

# **The American War on Iran and the Crisis of the Global Order**

(Translated)

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Since the outbreak of the American-Zionist war on Iran in February 2026, the region has been experiencing one of the most dangerous phases in the reshaping of the international and regional order. The conflict has transcended a limited military confrontation between Washington and Tehran, transforming into a struggle that exposes the crisis of the entire capitalist world order and reveals the limits of American power. Simultaneously, it exposes the fragility of Western-backed agent regimes in Muslim lands, and their accelerating decline in the eyes of the Islamic Ummah.

Furthermore, the statements of the representative of Iranian Supreme Leader, Mojtaba Khamenei, to the Revolutionary Guard, revealed the depth of the crisis within the Iranian regime itself when he said, “Those who reject negotiations and view them as warfare tactics must know that the enemy wants to distract us with internal issues. Differences of opinion always exist, but when there is one supreme leader, everyone obeys him.”

This statement cannot be separated from the immense pressure Iran is under after months of war, sanctions, a blockade, and attempts at military and economic attrition aimed at forcing it into submission.

America entered the war believing that targeted military strikes, assassinations of leaders, targeting of vital infrastructure, and inciting Iranian public opinion would be sufficient to topple the regime or force its complete surrender. However, the reality on the ground was quite different. A broad segment of the Iranian people rallied around their state in the face of foreign aggression, not out of love for the regime, but because the oppressed people witnessed the targeting of themselves and the infrastructure that serves the people, not the regime. Targeting schools and bridges is not an attack on the regime, but an attack on the people themselves. This reveals a colonialist enemy harboring hatred for the Islamic Ummah, a fact acknowledged by numerous politicians. Therefore, the people rallied around the regime and even began escalating their resistance against the brutal enemy, transforming the war into a strategic burden for Washington itself.

Western and American reports have begun to speak openly about a genuine American predicament. Western analyses indicate that the Trump administration is now besieged by difficult choices, after Iran demonstrated its possession of effective economic and military leverage, most notably the Strait of Hormuz, a vital global energy artery.

International reports have also confirmed that Washington is now seeking a face-saving settlement after failing to achieve a decisive military victory, especially given the escalating economic and military costs of the war and growing fears of the conflict

expanding into a full-blown regional confrontation that threatens the global economy and energy markets.

Therefore, the US administration turned to indirect negotiations in Doha, through Qatari and Pakistani mediation, amid repeated talk of a framework of agreement that would include reopening navigation in the Strait of Hormuz, releasing frozen Iranian funds, and postponing more complex issues such as the nuclear program to later stages.

However, this US move toward negotiation reflects not so much strength as the extent of Washington's predicament. Trump himself repeatedly acknowledged the difficulty of the situation, stating that Iran was betting on the midterm elections and that he was not satisfied with what Tehran is offering. He then reiterated that the negotiations had not yet reached a final agreement.

Meanwhile, limited US military strikes continued in an attempt to pressure Iran and improve its negotiating position. The US CENTCOM announced strikes on Iranian missile sites and boats near the Strait of Hormuz, while Iran confirmed shooting down US drones and targeting bases from which the attacks were launched.

What is happening today reveals the true nature of current international conflict. The Western capitalist system, led by the United States, is no longer able to impose its absolute hegemony as it did after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Long wars, global economic crises, competition with China and Russia, and divisions within the Western camp itself have all weakened America's ability to manage the world through military force alone.

Indeed, the effects of this war are not limited to the region but have extended to the entire global economy. Any disruption in the Strait of Hormuz directly impacts oil and energy prices and global supply chains. International economic reports have warned that the continuation of the war will lead to even wider disruptions in oil supplies and global trade.

The current state of international tension also comes amidst the escalating conflict between the United States, China, and Russia over global influence, technology, energy, and trade routes, plunging the entire world into a turbulent transitional phase that is eroding the prestige of the old world order.

Amid these transformations, governments in the Muslim World appear powerless and paralyzed, lacking political and military autonomy, and have become entirely subservient to the Western project. These regimes were not founded on the will of the people, nor on an independent civilizational project, but instead on Western protection and political, economic, and security dependence.

Therefore, they now stand by as mere spectators to what is happening in Palestine, Lebanon, Iran, and other Muslim lands. Indeed, some are even participating, directly or indirectly, in consolidating the Western project through normalization, security, and political coordination.

The peoples of the Islamic Ummah have clearly grasped this reality. The image of agent governments is crumbling day by day in the eyes of the people, as it has become evident that these governments neither represent the Ummah nor possess a

project for its liberation or revival. Instead, they are tools for controlling the people and preventing them from freeing themselves from Western hegemony.

Conversely, despite its weakness and fragmentation, the Muslim World still harbors a deep yearning for liberation and emancipation from the oppressive global order that has divided its lands, plundered its resources, shed its blood, and turned it into an open market for colonial interests.

The Islamic Ummah today seeks a genuine, ideological project that restores its unity, independence in decision, and dignity, not partial solutions within the existing international order. The problem lies not only in the policies of America or the West, but also in the capitalist, colonialist order based on hegemony, plunder, and the instigation of wars.

Therefore, true salvation does not lie in surrendering to the East or the West, nor in negotiating for meager interests, but rather in establishing an independent political leadership devoted to Allah (swt), His Messenger (saw), and the believers, a leadership that carries the project of Islam as a universal civilizational project for humanity.

The Islamic Ummah possesses the Iman, resources, human potential, and geographical location to become a major global power if it liberates itself from dependency and re-establishes the Islamic system. The history of the Islamic Ummah bears witness to this; just a few years after the passing of the Prophet Muhammad (saw), the Islamic state was able to dismantle the prestige of the two greatest empires in the world at that time—Persia and Rome—and transform into a state that led the world with justice and mercy, carrying the Risaalah message of Islam to humanity.

It is to this great project that Hizb ut Tahrir (حزب التحرير Party of Liberation) calls for, urging the Ummah to work to establish the Second Khilafah Rashidah (Rightly Guided Caliphate) on the Method of the Prophethood, as it is the true path to liberation (تحرير tahrir) of the lands of the Muslims from Western hegemony, unifying the Ummah, and restoring its political, military, and economic decision-making independence, so that the Ummah of Islam may return as a global power that nations take into account.

Allah (swt) said, ﴿وَعَدَ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنْكُمْ وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ لَيَسْتَخْلِفَنَّهُمْ فِي الْأَرْضِ كَمَا اسْتَخْلَفَ الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ وَلَيُمَكِّنَنَّ لَهُمْ دِينَهُمُ الَّذِي ارْتَضَى لَهُمْ﴾ **“Allah (swt) has promised those among you who believe and do righteous deeds that He (swt) will surely grant them succession in authority just as He (swt) granted it to those before them, and that He (swt) will surely establish for them their Deen which He has chosen for them”** [TMQ Surah An-Nur: 55], and the Messenger (saw) said, ﴿ثُمَّ تَكُونُ خِلَافَةٌ عَلَىٰ مِنْهَاجِ النَّبِيِّ﴾ **“Then there will be a Khilafah upon the methodology of Prophethood.”**