

England's Role in Naming of The Persian Gulf

Massood Hossein Mirzaee Beni

Department of Political Sciences, Shahreza Branch, Islamic Azad University, Isfahan, Iran.

Abstract: England with the signing of contracts with the Persian Gulf Arabs in the nineteenth century trying to strengthen its position in this area. England operations are made history of the Persian Gulf region eventful. One of the events of this waterway is the name of it in the last century. The importance of England in the Persian Gulf, s name is an issue that is addressed in this paper.

Key words: England - Persian Gulf - Arabic Gulf - Iranian Islands.

INTRODUCTION

The Persian Gulf area is in the 23-30 degrees north latitude. The region's geography, have an old history and from variety of ways is desirable. Persian Gulf's name has deep roots in the human civilization and another name was not heard from the beginning to 1958 AD. The effort to change the name of the Persian Gulf to the Arabic Gulf is one of the measures that are more history than half a century. Rename the Arabic Gulf region is one of the tricks of the Sir belgrave in the Bahrain for several reasons: 1 - increase the tension in the region 2 - increased the benefits of England 3 - enhance ownership of the islands.

The anti-Iranian policies Abdul Karim ghassem in Iraq and Jamal Abdul Nasser in Egypt sparked it and immediately after the publication of the Sr charlz Belgrave's book, the Arabic Gulf name were common instead of the Persian Gulf name. In official correspondence was used the Arabian Gulf instead of the Persian Gulf in English. Courage of geographic national institute in distortion of the Persian Gulf name, sparked anger among millions of Iranians around the world.

The Power Emergence of England Colonial in The Persian Gulf:

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, great power rivalry and confrontation between colonial powers like Portugal - Spain - Netherlands - England and France begins in the Persian Gulf. The Vaskodoga was in the India in 1498. The Portuguese goal is reach to the Persian Gulf and dominates to Persian Gulf to prevent the penetration of the Osmanis. After him Albv Kirk came to the Persian Gulf and was captured the Muscat. The year's 1514 to 1622 the Persian Gulf region was among the Portuguese and Osmanis. Attack of Shah Abbas and his forces and being trapped Mahmodshah are extinct in 1623 and the Portuguese forces surrendered and 119 years of Portuguese rule ended. (Mojtahed zade. P.,).

In fact defeat the Portuguese colonialism, cause to the emergence of a new colonial power in the Persian Gulf that was England. Power that for more than three decades was in the Persian Gulf region. With the defeat of the Portuguese navy from England in 1625 and expelled in the sea of Oman and Muscat in 1660, the Portuguese ended in the Persian Gulf (Humayun. E., 1989). England power in the Persian Gulf region will reduce the power of the Holland. Hollands after the Portuguese and before the England reached to the Persian Gulf. Baron Tavmyh knows that their influence is in 1663. Hollands were able to begin relations with the Safavid Isfahan. In different regions of southern Iran and the Persian Gulf made reputable businesses for tottrade in silk and brocade and driedupthe (Nashat. S., 2008). In the late Safavid period, Hollands lost their position in favor of England.

England Policy in The Persian Gulf:

Serious protection from India for England through the Persian Gulf and also influence of Russia to the Persian Gulf through Iran, England forced to reassess the ways of domination. The presence of Englands in the Persian Gulf islands is because of the Persian Gulf trade and economic control and the fear of Russians presence. The Russians wanted to have a base in the Persian Gulf and ghesm and were to follow its own railway connection to Bandar Abbas (Doctor. A., 1988).

When Sir John Malcolme was entered to the Bushehr in the early nineteenth, did detailed studies about the military situation and commercial in the Persian Gulf and from these theories are:. Military bases and commercial warehouse in the Persian Gulf for any government that wants to keep India, is considered a critical issue (Nashat, S., 2008). Considering the importance of the issue in the late nineteenth century and a weak of central government in Iran, Javasey Arabs to support claims of the property on the island, could be the pretext for England's strategic goals.

After the England in the Persian Gulf and protectorates Sharjah Arabs and Ras Al Khaimah, the English rulers forced the Arabs to have claimed of the property on the islands. Britain advised to Ras Al Khaimah Arabs

in 1903 to have claimed of the property on the island of Abu Musa. Sir Dambryn, general director of Iranian southern customs, will see from the islands of Abu Musa and Tonb in 1904. He lowers the flag of Sharjah and instead raised the flag of Iran. He ordered a customs office be created on Abu Musa. Iranian action was a protest against Britain (Mojtahed zade. P.,).

