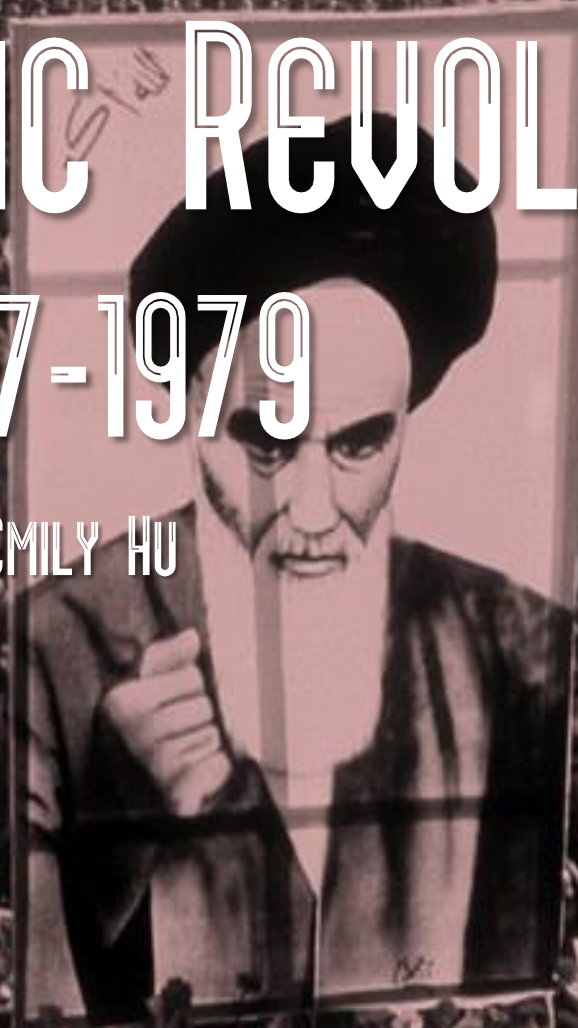


THE ISLAMIC REVOLUTION

1977-1979

EMILY HU



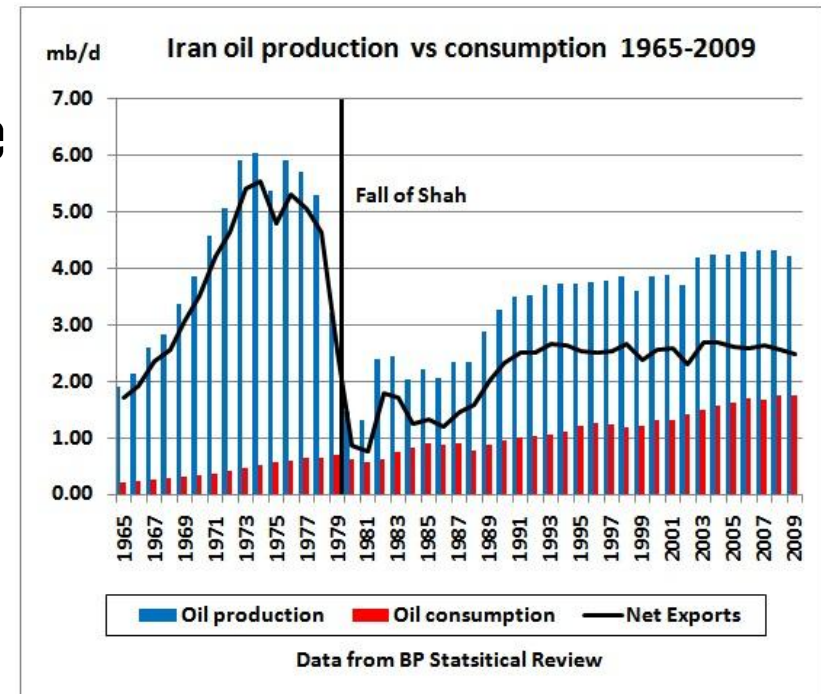
THE REGIME

- Very authoritarian, even a little totalitarian
- Strong state but wasn't strong enough to suppress the revolution
- Centralized government.
- No more monarchy. It became a pure theocracy.
 - Fundamentalism
 - Shari'a law



THE ECONOMY

- Because Iran depended so much on its oil exports (being a rentier state), the 10% decline in oil revenue was very detrimental.
- People thought that the shah was trying to change the economy from a free market to a command economy → revolt
- Oil workers boycotted until the shah was replaced.
- Economy came to a halt.



THE LEADER

- Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini
 - Advocated for fundamentalism
 - Disliked monarchy
 - *Velayat-e faqih*
 - Helped build up the anti-shah sentiment and spark the Islamic Revolution.



THE CHANGE

- The last of a monarchy and the start of a complete theocracy
 - *Velayat-e faqih*
- Khomeini declared Iran a republic and made a new constitution of what he considered to be correct.



POLITICAL IDEOLOGY

- Used much coercion.
- Still very much a unitary state.
- More centralized.
- This period of time is a time of revolution.
 - The Iranian government committed violations of human rights: Bloody Friday
 - Students took to the streets to protest repression. Civil services came to a halt.
 - Troops in Tehran fired at a crowd of peaceful protestors, who were on a strike, in a town square.



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