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The new Ottomans ... You can't falsify history and you will never steal the body of the Prophet again

When the first Turks migrated from Central Asia in the early eleventh century to the Arab region to settle in Anatolia, they found themselves stranded, and it became difficult for them to reconnect with their roots. They have become an orphan nation, not connected with its roots, its history and its culture.

It was necessary for the Uyghur Turks to build a new identity separate from its true root, especially as they faltered in integrating with their Arab surroundings. The Turks did not find a way to do that except by forging a new identity.

They faked everything. Everything they had was remodeled. History was written to suit them. The image of the Ottoman period was improved despite all its crimes. They made the sultans icons and falsified their shameful reality and the way they ruled, which was mainly based on disobedience, killing of sons and brothers, and organized assassinations. Turkish drama was the pillar of that colossal forgery. It made the Ottoman sultans as if they were gods, prophets, owners of miracles and builders of glories.

The parties that claim to defend Islam share that crime with the new Ottomans, when they also helped in the disappearance of the Arab and Islamic minds in order to serve the Ottoman project and rebuild their alleged caliphate. Lying and fraud have reached the point of overturning proven facts, such as the sale of Palestine by Sultan Abdul Hamid for the benefit of the Zionist movement, the attempt to affix the crime to innocents who have no relationship, or crimes against Armenians or Arabs in the Arabian Peninsula, Egypt, Libya and the Levant.

The new or old Ottomans turned into dependents, falsifying their history, and stealing an identity that they did not have and the antiquities they had not built. The Turks promoted their glories on the goods of the nations they occupied. For Turkey to be an advanced empire, every competitor in its vicinity had to be eliminated, so the theft of history was not a fleeting case in Turkish politics. These mistakes were never individual, but rather a systematic work, which is covered with propaganda. This policy stipulates the theft of everything useful for the benefit of the "Turkish Ghoul", who can only survive at the expense of the interests of other nations.

To abolish the civilizational identity between the Ottomans and the surrounding nations during their occupation of the Arab world, the Ottomans deported all the engineers, skilled workers, innovative technicians, and distinguished chefs from the Levant, Egypt and Iraq. They wanted them to build their palaces and homes, plan their streets and dams, and even their kitchen to be proud of.

However, the greatest theft crime committed by the Ottoman Turks that cannot be overlooked or overlooked was undoubtedly their attempt to steal the pure body of the Prophet Muhammad, may God bless him and grant him peace, from his shrine in Medina. This was confirmed by some documents of the French mission in Egypt, which indicated in its correspondence that Fakhri Pasha - the ruler of Medina from 1914 to 1919 AD, had attempted to steal the body of the prophet in addition to plundering the prophetic valuables that were included in the mosque.

This important secret French document, dated on June 1917, 13 AD, was sent by the French Minister in Cairo to his Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris, including information received by him, indicating the intention of Fakhri Pasha to exhume the tomb of the Prophet. The details of the botched robbery were that an Egyptian engineer fled Medina after fear of implementing Fakhri Pasha's order to amend the beacons of the Prophet's Mosque and equip them with cannons. Not only that, but the crime extended to the pure body of the Prophet, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, when Fakhri Pasha ordered the Egyptian engineer to exhume the Prophet's grave to steal it and transport it to Istanbul, justifying that by saying that he wanted to ensure the existence of the honorable body.

The French document was not the only one that referred to this attempted theft. Indeed, the Al-Qibla newspaper published from Mecca published in Issue 86 dated on Sha'ban 1335 21 AH, another proof consistent with the French document in confirming the Ottomans' encroachment and theft of the Prophet's valuables and their attempt to seize the body of the Prophet and transport it to Turkey.

The Ottomans' thefts of prophetic antiquities and valuables continued during the period between 1916 and 1919. When the opportunity arose in 1917, Fakhri Pasha ordered his soldiers to transfer the valuables of the Prophetic Chamber. They are very precious and invaluable gifts that were given to the Prophet's Chamber and the Prophet's Mosque since the Caliphate and were inherited by the Turks as the countries before them, but no one dared to steal them except the Ottomans.

The valuables contained the Prophet's personal belongings - his Borda "It is a robe to be wrapped in it", shoes, some hair, and the tool he used to apply eyeliner and a perfume bottle - and other belongings of his wives. All this, in addition to lamps, rare copies of the Qur'an, gold necklaces, candlesticks and jewelry. The holdings were transported on the Ottoman train, which the railway was extended to, in order to be able to transport the holdings.

The Turkish statistics indicate that the number of stolen pieces exceeds 2,320 according to the tables of the Ottoman report in 1908. This large number of stolen items is not only related to the Prophet's era, but even the Umayyad, Abbasid and Mamluk Islamic countries. Parts of the Holy Kaaba - precious pieces of the Black Stone - were also stolen and placed on shrines and palaces. Topkapi, one of the largest palaces in Istanbul, has turned into a giant museum and a tourist shrine in which the prophetic valuables are displayed in addition to tens of thousands of other artifacts.

The Turkish thefts did not stop at the prophetic holdings, but extended to steal history and the Abbasid Islamic Caliphate from its second capital, Cairo. This happened when the armies of Sultan Salim I set out from central Anatolia and stopped only in Cairo and overthrew the Abbasid caliphate and the Mamluk state. Salim I robbed the position of Caliph and killed the last of the Abbasid caliphs, and forced him to abdicate in his favor, stressing that this is the continuous policy of the colonial Turks. They live like an empire but with a culture of thieves.