

T.E.LAWRENCE AND ARAB NATIONALISTS IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

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Abstract: *The article explores, that the Arab Revolt, also known as the Great Arab Revolt, was a military campaign launched by Arab nationalists with the aim of gaining independence from Ottoman rule and establishing a unified Arab state. One of the most famous aspects of Lawrence's involvement was his role in leading Arab guerrilla forces in hit-and-run attacks against the Ottoman military. His tactics involved using the desert terrain to his advantage, striking at vulnerable points, and coordinating with the Arab tribes. Lawrence's efforts contributed to the disruption of Ottoman supply lines and the weakening of their control over the Arabian Peninsula.*

Keywords: *The Arab Revolt, Arab nationalists, The Lawrence of Arabia, The Arab Bureau, the Ottoman Empire, independence.*

Аннотация: *В статье исследуется, что Арабское восстание, также известное как Великое арабское восстание, представляло собой военную кампанию, начатую арабскими националистами с целью обретения независимости от османского владычества и создания единого арабского государства. Одним из самых известных аспектов участия Лоуренса была его роль в руководстве арабскими партизанскими силами в нападениях на османскую армию. Его тактика заключалась в использовании пустынной местности в своих интересах, нанесении ударов по уязвимым точкам и координации действий с арабскими племенами. Усилия Лоуренса способствовали нарушению линий снабжения Османской империи и ослаблению их контроля над Аравийским полуостровом.*

Ключевые слова: *Арабское восстание, арабские националисты, Лавренс Аравийский, Арабское бюро, Османская империя, независимость.*

INTRODUCTION

The Lawrence of Arabia and the Arab Revolts refer to the historical events that took place during World War I in the Middle East, particularly involving T.E. Lawrence (Thomas Edward Lawrence) and the Arab uprising against Ottoman rule. As mentioned in the article, Lawrence was part of an intelligence operation in the Sinai and surrounding regions from 1912 to 1913, and by 1915, a proposal by politician and diplomatic advisor on Middle Eastern affairs Sir

Mark Sykes led to the formation of a central intelligence agency, or Arab Bureau, for Near Eastern affairs in Cairo⁸. The Arab Bureau's main objective was to form an alliance with discontented Arab nationalists in the Ottoman Empire and provoke a revolt that would destabilize the Ottoman Empire and relieve pressure on the Western Front. The Arab Bureau's tasks revolved around political and military intelligence, fostering nationalism, subversion, counterintelligence, internal security, and Islamic fanaticism⁹. Lord Kitchener presided over the Arab Bureau as well as Egyptian affairs until he drowned in 1916, and Sykes became his representative in London. Sykes plan, the Sykes-Picot agreement of 1916, for dividing the Middle East among the British, French, and Zionists after the war proved to be a source of conflict for Lawrence and his loyalties to the Arab nationalists and the British¹⁰. At the outbreak of World War I, Britain moved to occupy Basra and later Baghdad and Mosul, which provided them with strategic locations in the East as well as a means to secure "imperial communications"¹¹. In 1915, Britain created the de Bunsen committee to advise officials on valuable territory in the Middle East. Sykes headed the committee and decided how Britain divided the Ottoman Empire after the First World War. Sykes and Lord Kitchener agreed to support an independent Arab state after the war ended, but they also made promises to France and Zionist leaders. France wanted Syria and Lebanon while the Zionists wanted Palestine. Incidentally, Britain promised the same territory to the Arabs. This was a source of great conflict to come for Lawrence, as he lead the Arabs, he constantly felt the guilt of knowing they would be betrayed in the end. He continuously referred to himself as a traitor, signifying his loyalty was with the Arab cause¹². The Arab Bureau made numerous promises to Arab leaders in the Middle East for inciting rebellion against the Ottoman Empire, and historian Bruce Westrate examines which promises the Bureau actually made and which "promises" were misunderstandings between the British a post Ottoman Empire Middle East, the Bureau had to secure its portion of the empire from France and Russia and keep powerful Arab leaders in check¹³. The Bureau believed that it could control Hussein since he was neither Arab nationalist nor loyal to the Ottomans or Turks. Westrate claims that British officials often misled the Arabs in order to secure imperialist objectives, also soured relations between Britain and the Middle East. The correspondence between Hussein and Sir Henry McMahon,

⁸ David Fromkin, *A Peace to End All Peace: The Fall of the Ottoman Empire and the Creation of the Modern Middle East* (New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1990), pp. 148-150.

