



**IRAN**



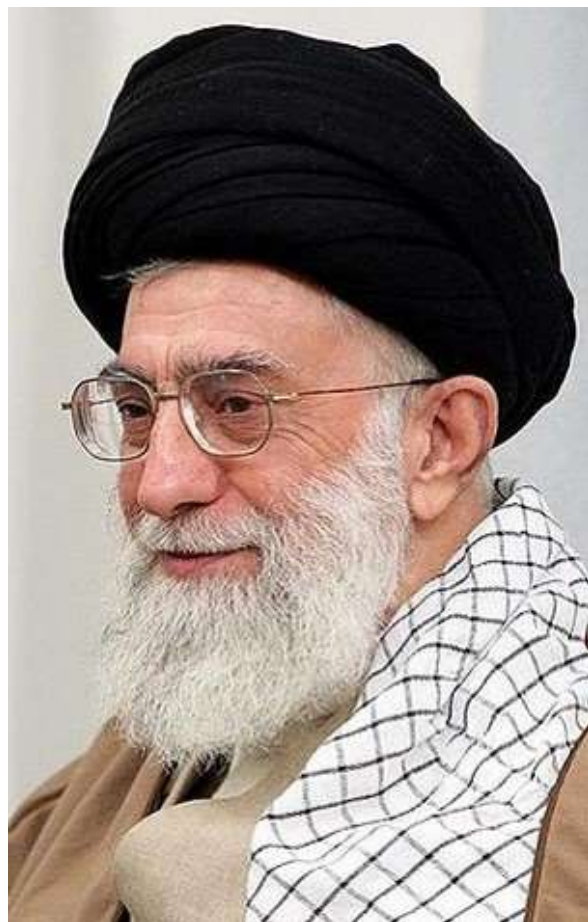
**Chris Schaefer**

[chris.schaefer@bataandiary.com](mailto:chris.schaefer@bataandiary.com)

832-428-1977

[www.bataandiary.com/Iran.html](http://www.bataandiary.com/Iran.html)

Ayatollah Sayyed Ali  
Hoseyni Khamenei



Ayatollah Sayyed Ali Khamenei  
current Supreme Leader of Iran



Ali Khamenei,  
About age 16

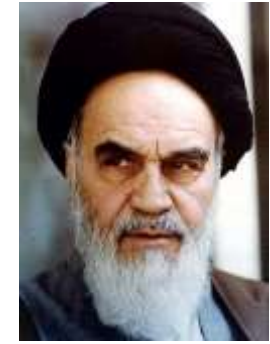


“Black Friday,” Sept. 8, 1978. Hundreds of demonstrators are killed by the Shah’s troops in Jaleh Square in south Tehran.





Seyyed Ali Hoseyni Khamenei serves as a liaison officer during the Iran-Iraq war.





June 1981 Khamenei severely injured by a bomb  
set by the dissident group MEK.



6/20/81 President Bani-Sadr  
is impeached.



As a wounded war hero, Khamenei is elected  
war-time President of Iran in October 1981.







