



I'm not robot



**I am not robot!**

The overthrow of Mohammad Reza Shah in and the subsequent emergence of the Islamic Republic of Iran shook the Middle East and reshaped global politics. In 1979, the details of this watershed event—which redrew the geopolitical order in many ways—resulted in the fall of the Pahlavi dynasty and the establishment of an Islamic republic. These events have continued to reverberate for four decades, in ways that no one could have predicted. This paper intends to explore the role and key contributions that Ayatollah Ruhollah played in the Iranian Revolution. Based on the scholarly literature, the study argues that it was the Iranian Revolution of 1979 that was a defining moment of the modern era. Its success unleashed a wave of Islamist fervor across the Middle East and signaled a sharp line in the appeal of Western ideologies in the Islamic world. The Iranian revolution was a characteristically Iranian revolution—a revolution by the whole society against the state in which various ideologies were represented, the most prominent being Islamism. In a radical reappraisal of Iran's modern history, Ervand Abrahamian traces its traumatic journey across the twentieth century, through the discovery of oil, imperial interventions, and the revolution. The revolution brought a profound transformation in Iran's sociocultural fabric and its polity by overthrowing a centuries-old monarchical system and establishing an Islamic republic. The Iranian revolution was a political revolution designed to overthrow the corrupt regime of Reza Shah, but more importantly it was an insurrection that revolutionized the previously held notion of a revolution. To provide a clear explanation of the reasons of the uprisings, the paper will be divided into two main sections: the first consisting of a brief analysis of Iran's historical role in the twentieth century, and the second tracing the revolution's path to the present. The fall of the Shah will go down in history as perhaps the most dramatic revolution of modern times. It came about as the culmination of decades of popular discontent mixed with economic turmoil and an increasingly repressive regime. Forty years following the Iranian Revolution of 1979, the narratives of the revolution and its discourse are still very dominant, not only among Iranian elites inside the country, but also in the everyday life of non-elites, when people recall and cry out the revolution's mottos either "The Iranian Revolution of 1979 was a defining moment of the modern era. Its success unleashed a wave of Islamist fervor across the Middle East and signaled a sharp line in the appeal of Western ideologies in the Islamic world. The Iranian revolution relied on many methods of unarmed insurrection—such as demonstrations, strikes, boycotts, contestation of public space, and the establishment of parallel institutions—that would be used in the Philippines, Latin America, Eastern Europe and elsewhere in subsequent years." Course Description.