside Mírzá Khān in the Gilan province until Mírzá Khān's death. Kolář's notes were published by his wife under the title *On the Waves of Revolution in the Land of Eternal Flames* after his death in 1936. The aim of the thesis is to compare Kolář's reflection on the movement and the personality of Mírzá Kūčik Khān with the current historiographical perspective, which is relatively well covered in secondary literature in both Persian and English. The thesis poses the question of what key factors contributed to the eventual suppression of the movement and whether Kolář identified and reflected these factors in his memoirs. This work will help create a more comprehensive view of the Jangali movement in the context of Iran's political development in the 1920s.