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



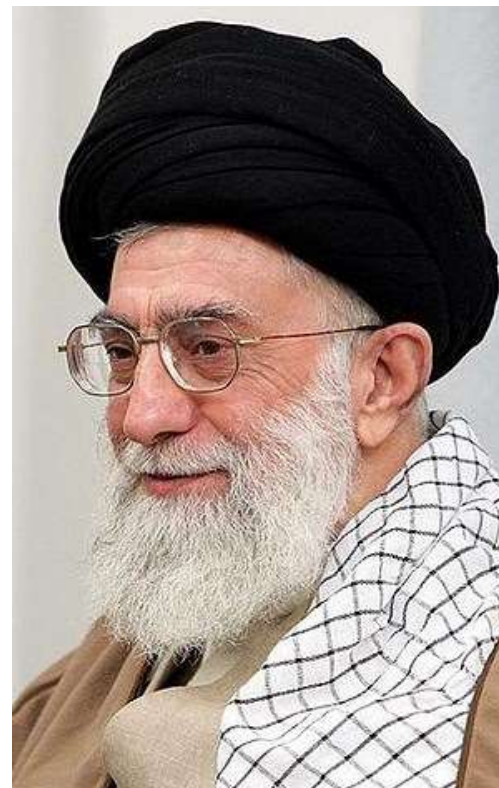


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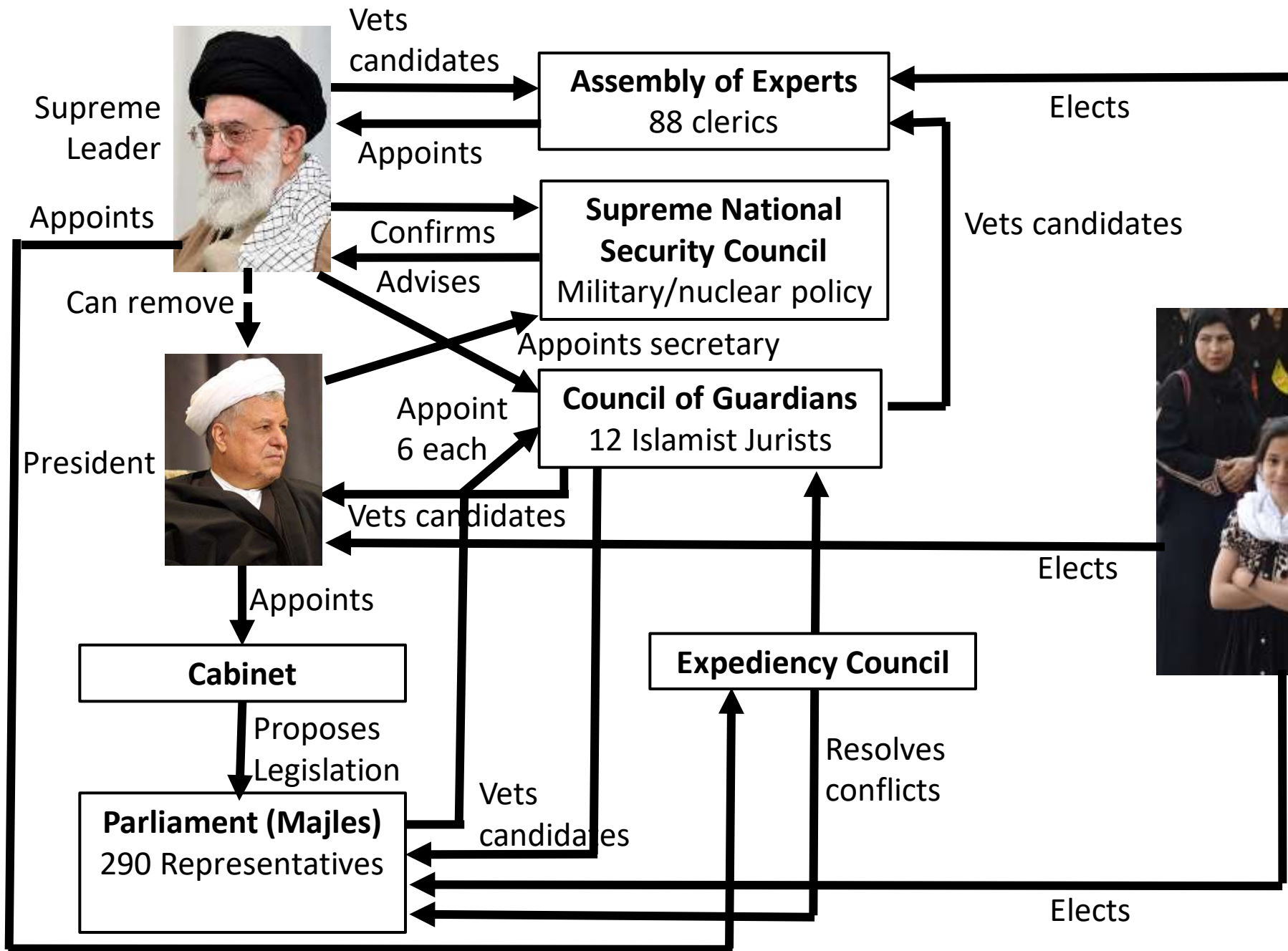




Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani,  
President, 1989-1997

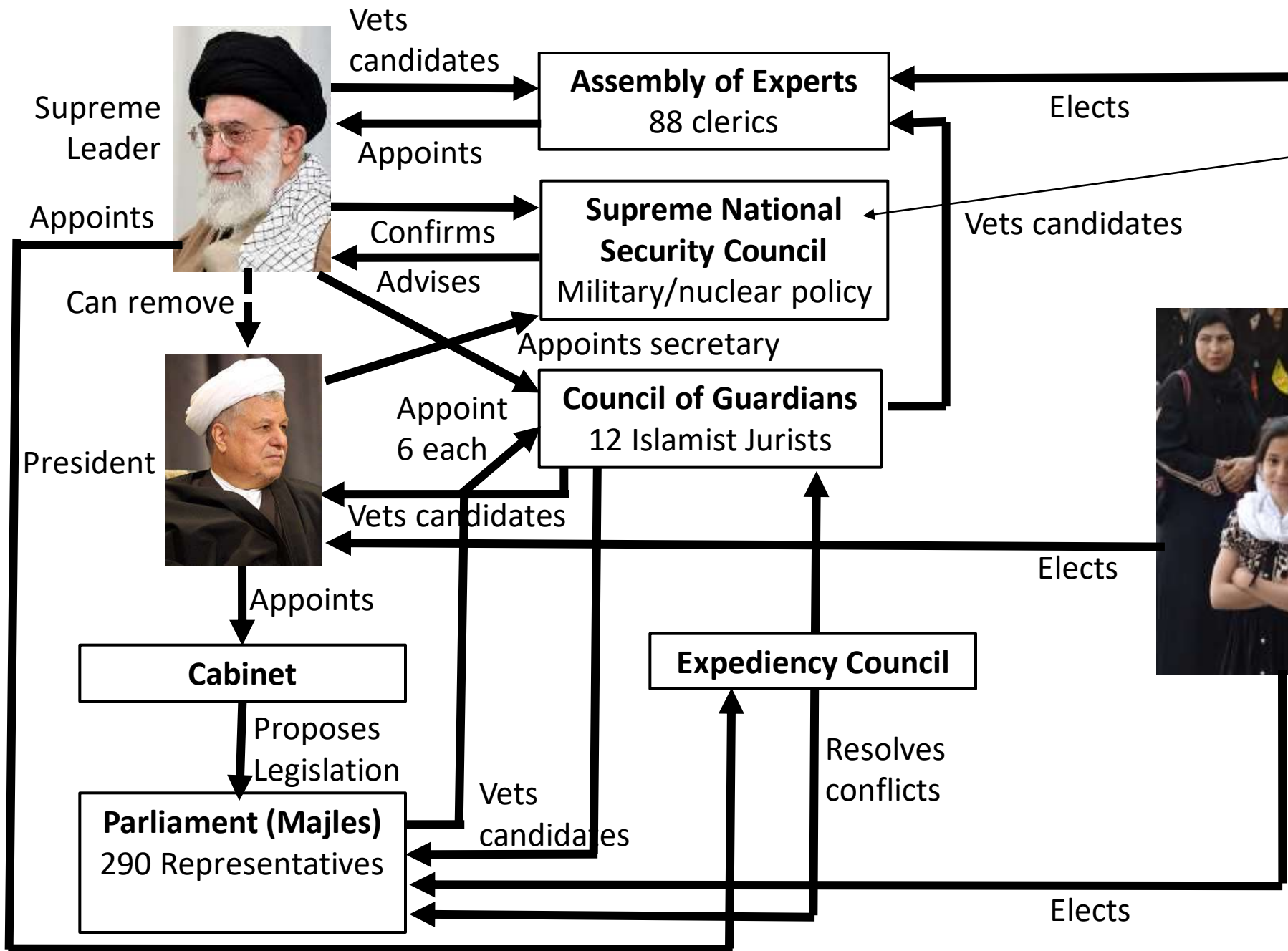


Seyyed Ali Hoseyni Khamenei,  
The new Supreme Leader



Supreme National Security Council becomes Iran's top decision-making body.





Hassan Rouhani appointed secretary Of the Supreme National Security Council, and National Security Advisor To President Rafsanjani.

# 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.





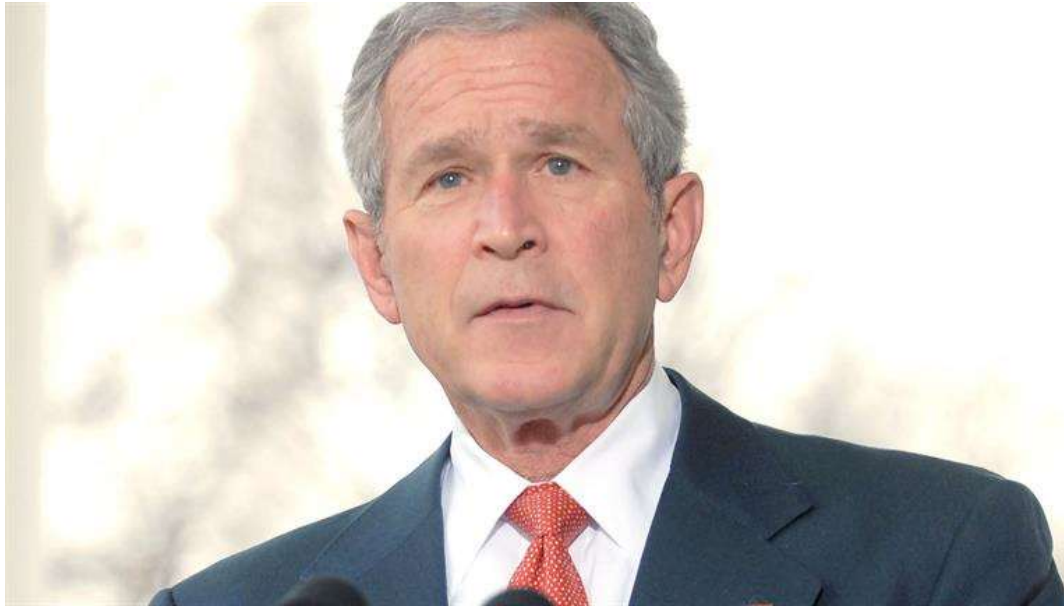
November 2001, Iran allows U.S. to use its airfields, port of Chabahar.



