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Lenge port And its political role in the modern era

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Abstract

The study aimed to shed light on the port of Lengeh in general, and its political role during the nineteenth century AD in particular. The eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf, its most important coastal beaches, and its most important islands and their importance were mentioned. After that, light was shed on the port of Lengeh and a comprehensive overview of it. It is one of the most prosperous Gulf ports located on the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf. It has become an important political and commercial center in the Arabian Gulf. The arrival of European colonists to the region after the new geographical discoveries of trade routes increased its strategic and commercial importance in the region. Then the reason for calling it Balanja was mentioned and the sayings in Then, he mentioned the geographical importance of the port of Lengeh , its borders, and its location. Then the study mentioned the importance of the port of Lengeh to the Arabs and the world. Finally, the study focused on the political role of the port of Lengeh during the nineteenth century, and the role of Arab tribes such as the Qawasim in resisting the Persians in the region. After that, the role of Britain in supporting the Persians in eliminating the Arab land in Lengeh , and how to end the Arab rule of the Arab Emirate in the .port of Lengeh , and how the Persians occupied it at the end of the nineteenth century .Gregorian

The researcher followed the descriptive historical research method, and the most important results are: that Lengeh is an Arab land since ancient times, and that it was occupied with the planning of foreign powers at that time, and the support of the state of Persia in that occupation, and that Persia alone cannot do this. The researcher reached other results and made some recommendations

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: introduction

,The Arabian Gulf region is one of the most important strategic regions in the world and it has played a major role in shaping and shaping its history. The importance of this region has been demonstrated throughout time . Successive , due to its distinct geographical location that mediates between East and West, as He was Navigation has a prominent role in the prosperity of the ports of the Arabian Gulf and the ports of the Indian Ocean , in addition to its natural resources and numerous wealth, which has led .the great powers to covet it and its wealth

The major European countries were keen to control and extend their influence in the Arabian Gulf region because this region constitutes a bridge linking Europe to the Far East. Therefore, the Arabian Gulf region was exposed to the colonial ambitions and

. invasions of these major European countries

The Arabian Gulf is a waterway in which the most important and oldest international transportation routes meet, which has left a great impact on the history of the Gulf. In addition to the strategic location it has enjoyed throughout different eras , many cities and ports have also emerged on its eastern and western banks that served ... It formed centers for transporting and distributing goods, whether in the time period before or after the arrival of the Portuguese. Several Arab emirates were established in these cities and ports, adding their own character to the region.

As for the eastern and western coasts of the Arabian Gulf , It has been covered by many studies to which many historians contributed . However, these studies, for the most part, did not address the history of each region of the eastern coast in detail , but were clearly concerned with B History of the western coast areas of the Gulf. This may be :for several reasons, including

- .The emergence of oil commercially
- .The presence of pearls and their extraction from Gulf waters
- . Increased West interest in the West Coast to compete for its ports and roads

However, the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf was of great importance so It is a region that has witnessed a lot of competition and conflict between powers Local forces on _ . the one hand and international powers on the other last

This is in addition To the role of the Arabs in this region, Since The majority of the population of the eastern coast of the Gulf are Arabs . That is why we find that they . were able to reach power for more than 100 years

For all these reasons, this study focused on the ports of the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf in general, and focused in particular on the port of Lengeh and its political and .commercial role during the nineteenth century AD

:the importance of studying

The importance of studying the port of Lengeh and its political role in the nineteenth : century AD and the end of Arab rule there can be summarized in

- .Highlighting the Arab port of Lengeh and knowing its importance
- Introducing the importance of the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf, and its importance .to global trade as an important international route
- ,Discussing the most important factors that made the port of Lengeh of great political .economic and geographical importance
- Confirming knowledge of the most important events and facts that contributed to

.undermining and ending Arab rule in Lingeh and its annexation to the state of Persia

- Explaining Britain's policy on the coasts of the Arabian Gulf and its role in supporting .the state of Persia

Reasons for choosing the subject of study

:The topic of this study was chosen for several reasons

- 1- There is no single study specialized in the subject of study, and there are no .documented scientific studies in this regard
- 2- .Introducing the port of Lengeh , which is the forgotten spot in our Arab world
- 3- .Study the events that led to the Iranian occupation of this Arab land
- 4- Investigating the roles of foreign countries in supporting the Persians in occupying Arab lands such as the port of Lingeh , Ahvaz, the Emirati islands, and .others

Study Approach

The research relied on the historical, descriptive, and analytical method, as the .researcher collected scientific material related to the subject of the study, classified it and then analyzed it, by reviewing available published and unpublished documents, as much as possible, and original sources and references, in addition to reviewing .scientific theses, articles, peer-reviewed scientific journals, and others

:Introduction

An overview of the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf

,The eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf is of great commercial and economic importance due to its geographical location Roads Commercial As well as on Its importance Economic , so Arab and other tribes were inhabited in it Motivated political or economic , which caused it to clash with foreign powers such as Britain and the Persians for the same political and economic motives, and with the Arab tribes that... I .stayed still Ling Ha, Al-Qawasim tribe

The eastern coast includes three beaches and several islands , known to Arab .geographers as Arabistan (Khuzestan) , Fars , and Kerman

