

Arab Mashreq during the First World War, Main events and Consequences

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Abstract

This study explained the First World War, the reasons for its outbreak and the stages of its occurrence. The study then dealt with the entry into the war of some States in that era and their support for one party at the expense of another. The most important of those States was the Ottoman Empire, which entered the war against Britain. Germany was the strongest decision given its adoption by Anwar Pasha, Talat pasha and the rest of the leaders of the Union I I a Party a, which controlled the Oath. who studied in German military institutes, witnessed German military power and their military evolution The Ottoman army was also trained and developed by German officers, The study mentioned the most significant events during the First World War, the most important of which was Britain's entry into Iraq. The British tried to shape their policy within Iraq to completely sever Iraq's links with the Ottoman Empire, Thus the termination of the Ottomans' link to the Arab Island, after which the study showed Jamal Pasha's politics with the Arab nationalists of the Sham, The study further stated Sharif Hussein bin Ali's correspondence with the British to earn their fathers at that point to eliminate Ottoman rule in Hijaz and was promised by the British to the King of the Arabs s declaration of the Great Arab Revolution against the Ottomans, Finally, in the conclusion, the study cited the most important consequences of the First World War, this study then reached some conclusions and made some recommendations.

Keywords: Arab Mashreq - First World War – Consequences

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First World War (I)

The first World War was sparked by the assassination of the Crown Prince of Austria and Hungary in the state of Sarajevo in June 1944 by the Serbian Princip to declare the Austrian-Hungarian empire the war on Serbia war, which has spread like wildfire to take the lives of millions of people and change the world's map and balance of power, A fierce war that began in Europe and ended globally, was one of history's deadliest conflicts, It lasted more than four years, and its human losses amounted to nearly 9 million. It paved the way for major political changes, and it was behind revolutions in many States, in the light of which the features of the twentieth century are defined (Heeman, 2012, p:17,18)

Dr. Bader Hameed Mansi Al Sulami

Arab Mashreq during the First World War, Main events and Consequences

This war lasted for more than four years, from a European war to a world war. The European War (1914-1916) saw two periods, the first known as the War of Movement and the second as the War of the Trenches.

Although the assassination of Austria's crown prince and his wife was a direct cause of war. However, there were a number of deep-rooted causes, the accumulation of which in the European region led to congestion that had to explode one day. Perhaps the emergence of a strong nation in the middle of the European continent, where Germany's rapid and strong emergence at the end of the nineteenth century further strained European relations as a result of successive crises. and overshadowed British interests in international trade and colonial issues, which are an important basis in British politics, it also created a state of tension on the Franco-German border and other reasons, such as the conflict in the Balkans, the clarity of Europe's nationalism and the desire of minorities for independence based on identity and nationality.

Economic and trade competition has intensified among colonial Powers to share the world's spheres of influence to supply raw materials. and control of commercial markets for the discharge of industrial production and leverage over the high seas and the maritime arms race has also helped to heighten European tension, as well as political and military alliances, which led to increased military expenditures in that period as a result of military tension between Germany and the Empire of Austria and Hungary, on the one hand, Russia and France, on the other.

When the World War broke out in Europe in 1914, and for many years historians tried to discuss the causes of that war, and some saw the killing of Archduke, heir to the throne of the Empire of Austria and Hungary, as triggering the war when the Empire declared war on Serbia, while others saw the inevitability of war regardless of the Archduke's assassination (Adams, 2007, p:6).

Thus, Austria declared war on Serbia, after the assassination, for European alliances to react Russia declared war on Austria with Serbia, and Germany declared war on Russia. At its inception, the Allied Forces participated in the war - Triple Accord - Russia, France and Britain. On the other hand, the Empire of Austria, Hungary and Germany expanded as the cycle of war widened and many nations entered it alongside one of the two sides to intervene Italy and the Ottoman Empire alongside Germany and the events dragged the United States of America along with the countries of reconciliation.

Despite Russia's emergence from war after the success of the Bolshevik revolution in October 1917, the realities of Sykes Picco, and the signing by Russian leader Vladimir Lenin of a single peace treaty with Germany, and the achievement of relative victories in favor of Germans and their allied countries, the year 1918 marked the end of the war with the triumph of the States of Accord¹.

¹ Vladimir Oljanov, known as Lenin, was born in 1870 and died in 1924. He was a Russian-Marxist revolutionary and leader of the Bolshevik Party and the Bolshevik Revolution against the Russian tsar and the first leader of the Soviet Union, and also founded the Leninist political doctrine, raising its slogan of land, bread and peace.

Many of the differences between the Ottoman Empire on the one hand and Britain on the other had been settled prior to the war, such as the 1331H/1913 agreement between them, the difference over the Baghdad General Line, or assistance in the construction of sea armour pieces in Britain and France to build a naval fleet above Greece's. A Turkish-French friendship association was established under the chairmanship of Jamal Pasha and invited by the French government to go to France almost a month before the beginning of the First World War, and disagreements were arranged on other different subjects between them. However, the Ottoman Empire led by the Federalists made the historic decision to enter the First World War alongside the Axis States².

Accordingly; We wonder here, why did the Ottoman Empire enter World War I? What were the reasons for that? Are they the miscalculations of States that suffer and are dying in their last symbol?

The Ottoman Empire's delay in entering the war for more than three months indicates a lack of clarity of vision about the events surrounding it at that time or about the prioritization of foreign relations. or poor governance within a State's jurisdiction and failure to guarantee the loyalty of certain States which was the result of a policy of abandonment or severity in dealing with dissidents within a State, Whether that or not, reaching the decision to join the war was late, This clearly demonstrates the division of opinion within it towards war, where the first view is the obligation of neutrality because the Ottoman Empire (Al-Saeidy, 2013, p:182).

Economically and militarily, you can't go to war against the countries of Europe. The first is to focus on the development of the economy, the development of the military force and the keeping up with European development. Those proponents of neutrality felt that the result was not guaranteed³. That's why it's best to wait, and not to enter this very expensive war. But in fact they were a minority in the Turkish Government, which includes the implementing members of the Union and Promotion Party, She supported a category that was the least incombed by the Allied States, particularly those with relations with British and French, where they studied in Europe, imbued with British and French culture, and believed that the Ottoman Empire should seek its interests. and not to adhere to the mistakes and occupation of Britain's and France's lands, After victory over the Axis States, these territories can be restored by negotiation and understanding with the Allied States, and the restoration of Ottoman rights (Al-Saeidy, 2013, p:191).

