In this study, focal-mechanism solutions have been evaluated for large earthquakes occurring in Iran Plateau. In general, these solutions have indicated a thrust type faulting in the entire country. Focal mechanism of earthquakes in the North Iran is thrust and sometimes strike-slip. The compressional axes have a NE-SW direction. The reverse focal mechanisms in the south-west of Caspian South Basin indicated that the south-west continental crust of Iran push beneath of oceanic crust of Caspian South Basin. The existence of normal mechanism in the Central Caspian Seismic Belt has no clear explanation. But it could be the result of northwest movement of the South Caspian basin. The Zagros Folded Belt in Iran and structurally appears to result from the collision of the continental plate of Arabia in the Southwest with Central Iran in the northeast. The most of mechanism solutions in the Zagros are of the simple thrust. The compressional axes have a NNE-SSW direction that indicates the general northeast movement of the Arabian plate. In Eastern Iran the seismically active zone is Lut. The rigidity problem of the Lut Block has been a matter of controversy for many years. Epicenters of earthquakes and trends of surface faulting by large earthquakes appear to mark the boundaries of the Lut plate. Focal mechanism solutions are predominantly strike-slip faulting and sometimes have thrust components. The directions of compressional axes are mostly NE-SW. This is in agreement with the northeast movement of the Lut Block.