

The story of having the Kurds under one banner to establish their Empire

The Turkish-Republicans weakened (Piran) only by Betrayal

The revolution of Sheikh Saeed Piran is the major revolution took place during the establishment of the modern Turkish Empire during the era of its founder Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. Sheikh Piran's efforts started from the principle of establishing associations and organizations against the Ottomans, while the Kurdish revolution and its organizations in general came during the period (1923-1908).

Piran gathered the Kurds to recover the Kurdish right, as he worked to resolve the differences between the Kurdish clans, remove hostility and call for unity and agreement, to confront Turkish violations, and worked to communicate with the Turks inside Anatolia, as the leader of his people, but the Turkish detachments were lurking for any attempts to thwart them.

In early February (1925), the revolution broke out, witnessing the liberation of all areas of the fronts and the formation of the Kurdish government there, except for the city of Amed, where it was besieged for more than 50 days and the revolutionaries were unable to liberate it due to the unbreachable wall of the city and the heavy artillery fire on the revolutionaries, in addition to the number of defenders that reached more than 30,000 soldiers from the Seventh Legion besieged in the city.

One of the important revolutionary actions carried out by Saeed Piran at the time, was the Kurds taking full control of the province of Kingo, and the governor and the Turkish employees were captured, and an exceptional law was issued, bearing the signature of Sheikh Saeed, stipulating that Kingo would be the temporary capital of Kurdistan. The religious and civil authority passed to the Sheikh Saeed, and all taxes and captives were sent to Kingo. The Kurds also issued an appeal announcing the abolition of the tithe tax, and instead called on the inhabitants to provide provisions to the revolutionaries; So then, the Turkish Council of Ministers declared, in an emergency session, a state of emergency, and placed it under martial law, for a full month, so that the Turkish army could resist the Kurds.

The Turkish-Republicans destroyed the Kurdish villages and robbed the houses of the innocents.

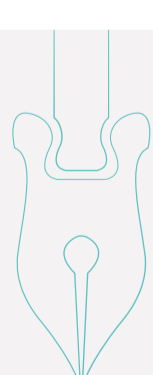
The Turkish army arrested the leader of the revolution, Piran, along with a number of members of the leadership committee on the Varto bridge at night, on the Euphrates, after the betrayal of a person who was supposed to guide the convoy.

The betrayal coexisted with the entry of three battalions of the Turkish army, in addition to 150,000 Kurdish traitors to Piran, to the battlefield, especially on the Diyarbakir front, where the intensity of the fighting had tremendously intensified; thus, this news caused the collapse of the Kurdish resistance for the dream of the state of Kurdistan.

In mid 1925s, the death sentence was issued against the 49 leaders of the revolution, including Saeed Piran, and they were executed by hanging in the mountain gate square, in the city of Amed, and the gallows platforms were placed in one line, after they were led to military courts known as "Independence Courts". Before Piran was executed, General Mersal, commander of the Sixth Legion in Diyarbakir, asked him if he has a will to make. Piran replied with a question: Do the enemies implement the will of their victims? While one of the Sheikh's statements during his trial was: "You do not recognize our political rights. Why do you talk in the name of the religion?"

Saeed Piran revolution ended with the killing of 15 thousand and having its leader strangled.

The brutality of the Turkish massacres against the Kurds continued until "Ramadan", after that, in early February (1928), and one of the most brutal actions of the Atatürk government was burning more than 600 villages and the forced displacement of more than 700,000 Kurdish revolutionaries and militants. This reach families, without considering any human impact, into Anatolia to separate them and break up their demographic composition from all sides, the most important of which is the religious, linguistic and cultural identity, so that the suffering of the Kurds inside Turkey continues to this day.



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