In paragraph 214 of the report documents of Britain: Political representative of Britain offered to Sharjah Arab to have claimed of the property on the island of Abu Musa.

Government of India offered to Sharjah Arab to have claimed of the property on the island of Abu Musa and Tonb (Movahed, M.A., 2001). Britain in 1902 said Tonb and Abu Musa islands belonging to Sharjah ghasem. At this juncture due to internal problems and crises arising from the constitutional revolution (1906) Ghasemi Arabs use this opportunity to raised flag on the Abu Musa and Tonb islands (Mojtahed zade. P.,).

England Activities in The Name Persian Gulf to the Arabian Gulf:

Look to the past historical of region documentation ministries of foreign affairs of Britain and the colonies effort for rename the Persian Gulf. Flying the flag of the Arab semi-colonies in the Iranian islands cause to manage the affairs of the Persian Gulf and Iranian Islands in the foreign ministry of Britain. Strategic approach of Britain to regional issues, Iranian could challenge continue of England presence in the region. The policy of undermining of Iranian in the Persian Gulf was on the agenda of England foreign policy. However, this also requires a certain delicacy, because Britain had always feared being swallowed Iran by Russia. In other words, the England does not want to disappear Iran in favor of Russia and not by the power of Iran especially in the southern border and the Persian Gulf region.

Important partner in the precise historical texts of the England foreign minister Lord Karzn indicate that the first term in the 1881 fake word had been used instead of Persian Gulf's name. Rename the Persian Gulf in the state department of Britain attributed to the tenure of Charles Belgrave as the government agencies in the region. This famous England agent in the Persian Gulf for thirty-one years of service to the empire of Britain was nicknamed as Sir Chalylz Belgrave in the area. Sir Charles Belgrave was an England agent for 31 years in the Persian Gulf since 1957 to 1926 and in these years is well acquainted with the southern Persian Gulf Arabs mood and did not favorably towards Iran and Iranians.

He was one of the Iran's enemies that is left ominous name in the region. This official England agent was personally wrote a book that published in 1966. In the book more than anything used the notes of Sr Fransys Arskyn Lakh that is the years 1818 and 1820. Sr Fransys Arskyn Lakh entered service as a navy sailor of England and acted in Mediterranean, Africa and finally Spain. In thirty years as commander of the Eden royal warship came to the Persian Gulf.

Lakh writes in a letter to his son that "I was as commander of the navy in the Persian Gulf that as a result we were able to destroy the pirates (Belgrave. Ch., 1990). Sir Belgrave has been beginning his book: "... the Persian Gulf Arabs say it now Arabic Gulf..." In fact, the idea of the Arabic Gulf was born from the England person and was presented to Arabic countries (Madani, S. A.,).

He wanted to separate this robin words in the Persian Gulf region. Before his use, the word Arabic Gulf is never valid in the books. In the late period of Sir Belgrave 's rule on the western shore of the Persian Gulf, for the first time in the magazine Albahryn, he has made effort to expand Arabic Gulf.

Should not forget the role of Abdul Karim Ghassem that was massacre of the royal family's in Iraq in 1958. Ghassem was supporters of Jamal Abdul Naser. Many people know Iraq as an artificial country and its borders drawn by Britain colonial that have not been identity historically. Abdul Karim Ghassem used the name of the Arabic Gulf in 1958.

Although was faced with the Iranian government reaction but it did not reflect in the civilized world. The Arabic ethnicity of the fundamentalists after Ghassem also tried to rename the Persian Gulf.

Another thing should be noted that London with granting of independence to many of their colonies around the world, in the years following Second World War, despite Tehran's repeated requests, never leaved occupied Iranian Islands. In these years Sir Belgrave as the government agencies of London are beginning to promote the Arabic in the Iranians. England policy in this scenario is the way difference after leaving the area that will maintain their interest. While the ancient period until today, written in all history, geography and the world's largest encyclopedia, Iran's southern waters, from Arvand River to Hormuz have been identified with the name Persian Gulf. History and geography and archaeologists since today, named this sea: Persian Gulf, Alajam Gulf and Sea Pars (Afshar Sistani, I., 2005).

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