

The comparative analysis role of international factor in configuration of Islamic revolution of Iran and Egypt revolution

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Abstract: One of the important points in the field of revolution under consideration of researchers, it is the role of international objective. It is how pointed by most of the international theorists and socialists. Generally the revolution relation with international system is bilateral. From one hand it analyzed the effects of revolution on international system and from the other hand the trends of revolution on international system. Under such dialectic relation between revolution and international system, the present writing focuses on the effects of international factor at the trends of revolutions. The analysis of such effect absorbed theorists like "John Furan" and "Jack Goldstone" attention and it is how these two theorists mentioned on affecting such factors on formation of successful revolution. According to such attention under the theorists' thoughts about revolution, it analyzes the comparative factor on formation of Iran's revolution (1979) and Egypt (2011). The findings of this search indicate that the Unites states treatments in the frame of Carter and Obama democratic state are very outstanding as the most important international factors in formation of Islamic revolution and recent Egypt revolution.

Key words: Revolution; International factor; Carter human right policy; Obama change Policy; Iran Islamic Revolution; Egypt revolution

1. Introduction

Usually revolutions have important social, economic and cultural effects in each country took place, in the region and even in the world. Iran revolution at 1979 and Egypt revolution at 2011 both took place on eleventh February with the distance thirty years. Both these two revolutions had same goals such local aims such opposing against local political, cultural, financial, poverty and jobless in local field and in foreign field decreasing dependency to foreign powers. Recent Egypt revolution had been begun from 25 January by opposing gathering of the youth defending democracy under the name of "Avril" in Face book at social sites and then at 11 February 2011 gained to it's the most important aim of resigning Hossni Mobarak. Egypt revolution had interesting simultaneity with Iran revolution on 22 of Bahman 1357 that most of political centers analyzed simultaneity of these two actions and this time the theorist entered probing these two events similarities. Present article probes the comparative analysis of Islamic revolution of Iran and Egypt revolution from the aspect of foreign factor on formation of Iran and Egypt revolutions. So in this concern the writer search this essential question «How does foreign factor have any effect on formation Iran Islamic revolution and Egypt revolution?» on replying such this hypothesis was made by writer that «The foreign factor was

essential at formation of Iran and Egypt revolutions, it can be mentioned Carter's human rights policy and Obama's change policy as foreign factor on formation the two revolutions. » In this concern theoretical point of researchers' view is in sociology of revolutions. In the following for reaching to the main aim of study it is analyzed and discussed in different parts.

2. Theoretical frame of study

It is one of the critical points at studying reasons of revolutions in sociology of revolution. The concept of revolution like other social concepts has not a unique introduction. Anthony Gidenz believes that revolution on social scope applied in two meanings, one it is a harsh and rapid fundamental transformation by people in social and political occasion of society. Consequently a political system gives its place to another system. The other one is a severe modification none political and it shapes tranquil and without fighting like scientific, industrial and cultural revolutions. From Gidenz's point the similarity between revolutions it is their harsh general and fundamental modification (Gidenz, 2007).

But one the most famous revolution introduction is from Samuel Huntington. From his view: «Revolution is a harsh, rapid fundamental modification in values and society interests and its social, structural, leadership and its political activities (Re. to: Huntington, 1991).

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According to Stanford revolution has six following specifications: 1- Modifications of social interests 2- modification of social structure 3- modification of institutions 4- Transformation of governing group 5- illegal transformation of power 6- roughness (Stanford Cohen, 2006: 37-38) Anyway revolution as transformation of power and rulers, it is such subjects that absorbs researchers' interests. Generally studying revolutions has begun after great Russia revolution and since then it has experienced four different decedents. At the first descendent there was some writers such Karin Brinton that he identified the same models of big revolutions. Second descendent such Tillie and Huntington tried applying general thesis for introducing revolutions, riots, rebellions and political harsh nesses. In the third descendent, researchers such Caddie and Skachiol paid attention to comparative and historical studies about different structure types of governments. The fourth descendants' researchers such Furan and Goldstone concentrated on factors like ideologies and revolution trends and results of revolutions (Goldstone, 2006).

