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Political arrogance under the guise of creed

The Persian attempts to destroy the Arabs and their political entities throughout Islamic history are many and varied. These successive attempts aim to complete their doctrinal political plans, including the plots and movements of “Ustad Sis” in 136 AH, “Babak Khurmi” in 202 AH, “Al-Afshin” in 224 AH, and “Mardavij” in 322 AH.

Even in the modern and contemporary era, Iran considers itself the legitimate heir to the Persian Empire after the Khomeinist revolution. Therefore, it considers the Gulf states as an extension of the areas of Persian influence that must be restored. After the revolution, authoritarian leaders of Persian origin appeared in Iran, and they maintained the hostile attitude towards the Arabs.

Studies have reported some results of the Iranian hegemony indicating that the Iranian people are not all Persians, as the Persians constitute no more than 50% of the total ethnicities of the Iranian people, which number 78 million. Despite that, the Persians dominate the people in which the Turks represent 23%, the Kurds 11%, and the Arabs 5%, in addition to the Baloch and Turkmenistan, who together with the rest of the races represent 6% of the people of Iran. The Iranian government behaves as if the Iranian people are all Persian. Iran deals with the neighboring peoples with the same manner and with the logic of Persian hegemony, even if those peoples are Arabs, but it is an unlimited arrogance.

In his book “Social Glimpses of Iraq's Modern History”, Dr. Ali Al-Wardi mentioned that the Safavids, after they seized power in 907 AH, forced the society to doctrinal guidance by oppression, terrorism and murder. Some historians also mentioned that the Safavids killed about a million from those who refused doctrinal change, and these are the Inquisitions that the Persians transferred to the East.

It seems that the Iranians in the modern era no longer need the principle of justification and legalization to justify their ambitions in the Arab region. Major General Mohsen Rezaei, a former commander of the Iranian Republican Guard, who later assumed the position of head of Expediency Discernment Council of the System, made a statement in which he said: “When I talk about the region, I mean Southwest Asia. We focus on this region in particular because we believe that it has great capabilities that go beyond the Middle East. Focusing on this region provides Iran with great potential to maintain its national security”.

The goals of Persian arrogance have economic, media and cultural aspects other than the political and religious goals, and in general, they all go according to hostile doctrinal plans. It is an intensive project fueled by false religious doctrinal revolutions and carries its historical crimes in all its apparent and hidden aspects. One of their roguish central actions is to increase the establishment of seminaries linked to the Iranian religious establishment, while expanding comprehensive charitable activities in order to empower their hostile ideology.

What remains surprising is their miserable attempts to recall history, as it is not on their side and will not benefit them, but will show their dark thought more.