Arabistan Coast -1

“ dynasty Safavid the was given by the Persians During the era of ” Arabistan “ The name Which means land, as is ” . Astani “ and ” Arabs “ : is composed of two words ” Arabistan or the land of the ” Arab countries “ means ” Arabistan “ and , ” Khuzestan “ case with the example , the For . non-Arabs often apply it to the Arab land neighboring them Arabs , and Turks used to call the country of Syria (Arabistan) , especially the section The northern ones Kingdom of Saudi “ on the (Arabistan even the Iranians They are still calling N (Saudi ,

.⁽¹⁾ until today” Arabia

and we find this , Ahwaz region Arabistan ” was given to all parts of the “ name The
_ mentions SYR As . writings of Western travelers who visited the region the name in
its about me to get close to Arabistan and learn for It was a pleasure · Sykes RC By
·⁽²⁾ " historical monuments

The name “Arabistan” came from the Iranians themselves during the reign of
Shah Ismail Al-Safavi They gave this name to that region as an Arab land whose people
are Arabs, and that is due to the fact that they constitute the absolute majority in this
region, which contains monuments and features that confirm its Arabism and Arab
·⁽³⁾ authenticity

This region was occupied by the . (Arabistan) as The region was known thus
state of Persia, which changed the legal status of the region , after the military invasion
) Where the name changed from (Arabistan) to .that occurred in 1343 AH/1925 AD
anyone and , (Khuzestan) among the Persians called It is now officially . (Khuzestan
·⁽⁴⁾ who calls it Ahwaz or Arabistan

The year 1343 The territory was renamed (Khuzestan) after the fall of the Kaabi state
AH / 1925 AD, and although Iranian Persian authorities , before this date , called it
(Arabistan) , the Iranian regimes that succeeded one another at the helm of power over
·⁽⁵⁾ the past eight decades punished everyone who called it (Arabistan)
opened by Muslims in the eighth century AD , and it includes The Arabistan region was
a section of the lowland plain of Mesopotamia , and the tip of the Zag Rus Mountains
South, which he supervises. It is located between Iraq and Persia, and has a narrow .
front on the Arabian Gulf. Its land is generally flat, with a lot of flowing water that
) collects and exposes it, so the tides and ebbs occur due to its connection with the sea

1 _ Soldiers : Abbas , **The Ahwazi issue, components, repercussions, and aspirations**

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

2 -.Al-Atoum, Mustafà Ali: **Arabistan** , Central Public Library, Amman, 1981, p. 14

3 _Al-Otaibi : torture Zaid , **The Iranian occupation of the Emirate of Arabistan and
the right to self-determination** , unpublished master’s thesis , Middle East

.University, Amman, 2013, p. 33

4 - ,Al-Rashidat : Shafiq , **Arabistan, the usurped Arab part** , Abduh and Anwar Ahmed Press
.Cairo, 1967 AD, p. 13

5 -Al-Otaibi , **The Iranian occupation of the Emirate of Arabistan and the right to self-
determination** , p. 35

.⁽¹⁾

The coast of Persia - 2

The coast of Persia is located on the mountainous highlands located northeast of the Arabian Gulf

As for its front, it is confined between Arabistan and Kerman. The coast of Persia is overlooked by several mountains, including: J Pal Zagros And Lorestan Several narrow and small plains branch out from it , creating several islands , including the Bushehr Peninsula, which is 180 km long and 6 km wide, and is separated from the mainland by plains 15 km wide . There are several islands near it , the most important of which .⁽²⁾ are Qeshm, Khark , Qais, and others

Kerman coast -3

Kerman, or Khorman, is located north of the Strait of Hormuz , between the coast of Persia to the west This is a solution for Makran to the east, Khorasan and Sijistan to the north, and the Arabian Gulf to the south. Its heights It is very high and dry , while the lowlands It constitutes 75% of it, and it is very hot, and extends from the Strait of .⁽³⁾ Hormuz to the borders of Makran in the east and Fars in the west

The main islands off the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf : Kharaj , Qais, and Qeshm -4
There are many islands off the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf, and we will limit ourselves to talking about three of them: Khar J, Qais , and Qeshm

Khar Island c It is a small island , with an area of less than 20 miles. It is 35 km from the mainland of the opposite coast , and 52 km from the city of Bushehr . And an island .⁽⁴⁾ outside close to the city Abadan

Kharg Island has great historical importance, as it has appeared on the scene of events ,since **the time of** Alexander the Great It played a prominent role in trade between India .the Arabian Gulf, and the shores of the Mediterranean Sea for more than four centuries Despite all of that, the name of Kharg Island was linked in people's minds to the Pahlavi era . Which made the island an exile for intellectuals opposed to the Pahlavi regime

1 - Al-Khoury: Ibrahim, and others , **The Arab Kingdom of Hormuz** , Center for Studies and Documents, 0999 AD, p . 46

2 -. Al-Khoury , **The Arab Kingdom of Hormuz** , p. 48

3 -. Al-Khoury , **Arab Kingdom of Hormuz** , p. 50

4 - Al-Najjar: Mustafa Abdul Qadir, and others , **An Island Kharg from the Arabian Gulf Islands** . Publications of the Scientific Authority for Arabian Gulf Studies, Basra, 1983 AD, p. 7 ,

,Since the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century AD it has become an island outside a port and a basic base for exporting oil after pipelines .⁽¹⁾ were extended to it and oil facilities were built there

Qais Island is an island in the middle of the Arabian Gulf between Persia, Oman, and the Emirates . It flourished in the twelfth century AD , and the area of the island is ;ninety-two square kilometers . The island is surrounded by a number of other islands It is two hundred and fifty kilometers southwest of Bandar Abbas Island , and ninety kilometers from the port of Lengeh , and its highest point is thirty-five meters above .⁽²⁾ sea level