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, Ebrahim Raisi, 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-Hosseini Mousavi
  - The government of Iran should be changed to reduce religious influence and put more decision-making in the hands of elected officials.
- Liberals/leftists—there are none in Iranian politics today
  - MEK are traitors

# Mahmoud Ahmadinejad and the Green Movement





Seyyed Mohammad Khatami,  
President, 1997-2005



Mahmoud Ahmadinejad,  
President, 2005-2014





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

# IRXN

GREEN MOVEMENT







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



Siemens PLC CPU.

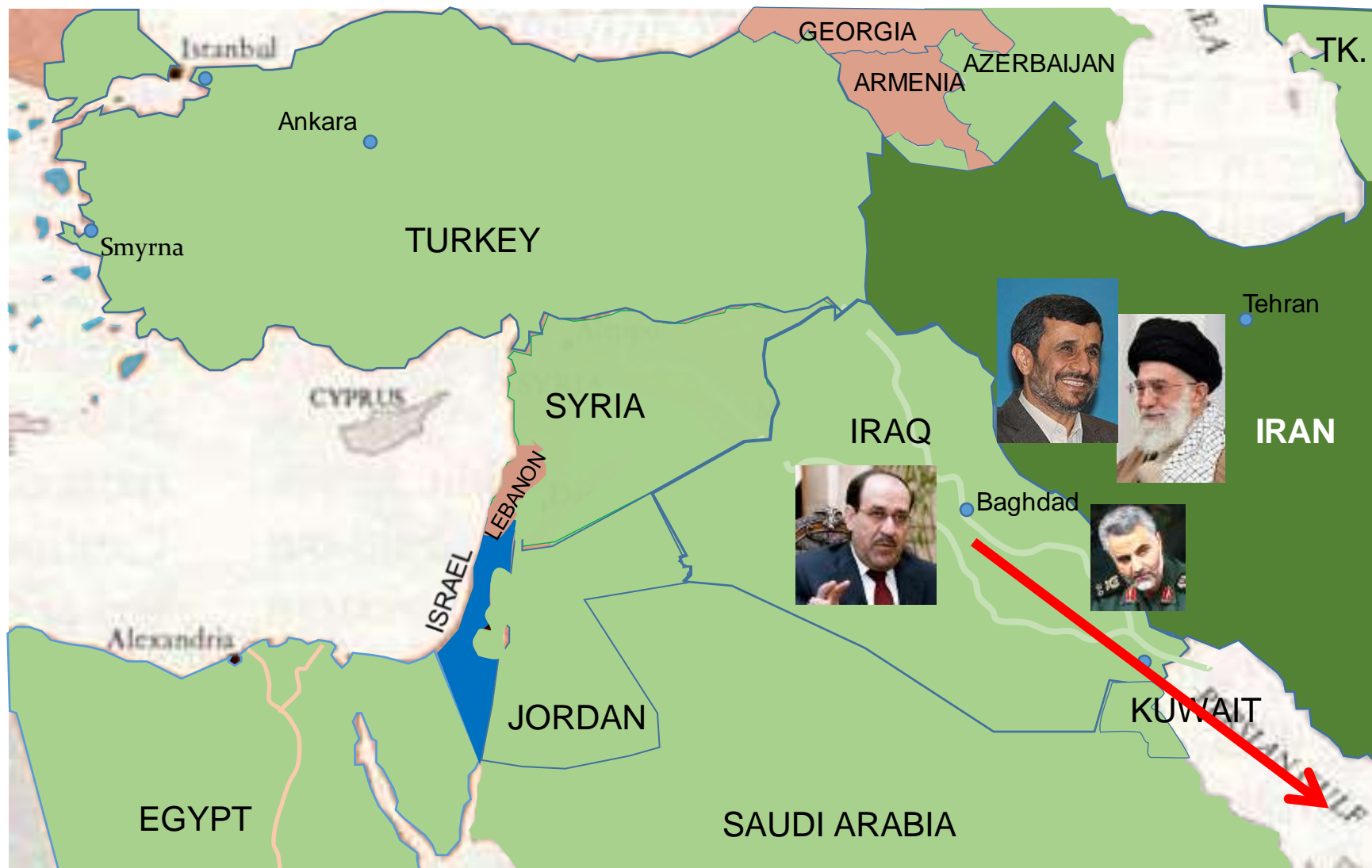




1980 – 2003 Saddam Hussein's Iraqi Army keeps Iran in check



