

1-The clergy and religious were not a part of the government when Musaddiq came to power.

1. foreigners 2. regimes 3. nationalists 4. groups

2-The Twelver Shi'itesImam Musa Kazem.

1. follow 2. hold 3. explain 4. regard

3-The of Imam Hossein against Yazid has been given politico-social significance.

1. intercession 2. victory 3. fight 4. ceremony

4-Revolution needs organization,, and an ideology above all.

1. connection 2. combination 3. readiness 4. leadership

5-Iranians are free to choose their Marja-i Taqlid from among a of mujtaheds.

1. number 2. council 3. coalition 4. party

6-The religious leaders were strong in the Majlis and much influence on public opinion.

1. exercised 2. protected 3. supposed 4. denounced

7-The religious opposition headed by Ayatollah Khomeini the Shah of violating the Constitutional Laws.

1. exiled 2. separated 3. accused 4. downturned

8-"God has the right to over anyone or to legislate."

1. condemn 2. govern 3. represent 4. devise

9-The intellectuals had no means through which they could systematically disseminate their demands and

1. activities 2. benefits 3. proposals 4. images

10-Mosques communication between the ulama and the masses.

1. provided 2. hesitated 3. controlled 4. resulted

11-Ayatollah Khomeini universalized his claim by that the community of Islam was a real community in this world.

1. arguing 2. promoting 3. causing 4. spreading

12-The clergy had feelings of deep personal resentment and against the Shah.

1. responsibility 2. perception 3. bitterness 4. suffering

13- Iranians diffused opposition challenges by different groups after the coup of 1953.

1. invoked 2. increased 3. witnessed 4. instigated

14- The Tudeh managed to survive and some ground during the early 1970s.

1. generate 2. plan 3. release 4. regain

15- The Shah's regime became and felt the threat of the clergy as the most dangerous front against his dynasty.

1. inequal 2. democratic 3. radical 4. unpopular

16- Ayatollah Khomeini was not against any progress or in Iran.

1. tradition 2. reform 3. qualification 4. wealth

17- The clergy, knowing the of Islam among the masses, started to promote mass mobilization.

1. influence 2. propaganda 3. demonstration 4. reaction

18- The Khomeini-led clergy argued that in an Islamic government "politics and religion are".

1. undermined 2. declared 3. intertwined 4. stated

19- Demonstrations in Tehran and Qom ended with the people being by the police forces.

1. attacked 2. accused 3. destroyed 4. addressed

20- The Resurgence Party claimed that the Shah was a spiritual as well as a leader.

1. civilized 2. superior 3. domestic 4. political

21- The direct between the clergy and the Shah was the turning point of challenges to the regime.

1. influence 2. confrontation 3. movement 4. agitation

22- The Shah ignored the ideals of the challenges in 1963 and concentrated on the of the opposition.

1. relation 2. preoccupation 3. suppression 4. institution

23- Amuzegar was once Iran's at OPEC.

1. minister 2. representative 3. commander 4. politician

24- Amuzegar seems to have sharply reduced the of the government's secret budget.

1. size 2. liberty 3. issue 4. dependence

25- The military institutions were of little value in the Pahlavi state's political power.

1. demanding 2. strengthening 3. restricting 4. preventing

26- Jimmy Carter believed that America should do more to protect and political liberties in Iran.

1. civil 2. popular 3. governmental 4. economic

27- President Carter endorsed the Shah's for further purchases.

1. monarch 2. praise 3. right 4. ambition

28- Ayatollah Khomeini repeated the he used during his Qom period to prepare for the revolution.

1. consultations 2. assumptions 3. strategies 4. standards

29- By January 1978, the Shah's from Iran had come to be the main demand of the opposition.

1. desertion 2. departure 3. crackdown 4. coalition

30- The United States and the Shah the role of religion.

1. involved 2. reformed 3. strengthened 4. underestimated