

Al-Ahwaz, its geographical location and its Arabism

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introduction

The history of the Arabian Gulf in the modern era - with its western and eastern coasts - is full of important historical events. This is due to its strategic location, which attracted the population there to settle and practice their humanitarian activity, which is the most important ingredient in creating historical events. This is what prompted foreign international powers to pay attention to it, trying to exploit and plunder its wealth. Disputes and conflicts occurred over its lands, from the sixteenth century AD to the twentieth century AD. After the emergence of independent political entities on both coasts of the Arabian Gulf, the intensity of conflict and strife increased, which contributed to the development of events. Which contributed to .changing the geographical map of the region in general

Among the most prominent of those political entities at that time was the Arab Emirate of Ahwaz (Arabistan), which played a prominent role in those historical events, and one of its most important and last princes was Sheikh Khazal bin Jaber Al-Kaabi, because he represented the pinnacle that the Emirate of Arabistan reached, and he was the greatest figure to rule it. He played a major role in the events of the Arabian Gulf in the first quarter of the twentieth century, and contributed effectively to its most important events, and occupied a prominent position among the princes of the Arabian Peninsula. The end of his rule also represented the rapid Arab decline in the Emirate of Arabistan, and this is a great motivation for study to find .out his most important, clear and apparent effects in the region

The Ahwaz region (Arabistan) is located in the southeast of Iraq, and its northeastern part constitutes a buffer zone between the Asian Arab countries and the non-Arab countries of the .Asian continent

The Ahwaz region played a major role in trade because of its strategic location on the Arabian Gulf. It occupies its northern coast, and it also has another importance in that it constitutes a .transfer zone between Arabs and non-Arabs on the continent of Asia

It also has a great economic position due to the availability of oil in its lands, and the need of the Western world to obtain oil, which is considered the main nerve of industry and wars, and its location at the head of the Arabian Gulf constitutes the shortest route linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Indian Ocean, and its connection to the oil fields and neighboring fields by the easiest and most convenient way, which made it a field Dangerous international .competition for oil

Advantages Natural environment of the Arab Emirate of Ahvaz

:Label

The Arabs used to call it Al - Ah-Waz On this region , the word “ah -waz ” (Al-Ahwaz) is a plural of the word “ hawz ,” and the root of “ hawz” is the source of the verb haz : meaning The Arabs used this word to indicate ownership of the land and .⁽¹⁾ possession and possession nothing else, and they referred to it to the land that an individual had taken and defined its borders. He deserved it without a doubt . They also considered it an indication of : administrative, political, or tribal subordination to tribes, cities, and emirates , so it was said .⁽²⁾ .Ahwaz so- and-so , Ahwaz Tamim , and Ahwaz Basra

It is mentioned that when Alexander conquered the Macedonian Persia, and divided it into emirates. The Arabs were unique in this region, and they called it Ahwaz in reference to their .⁽³⁾ tribes’ ownership of its parts

and the name was also given to the land, then it was , " Sugar " haws (by ha) is meant by e And .⁽⁴⁾ .It is often said in reference to this land : Huzi or Khuzi . " Khuz " to corrupted and , (Ahwaz - When the Arab tribes migrated to this region , before Islam , they called it (Al .⁽⁵⁾ the Arabs mentioned it in their poetry

which is the plural ,” Zay “ end of it is The ” Ahwaz “:(JMH Hamwi said in (with - Yaqut al Its origin is “hawz”, so when the Persians used this word more and more, I .” Hawz “ of changed it until it completely lost its origin , because there is no neglected “ha” in Persian “ and said in ” ha “ changed it to they ” ha “ containing word and when they spoke a ,speech so , it then the Arabs changed ”, Muhammad “ _ : ” in " Muhammad and , " Hasan " :” Hasan Arabic is an ” Ahwaz - Al “ ,Accordingly . it was changed due to the large number of usages .⁽⁶⁾ . Islam in the days of it to given that was name

this in which and as for the town , to the entire region is applied ” Waz - Ah - Al “ The word from the name it to distinguish ” Market it is called “ Ahwaz , To the public , name prevails .⁽⁷⁾ of the region

:Arabistan

Ibn Manzur, Jamal al-Din: Lisan al-Arab, Part Five, Dar Sader, Beirut, 1993, (1)
.p. 342

Al-Obaidi, Ibrahim Khalaf: Al-Ahwaz is a lost Arab land, Al-Hurriya Printing (2)
.House, Baghdad , 1980, p. 7

Al- Masalma, Khaled: The Occupied Arab Territory, 2nd edition, Bochum, (4)
.Germany, 2008, p. 18

Al-Helu, Ali Nimah: Al-Ahwaz “Arabistan,” a study of the geography of the (5)
.region, Part One, 2nd edition, Dar Al-Basra, Baghdad, 1969 AD, p. 13
.Previous reference, p. 14 (2)

Dar , first part The , Yaqut: Dictionary of Countries Al-Hamwi , Shihab al-Din (3)
.p. 132 ,Sader, Beirut, 1977 AD

Al-Ali, Saleh Ahmed: Al-Ahwaz in the early Islamic eras, Al-Adala Offset (4)
.Press, Baghdad, DT, p. 7

is " Arabistan " Safavids the of The Persians shot it During the era " Arabistan " Naming
" Which means land, as is the case with " . Astani " and " Arabs " : composed of two words
use it often and non-Arabs ", the land of the Arabs " means " Arabistan " And . " Khuzestan
the land of " used to call ,The Turks, for example . to refer to the Arab land neighboring them
Iranians used to call it the and even , Arabistan, especially the northern part of it " Syria
" Kingdom of Saudi Arabia the " to " Arabistan." They still apply the term "Saudi Arabistan"
.⁽¹⁾ to this day

and we find this name in , region Ahwaz was given to all parts of the " Arabistan " name The
R C J B SYR " , As he mentions . travelers who visited the region the writings of Western
its historical about me to approach Arabistan and learn for It was a pleasure " : " Sykes
.⁽²⁾ " monuments

