

The Middle East in the 1970s

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The two models of state in the Middle East and North Africa:

- One party military regimes:
 - Egypt 1952,
 - Syria 1948,
 - Algeria 1962,
 - Tunisia 1957,
 - Libya 1969,
 - Iraq 1958,
 - Yemen after 1962
- Family based governments
 - Morocco from 1956,
 - Jordan from 1921,
 - Saudi Arabia (expanding in the Arabic Peninsula from 1902 to 1927),
 - and the various states of the Arabic Peninsula, except Yemen



Anwar Sadat 1970-81

- Infitah – the opening up
- Failed attempts to reduce the welfare state
- Strengthening of Islamist movements, in particular after the peace treaty with Israel, following the Camp David negotiations in 1978



Hafiz al-Asad, Syrian president, 1970-2000

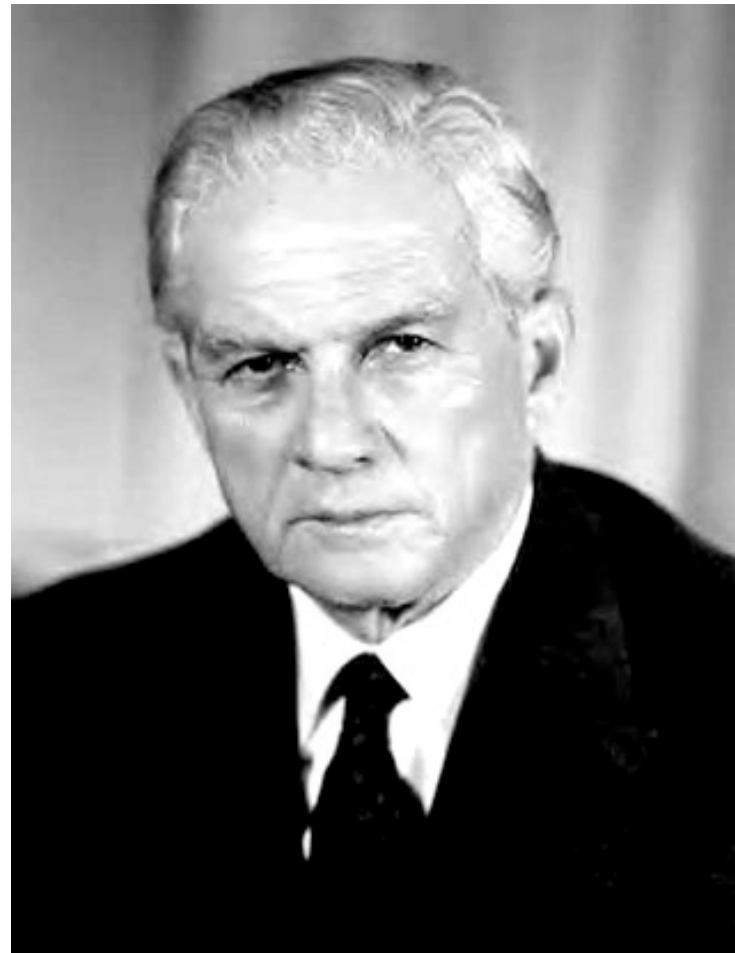


Lebanon...

- Lebanon after the WW2: the Switzerland of the Middle East, and Beirut the most glamorous city
- The za'im system
- First manifestations of sectarian conflict: The presidency of Camille Chamoun (1952-58)
- The one who saves the situation: president Fuad Shihab, 1958-1964