Qais Island is full of historical monuments. Such as the antiquities of Alexander the Great, and there are Islamic antiquities dating back to the era of Caliph Omar bin Al-Khattab - may God be pleased with him -, and on the island there is the historical city of Harirah, whose construction dates back to the era of the Caesars, the sons of Prince ,Qais, and for this reason the island was called Qais in reference to this Arab prince and the island of Qais is a city. Ruined, and named after Queen Harira, who ruled the island. There are ancient ruins of the princess's palace , water tanks , and old bathrooms .⁽³⁾

Qeshm Island It is located at the entrance of the Arabian Gulf in the Strait of Hormuz It is the largest island in the Arabian Gulf , Its total area is approximately twice the . area of Bahrain Island . It is known to the Arabs as (Al-Jazeera) . Al Taweelah) due to its longitudinal shape , and this island is located near the Persian coast on the eastern .⁽⁴⁾ bank of the Arabian Gulf opposite the Emirates of Ras Al Khaimah and Sharjah

The island extends longitudinally , from the borders of Bandar Lengeh Even Bandar Abbas It is approximately separated from the mainland by a canal of some width .⁽⁵⁾ Between 1-15 miles, this channel is known to British sailors as (Clarence Strait)

1 - . Al-Najjar , **An Island outside the Arabian Gulf Islands** , p. 12

2 - ,Hatem: Muhammad Gharib , **History of the Arabs of Al-Hawla** , Dar Al-Amin, 1st edition . Kuwait, 1997, p. 146

3 - ,Al-Wahidi: Hussein Ali , **History of Linga , Pearl of the Arabian Gulf** , Silam Studies Center . Basra, 1993, pp. 109-115

4 - ,Shaker: Mahmoud , **Encyclopedia of the Arabian Gulf** , Osama Publishing House, Amman AD, pp. 631-634, and also see Siddiq: Abdul Razzaq Muhammad, **The Rise of the Knight in 2005 .the History of the Arabs of Persia** , Dar Al-Ma'arif Printing, 1st edition, Sharjah, 1993 AD, p. 52

5 - . Al-Khoury , **Arab Kingdom of Hormuz** , p. 51

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Its area is 1,491 square kilometers , and it was inhabited by Arab tribes , and was ruled .⁽¹⁾ by the Qawasim, who entered into conflict with the British and the Persians

Bloody wars were fought for many years against both the Portuguese invasion And English The residents succeeded in expelling them from the island, and on the island there are still traces of Portuguese castles and forts .⁽²⁾ destroyer

It was the island The first stop in the recent British campaign against the Qawasim, due . to its strategic location near Ras Al Khaimah and Fars, at the entrance to the Gulf In .⁽³⁾ addition to its rich resources

Mentioned by Lorem R In (Gulf Guide) He said : Its population is 13,500 people , all ,of whom are Arabs belonging to tribes on the coast of Oman , except for 500 Persians most of whom live in the capital of the island , the Qeshm region, and that the Arabic language .⁽⁴⁾ It is the language of the people of the island

Lenge port and its political role

First: An overview of the port of Lengeh

is one of the most prosperous ports located on the eastern coast of He The port of Ling the Arabian Gulf. It has become an important political and commercial center in the Arabian Gulf. The arrival of European colonists to the region after the new geographical discoveries of trade routes increased its strategic and commercial .importance in the region

in order to control it to⁽⁵⁾ This region became a focus for the colonists' competition ,obtain political, economic and military goals. Every colonizer tried to seize this region or to establish an agency there on the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf, close to the

1 - .Al-Khoury, **Arab Kingdom of Hormuz** , p. 52

2 - . Al-Tikriti , **Arab Resistance in the Arabian Gulf** , p. 62

3 - Al-Takriti: Salim Taha , **The Struggle over the Arabian Gulf** , Ministry of Culture and . Guidance, Basra, 1966, p . 70

4 -C. J. Lorimer : **Gulf Guide** , translated by the Translation Office of Diwan Qatar ,

.Historical Section, 2nd edition, Beirut, Dr. T , Part 5, pp. 941-946

5 -Colonists Portuguese first Powers _ The intercostal that I got On colonies in region Gulf Arabi no Sima after Discover them For roads Commercial New ones, such as the Cape of Good Hope road .and others

.⁽¹⁾ islands of the Arabian Gulf

The port of Lingeh was the port responsible for carrying out the transportation of goods This is due to the presence of a large number of sailors and major merchants , as well . as the presence of transportation companies in this port . In addition to the region's richness in fish and pearls , it attracted Arab tribes to settle on the eastern coast of the ⁽²⁾ Arabian Gulf.

naming Let's go:

Historians disagreed naming Language _ by this The name is because it was said that 'there was a lame woman who lived in this place, and she was herding the residents sheep, and the residents used to say: " Go with your sheep to the linka , " and the word linka means lame or lame, so the area was given this name in reference to that woman Perhaps after the passage of time, Kaf Gemma was modified and became a dialect .⁽³⁾

It was said : The reason for calling it Balingah is because the region is in **East** we find its name (linga) falls _ Near the news in Finished Urbanism before general .AD 1582 then what For a while that I disagree Its people , and it happened among them Cuteness , and on After her He was displaced Its people to regions Several, some of them He was displaced to The soup , and the section last He was displaced to ,the two seas And he swore He was displaced to the coast ,Eastern And they settled down in it So They called Their area New .⁽⁴⁾ Balinga, a revival of their old town