Although these views existed, the entry into war alongside Germany was the strongest decision given its adoption by Anwar Pasha, Talat Pasha and the rest of the leaders of the Union and

² Ahmed Djamel Pasha, best known as Jamal Basha al-Jazar (1872-1922), one of the three most prominent bashots in the Union and Promotion, led the Fourth Ottoman Army in the Sham region during World War I and was killed in Georgia.

³ Ismail Anwar Basha (1881 M-1922): One of the leaders of the Turkish Girl Movement Sultan Abdul Hamid II ", joined the Association of Union and Promotion and participated in the 1908 revolution against Ottoman Sultan Abdul Hamid II He also participated in Tripoli's war against Italians and returned to Istanbul to become Minister of War in the Ottoman Empire During the First World War, the Third Ottoman Army was killed outside the country during wars against the Bolshevik government in 1922.

Promotion Party, which controlled the knuckles of the Ottoman Empire at the time. They studied in German military institutes, witnessed German military power and their military evolution, The Ottoman army was also trained and developed by German officers and so these leaders have strong friendly relations with Germany that ultimately played a big role. Their bias with Germany translated that role into the relations of the German Ambassador in Istanbul, who lobbied his relations with these leaders for the work of the German Ottoman Treaty in 1332 AH/1914, and for the acceleration of the Ottoman Empire's declaration of war against Russia, Britain and France. Despite the negotiations entered into by the Ottoman Empire before the decision was taken with Britain, France and Germany, Jamal Pasha's personal memoirs are perplexed that the leaders of the Union and Advancement signed the appropriate decision to enter the war and the reasons on which their decision was based (Al-Saeidy, 2013, p:198).

These reasons can be summarized from the point of view of the rulers of the Ottoman Empire in several respects Perhaps most notably, the Ottoman-German rapprochement took place during the reign of Sultan Abdul Hamid II in the military and economic spheres, making Ottoman officers' tendencies towards Germany, who were trained by German officers and admired their ability, training and belief that they would win the war, They were also convinced that there were no German colonial ambitions in the Ottoman Empire other than the rest of Europe, Britain, France and Russia, which had previously occupied parts of their territories and wanted to divide them. and Austria and Italy had no great aspirations towards the Ottoman Empire, In Germany's view, the existence of the Ottoman Empire prevents its encirclement by the countries of reconciliation and there are also German promises to the Ottoman Empire to recover its lost property in North Africa and to return Egypt under its effective control, which was under British occupation, Russia's occupied areas of the Caucasus have been restored. The historical enemy of the Ottoman State of war with Britain and France led the Ottoman Empire to stand with Germany. The Ottomans consider the Russian end to be the takeover of Istanbul, as well as the Ottoman Empire's desire to be free from its custody and to dispose of foreign privileges imposed on it in previous periods by these European colonial powers as Britain and France⁴⁵.

Although the Ottoman Empire had emerged from a major defeat in its dispute with Italians in Libya, the Aegean Islands and a grinding war with the Balkan States The idea of entering the war was viewed as a golden opportunity to recover lost lands and annex new lands to the State, Even a great opportunity to restore the Ottoman Empire's laurels, bet on Germany, the young military and economic power emerging in the heart of Europe (Rogan, 2011, p:190).

⁵⁵ Mohammed Talat Basha (1874-1921): one of the founders of the Union and Promotion Society. He participated in the 1908 revolution, establishing a strong political power in the Ottoman Empire with Anwar Pasha and Jamal Pasha from 1908 to 1918. He played a role in the Ottoman Empire's entry into World War I. In 1917 he served as the Great Chest, and after the defeat in the war he was killed in Berlin by an Armenian man.

Dr. Bader Hameed Mansi Al Sulami

Arab Mashreq during the First World War, Main events and Consequences

The Germans tried to support the forces of the Axis States by exploiting the Ottoman Empire in the declaration of jihad and the public fountain against the countries of reconciliation Colonies in Asia and Africa include millions of Muslims The call raised great concerns among the British and French, but its impact was weak. However, the British did not lose sight of the general situation in the Persian Gulf region and Iraq. They looked at the events with caution and no urgency in sending troops to the area without ascertaining the impact of the Ottoman Sultan's call for jihad and the local leaders' view of this call, and the extent of loyalty they can show towards the Ottoman Empire and Sir Percy Cox⁶, general resident of the Gulf, was of the view that military forces should not be sent to the area until after the actual occurrence of the war and the attacking of the Ottomans, So that Britain does not appear in the image of the aggressor in front of the local population However, the British Government has taken precautionary action and sent some of its troops to Bahrain to establish a military base in the region. The British had a range of objectives, perhaps the most important of which was the protection of oil wells in the Arab Ahvaz region, which the British Navy used as fuel (Al-Aqqad, 2011, p:213).

But Britain's preparations in the Arab Mashreq region certainly predated this. In addition to preparing its armies for war, the Gulf has been clearing the Gulf for some time. the Ottoman Empire has had a strong relationship with Germany and will inevitably enter the war no matter how neutral it claims. And this is a direct threat to British interests in the region, and not only was this thinking about politicians, but even influential newspapers were supporting in the direction of strengthening control of the region and extending full influence without the influence of any other country. And this shows what The Times has written in its history about the war at the time that preserving British superiority in the Gulf is a necessary part of India's defence plan. and that the presence of another force in the region would cause significant disruption in India. and that raising the flag of any other State in the region is evidence of our vulnerability, Hence, Britain was keen not to compromise its interests in the Gulf and the entrances to the Red Sea and the Shatt al-Arab. and the imposition of full sovereignty in the Arab Mashreq region, which is the first line of defence of India as the cornerstone of its colonial policy (Ghorbal *et al.*, 1984, p:268,269).

