



## Why Iranians Are Celebrating the Military Action Against the Islamic Regime.

### Why Did the Operation Start?

Beginning in 2026, massive protests erupted in Iran. People chanting for freedom and an end to the Islamic regime took to the streets empty handed. The regime responded with mass violence. More than 40,000 people, women, children, and men, were slaughtered.



Some were finished off in hospitals. Others were buried in mass graves. Women were raped, burned, tortured, and hanged. Government officials even stated on state TV that they would rather fire rockets at their own people than give up power. When a regime proves it is willing to massacre its own citizens just to remain in power, the world cannot simply look away.



### Why Do Iranians Celebrate US and Israel Intervention?

After weeks of continued killings, executions, and repression behind prison walls, many Iranians see the intervention as long overdue. Families who lost their children during the protests want justice. People are celebrating that the individuals responsible for ordering the mass killings are finally being targeted.

For many Iranians this is not about geopolitics. It is about stopping a regime that has ruled through fear, violence, and repression for 47 years.





## Is the Intervention Illegal?

No. When large scale human rights violations occur, the international community has a responsibility to protect civilians. When a regime systematically massacres protesters, carries out executions after unfair trials, and rules through fear and violence, it places itself outside the norms that normally protect state sovereignty from outside action.



The operation has been defined as a limited and targeted action rather than a war of occupation. Its objective is to weaken the regime's repression apparatus, reduce the risk of further massacres, and address security threats that extend beyond Iran's borders into the wider region.

## Does the US Only Want Oil?



This is one of the most common clichés raised online. Iran does have vast natural resources, but for 47 years much of that wealth has been spent by the Islamic regime on building proxy militias, expanding the Revolutionary Guard Corps, and pursuing nuclear and missile programs while millions of Iranians live in poverty.

Large amounts of national wealth have been diverted into regional conflicts and military projects instead of improving the lives of the population. Many Iranians believe their country's resources have already been stolen by the regime and used to finance repression at home and conflict across the Middle East.



## What Do the Strikes Target?

The strikes focus on leadership within the Revolutionary Guard Corps, military command structures, missile infrastructure, and nuclear related facilities. These institutions form the core of the regime's power and are responsible for organizing repression inside the country and projecting military influence across the region.

The regime has built repression centers and military infrastructure throughout cities, often near civilian areas such as schools and hospitals. Despite these challenges, the operations aim to weaken the regime's ability to control, repress, and threaten both its own population and the wider region.



## What Do the Iranian People Hope to Gain From the Strikes?

Many Iranians hope the strikes will weaken the regime enough to allow them to return to the streets without facing machine gun fire. They hope that dismantling parts of the repression apparatus will reduce the regime's capacity to violently suppress demonstrations and intimidate the population.

For many people inside and outside the country, the ultimate goal is not military escalation but political change. After 47 years under the Islamic regime, the hope is simple: creating the conditions that could finally make regime change and freedom possible.





## Is the Intervention Illegal?

Independent human rights organizations have documented large scale repression during the protests of 2025 and 2026. Reports indicate that thousands of demonstrators were killed, including hundreds of minors under the age of eighteen. Tens of thousands of people were arrested during the crackdown, with many facing imprisonment or harsh sentences.



These figures highlight the scale of violence used against civilians demanding basic freedoms. At the same time, surveys suggest that a significant portion of the Iranian population supports fundamental political change, while the regime continues to rely on security forces, courts, and intimidation to maintain control.

## What Other Security Threats Does the Regime Pose Internationally?



In recent years Iran has significantly expanded its ballistic missile and drone capabilities. Several missile systems now have ranges of up to 2,000–2,500 kilometers, allowing them to reach targets far beyond the immediate region. At the same time, Iran has developed so-called loitering munitions and long range attack drones.

These technologies have also been transferred to allied groups and external partners. Iranian made attack drones have been supplied in large numbers to Russia during the war in Ukraine and used against energy infrastructure and other strategic targets. This combination of advanced weapons programs and proxy networks is widely viewed as a growing security risk beyond the Middle East.