

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

“1979 Iran Hostage Crisis Recalled.” 1979 Iran Hostage Crisis Recalled | National Security Archive, The George Washington University, 17 Aug. 1953, <https://nsarchive.gwu.edu/briefing-book/iran/2019-11-04/1979-iran-hostage-crisis-recalled>.

On this website we learned the relationship between Iran and the United States. It is important because we learned of the role the United States had in the 1953 coup d'état against Prime Minister Mohammad Mosaddeq.

444 Days: Selected Records Concerning the Iran Hostage Crisis 1979-1981.” National Archives and Records Administration, National Archives and Records Administration, <https://www.archives.gov/research/foreign-policy/iran-hostage-crisis>.

This website taught us that Ayatollah Khomeini was granted supreme power in February of 1979. Also, the ailing Shah was admitted for medical treatment in October of the same year. This website helped give us a timeline of when everything had gone down.

“An Interview with Khomeini.” The New York Times, The New York Times, 7 Oct. 1979, <https://www.nytimes.com/1979/10/07/archives/an-interview-with-khomeini.html>.

In this interview an Italian journalist Oriana Fallaci interviewed the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. He stated it is unjust and unhuman to call him a dictator. It is important to understand the belief that Fascism arises in the West, not among people of Islamic culture.

Aranowrx, Roujon. “Being an Iranian Immigrant During the Iran Hostage Crisis.” MH Newsdesk, James Madison University, 7 Mar. 2020, <https://sites.lib.jmu.edu/sc-interviews/2020/04/10/being-an-iranian-immigrant-during-the-iran-hostage-crisis/>.

In this interview Bruce Nowzari immigrated to the United States in 1976, only a few years before the Iranian Revolution. He describes the discrimination and prejudice he faced during the hostage crisis. This helped us understand another perspective of who suffered during this time.

Augustyn, Adam. "The Hostage Crisis in Iran - Research - the Jimmy Carter Presidential Library and Museum." *Jimmy Carter Presidential Library and Museum*, 12 Apr. 2020,

https://www.jimmycarterlibrary.gov/research/hostage_crisis_in_iran.

In this website we learned how President Carter committed himself to returning the hostages safely while also protecting America's interests in the situation. He put a higher value on the lives of the hostages than on protecting his own political future. This website helped develop our knowledge on President Carter's point of view.

Barber, Scott, "Barber, Scott (Interview outline and video), 2007," Digital Collections, accessed April 1, 2022,

<https://digitalcollections.library.gvsu.edu/document/27100>.

In this interview Scott Barber gives detailed information about the rescue attempt of the Iranian hostages. This helped us understand the training and preparation it took, but also how it failed because of equipment.

Byrne, Malcolm. "Iran's 1979 Revolution Revisited: Failures (and a Few Successes) of U.S. Intelligence and Diplomatic Reporting." National Security Archive, National Security Archive, 28 Jan. 1977,

<https://nsarchive.gwu.edu/briefing-book/iran/2019-02-11/irans-1979-revolution-revisited-failures-few-successes-us-intelligence-diplomatic-reporting>.

In this report it explains the intelligence role and communication failure to understand what was happening. It helped us understand the rise to power of the Ayatollah Khomeini.

Dee, Liz. "444 Days: Memoirs of an Iran Hostage." Association for Diplomatic Studies & Training, 28 Oct. 2013,

<https://adst.org/2013/10/444-days-memoirs-of-an-iranian-hostage/>.

In these memoirs we learn from John Limbert about the day he was taken hostage and intimidation torture he went through. It helped us understand another hostage perspective about the treatment of the hostages.

ELLIOTT, DEBBIE. "A Captive Reflects on the Iran Hostage Crisis." Nebraska Public Media, NPR, 21 Jan. 2006,

<https://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=5166956>.

In this article hostage Chuck Scott tells his story of being a hostage and the "hell" he experienced. This helped us understand more of the trauma hostages suffered during the crisis.

“Iranian Hostage Crisis of 1979.” PBS LearningMedia, American Experience Collection. , 24 Feb. 2021,
<https://nebraskapublicmedia.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/pres10.socst.ush.now.iranhost/iranian-hostage-crisis-of-1979/>.

In this video is news footage, photos and interviews related to the hostage crisis. This helped us understand more details and perspectives in 1979.

“Iran Hostage Crisis: Release of 52 Hostages in 1981 (ABC News Report From 1/20/1981).” Youtube, ABC News, 1 Jan. 1981,
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ld2KOv_zWWw.

