





Ayatollah Sayyed Ali Hoseyni Khamenei

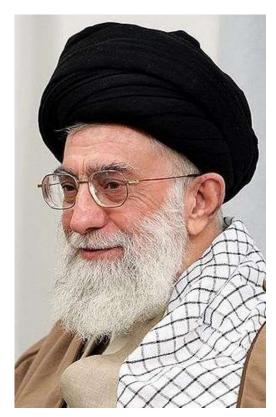


June 4, 1989 Ayatollah Sayyed Ali Khamenei elected Supreme Leader by the Assembly of Experts.

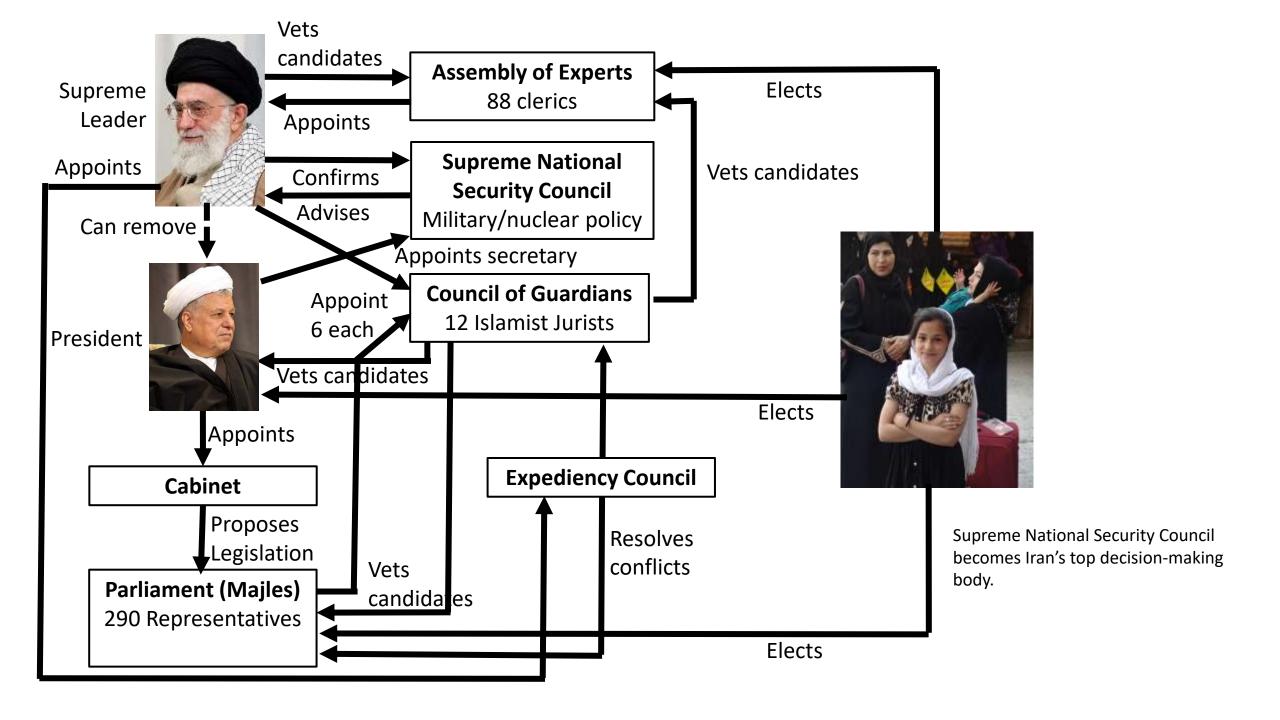


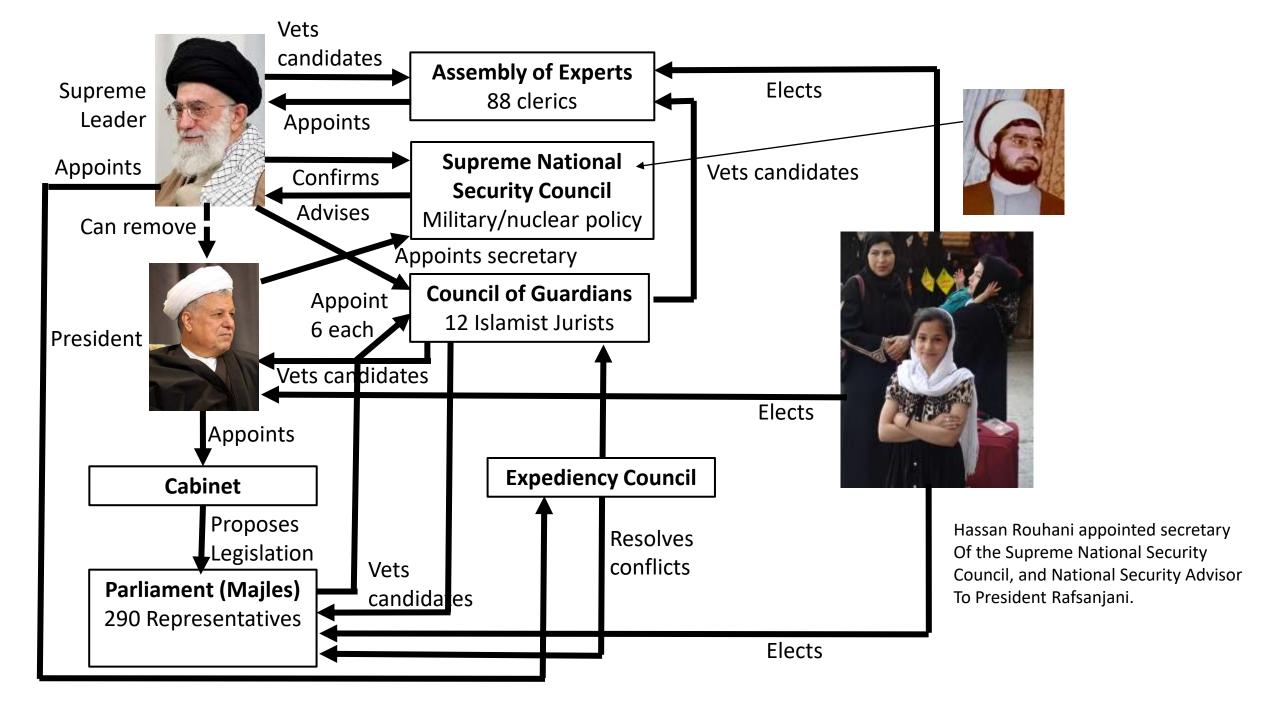


Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, President, 1989-1997



Seyyed Ali Hoseyni Khamenei, The new Supreme Leader





9/11 and the Taliban



1979, Soviet Union invades Afghanistan



U.S., Pakistan, Iran, Saudi Arabia, China support the Mujahideen.



February 1989. The last Soviet troops leave Afghanistan.



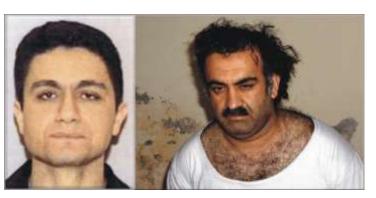
1992-1994, Taliban takes over Afghanistan

September 11, 2001

Attack on the World Trade Center



Sponsored by al Qaeda



Executed by Mohammad Atta and Kahlid Sheikh Mohammad



November 2001. U.S. Special Forces arm and train the *Mujahideen* in fighting the Taliban.



November 2001, Iran allows U.S. to use its airfields, port of Chabahar.



1/29/2002. George W. Bush declares that North Korea, Iraq and Iran constitute an "Axis of Evil."



3/20/2003. Operation Iraqi Freedom—U.S. invades Iraq.