2003 – 2011 US forces in Iraq keep Iran in check

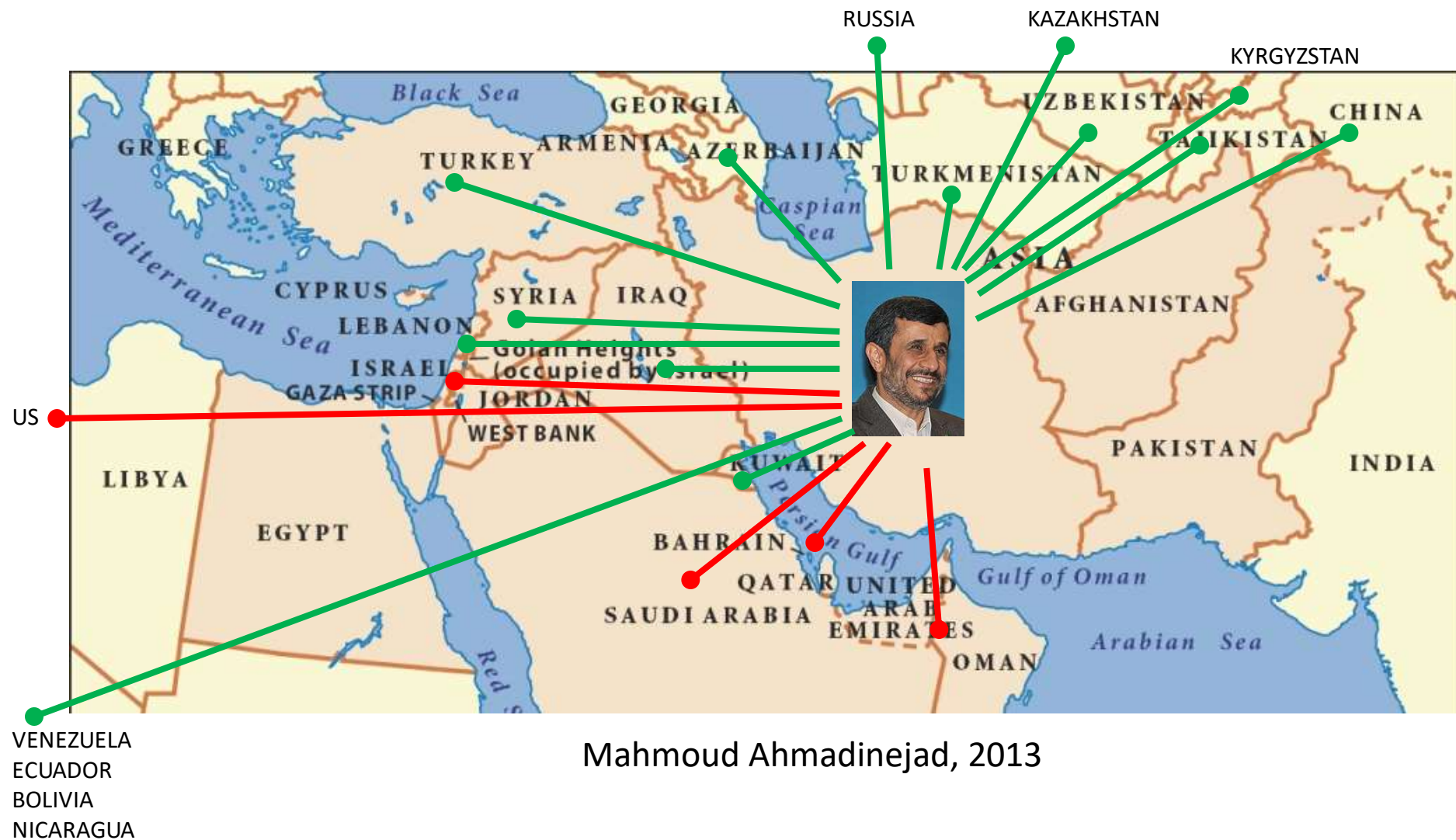


Dec 2011 US withdrawal leaves Nouri al Maliki to deal with Iran



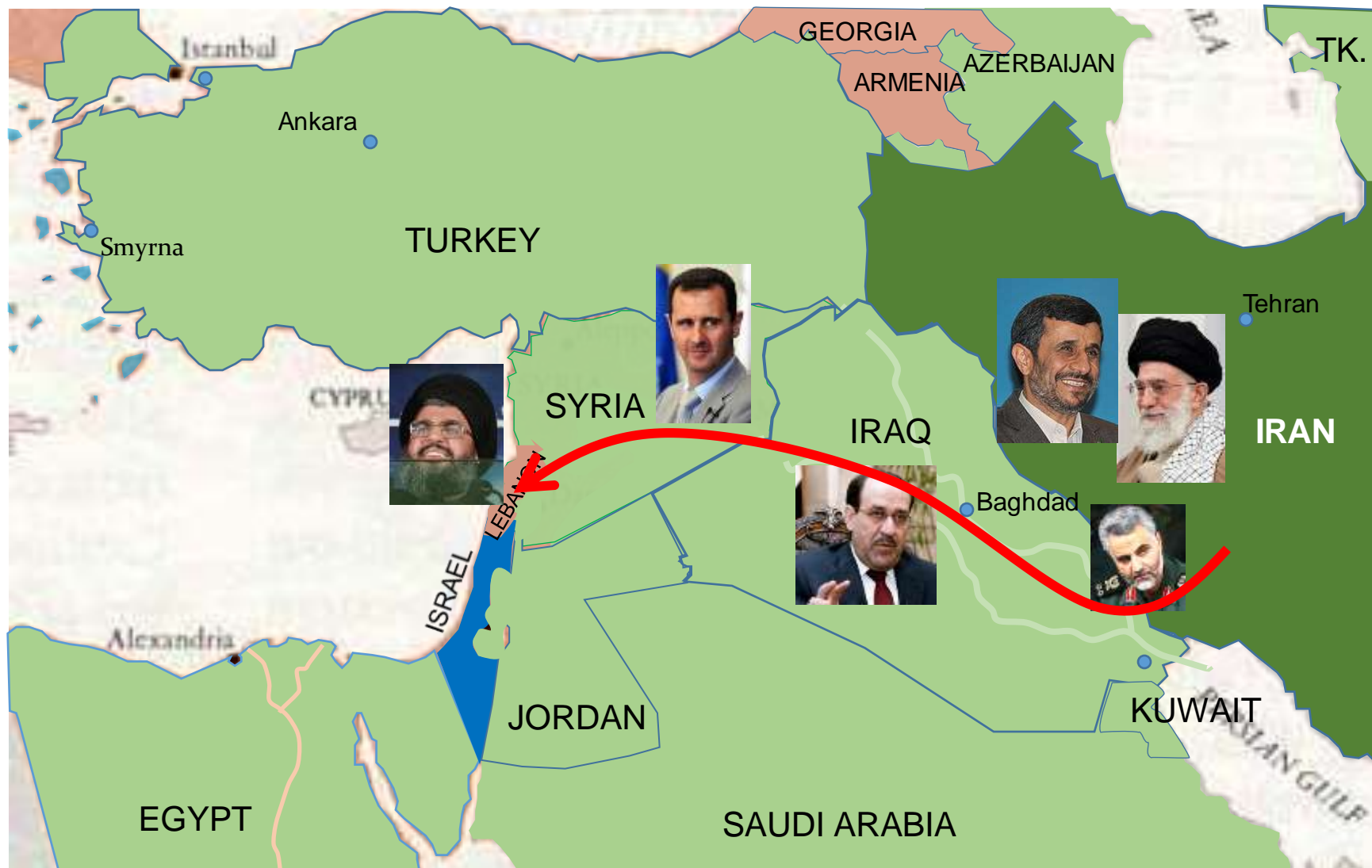
Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, 2005



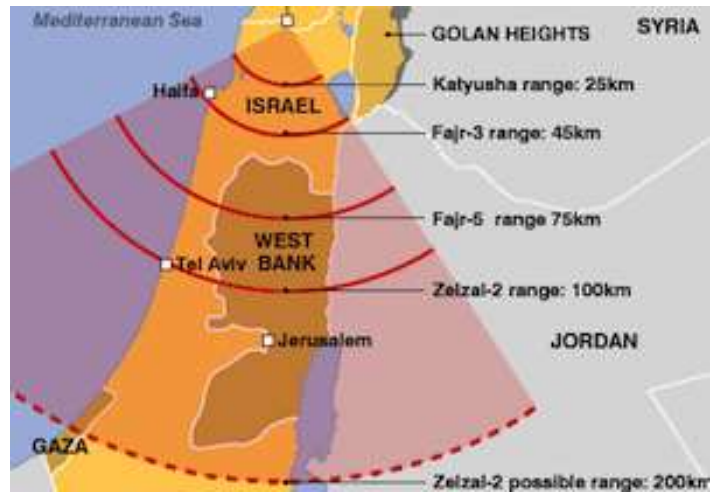


Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, 2013





Iran-Iraq-Syria-Hezbollah/Lebanon “Shi’a Axis.”