The British documents described the strategic importance of the Gulf, particularly with regard to the threats faced by India, the Ottoman Government's threat to the British position during the years prior to the First World War, the British Government's actions to halt this threat, and the role of Great Britain as the ruler and guardian of the Persian Gulf. Its responsibilities for Gulf waters, including the Indian Navy's commitment to combating slavery in the nineteenth century,

⁶ Percy Cox (1864-1937) was a British politician who contributed to British politics in the Arab Mashreq after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, where the Great Arab Revolution forces participated in the fight against the forces of the Ottoman Empire. He served as a British political resident in the Arabian Gulf and had a relationship with the Arabian Gulf elders.

Dr. Bader Hameed Mansi Al Sulami

Arab Mashreq during the First World War, Main events and Consequences

and its fight against piracy, have resulted in treaty-based relations with Arab sheikhs and the development of British foreign trade.

It was not in Russia's interest for the Ottoman Empire to remain neutral. s aspirations towards Istanbul, Thus, the engagement between the Ottoman and Russian fleets took place in the Black Sea. s Republic of Korea ", after which the Ottomans did not find it necessary to declare war on Russia, Thus, the Ottoman Empire officially entered the First World War, significantly affecting its mandates in the Arab Mashreq War events and beyond have caused the region's total shape to change, The events affecting both the Ottoman Empire and its nationals occurred in the Arab Mashreq first, which had the greatest impact on the shape of the region, after four centuries of continuous rule The Ottoman Empire collapsed, creating a vacuum that contributed to tensions between the different identities and references of the population, local leaders and external forces.

Second: Influential events during the First World War in the Arab Mashreq.

Britain's invasion to Iraq:

Although British influence within Iraq had previously taken many forms before the First World War and exclusively wanted to alienate any attempts by other countries, whether through trade, lightning lines, mail, community exploratory missions, monuments, establishment of commercial and maritime companies, etc. ", learning the difficulty of entering military forces into Iraq and showing the image of the occupier, It must therefore think in a way that protects their forces in the Gulf and provides assurance that India will be protected from the impact of war.

Britain preempted the Ottoman Empire's declaration of war by sending British troops to the Persian Gulf After the British politicians were convinced of resident Percy Cox's idea, although they disagreed where to settle for fear of arousing the Ottoman Empire if it settled near Abdan and the oil wells before the declaration of war, or appearing invading in front of Muslims in the region and the negative impact this would have on Indian Muslims, but the final decision was the descent of the Sixth Corps Indian Campaign in Bahrain after it moved from Bombay in 1332 AH/1914 " (Yaghy and Shaker, 1995, p:183), led by Navy Commander Delamain two days before the declaration of war, Cox handles all political issues of the campaign on the direction of Harding Hardinge Vice King of India through which it affirmed British control, the maintenance of order and security in the Shatt al-Arab and the Arabian Gulf and the investment of the friendship of Arab elders in the region to safeguard British interests, The Arabian Gulf was a barrier to India, isolating it from the effects of the war against the Ottoman Empire (Ibrahim, 1981, p:186).

Britain went to the Persian Gulf with its eye on Iraq, because it saw in the Gulf the first line of defence for India. She also wanted moral influence on Gulf elders with whom she was associated in special protection treaties. In particular, for Qatar, Bahrain and the coast of Oman, the rising power of Ibn Saud in the region, which was able to annex Ahsa to his rule in 1331 AH/1913, prevents it from being influenced by the Ottomans. Therefore, the entry of British forces after the

Dr. Bader Hameed Mansi Al Sulami

Arab Mashreq during the First World War, Main events and Consequences

declaration of war into southern Iraq will transform the Ottomans and their interests into the Persian Gulf on the one hand. s military force " (Qasem, 1973, p:3).

The British declared to the elders of the region that the end of this war was the end of the Ottoman Empire and that they would not carry out an act threatening their freedom or religious rites (Ghorbal *et al.*, 1984, p:270).

British forces fired their defenders at FAO's fort on the Shatt al-Arab, then the forces under the command of Roshter disembarked Iraq's land was set off for Basra, they were able to occupy it on November 23 and then continued to walk towards the city of Amarah and then Nasiriyah and tried to advance to Baghdad, but with the help of German officers, especially von Goltz, the Ottoman forces were able to suffer losses, This led British officials to reconsider the assessment of the military position and the appropriate numbers of military forces to advance in Mesopotamia and the view of local destinations However, their forces were then forced to withdraw to the city of Kut, south of Baghdad, They barricaded themselves for five months, then surrendered in April 1966, causing great embarrassment to the British position in the war. Despite this, General Maude managed to arrange the conditions of British forces and managed to defeat the Ottomans in Kut and continued to crawl until he was able to enter Baghdad in 1335 AH/1971 and delivered his speech two days after entering, in which he tried to inspire the people that they had come to liberate them from the injustice of the Turks and give them their freedom and independence. But instead, Sir Marshall completed what Maud started and continued a way to occupy Mosul and his troops did so on 1336H/1918, The entire Iraqi territory was occupied as Mesopotamia intervened in a new phase for its people, which will later lead to a radical change in the form of their Arab region.

The British tried to shape their policy inside Iraq to completely sever Iraq's links with the Ottoman Empire. In fact, what resulted from Britain's occupation of the Mesopotamian country is the emergence of a new political entity on the map of the Arab Mashreq in the name of the Kingdom of Iraq. and beginning to map the Arabian peninsula and distribute it to political units, Each unit has a territorial sovereignty with which the United Kingdom is bound by preventive treaties. This was evident at the Conference of Aqeer in Kuwait on November 27, 1922, which laid the foundations of the political boundary between Iraq and Kuwait and Najd (Ghorbal *et al.*, 1984, p:275).

Britain's entry into Iraq and its occupation directly caused the initial personality of the Arabian Island chiefs to emerge. The departure of the Ottomans from the Arabian Island and Iraq was final, Britain did not wait for the end of the war to do so, but at the outset declared Kuwait an independent government. This is the statement of the British political resident in the Gulf to Sheikh Mubarak al-Sabah on November 3, 1944. He promised full British protection if he joined his forces in attacking Safwan, Umm Qasr and Boubyan areas, The British Government's endorsement and recognition of the sheikh of Kuwait is an independent government under British protection (moqatel.com).

