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Outcomes of thirty-three-day war of Hezbollah in Lebanon with Israel

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ABSTRACT. The aim of this study is to investigate the outcomes of thirty-three day war of Hezbollah in Lebanon with Israel and the effect of Hezbollah on foreign policy of Israel. In this study that has been performed through a reviewing method (documental-library), the formation of Hezbollah, its wars and conflicts with Israel and specially thirty-three day war and victory of Hezbollah on Israel and the outcomes of this victory, foreign policy, and foreign security of Israel are investigated in details.

INTRODUCTION

Lebanese Hezbollah is a movement that in recent period of contemporary history has could obtain a good activity with respect to the other parties and political movements of Arab world and has achieved many successes in initiatives and its goals and programs. This success has resulted in not only Arab world but also justice-loving people all over the world admire this movement and leadership and consider it as an acceptable pattern for themselves (Safataj, 2006). Despite Lebanese Hezbollah is considered as one of late Arab political streams in the Middle East and is formed after occupation of Southern Lebanon in 1982, but it as a Arab freedom and Shia Islamic idealism movement could swiftly undergo advancement stages and victory and for first time cause a bitter taste of defeat to Zionism regime. This movement, from the last days of formation, has a main aim to conflict with Zionism regime and liberating Lebanese occupied lands (Safataj, 2006). Social and political movements are a kind of social change. Lebanon has seen many riots, movements, and activities of parties that these cases are resulted from the entrance of Western thoughts and culture (Christian parties or parties that are under effect of Western Nationalism thoughts) or Eastern thoughts (Communism and Socialism thoughts and etc) to Arab countries especially to Lebanon. In 1982, after Israel attack to Lebanon, Hezbollah was appeared in Lebanese political scene. The advent of this party as ideological one could has the largest public base in Lebanon (Termes, 2006). Mohammadi (2006) in a study titled "the recent Hezbollah war and its outcomes for Israel" reported that if war is considered as an art of applying abilities and military tools and mobilization of economic and media power and foreign relations (alliances and coalitions) and for imposing a special will and destroying or capitulation of opposite side, thirty-three event in Lebanon and Israel is regarded as an outright war. Against long-term wars in 15, 16, and 18th centuries in Europe, for determining the result of enmity, Lebanon war despite short-term conflict is a carrier of complete messages and outcomes of the war. This asymmetric war and its outcomes-except destruction, losses, and apparent-physical damages-has had effects and clear geostrategic results and has caused serious questions and problems for Israeli security doctrine and has shown a kind of inhibition and effective static ability against American military power or world powers. That Israeli officials confessed that both Israeli army and all of large armies in world cannot defeat Hezbollah is not resulted from tool inability and frustration but is originated from principle inefficiency and bases of military thought and their security doctrine against the phenomenon of resistance and its new abilities. So this historical war has left its own effects on various economic, social, and cultural scenes and on national and political solidarity and all of Israeli military scenes and has shown itself in a short time after the war. This study aims to investigate the effects and outcomes of thirty-three day war of Hezbollah with Israel and its effects on Israeli foreign policy.

Formation and performance of Hezbollah in recent century

Zaeter (2006) in a study titled "formation and performance of Hezbollah in recent century" reported that after Islamic revolution victory in Iran and Israeli army attack to Lebanon, we have observed the advent of a party with various goals and new performances in Lebanon/ the formation and performance of Hezbollah can be divided into five stages from 1982 to 2006:

First stage: from 1982 to 1991:

Establishment and foundation of Hezbollah to Secretary General (Al-Seyyed Abbas Al-Mousavi) martyrdom

Second stage: from 1993 to 1996:

Participation in Parliament electionss and wars in 1993 and 1996

Third stages: from 1996 to 2000: Hezbollah victory and retreatment of Israel from Southern Lebanon

Fourth stage: from 2000 to August 14, 2006:

Participation in reconstruction of Lebanon and in next stage, participation in executive issues of the country especially after assassination of Mr. Hariri and Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon

Fifth stage: from August 14 to 2006 and later:

The stage after Hezbollah victory in thirty-three day war and Israel defeat as entrance stage of Hezbollah into political equation of Middle-East

During the formation of Hezbollah, its performance was based on four main principles:

- Military and armed resistance against Israel as the main principle
- Confidence on people and their help
- Maintaining the national and Islamic unity
- The main enemy is Israel (Zaeter, 2006).

