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# Persians... 1400 Years of War on Arabs

If there is anything that distinguished Arabs from non-Arabs, it is undoubtedly the latter's tolerance to politics and their extended feelings of hatred, which is a feature that differentiates the Persians from other nations. It is a method that the Persians practiced in their long quest for revenge on the Arabs and they still inherit it one generation after another. Even after 1400 years, the Persians still seek victory over the Arabs and revenge for the Battle of Qadisiyah.

Since the fall of the Sasanian kingdom - which was ruled by Khosrau Anushirwan and his ancestors following the Battle of Al-Qadisiyah - the Persians have been working hard to restore an empire perished and ended. Perhaps what really destroyed that empire was not the military battle, but rather the wars that went on between the nations, yielding in victory or defeat. However, Islam, by its nature and the size of details, nullifies any civilization in its path because it is dominant by nature, solid in its components and persuasive in its details.

Persian hostility was not only against the Arabs because of who they are, but because they carried the message of Islam that dominated the Persians and imposed its teachings thereon. That is why some of them declared their animosity towards the Arabs and towards Islam secretly. Then they moved to allying with every party that is hostile to the Arabs, from the first caliphate until today. You may hardly spot a movement or an enemy that fights the Arabs, without finding the Persians allying therewith.

There are three axes that the Persians worked on and used to overthrow the Umayyad and then the Abbasid Arab caliphates, in which they found an enemy and a danger that must be removed, so as to return to the throne of Khosrau once again.

First is racist Shu'ubiyya, through which they were able to impose unreal grievances by accusing Arabs of racism and holding them responsible for Shu'ubiyya. They portrayed it as a reaction against the non-Arabs (Persian, Kurdish and Turkish), in what they called the "Theory of Silence". It is a theory invented by the Persians saying that the conquering Arabs have imposed a state of silence on "Persian thought, culture and civilization" after they introduced Islam to Persia in the first Islamic century.

However, truth confirms that Persian civilization's influences were simple and abstract, with no original urban style, a reliable literature, nor a thought or philosophy of their own, such as Greeks and Pharaohs, for example. Nevertheless, it is established that the Persians are extremist racists, as documented by several Arab authors, particularly Al-Jahiz.

The Persians used that false thought to extort Arab peoples and rulers for objectives beyond racism, if it actually existed. Thus, Arab peoples remained subject to that racism until today. It is even transformed into racism oppressing the Arabs today in Iraq, Yemen, Syria and Lebanon, under the direct and indirect oppression of the hateful Persian rule.

Second, penetrating Islamic rulers and state, getting close thereto, seducing them, fulfilling their desires and alluring them to deviant ideas, vices and abnormal desires. This started early and escalated until they reached the Abbasid caliph al-Ma'mun and persuaded him to turn against his brother, caliph al-Amin and to reject some Islamic concepts and beliefs. Further to that, they turned to the Arab society, which they drowned in luxury and sins, until some societies violated the most taboos, yielding in the disintegration of social structure, followed by the fall of the Islamic state and caliphate, which fragmented, disintegrated and shattered within a few decades.

After the Persians have established themselves in the ministries, the army and government positions, they began to empower each other until they monopolized all positions, rendering the able and competent Arab an outcast accused.

Third: relying on esoteric faith was a hidden veil behind which they were able to fragment the Sunni Muslim community wrapped around its faith and religion, which was widespread and prevalent in the Levant and Iraq. Penetration was not only ideological, but transformed, over time, into extremist religious sects, led by the Qarmatians and others, who adopted the method of killing, violence, abuse, division of Arab states, fragmentation of societies and the permissibility of security and peace.

That was not in vain, but with a view to create a state of fluidity that would end the caliphate and the Islamic state and, eventually, to destroy societies and Islam itself. Perhaps Qarmatian wars in Basra, Kufa, Bahrain, the Levant and Makkah Al-Mukarramah are evidence of the hatred and barbarism of that esoteric sect and an indication of their ideas and beliefs, which do not see Islam in others, permitting themselves Muslims blood, wealth and women.

Persian hostility towards the Arab man is a unique case in human history, which, undoubtedly, prompted them to reach the highest levels of extremism in hatred and jealousy. Arabs are no longer the bearer of the Muhammadan message that gave them unique prestige; for the Arabs being the nation of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). Persian considered the Arabs a permanent enemy after they held them responsible for the defeat of "Khosra" empire. For that dream, they work tirelessly to restore it, to destroy the Arabs and bring them back into the Arabian Peninsula, dispersed and defeated.