Conflict, an important phenomenon throughout human history, is shaped by various forms of social, political, economic, and psychological dynamics. In general, conflict theory views society as a system created by groups that come together with the aim of competing to obtain resources to meet their basic material needs. Conflicts manifest in various forms such as wars, social disputes, terrorist attacks, and ethnic conflicts, and they represent one of the fundamental challenges faced by human societies. Conflict theory is divided into two main categories: classical conflict theory and modern conflict theory. Modern conflict theory is a discipline aimed at understanding the nature, origins, perpetuation, and outcomes of conflicts. This theory examines how conflicts are influenced by social, political, economic, and psychological factors. The primary goal of this conflict theory is to better comprehend and analyze conflicts. This article focuses on modern conflict theory and aims to contribute to the understanding of the phenomenon of conflict by highlighting the key approaches of this theory and the perspectives of prominent theorists such as R. Dahrendorf, L. A. Coser, and R. Collins. First, the historical evolution and origins of conflict theory are explored. The main emphasis of the article is on the leading theorists of modern conflict theory and their contributions.