Dr. Bader Hameed Mansi Al Sulami

Arab Mashreq during the First World War, Main events and Consequences

Britain also recognized Najid al-Hasa as an autonomous region under the Emirate of Abdulaziz bin Saud in 1333 AH/1915. For Qatar, the British government was able to sign an agreement - not ratified - with the Ottoman Empire in 1331 AH/1913, in which it extracted recognition from the Ottoman Empire by the end of its sovereignty over Qatar.

Bahrain has been nominally independent, governed by Al Khalifa, but Britain has dictated its foreign policy since the 19th century and has fully consolidated its authority over the islands since 1317 AH/1900, with the establishment of the post of British political agent in Bahrain. The Ottomans, Saudis or Persians had no means of controlling it.

So it seemed clear that Britain wanted to change the shape of the Arab Orient, to achieve its interests, objectives and aspirations in the region, according to the British colonial view of dominating important global areas, and the Arab Orient was not an exception to this colonial vision of the world, but another piece on the chess board used to ensure Britain's position in India to confirm and sustain its two global empires.

Jamal Pasha's policy with Arab nationalists in the Sham:

In 1333 AH/December 1914, Jamal Pasha arrived in Al-Sham after orders to appoint him as Commander-in-Chief of the Fourth Army, for very important objectives for the Ottoman Empire, the most important of which is the maintenance of the regime inside Al-Sham, and the attack on the British through the Swiss Canal in Egypt⁷.

On the day of his arrival in Damascus, Syrian Governor-General Hulusi Pasha handed him several documents, allegedly seized in the French consulate, and condemned a group of Arab staff and destinations for cooperating with the French, and Jamal Pasha says in his memoir that "He turned a blind eye to them and did not prosecute them directly when he received the command of the Fourth Army despite clear documents and the city so that he would not endanger the unity of the Muslim world." He called on a group of them to explain to them the need for the triumph of Islam and the State, promised to remain loyal to the State and not to put obstacles in the way of its victory. He also tried to alleviate Christians' fears that they were brothers at home, and would severely punish all those who were subjected to them (Mansy, 2010, p:285).

Assad Dagher, then a member of Arab secret societies, says: judgement ", that the Trial Board had built its judgements against them on charges, the purpose of which was to pronounce the death sentence regardless of whether the charges were valid or not. The first charge was that of membership in an Arab association seeking to destroy the State and secede from it, or valid political messages but dated years before the World War or fabricated messages to tarnish the image of Arab national liberals (Dagher, 1991, p:77).

⁷ According to his memoir, he expected a black day for the Ottoman forces in an attempt to expel the Englishmen from Egypt, knowing the extent to which they were missing the equipment needed to enter the war as well as the expectation of an Arab rebellion in the Sham region

Whatever this or that is, Jamal Pasha's management policy upon his arrival in Al-Sham, It turned completely into brutality, repression and successive executions, especially after the loss of the army in the Battle of the Canal, His mood changed and his day of departure predicted a defeat for the Ottoman forces and his lack of success against the British in the Suez Canal. of the Arab Nationalists ", where the Movement of Arab Nationalists had suppressed large numbers of Arabs accused of treason on the basis of those papers and documents they had confiscated from the French consulate.

Sharif Hussein tried several times to mediate with Jamal Pasha to pardon Arab patriots convicted of treason However, that did not work, and increased the federalists' doubts about Hussein's attitude towards loyalty to the State. The gallows were installed in Beirut and Damascus in batches in the year 1333 AH/1915, Many of those convicted by the Customary Governing Council of Aaliyah were executed in Lebanon and sentences of imprisonment or exile for dozens of others, which had an adverse impact on Arab countries and exacerbated disagreement and division between Arabs and Turks and provoked the ire of other Arabs, persuading them of the ideas of emancipation to get rid of the yoke of the Tashh they suffered from Jamal Pasha. The Trailing Policy is used by the Federalist Government and even seeks independence from the Ottoman Empire.

Arab grumblings increased the poor economic situation during the war that accompanied Jamal Pasha's policy of intensity and violence and confiscation of peasant crops and livestock by Turkish officials, where famine prevailed in the heart of Al-Sham and hunger intensified for people And not many found what they ate, until hundreds of people died under hunger and thirst. and the outrageous price boiling caused many people to migrate and move away from their land, All these factors increased people's fatigue and bitterness, so that Jamal Pasha's policy in the Sham came to be one of the decisive factors in changing the thinking of Arab leaders on the need to rebel and extract from the Ottoman Empire.

Correspondence and messages of Sherif Makkah Al Hussein bin Ali

Sharif Makkah al-Hussein bin Ali⁸ hoped to establish an Arab kingdom Al-Sharif Hussein's aspirations were encouraged and supported by the British. the First World War and the entry of the Ottoman Empire into Germany, The British support did not stem from its conviction of the Arabs' right to independence and liberation from the Ottoman Empire or the establishment of an Arab State on Arab lands where Sharif Hussein dreamed But it stemmed from its desire to defeat the Ottoman Empire and its German ally by nullifying the jihad lawsuit that was expected to be announced by the Ottoman successor at the instigation of Germany, This is to win the loyalty of

⁸ Hussein bin Ali al-Hashimi, founder of the Hajazi Hashemite Kingdom in Mecca, is the first of a club of Arab independence from Ottoman rule. He was born in Istanbul in 1854. He led the Great Arab Revolution in alliance with the British against the Ottoman Empire to make the caliphate in Arabs rather than Turks in 1966, and was nicknamed the King of Arabs, his rule was overthrown by Abdulaziz bin Saud in 1924 after Britain declared neutrality in their dispute and died in 1931.

Dr. Bader Hameed Mansi Al Sulami

Arab Mashreq during the First World War, Main events and Consequences

its nationals, and of its French and Russian Muslim allies, both in India and Central Asia and in Africa.

Sharif Makkah Al Hussein bin Ali, the person qualified to invalidate the jihad case in the eyes of Britain, More than the rest of the leaders in the Arabian Peninsula, because of his religious status in the Islamic world, which was derived from his descent, His position as protector of the holy Islamic Bekaa is Makkah and Medina. and its geographical location has given further importance as it can isolate the Ottoman forces in the south of the Arabian Peninsula from the camp forces in Asir and Yemen and disconnect them from the supply lines and communicate with the forces in the north of the Arabian Peninsula, an advantage that Idrisi, who was in a state of hostility with the Turks, does not possess. It is not owned by Imam Yahya in Yemen who sided with the Turks The Ottomans no longer have a real presence in the centre and east of the Arabian island because of British control over the shores of the Arabian Gulf. Abdulaziz bin Saud was able to exert influence on Al-Ahsa in 1331 AH/1913.

