

Imam Khomeini's Role in the Victory of Islamic Revolution

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Faculty of Divinity, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University

Abstract

Myths and mythological figures are in the belief and culture of a nation and play a pivotal role to connect cultural, political and economic elements in every society. The subject of Imamate (leadership) is of great significance in Shia school of thought and comes into consideration from different perspectives. Shia Muslim scholars believe that leadership is the core of all doctrines. Non-religious or semi-religious systems however do not have such potential and lack Islamic legitimacy. Thus, Imamate is above all principles in Shia doctrines with an ideal form manifested in the existence of Immaculate Imams (pbuh). Imam 'Ali ('a), Imam Hussein ('a) and Imam Mahdi ('a) are examples of those mythological figures, however in a real world with divine purposes, who made countless sacrifices in their precious life and fought against corrupted systems of Taghout (any corrupted and tyrannical power). They became a role-model for subsequent generations to rise against cruelty and oppression. Imam Khomeini, founder of the Islamic Republic, was a true follower of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) and his purified progeny. He rose against Taghout of the time, the monarchical regime of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. Although, the revolution was faced with a great number of hurdles and difficulties at first, Iranian nation under the wise leadership of Imam Khomeini eventually emerged victorious in February of 1379. The role of clerics, bazaar merchants, students and intellectuals was of course brilliant in the victory of revolution.