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# Iran Die Revolution Der Kinder

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## SKYLAR AVILA

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### **My Iranian Revolution** Ivan R. Dee Publisher

This auto-biographically based book is about a young man from Texas that goes to Iran for a job promotion and gets swept up in a great adventure. It's an action/adventure novel about revolution, money, temptation, love, tragedy, and in the end, hope. This book also concerns the beauty of Iran and its people, and their culture. The author lived with the Persians, he worked with them, he learned their language, and he grew comfortably with their culture. He would live and work in downtown Tehran during the Iranian Revolution until evacuated on a US Air Force C-130 flight to Athens.

*Iran Through the Looking Glass* C.H.Beck

Examines how the Iranian Revolution became a showdown between the ideas and values of Islam and those of the West and how it recast the face of the Middle East.

### **The Reign of the Ayatollahs** Yale University Press

Produced between the end of the war with Iraq and the death of the Ayatollah Khomeini. Part one outlines the country's history, sketchily until just before the revolution. Part two contains views of the present situation by five journalists, a British diplomat, and a scholar. Also lists government leaders and dissident groups. A high price for a small, cheaply bound, already outdated book. No bibliography. Paperback edition not seen. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

**Iran Since the Revolution (RLE Iran D)** Infobase Holdings, Inc  
Bachelor Thesis from the year 2006 in the subject History Europe - Other Countries - Newer History, European Unification, grade: 1,0, University of Manchester (School of Languages, Linguistics and Cultures), 55 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: The Iranian revolution of 1978/1979 did in many respects not fit the stereotypes of a Third World revolution. What drove and held together the unique alliance between religious leaders, nationalists, and other groups of society, including the radical left, was therefore hard to understand for westerners. It was even harder to understand, that an Islamic cleric, whom many saw as a backwards religious zealot, could in the end

overthrow the authoritarian regime of Shah Reza Pahlevi, although it had the most powerful army of the region and the ubiquitous secret service SAVAK at its disposal. In this background the role of the media was crucial in making events in Iran transparent to the public in the United Kingdom and in Germany. This study will look at how particular newspapers, the Guardian and the Sddeutsche Zeitung, have understood and reported the events. It will also investigate what sources they used and how important the influence of news agencies was. Finally it will analyse to what extent cultural misconceptions and prejudices have or have not tainted the reporting.

The Iranian Revolution Longman Publishing Group

Today Iran is once again in the headlines. Reputed to be developing nuclear weapons, the future of Iraq's next-door neighbor is a matter of grave concern both for the stability of the region and for the safety of the global community. President George W. Bush labeled it part of the "Axis of Evil," and rails against the country's authoritarian leadership. Yet as Bush trumpets the spread of democracy throughout the Middle East, few note that Iran has one of the longest-running experiences with democracy in the region. In this book, Ali Gheissari and Vali Nasr look at the political history of Iran in the modern era, and offer an in-depth analysis of the prospects for democracy to flourish there. After having produced the only successful Islamist challenge to the state, a revolution, and an Islamic Republic, Iran is now poised to produce a genuine and indigenous democratic movement in the Muslim world. Democracy in Iran is neither a sudden development nor a western import, Gheissari and Nasr argue. The concept of democracy in Iran today may appear to be a reaction to authoritarianism, but it is an old idea with a complex history, one that is tightly interwoven with the main forces that have shaped Iranian society and politics, institutions, identities, and interests. Indeed, the demand for democracy first surfaced in Iran a century ago at the end of the Qajar period, and helped produce Iran's surprisingly liberal first constitution in 1906. Gheissari and Nasr seek to understand why democracy failed to grow roots and lost ground to an autocratic Iranian state. Why was democracy absent from the ideological debates of the 1960s and 1970s? Most important, why has it now

become a powerful social, political, and intellectual force? How have modernization, social change, economic growth, and the experience of the revolution converged to make this possible? Gheissari and Nasr trace the fortunes of the democratic ideal from the inchoate demands for rule of law and constitutionalism of a century ago to today's calls for individual rights and civil liberties. In the process they provide not just a fresh look at Iran's politics but also a new understanding of the way in which democracy can develop in a Muslim country.

*Islamic Iran* books catalog

Iran C.H.Beck Revolution in Iran Routledge Library Editions: History of the Middle East

### **Passionate Uprisings** Vintage

In this Second Edition of *Inside the Iranian Revolution*, first published in 1981, author John Stempel describes his experience and insight as a U.S. Foreign Service Officer in Tehran from 1975-1979. He then continues with an updated chapters to describe what we can draw from the experiences of three decades ago and apply to the current diplomatic relationship between the U.S. and Iran. "John Stempel is a Foreign Service officer who was stationed in Tehran through the early stages of the Iranian revolution; he left four months before the hostages were taken. Mr. Stempel explains the strength and weaknesses that accumulated through the Shah's reign. Among the latter, he says, was the Shah's alternating between attempts to build genuine political support for his regime and reliance on the repressive tactics of his secret police. Mr. Stempel's concluding chapters are effective. He suggests that the Shah might have survived by being simultaneously more liberal and more ruthless—by offering more than a token of political participation to opposition groups, but then punishing those who would not support the liberalized regime. On the American side, Mr. Stempel points out the slowness to develop intelligence sources among opposition groups and the contradictory signals sent to the Shah. Mr. Stempel also implies that, once the hostage situation reached deadlock, the United States should have come more quickly to the recognition that military force was necessary." -- Amazon.com.

