AP COGO Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_

Unit 6: Iran

Guided Reading – Iran (Chapter 8, Kesselman 7th edition)

Answer **ALL** parts of each question to get credit for the question. Reading guides that are more than 5% incomplete will make you INELIGBLE for test corrections.

**Section 1: The Making of the Modern Iranian State**

**Politics in Action**

1. Describe current President **Rouhani**. Why might some people have been surprised that he was able to win the election in 2013?

2. Define the following:

* **Ayatollah:**
* **Theocracy:**
* **Majles:**
* **Guardian Council:**
* **Supreme Leader:**

3. Iran is a mixture of **theocracy** and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Its political system is based on both clerical authority and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, on the divine right of the clergy and the rights of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Iran has regular elections for the presidency and the **Majles**, but the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_determines who can run. The president is the formal head of the executive branch, but he can be overruled, even dismissed, by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The **Majles** is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but bills do not become law unless the **Guardian Council** deems them compatible with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Geographic Setting**

4. Most of Iran’s territory is inhospitable to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Iran is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ largest oil producer in the Middle East and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_largest in the world.

6. Identify the factors that keep it from being described as a poor underdeveloped country.

7. Define **Farsi:**

* What percentage of the population speaks Farsi as a first language? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* What percentage of the population can communicate in Farsi? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Because of its Persian heritage…Iranians do not consider themselves to be part of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_world.

8. Islam is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ religion in the world.

* What are the **Five Pillars of Islam**?
* Summarize the key differences between **Sunnis** and **Shi’is**?

**The Safavids (1501-1722)**

9. When the Safavid Dynasty conquered Iran, what did they forcibly covert their subjects to?

* How did the Safavids treat religious minorities?
* Define **People of the Book** & **Qur’an** (Koran):

**The Qajars (1794-1925)**

10. Identify key elements of the Constitution of 1906:

* Introduced:
* Retained:
* Centered political power in:
* Civil liberties:
* Role of Religion:

**The Pahlavis (1925-1979)**

11. How did Reza Khan come to power? How did his son, **Muhammad Reza Shah**, come to power

12. Describe Iran under the Pahlavi dynasty.

13. How did each of the following help consolidate the shah’s power?

* SAVAK:
* Pahlavi Foundation:
* Resurgence Party:
* Bazaars:

**The Islamic Revolution (1979)**

14. List the grievances against the shah led to the 1979 revolution.

15. Who was **Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini** and how was his version of Shi’ism different?

16. Explain the concept of **jurist’s guardianship** (velayat-e faqih).

17. Which groups supported protests and rallies against the shah’s regime?

**The Islamic Republic (1979-present)**

18. Seven weeks after the February revolution, a nationwide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ replaced the monarchy

 with an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

19. How did Khomeini and his prime minister, Bazargan, differ on their views toward what the constitution should

 look like?

* Define **Assembly of Experts**:
* What was the role of **Hezbollahis**?

20. What led to the taking of the U.S. embassy hostages?

21. In the first decade after the revolution, what factors helped the clerics consolidate power?

22. In the second decade after the revolution, what serious problems did the clerics face?

**Iran after 9/11**

23. What changed Iran’s willingness to cooperate with the U.S.?

**Iran in a Globalized World of States**

24. How did Khomeini’s policies make it difficult for his successors to normalize relations with the West?

**The Democratic Idea**

25. How is shari’a law incompatible with democracy?

**The Politics of Collective Identity**

26. Describe the trends that put strain on Iran’s collective national identity.

**Themes & Comparisons**

27. What is **Islamism** and how does it relate to the development of the Islamic Republic of Iran?

* How did reformers of the 1990s view Islamism?

**Section 2: Political Economy & Development**

**State and Economy**

28. Oil revenues made Iran into a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Define **rentier state**:
* What problem did this create, in terms of being democratic?
* What economic problems did this, along with a population explosion, create?
* In what ways has the Islamic Republic had economic success?

**Iran’s Economy under the Islamic Republic**

29. What steps did each of the following presidents take to reduce the role of the state in governing the economy?

* Reformist President **Khatami**:
* Conservative President **Ahmadinejad**:
* Nevertheless, about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ % of the Iranian economy continued to be under state control.

**Society and Economy**

30. What policies since 1989 helped Iran control its population growth?

* *“The government is now toying with the idea of reversing policy and encouraging population growth.”* Why do you think they would want to increase population growth at this point?

**Environmental Issues**

31. Describe Iran’s most significant environmental problems.

* How have these problems been further compounded?
* What steps/policies has the government taken to address these problems?