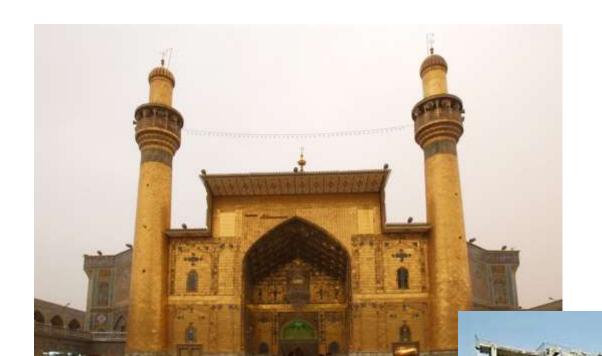
2/26/03. George Bush predicts that the invasion of Iraq will be the first step in the democratization of the Middle East.







3/21/03. Neocons William Kristol, Richard Perle and Michael Ledeen say that Syria and Iran are next.





8/29/03. Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi truck-bombs the Imam Ali Mosque in Najaf, the most sacred site in Shi'a Islam. The driver of the suicide truck was Yassin Jarad, abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi's father-in-law.







Shi'a insurgents, spurred on by cleric Moqtada al-Sadr, strike out across Iraq, but particularly in Baghdad and southern Iraq.

Iran sees the opportunity to step in and provide funding, weapons, organization and leadership. Chaos in Iraq protects Iran from the U.S. and from Iraq.

Iranian Political Factions:

- Religious leadership--Ayatollah Ali Khamenei
 - US cannot be trusted.
 - Not opposed to direct talks with the US, but not optimistic that any good could come of it.
- Hardliners—Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, Qasem Soleimani, IRGC officer corps, religious rural Iranians.
 - US does not respect the Islamic identity of Iran
 - There is inherent antagonism between the US and Iran. Do not negotiate with the US.
 - Iran is the spearhead of resistance to the US' global arrogance.
- Moderates--Hassan Rouhani and most Iranian Presidents and politicians.
 - Believe they can alter the US' perspective of Iran, and achieve normal relations while protecting Iran's interests
 - Willing to engage with the US to advance Iran's interests--a win-win for both countries (free market economy, eliminate Salafi extremists.)
- Reformists—Abdolhassan BaniSadr, Seyyed Mohammad Khatami, Mir-Hossein Mousavi
 - The government of Iran should be changed to reduce religious influence and put mor decisionmaking in the hands of elected officials.
- Liberals/leftists—there are none in Iranian politics today
 - MEK were traitors

Mahmoud Ahmadinejad and the Green Movement

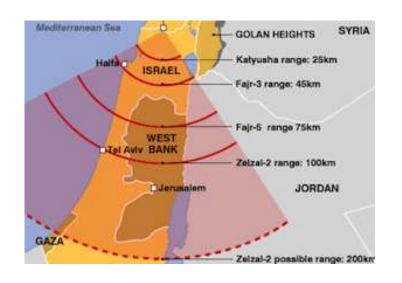


Seyyed Mohammad Khatami, President, 1997-2005



Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, President, 2005-2014











Hezbollah's rockets in southern Lebanon constitute Iran's "nuc" against Israel.



2006. In response to Hezbollah kidnapping and rocket attacks, Israel invades Lebanon



When Israel withdraws, Hezbollah claims victory and becomes enormously popular in Lebanon.



Mahmoud Ahmadinejad at the UN General Assembly in 2006.



Mir Hossein Mousavi

Mahmoud Ahmadinejad







Iranian nuclear scientist Mostafa Ahmadi-Roshan killed by car bomb outside North Tehran University.