In this news video from ABC chronicles the first few days of President Reagan's tenure and coincides with the release of the hostages. This helped us understand the details after the hostages' release.

Iran Hostage's Diary / Robert c. Ode - Research - the Jimmy Carter Presidential Library and Museum.” Jimmy Carter Presidential Library and Museum, Jimmy Carter Presidential Library and Museum,
https://www.jimmycarterlibrary.gov/research/iran_hostages_diary.

From this website we learned that the hostages were separated into small groups and they were not allowed to communicate, and were also cut off from the outside news. The hostages were blindfolded when taken outside their rooms, to take showers, and exercise. We also learned meals were often late and improvised and frequently inadequate. From this website it helped us understand the harsh conditions the hostages lived under.

“Jimmy Carter and the Iran Hostage Crisis.” Bill of Rights Institute,
<https://billofrightsinstitute.org/essays/jimmy-carter-and-the-iran-hostage-crisis>.

This website told us how the Shah's entry into the United States in October sparked mass protests in Iran. A group calling itself Muslim Students prepared for an attack on the fully staffed U.S. embassy in Tehran. This helped us develop more understanding of the intentions of the attack on the embassy.

Jimmy Carter and the Iranian Hostage Crisis.” WHHA (En-US),
<https://www.whitehousehistory.org/teacher-resources/jimmy-carter-and-the-iranian-hostage-crisis/p1>.

This website helped us understand the timeline of when President Carter was trying to negotiate to take back the hostages. Specifically, it helped us understand President Jimmy Carter's thoughts as phone calls from Tehran trying

to make a deal. This also helped us because Jimmy Carter was understanding the circumstances of this situation and how he knew time was running short.

Karimi, Nasser, and Mohammad Nasiri. "Iran Student Leader Says He Regrets 1979 US Embassy Attack." USA Today, Gannett Satellite Information Network, 6 Nov. 2019, <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2019/11/02/iran-hostage-crisis-student-leader-regrets-1979-us-embassy-attack/4138702002/>.

In this news article Ebrahim Asgharzadeh recalls the day he took part as an Iranian student leader in the US Embassy attack. He was insisting all the blame rested with the Islamist students who let the crisis spin out of control. This helped us understand from a student perspective of what happened and that he regrets participating in the attack.

Kratz, Jessie. "The Iran Hostage Crisis." National Archives and Records Administration, Energy Crisis, The 1970s, 29 Nov. 2021, <https://prologue.blogs.archives.gov/2021/11/29/the-iran-hostage-crisis/>.

On this website we found many details to supplement our research, but we loved this quote: "Before God and my fellow citizens, I wanted to exert every ounce of my strength and ability during these last few days to achieve their liberation." ~President Jimmy Carter. This helped us understand how hard President Carter worked to get the hostages home.

Jaixen, Eva, and Olivia Fitzgerald. "Mike Moeller: Former Hostage Interview." 1 Dec. 2021.

In our interview with Mike Moeller- former hostage- he detailed his military career, the day of the attack and the time after his release. This was an incredible personal interview that at times was difficult for him. This helped us understand the trauma and sacrifice of the events of the Iranian Hostage Crisis.

Moody, Sid. 444 Days: The American Hostage Story. Rutledge Press, 1981.

This book showed all the hostages and what they have done for our country. This also gives recognition to Mike Moeller, a citizen of Loup City, as one of the survivors. This helped us recognize all the hard and traumatic events the hostages went through.

Fitzgerald, Olivia, and Eva Jaixen. “~ Nancy Smith; Sister of Former Hostage Mike Moeller Interview.” 6 May 2022.

In this interview with Nancy Smith, sister of former hostage Mike Moeller, we gained a lot of information about how the families received their information. A majority of it came from the tv news or newspapers. The Marine Corps had weekly family meetings so Mike’s wife at the time would attend and then inform the rest of the family. The family relied on a little news, but a lot of faith.

“Rare Interview: Iran Hostage Crisis Survivor Michael Metrisko Shares His Story 40 Years Later.” Youtube, WNEP, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ilCnXKYChPw>.

In this interview we found on youtube is of Michael Metrisko. It helped us understand another's perspective of a hostage experience.

Roosevelt, Kermit. Countercoup: The Struggle for the Control of Iran. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1981.

In this book we learned the CIA/United States role in the 1953 coup. Roosevelt was in charge of the CIA operation and goes into detail about it.

This helped us understand the role the United States and Great Britain went to keep the Shah of Iran in charge.

“Office of Historian.” U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of State, <https://history.state.gov/departmenthistory/short-history/iraniancrises>.