The name "Arabistan" came from the Iranians themselves during the reign of Shah Ismail Al-
Safavi Those who gave this name to this region as an Arab land whose people are Arabs, for
the reason that they constitute the absolute majority in this region, which contains monuments
.⁽³⁾ and features that confirm its Arabism and Arab authenticity

until the emergence of the Iranian state in " Arabistan " The region was known as so on And
changed the legal status of the region after the military invasion it When . AD AH / 1936 1355
It is now . " .its name was changed from "Arabistan" to "Khuzestan , in 1343 AH / 1925 AD
) anyone who calls it Ahwaz or Arabistan and , Khuzestan" by the Persians " officially called
.⁽⁴⁾

The province was renamed "Khuzestan" after the fall of the Kaabi state The year 1343 AH
, AD , and although Iranian Persian authorities before this date called it (Arabistan) 1925 /
the Iranian regimes that succeeded one another at the helm of power over the past eight decades
.⁽⁵⁾ punished everyone who called it (Arabistan)

and regardless of its names , it is an Arab land for an Arab people, ancient and , In general
negate its name confirms its Arabism nor does the foreign Arab name the modern . Neither
many factors such as historical and geographical reality , and those imprints , Rather . Arabism
confirm what are , since ancient times on this land Arabs that it left Its original inhabitants , the
region the and the strong Iranian opposition to calling the , region of the Ahwaz Arabism the
name Ahwaz or Arabistan is nothing but evidence of the extent of the racism of successive

Asakreh, Abbas: The Ahwazi issue, components, repercussions, and (4)

.aspirations. Dar Al-Hekma, London, 2004 , p. 15

Al-Atoum, Mustafa Ali: Arabistan, Central Public Library, Amman, 1981 AD, p. (2)

.14

Al-Otaibi, Athbi Zaid: The Iranian occupation of the Emirate of Arabistan and (4)

.the right to self-determination, unpublished master's thesis, Amman, p. 33

Al-Rashidat, Shafbaq: Arabistan, the Usurped Arab Part, Abdo and Anwar (2)

.Ahmed Press, Cairo, 1967 AD, p. 13

Al-Otaibi, Athbi Zaid: The Iranian occupation of the Emirate of Arabistan and (4)

. the right to self-determination, previous reference, p. 35

regimes at the helm of government in Iran, which fights everything that is Arab in the Ahwaz⁽¹⁾ region

:Geography of Ahwaz

Located Ah wa g (Arabistan) to the South Eastern from Iraq and the north-east of the Arab world And he With that He is end Party East of Crescent moon Fertile that Begins when Plains Palestinian Mara In a country Sham And Iraq and he , constitute region A barrier between Motherland Arabic) Asia Arabic), and section not Arabi from continent⁽²⁾ Asia .

And it has It was the territory one Units Political which was Antiques Likely ,Arabian island He is extension natural For plains valley Mesopotamia Connected with it from side Geography And economic And natural And humanity⁽³⁾ And historical.

And Arabistan Confined between linear Width 30 , 3 4 North , As for with regards For lines height So it falls Between 4 6 And 51 East - and so on He is Its extension from the East to the West It equals Its extension from North to the South Almost - and it note Its extension with regards For lines the offer We find that it , Located in Section The southern one from Climatic⁽⁴⁾ zone Moderate North

Its geographical boundaries: from North bordered series mountains Kurdistan Iraq And , from the East mountains Lorestan (Bakhtiyari Mountains) and This is amazing Mountains to get to know In the Zagros Mountains as , Limit it This is amazing Mountains from .North too And from the East border Natural Detail Land Arabs About borders Persian And from , the West , Iraq And from the south the coast North For the Gulf⁽⁵⁾ Arabi.

The geographical and geological history of the lands of Arabian Ahwaz and the alluvial plain of Iraq confirms that both are similar, and that their lands were formed at the same time from the deposits of the Tigris, Euphrates, Karun, and its branches. This led to the emergence of modern lands on both sides of the Shatt al-Arab. Therefore, the Ahwaz Plain is considered a

Al-Obaidi, Ibrahim Khalaf: Ahwaz is a lost Arab land, previous reference, p. (5)

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Al-Helu, Ali Nimah: Al-Ahwaz "Arabistan," a study of the geography of the (2)
.region, Part One, previous reference, p. 13

Al-Jaafari, Maher Ismail, Jumaa, Dhiaa Ahmed: Al-Ahwaz, Al-Resala Press, (3)
.Kuwait, Dr. T, pp. 18-19

Al-Najjar, Mustafa Abdul Qadir, and Al-Rawi Fouad: Arabistan, Ministry of (4)
. Culture and Information, Baghdad, 1981 AD, p. 11

Al-Tamimi, Khalil: The Arab Struggle in Arabistan, Publications of the National (2)
Front for the Liberation of Arabistan, Damascus, 1966 AD, p. 28. See also Al-
Darkazli, Salman: The Geography of Iraq and the Neighboring Countries, in
.Baghdad, 956 AD, p. 304

natural extension of the Iraqi plains, as no clear borders appear between them, whether in terms ⁽²⁾ or climatic ⁽¹⁾ of topography

And it has Play territory Ahvaz Turn President in commerce when ; Occupy it from location strategic on entrance Gulf The Arab, then that it; He was occupying Its coasts North And , He controls control perfect on ,its ports no Sima in Covenant ;Abbasids Because channel Suez did not .It did not exist at the time, even as an idea as For Ahvaz status Important in the world the ,talk not For being Rich in His riches Natural , or Because of its importance The strategy Just but rather , For being constitute region Transmission and interference between Arabs And other Arabs in continent ⁽³⁾ Asia.

