

Moscow and Tehran Since the Fall of the Shah: A Tale of Two Revolutions

The fall of the Shah of Iran in 1979 and the subsequent establishment of the Islamic Republic marked a watershed moment in the history of the Middle East. It also had a profound impact on the relationship between Moscow and Tehran, two countries with a long and often tumultuous history.



Persian Dreams: Moscow and Tehran Since the Fall of the Shah by John W. Parker

★★★★☆ 4.7 out of 5

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In the years since the Iranian Revolution, Moscow and Tehran have forged a close alliance, based on shared interests and a common desire to challenge the dominance of the United States in the region. This alliance has been a source of stability in the Middle East, but it has also raised concerns about the growing influence of Russia and Iran.

This book provides a comprehensive analysis of the relationship between Moscow and Tehran since the fall of the Shah. It examines the complex

dynamics and mutual interests that have shaped their alliance, and assesses its impact on regional and global affairs.

The Fall of the Shah and the Iranian Revolution

The fall of the Shah of Iran in 1979 was a major setback for the United States. The Shah had been a close ally of the United States, and his overthrow raised concerns about the future of American influence in the Middle East.

The Iranian Revolution was also a major victory for the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union had long been a supporter of the Iranian left, and it saw the revolution as an opportunity to expand its influence in the region.

In the aftermath of the revolution, the Soviet Union and Iran established close ties. The two countries signed a number of agreements on trade, military cooperation, and energy. The Soviet Union also provided Iran with financial and military assistance during the Iran-Iraq War.

The Rise of Putin and the New Russia

The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 led to a period of uncertainty in Russian foreign policy. However, the rise of Vladimir Putin to power in 2000 marked a new era in Russian foreign policy. Putin has sought to restore Russia's status as a great power, and he has made strengthening ties with Iran a priority.

Under Putin, Russia has increased its arms sales to Iran. Russia has also provided Iran with nuclear technology and assistance. In return, Iran has provided Russia with access to its energy resources.

The War in Syria

The war in Syria has been a major turning point in the relationship between Moscow and Tehran. Russia and Iran have both backed the Syrian government in the war, and they have played a key role in preventing the Syrian government from being overthrown.

The war in Syria has also led to increased cooperation between Russia and Iran on other issues. For example, Russia and Iran have worked together to develop a new nuclear deal with Iran.

The Future of the Moscow-Tehran Alliance

The future of the Moscow-Tehran alliance is uncertain. The two countries have a number of common interests, but they also have a number of differences. For example, Russia is a secular state, while Iran is an Islamic republic.

Despite these differences, the Moscow-Tehran alliance is likely to continue for the foreseeable future. The two countries have a number of shared interests, and they both see the United States as a common enemy.

However, the alliance is also likely to be tested in the years to come. The war in Syria is ongoing, and there is no easy solution to the conflict. Additionally, the United States is likely to continue to try to drive a wedge between Russia and Iran.

The relationship between Moscow and Tehran since the fall of the Shah has been a complex and dynamic one. The two countries have a number of common interests, but they also have a number of differences. However,

despite these differences, the Moscow-Tehran alliance is likely to continue for the foreseeable future. The two countries have a number of shared interests, and they both see the United States as a common enemy.

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