In this concern one of important points which researchers of fourth descendent point to, this question why some of the revolutions are successful and some others not successful? John Furan introduced about success ability or unsuccessful ability action to the following points: 1-dependent development 2- over coming state depending to one 3- forming political culture of defendant and opposition 4- economic stagnation 5- Role of foreign factor. It is regarding to dependent development and overcoming state and depending to one they make dissatisfaction in different parts of society and unity against the state. The culture of defending and opposing it makes humanistic organs interruption. Economic stagnation causes exceeding dissatisfaction and free relation with global system leads to foreign powers influence. (Furan, 2005: 300-302) Glastone also tells about the reason of some revolutions success and unsuccessful: As a revolution leads to success, a complex of reasons should gather beside. First the government should seem a lot incompetent. Second the elites should eliminate government and they do not defend it and third a comparative group of people such racial and religious and economical social levels unified against the state and fourth the international powers should not defend in critical position. (See: Goldstone, 2011) It indicates similarities between the Goldstone and Furan's theories about reason of revolution success and it shows that extensive dissatisfaction and unity of social levels and unity of different social levels and also paid attention the reaction of foreign actors. But it seems that because of variety of studying points, Furan's view is more acceptable. In this concern it seems that by applying Furan's thesis we analyze the comparative role of foreign factor in formation Iran and Egypt revolutions.

3. The comparative analysis role of international factor in formation of Islamic revolution of Iran and Egypt revolution

After Egypt revolution, because of some similarities between these two countries, some of theorists and researchers comprise Iran Islamic revolution and Egypt revolution. Misagh Parsa Iran revolution theorist of Dortmesou University search economic differences between Iran and Egypt revolution, by his opinion Egypt economy is not depending on oil, Egypt income sources are tourism industry, Suez canal, exporting agriculture And off course it consists of America financial aids. By Parsa's view the complex of political and social groups are different with Egypt revolution. Nevertheless by Parsa's view the complex of these factors lead to this in future Egypt revolution does not follow Iran revolution ideology against west. (Re. to: Parsa, 2011).

But Reza Nasr the author of Middle East and member of foreign relations council of America pointed to differences and similarities of Iran and Egypt revolutions. He tells as Iran's king abandoned Iran after 18 days of beginning demonstration. In Iran military demolished but in Egypt took the power. In Iran there was a leader such Ayatollah Khomeini but in Egypt there was not. (Re to: Nasr, 2010) Also Fahmi Hoveydi outstanding Egyptian caparisoned the relations between Iran and Egypt revolutions. From the point of Hoveydi both of revolutions has essential strategic effects on regional relations, specifically big powers like America and regional power Israel. Anyway Iran revolution was a religious revolution which it constructs them. Nevertheless Egypt revolution, it was a national revolution that Islamic branches and it has not a leader to guide them so its aims were all passive (Poursaid, 2011:162) so it has been introduced less in international factor in revolutions of Egypt and Iran.

3.1. A few considerations in Islamic revolution of Iran and Egypt revolution

Before any analysis from the affection of international factor in formation Iran and Egypt revolution, it needs investigating some introductory matters in formation revolution in these countries. It needs mentioning our study is depending on Furan thesis and his five factors. In this concern the positions of Iran in Mohamadreza Shah and Egypt at Mobarak era were the same. Dependency to America and fake increase of oil price were some factors of development in Iran (Furan, 2005). It was precisely that calling second Pahlavi about dependency and Being an author of foreigners, they were applied about Mobarak's government. Specifically America has had financial aid to Egypt since 1979 annually on average two million dollars and before Egypt modifications these aids were modified in congress. (Harati and Soleimani, 2012) Though it can introduced Mohammadreza and Mobarak's states