Emirate of Ahwaz (Arabistan) was characterized by a strategic location from which Arabistan overlooked the northern coast of the Arabian Gulf . This site had a major role in the economic : The economic life of Arabistan depends on three basic pillars ⁽⁴⁾ activity in the region

1- Oil : Arabian Ahvaz is considered the most important oil region in the world, as there are more than ten petroleum-producing cities in it, and it is one of the ancient regions in which oil was found for the first time in 1326 AH / 1908 AD in the city of , ⁽⁵⁾ .black gold was mined Suleiman Mosque , which is one of the cities of Ahwaz , before it was found in other regions as oil pipelines were extended in Ahwaz in 1330 AH / 1912 AD from the oil , ⁽⁶⁾ of the Gulf areas there. To Abadan , where a dock for oil-carrying ships was established, in addition to the ⁽⁷⁾ construction of an oil refinery there

2- Agriculture : Agriculture is the main economic resource for the Arab people Ahvaz It , is their first craft , and it forms the waters of the Karun and Rivers Karkha and its tributaries in ⁽⁸⁾ the main source of irrigation in Arabistan, which is famous for growing palm trees

.Topography: It is the terrain phenomena on the surface of the Earth (3)

Husted, Corden: The Natural Foundations of the Geography of Iraq, translated by (4)

.Jassim Muhammad Khalaf, 1st edition, Dar Al-Alamein, Baghdad, 1948 AD, p. 79

Al-Najjar, Mustafa Abdel Qader, and the narrator Fouad: Arabistan, a (5)

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Al-Rashidat, Shafiq: Arabistan, the usurped Arab part, a paper presented to (1)

the conference of the Arab Lawyers Union, Abdo and Anwar Ahmed Press, Cairo,

.p. 13 ,1967

Iraqi Ministry of Information : A. Rabastan, Qatar, Authentic Arabic, Baghdad, (2)

.Al-Hurriya Printing House, Baghdad, 1972 AD , p. 8

Al-Obaidi, Ibrahim Khalaf: Ahwaz is a lost Arab land, previous reference, p. (3)

.9

Al-Rashidat, Shafiq: Arabistan, the usurped Arab part, previous reference , (4)

. p. 17 ,1967

Palm trees are considered an extension of the land of Iraq. They are found in (5)

. most areas of the region, and their number is more than (12) million palm trees

,Muhammara , and Abadan , and Peasant And by cultivating wheat, barley, sugarcane, rice
.(1) cotton, and others

3- Trade : Ahwaz played a major role in trade ; Because of its important geographical location on the Arabian Gulf , it occupies its northern coast and has complete control over its ports . Al-Muhammarah and Abadan have become major ports for importing goods to Arabistan, so modern, advanced docks were built for them. To receive ships of different sizes
.(2)

This is why the Emirate of Ahwaz (Arabistan) has a great strategic peculiarity that can be : as follows(3) summarized

أ- It is located at the head of the Arabian Gulf and on the shorter route linking the .Mediterranean Sea to the Indian Ocean

ب- It is connected to oil production areas and neighboring fields by the easiest and most accessible means , which made it an arena for dangerous international competition to obtain .oil
.(4)

ت- Its proximity to the southern part of Iran, Iraq, and Kuwait , and its direct supervision . of the coasts and islands of the Arabian Gulf

ث- Its military location, which is no less important than its military position, is described as extremely important because it is located within the land bridge that connects the three continents of Asia, Africa and Europe to each other. It is also the natural line of defense .(5) represented by the Bakhtiyari Mountains.) And (Kurdistan) between Iraq and Iran

The Emirate of Ahwaz (Arabistan) is the richest among the neighboring and distant Arab . countries other than Iraq , in terms of the abundance of fresh water and the number of rivers These rivers have played a distinguished role in making Arabistan rich in agricultural resources and livestock and animal husbandry since ancient times. Ages , and these rivers had a distinct importance in trade and transportation , which made Arabistan coveted by foreign powers. In : The most prominent of these are .(6) the forefront of which is Fares

- The Karun River (Dajil Ahvaz) has played a major role in the life of the emirate. It , originates from the Bakhtiyariyah Mountains (Larestan) and empties into the Shatt al-Arab

Al-Helou, Ali Nimah: Al-Ahwaz "Arabistan," a study of the geography of the (6)
.region, Part One, previous reference, p. 97

Al-Najjar, Mustafa Abdel Qader, and the narrator Fouad: Arabistan, a (1)
.previous source, p. 21

Al-Najjar, Mustafa Abdul Qadir: Arabistan during the rule of Sheikh Khazal (2)
.Al-Kaabi, previous reference, p. 32

Al-Jaafari, Maher Ismail, Jumah, Dhia Ahmad: Al-Ahwaz, previous reference, (3)
.p. 30

.Al-Atoum, Mustafa Ali: Arabistan, previous reference, p. 12 (4)