Henry McMahon's correspondence Henry McMahon was not the first of its kind with Sharif Mecca but the end of the itinerary of agreement with him, after which Sharif Mecca declared the Arab Revolution against the Ottoman Empire "Britain has already reached out to him and his son Abdullah through British Accredited Lord Ketchner and his Secretary Ronald Stowers Ronald Storrs, Sudan's Governor General Reginald Wingate, but Sharif has not yet been willing to indulge in an alliance with Britain that could be described as disbelief (Al-Madani, 1998, p:200). or treason, as Hussein was not sure of the alliance's success, The British gave him no guarantees, and the Turks had huge ground forces, Their fork was strengthened by the German's training and the construction of the Hejaz Railway, and what would be his fate in the event of failure? Al-Sharif spent time thinking with his sons, and while Faisal urged him to be careful and patient, Abdullah was calling him to the revolution. Hussein conceived a plan between the two opinions. He proceeded with caution and caution, successive hidden contacts and exchanges of views, making the British more convinced to proceed. Ketchner also sent Abdullah his compliments, telling him that if the Arab people helped Britain in this war, they pledged that no interference would take place in the Arab country, and would give Arabs every aid against any foreign foreign aggression (Mouris, 2009, p:10).

Lord Ketchner's stay in the United Kingdom in Egypt during the turmoil of the international situation and before the outbreak of the First World War was key to understanding the region and knowing the political attractions and tensions in relations between Arab leaders and the Ottoman Empire at that time. Abdullah bin al-Sharif Hussein was passing through Cairo in Gdoh and his soul to Istanbul, This helped build a qualitative relationship between him and Stowers and Ketchner (Ghorbal *et al.*, 1984, p:268,269). Al-Sharif Hussein's relations with the Federalists and alerted them to the depth of the dispute between Arabs and Turks at that time, which motivated Ketchner

Dr. Bader Hameed Mansi Al Sulami

Arab Mashreq during the First World War, Main events and Consequences

Until he began the first step of a series of steps that ended with Sharif Mecca participating in the war as an ally of Britain against the Ottoman Empire (Antoniou, 1987, p:207). This is how Britain went about putting its plan into effect, putting in place the initial steps of resisting the Ottoman jihad's call early, the first step of which was to begin contacting Sheriff Hussein through Lord Ketchner in 1332 AH/1914. He asked Secretary Ronald Stowers to correspond with Abdullah bin Al Hussein to ascertain whether he and his father would stand by Britain after being tempted that Britain would help Arabs gain independence (Mousa, 1977, p:23).

It is possible that prior to the First World War, British officials did not have territorial objectives of their own in the Ottoman territories. or to respond to the Ottoman Empire's entry into war by seizing any of the areas under its control, They actually saw Britain allowing its allies to get regional gains in Europe and Asia Minor at the expense of Turkey. But Ketchner and his team, who became Minister of War after he was accredited in Egypt, in capturing those Arabic-speaking areas was a vital interest for Britain, This means a reversal of Britain's previous policy in the region (Omar, 1984, p:450).

The Government of the Ottoman Empire was alarmed by Hussein's attitude towards his endorsement of their position on entering the war and from the declaration of jihad against British, French and Russian forces, especially as he advised them in his pre-war correspondence not to enter them s needs in their Arab States, Soldiers and current military equipment are not sufficient to secure Hijaz and the southern areas of the Arabian Island in particular (Fromkein, 1992, p:107). as military and economic arrangements and precautions are very weak compared to the States against which they will go to war, But they just thanked him for the tips, so they sent many cables that carried the signatures of dignitaries in the state not only to urge him to bless the declaration of jihad, Even supporting the State in mobilizing an army of Hijazi tribes to join the Fourth Army of the Sham led by Jamal Pasha to attack the Suez Canal But Hussein used shrewdness and camouflage in his correspondence with them to reduce their doubts, Make strong excuses after excuses so that they do not have to realize their desire to declare and bless jihad till he finalizes his negotiations with the British, which have reached an advanced stage with the British (A-Fawwaz, 1997, p:6).

At a time when British forces were suffering casualties and standing up for defence in the Arab country on 1333 AH/1915. An assessment of the general situation in the locations of the war confrontations did not go in the direction of British interests, Sir Henry McMahon in Egypt was preoccupied with the dangers of British interests in the region, as he was connected to Sharif Hussein's secret note.

Sharif al-Hussein exchanged ten letters with Henry McMahon between July 1915 and March 1966, from which each of them tried to move out of what they hoped to achieve their interests from their perspective. Each party tried to draw a perception of the post-war Arab region, which contributed poignantly to the formation of the Arab Orient after the end of the First World War.

Dr. Bader Hameed Mansi Al Sulami

Arab Mashreq during the First World War, Main events and Consequences

According to the first letter dated 14 July 1915, within the correspondence of Al-Hussein - McMahon, Al-Sharif Al-Hussein tried to exploit Britain's need for him and Arabs to obtain recognition of the political independence and unity of Arab countries on the Asian continent; This letter is in conformity with the demands of Arab associations in Syria (Mansy, 1997, p:16). and called Damascus Charter 1333 AH/1951, where Fawzi al-Bakri received a verbal message from Arab secret societies And although Hussein did not rush to reply, he sent his son Faisal where he met the leaders of the Arab Movement and the members of the two Arab associations the girl he became a member of, The Covenant Society, at their request, shared with him the text of the Charter which included the conditions for Arabs to conclude an agreement with Britain and enter into war with Britain, They asked him to submit it to his father to make him the basis for his negotiations with Britain (Antoniuos, 1987, p:250). and stipulated Britain's recognition of independence for the Arab country within the perceived borders of Mersin Adana to the Persian border, In the east, Persia's borders extended to the Gulf of Arabs, and to the south of the Indian Ocean, with the exception of Aden, which will retain its status as it stands, West of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean up to Sinai, the terms also included the conclusion of a defence treaty between Britain and the independent Arab State for 15 years, which can be extended by agreement between the two parties, with Britain presenting and preferring it over others in economic projects. Al-Hussein also added another special requirement for him, namely, that Britain recognize the caliphate if an Arab successor is blown into it (Antoniuos, 1987, p:252).