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

HASSAN ROUHANI



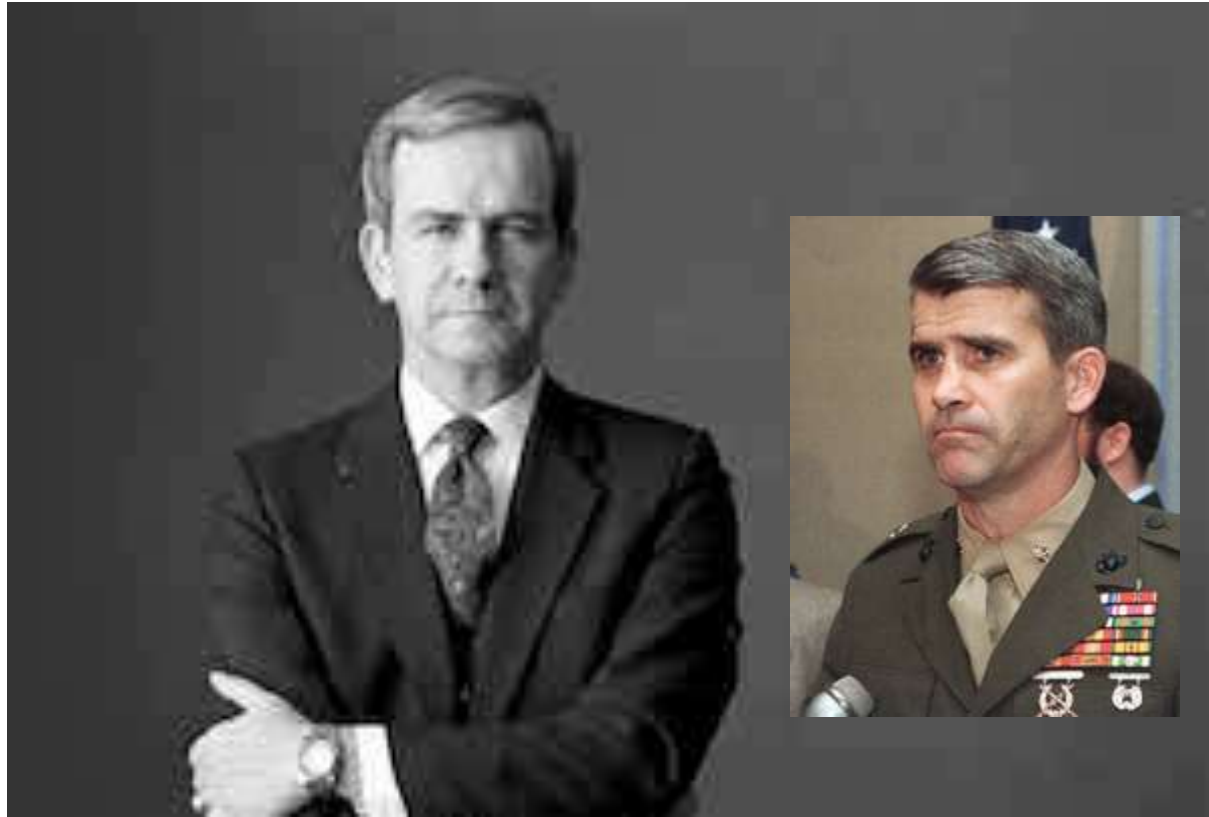
Hassan Rouhani as a teenager







Hassan Rouhani  
Commander of Iran's  
Joint Military Operations Center



Robert C. McFarlane  
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

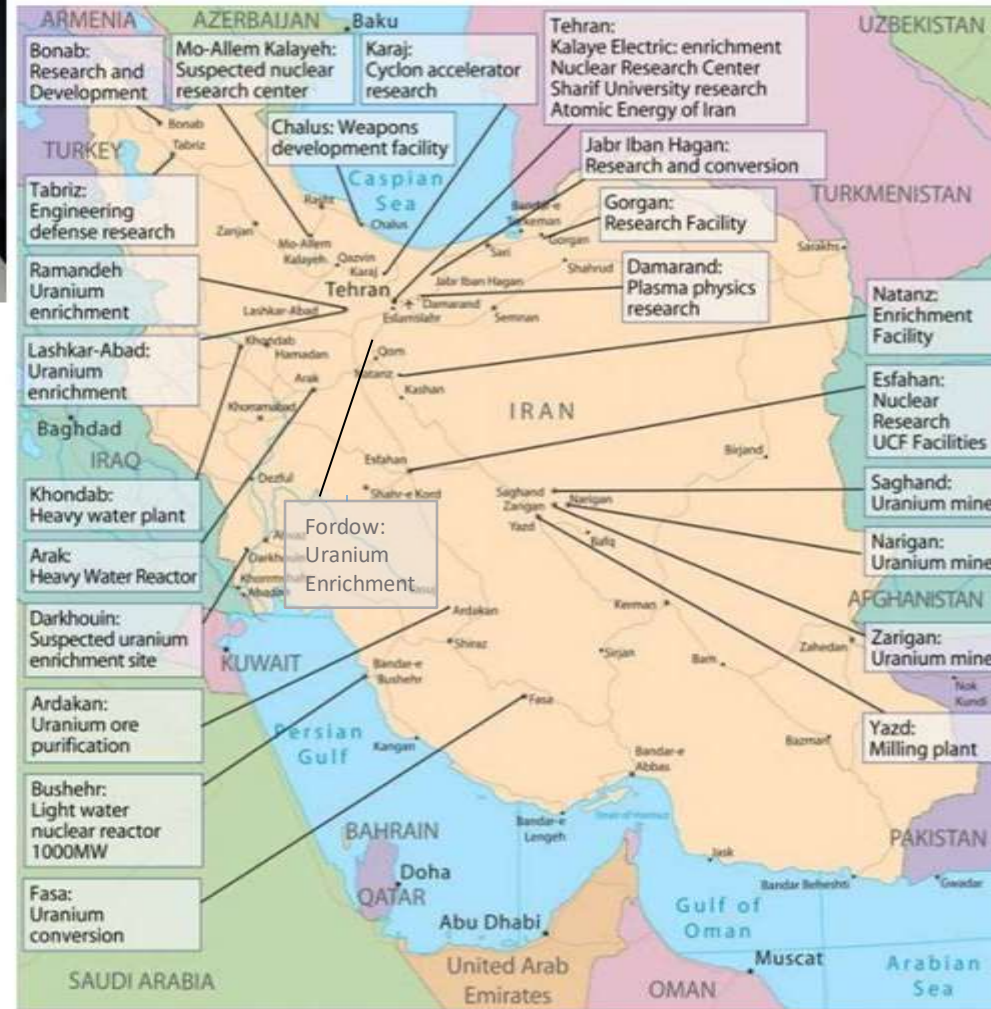
### Uranium enrichment:

