The literature review on the given subject definitely supports the thesis statement. The failure of the US intelligence service in Iran is reflected in many books on the given topic. In particular, Ali Ansari asserts that the modern-day conflict between the USA and Iran should be considered from the viewpoint of the Islamic Revolution of 1979 and the relations between the country’s government and overthrow of Mosaddeq. He blames the American politicians as well as the intelligence service for the failure to correctly address the foreign policy issues and setting a conflict between the two states echoing until today.

Reflecting on Iranian-American relations, Emery suggests that the mutual distrust between the countries is the major reason for the nowadays problems and challenges. Some of the grievances of the countries are based on facts whereas the others on mere myth. However, Emery stresses that the Carter administration has made no efforts to prevent the Revolution from the eventual succeeding. The US continued to look for those who could be favorable to it and who would represent its interests while guiding the Iranian foreign policies. They merely supposed that the religious clerics would not be able to rule the entire country. In this regard, Houghton stresses that the US-Iranian relations have been destroyed during the Islamic Revolution of 1979 due to the inability of the country to deal with the hostage crisis. Yet, the author does not offer the perspective over the US involvement in the overthrow of the rulers in Iran in 1979. Fotouhi asserts that before the Islamic Revolution of 1979 Iran has been severely influenced by British, American and Russian forces. Therefore, the outcome of the Revolution basically corresponded to the interests of Russians who aimed to prevent the spreading of democracy all the world including the Middle East.
Kurzman offers a unique analysis of the CIA during the Islamic Revolution. He particularly asserts that the prevailing opinions regarding its involvement are incorrect. He also refers to the oil as the main cause for the tensions in the regions claiming that it is still the main reason for the ongoing conflicts in the Middle East and Iran, in particular. The author notes that the US has strategically lost after the overthrow of Mossadagh and that its foreign policy agencies have not succeeded in achieving the US goals on international arena. Referring to the oil, Durac & Cavatorta claim that the Islamic Revolution has been a turning point in the history of Iran. It has destroyed the democratic foundations of Iran and has resulted in the failure of the nationalist forces to free from the international influences. The authors assert on the particular mission of Mossadegh and the role that he has played in Iranian history, considering his aspirations for the introduction of the rule of law within the Middle East context. At the same time, the authors admit that the personality of the leader has been quite controversial and that he has possessed some of the features inherent for the dictators.

Fawcet provides that the Arab Spring is an echo of the Islamic Revolution and those who have failed then. He particularly notes that the country has been left with the religion-centric rulers after the Revolution. He does mention the role of the British intelligence stressing that the US should definitely revise its activities during the Revolution and learn a lesson from its failure to realize its interests and take measures to protect them. The cooperation between the countries existing before the revolt was of the strategic importance for the USA and the development of its strategy in the Middle East. Of course, the developing of the pro-democratic tendencies was in favor of the USA. Yet, the overthrow of the government set it all on fire. In this regard, River notes that also the Revolution was mainly about the Islam, it was also positioned as the one that opposed to the development of the Western trends in the Islamic community. It also represented the yearning for cultural and ethnical identity
as well as the distaste for the autocracy. The author justifies the inactivity of the US intelligence and presidential administration by the suddenness and rapidness of the Revolution and the public support that it gained afterwards. He supposes that due to the latter the US restrained from taking active stand in the controlling of the conflict emerging in the unstable Middle East.

Analyzing the case of Islamic Revolution, Axworthy notes that it has served as the basis for the building of the state largely based on the Islam and its fundamentalism. He also asserts that the USA should has taken a more proactive role during the Islamic Revolution that has become a turning point in the US history. Con Coughlin asserts on the larger context of the consequences of the Islamic Revolution for the international community. In particular, it resulted in the challenging of the post-Iron Curtain stability in the world and the reconfiguration of the international power.

Reflecting on the opinions prevailing on the issue in question, the Iran has been of strategic importance for many countries. The further development of the country was crucial for the influence of the three key players, namely the USA, Great Britain and the USSR. However, the majority of the authors negatively assess the policies of the USA and its intelligence agents considering its failure to support the side that shared the country’s interests and values.