A third statement was said That _ Language It was named rate to man he claims With (Hassan Linka) That is) good Al-Araj(, so He was currency in That Region he Fishing Fish , then after That's expansion in currency And it started in manufacturing tools Hunting, it was Villages and regions around That The whole area She got up With purchase Fish And tools the hunt from that the man that Get famous With a title Periwinkle any Gimp, and when seem the people in Frequency on that the man Then They realized Importance This is amazing Region For trade and hunting for that They were displaced To it , and expanded Region While after It was named Blinka after That

1 - **For model Iranian And the occupation Arabic carrots** ,Hassan Mohammed : Al-Aidaros

,the talk the book Dar: house , **archival Documentary study Iranian Arabic relationships**

.128 .p ,AD, Part 1 2002 ,Cairo

2 -.Lorimer : **Gulf Guide** , Q.T., vol. 4, p. 1352

3 - . Al-Wahidi , **History of Linga, Pearl of the Arabian Gulf** , p 41

4 - Bashmi : Ibrahim Muhammad , **The Kingdom of Hormuz** , The Golden Bubble, Al-Ayyam

.Foundation, Bahrain, ed., p. 37

.⁽¹⁾ man

But most historians of this historical era in the region favored the third opinion, that the Lenge area was named after a man named (Hassan Lenka)

: Lengeh Port

Lengeh Port is located on the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf , in the far northwest of the Emirate of Sharjah . that _ It is about 141 km ^{away}

The length of Lengeh is 64 km from west to east , and its width is 40 km , and it is bordered to the east by mountains . Lengeh was also connected to the island of Surrey .⁽³⁾ Which was administratively affiliated with it .

As for the location of Lengeh in terms of longitude and latitude , it is located at a longitude of 54 degrees Celsius to the east , and a latitude of 27 degrees Celsius to the ⁽⁴⁾ north

of Lengeh is bordered to the north by the city La Ra, and to the east is the city of Mehrakan , and it is bordered by from the West city Malwa , _ And to the south is a city Bender Abbas. The importance of the port of Lengeh:location Langa on the ⁽⁵⁾ northern eastern coast has been given great importance due to the absence of a port on ⁽⁶⁾ the southern coast of the Arabian Gulf that can accommodate large ships

1 Mansi Hassan Ibrahim, **Al-Qawasim sheikhs in Ras Al-Khaimah and their role : in political events from the beginning of their presence in the Arabian Gulf** , Arab

.Encyclopedia House, Beirut, 2014, p. 27

2 - Aqil : Mustafa , **Iran's policy in the Arabian Gulf during the era of Nasser al-Din Shah Qajar 1848-1896 AD** , Nass Printing Company , Cairo, 2009, p. 131

3 - **Arabic For relationships model Iranian And the occupation Arabic carrots** , Aidaros . p. 131 , **archival Documentary study Iranian**

4 - Al-Qasimi : Kamila Abdullah , **History of Linga** , Dasman Press, Dubai, 1993 AD, Part 1, p. 10

5 - Al-Aboudi Kazma Muhammad , **Persian politics towards the Arab tribes on the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf during the eighteenth century** , Master 's thesis , College of

. Education, Baghdad, 2000, p . 17

6 - . Al-Qasimi , **History of Linga** , p. 13

- 1- The port of Lengeh is distinguished by its depth , This made it a docking station for ships in its port basin.
- 2- ,Its location is close to the islands in the Arabian Gulf : Greater Tunb , Lesser Tunb .⁽¹⁾ and Abu Musa
- 3- Linga's water is fresh, due to the presence of mountains there, which reduces sediments .and salinity, and this makes it distinct from the rest of the ports on the eastern coast
- 4- The coasts of Linga are characterized by tidal phenomena. This is because there is a strait (Khoran) Which increases the benefit of reducing sediments , filtering water and taking salts for the purpose of trading in them

Second : The political role of the port of Lengeh

the coast The eastern Arabian Gulf has had clear geographical, political, economic and commercial importance for many centuries. It was an area of attraction for residents to settle, and several tribes settled there, including the Qawasim tribe, which caused them to encounter strong conflicts with the dominant powers in the region at that time, such .as Britain and Persia

Al-Qawasim and their political role in Lingeh during the nineteenth century AD

Al-Qawasim: The sources differed about their origin. It was said that they were of Najdi origin, from an area in Oman called Al-Sir. They were known as Bani Nasser, and they were also called Bani Al- Ghafiri . It was also said: They are from the Al-Dhafeer and it was also said about them: They are from the Hula Arabs, and it was ,⁽²⁾ family also said: Al-Qawasim is a name given in general to all the tribes residing in the region located between Ras Musandam in the north , and Abu Dhabi in the south . Which was .⁽³⁾ subject to its loyalty to Sheikh Al-Qawasim

All statements are unanimously agreed that they are Arab in origin , and that these tribes have been able , since the second half of the eighteenth century AD, to control a .large part of the entrance to the Arabian Gulf , and from Ras Musandam to Dubai

Indeed, the Qawasim formed one of the most important naval powers in the Arabian Gulf during that period and the beginning of the nineteenth century AD . Which _ The period that witnessed the increase of British hegemony in the East in general over the rest of their competitors from the European powers , and the Qasim's maritime activity

1 - . Al-Qasimi , **History of Linga** , p. 11

2 - Qasim: Jamal Zakaria, **The Arabian Gulf: A Study of the History of the Arab Emirates in the Era of European Expansion** , Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi, Cairo, 2001, p. 244