These principles and those performances are resulted from goals and purposes that Hezbollah believe them and can be explained as follows:

1- Islamic goals and its principle are protecting the rights of Muslims especially Palestine and serious defense of it.
2- Maintaining morality and religion of Muslims' Ummah and nation and its unity and attempt to revive the Islamic identity among Islamic nations

Therefore, Hezbollah tried to present a new pattern. This pattern is presentable in jihad, political, and social issues as a valuable sample for the entire world in word and deed (Zaeter, 2006).

Islamic resistance properties of Lebanese Hezbollah

It is after the advent of new thought that islamic resistance of Hezbollah was formed. These Shia sets who were gathered have following properties:

1. The presence of Shia leaders in initial core of islamic resistance
2. Attemp for eliminating deprivation from Lebanese Shias
3. Having the support of Shia Ulama and Imam Khomeini
4. Taking a pattern from Iranian Revolutionary Guards as Islamic revolution in Iran
5. Fighting occupation and obtaining political independence
6. Opposition to unjust system of tribe in Lebanon (Asadollahi, 2000).

Lebanese Hezbollah as one of islamic movements which has been also emerged in critical situations of Lebanese society has tried to react against Lebanese historical changes using two reactive and adaptive in the form of radical and realistic approaches. Any way, Hezbollah positioning about Lebanon issues associated with governments of this country from 1982 up to now has been done in the form of radical or reactive approach and realistic or adaptive one. Based on it, Hezbollah has not selected a unit policy in association with Lebanese governments but based on historical and political necessities of Lebanon that are under effect of its internal and external conditions has taken a position and has opted an approach with cooperation and conflict in the form of radical and realistic patterns in all of these periods (Farzanehpour and Zanganeh, 2014). Political crisis of Lebanon during recent years not only was one of important issues of this country but also became an important regional and international issue (Ataei and Bayat, 2010).

Realization of islamic resistance in Lebanon through Hezbollah

The aggression of Zionism regime to Lebanese lands in 1982 was as sixth Arab war with Israel that indeed was the beginning of Islamic resistance by Hezbollah because as well as Lebanon the other Arab lands such as Palestine had been occupied and an Islamic duty was drawn to free them. Hezbollah undertook this mission and started Islamic resistance operations against Israel using very few equipment and human force to be a step for a comprehensive establishment of a complete resistance project that its purpose was rejecting any kind of territorial imposition and opposition to enemy abuse of real weakness and inability of Palestinian and Arabs and consequently preventing the realization of its goals. Thus, it is emphasized on resistance priority that this issue required applying all of facilities and forces. The military experiences of resistance force was rapidly grown under support of Iranian Revolutionary Guards; however, all required facilities were prepared for resistance, but it was always trying to completely use what have been prepared. Islamic resistance has announced its identity and jihad operation for freeing not for a political process. The efficiency of resistance is as a result of attempts and activities that its results will not realized by one or more actions and achieving expected results in the future is indebted to continuation of them (Sheikh Naeim, 2004).

Lebanese thirty three-day war with Israel

Lebanon during 1990s experience a period of political stability and economic growth and the Israel withdrawal from Lebanese occupied lands in May 2000 promises a more proper situation for Lebanon. Lebanese Parliament's decision in September 2004 about continuation of presidential term of Emile Lahoud and following it resolution 1559 by United Nations Security Council was and end for 15-year period of peace in Lebanon, a peace that this small country was experiencing it after 15 years internal war. Assassination of Rafik Hariri, Syrian force withdrawal after three decades military presence, and the combination of the Lebanese parliament (May 2006 elections), each one alone could convert this political calm to a storm.

