

The Turks in Arab History

They came as slaves and bullied the Arabs after they became free

The Turks met the Arabs for the first time in the Abbasid era, when they worked for the Abbasids as soldiers and vassals. After a period of time, Turkish women married caliphs and notables. Their numbers increased in the state armies, and they became the second nationality after the Arabs. It was even said that Caliph Al-Mu'tasim Billah obtained a lot of them, as the number of his Turkish slaves reached 20,000 Turks. But as soon as they were freed from slavery and the Turks established their state in Istanbul, they repudiated everything that belonged to the Arabs. They were not satisfied with that. Rather, they tried to "Turkify" everything related to religion and life and obliterate the Arab features in the lives of the peoples under their control in the three continents that they controlled, in a step of revenge.

The Ottomans invaded 3 continents using the "Arabic language" and then turned against it.

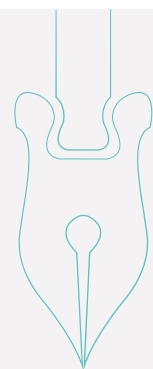
The facts and events demonstrated the arrogance of the Turks and their ethnic intolerance within a well-studied methodology and a firm belief. Turkification became clear when the Turkish nationalists came to power after the Ottoman coup against Abdul Hamid II by the Association of Union and Progress (Ittihad ve Terakki Cemiyeti) after it took power in 1908 AD. This happened with the help of the Arabs represented in the national societies that spread in the capitals of the Arab countries starting from 1842 AD. They continued to demand independence from the Ottoman Empire after the development of its work and the modernization of its ideas.

The Turkish Association of Union and Progress (Ittihad ve Terakki Cemiyeti) emerged as a result of the resurgence of Turanian nationalism for the Turks, motivated by being influenced by the Masonic lodges that entered Turkey in 1717 AD through the establishment of an association for it in Istanbul and later affected by the spirit of the French Revolution.

They violated the covenant with the Arabs because of their sense of cultural and historical weakness.

In addition to the inherent hatred of the Ottoman Empire, which drives it to hate other cultures, unlike the religion of Islam, which calls for acquaintance between tribes and peoples, friendship, mercy and equality among all, Istanbul has adopted a policy of exclusion and bullying against Arab culture. This is despite the fact that the Arab culture was the most important and largest weapon for the conquest of the Arab world and other regions. It is possible that the Ottoman Empire was boasted of its culture after its numerous victories and its desire to glorify oneself, until their belief in Allah and surrendering to Him became possible only by believing in all Turkish principles and applying them.

Although the Arabs supported the Turkish nationalists to get rid of the authoritarianism and absolute sovereignty of Sultan Abdul Hamid II (1909 AD), the Turkish nationalists violated the covenant with the Arabs due to their sense of cultural weakness in front of the Arab culture and the historical minority against the ancient history of the Arabs. This also happened because of their inner thoughts that they came from Central Asia to the Arab world without a strong cultural reference, especially since they interacted with the Arab culture being the strongest and the largest.



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