Fouad Shihab 1902-1973

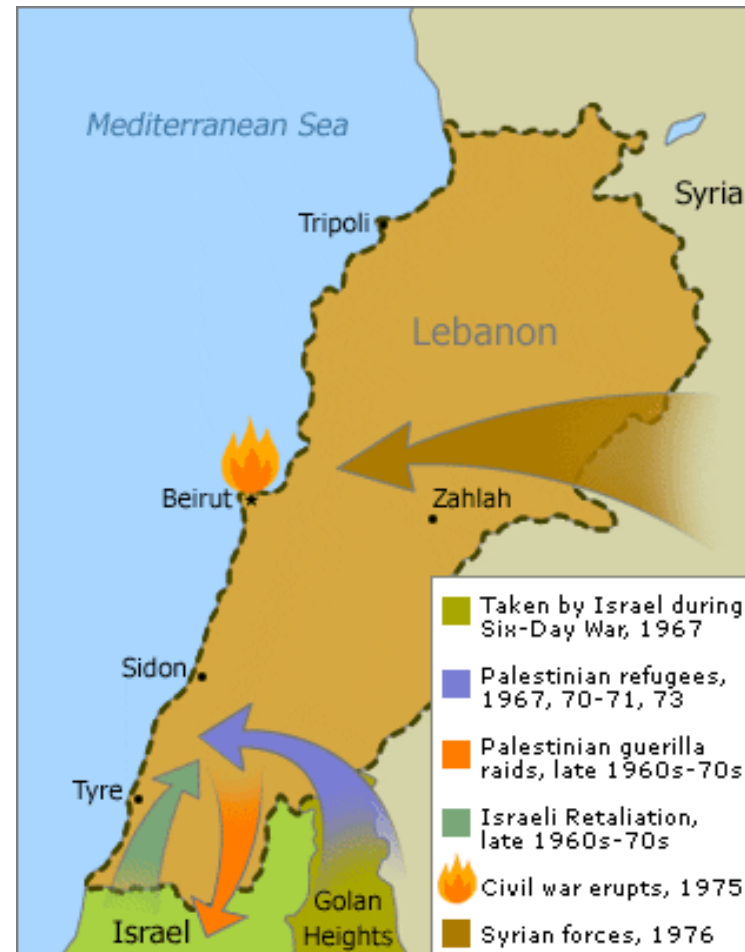


Camille Chamoun
1900-1987

Lebanese civil war

- First phase: 1975-76: fighting among the Palestinian guerrilla (PLO), the Maronite Phalange lead by Pierre Gemayel, the Lebanese National Movement lead by Kamal Jumblatt, and Syria
- Second Phase: Israeli invasion, 1982, operation Peace for Galilee => The massacre of Shaba and Shatila
- Birth of the Hezbollah movement, end of the 1980s

A map of the Lebanese civil war



Islamic revival

- Fight to Western cultural hegemony
- Return 'to the origins'
- Emphasis on the unity and totality of Islam: Islam is both religion and government
- Call for the reintegration of the Islamic law

Iran

- 1921: coup of Reza Khan (later Reza Shah) against the Qajar dynasty and its British supporters
- Ataturk modeled reforms
- Pillars of power:
 - Centralization
 - Control of the army
 - Expanding body of civil servants
 - Court patronage
- During the WW2, Reza Khan sympathies go to Nazi Europe, but Iran is neutral
- The country is occupied, Reza Khan abdicates for his son Muhammad Reza

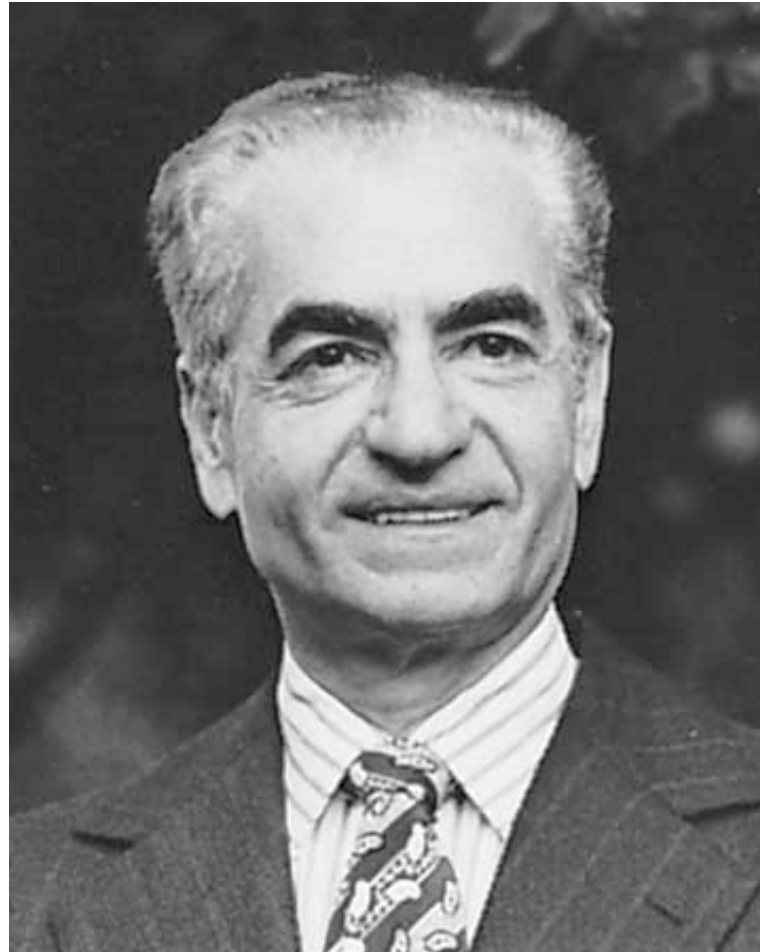
The tall Reza Khan (1878-1944)



Iran after WW2

- Parliamentary attempt of 1953 fails; Muhammad Reza start to rule as an autocrat
- No political freedom between 1953-79
- Iran enters the Baghdad pact in 1955- the regime is strongly filo-US
- The regime is very repressive: the SAVAK

Muhammad Reza Shah (1919-1980)



Iran in the 1960s-70s

- “Nasserist” tendencies of the regime: the White Revolution
 - In 1970s, Iran was the 5th largest army in the world
 - Land reforms
 - Broadening of the welfare
 - Large scale industrialization
 - BUT the White revolution did not make people loyal to the regime
- => Development of an urban guerrilla in 1970s => increased repression
- The Islamic revolution of 1978

After 1978...

- Large anti-shah coalition -> emergence of Khomeini
- 'Islamization' of the state structures -> Council of the Islamic Republic, formation of the Revolutionary Guards, the Islamic Republican Party
- Khomeini himself is vilayat-I faqih: the supreme jurist, who acts on behalf of the Hidden Imam

Map of Iran