The elimination of Hariri due to his effectiveness on political structure and Lebanese economic condition improvement after war was very heavy for majority part of public thoughts in Lebanon. After the assassination of Hariri, the best opportunity was obtained for those who expecting a spark to force Syria to leave Lebanon, an expectation that did not last for more than two months. Hezbollah after assassination of Hariri tried to see issues warily and not to stand own self against its own opponents about Syria withdrawal from Lebanon. Hezbollah's opposition coalition that had been formed in the form of a group called March 14 in an emotional space after assassination of Hariri did not succeed to obtain the majority of votes in May 2006 parliament elections and Hezbollah group Amal and Michel Aoun (opposition) obtained 35 parliamentary seats. The results of elections determined that any group and party cannot follow its own goals without considering the ideas of rival group. In the midst of political struggles and demand of Cinere government and his allies about execution of United Nations Security Council resolutions 1559 and 1680 about disarmament of resistance stream, thirty three-day war started (Dehghani, 2008). In Tir 21, 1385 (July 12, 2006) Hezbollah forces in following the promises had been given to families of Lebanese captives, arrested two Israeli soldiers behind the Blue Line of the United Nations and killed eight of them.

At the same time Hezbollah by announcing a statement without details including its own conflict with Israeli militants and arresting two of them emphasized: ((this action has been done for connection with Hezbollah's promise for freeing Lebanese captives in Zionist regime)). It has been announced in this statement: ((two Israeli soldiers have been transferred to a secure region and far from Hezbollah conflict with Zionist regime military area in southern Lebanon. Sayyid Hassan Nasrallah, Hezbollah Secretary-General said about it: ((based on international rules, as long as our land is occupied by Israel, we have the right to do operations even in Tel Aviv)). He in a news conference in southern Beirut added: ((if Israeli leaders want to continue attack to southern Lebanon we are ready to resist against them to the end)). Nasrallah emphasized: ((exchange of captives with Israel will be possible only through indirect negotiations. However, Hezbollah wanted to exchange

captives by a foreign mediator such as Germany and this request was confirmed in words of Secretary-General of this party, but Tel Aviv by favor of its own Western supporters headed by the UK and the US assessed the Hezbollah action as a declaration of war against own self by abusing this opportunity and achieved the goal which waits for it many years, namely a comprehensive war with Hezbollah. Israeli army violated Lebanese territory from the lands, sea, and air and completely surrounded the cities of this country and imposed a widespread war to Lebanese citizens with a hope of their riot against Hezbollah.   More than 7000 residential units, 145 bridges, hundreds commercial, service, publishing, and media institution, hospital and clinic, library, mosque and cultural centers and waterfronts of various cities were bombed and destroyed in this war. During this war, more than one thousand Lebanese citizens were martyred, 4000 were wounded and one million were displaced and this country with 40 billion dollars external debits was in 4 billion dollars damages. In response to this crime, Hezbollah forces shot more than 2000 missiles to Zionist towns of Safar, Rosh Benya, Kormeel, Shfar'am, Aka, Sakhnin, Shlomi, Malout, Nahariya, Al-Afula, and Haifa that its result was many killed and wounded persons (Ziayee Bigdeli, 2006). United Nations Security Council has been silent for long times about this ruinous war until finally in August 11, 2006 a resolution was passed based on seventh chapter of the Charter of the United Nations with number of 1701 and the issue was considered as a threat against international peace and security. The resolution was indicating Israelis' aggressive action against Lebanon to a large extent and Hezbollah attacks to Israel. These attacks at first were considered a legitimate defense and in continue were regarded as reprisals especially against people and Israeli's civilian properties. Security Council in this resolution asked both sides to cease armed actions immediately. The resolution refers to this issue that both sides must guarantee humanitarian access to civilian people and international society must consider immediate actions for reconstructing and developing Lebanon (Ziayee Bigdeli, 2006).