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





## Iran Nuclear Sites





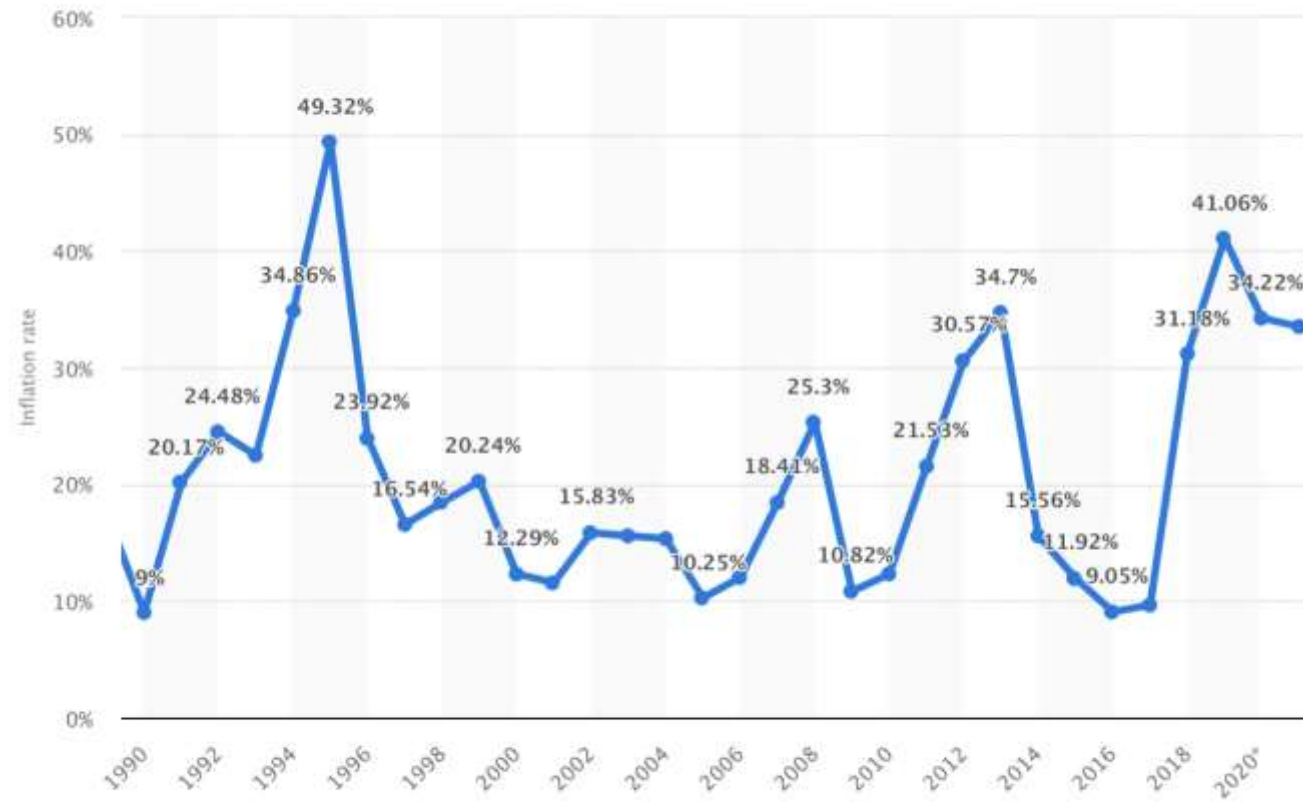




Construction at a standstill (2015).



## Iran's inflation rate year-to-year comparison



cointelegraph.com

source: Statista



# 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.





P5+1 Conference in Vienna negotiates the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA).





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 an 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, 2014-2021



Emab intermediate-range precision-guided missile.







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





Ebrahim Raisi  
Former Chief Justice of Iran's Supreme Court  
President, August 3, 2021-present



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