Asakrah, Abbas: The Ahwazi issue, components, repercussions, and (1)
.aspirations , Dar Al-Hekma, London, 2004 , p. 16

which is the largest river in Arabistan, and the city of Nasiriyah (currently Ahvaz) is located .⁽¹⁾ on it . There is also the city of Muhammara at its mouth in the Shatt al-Arab

– Al-Jarrahi River originates from Behbahan Province , and empties into the Al-Falahiya Marsh It is a strong river like the Karun River and is about 38 km away from the city of Ahvaz²

– .The Karkha River , called the (Al-Sus) River, is no less important than the Karun River It originates from the western mountains of Pashtakuh, flows from north to south and empties into the Al-Huwayzah marsh. It travels through low lands at great speed, then passes the city .⁽³⁾ of Al-Huwayzah, and after that it empties into the Tigris River

There are other rivers , modern and ancient, that have now disappeared , mentioned by :Of which ⁽⁴⁾ historians of the Islamic era

Debis River : A branch of the Karun River , dug by a person named Debis by Abdullah bin _ Amer . During the reign of Caliph Al Rashid Othman bin Affan (may God be pleased with . ⁽⁵⁾ him), it was inhabited by a thigh of the Arabic Ka'b and it was called Ka'b Al-Dabis

Hamida River : Named after Hamida, the wife of Abdulaziz bin Abdullah bin Amer , and its _ ruins are still found in the south of Qatar in the Arab city of Al-Qabban, of which only ruins .⁽⁶⁾ remain . It is located on the Arabian Gulf in the south of the region

And other rivers, such as the Zidan River, which flows from the city of Al-Falahiya, and the .⁽⁷⁾ Rabahi River, which is found in the city of Al-Douraq in the southern part of the region

: The most important cities of Ahvaz

Arabistan Liberation Front, The Arabism of Ahwaz and the Myths of the (2)

.Rulers of Iran, Cadres of the Arab National Party , D.T. , p. 6

Sharif, Ibrahim: The geographical location of Iraq and its impact on its (3)

.general history until the Islamic conquest, Shafiq's book, Baghdad, 1965, p. 35

Ibn Hawqal: The Image of the Earth, Al-Hayat Library, 1992 AD , p. 408, (4)

and see also Al-Helu, Ali Nimah: Al-Ahwaz "Arabistan," a study of the geography

.of the region, part one, previous reference, p. 34

Arabistan Liberation Front : The Arabism of Ahwaz and the Myths of the Rulers of Iran (5)

.previous reference , p. 6 ,

Al-Mana', Jaber Jalil: Al-Ahwaz, its tribes, its lineages, its princes, its (2)

sheikhs, its notables, 1st edition, Arab House of Encyclopedias, Beirut, 2008 AD,

.p. 147

Arabistan Liberation Front, the Arabism of Ahwaz and the myths of the rulers (3)

.of Iran, previous reference, p. 7

.Al-Atoum, Mustafa Ali: Arabistan, previous reference, 1981 AD, p. 13 (4)

In Ahvaz , there are many ancient cities with deep roots in civilization , each with a historical , past , in addition to new cities that were established in modern times due to multiple factors .⁽¹⁾ . some of them commercial, some political, some industrial, and some that came with oil :The most important of these cities are

1- Ahvaz It is called (Nasiriyah) It is located to the northeast of the city of Muhammarah about 120 km , and is located on the Karun River. It is the center and capital of the Emirate , of Ahvaz . Its population is about half a million people , and the percentage of Arabs in it is .⁽²⁾ . %70

2- Muhammara The Persians changed its name to (Khorramshahr). This city was built in AH / 1812 AD by Yusuf bin Mardaw, the second prince of Muhammarah, near the mouth 1229 of the Karun River in the Shatt al-Arab. It became the capital of the Kaabi state, and continued until 1343 AH / 1925 AD. It is one of the oldest commercial ports in the Arabian Gulf, and is .⁽³⁾ historically closely linked to Basra economically and socially

3- Abadan It is located about (18) kilometers south of Al-Muhammarah, and the Persians call it (Abadan). It is in the shape of a rectangular island, surrounded by the waters of the Shatt Al-Arab on all sides. It is considered a major port for exporting oil, as it has the largest oil .⁽⁴⁾ refinery in the Middle East

4- Al-Hawizeh It is located on the Karkheh River. The Persians now call it (Dasht-e Meshan). It is located northwest of Muhammarah. It was in the past the capital of the It belonged to Iraq and was .⁽⁵⁾ Mushasha'in state in 845 AH/1441 AD during the Mongols .⁽⁶⁾ home to the Banu Al-Tarf tribe

5- Al-Falahiyah (Al-Dawarq): The Persians now call it (Shadkan). It is located in the south of Arabistan and is on the Al-Jarahi River. It was the capital of the princes of Arabistan .⁽⁷⁾ before the construction of the city of Muhammarah

Al-Jaafari, Maher Ismail, Jumah, Dhia Ahmad: Al-Ahwaz, previous reference, (5)
. p. 25

Al-Najjar, Mustafa Abdul Qadir: Arabistan during the rule of Sheikh Khazal (3)
.Al-Kaabi, previous reference, p. 40

Al-Jaafari, Maher Ismail, Jumah, Dhia Ahmad: Al-Ahwaz, previous reference, (5)
.p. 22

Ibn Hawqal said in his book Surat al-Ardh, p. 53, (As for Abadan, it is a (7)
.(small fortress on the shore of the sea

Shubar, Jassim Hassan: The history of the Mushasha'in and the biographies (2)
.of their notables, Dar Al-Adab Library, Najaf, 1965, p. 12

Al-Obaidi, Ibrahim Khalaf: Ahwaz is a lost Arab land, previous reference, p. (3)
.12