3 - ,Al-Samarrai: Ahmad, **Al-Qawasim, the Arabian Gulf, and Arabistan** , D.N. , Basra, 1973 .p. 129

.⁽¹⁾ extended to the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea, and the coasts of India

Arab resistance to Persian ambitions

Al-Qawasim cooperated with the Omanis To resist the Persian ambitions represented , by the threats of the Persians led by Karim Khan To the Arabian coast in 1772 AD , and in the face of these repeated threats , the Qawasim moved against the Persians attacked the port of Bandar Abbas , and destroyed two Persian ships and an ammunition .⁽²⁾ store

Al-Qawasim sought to liberate the eastern coast and the islands near it from Persian .occupation , and immediately after the fall of the Safavid dynasty in the Persian state In 1722 AD, the Qawasim captured Bassido On the island of Qeshm during the years AD , he made it a major trading base , which had the greatest impact on the 1727-1726 .⁽³⁾ revenues of the port of Bandar Abbas , and the benefits accruing from it

Because of the Qawasim activity in the Arabian Gulf and their control over some important centers there , British B. Pay attention to this local danger that threatens their .⁽⁴⁾ colonial interests in the region

The British received half of the revenues from the port of Bandar Abbas , and after the death of Nader Shah In 1747 AD, it deteriorated In the Persian Navy , the Qawasim began to exercise great influence, paving the way for the extension of their sovereignty .⁽⁵⁾ over the scene of events in a prominent manner

It must be pointed out here that one of the important factors that helped the Arabs and the Qawasim greatly in their superiority over the Persians is the Persians' reliance on

1 – ,Nofal: Sayyid, **The Arabian Gulf or the Eastern Borders of the Arab World** , Beirut, 1969 .p. 179

2 –.Al-Samarrai, **Al-Qawasim, the Arabian Gulf, and Arabistan** , p. 138

3 –Al-Qarala : Omar Jaafar, **Sheikhdoms on the Eastern Coast of the Arabian Gulf during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries** , PhD dissertation, College of Arts, University of Baghdad, 2004, p. 51

4 -Leono _ Fitch: Mikhin Victor, **swore Al-Qawasim And politics Britain in Gulf Arabi in Century VIII Ten and a half the first from Century Ninth Ten** , translation Samir Star Religion, center Friday .Al Majid, Dubai, 2003, p. 202

5 –Al-Qarala , **Sheikhdoms on the Eastern Coast of the Arabian Gulf during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries** , p. 59

Arab sailors in their fleet due to the lack of experience of the Persians on the one hand and the skill of the Arabs in maritime activity on the other hand , which the Arabs exploited in The uprising against the Persians at the time of Persian crises, whether .⁽¹⁾ internal or external

British reports indicated the danger of the Qawasim fleet , which at the beginning of the nineteenth century consisted of sixty - three large ships , not including small ships a force that would have enabled it not only to continue expanding , but also to extend , its influence to Areas that represent the utmost importance to Britain in the continuation of its empire in the East. This constituted a danger to Britain , which began to view Al- .⁽²⁾ Qawasim with hostility

Since that time, Britain has been waiting for the appropriate opportunity to eliminate this new threat , and the opportunity came after it was able to end the competition Colonialism between it and France to its advantage , and the Inglese also took advantage of the state of hostility that existed between the Sultan of Oman and the .⁽³⁾ Qawasim , so they sought the help of the Sultan of Oman to destroy the Qawasim

Ending Arab rule in Lingeh

Britain's role in ending Arab rule in Lingeh

In early 1809 AD, the Governor-General of India issued orders to the Governor of Bombay to prepare for a military campaign aimed at destroying all the warships of the .Qasimian Navy while trying to avoid land clashes with them

Indeed, this campaign was launched in the same year from the port of Ras Al Khaimah , with orders given to the British Resident in Muscat , to persuade Saeed bin Sultan , the ruler of Oman , to provide support for this campaign , and to ensure its access to .facilities and supplies

request for support from the Omanis, Britain stressed that this campaign aimed to help

1 - Al-Qarala , **Sheikhdoms on the Eastern Coast of the Arabian Gulf during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries** , p. 67

2 - Amen : Abdul Amir Muhammad, **Resistance of the Emirates of the Eastern Arabian Peninsula and the Tribes of the Arabian Gulf to Colonial Infiltration 1500–1820 AD**, Center for Arab Unity Studies, 3rd edition, Beirut 1986 AD, pp. 62–63

3 - Qasim: Gamal Zakaria, **Studies of the History of the Emirates, the Era of European Expansion 1705–1840 AD** , Cairo, 1985 AD, p. 270

.⁽¹⁾ them against the Qawasim

The most prominent thing that could be noticed at that time was Britain's premeditated intention to eliminate the power of the Qawasim . It is the naval force . The most important orders for the leadership of the campaign were to try to reach an agreement with the Qawasim , after the destruction of their fleet of course , to conclude a treaty with them that would certainly be a treaty of imposing conditions and surrender , and .⁽²⁾ not a treaty of two equal parties

The British campaign moved and clashed with the Qawasim forces , who bravely . resisted that campaign in a way that exhausted them . The British powers

The commander of the British expedition found that the stubborn resistance of the Qawasim would not yield decisive results , so they resorted to burning the city. city Ras Al Khaimah , and the British inflicted the most severe types of revenge on the city and its people . The British soldiers plundered and plundered , and burned the ships .anchored in the port