The purposes of Israel attack to Lebanon in thirty three day-war
The most important regional purposes of Israeli aggression to Lebanon that has a relation with Iranian and Syrian security area are mentioned here and each of them will be discussed separately. Some of the most important purposes are:
Disarmament of or weakening Hezbollah at a short time
Zionists had a plan to destroy Lebanese hardware and inhibitory power through occupying southern Lebanon and aerial bombing of military bases and missile sites of Hezbollah and chain resolutions 1559 and 1636 following resolution 1701 were passed for this purpose. Initial ring of these chain resolutions has been started with assassination of Rafik Hariri, the former Lebanese Prime Minister. In other words, Zionist regime has a plan to make possible the operational fields of the resolutions 1559 and 1636 in such way that is related to disarmament of resistance and decreasing Iranian and Syrian regional role. One of the Zionist regime purposes from aggression to Lebanon is to accelerate the execution of the resolutions 1559 and 1636 that have been passed with French, American, and English support for formation of a new regional security system to create a margin of safety for establishment of Zionist regime existence. Zionist regime believes that Hezbollah Islamic movement and Hamas are dependent on Iran and Syria from religious and political aspects and any kind of disarmament of them can decrease political-security power of these two countries in Middle-East political equations (Ziayee Bigdeli, 2006). From one hand, Islamic resistance movement of Hezbollah does not have a common and ordered army and its military arrangement has been founded based on pattern of asymmetric and guerrilla wars and most of them are trained and the reason for inefficiency of Israeli army on targeting Hezbollah military aims is under effect of decentralized structure of military facilities of this movement; especially from ideological aspect, they are affected by the principle of velayat-e faqih and this can increase the potential of threat for the illegitimate existence of Zionist regime. Consequently, any kind of weakening Hezbollah resistance movement that is placed in ideological border of Islam can encounter Iranian sphere of influence of regional security with some challenges but the results of war showed that not only Lebanese Hezbollah has not been weakened but also the position of resistance and Sayyid Hassan

Nasrallah have been increased in Lebanese society. In the other hand, growing enhancement of Iranian regional power, missile power, the development of indigenous nuclear knowledge, and active diplomacy of new administration in foreign policy field has indirectly created a kind of psychological war against Zionists and created a fear among Zionist political-military analysts. They are unaware that Hezbollah power is greatly originated from the power of faith and martyrdom thought with expert and for this purpose they decided to attack to Lebanon hurriedly; however outcomes and the results of the war showed that Israeli intelligence agencies does not has a correct understanding of Hezbollah missile capabilities and this led to break the taboo of invincibility of Zionist regime army among Arab community that can directly cause efficiency and better effectiveness of active diplomacy of Iranian new administration among Islamic countries for confronting the Zionist regime and creates a kind of relative convergence in posturing and regional coalitions. On the other hand, Zionist regime is worried that any American military attack to Iran or Syria causes stimulation of Islamic movements against them and creates some martyrdom attacks against Israeli and American interests in the Middle East and according to this that Israel security is the most important agenda in America's foreign policy doctrine especially neoconservatives and as long as Lebanese Hezbollah can maintain its own resistance weapon and structural solidarity can create an obstacle against America's radicalization in the Middle East; in particular that some Iranian security-military analysts believe that Islamic Republic of Iran's strategic borders with Imperialism is the border between Lebanon and occupied Palestine and any weakening of this front will has a direct relations with Iranian national security. The experiences about Syria have shown that if Hezbollah become disarmed, its territorial integrity can be threatened by Israel in medium-term and not retreating from Shebba farms and Golan Heights indicates the existence of the spirit of aggressiveness and territorial expansionism among Zionist leaders and only obstacle that can prevent this expansionism is to create political balance based on fear and horror among them and thirty Hezbollah three-day resistance intensified this state of fear among them. The hurry by France, England, and the United States for preparing the draft of resolution 1701 also showed an increase in depression among Israeli Jewish society and public objections even inside of occupied lands and they knew continue of the war cause more shame for Israel army, inefficiency of United Nations among public thoughts and enhancement of Sayyid Hassan Nasrallah popularity and tried to help Zionists by means of Security Council and create a secure margin for Zionist regime with the deployment of a multinational force to Litani River and create a protected area between Hezbollah and occupied Palestine borders; however, the primary objective of Israel was an attempt for deployment of NATO forces in Palestine border, but with the passage of time that they assessed the war result against their expectation, agree with deployment of Lebanese army and increase of multinational forces up to fifteen thousand. On the other hand, after resolution 1701 passed and 48-hour deadline for cease fire, they started an attack with thirty thousand militants to the Southern Lebanon to implement the policy ((Burnt Land)) and get benefits instead of retreating from Southern Lebanon that their objective was defeated by awareness of resistance soldiers (Ziayee Bigdeli, 2006). Hezbollah believes that withdrawal of Israeli forces from Southern Lebanon in May, 2000 has been due to the existence of resistance and according to the occurrence of three wars among Arabs and Zionist regime and occupation of Shebba farms and Golan Heights and on the other hand their new aggression to Lebanon is a justification for necessity of the existence of resistance and any disarmament is in opposition with national security and Lebanese territorial integrity. Consequently, one of the final aims of Zionist regime from Hezbollah disarmament is decrease in role, position and maneuverability of Islamic Republic of Iran and Syria in arrangements and Middle East security-political equations to reduce bargaining power of these two countries in the field of foreign policy, especially the U.S. president immediately after the events of September eleventh 2001 and without any evidence knew Iran, Syria, and North Korea as axis of evil that is resulted from the existence of a preset program among neoconservatives for these three countries (Delavarpour Aghdam, 2006).