Sir Henry McMahon's first reply, dated August 30, 1915, did not explicitly include acceptance of the terms of Hussein and the Arab nationalists. It contained general commitments on independence and Arab succession. It was more evasive than an explicit agreement. Al-Sharif Hussein use all his influence and power in declaring the Arab Revolution to defeat Turks and publicly denounce them as enemies of Islam with Britain's help to complete the weapons, gear and money it needs, Recognizing the Arab caliphate as soon as it is established, recognizing and protecting the independence of Arabs within a given region; and the abolition of foreign privileges enjoyed by foreigners within the regime of privileges in the Ottoman Empire.

And if we look at the items of these talks and what they ended. The extent of British evasion is evident in the clear recognition of the limits proposed by Sharif Hussein, Having agreed to it in general with certain reservations, these reservations, which Al-Sharif agreed to postpone discussion of until after the war, His desire not to offend British-French relations as mentioned in his fourth memorandum United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ", later exploited by the British to remove Palestine from the proposed limits, They considered her to be an implicit reservation, which McMahon stated in his second note, precisely on the pretext of appreciating French interests in the Levant.

British negotiators were able to push Hussein to declare the revolution on the Ottoman Empire without giving him clear assurances. And after they cut through negotiations large portions of the border he proposed in agreement with the Arab nationalists, And Hussein relied on the British

Dr. Bader Hameed Mansi Al Sulami

Arab Mashreq during the First World War, Main events and Consequences

word and promise and honour to make and fulfil promises, It is the country that entered the region occupied and controlled parts of the Ottoman Empire's Arab territory.

So Hussein's correspondence went in three directions, trying to use all the shrewdness he could and show submission. As in his correspondence with Turkish leaders, and elsewhere he uses diplomacy and persuasion as in his correspondence with British leaders, Or stirring the resolve and pulling the buttons as in his correspondence with Arab nationalists s Arab region in Mashreq, and contributed to its restructuring.

Given the course of correspondence, we find it to be a remarkable development, in which several factors have contributed and mixed at critical moments. Sometimes they are improvised and dependent on the immediate circumstances of the situation, Or the acceleration of events and the change of situations in places of war confrontation ethnic or even religious backlogs ", or to change allegiances between Ottoman elements, or the impact of the economic conditions and famine that accompanied the First World War (Antoniuos, 1987, p:266).

At first Sharif was worried that the federal government of the Ottoman Empire would remove him And so the beginning of the contact was 1332 AH/1914 when Abdullah bin al-Hussein asked the British not to allow Ottoman supplies through the Suez Canal to quell the revolution that would inflame if his father were to be isolated from Sharfa Mecca, Using their influence to prevent his isolation, however, the British response was disappointing for Hussein, as the British response made it clear that Britain's interest was limited to the security and comfort of Indian pilgrims. This makes it clear that the issue of honour in Hijaz was most of his concern. with the greatest autonomy, not independence, but these principled contacts later drew the British's attention to the psychological willingness of Hussein to derail state obedience and cooperate with them (Mansy, 1997, p:288).

Britain's failure to demonstrate its unequivocal willingness to support him has led to Hussein's demonstration of complete submission in his correspondence with the Federal Government, and has also tried to advise them not to engage in war.

Perhaps the British contacted Hussein in October 1944, to seek his opinion in the event of the Ottoman Empire entering the war, Al Hussein's rejection of the British offer, for lack of willingness to claim Arab rights at the time, The British put forward their great and enticing offer to Hussein, namely, full sovereignty and the exercise of authority in all privileges of honour. and defend it to repel any external attack, with the promise to help Arabs gain freedom provided they align with the British, The British letter also indicated that if he declared himself a successor to Muslims, he could count on Britain's support. Al-Hussein's correspondence with Ketchner was the beginning of the aspiration of Hussein's thinking towards the King - Perhaps from here - the dream of Hussein has become greater than his reality, and his thinking compass has gone from honour to caliphate, The course of communication then shifted from the issue of maintaining its status as Mecca Sheriff to negotiating the Arab State's planned borders and the appropriate ways of acting

Dr. Bader Hameed Mansi Al Sulami

Arab Mashreq during the First World War, Main events and Consequences

against the Ottoman Empire, and the appropriate pretexts it raises for the Islamic world to justify its position, which was in the sum of its letters with Arab societies and Arab nationalists In his correspondence with McMahon, who went beyond Ketchner's promises of defence in the event of external aggression to entrench the concept of an independent Arab State in Hussein and under his rule, This was done with a deceptive British political evasion, as it was no secret that the peninsula had other semi-autonomous leaders in their countries, which were dominated by Son Saud, the Gulf elders, Idrisi and Imam in Yemen. as well as leaders of national associations in Al-Sham and Iraq who did not originally agree on the form of leadership for Hussein and whether he would be a religious leader only bearing the name of the caliph or a political leader governing Arab territories, Their control over Iraq and its occupation also makes it out of reach for Hussein's aspirations. But we can say that the picture was crystallized at that time according to the parties' need depending on the parties' need for each other, Sharif Hussein began to look forward to the establishment of an Arab kingdom that would include the Arab Mashreq, and The Sham Arab nationalists are looking for a religious leadership that believes in their ideas to support and lead them so that their movement cannot be easily beaten with religion and out of Islam, while the British are looking for a religious leadership to stand up to the proclamation of holy jihad by the Ottoman Empire.

So, we can say that British politics was able to deceive Hussein, pushing him with hopes, to declare his revolution against the Ottoman Empire, then called the Great Arab Revolution.

Al-Sharif Hussein's Revolution Declaration (The Great Arab Revolution):

The historical reasons for Hussein's declaration of revolution and rebellion against the rule of Turkish federalists, supported by Arab nationalists on the one hand, and Britain on the other, have mixed everyone's aspirations. Hussein dreams of religious and mundane leadership over Arab countries, Arab nationalists want to get rid of Turkish rule, and Britons want to win the war and defeat the Ottomans.