such bureaucratic states depending on military and a part of Buergevaazy that they were both attempting on their development, they provide America's interests. By Forum's thesis this needs a harsh state. Nevertheless Mohammadreza and Mobarak's states were defending and deafening oppositions. In Iran during 25 years of defeating government it means from 28 coup d'état all political movements were banned. This is the era that some theorist call it new Patriomonalist in Mohammadreza Pahlavi government (Shahabi and Liner, 2001) Pahlavi destructive reached to the level that all parties was dismissed such totalitarian party Rastakhiz in February 1974 by King order. In Egypt Mobarak did as arresting old leaders and during three decades it selected national part as the best choice. "Marina Outadi in her thesis by subject of "pre force systems" they know Egypt system as such Mobarak in the field. (Outadi, 2007) so in unilateral party of Mobarak none of the parties cannot evade Morak's system and it cannot replace anyone. By attention these specifications we can consider Mohamadreza and Mobarak's systems as totalitarian that during their life it depends on political hypocrisy and depending on foreign factor. But by Furan's thesis these specifications make the opportunity of making an opposing political culture and they made defending against Iran and Egypt's tyrant governors. The political culture in each of Egypt and Iran consists of a high mixture of nationalism and social justice that in these countries paved the ways of unity of stages (Furan, 2005) in the days of demonstration in these two countries a mixture of poor and middle class masses participated beside Islamist. But as in global society, in the third world countries, as dependent development, it would be shaped the opponent political culture and it makes the bases of economy and the bases of international factor. It makes the economy failure and stagnant and it exceed the social complains and the lead to decrease global backing and it make an opportunity for unsatisfied people. (Khoramshad, 2004) Consequently in Iran it began one of the flourish eras of high oil price and the economy critics lead to revolution. Also dissatisfaction of people and inability of state for providing facilities for people made millions of them eliminate to the state during Egypt people. This feeling doubles between the elite round Mobarak's state. (Niakouyi, 2011) Therefore the order of some factors such dependent development, political culture, economy stagnation, both countries of Iran and Egypt they lead social groups in a gathering against the state and as it was explained tehy7 are introducing in Furan's model and that's why they are all in the mentioned revolutions.

3.2. Analyzing Iran and Egypt revolution from the role international factor

In Furan's model it can indicate the role of international factor regarding to economic stagnation in the economy powers or dichotomy in

foreign policy of powers in people gathering. In these situation global society decrease the control and it decrease defending from the harsh states and these situations, make the conditions for riots so one of the revolution power shaped totally. It is the claim of this study under the human rights policy of Carter and the Change policy of Obama they are as the main international factors which they are relating to formation of revolution of Iran and Egypt.

Both revolutions of Iran and Egypt took place after America invasion to another country and off course after Vietnam War and invasion to Iraq before Iran revolution someone believes that America had not got enough time for entering the case and this is one of the most important reasons that it cannot prohibit both revolutions. (Haratiand Soleimani, 2012) It is depending on this case the America is looking for a defeat in Vietnam and it was looking for a logical and strategic reaction. In fact some problems such Vietnam critic and more important the competitions of elections for president it evade having any responsibility in any part of the world specifically Iran in 1970 from leaders (Taeb, 1997) in the position of Egypt revolution America because of the invasion to Iraq and lack of military defense. The most important after problems of two wars (Vietnam war and Bush son war in Afghanistan and Iraq in Obama's era) the president's slogan should be modified that it hide the militarism view and it helps making a peaceful view from America. By consideration to some slogans (Human right) by Carter and Hooglund (1990) and the slogan "Change" from Obama about two revolutions of Iran and Egypt can be more considerable. It is depending on such criterion that someone believes that human rights policy from Carter not only make opponents of Shah powerful they weaken defending Shah. Without any doubt the Carter's doctrine about human rights could be a bad hit about Shah's policies. (Harati and Soleiman, 2012) The year 1978 it was the beginning of Carter's presidency and his expressions bout human rights made affection on his fans and it made Shah very doubtful about his supporting for following his doers without any question until when he had been supporting from hid western unions and specifically United States of America And they complete the playing (Katouziyan, 2001) it is depending on Furan's analysis making the slogan of backing human rights by Jimmie Carter it was known as the most important international factor beside the other four reasons. Anyway by taking place of Iran revolution on 1979 one of the base of America's policy demolished, nevertheless Egypt beside Saudi Arabia as the main deputy of America's interests in Persian Gulf and obviously Egypt government during Monbarak's government tried to imitates Iran in 1970s and it was known as Israel security in the region. Such position made Americans confident having serious presenting in this country and America attempted a lot for substitute a new power to defend its interests in the region. (Lynch, 2011) Though United States of America have had two million dollars military aids annually to Egypt and