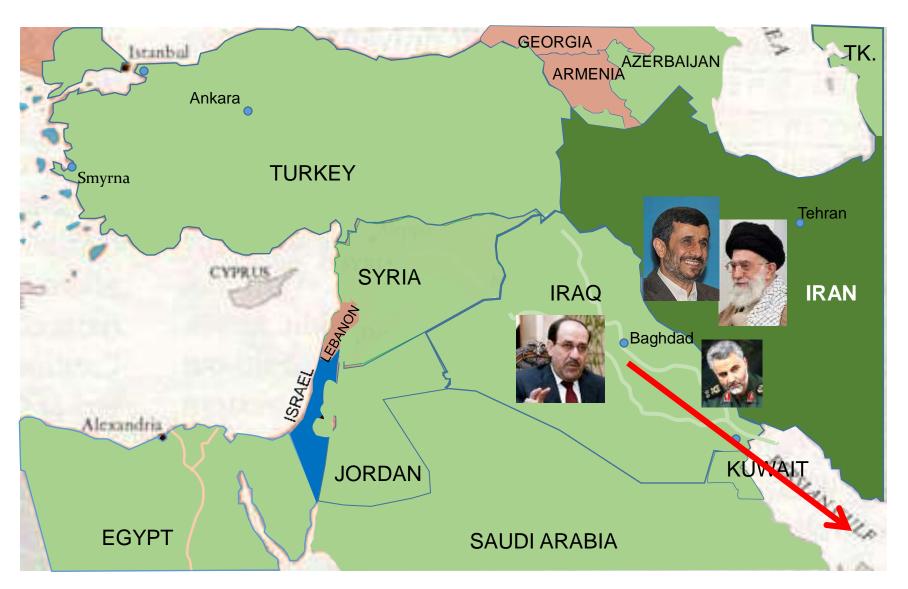
Siemens PLC CPU.



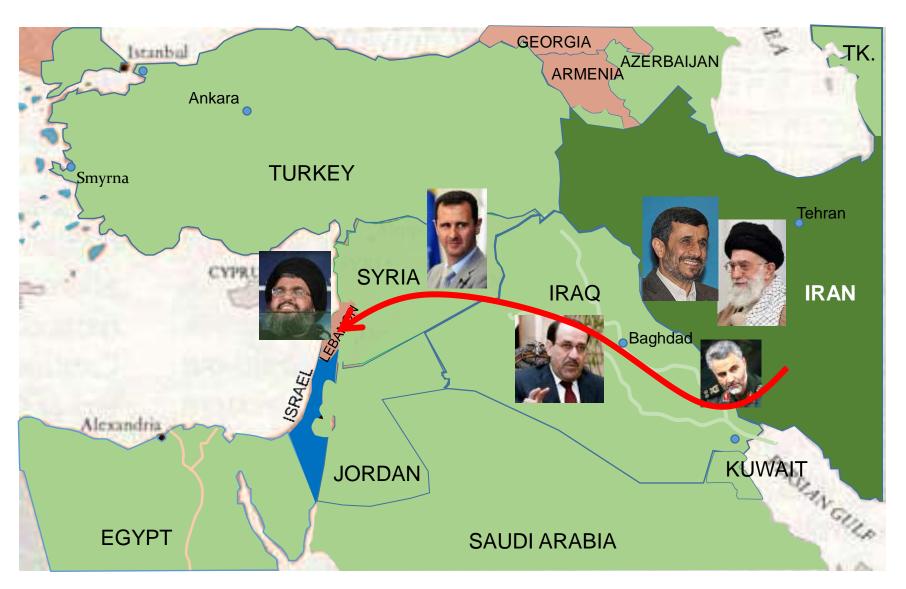
1980 – 2003 Saddam Hussein's Iraqi Army keeps Iran in check