Despite the burning of the city and the British violence, orders were issued to the expedition to withdraw as quickly as possible , due to what was reported about the arrival of a large Arab force approaching the city. The Qawasim began to gather themselves during the withdrawal of the campaign, threatening to fight and rejecting .⁽³⁾ the surrender that the British were seeking for him

So the British campaign headed north, aiming for (Linga) on the eastern side of the Arabian Gulf . The campaign did not meet any resistance as the city's residents had withdrawn to the highlands near them , so the British soldiers entered the empty city .⁽⁴⁾ and burned it and destroyed its ships

At this point in the clashes , between the British campaign and the Qawasim , an agreement was made with the ruler of Muscat to organize a joint attack on the rest of . the Qasimi cities and castles

, Due to the intense attack on most of the centers and ports belonging to the Qawasim which took place simultaneously , the Arab commander (Mullah Hussein) was forced to surrender , and leave the island of Qeshm to one of the sheikhs of Bani Moin. He is

1 -.Al-Aidarooos , UAE , p. 329

2 -.Lorimer : **Gulf Guide**, Q.T. , vol. 5, p. 2799

3 -.Al-Aidarooos , UAE , p. 335

4 - ,Al-Takriti: Salsam Taha, **Arab Resistance in the Arabian Gulf** , Dar Al-Rashid, Baghdad .p. 104 ,1982

.⁽¹⁾ an ally of the ruler of Muscat , so it became one of his properties

The campaign was completed , with the help of the Omani Naval Force , attacking the .rest of the Qawasim centres

Despite the destruction of many of the Qawasim defenses and the intensity of the British bombardment of the Qawasim castles and centers, their resistance was remarkably strong , and the British , despite their military superiority , were unable to fully achieve their goals. Because of the continuation of this resistance, a treaty with .them by the British was out of the question

Thus, the British campaign failed to achieve its goals , and all it achieved was causing .⁽²⁾ destruction to some Qasimian ports and burning some ships

believed that the severe blow the Qawasim had suffered at the hands of the previous campaign had made them unable to continue their naval activity , and to attack British .ships again

But what happened was the opposite, as the achievement of this campaign was limited to merely obstructing Al-Qawasim's activity for only a short period. They soon regained their activity again , even to a great extent , and the Qawasim were able to compensate for their losses in the ships they had lost at the hands of the British . Since AD, their power has increased until they once again became the strongest naval 1820 .⁽³⁾ force along the navigation line in the Arabian Gulf

Reports from the British governor in Bombay returned warning of the increasing activity of the Qawasim , who, if they continued as they were , would be able to gain absolute control over the Arabian Gulf , which would expose Britain's position to great danger . The British prepared an expedition from several ships , and sent them to warn the Qawasim leader to stop his activity . The Qawasim rejected the British ultimatum and the British ships attacked them, but they failed to subdue the Qawasim, which led .to an increase in their activity

This prompted Britain to maintain a permanent naval force in the region and adopt a .⁽⁴⁾ guard system for its merchant ship convoys

Then the situation developed and Britain entered with the Qawasim into a violent

1 - Fahmi: Abdel- Qawi , **Al-Qawasim and their maritime activities and their relationship with local and external powers 1747-1853** AD, D.N., Sharjah, D.T., p. 171

2 -.Al-Wahidi, **History of Linga , the Arab capital on the eastern coast of the Gulf**, p. 27

3 -.Al-Qasimi , **History of Linga** , vol. 2, p. 44

4 -.Lorimer : **Gulf Guide** , vol . 5, p. 2799

conflict through naval vessels from both sides for more than three years, including the .coasts of the Arabian Gulf and India

The British had no choice but to prepare for a major military campaign to destroy this .threat and these major powers

At the end of the year 1/8/18 AD , Britain mobilized a huge military campaign , headed to the Arabian Gulf, and had only one goal : to destroy the Qawasim fleet , regardless of the quality of its ships , and to destroy all the Qawasim military and naval .warehouses in the ports of the coast of Oman

Britain obtained the pledge of the ruler of Muscat , Saeed bin Sultan He personally accompanied that campaign with a military squad from Muscat, with the aim of .eliminating the Qawasim once and for all

And despite the persistence _ The big one Al- Qawasim accepted , but this time the ,superiority was clear and decisive in favor of the British , and after five days of fighting the British forces entered Ras Al-Khaimah , and then successive positions The other Qasimites fell before the British forces , and the Qasimian leader , Hussein bin Ali, was .⁽¹⁾ captured . The British forces destroyed the Qasimi cities until they became ruins

Al-Qawasim was forced to accept the treaty known as the General Treaty in January AD. This treaty consisted of eleven articles , according to which the British Navy 1820 .had a legitimate right In following the movements of Arab ships

Under that treaty , (the name of the Omani coast) was changed to (the Trucial Coast .and Britain brought it directly and absolutely into its sphere of influence ,(

With this treaty , and other treaties that followed , Britain concluded with other parties .the maritime activity of the Qawasim and other tribes of the Oman coast collapsed ,

.⁽²⁾ Thus, Britain was able to consolidate its hegemony over the region

But the activity of the Qawasim Arabs returned again on the eastern coast, which made Britain realize that ... activity Al-Qawasim Marine no yaz a l obstructs Their activity Commercial And their movements , so She got up in general AD 1835 on hand Its resident Colonel Henle By weakening the strength Al-Qawasim in Let's go And that from during Put it down To plan isolation the coast western on the coast Eastern she , has And that from during fee Line Named B- (The line .⁽³⁾) (separator

