

The World Saw Iran as Powerful and Wronged

Question:

Why did global public opinion not accept the image that the enemy had constructed against Iran through propaganda?



Before answering this question, it is worth pointing to an objective piece of data. From February 28 to April 5, 2026, corresponding to Esfand 9 to Farvardin 16, 1405, the social network "X" formerly Twitter conducted a poll among English-speaking users. What emerged from this poll was not an exception, but the peak of a trend. The first axis of the answer is devoted precisely to this poll.

First Axis: The Narrative of Numbers

According to the X poll, English-speaking users around the world assessed Iran's image at the height of the war as follows: 38 percent of participants described Iran as "powerful and stable." This was the highest percentage and the most repeated label. The meaning of this figure is clear: global public opinion sees Iran not as a helpless victim, but as a resistant and stable actor that has not surrendered to the U.S.-Israeli coalition, has not collapsed, and has not disintegrated. This image is a massive asset for Iran's future deterrence.

Another 25 percent viewed Iran as "wronged and not at fault." This means that one quarter of the English-speaking world, which is usually influenced by Western media, this time identified the other side, not Iran, as the main party responsible for the war. In contrast, only 18 percent of users accepted the label "enemy and threat," meaning

that the official U.S. and Israeli narrative is in a clear minority. Four percent described Iran as "weak and defeated," and only 3 percent called it a "repressive dictatorship," showing that even the most extreme opposition currents were unable to bring even 10 percent of public opinion along with them.

The sum of the first two options, "powerful and stable" plus "wronged and not at fault," reaches 63 percent. This figure is unprecedented in its own right. In previous wars against countries in the region, Iraq in 2003, Libya in 2011, and Syria from 2011 onward, such a percentage of English-speaking public opinion never leaned toward sympathy with or admiration for the targeted country. The jump to 63 percent indicates a paradigm shift in the world's view of Iran and of the nature of Western wars.

Second Axis: Three Structural Factors That Defeated Propaganda This Time

Before presenting the points and media analysis of this event, it is necessary to note that, according to the Islamic epistemic system, all affairs are in the hands of God. It is God who, despite the enemies' many efforts and their various schemes, will shape conditions differently; for He Himself has said: "And they plotted, and Allah plotted, and Allah is the best of plotters." This shows that God's

will rules over all the wills and strategies of the enemies. In addition to this point, the following factors also exist:

1. Exposing the Enemy's False Pretexts

From the beginning, the enemy put forward two main pretexts for the war: first, destroying Iran's nuclear capability by claiming that Iran was building an atomic bomb; and second, helping the Iranian people overthrow the system. The enemy claimed that it was helping the "people of Iran" so that they could overthrow the government, while the very "people" they referred to were, in reality, American mercenaries who intended to carry out a coup through killing and violence. Through the conscious and timely presence of the people on the scene, this plan was foiled, and the world saw that there was neither any popular uprising nor did those mercenaries have the ability to attract public support. This exposure discredited America's "liberation" narrative from the very beginning.

2. Observable Resistance and the Million-Strong Uprising and Round-the-Clock Popular Gatherings in Support of the System Were Seen by the World

Everyone saw that the people

of Iran, regardless of ethnicity or political preferences, rose up for more than 40 consecutive days in support of the Islamic Republic. Images of massive marches, nationwide slogans, and the registration of more than 20 million people in the Janfada campaign were among the glorious scenes that could not be denied. The people themselves stood on the front line in defense of the system. This uprising was the strongest popular document for rejecting the enemy's claim of "helping the people."

3. The Changing Structure of the Global Flow of Information

Unlike previous wars, in which mainstream media were the main managers of the narrative, in 2026 multiple and independent news sources, alternative media, and even ordinary users from non-aligned countries directly published the narrative of the field. This diversity of sources prevented the enemy's false narrative from monopolizing the field.

Therefore, based on field evidence and the exposure of the enemy's lies, global public opinion formed an image of Iran different from the one the United States and Israel wanted. The "X" poll, as a platform reflecting a wide range of global English-speaking views, merely recorded this reality. This was a victory of narrative. It was a defeat of propaganda.