Al-Sharif Hussein quickly prepared for the revolution, contacting the Arab tribes and winning the trust of its elders to join him. He asked the British to supply him with the necessary rifles, money and supplies. and asked them to disembark troops on the Sham coast to cut off the Ottoman army's lines of contact with Anadolu, His plan was to ignite the revolution in Hijaz and Sham alike. and a few days before the declaration of the revolution, Sharif Hussein alerted the Ottoman power to the arrival of Medina and felt that she would not hesitate to crawl on Mecca as she walked to Yemen, All his dreams would collapse and his life and that of his children would be in danger, and he informed his son Faisal, who was in town at the time, of his urgency to declare rebellion and revolution against the Federalists' Government.

Al-Hussein launched on the 9th of Sha 'ban 1334 AH, on the 10th of June 1966, Rebellion bullet and revolution from balcony of Mecca house announcing the independence of Hijaz and its composition as the Arab independent State Arab army of Hejaz Arab tribes and Arab officers and

Dr. Bader Hameed Mansi Al Sulami

Arab Mashreq during the First World War, Main events and Consequences

soldiers from Al-Sham, Iraq, Egypt and Yemen, Fighting began in various locations in Mecca, Medina and Taif, led by the Sons of Hussein, Assisted by British battleships at sea that bombed the Ottoman soldiers' gatherings. s army and the ruler of the Sudan, the British also provided Hussein with the necessary weapons and logistical support. The revolution was joined by Arab officers and soldiers, and by British officer Lawrence, who later played a significant role in the Arab Forces Command. Hijazi towns fell to Hussein forces from Mecca, Jeddah and Taif In spite of the resistance shown by the soldiers of the Ottoman Empire under the leadership of Fakhri Pasha in Medina, the situation has become too high, which has helped to surrender and place the city in the hands of the Hussein forces.

The revolution went through several stages, and the first stage of its declaration could be considered until the fall of the port of Al-Sayied into the hands of the Sharif forces on 1334 AH/June 1966. The Ottoman Empire lost the opportunity to reclaim Makkah from Sharif Hussein's hand and then its second phase began with the capture of Aqaba, which helped to move the fighting scene from the revolutionary headquarters in Hijaz to the Ottoman Forces Centre, The third phase ended with the Ottoman Empire's troops being completely removed from their headquarters in Al-Sham (Saeed, p:119).

Al-Hussein broadcast the Revolution publication on 1334 AH/June 1966, in which he tried to give reasons to the Islamic world that made him exit the Ottoman Empire, This was justified by the departure of the Union Assembly from Al-Sahad Al-Qaim and Al-Hadi Al-Islam, which captured the joints of the Ottoman Empire's rule and that it had undertaken a policy of leaving Ottoman elements, and had fought in the State with the flooding of wars and failed alliances that had led the State to obscene debts and great damage. and tried to kill Arabic by invalidating it from schools. and declared martial law irrelevant to religion, and gave many justifications as he believed that his religious duty was to stand up to them and restore Islam's prestige (Al-Jameel, 19977, p:524).

The resonance of the revolution was surprising and disturbing for the federalists in the Ottoman Empire government and tried through newspapers to downplay the revolution, describing it as a departure from Islam. and agreed with the infidel occupier, but that did not significantly affect the Arab tribes in Hijaz and Jamal Pasha increased violence in Al-Sham and launched successive detention campaigns, Many Arab officers and soldiers were imprisoned, increasing Arab anger in Al-Sham. The Germans also convinced the allies of the Federalists that the impact of the literary revolution had shocked the effect of the Ottoman Jihad's proclamation, and influenced their military plans (Mansy, 1997, p:325).

The British and French were quick to acknowledge the revolution, and their newspapers announced that their leaders had exchanged letters with Hussein, but only recognized him as king of Hijaz, having hoped for a caliphate position as religious leader, and the king's position as Arab political leader, which made Hussein realize that the British might not count on them.

Dr. Bader Hameed Mansi Al Sulami

Arab Mashreq during the First World War, Main events and Consequences

After the fall of Aqaba into the hands of Faisal bin al-Hussein's forces, it launched the raids on the Ottoman strongholds. On the Hijaz railway line, through which Thomas Edward Lawrence achieved his important personal achievement by blowing up the railway to disrupt the Ottoman trains bound for Hijaz, They continued until they were able to enter Damascus in October 1918. s army, Edmund Allenby⁹

The revolution ended with the expulsion of the forces of the Ottoman Empire from Hijaz and the Levant, and the world war ended with the defeat of the Germans and its ally the Ottoman Empire (Mansy, 1997, p:351). Authorizing the beginning of a new formation of the region, in which Arab tribes and Arab soldiers contributed with the support of the British, While the Arab forces were happy with their victories, advancing them towards Al-Sham, they were building their hopes for the establishment of their promised State. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ", announced by the British and French on 13 November 1918, that they were standing in line with oppressed peoples and that it supports the liberation of these peoples from Turkish authority and the installation of effective Governments and local administrations. In secret, however, they had resolved to transform their ill-fated secret agreement with France and Russia known as the Sykes Pico Agreement. as a matter of fact, to share Ottoman property in the Arab country, through negotiations led by Lord Ketchner's adviser Mark Sykes, The French consul in Beirut, Charles Francois Picco, as the first stab of betrayal of Hussein and his Arabs who stood with him in his revolution and supported him, proved the mirage of British promises of Arab hopes Arab East ", which was developed in agreement with the French as the perceived shape of the Arab East after the end of the world war and the elimination of the Ottoman Empire (Rogan, 2011, p:196).

The end of the war was the beginning of a new era in the Arab Mashreq, before which international rivalries had reached their heights, and every force that worked on local alliances to divide itself was the centre of its influence (Qassem, 1975, p:40).

⁹ Edmund Henry Allenby is a British officer and administrator, best known for his role in World War I, where he led the force of forces in capturing Palestine and Syria in 1917 and 1918 and died on May 14, 1966.