The outcomes of 33-day war with Israel

The result of war and Israel defeat in achieving its goals improved Hezbollah position among public thoughts and highlighted concerns and enmity of ruling coalition and Cinere government with respect to Hezbollah. Hezbollah after war, defined its own new mission confronting and encountering with the influence of interference of foreign countries especially the United States in Lebanon through opposing with Cinere government policies and in addition to reject any application about disarmament, knew abandoning weapons possible by Hezbollah depending on the forming a able, powerful, fair, and clean and if Israel removes constant threats (Dehghani, 2008). Hezbollah after November 2006 removed its own ministers from the cabinet and call its fans for street protests in order to overthrow Cinere government. On the other hand, political movements of March 14 coalition against Hezbollah and its allies intensified and governed stream through Hariri assassination tribunal utilized this issue as a trick for putting pressure on Syria as Hezbollah ally (Dehghani, 2008). Political struggles among sides during November 2007 continued intensively and a wave of unrest, assassination, and harsh rhetoric were kept on. Political crisis in November 2007 and with the end of presidential term of Emile Lahoud was stalemated completely and the election of his alternative became the axis of political conflicts. At that time, parliament meeting was postponed for many times and Lebanon as a completely distinct example all over the world has been without president for several months. By mediating the Arab League, opposition groups finally reached an agreement for election of Michel Suleiman, army chief; but amendment of the constitution followed by contribution rate of each of two groups in cabinet and revision of election law expanded political arguments. The difference among idea of two groups with respect to each of mentioned cases, made any attempt without result. Hezbollah insistence for having cabinet seats (that make possible to veto cabinet approvals), and opposition of governed group and various interpretations about revision of election law, failed the election of Michel Suleiman till before Doha meeting (Dehghani, 2008). After thirty three day war with Israel, Hezbollah in Middle East and the entire Muslim world is known as a force that can defeat Israel and damage Western benefits and also knows the way of taking benefits from the enemy well (exchange of 400 Lebanese captives with several corpse of Israel soldiers showed a clear example from high ability of Hezbollah negotiations). Islamic Republic of Iran also takes into account Lebanese Hezbollah as arrowhead of fight against Israel and supports it morally based on its own policies (according to the principle of support from the oppressed people). Totally, Lebanese Hezbollah can be defined as a successful pattern of activity and role playing of Shia in Middle East. The peak power of Hezbollah was in thirty three-day resistance that brave men and women of Hezbollah create another miracle and in an asymmetrical fight that was known as thirty three-day war defeated tyrant Zionist regime with all of its military ability and raised Jihad flag in favor of Islam. Zionist regime started thirty three-day war against Lebanon in July 2006 for the purpose of occupying a vast part of Lebanese land and also eliminating Lebanese resistance and following America's aggressive design called new Middle East. Zionist regime like its own rapid previous victories against Arab countries began a full-scale invasion against Lebanon.

But apparently, Zionist regime had forgotten in its calculations that Lebanon has a powerful public element named Hezbollah that can defeat them by disturbing the equations of aggressive powers such as Zionist regime and its allies. Zionist regime aimed to obtain a rapid victory in Lebanon while this regime has been forced to run away scandalously from a large part of Southern Lebanon. Hezbollah victory in withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon converted to an important capital for this movement; a capital that Domestic and foreign opponents of Hezbollah are completely conscious about it (Dehghani Firouzabadi, 2007). Courage and wisdom of Sayyid Hassan Nasrallah in thirty three-day wars in 2006 has become him as a popular leader and the pattern for Arab world (Dehghani Firouzabadi, 2007).