Al-Helu, Ali Nimah: Al-Ahwaz "Arabistan," a study of the geography of the (4)
.region, Part One, previous reference, p. 74

6- Suleiman Mosque: It is located in the far east and has many oil wells, and oil pipelines extend from it to the Abadan refinery

7- ⁽¹⁾ Agha Jari: It is located in western Arabistan and includes a large group of oil wells

.As well as many ancient and modern cities that have commercial and political importance , Regarding the surface, we note that the surface of Ahwaz easy flat Similar in all His reward .⁽²⁾ You tear it apart Several _ day , _ And tt kh for some A Qassamah A huar And swamps Or _ The A is satisfied Far away on No day _ She is Desert Barren _ Flood it SB AH _ , And rise The A is satisfied suddenly _ from the East to _ _ heights High rise on mountains Good _ _ . luck

there series _ from Hills Its length About 30 miles , and its height About 300 feet from region

.⁽³⁾ The A Hawaz And he splits it river Caron when city _ Al - Ahwaz _

As for Soil _ this The A Qalim Lost impressed a lot With sediment Rough that Download it , sewers Watercolor Small Sloping from Highlands The Persian Toward this The plain _ forming small, narrow valleys, dug by streams as they descended from the Persian mountain On the other hand, the climate of the Arabistan region does not differ from the .⁽⁴⁾ highlands climate of the Iraqi cities of Basra and Amara. What applies to these two cities applies to Arabistan, as the climate of the region is hot with high relative humidity in the summer, and .⁽⁵⁾ cold and rainy in the winter

As for the winds, they are northwesterly winds, which are hot and dry, blowing from the desert region in western Iraq, and from the Arabian Gulf, southeasterly winds with great humidity .⁽⁶⁾ blow, and the temperature may moderate when the northern winds blow in the summer

: Population of Arab Ahwaz

The population of Arabistan, according to the census of 1382 AH / 1962 AD, is more than three and a half million, all of them Arabs, with the exception of (400) four hundred thousand

Al-Jaafari, Maher Ismail, Jumah, Dhia Ahmad: Al-Ahwaz, previous reference, (5)
.p. 25

Al-Najjar, Mustafa Abdul Qadir: Arabistan during the rule of Sheikh Khazal (6)
. Al-Kaabi, previous reference, p. 37

Al-Darkazli, Salman: The Geography of Iraq and Neighboring Countries, (1)
.previous reference , p. 279

Husted, Corden: The Natural Foundations of the Geography of Iraq, previous (2)
.reference, p. 57

Al-Khazali, Nassar Ahmad: Al-Ahwaz, the past, the present, the future, Al- (3)
.Sharq Al-Awsat Publications, Baghdad, 1990, p. 27

Al-Najjar, Mustafa Abdel Qader, and the narrator Fouad: Arabistan, a (4)
.previous source, p. 13

people of Iranians, who settled in this region in 1343 AH / 1925 AD, after the Persian .⁽¹⁾ occupation , within the scope of the Persianization campaign

According to the most accurate studies, the area of Arabian Ahvaz is (348) thousand square kilometers, that is, more than the area of the entire Levant (Syria, Jordan, Palestine, and .⁽²⁾ Lebanon) , and its Arab population is more than (12) million people

The population belongs to Arab tribes ancient in their Arabism. They migrated to this country from the Arabian Peninsula before the Arab-Islamic conquest . Then migrations continued , after the conquest, and they settled on the banks of the Shatt al-Arab and the Karun River The social ⁽³⁾ taking agriculture as their profession , but this shift did not include all tribes phenomenon that draws attention in Arabistan is that there is no clan in it that does not have .⁽⁴⁾ its origins in Iraq

The most important Arab tribes in Arabistan are the Kaab tribes. They migrated from Iraq to Qabban and then to Al-Falahiyah (Al-Duraq) . This huge tribe spread in the lower outskirts of the mouth of the Karun River, and settled in the southwestern part of the region . Some of them This tribe played a major role in the development of ,⁽⁵⁾ .adhered to their Bedouin character . political life in Arabistan

The most important branches of this tribe are: Asakra, Albu Subaih, Albu Ghubaysh, Albu ,Kasib, Muqaddam, Khanafra, Sharudiyah, Al-Budli, Dris, Albu Samur, Al-Bughadban .⁽⁶⁾ Kathirat, Al-Nassar, Kaab Al-Deis

From the above, it is clear that the Arab Ahvaz region (Arabistan), through its geographical location in the southeast of Iraq, is the end of the eastern end of the Arab world, and it is a buffer zone between Arab Asia and the western, non-Arab part of this continent. The region is a natural extension of the plains of Mesopotamia, as it is almost completely connected to it in . terms of geographical, economic, military, and historical roots

The Arabism of Ahwaz (Arabistan)

Al-Obaidi, Ibrahim Khalaf: Ahwaz is a lost Arab land, previous reference, p. (5)
. 13

Youssef, Muhammad Bassam: Iranian-occupied Ahwaz (Arabistan), article (1)
,about Ahwaz, dated 10/10/1433 AH, Al-Muslim website
<http://almoslim.net/node/127432> .