This website told us how in the process of a successful revolution by Islamic fundamentalists against the pro-American Shah of Iran, the United States became an object of violent criticism and the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was a visible target. This website helped us understand the reasoning behind the Muslim students.

Secondary Source

Betz, Bradford. “Iran Hostage Crisis' End: How America Helped Secure the Diplomats' Freedom.” Fox News, FOX News Network, 20 Jan. 2020, <https://www.foxnews.com/world/iran-hostage-crisis-end-america-diplomats-freed>om.

This website states in April 1980, President Carter ordered a disastrous rescue operation that resulted in eight U.S. military personnel killed and no hostages rescued. Three months later, the shah died in Egypt, but the crisis continued. This helps us understand President Carter tried multiple times before to free the hostages and none were successful.

Central Intelligence Agency. (n.d.). Central Intelligence Agency. Retrieved April 28, 2022, from <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/iran/>

On this CIA website we learned that Iran was designated as a sponsor of terrorism. They had economic sanctions imposed by the United States, United Nations and European Union. In 2016 the United States eased its sanctions over Iran with restrictions to its nuclear program, but it didn't last long because the sanctions were reimposed in 2018. This was important to understand the long term legacy left from the hostage crisis.

Conflict and Resolution.” Encyclopædia Britannica, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., <https://www.britannica.com/event/Iran-hostage-crisis/Conflict-and-resolution>.

This website helped us understand that in addition to placing a roadblock in the path of the U.S, Iranian relations, it was also widely believed to have contributed to Carter's defeat by Reagan in the 1980 presidential election. This explains to us that Carter's actions affected his presidential defeat.

Gearan, Anne. “40 Years Later, a Dwindling Band of Iran Hostages Awaits a Promised Payment.” The Washington Post, WP Company, 27 Sept. 2021, u

This website informed us about how promised payments of up to \$4.44 million — \$10,000 for each day of captivity — never came. Hostages or their families have received only a small portion from a special fund that administrators now say is out of money. There will be no payments for 2022. This website helped us because it told us more about some of the events that happened after the hostages were brought home.

Hewitt, Kate, and Richard Nephew. “How the Iran Hostage Crisis Shaped the US Approach to Sanctions.” Brookings, Brookings, 12 Mar. 2019, <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/order-from-chaos/2019/03/12/how-the-iran-hostage-crisis-shaped-the-us-approach-to-sanctions/>.

This website helped us understand the aftermath of the storming of the embassy. Also, sanctions were selected because they were seen as severe but incremental, intended to serve both as a source of pain for the Iranians. This helped us understand President Carter's actions to bring back the hostages.

History.com Editors. “Iran Hostage Crisis.” History.com, A&E Television Networks, 1 June 2010, <https://www.history.com/topics/middle-east/iran-hostage-crisis>.

This website told us that by the 1970s, the Shah's government upset many Iranians. They turned to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, a radical cleric whose revolutionary Islamist movement seemed to promise to change the past and

create a greater autonomy. The Ayatollah installed a militant Islamist government in its place. This helped us better understand the process of Khomeini's takeover of power.

Houlton, Tyler Quill. "Digitalgeorgetown Home." DigitalGeorgetown Home, 2011, <https://repository.library.georgetown.edu/>.

This article showed President Carter's admiration towards the leadership values of the shah while he was in power. It also tells us about Carter's reasoning behind the idea of bringing the Shah into the United States. This article helped us because it gave us another perspective on the whole situation.

"Iran Hostage Crisis." Encyclopædia Britannica, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., <https://www.britannica.com/event/Iran-hostage-crisis>.

This website stated how Iranian foreign minister, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, told the U.S. that the hostages could be released if the shah was returned to Iran for trial, and if assets in the possession of the shah were declared stolen property. The United States responded by stating that Iran was free to make financial claims against the shah in U.S. courts and further declared that it would help to establish an international commission to investigate purported human rights abuses under the shah's regime; as a precondition of any of these actions.

"Iran Hostage Crisis Ends." History.com, A&E Television Networks, 24 Nov. 2009, <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/iran-hostage-crisis-ends>.

In this website it tells us how in the two weeks after the takeover of the embassy, Ayatollah released all non-U.S. captives, along with all female and minority Americans, saying these groups as among the people oppressed by the government of the United States. The remaining 52 captives remained with Ayatollah in Iran for the next 14 months. This website helped us gain more information on events that most people have little knowledge of.

