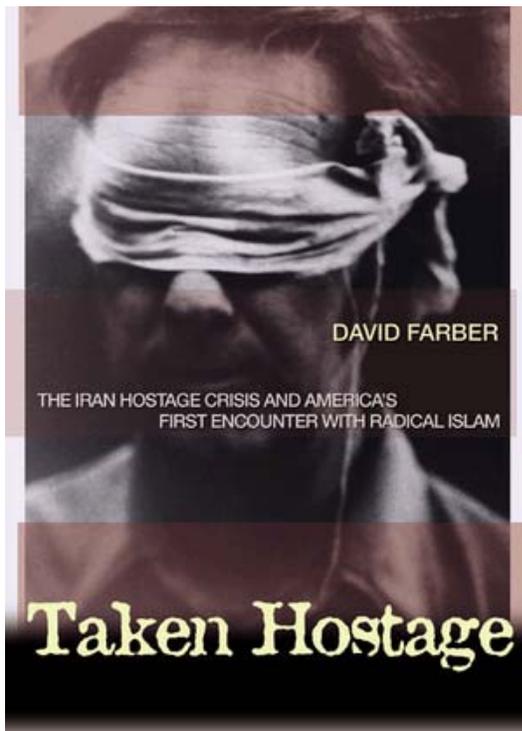


#1320 America as Media-Persia, II – The Iran Hostage Crisis: The Shah of Iran vs. the Islamic Revolution



Key Understanding: *The Lord's purpose for the Iran hostage crisis. The Lord ordained the November 4, 1979 – January 20, 1981, Iran Hostage Crisis in the land of old Media-Persia to be a major part of the United States of America's role in the last days as the *second* Media-Persia, and to jostle the United States of America into becoming a stronger military power in preparation for the fulfillment of that role, which would include the defeat of the Saddam Hussein-led regime of *pretender* Babylon Iraq.*

Daniel 5:25-28 (KJV) And this is the writing that was written, MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN.

26 This is the interpretation of the thing: MENE: God hath numbered thy kingdom, and finished it.

27 TEKEL: Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting.

28 PERES: Thy kingdom is divided, and given to the Medes and Persians.



The Shah of Iran. What set the stage for the Iran Hostage Crisis of November 4, 1979, was the conflict between the pro-Western **Shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi** (*left*), and a growing Islamic revolution. During 1978 and on into early 1979, riots against the Shah's regime took place in several major Iranian cities. In the riots some 12,000 people were killed and at least 50,000 were injured. The distant leader of this revolutionary prelude was the Ayatollah Khomeini, who was living in exile in Paris, France. The Shah began to waver in the face of the fierce opposition. The knowledge of his own illness – he would die on July 27, 1980 – robbed him of much of his former stubborn determination to rule Iran with an iron hand. The Shah surprised the Western world in general – and the United States in particular – when he and his wife and family and a small group of aides suddenly boarded the royal Iranian Boeing 707 aircraft on

January 16, 1979, and flew out of the country, never to return. Once the Shah departed, the Iranian revolution became a full-blown affair. In the midst of the revolutionary chaos, the Ayatollah Khomeini returned and was soon the nation's new leader. Meanwhile, the self-exiled Shah found that he was truly a man without a country.

Here is a brief chronology of the major events leading up to and including the taking of the American embassy in Tehran, Iran, on November 4, 1979:

1979 January 16 Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi (also spelled Reza Pahlevi) fled Iran for Egypt as millions united with Ayatollah Khomeini in calling for the Shah's death.

1979 February 1 Ayatollah Khomeini (*right*) received a tumultuous welcome in Tehran as he ended nearly 15 years of exile.

1979 October 22 The U.S. government allowed the deposed Shah of Iran to travel to New York for medical treatment. This was a decision that precipitated the hostage crisis.

1979 November 4 The Iran hostage crisis began as 63 American diplomats were taken hostage at the American embassy in Tehran, Iran, by militant student followers of Ayatollah Khomeini who demanded the return of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi for trial. He was undergoing medical treatment in New York City. The students held 52 Americans hostage for 444 days. The hostages were released on January 20, 1981, the day of the inauguration of President Ronald Reagan.



Arrival of Khomeini in Iran on February 1, 1979

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