Ali Shariati (1933-1977) was an Iranian revolutionary and sociologist, who focused on the sociology of religion. He is held as one of the most influential Iranian intellectuals of the 20th century and has been called the ‘ideologue of the Iranian Revolution’.

Ali Shariati was born in Mazinan, a suburb of Sabzevar, Iran. His father's family was involved in the commercial and economic sectors of the city. Ali Shariati received his early education in his hometown and later moved to Mashhad, where he studied at the Qom Seminary.

Shariati's interest in religion and politics began at a young age, and he became involved in the Islamic Revolution in Iran. His ideas and writings had a significant impact on the movement, and he was one of the key figures in the revolution.

Shariati's works focused on the role of religion in society and the need for social change. He believed that a true revolution requires a change in the hearts and minds of people, and that this change can only be achieved through education and the promotion of Islamic values.

Shariati's writing was influenced by his experiences in the Islamic Revolution and his views on the role of religion in society. His works were widely read and influential, and he was a key figure in the development of Islamic socialism, a syncretic political ideology that incorporates both Islamism and socialism into a single ideology.

Shariati's ideas and writings continue to be studied and debated, and he is considered one of the most important figures in the history of the Islamic Revolution in Iran.