"Iran Hostage Crisis Negotiations." Wikipedia, Wikimedia Foundation, 11 Oct. 2021, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran_hostage_crisis_negotiations?scrlybrkr=28bcdbcf.

An American hostage surrounded by captors, including an individual once thought incorrectly to be Mahmoud Ahmedinejad who would become Iran's

president in 2005. (Ahmedinejad was reportedly among the planners of the takeover but favored targeting the Soviet embassy.)

“Jimmy Carter and the Iranian Hostage Crisis.” WHHA (En-US),
<https://www.whitehousehistory.org/teacher-resources/jimmy-carter-and-the-iranian-hostage-crisis/p11>.

This website told us about the mob of 3,000 militants that invaded the American embassy in Tehran, taking sixty-six diplomats and military personnel as hostages. The more moderate Iranian prime minister resigned in protest, and Khomeini was in full control. The militants demanded a return of the shah in exchange for the hostages. This website helped us by telling us more details about the main events that took place during the takeover.

Kamarck, Elaine. “The Iranian Hostage Crisis and Its Effect on American Politics.” Brookings, Brookings, 4 Nov. 2019,
<https://www.brookings.edu/blog/order-from-chaos/2019/11/04/the-iranian-hostage-crisis-and-its-effect-on-american-politics/>.

This website taught us that in the late 1970s, the American public had little knowledge of Iran, the shah, Islam, or terrorism. Therefore, this website informed us that these details are important because it says that the American public had little knowledge of Iran and it helps us figure out why the hostages were taken so easy and why it took so long to free them

Op-Ed: What Trump Has in Common with Ayatollah Khomeini.” Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles Times, 10 Jan. 2021,
<https://www.latimes.com/opinion/story/2021-01-10/capitol-insurrection-iran-hostage-crisis>.

This picture gave us a realistic image of how there were people who gathered at the embassy mostly everyday. Usually the people outside the embassy harassed the people inside the embassy. This picture helped us imagine how many people had come to surround the embassy.

Phillips, J. (n.d.). What Iran learned from the Hostage Crisis: Terrorism Works. The Heritage Foundation. Retrieved April 28, 2022, from
<https://www.heritage.org/middle-east/commentary/what-iran-learned-the-hostage-crisis-terrorism-works>

In this article we learned that there was another hostage crisis in Lebanon where Iran Islamist trained the Lebanon Revolutionary guards in the 1980s. The

hostages were traded for military arms in the Iran-Contra affair. This is important because it shows how Islamic terrorism is still at work against Americans.

“U.S.-Iran Relations: 40 Years of Antagonism, Distrust, and Frustration Reflected in New Volume of Declassified Documents.” National Security Archive, 3 Jan. 1979,

<https://nsarchive.gwu.edu/briefing-book/iran/2021-09-20/us-iran-relations-40-years-antagonism-distrust-and-frustration>.

This website informed us about Malcom Byrne speaking about the Iran Contra.

This website is important because of the points and details Byrne touches on in this website.

U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of State,

<https://history.state.gov/departmenthistory/short-history/iraniancrises>.

This website gave us an image that showed us more about what happened the day the embassy was taken over. It shows the students climbing over the wall and the posters of Ayatollah Khomeini

U.S. Department of State. (2021, September 13). Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs - United States Department of State. U.S. Department of State. Retrieved April 28, 2022, from

<https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/under-secretary-for-political-affairs/bureau-of-near-eastern-affairs/>

On this website we learned that the diplomatic relations between the United States and Iran were cut off ever since the hostage crisis. There is no embassy in either country for each other. This is important to know because the impact in 2022 is still seen as one of mistrust and no formal diplomatic relationship exists.

U.S. Department of State. (2022, April 7). U.S. relations with Iran - United States Department of State. U.S. Department of State. Retrieved April 28, 2022, from <https://www.state.gov/u-s-relations-with-iran/#:~:text=As%20a%20result%20of%20the,diplomatic%20relationship%20since%20that%20date>.

This website taught us that as a result of the takeover the United States and Iran severed diplomatic relations in April 1980. We also learned the United States and the Islamic Republic have had no recent proper diplomatic relationship since then.

U.S. Relations with Iran, 1953–2021.” Council on Foreign Relations, Council on Foreign Relations, <https://www.cfr.org/timeline/us-relations-iran-1953-2021>.

This website taught us about the Iranian militants when they stormed the United States Embassy in Tehran and took fifty-two Americans captive. Also, hostages were separated into small groups that were not allowed to communicate. They were cut off from outside news. blindfolded when taken outside. Website helped us learn more about how the hostages were treated when taken from the Embassy.