Conclusion

The First World War ended on 1337H in November 1918, after which global politics and diverse humanitarian societies changed dramatically on the European continent, in Asia and Africa, even beyond areas not concerned with war, and led to the formation of new States and the abolition of old ones, whose impact was considerable in terms of military, political, economic, social and health.

At the end of this war, neither the Ottoman nor the German Empire, the Russian Empire and the Austrian-Hungarian Empire ceased to exist, and Europe's map was redrawn in independent countries, creating new nations because of new divisions.

Many ideologies have also emerged in systems of government, such as communism, socialism and other ideas that before the First World War were merely literary, with which national sentiment has risen considerably as a result of the disintegration of ancient empires.

The United States has emerged from its traditional Monroe-based isolation. and international organizations, most notably the League of Nations, formed as an international peace organization with the aim of resolving problems between States peacefully and without war, Preventing any repetition of such a horrific conflict, yet this goal has subsequently failed completely, Because of the renewed European nationalism, the Germans felt humiliated by the consequences of treaties following the First War, which contributed to the Second World War.

The defeat of the Ottoman Empire led to the signing of the Modros armistice¹⁰ at the end of the war, leading to its collapse and disintegration. having occupied the armies of the Allies of Iraq and the Levant, Allied forces took control of the straits and resealed them in the face of warships s Ottoman Empire ceded everything it had in Europe except Constantinople and a small area along the Straits and the Marmara Sea. and Greece, which obtained the Aegean Sea from Turkey, took over the supervision of the Izmir region, Armenia's independence from Ottoman rule also placed Antalya under Italian supervision and Syria and Lebanon under French mandate, Iraq, Palestine and eastern Jordan under British mandate.

While Ottoman Sultan Mohammed VI was forced to agree to the Treaty of Sipher repudiated by the Turkish National Movement of Mustafa Kamal Atatürk, who reconfigured Turkish forces and liberated Turkish territory creating the modern Turkish Republic, abolishing the Sultanate and making its capital Ankara instead of Istanbul, The Treaty of Lausanne was reached on 1341 AH, July 1923. the Ottoman caliphate and the end of the war with Turkey ". and the delimitation of the border with Bulgaria and Greece, and called for the delimitation of the Turkish-Iraqi border Turkey's sovereignty over the Arab country has been waived¹¹.

¹⁰ The Modros armistice, signed on October 30, 1918, ended combat operations between the Ottoman Empire and the Allies during the First World War.

¹¹ Abdulaziz Suleiman Noir, Abdulmajid Na 'ni, Contemporary History Europe from the French Revolution to the Second World War, T6, (Beirut: Arab Renaissance House, 2000), 490.

Dr. Bader Hameed Mansi Al Sulami

Arab Mashreq during the First World War, Main events and Consequences

The consequences of this war on the Arab Mashreq were prolonged by the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and its disintegration in several respects. As the political structure in which he lived collapsed four centuries, And I quickly took the fall-out that caused the disappearance of the Ottoman political umbrella, The unveiling of the colonial face of the Allied States and the foreign political intervention after the First World War took the form of a mandate, The British are concentrated in Palestine, Iraq, and the French in Syria and Lebanon. All of this has created confusion with Arab identity, primarily social and political imbalances, creating new divisions at the geographical and national levels or contributing to the perpetuation of past and old divisions, both religious and social.

The acceleration of events in the region during and immediately after the war no breathtaking opportunity was given to Arabs, especially after the war's famine led to the death of a large number of people in the region during the war. s population, Indian and British soldiers in general, this was compounded by natural disasters that accompanied the war and wiped out agricultural crops in the Sham region.

The general situation of Arabs in times of war was a clear demonstration of this confusion in societal identity and political consciousness, whether at the level of groups, intellectuals, scholars and destinations, or even political leaders, whose attitudes to the Ottoman Empire and the United Kingdom varied either according to personal interest, the extent of dependence on the British occupier, the devotion to the Ottoman Nation (Qassem, 1975, p:5).

The Arabs of Iraq were looking for independence, far from Sharif Hussein, with whom the Arab nationalists of Al-Sham chimed during the period before his revolt over the Ottoman Empire, while Egypt was under British protection and without diversion. In the Persian Gulf, after the war and the subsequent collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the Tsarist Russia and the defeat of Germany (Al-Mawsely, 1925, p:59), Britain began to face unilaterally the national Powers and became capable of demonstrating its military strength and its system of alliances with those Powers; To control the Gulf for nearly half a century after the end of the First World War. Mubarak has gained his own independence under British protection since the beginning of the war. In addition, Abdulaziz bin Saud had assumed control of the peninsula and had been bound between him and the British by the Treaty of Darren, in which he secured Britain's recognition of his sovereignty, Ibn Rashid committed in Hail, north of Najd al-Hajib, after his agreement with Bin Saud on 1333 AH/June 1915 and his recognition of the Sultan of Bin Saud on Najd And not to help Turks in the war, and the commitment of the front salutes in Yemen neutrality and became independent after the exit of the Ottomans, while Arab sheikhs on the east coast were in a state of semi-independence under British protection, more like a state of separation from public reality (Hawrany, 1997, p:388)¹².

¹² Mohammed Tahir al-Omari al-Mossali, History of Iraq's Political Capabilities, J1, T1, (Baghdad: Modern Press, 1925), 59.

Perhaps this variation and difference in the leaders, chiefs and Arab factions at that point. religious and religious Arab leader Al-Hussein himself, Everyone rallies around him, perhaps to a greater extent making Sharif Hussein himself turn a blind eye to the ambiguity of the British position in McMahon's correspondence, The British promises were unclear despite Hussein's request to clarify the borders of his planned State. especially when the British alluded to the wishes of their French allies in Al-Sham, He therefore agreed to declare the revolution in exchange for postponing discussion of that until after the war.

But certainly; Britain has been able to exploit this disparity effectively, enabling it to play a multifaceted and influential role in the region, according to each leader, and every religious, social or national identity. While national and local groups throughout the region sought status and authority, and the genuine clashes between local coalitions and British and French occupying forces revealed, the First World War in the Arab Mashreq region highlighted the ability of British foreign policy to contain allies and enemies and emerge from what it wanted, using various methods and means.

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Dr. Bader Hameed Mansi Al Sulami

Arab Mashreq during the First World War, Main events and Consequences

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