1 -.Lorimer : **Gulf Guide** , QT, vol. 5 , p. 2795

2 -.Lorimer : Gulf Guide, vol. 5, p. 2798

2- Thomas, Mattair , Op.Cit., p.33-66.

then and painted⁽¹⁾ Next came the Briton , James Morrison Line Once Others more closely M n the coast Western , the area was too small for the Arabs, which caused a result of this was the fall of Arab² cut Relationships between The two coasts , and ^{the} . () rule in Lingeh

The fall of Arab rule in Lingeh and its occupation by the Persians

Relations between Britain and Persia were characterized in the middle Century Ninth It was stated that there was almost hostility between the two parties, but the activity of the Qawasim on the Gulf coasts made them cooperate against the Qawasim. When Britain asked Persia to participate in reducing the slave trade on the eastern coasts of the Gulf, Persia agreed to this request, but then Persia told Britain that it was not able .⁽³⁾ to control the cessation of the slave trade, especially in the port of Lingeh

,After that, pressure on the rulers of Lingeh by Britain and Persia began. In 1853 AD Britain sent two boats accompanied by an officer Persian , for taking fines from a ruler , Because of their claim that it contributes to the slave trade. After that, in 1855 AD Britain paid a monthly salary to the Persian commissioner responsible for the slave .⁽⁴⁾ trade in the Gulf to subjugate the rulers of Lingeh in this regard

Then after that, the tension between the rulers of Lingeh and Britain increased , in the year 1868 AD, when the ruler of Lingeh prevented British ships from landing the goods that were on board , claiming that the ruler of Lingeh had a system that everyone must adhere to , and that the British ships violated this system . In addition to not paying customs duties, which prompted Britain to write to the Persian Minister of Foreign Affairs to inform him of this behavior . Britain was informed that Persia had a project .⁽⁵⁾ to control Lingeh

Fares then appointed Ahmed Khan Dryabki And I set him up Director of ports in the coast Eastern For the Gulf Arab , and it was Unjustly harsh ; So injustice spread in ,Lingeh , and he gave the green light to his soldiers to steal everything they saw there so they looted everything , and the women were not spared from their evil as well, and Daryabki also imposed taxes on Residents and exhausted them However, Daryabki was intelligent and politically savvy, so he tried to woo the notables to him, for example

1 -.Previous reference, p. 339

2 -.Al-Aidarooos , **UAE** , p. 89

5- Thomas, Mattair , Op,Cit,p.76

4 -, Al-Badiri **Iran in Politics .British** , p. 29

1- British Library, UK , L / ps /5/262, Correspondence regarding Lingah

affaires, 1868, p. 3-5.

When he decided to assign the rule in Linga to Sheikh Hassan bin Abdullah Al-Hammadi, because he is one of the Arab notables in Linga , and other events, which .⁽¹⁾ indicate his political acumen

Events developed after that, and Persia decided to occupy Lingeh . So I ordered the Persian commander in Lingeh Dryabki annexed and controlled it. he walked Dryabki on text the ship The war Persian Persepolis heading from Bushehr to South , it was issued The command is to _ the ship The war British(Pigeon) to monitor movements the ship Persian ; So confirm Dryabki For Britain that it wo n't Attack _ Language _ unless when News _ Britain ; With that So I stopped Ship) Pigeon About monitoring (.⁽²⁾

Daryabki had prepared a plan to win over the ruler of Linga, Sheikh Mohammed bin Khalifa Al Qasimi When he got off his ship, he met the sheikh of Lingeh and its ,notables, and convinced them that he had come as a negotiator who did not want war and that he had come as a messenger from the Persian government telling him that it had no objection to the rule of Sheikh Muhammad bin Khalifa, but that he was ,proposing to appoint someone from the Persians to help him manage the government by appointing a secretary he suggested. Daryabki approached Sheikh Muhammad bin Khalifa, so the Sheikh agreed to that proposal out of shyness towards Daryabki . This was a great curse for the future of Lingeh and its ruler. Because it is He was A spy Transfer _ News Sheikh . Muhammad first and foremost And it has Report a news the situation in _ Language Especially Military so She suffered from lack the number And , the kit Than Encourage Dryabki To seize .⁽³⁾ Opportunity and attacking it

On March 2, 1898 AD, the Persian government began sending campaigns to seize Lingeh , under the leadership of Daryabki . The Arab forces in Lingeh were few in number and equipment, due to the British force that was present in the Gulf, to impose its hegemony, and under the pretext of maintaining security in the region. So the Persian forces moved towards Lingeh at night, and Lingeh was entered from the western side with soldiers exceeding seven thousand Persian soldiers. It was only a short time before the Persian forces took control of most of the Lingeh region . After that, they were sent to Sheikh Muhammad bin Khalifa so that he could leave Lingeh and have the safety and place he wanted. But the sheikh refused and refused to stay and ,confront the Persian enemy occupier. Daryabki tried to tempt him with some money but Sheikh Muhammad bin Khalifa refused, and prepared to fight by ordering the

1 - ,Al-Qasimi: Kamila Abdullah, **History of Linga** , 2nd edition, Dubai Distribution House, 1993 .vol. 2, p. 226

2 -.Al-Wahidi, **History of Linga , the Arab capital on the eastern coast of the Gulf** , p. 25