before eth conflicts they were admitted in the congress. "Fouvaz Jerhis" believes that Egypt is as the port of Arabia policy and Turkey and America helped a lot annually to it. (Jrejis, 2003) But in spite of dependencies in recent Egypt revolution America because of its problems in invasion to Iraq, it had not enough ability for defending against Mobarak's opponents in this city. United States of America in the beginning days tried to invite Mobarak some developments in it regime. Naturally long term relations of America effected on this Egypt Policy. But little by little with increasing the oppositions and defeating Mobartak America cleared its support from Mobarak to manage the Egypt actions. (See, Hellyer, 2011) Generally it can reach by the international developments and the role of America they were analyzed by two critics of finance at 2007 and the slogan "Change" from Barak Obama. The economy crisis which began from habitation very rapidly it turn in to one of world crisis and And a big amount of countries surrounded in this problem. It can point and range in to such problems as crisis in Middle East and North Africa and decrease of oil incomes decrease of contributions, loans and etc. (Vaezi, 2009) As it has been mentioned Egypt was some of countries which gained contributions from United States that it seems the recent economic crisis effect badly on the government of this country and made crisis. The global financial crisis which has economic base, gradually it effects on other security political fields. In these concern countries such Egypt that it takes the effects of west it was affected widely because of this global economic crisis. Nevertheless it can analyze the international factor in Egypt events regarding to financial system (Refer to: Hafeziyan, 2011)

The other factor in this concern it is the modification of policy in United States at Obama's

era. The agenda of slogan "Change" it made an accessible way of recent revolution in Egypt. The slogan "Change" it was the main score card of democrats in election of presidency which it was replaced of Jorge W. Bush son by Obama. (Harati and Soleimani, 2012) Barak Obama in his historical speech about Islam World in Ghahere University expressed that United States is not following democracy by force nut for evading problems with Islamic groups, it is intending on human rights and people's desire. These words indicated that United States is trying recovering its view it has not got interruption agenda in Middle East and from the other hand during Islamic activists it empower this hypothesis dictator regime such Mubarak is not under backing of United States like previous. (Porsaid, 2011) Thought by unity of America with Egypt, Unites States has not serious attempt for maintaining Mubarak's regime. The reason of this affair was because of their expressive policy in rejecting at Obama's era, after a long period of governing revolutionist that they were showing realistic foreign policy and interruptive, referring to conservation and defending democracy and human rights in foreign policy and the America's view during Middle East nations via applying soft power. That was how international factors made suitable atmosphere and political opportunity for activating Islamic groups and winning them in Egypt (Ibid).

Totally it can be told that some factors such opposing state, defending culture, economy stagnation and international factor in societies like Iran and Egypt, it conducts the groups in a union against the state and it was how Iran revolution and Egypt gained victory and the concise of what had been expressed they are extracted in the Table 1 depending on Furan's model.

Table 1: how Iran revolution and Egypt gained victory and the concise of what had been expressed

Result	International Factor	Economic position	Opposing political cultures	State	Social structure	country
Success of basic outgunned men revolution	Carter's Human rights Policy	End of oil flourishing 1976- 1978	Nationalism and Radicalism of people	Mohammadreza Shah Pahlavi overcoming state	Development depending on leadership and depending to United State of America	Iran
Victory of revolutionary union	Global financial crisis, Obama' Change policy	Poverty, Jobless and social gap	Democracy and Islamist State	Mubarak's overcoming and tyrant State	Dependent development by United States leadership Tourism	Egypt

4. Conclusion

The main aim of this writing was analysis the role of international factors in Iran and Egypt revolutions. The similarities between and chronology of Egypt and Iran revolutions caused analyzing them comparatively. The subject of this writing is under revolution sociology and

nevertheless the writer between a large numbers of theories the writer insists on Furan's theory about revolution in third world countries. John Furan as an outstanding theorist claims that for formation of a revolution it needs five factors: They complied together as Dependent development, overcoming state, defending political culture, economic stagnation and international factor. So depending on

these factors each of them can be an apparent study, they insist on international factor and suitable position. The findings of study indicate that main hypothesis is acceptable because in both revolutions of Iran and Egypt the international factor is bold. It is how America' treatment model is depending on Carter's human rights theory which it was important on formation of Iran revolution. Also the role of international factor as Barak Obama's thesis such as international factor was important during recent years it was as the most important effect in formation of Egypt revolution.

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