From Palace to Prison Open Press (UK) Limited

An unusual and illuminating account of the Iranian revolution of 1979, based upon the author's long conversations with the Shah in the weeks before his downfall, and upon his own 33-month experience in prison the first testimony to come from a survivor of the Islamic republic's jails.

*The Iranian Revolution* U of Minnesota Press

Examines the last forty years of Iranian and Middle-Eastern history through the prism of the Green Uprisings of 2009.

[The Unthinkable Revolution in Iran](#) Cambridge University Press

\*Includes pictures \*Profiles Ayatollah Khomeini and his ideology and leadership before, during, and after the Revolution

\*Highlights the causes, key events, and effects of the Revolution

\*Includes footnotes and a bibliography for further reading The Iranian Revolution of 1979 has been described as an epochal event, called the peak of 20th century Islamic revivalism and revitalization, and analyzed as the one key incident that continues to impact politics across Iran, the Middle East, and the even the world as a whole. As a phenomenon that led to the creation of the first modern Islamic Republic in the world, the revolution marked the victory of Islam over secular politics, and Iran quickly became the aspiring model for Islamic fundamentalists and revivalists across the globe, regardless of nationality, culture, or religious sect. When Ayatollah Khomeini was declared ruler in December 1979 and the judicial system originally modeled on that of the West was swiftly replaced by one purely based on Islamic law, much of the world was in shock that such a religiously driven revolution could succeed so quickly, especially when it had such sweeping consequences beyond the realm of religion. Revolutions are nothing new, but most revolutions, especially those in the West, have tended to remain secular. Even when religious ideology and themes were present, as in the English Civil War of the 1640s, these were not dominant driving forces behind the revolution, nor were they a significant factor in its immediate results. Even outside the West, this has mostly proven to be true; the nationalist revolution and war for independence in Turkey, led by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, was a battle for separation of church and state that called for democratic principles of equality, and the result was the formation of a modern and secular Turkey. However, the revolution that swept across Iran proved to be starkly different from past revolutions of the world. Its most influential leaders came from the orthodox clergy, and its most

pronounced important goals were the ouster of the monarch, who was deemed anti-Islam and blasphemous, and the complete return of Iranian government and society to fundamental Islamic principles. As one of the leading scholars on Iran, Nikki R. Keddie, wrote, this revolution was "aberrant," refusing to fit into the theoretical and academic ideas of what modern revolutions should be like. Yet, there is no doubt that the Iranian Revolution ultimately led to a complete overhaul and restructuring of the age-old political, economic, social, religious, and ideological orders in Iran. Former Iranian Finance Minister Jahangir Amuzegar put it aptly, "The historical oddity, if not uniqueness, of the Iranian revolution can be seen in its four salient features: its unforeseen rapid rise; its wide base of urban support; its vague ideological character; and, above all, its ultimate singular objective, to oust the Shah." Furthermore, while the focus of the revolution was primarily about Islam, the revolution was also colored by disdain for the West, distaste for autocracy, and a yearning for religious and cultural identity. Though these are features of many other revolutions, the Iranian one was particularly unprecedented in the suddenness and rapidity of its occurrence, as well as the sheer amount of mass popular support it gained. Much of the world, including the U.S. and its Western allies, were initially caught off guard by the sudden occurrence and unanticipated strength of the revolution. The Islamic Revolution That Reshaped the Middle East explores the events leading up to the Iranian Revolution, as well as the political, economic, social, and religious characteristics of Iran before 1979. It also looks at the revolution and the lasting influence it has had both domestically and globally.

**Secrets of the Iranian Revolution** CreateSpace

Acclaimed journalist Robin Wright meticulously describes the ongoing transformation of Iranian society, politics and religion that ranges from the empowerment of women to the blossoming of a movie industry and an independent press. "An exceptional contribution to the understanding of a mysterious and much maligned nation" —The Washington Post Robin Wright has reported from over 120 countries for many leading news organizations, but her perceptive coverage of Iran has garnered her the most respect and praise among her colleagues. She demonstrates why Iran's Islamic revolution equals the French and Russian revolutions in new ideas and impact, while standing alone as "the last great revolution" of the modern era.