3 -.Previous reference, p. 28

.⁽¹⁾ storage of water and food in anticipation of a siege by the Persian forces

When Daryabki became certain of Sheikh Muhammad bin Khalifa's insistence on resisting the Persian forces, he ordered his forces to open artillery fire towards the castle in which Sheikh Muhammad and his forces were holed up. Likewise, the Persian ship Persepolis dropped bombs, and Sheikh Muhammad's forces did not exceed a thousand .⁽²⁾ fighters, compared to the large number and number of the Persian forces

But the event that Sheikh Mohammed bin Khalifa and his forces did not expect was the intervention of the British in this battle, by supplying Dryabki with the British ship Sphinx , which entered the port of Lengeh and shone its lights on the castle in order to help the Persian forces distinguish the location of the Arab forces. The Persian forces benefited from that assistance. The British, which made the position of the Arab forces much weaker. Sheikh Mohammed bin Khalifa was convinced that Britain had not abandoned its hostility to the Qawasim; He ordered his forces to stop firing in order to withdraw from the battle, and they headed towards the sea and towards Ras Al Khaimah As for.⁽³⁾ position Al-Qawasim in head , The tent Lost They tried presentation Help To their brothers Al-Qawasim in _ Language _ unless that _ the government British Banned Elders Al-Qawasim In Ras Al Khaimah , Sharjah , from presentation any Help to me Qawasim Language _ as I warned Multiply by A and Z gathering In Ras Al Khaimah A and Sharjah To recover Language _ And so Be Britain may be Banned Arabs The Emirates of __ Recovery Their right that I will wear it .⁽⁴⁾ Persians

The Persian forces were able to occupy Lingeh on March 5, 1898 AD, and they took down the Qasimi Arab flag and replaced it with the Persian flag. Thus, the Arab Emirate ended in the hands of the Persians and was annexed permanently. The Persian forces also imposed taxes on the Arab population and merchants, and imposed ,restrictions on them. Which made them leave Linga and the eastern coast of the Gulf and head to the western coast of it. The commercial position of the Naga weakened .⁽⁵⁾ significantly

From the above it is clear to us that the Persian ambitions in the Arab lands were not .the result of a specific historical event, but rather were episodes planned long ago These ambitions would not have been achieved without the intervention of Western powers, especially Britain, and their assistance, support and encouragement of the

1 -.Lorimer : **Gulf Guide** , vol . 5, p. 2799

2 -Al-Wahidi, **History of Linga , the Arab capital on the eastern coast of the Gulf** , p. 29

3 -.Al-Wahidi, **History of Linga , the Arab capital on the eastern coast of the Gulf**, p. 26

4 -.Al-Qasimi, **History of Linga** , vol. 1, p. 65

3-The Persian Gulf Administration Report, Vol.V (1899-1909),PP.4-5.

.Persians in this and other occupations of Arab lands

:Conclusion

After this detailed historical presentation, it can be said: This study was able to highlight a number of important aspects in the history of the historical port of Lingeh during the nineteenth century AD, which is an important era in the history of the ,Arabian Gulf, in general, and the history of the Arabs of the eastern coast of the Gulf .in particular

The study spoke in detail about the eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf, and showed its commercial importance, due to its geographical location on trade routes. So Ng d a multiple forces I stayed still in it Motivated Political or economic , including some Arab tribes that I stayed still Language , and there were factors Political And economical , I made it in conflict with Powers The represented in Britain And countries Persia , like the Qawasim tribe, for example. It also showed the three eastern coasts of .the Arabian Gulf, Arabistan, Fars, and Kerman, and the most important islands therein

The study then elaborated on the port of Lengah (the focus of the study), as the port of one of the most prosperous ports located on the at that time Lingah was considered eastern coast of the Arabian Gulf. The port became an important political and commercial center in the Arabian Gulf, with the arrival of European colonists to the region after the new geographical discoveries. For trade routes, it increased its strategic .and commercial importance in the region

The study explained the geographical importance of the port of Lengeh , the reason for giving it this name, and the sayings of European travelers and orientalis about the . port of Lengeh

Finally, the study focused on the political role of the port of Lingeh , during the nineteenth century AD, which was represented by an ancient Arab tribe, the (Al-Qawasim tribe). The study showed the origin of the Al-Qawasim tribe, the reason for their settlement in Lingeh , and how they became one of the most important maritime . powers in the Arabian Gulf during the nineteenth century

The study also explained Al-Qawasim's resistance to the Persians, and Britain's role in ending Arab rule in Lingeh . In the final section, the study showed how the fall of Lengeh and its occupation from Persia, with the support of major foreign powers with .influence in the region, the most important of which is Britain

From the results reached by the researcher

- Firstly, the Arabian Gulf is Arab, not Persian. Arabs have settled on its coasts from .ancient times until the modern era
- ,The land of Lingeh is Arab land and the Persians occupied it as usurping occupiers .and they have no right to it, whether historically or geographically

- ,Persia benefited from the great powers in occupying the Arab lands, Kalanga , Ahvaz the Emirati islands, and others. If it were not for these forces and their assistance to .Persia, they would not have been able to annex and occupy those Arab regions

Therefore, the researcher recommends the necessity of studying the ports of the eastern ,coast in the modern era, and the port of Lengeh in particular, from all its geographical ,political, social, and cultural features, highlighting them in scientific libraries educating Arab societies with these studies, and shedding light on the port and the Emirate of Lengeh intensively, lest this Arab emirate fall. From the memory of history . and the Arabs

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