The decrease of Israeli military safety after thirty three-day war with Lebanon

Israel which attacked to Lebanon for strategic deepening purpose in 1982, due to individual resistance of Hezbollah forces during three decades and also in 2000 has been forced to retreat from

Southern Lebanon. From one hand, it shows the failure of attempts done by Zionist regime for achieving the strategic depth and on the other hand, it proved Hezbollah strength and perseverance during conflict with Israeli army by favor of Iran (Rostami Morad, 2001). Again defeat for the army of this regime in 2006 took a blow to its military security as the most important dimension of Israel's national security. The failure of Israel in eliminating Hezbollah and failure in thirty three-day war put an ended to the myth of invincibility of Israeli army and has caused weakening suppressive Israel. The result of these two factors and also changes resulted from it is the weakening the position of army in the society and Israeli government. Due to military and security identity of the society and the government in Israel, army and militants have an exclusive and strategic position and role in it, because Israel is a garrison government and a close relationship has existed between the formation of army and creating Israel. The army that is a reason for both existence of Israel and its survival and continuity, insecurity was created in its position. Strategy failure and Israeli military tools also show inability of army in providing Israel's national security. The failure of Zionist regime military forces in management and bearing a war of attrition have informed Israel's enemies about its vulnerability and encouraged them to select military option against this regime (Dehghani Firouzabadi, 2007). The outcomes of Hezbollah operations are to the extent that is remembered as the failure of Israel. The most important military effect of thirty three-day war has been as reflects the true face of power of two sides has been the creation of psychological war against Israel; It is a factor that has resulted in army demoralization and inhabitants of northern area and also its regions and creates the atmosphere of collapse. In spite of having advanced military facilities, inability of Israeli army to make secure northern areas (common border with Lebanon) has caused discrediting the army among people. This issue has questioned the importance and individual role of military power in preparing Israel's national security. The outcome of corruption of Israel's stopping power that is one of fundamental principles of national security of this regime is intensification and empowerment of military threats against Israel by the other countries (Dehghani Firouzabadi, 2007). Especially according to strategic relation between Iran and Hezbollah, this issue has resulted in increase of indirect military threats by Iran against Israel through Hezbollah. According to special relation among two fronts of the United States and Israel and their allies from one side and form the other side, Iran and Hezbollah cause enhancement of Islamic Republic of Iran security. Because, increase of maneuverability of Hezbollah as a stream under influence of Iran in wider dimensions has had undeniable positive effects on this aspect of Islamic Republic of Iran security as well as neutralizing military threats of players against Iran (Golshan and Bagheri, 2012).

CONCLUSION

Reaching the public mobilization to a pinnacle, staying in resistance position, and encountering with aggression are Hezbollah main purposes. Lebanese Hezbollah that was emerged in Lebanese political arena simultaneously with early years of Islamic Republic of Iran victory and with Imam Khomeini confirmation has become as a strategic, decision maker and undeniable power after three decades presence in political arena of this country, especially after encountering with Qods occupying regime in 2006. Today, Hezbollah despite the various political, military, security, and social roles in Lebanon has been become as an effective force in regional equations especially in Middle East. It is a power that by guidance of an intelligent clergy such as Sayyid Hassan Nasrallah has all characteristics of a perfect government. With start of thirty three-day war against Lebanon, world and Middle East players according to their interests selected various attitudes and positions in relation with this war. In the meantime, attempts of Western governments as superior powers and claimants of human rights in the world in supporting Israel and damaging to Lebanese Hezbollah are considered as significant effects around this war (Keshavarz Shokri and Sadegian, 2013). Finally, it must be said that Israel used all its air, navy, and ground forces with the most advanced weapons, but from the beginning of the war to the last operations, Hezbollah commanders succeeded to enter into the tactical and strategic decision making of Israel in the field of informational, military, and political operations that its result was definitive and complete victory of