Al-Khazali, Nassar Ahmad: Al-Ahwaz, the past, the present, the future, (2)
.previous reference, p. 41

Al-Obaidi, Ibrahim Khalaf: Ahwaz is a lost Arab land, previous reference, p. (3)
.14

Al-Helu, Ali Nimah: Al-Ahwaz, Its Tribes and Families, Part Four , 1st (4)
. edition, Al-Fari Modern Press, Iraq, 1970 AD, p. 14 4

Al-Mana', Jaber Jalil: Al-Ahwaz, its tribes, its lineages, its princes, its (5)
. sheikhs , its notables, previous reference , pp . 144-148

The Arabism of Ahwaz goes back to the roots of the past , and to this day they constitute the overwhelming majority in the region . The greatest truth is: Ahwaz (Arabistan) is an Arab homeland, and its Arabism was not the result of a specific historical circumstance, but rather ⁽¹⁾ it is something whose origins go back to the roots of the past and to the nature of the region. Ancient history confirms that the Arabs of the region remained masters of the coast of the Arabian Gulf, and that the Persians and their kings were never able to advance towards the sea, and that they patiently and reluctantly endured that this coast remained the property of the ⁽²⁾ Arabs

Southwest Asia - including Ahwaz - had been subjected to Ottoman control since the sixteenth century AD , and was contested by Persian sovereignty. European encroachment also began targeting the region , which had a general impact on it , which exposed it to social and political deterioration for quite a while , but the ninth century The tenth century AD witnessed signs of a renaissance in the region that led to the emergence of the idea of Arab nationalism, which soon clashed with two other ideas : the first , the idea of the Islamic University. Which considered Ahwaz part of the Ottoman Empire, and the second was the idea of Persian nationalism (Iranian) modern Which overcame the first and eliminated Arab rule in Al-Ahwaz ⁽³⁾

The Ottoman-Persian dispute over the region, in fact, represents The clash between the two previous ideas , and the second trend was stronger than the first, if the position of the Ottomans was soft in the negotiations, while the position of the Persians was solid. Despite the ratification of the concession in the Second Treaty of Erzurum , the emirate remained Arab and did not recognize anything that happened , and Persia itself maintained its autonomy and ⁽⁴⁾ .recognized the emirate of Hajj Jabir bin Mardaw and his sons after him

The Emirate of Ahwaz throughout history

Arab region of Ahvaz and the Arab world have passed through the same historical stages since the days of the Elamites About 4-6 thousand years BC, they established an ancient civilization that spread across the geographical area extending from the Arabistan region in the south to the areas of Bu Shahr in Iran , and from the west to Basra and Kut in Iraq , and this region did not exist at the dawn of history . Because it was submerged in the waters of the Arabian Gulf and when the waters began to recede in the third millennium BC , the Elamite people, who , were initially subject to the authority of the Akkadian Kingdom, began to settle in it. In

Al-Najjar, Mustafa Abdul Qadir: Arabistan during the rule of Sheikh Khazal (1)

. Al-Kaabi, previous reference, p. 81

Perrin, Jacqueline: The Discovery of the Arabian Peninsula, translated by (2)

.Qadri Qalaji, Madbouly Library, Cairo, 2006, p. 166

Al-Najjar, Mustafa Abdul Qadir, The Political History of the Arab Emirate of (1)

.Arabistan, previous reference, p. 72

Al-Najjar, Mustafa Abdul Qadir: Arabistan during the rule of Sheikh Khaz Ali (2)

.Al -Kaabi, previous reference, p. 82

southern Iraq , but this submission was not characterized by permanence and stability . Because
.(¹) of the Elamite revolts And their intermittent raids on Akkadian cities

Then it became the city of Shush (Sousse) In Ahwaz, the capital of the successive Elamite
kingdoms in which the Elamite kings ruled , the last of whom was King Nerover. Then the
,Babylonian Kingdom arose in central Iraq in the year 2200 BC When their affairs stabilized
they clashed with the Elamites over sovereignty and influence, and wars took place between
the two groups for a period of time. With the aim of subjecting each to the authority of the
other Until Hammurabi, the sixth king of the Babylonian state, ascended the throne in the year
.(²) .BC 2094

Throughout the eras of the Assyrian and Chaldean Arab tribes displaced from the peninsula
towards Iraq , Ahwaz continued to receive more Arab arrivals from the south , continuously
.(³) to form part of the kingdoms of (Babylon), (Assyria) and (Nineveh). in Iraq

In the rule of the Assyrians The Elamites regained their future existence during a time of
weakness of the Kingdom of Babylon , but this independence did not last long as a result of
the control of the Assyrians , and their occupation of the capital of the Elamites in the year
BC , after the division of the Chaldeans And the Medes The lands of the Assyrian (646)
Kingdom in the year 606 BC . The Medes took the northern part of the kingdom , and the
.(⁴) Chaldeans took the southern part of it , which included the region of Arabistan

The Persian tribes united under the leadership of Cyrus the Great with the Median tribes in the
year 536 BC , and then the Achaemenid dynasty was established. Which divided its authority
, into regions in which rule was assumed by someone appointed by the (Achaemenid) king
.(⁵) who took into account the social customs of inheritance of rule in those regions

Therefore, the invasion of the Achaemenid Kingdom into the Arabistan region in the year 539
(BC) did not change the existing system of government , so the Semitic Arabs continued to
enjoy their autonomy and their Babylonian laws that had prevailed , and the Achaemenids did
not attempt to impose their religion (Zoroastrianism). On the territory that remained subject to
.(⁶) . the special Arab laws

rulers of the Babylonian people) The sublime) who settled in Arabistan and Iraq , established
a good relationship with the Achaemenid kings , because he had come a long way in the field

2) Edwyn, Pevan (1917). The Land of the Two Rivers, London. pp. 23-27 (

(7) Percy, Sykes (1922). A History of Persia, London, p. 25

.Al-Rashidat, Shafiq: Arabistan, the usurped Arab part, previous reference, p. 31 (³)

