

**Let it be!**



*Written by Azad Karimi*

About Photo:

On the right, Haji Ahmad Beg, a Kurdish chieftain in Baneh region, Kurdistan-Iran, The left side, Sheikh Ahmad Sleimani(Kaka Ahmad i Shekh)

This photo was taken in 1870 years. The original of this photo is kept in the National University's Library in Tehran.

Haji Ahmad Beg was the son of Husein Beg and Husein Beg was the son of Suleiman Beg. Suleiman Beg was originally from the Kurds of the Siwail region in Sharbajer and Penjwen, Kurdistan-Iraq.

He was a daring and brave man. Although he did not have a large qushu or army, due to his influence and prestige, the Kurds of those regions joined him and attacked the Ottoman and Qajar forces under his command. Naser al-Din Shah Qajar and Sultan Abd al-Hamid Ottoman wrote to him not to cause us problems, you must surrender to us!

In response, he wrote a letter to those two kings: I am a Kurdish Beg and I am more noble than you. How is it possible for a Kurdish nobleman to submit to the Dervish of Istanbul and the Beggar of Tehran?

Of course, later Naser Al-din Shah sent his uncle Farhad Mirza to him and he respected Ahmad Beg a lot and said that Naser Al-din Shah respects you and expects Mr. Ahmed Beg to cooperate with the Qajar government to maintain authority against the Ottomans.

You might say why the Kurds in Iran were more willing to fight with Tehran against Istanbul despite having a religious difference with the government of Tehran?

The Kurds never trusted the Iranian regimes and they don't trust them, and the Shi'a governments in Tehran were much more dangerous than the Sunni governments in Istanbul, but the intensity of brutality, violence, and killing by the Ottomans against the Kurds was so great that it forced the Kurds to ally with their old and very ruthless enemy, it means Iran.

Kurds were a centralized and urban society for thousands of years. That is, they were residents and like other communities, they had nomadic groups in their geography, but the Kurds were a residential community. But after the invasion of the Muslim Arabs in the Middle East and the killing and destruction of the people by them, the way was opened for the entry of the invading and nomadic Turks from the deserts of eastern China.

Kurdistan was the only region that preserved its indigenous and historical authenticity. All communities around Kurdistan were assimilated and became Arab or Turk.

What we call Persian speaking are actually the Lurs of the Iranian Plateau, whose language has changed from the Eastern Zagros Lur to Afghani Dari.

Afghani Dari was a new language that was formed in Tajikistan during the Samanid period. This language was a mixture of Arabic and Tajik language and was invented by writers of Tajik Muslim origin to promote Islamic culture in those regions.

This language was not a colloquial language, it was the language of the court, but it was a means of communication not in Kurdistan, but among the Turks, Turkmans and masses of people in the lands adjacent to the eastern Zagros. The language of the people of Tehran, Qazvin, and Isfahan was Tat, Luri, and Kurdish, not written Farsi and Diwani/Court, which is known as Dari.

Dari was not a colloquial language but the book language. This is why native Afghans still speak their own dialects in Afghanistan today, but the Mongols who were immigrants and migrated to this region were forced to speak Dari and Shiite Islam. They are called Hazare. They have a Mongolian face, but they speak Dari Farsi and claim that Nowruz celebration and ancient customs that were created in Mesopotamia (Kurdistan) belong to them...

Exactly this story happened in a different way in Asia Minor. What is called Istanbul Turkish is a mixture of Turkman and old Anatolian languages. Anatolian languages include Kurdish, Armenian, Syriac, Aramaic, Roman and Greek.

That's why you see a person in Turkey who has big colored eyes but speaks Turkish while he/she is either Romani or Armenian or Kurdish.

I wrote this story and other explanations to make it clear that:

Of course, what happened in the 20th century was due to the world conditions and the first and second international wars, which created international equations in a way that was detrimental to the Kurds and forced the Kurds into a situation that led to to endure great calamities from the regimes of Turkey, Iran and the two Arab states of Iraq and Syria.

Pan Islamism, and other stories(Pan Turkism, Pan Persianism, Pan Arabism) that became disturbing factors in the intellectual development of Kurds are now disgraced. Of course, we work for the education of today's and future generations and try to make them know themselves better and, in addition to preserving their culture and national identity, go towards the formation of a large national government to play a role in global equations.

What the governments of Iran, Turkey and Iraq are doing today is to physically destroy the Kurds. They now have no excuse to oppress the Kurds. The current war is a war of survival and destruction.

Of course, I predict that a strong and large independent Kurdish government will be established soon and the Kurdish issue will be solved forever. There is no other way for the Kurds except independence.

The regimes of Tehran, Ankara and Baghdad act by destroying the economic infrastructure of Kurdistan: bombing, closing the legal ways of development and sedition.

But this is exactly what unites a community to rise up and fight and declare independence.

The Kurds will surely do a stunning act that will make the world cheer them, it's coming. Be sure!

In the end, I must add, Ahmad Beg is Khurshid Khanum's grandfather.

Khursheid Khanum is the grandmother of my mother's clan. Ahmad Beg is also the father of Yunes Khan, who was the ruler of Baneh in the late 19th century. He is Khurshid Khanim's father.

Ok, I describe again:

Sleman beg father to Husen beg father to Ahmad beg father to Yunes khan father to Khurshida Khanim mother to Agha father to Aziz khan Aajaan father to Tuba khanim.

Tuba khanim is my mother.

I am yours sincerely also!