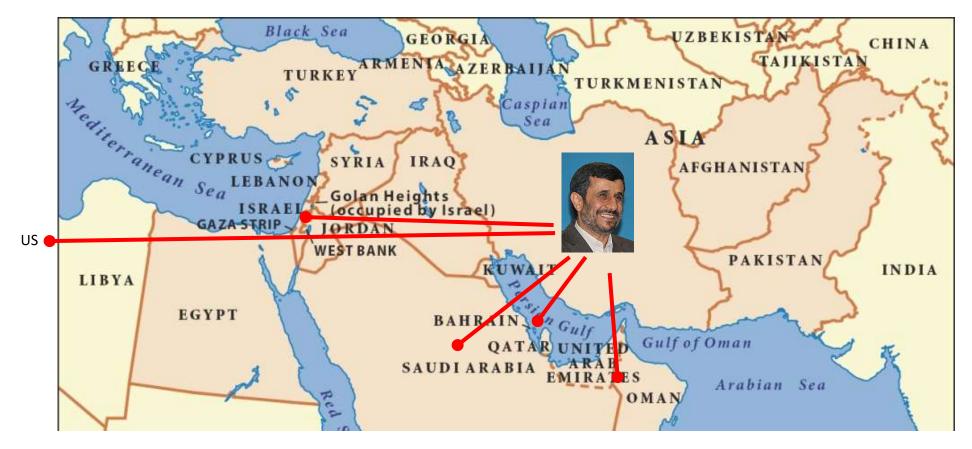
2003 – 2011 US forces in Iraq keep Iran in check



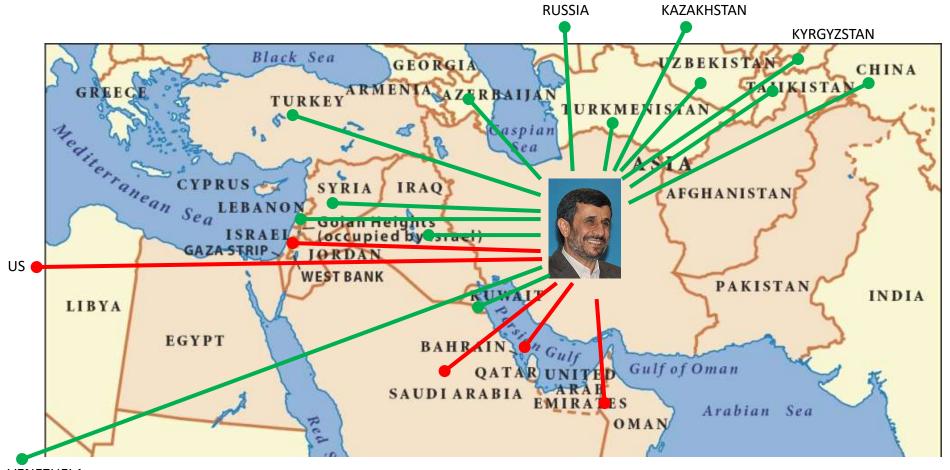
Dec 2011 US withdrawal leaves Nouri al Maliki to deal with Iran



Possible Iran-Iraq-Syria-Hezbollah/Lebanon "Shi'a Axis."