Asakrah, Abbas: The Ahwazi issue, components, repercussions, and aspirations, Dar Al- (⁴)

.Hekma, London, p. 53

Al-Helou, Ali Nimah: Al-Ahwaz (Arabistan) in its Historical Roles, Part Two, (5)

.previous reference, p. 17

Al-Hasani, Abdul Razzaq: Iraq in the past and in the present, Part One, (1)

.House of Cultural Affairs, Baghdad, p. 16

of civilization, unlike other regions . Arabistan had been subject to the rule of the Seleucid dynasty since the year (311) BC, but the (Parthians) were among the tribes that had a lineage In 126 BC, they were able to eliminate the Seleucid families .⁽¹⁾ connection. By the Turks And they took Ctesiphon. It was their capital , and they extended their authority to all the regions that were subject to the rule of the Seleucids , including the region of Arabistan until the Sasanian dynasty eliminated the Parthian kingdom in the year 226 AD . Which was not able to extend its control over Arabistan until the year (245 AD) , but it did not completely subjugate it due to the ongoing revolutions there , which required it to send military campaigns .to confront these revolutions , and the last of these campaigns was the one led by (Sapor II) In the ^{year} 310 AD , after which the Sassanians became convinced of their inability to rule the Semites (Arabs) , they were allowed to establish autonomous emirates in exchange for paying ^{2.} an annual tax to the Sassanid king

,Thus, throughout the era of the Sasanian Persians and until the early seventh century AD Arabistan was a purely Arab land , linked to Persia by military defense ties and commercial cooperation . The people of Ahwaz during this period were an Arab people governed internally by their purely Arab customs and traditions , and linked to the Persian Empire by nominal authority and loyalty. Symbolic . This empire did not exceed the borders with the combined Arab Emirates single ; Because it was facing rebellion, revolution, and war from all the Arabs .⁽³⁾ neighboring its borders

The Arabs had honorable positions, notable days, and a rich history in the Gulf and Iraq before Islam. In defense of their rights and independence, against the Persian Empire and their attempts to covet the Arabs and their property, whenever the Persians tried to overtake it through tyranny. Or the occupation , and the wars of the day of Qalhat in Oman , and the day of the deal In Bahrain , on Dhi Qar day The northern Gulf in Iraq , which took place at different times between the Persians and the Arabs in the sixth and seventh centuries AD , is the best evidence of the Arabs' adherence to their freedom and dignity , and their rejection of any form of tyranny or Iranian occupation . They are unforgettable pages in the eternal Arab military .⁽⁴⁾ history

In the first years of the rule of the Islamic State, there were frequent clashes with the Persian Sasanian Kingdom , due to the lack of acceptance of its king (Yazdgir bin Shahryar) called on the Prophet Muhammad, may God bless him and grant him peace, to enter the religion of .⁽⁵⁾ Islam , and he had asked his handler in Yemen to march to fight the Muslims

Al-Rashidat, Shafiq: Arabistan, the usurped Arab part, previous reference, p. ⁽¹⁾)
.33

Asakra, Abbas: The Ahwazi issue, components, repercussions, and aspirations ⁽²⁾)
.previous reference, p. 55 ,

Al-Otaibi, Athbi Zaid: The Iranian occupation of the Emirate of Arabistan and (1)
. the right to self-determination for its people, previous reference, p. 30

.Al-Rashidat, Shafiq: Arabistan, the usurped Arab part, previous reference, p. 41 ⁽⁴⁾

. Al-Jaafari, Maher Ismail, Jumah, Dhia Ahmad: Al-Ahwaz, previous reference, p. 36 (4)

After that, the first Muslims in Iraq attacked the Persian military garrisons, and during the era of the Rightly Guided Caliphs, Ahwaz gained great importance. Because it represented one of the main routes of Islamic conquests, the cities of the region became bases for military campaigns heading to the regions of the East, carrying the tolerant message of Islam and .⁽¹⁾ heralding the new religion of equality

Rightly Guided Caliph Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq (may God be pleased with him) sent some .⁽²⁾ mujahideen to Iraq under the leadership of Khalid bin Al-Walid

He was followed by the Rightly Guided Caliph Omar Al-Farouq (may God be pleased with him), by sending the Islamic army led by Saad bin Abi Waqqas , who was able to defeat the .⁽³⁾ Sassanid army in the year 15 AH / 636 AD in the Battle of Al-Qadisiyah

Ahwaz was conquered in the year 17 AH/638 AD during the time of Caliph Omar ibn al-Khattab. The conquest of its cities took about five years, and from that day Ahwaz was annexed .⁽⁴⁾ to Basra administratively, and it remained that way until the end of the Umayyad rule

Ahwaz witnessed the exodus of Arab tribes from the heart of the Arabian Peninsula in a wave of advance to the outskirts of the peninsula , the most famous of which were the tribes of the Banu al -Am (Malik and Kalib) from Yemen, which settled in that region during the Islamic .⁽⁵⁾ conquest of the Arabstani cities, one after the other, for approximately five years

These tribes provided assistance to the armies of Muslim Arabs during the era of the Rightly Guided Caliph Omar bin Al-Khattab, may God be pleased with him , as the two tribes and the rest of the Arab tribes agreed in the year 17 AH/ 638 AD , with the Muslim army in Basra under the leadership of Salma bin Al-Qain And the Muslim army in Kufa, led by Naim bin Muqarnaf, eliminated Al- Hurmuzan After his withdrawal to the Arabistan region following .⁽⁶⁾ the Battle of Al-Qadisiyah