Hezbollah in war and the failure of Israel. The status of thirty three-day war is like a symbol of the most serious military conflict of Palestinian and Lebanese with Israel that has historical, political, ground, and ideological roots. This status is clear in Lebanon and Israel relations for all (Sharif, 1994). During thirty three-day war, Israel practically restricted its own support actions from civilians stayed in occupied lands and northern regions to the Jews; it converted Arab civilians of these regions to main aim of conflicts and Katyusha rockets fired by Hezbollah. By considering this point that Israel has been the aggressive side of thirty three-day war and in this ideological war has acted with an intention for extermination of Hezbollah movement as the most important Lebanese public movement, has violated many rules and norms of armed conflicts (Nayyeri and Motavvali, 2011). What studies show is that military tools always have been the most important tools for achieving Israel's political aims (Partou and Abdul Hosseinzadeh, 2013) that openly encountered with a failure. What is clear is that in thirty three-day war European governments and the United States saw their interests in support from Israel and all of them was trying to weaken the resistance front (Keshavarz Shokri and Sadegian, 2013) that we can consider their main purpose the prevention of expansion of Iranian geopolitical territory. The United States was managing this war from a political perspective and European governments also were taking steps in order to provide their own interests and benefits (Partou and Abdul Hosseinzadeh, 2013) and the defeat of Israel was as defeat of all these countries. Undoubtedly, enmity with the resistance is regarded as the enmity with the other countries in the Middle East such as Iran.

Permanent supporters of Hezbollah such as Islamic Republic of Iran also has had perfect support from Hezbollah that in thirty three-day war, Islamic Republic of Iran support from Hezbollah for encountering with Israel from one side caused defeat of inhibitory and decrease of Israel's national security and from the other side caused increase of strategic depth of Islamic Republic of Iran and also decrease of probability of any military attack against Iran. This status finally resulted in enhancement of indirect regional inhibitory power and national security of Iran (Golshan and Bagheri, 2012). What studies show is that in international level many governments and countries legitimized Hezbollah military and political actions and supported it; in this direction, Sayyid Hassan Nasrallah has been as the most popular political face of Arab world (Talashan, 2009). On the other hand, this change of approach of countries and jobbery of European countries caused Israel isolation. Permanently, some Middle East countries have had an ambiguous approach in this field because immediately and several hours after Israel attack in thirty three-day war to Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Egypt and then Jordan without condemning the Israel action considered Hezbollah guerrilla attacks as adventuresome action, but expressed its support for the Lebanese government that a Sunni person manages it and Israel only attacked to Shia regions in Lebanon. However and with prolongation of the war, these governments inevitably changed their positions as far as Saudis contacted Hezbollah leader again (Sajedi, 2006) and this is a profit-seeking approach that European countries had opted before war, but it seems that a large part of success reasons and Hezbollah victory in political scene of this country and also in freedom conflict with Israel's equipped army must be searched in characteristics of this Shia freedom movement (Safataj, 2006). For this reason in as well as its own armed resistance against Zionist regime and its mercenaries simultaneously did movement of service to Lebanese people and in situations that there was not a powerful government in this country improved service affairs, services to people, reconstruction of destroyed houses, hospitals and clinics. What the results of the research show is that Lebanese Hezbollah as a social phenomenon and a political organization utilized from its religious homogeneity with Iran's Islamic Revolution and localized many characteristics of Iran's Islamic Revolution in its own frameworks. The appearance of this organization in situation of occupation of a half of Lebanon by Zionist regime completed its Jihad aspect as urgent need and gave this rare experience to Arab communities using ethnic homogeneity. These characteristics helped Hezbollah to be seen as the most important pattern for Palestinian Islamic movements (Royvaran, 2006). Of course it must not be unsaid that media had an unmatched role in reflecting Hezbollah victory against Israel in the world. Media participation beside Resistance was the awakening of the Arab world as far as Sayyid Hassan Nasrallah became the most popular character in Arab and Islamic

world so that in spite of prevention of installation of Sayyid Qutb's pictures and etc his pictures were installed in Al-Azhar (Shamas, 2006). The change of power criteria was due to change of thought in Arab world that the United States and Israel can be defeated (Shamas, 2006). This outright war imposed by Bush, Blair, and Olmert against Hezbollah showed Hezbollah and Sayyid Hassan Nasrallah as a legendary power.

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