



حبر أبيض  
WHITE INK



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# The lowermost sea

The lowermost sea in ancient history corresponds to the upper sea – the Mediterranean Sea – what is meant by the lowermost, which is the waters of the Gulf. Many geographers have named this Gulf with multiple names based on observations, conditions of changes. And overtime, the Persians have been confused by the situation that the naming of sea water from the eastern side of the Arabian Peninsula is called the Persian Gulf!!

Many geographers and historians, including the Roman historian Blini (D 113) and before him Strabon (D 19), have named the Arabian Gulf since ancient times.

The Arabian Gulf has other names such as "Gulf of Basra" and "Gulf of Qatif". However, those designations came late, and for human and linguistic reasons it was called the "Arabian Gulf". Geographically, the western and northern coasts of the Gulf are an integral part of the Arabian Peninsula, while its eastern coasts are part of the Black Zone, which is not separated from the southern plain of Iraq. While separating it from Persia. This mountainous mass, known as the Zagros Mountains, which made between the Persians and the Gulf that natural barrier that prevented them from riding the sea. What some would be surprised if not mostly is that the Persians did not ride the sea in their ancient history and the mediator, even though they established a fleet, which is its sailors were mostly Arabs.

Historically, the entire Gulf region, from its eastern, northern and western shores, has been exposed to almost the same historical factors and influences.

In terms of the people and their language, the region is inhabited by Arabs on all sides and they speak their language, of course. These are axiomatic connotations. What was circulated in the books as the Persian Gulf was a mistake that was passed on among writers, but the error was corrected by those who wrote a historical document. Among those who wrote and mistakenly confirmed the naming of the Persian Gulf were the traveler Karsten Niebor, who visited the region in 1762, and issued his book "Trips in the Arabian Peninsula and other Eastern Countries," as well as Roderick Owen, in his 1957 book "The Golden Bubble," and Arnold Wilson and his book on the Gulf.

The dimensions of the Arabian Gulf and its borders since the Middle Ages are clear, as it is the eastern wing of Arab countries such as Iraq, Ahvaz and the eastern coasts of the Gulf, including Bahrain and Oman, which are the borderline between Muslim countries after the spread of Islam among Arabs and their regions, and those countries other than Arabs that have entered Islam.

The Arabian Gulf is the waterway that leads to the arrival of Arab and other trade in India and Europe. These are the southern border between the Islamic world and the Arab world on the Gulf side. However, geographers and historians did not write much to define more precise milestones in the separation of the Arab countries and Persia, because the ground confirms this until the Middle Ages in the history of the Islamic countries, and the extension of the Arabs in the northern side of the Gulf represented by the presence of the Ahwazi Arabs, which is an environmental overlap of nature and the overlap of the black zone extending from the country of Iraq, and the presence of the Bakhtiari Mountains, which are part of the Zagros Mountains as a natural border between Persia and the Arab countries.

The city of Bayan is the last province of Ahvaz to the west, while the city of Abadan is the last province of Iraq to the east. The Arab movement has been since ancient times and Islam came to bear them the order to spread religion, but the renewed ancient Persian anger made them monstersto eat around and burn it, claiming that this is part of the history of its people and its land, and history remains a witness on the ground no matter what its features are hidden.