



Safavid and Zionist Projects Agreement to Ally Secretly

Two nationalities live on the shores of the Arab world, each with its own agenda, interests and dreams, believing that those who stand in the way of achieving them are the Arabs. From an early time, even before Islam, those two nationalities clashed with the Arabs in several attempts to exclude and marginalize the Arab element, keeping it within its Arab island, and even burdening it with the impact of nomadic life, classifying them as being in a social class lower than the Persians and Jews.

The two key clashes of Muslim Arabs with Jews and Persians occurred at two close times, not exceeding ten years. In the Prophet's era, the first clash occurred between Arab and Jewish nationalities, immediately after which the Arab knights overthrew the Sasanian Empire in the Battle of Qadisiyah.

Therefore, Iranian and Israeli interests in the region intersect and conflict, moving based on the progress and delay of their strategic projects, but they agree on hating the Arabs and trying to eliminate them. They also disagree in some files related to their expansionist view, yet they undoubtedly see that their conflict with the Arabs as a historical necessity stemming from racism Safavid that hates the Arabs and from an urgent desire to eliminate them in order to restore the Persian heritage and the Sasanian Empire. In return, the Israelis relying on Zionist ideology attempt to establish their great state from the Euphrates to the Nile, as well as to establish the Temple in the city of Jerusalem and hegemony over the Arab world.

Because the Arab world, with its strategic location, exists between two racist nationalities that do not accept the existence of any component other than them, it is the fate of this region of the world to suffer an endless, deadly struggle. Great Israel, as Zionism plans to impose by force on geography and history in the Arab world, was mentioned - allegedly - in the biblical context to refer to the Promised Land, as stated in Genesis 21-15:18, or the land (or full land) of Israel. The biblical content included "geographical definitions" for the land of Israel. The first is in Genesis 21-18:15, where it seems that it defines the land that God granted to the descendants of Abraham, including Ishmael, Imran, Yafshan, Midian, etc. This text identifies huge lands, "from the river of Egypt to the Euphrates", which today consist of the Palestinian territories, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Iraq.

Likewise, the Khomeinist Iranians or the Safavids see that they have a historical responsibility to restore the Persian Empire or Greater Iran at the expense of Arabs, which are, according to the definition, the areas that were greatly influenced by Iranian culture. This almost matches what geographers call the "Iranian Plateau", which, according to the Safavid concept means all upper lands surrounding the current state of Iran, extending from the Caucasus to the Indus River towards Iraq and then the Arabian Gulf.

Identity struggle is directed against Arabs solely

Writer Salah Al-Mukhtar says in his book, Conflict of National Identities: "In order to hide the national nature of Persian expansionism, the Shah dropped Persian nationalism and put Khomeini and mullahs' regime in his place, which is a Persian regime of national essence. He wanted to hide behind religion to remove the suspicion of Persian national defense and mislead some Arabs and Muslims.

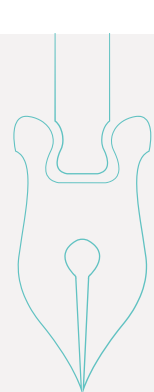
Al-Mukhtar here believes that the fall of the Shah was not a spontaneous act, but was intended by Western powers, especially the Americans, who were allies of the Shah but they abandoned him to implement the agendas of the West in a different way, especially that the Shah did not carry an Islamic ideology behind which he would hide in an environment that subsisted on that ideology. Therefore, he failed to market his Persian racism and it was necessary to replace it with racism with a religious sectarian cover, which is what Khomeinist Iran succeeded in.

Writer Ali Hussein Bakir, after reviewing the book titled Secret Dealings between Israel, Iran and Washington, which explores the secrets of the relationship between these three parties and shows hostility among them, points out that the truth is that they serve each other in several files. He presents accurate information about the nature of the relations and communications that take place between these states (Israel - Iran - America) behind the scenes, explaining the mechanisms and methods of communication among them in order to achieve the common interest that is not reflected in slogans, speeches and populist and directed media debates. The book addresses the tripartite relationship between Israel, Iran and America to explain the mechanism through which the governments of the three states communicate and conclude secret deals and non-public dealings, so as to achieve their interests at the expense of the Arabs, despite the consumerist media discourse of the apparent hostility among them.

Examining the secrets of the relationship between Zionism and the Safavids, whether modern or ancient, many aspects can be sorted out as clarified by Dr. Khaled Al-Shantout in his book, Safavid Threat to the Levant, in which he says: "There are real differences and real similarities between Safavid and Zionist states, which put their observer, who is expert in the reality of each of them, between yielding to the desire to compare from a mental standpoint tinged with caution and excluding that desire from an emotional standpoint tinged with apprehension. However, the sense of responsibility towards the religious, political and historical awareness of the nation... impulsively pushing the researcher to compare, in a manner that he cannot resist".

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Political reality in Middle East confirms the practical alliance between Iran and Zionism
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The haunting question, which consequences may be spotted on Iraqi, Yemeni, Syrian and Palestinian realities, remains: Which of the three projects is more dangerous? The Persian Safavid project, the Zionist project or the alliance of both projects together and their agreement to share hegemony and influence over the Arab and Islamic nations and tear them apart between the two states? Undoubtedly, they are all dangerous as they agree on the enmity of the Arab community, despite their disagreements on in some files.



References:

- 1) Khaled Al-Shintout, Safavid Threat to the Levant, published on Khaled Al-Shintout website (2013).
- 2) Salah Al-Mukhtar, Conflict of National Identities (London: Books, 2020).
- 3) Ali Bakir, Secret Dealings between Israel, Iran and Washington, Al-Maktaba Al-Shamela, (2008).