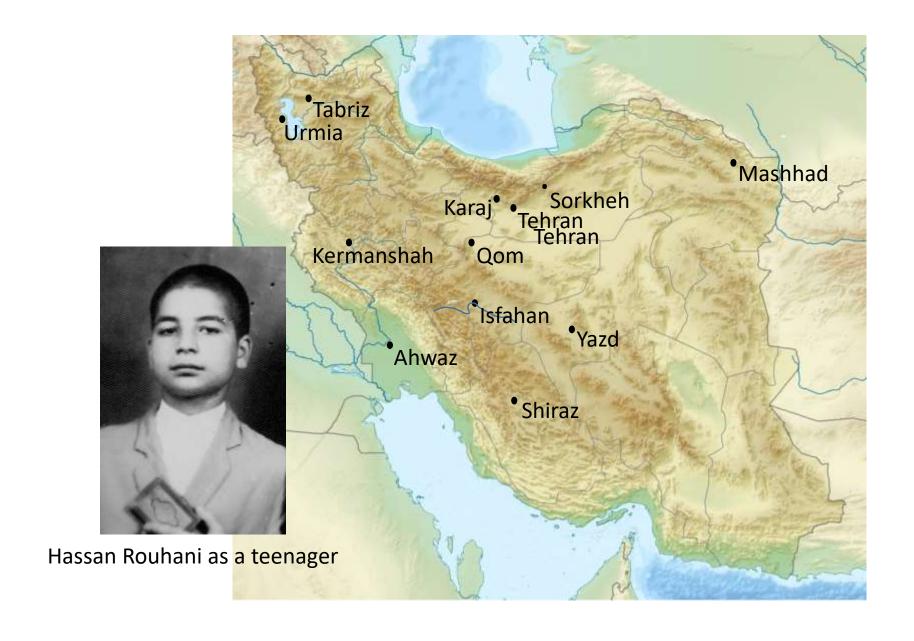
Mahmoud Ahmedinajad, 2005



VENEZUELA ECUADOR BOLIVIA NICARAGUA

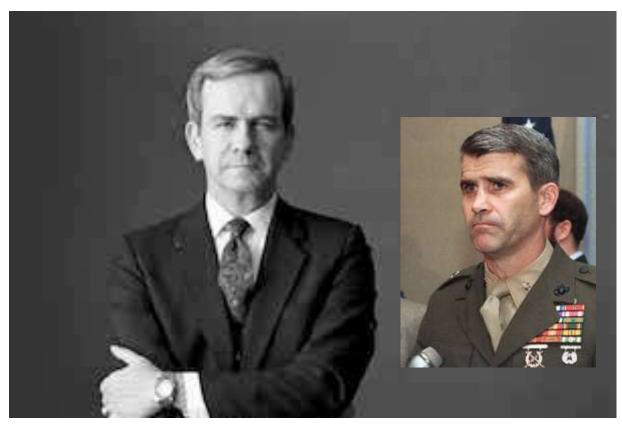
Mahmoud Ahmedinajad, 2013

HASSAN ROUHANI





Hassan Rouhani Commander of Iran's Joint Military Operations Center



Robert C. McFarland President Reagan's National Security Advisor

Marine Lt. Col.
Oliver North



May 7, 2013 Hassan Rouhani registers to run for President of Iran.



Rouhani's supporters celebrate his first presidential victory in Tehran.



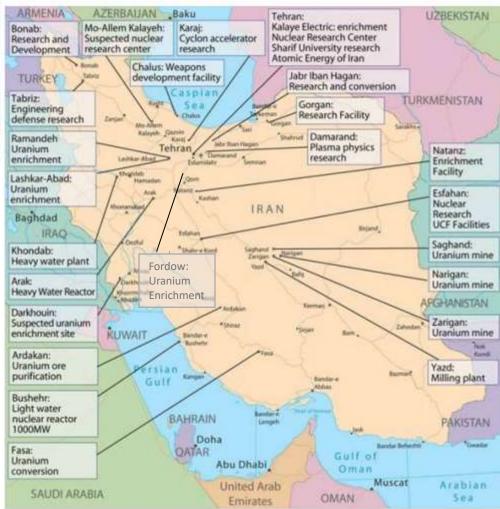
Rouhani designated Mohammad Javad Zarif, an experienced Iranian diplomat, as Foreign Minister.

Iran's Nuclear Program

Uranium enrichment:

- Natural uranium: 1% isotope
- For medical use: 3.67%
- For research reactors: 20%
- For Weapons: 90-98%