**Iran in the Global Economy**

32. Under the shah, Iran became the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-most-important member of OPEC.

* Define **OPEC**:
* What is meant that oil is a **resource curse** of producing countries?
* Describe how oil revenues resulted in consequences that contributed to the Islamic Revolution.
* Why is Iran now allowing foreigners to own as much as 100% of any firm in the country?

**Section 3: Governance & Policymaking**

**Organization of the State**

33. The political system of the Islamic Republic of Iran is unique. It is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with important

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ features.

* Identify democratic features:
* Identify theocratic features:

34. How is the Supreme Leader selected?

35. Identify the many powers of the Supreme Leader:

36. Explain the role of each of the following:

* **Expediency Council:**
* **Foundation of the Oppressed:**
* **Assembly of Experts:**

**The Government Executive**

37. The president is described as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ state official after the Supreme Leader.

* Term length?
* How elected?
* Term limit?
* Requirements?

38. Identify the powers of the president:

39. Explain how the role of “vice-president” is different from the U.S. role of VP.

40. Four out of the six presidents have been what? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The Bureaucracy**

41. Identify the purpose of each of the following ministries:

* Culture and Islamic Guidance:
* Intelligence:
* Heavy Industries:
* Reconstruction:
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dominate the bureaucracy as well as the presidency.

**The Judiciary**

42. The constitution gives wide-ranging judicial powers to the Leader and the clergy.

* Bills passed by the Majles are reviewed by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to ensure that they conform to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

43. Describe how the penal code, or Retribution Law, contradicts the UN Charter on Human Rights.

44. In what ways has the regime broadened the narrow interpretation of the shari’a?

* What does Iran have in common with China in terms of the judicial system?

**The Military**

45. Identify the role of each of the following:

* Regular army:
* Revolutionary Guards:
* Basej:

**Subnational Government**

46. Although Iran is a highly centralized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_state, it is divided administratively into subnational

 units. The management of local affairs…is under the supervision of councils whose members are

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the local population.

**Semipublic Institutions**47. What role do foundations play in Iran?

* Who directs them?
* Special treatment?
* Foundation of the Oppressed & Martyrs Foundation – assets and employment:

**The Policy-Making Process**

48. Describe the differences between statist reformers (populists) and conservatives.

49. What is the role of the Expediency Council?

* How did constitutional amendments institutionalize this council?
* How does it limit democracy?

**Section 4: Representation & Participation**

**The Legislature**

50. Explain the difference between qanun and shari’a.

51. The Majles has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ members and is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by citizens over the age of eighteen.

* It can pass \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as long as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ deems them compatible with the shari’a and the constitution.
* What are some other powers it has?

**Political Parties and the Party System**

52. Political parties were not encouraged until \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was elected president in 1997.

* In general, formal parties are less important in Iranian politics than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coalitions and groups.

53. Real political opposition has been forced into exile (mostly in Europe). How do each of the following represent “opposition” to the current regime?

* The Liberation Movement:
* The National Front:
* The Majahedin:
* The Fedayin:
* The Tudeh:

**Elections**

54. The constitution promises free elections. What are some obstacles in Iran to fair elections?

* Why are elections, especially with high voter turnout, important for Iran’s regime?

**Political Culture, Citizenship, and Identity**

55. Who are Iran’s recognized religious minorities? \_\_\_\_ % of the population

* What rights does Iran’s constitution extend to them?
* Which religious minorities are not protected under the constitution?

56. How have the following groups been persecuted?

* Armenian Christians:
* Baha’is:
* Sunnis:

Interest Groups, Social Movements, and Protest

57. What role have college students, played in protests in Iran?

58. Despite patriarchal attitudes held by the conservative clergy, educated women have become a

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Iranian society.

* They now form \_\_\_\_\_\_\_% of college students, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_% of doctors, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_% of government employees, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_% of the general labor force

59. What other groups have grievances with the government?

**The Political Impact of Technology**

60. Why does Iran place so much importance on scientific and technological education?

61. What event increased monitoring of the Internet & cell phones?

**Section 5: Iranian Politics in Transition**

**Political Challenges and Changing Agendas**

62. Briefly summarize each of the following challenges for Iran:

* Reformers vs. Conservatives:
* Interpretation of Islam:
* The direction of the economy:
* Relations with the U.S.:

**Youth Politics & the Generational Divide**

63. Over half of the current population was born after \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Why are they considered a force to be reckoned with?

**Iranian Politics in Comparative Perspective**

64. What evidence is there that Iran no longer fits the stereotype of a “Third World” country?

65. How is Iran better off than Nigeria in terms of its oil?

**Whew!! You did it! ☺**