**Tell the American People** Oxford University Press

Since the turn of the century Iran has experienced three major political upheavals in the struggle to democratize her political systems. The last revolution inaugurated an era of unprecedented turmoil and instead of fulfilling its democratic aim, paved the way for an even more despotic theocracy. To put the revolution in a proper perspective, some attempt is made to explain the reasons for Khomeini's success in acquiring first, the symbolic leadership of the anti-Shah revolution, and then, the monopolistic control of power in Iran. How and why the other claimants to power were shunted aside and later brutally repressed is a further theme for discussion. The domestic and external ramifications of the revolution are examined in detail; in particular the rise of the anti-American feeling which culminated in the hostage crisis. In conclusion, an analysis is offered of the instrumentalities of power available to the Islamic Republic, and several scenarios are explored in which Iran's competing forces may converge to determine whether this third revolution will finally succeed in subordinating political authority to popular democratic consent.

[Six Theories about the Islamic Revolution's Victory](#) Routledge

Library Editions: History of the Middle East

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***The Iranian Revolution And The Muslim World*** Iran

Observers of Iran have often ascribed the main cause of the revolution to economic problems under the Shah's regime. This book, first published in 1990, on the other hand focuses on the political and social factors which contributed of the Pahlavi dynasty. Mehran Kamrava looks at the revolution in detail as a political phenomenon, making use of extensive interviews with former revolutionary leaders, cabinet ministers and diplomats to show the central role of the political collapse of the regime in bringing about the revolution. He concentrates on the internal and the international developments leading to this collapse, and the social environment in which the revolution's leaders emerged.

**Iran Today** Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

Printbegrænsninger: Der kan printes 10 sider ad gangen og max. 40 sider pr. session

**Small Media, Big Revolution** Zed Books

On January 16, 1979, the shah of Iran left the country he had ruled for more than 37 years. The streets of Tehran, Iran's capital, filled with celebration as the news spread that the hated monarchy had been overthrown. The revolution in Iran, led by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, was sparked by many factors, including a widening gap between the different classes of Iranian society, an aggressive campaign of modernization, an ambitious program of land reform, and the brutality of the shah's oppressive regime. Illustrated with full-color and black-and-white photographs, and accompanied by a chronology, bibliography, and further resources, *The Iranian Revolution, Updated Edition* explains how the revolution's role in propelling Iran from a monarchy to a theocracy dramatically altered life in Iran, and how its aftermath continues to shape the politics of the Middle East today. Historical spotlights and excerpts from primary source documents are also included.

**From Palace to Prison** GRIN Verlag

This book contains selected papers delivered during the 22nd Congress of L'Union Européenne des Arabisants et Islamisants, held in Poland, from 29th September to 4th October 2004. The proceedings have been arranged into four thematic sections: (1) Theology and Philosophy, (2) Literature, (3) History of State and

Society, and (4) Philology and Linguistics, though quite a number of the papers were of an interdisciplinary character. The authors of the 37 publications presented in this volume represent the international academic community and present in their articles the results of the latest research and studies into the areas touching on history, culture, literature, religion and art to mention a few. They constitute various attempts to answer the following questions: What is the meaning of Authority? and What is the place of the individual in Society? The book is essential source reading for specialists and students. This book is also recommended to all those who wish to become better acquainted with the problems and issues of the Arab-Muslim world.

Springer

'A first-rate study that not only goes far in explaining the key events of the last decade but also implicitly substantiates the classic Crane Brinton analysis.' Bernard Weiss, *History: Review of New Books*

**Revolution in Iran** Westview Press

Investigates the emerging, new sexual culture of Iranian youth, in which sexuality represents freedom and engaging in sex can be considered political activism.

*Democracy in Iran* Mizan Press

The Iranian Revolution of 1979 shook the world and changed the strategic balance in the region. In the build up to the Revolution there was a unity of purpose that was summed up by Ayatollah Khomeini: 'The monarchy must go. The Shah is corrupt. His hands are dripping with blood. He is a foreign agent. He is the Yazid of age.' In the perception of most Iranians, a tyrant has usurped the state; its retrieval was therefore essential. Beyond that, however, there was a little by way of an agreed agenda for social reconstruction. This became evident in the years that followed. Revolutionary passion first gave way to revolutionary reason and then reawakened desire for reforms. A quarter of a century later, demography, education and urbanization have become the agents of change. One generation has power while the other has demands. The purpose of the Observer Research Foundation's New Delhi conference was to explore the evolving perceptions and to ascertain the direction and pace of the change.

- [A Court Of Wings And Ruin \(a Court Of Thorns And Roses, 3\) By Sarah J. Maas](#)
- [My First Learn-to-write Workbook: Practice For Kids With Pen Control, Line Tracing, Letters, And More! By Crystal Radke](#)
- [Spare By Prince Harry The Duke Of Sussex](#)
- [Twisted Games \(twisted, 2\)](#)
- [The Summer Of Broken Rules](#)
- [Flash Cards: Sight Words By Scholastic Teacher Resources](#)
- [The Subtle Art Of Not Giving A F\\*ck: A Counterintuitive Approach To Living A Good Life By Mark Manson](#)
- [Twisted Hate \(twisted, 3\)](#)
- [The Inmate: A Gripping Psychological Thriller](#)
- [The Boy, The Mole, The Fox And The Horse By Charlie Mackesy](#)