Iran Nuclear Sites





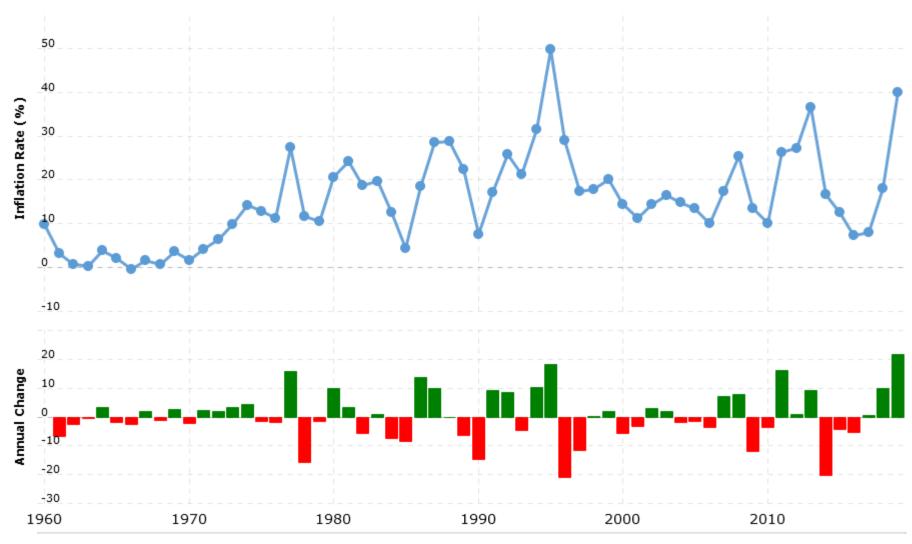






Construction at a standstill (2015).



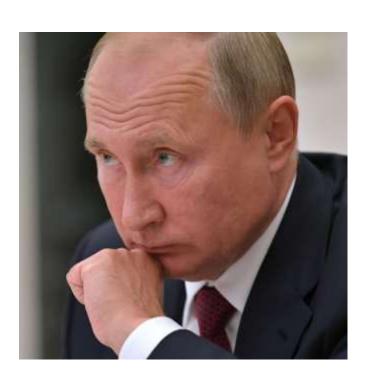


Iran inflation rate.

The Nuclear Deal









Nov 2013. P5+1 Conference in Geneva negotiates interim nuclear deal for Iran.



Jan 20, 2014. IAEA inspectors (center) watch Iranian technicians disconnect 20% uranium production cascades at the Natanz nuclear facility.





July 14, 2015 Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (Iran Nuclear Deal) signed in Vienna.

Joint Comprehensive Plan Of Action (JCPOA):

- Close Iran's weapons-capable nuclear reactors.
- Limits Iran's Nuclear program to power-generation and medical research levels.
- Ends the sanctions.
- Gives the West ten nuclear-free years to negotiate and end to Iran's external adventures.



Iran's Natanz nuclear facility.



Iran's Fordow nuclear facility.



Iran's Arak heavy water nuclear plant.



Ayatollah Khamenei speaks to students at Tehran University.



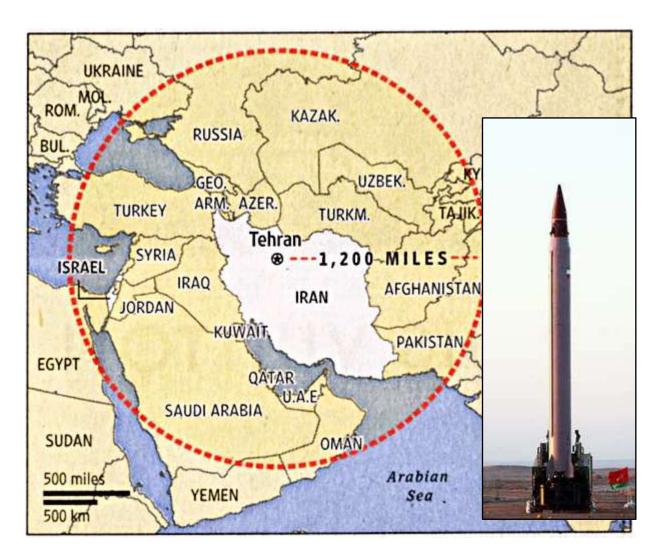
Annual commemoration of taking American hostages at the U.S. Embassy—Wednesday, Nov. 4, 2015.







Hassan Rouhani, President, 2014-present



Emab intermediate-range precision-guided missile.



خودتان را برای سار ره با استکبار آماده کنید



Hassan Rouhani was re-elected President of Iran in May 2017.



Ebrahim Raisi Chief Justice of Iran's Supreme Court





