



حبر أبيض
WHITE INK



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Arab Ahvaz Since the Dawn of the Twentieth Century

French writer Jean-Jacques Beribi said: "At the dawn of this century, eastern bank of Shatt al-Arab, including the island of Abadan and the Qarun River basin, was subject to the authority of a tactful, semi-independent Arab prince, the Sheikh of Muhammarah, which later became (Hawarim Shahr). That Sheikh was a follower Iran outwardly". After compelling incidents have taken place and the Sheikh was exiled to Tehran, it is said about Shah of Iran that: "In response, Shah Reza Pahlavi's exiled Sheikh Khazal in 1925 to Tehran, where he died, with all manifestations of honor, deprived at the same time of all his rights as an independent Emir. As for his lands, they annexed them to the Iranian Empire".

People of Ahvaz (Arabistan, as they called it) suffered to document their Arabism, although this description is taken by the enemies to belittle them. Their calamities continued at the hands of the Persians for nothing but their struggle.

As a matter of knowledge, the origin of the name "Ahvaz" has overlaps and is almost unknown by the majority. So, we infer the meanings from history evidence, including that the origin of the name when the Alamites inhabited Ahvaz region, it was named after them, i.e., the land of the Allamites or the land of the Allamite state. Then it was called Khuzestan, pronounced as Hozistanm, i.e., the sect of the people of Lorestan, which is a Kurds' territory and the Iranians call the Kurds "Lalar". Perhaps the word "Havaz" is taken from the English generalization "Havaz Stan", meaning the sect's yard. Khuzestan is well-known and used in writings and documentation, where sources say that two thousand years ago it was written as "Kjouzstan", which means sect or group. "Khuz" is the place and mixture and "Stan" is brigade or the state, such as Shahrstan and Tabaristan.

Ahvaz, to the Arabs, is the plural of "Havz", which means a person acquiring and owning something. In his book Al-Ain, Hamzah Al-Isfahani said: "Ahvaz are seven districts between Basra and Persia, where each district has a name. Ahvaz is a plural, yet no single district is to be called Havz". In Futouh al-Buldan, by Al-Baladhuri, it is mentioned that "Only Ahvaz brings me back". In Mu'jam Al-Buldan, it is mentioned that Ahvaz is a non-Arab name, because the Persians could not pronounce the Arabic "Ha", as in the name mentioned in Arabic and in Islam. "Ahvaz" is easier to pronounce. Whoever wants to learn more about that should review the books of Al-Maqdisi, Al-Istakhari, Ibn Khordadbeh, Al-Mustawfi, Ibn Hawqal, etc.; being geographers who described the district, its affiliation and limits in detail. Ahvaz's eastern border is Persia and Isfahan and between it and the border of Persia at Isfahan is Tab River, as mentoned in Safarnama book by Nasir Khosrow.

Despite all the facts confirmed by the Arab, Islamic, non-Arab and non-Islamic writings and facts about Ahvaz and Ahvaz people, it remained under the pressure of the Persians, suffering their oppression, yet they y did not care about that.

Since the dawn of the victory of Muslims over the Persians in Qadissiyah, the region of Ahvaz was under the rule of Islamic Caliphate and affiliate to Basra until the days of the Mongol invasion and after the establishment of Arab Mosh'ite state. It was recognized by the Safavid and Ottoman states as an independent state, until the emergence of Kaaba state (1925-1724 AD). It maintained its independence until its fall at the hands of Shah Pahlavi. In 1920, Britain agreed with Iran to treacherously exclude the Emir of Ahvaz (Arabistan) and annex the region to Iran, as the British granted the oil-rich emirate to Iran after the arrest of Prince Khazgil Al-Kaabi, after which Ahvaz became in the grip of the Iranian occupation and under its siege.

Since that day, Ahvaz Arab people have been struggling to liberate their land. For that purpose, several revolutions took place, yet the Iranian regime was, and still is, dealing with them with all harshness, severity, oppression and obliteration of landmarks.

Simply Monsters

Iranian government worked to displace the Arab tribes residing in Ahvaz to the regions of northern Iran and to bring the inhabitants of these regions to Ahvaz and settle them therein. However, the vast majority of the population are Ahvazi "Arabs".

Iran adopted a policy of starvation for the Ahvazi youth as a result of the lack of job opportunities and in order to force them to emigrate to the Iranian interior, after which they would be expelled from their homeland, family and affiliation.

This is in addition to the abolition of the Arab political, administrative and judicial institutions of governance.

Iran concluded its criminal activities by declaring direct military rule in Arabistan, so as to begin other worse phases.