

## **ECONOMIC COLLAPSE UNDER HIS RULE**

Mossadeq's oil standoff with Britain crippled Iran's economy. Oil exports plummeted, inflation soared, and unemployment rose.

His refusal to compromise with the West threw the country into economic freefall and political paralysis.

## **HOW THE STORY GOT REWRITTEN!?**

After the 1979 revolution, Islamists and Marxists needed a shared symbol - and they turned Mossadeq into a retroactive hero. Leftist historians like Ervand Abrahamian and later Stephen Kinzer framed 1953 as a U.S.-led "coup" to fit anti-imperialist narratives. This framing erased Mossadeq's authoritarianism, Islamist alliances, and economic failures to cast him as a secular savior - and the Shah as a villain.

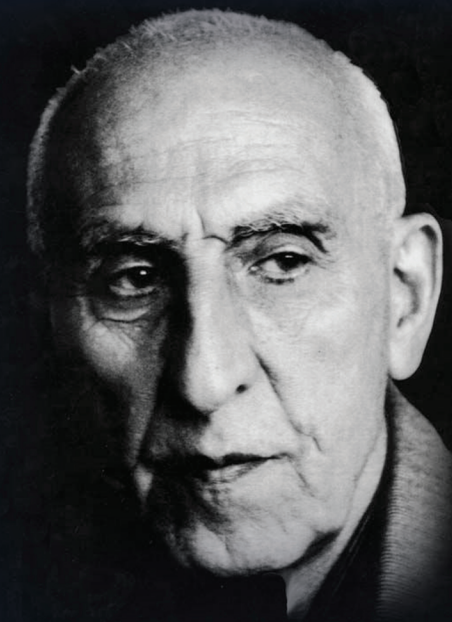
## **THE SOVIET THREAT WAS REAL - AND ERVAND ABRAHAMIAN SO WAS THE BIAS**

The West wasn't the only foreign player. The USSR was actively trying to influence Iranian politics, fund the Tudeh Party, and pull Iran into its bloc.

The Shah and his allies feared a communist takeover just as much as instability.

So why don't we hear more about that? Because Western archives are better documented, declassified, and widely cited. That doesn't mean foreign involvement was the whole story - it just means it's the easiest one to tell.

**The rest? Erased by ideological bias.**



## **THE COUP THAT NEVER WAS IRAN 1953**

**Last days of  
Mohammad Mossadeq**



## **A REAL STORY – NOT A MYTH**

### **A Contested Moment in Iranian History**

What happened in Iran in 1953 wasn't a classic coup. It was a constitutional dismissal of a Prime Minister who had overreached - and whose populism was throwing the country into chaos.

### **MOSSADEQ'S RISE TO POWER**

Let's be clear: Mossadeq was not democratically elected by the people. Under Iran's 1906 Constitution, the Shah appointed and dismissed Prime Ministers. Mossadeq rose to power through a pressured appointment, not a popular vote.

Mossadeq's political rise came days after the assassination of Prime Minister Razmara - who opposed oil nationalization.

The assassin belonged to Fada' iyan-e Islam, a radical Islamist group.

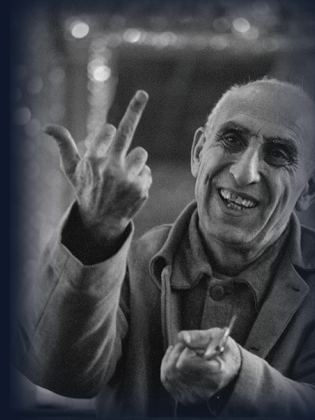
Mossadeq's allies pushed the Shah to appoint him, capitalizing on the shock.

### **MOSSADEQ PARDONED THE ASSASSIN**

Shockingly, one of Mossadeq's first acts as Prime Minister was to pardon the killer of Razmara.

That sent a chilling message: ideological violence could be rewarded if it served political ends.

This was not democratic leadership, it was opportunism.



### **ISLAMIST ALLIANCES & AUTOCRATIC AMBITIONS**

Though seen today as secular, Mossadeq made tactical alliances with Islamists and clerics. He sought extraordinary powers, demanded control over the military, and dissolved parliament through a shady referendum. These were not the actions of a constitutionalist!

### **THE SHAH ACTED WITHIN HIS LEGAL RIGHT**

The Shah had the constitutional duty to dismiss a Prime Minister acting against national interests.

His firman (royal decree) to remove Mossadeq was legal, valid, and necessary to protect Iran from instability and authoritarianism.

### **FOREIGN SUPPORT/ ILLEGITIMACY**

Yes, the U.S. and U.K. supported the Shah's return

- but that doesn't make it a "coup." Foreign backing and influence exists in all political systems, including today's western democracies.

The real turning point was Iranian military, clerical, and popular support returning to order, not Mossadeq's chaos.

### **A SHAH WITH DUTY & VISION**

The Shah wasn't a dictator in 1953 – he was a monarch acting to preserve Iran's stability. He feared the country was falling apart. His goal was to secure peace, order, and long-term development - not chaos and economic collapse.