With the end of the battles in the year 18 AH / 639 AD All traces of Persianism disappeared in this region , and new Arab tribes flocked to the region based on the orders of Caliph Omar bin Al-Khattab , may God be pleased with him, from Oman, Qatif, and Bahrain by sea by way of the Gulf , and from Najd, Yemen, the Hijaz, and the desert by land , and its Aswara population mixed with its Arab population. They embraced Islam, adopted Arabic as a

Nawras, Alaa Moussa, Raouf, Imad Abdel Salam: The Arab Emirate of Kaab in (5)
.the eighteenth century in light of British documents, previous reference, p. 19

Al-Jaafari, Maher Ismail, Jumah, Dhia Ahmad: Al-Ahwaz, previous reference, (1)
. p. 36

Syton, Lloyd (1943). Twin Rivers, London, p140)2 ()
Iraqi Ministry of Information : A. Rabastan Qatar, Authentic Arabic, previous (3)
. reference , p. 14

Arabistan Liberation Front, the Arabism of Ahwaz and the myths of the rulers (4)
. of Iran, previous reference, p. 17

,Arabistan Liberation Front, the Arabism of Ahwaz and the myths of the rulers of Iran ⁽⁶⁾)
. previous reference , p. 18

,language , and shared their civilization and history with the Arabs , until now and for centuries .⁽¹⁾ . no trace of them remains in the region

There are no longer dividing borders between the region and other Islamic regions , after it became part of a political and religious unit under the rule of the Muslim caliphs from the year AH / 63 AD during the era of the Rightly Guided Caliphs , and the Umayyad and Abbasid 17 states, until the year 656 AH / 1258 AD, the date of the fall of Baghdad as the capital. The Abbasid Caliphate at the hands of the Mongols , as it returned once again under the rule of .⁽²⁾ foreigners, whether they were Mongols, Sassanians, or others

The Ahwaz region was subjected to the barbarism of the Mongols who overthrew the Abbasid Caliphate in Baghdad , and the region suffered the same troubles, bloodshed , and destruction of its civilizational landmarks as Iraq had suffered , leading to the establishment of the rule of the Bani Asad who came to Ahwaz during the rule of Al-Zahir Billah Al-Abbasi, led by their leader, Debis bin Afif Al-Asadi after The fall of the Abbasid state , and they subjected Arabistan to their rule and owned the watering of a river Al-Karon , and they were taken from .⁽³⁾ the city Ahwaz (Nasiriyah) is the capital of their rule

The region was subsequently exposed , like Iraq and the rest of the other Arab countries , to European invasion , due to its strategic specificity , but its fate alone was characterized during this dark period of Arab history by rebellion against colonialism , preserving Arabism, and preserving independence from the dominance of colonial powers. Despite the control of the Turks over Iraq , the control of the Portuguese , the Dutch, and then the British over the shores of the Arabian Gulf , and the ambitions of the Persian state in the land of Arabistan, the region maintained its independent unity, Arabism, and independence , at the hands of the independent .⁽⁴⁾ Arab emirates of Bani Lam, Kaab, and Al-Muhaisin

From what was previously mentioned, it is clear to us that Ahwaz is Arab in its past and present. There are no natural borders separating Ahwaz from the Arab world as there are between Ahwaz and Persia. Likewise, the Arabian Gulf is a natural extension of the rivers in .the region such as the Tigris, Euphrates, and Karun

,In addition, the Arab Ahwazis are linked to the Arab world by the unity of language, religion .customs, traditions, unity of goals, and common interests

Conclusion

a number of important aspects in the geography of the Arab Emirate of The study clarified Ahwaz (Arabistan), and touched on its Arabism throughout history and that it is Arab in land and people. The study also clarified that the Arab Emirate of Ahwaz had a distinct and strategic

.Al-Rashidat, Shafiq: Arabistan, the usurped Arab part, previous reference, p. 41 (3)

Rateb, Aisha: International Organizations and International Organization, Dar ⁽²⁾

.Al-Hilal Al-Arabiya, Cairo, 1998, p. 200

.Iraqi Ministry of Information: Arabistan Qatar is authentic Arabic, previous reference, p ⁽³⁾ .15

Al-Otaibi, Athbi Zaid: The Iranian occupation of the Emirate of Arabistan and the right to ⁽²⁾ .self-determination for its people, previous reference, p. 32

geographical location, as it occupies the northern coast of the Gulf, and represents a transition zone between the Arabs. And non-Arabs in the continent of Asia, and with this location, the economic activity of the region has become large and effective. Economic life in Arab Ahwaz is based on three main pillars: oil, agriculture, and trade. Arabistan is considered one of the ,most water-abundant regions due to the presence of several rivers running through its lands and its cities are considered Al-Muhammarah and Abadan are among the most important cities .in the region, because of their historical, political and economic weight

The study showed the Arabism of Ahwaz, and that Arabs have been present in the region for a long time. The Arabism of the region was not the result of a specific and contingent historical circumstance, but rather has ancient historical roots, in addition to the presence of evidence and evidence that definitively indicates the Arabism of the Ahwaz region (Arabistan), such as the Arabism of history and geography. The presence of Arab tribes in the region, the historical significance, the political significance, the economic significance, and the linguistic .significance, all prove the right of the Arabs to this purely Arab land

Therefore, the researcher recommends the necessity of studying the Arab Emirate of Ahwaz from all its geographical, political, social and cultural features, highlighting it in scientific libraries, educating Arab societies with these studies, and shedding light on the Arab Emirate of Ahwaz intensively so that this Arab Emirate does not fall from the memory of history and .the Arabs

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