

Aim: How did the Iranian Revolution effect Iran?

I. Problems in Iran

1. Reza Shah used western ideas in Iran since 1925
2. Mohammad Reza Pahlavi took over Iran in 1941
3. continued Western reforms and increased women's rights
4. This infuriated Islamic fundamentalists who wanted to make Islam the law of the land
5. But people demanded more reforms, rights, and freedoms

II. The Iranian Revolution

1. Two sides surfaced:
2. One focused on the Shari'ah and Ulema
3. The other wanted Westernization
4. These two groups formed a unified front.
5. protests erupted January 9, 1978
6. The protesters demanded that the Ayatollah Khomeini be allowed to return
7. police opened fire on the students
8. The police continued to interrupt protests
9. Hundreds were killed between January and August 1978
10. September 8, "Black Friday," Iranian troops killed several hundred people
11. On September 9, the Shah declared martial law and imprisoned many
12. The revolutionaries changed tactics from demonstrations to strikes.
13. Khomeini spoke regularly to Iran through "speeches" which were distributed throughout Iran
14. In December demonstrators seized gov't buildings, shut down businesses with strikes, assassinated gov't officials.
15. On January 16, 1979, the Shah left Iran for good.
16. On February 1, Khomeini returned to Iran
17. The Revolution was over and Khomeini declared a new Islamic Republic.

III. Khomeini

1. Under Khomeini's rule, Sharia was introduced,
2. Islamic dress code enforced for both men and women
3. The Iranian educational curriculum was Islamized
4. He promised many reforms but died before they were enacted in 1989