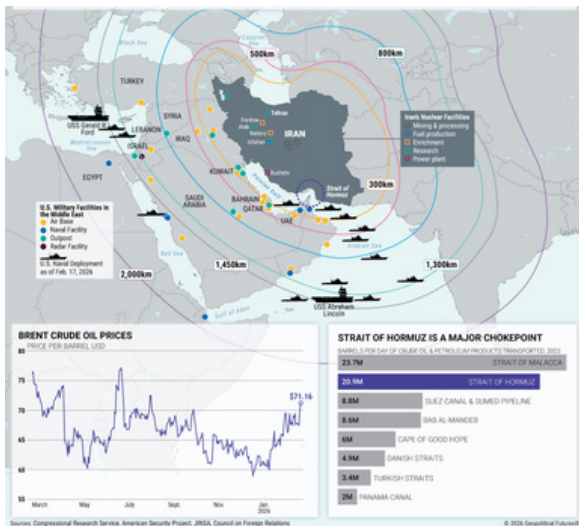


G12 ENGLISH NEWSPAPER

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About Iran-US War: The History and Impacts



History of the U.S.-Iran Conflict

The conflict between the United States and Iran developed over several decades rather than starting with a single war. One major turning point happened in 1953, when the U.S. supported a coup that removed Iran's prime minister, Mohammad Mossadegh, and strengthened the rule of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, known as the Shah. Many Iranians later viewed this event as foreign interference in their country's politics.

Relations worsened after the Iranian Revolution in 1979, when the Shah was overthrown and Iran became an Islamic Republic led by Ruhollah Khomeini. Later that year, Iranian students stormed the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and took 52 Americans hostage during the Iran hostage crisis, which lasted 444 days and severely damaged relations between the two countries.

In the following decades, tensions continued through economic sanctions, conflicts in the Middle East, and disagreements over Iran's nuclear program. These ongoing disputes have kept the relationship between the United States and Iran hostile and occasionally close to military confrontation.



Impact on Global Oil and Economy

Iran is located near the Strait of Hormuz, one of the world's most important routes for transporting oil. If tensions rise or fighting disrupts shipping in this area, global oil supplies could be affected. This can cause oil prices to increase and potentially impact economies around the world.

Nuclear Concerns

Another major issue is Iran's nuclear program. The United States and several international organizations believe Iran could develop nuclear weapons, while Iran claims its nuclear activities are for energy and research. This disagreement has led to sanctions and diplomatic efforts such as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, an international agreement intended to limit Iran's nuclear program.

Why the Conflict Matters Today

The tension between the United States and Iran is important because it affects stability in the Middle East and global politics. Iran is a major regional power, and conflicts involving the country can influence nearby nations and international alliances. Because the United States has strong partnerships with countries such as Israel and Saudi Arabia, disputes with Iran often involve multiple countries and increase the risk of a larger regional conflict.