⁹ Yigal Sheffy, *British Military Intelligence in the Palestine Campaign 1914-1918* (London: Frank Cass, 1998), P. 124.

¹⁰ David Fromkin, *A Peace to End All Peace: The Fall of the Ottoman Empire and the Creation of the Modern Middle East*. New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1990, P. 149.

¹¹ Daniel Silverfarb, *Britain's Informal Empire in the Middle East: A Case Study of Iraq, 1929-1941*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1986.

¹² Lawrence, T.E. *Seven Pillars of Wisdom: A Triumph*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1926, pp. 544-546.

¹³ Bruce Westrate, *The Arab Bureau: British Policy in the Middle East, 1916-1920* (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1992), pp. 4-6.

British High Commissioner in Egypt held the key to the future of an Arab state post World War I. Britain's promises to Hussein and his clan, the Hashemites, rested on the Arabs ability to fulfill their end of the bargain, the Arab Revolt. In the McMahon-Hussein correspondence they demanded an independent Arab state after the war ended. British backing was key however, because the Arab secret societies would not pledge their support without British support. In gaining British support, Hussein laid claim to Arab leadership in politics and Christian loyalties in Muslim Turkey¹⁴. In other words, Hussein claimed to have the support of the Arabs and the Christian minorities in the Ottoman Empire, but in reality, only a small minority of Arabs and Christians were loyal to Hussein. After McMahon "promised" Hussein Palestine in correspondence from 1914-1916, Britain allowed for the Balfour Declaration in which promised the same land to the Zionist movement¹⁵. Although it remained uncertain who would control the territory in the Hejaz, Transjordan, and Mesopotamia after the war ended, Lawrence and the Arab nationalists hoped that by pledging their support and fighting for Great Britain they would be rewarded with their independence. Lawrence knew that the Sykes-Picot agreement posed a problem for Arab independence, and it tortured him throughout his journey. Lawrence hoped that if the Arab nationalists reached and took control of Damascus, the British would award the nationalists their independence. The Sykes-Picot agreement was to reward the Arabs for their taking of Damascus with independent Arab states in Damascus, Aleppo, and Mosul. However, if the Arab nationalists failed the territories would fall into control of France, Britain, and the Zionists. In writing the Sykes-Picot Treaty of 1916, neither Britain nor France thought it possible that a band of untrained, illequipped Arabs could topple Turkish rule in one of the most important cities in the Near East. Lawrence believed in the Arabs, and he was determined to shield the post-Ottoman Empire from the "creation-by us or others-in Western Asia of unduly 'colonial' schemes of exploitation"¹⁶. This turning point for Lawrence represents his shift in loyalties from serving British interests to serving Arab nationalist interests. It is unclear when and what caused the shift in Lawrence's loyalty, but it could have been attributed to the First World War in general or the atrocities on the Western Front, which had claimed the lives of his three brothers. Britain had launched several campaigns during World War I to force the Ottoman Empire to surrender. The first was at Gallipoli, the second was in Mesopotamia and Persia, and the third involved the Arab revolt against the Turks. The first two offensives failed while the third

¹⁴ Fromkin, David. *A Peace to End All Peace: The Fall of the Ottoman Empire and the Creation of the Modern Middle East*. New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1990. P. 175.

¹⁵ Elie Kedourie, *In the Anglo-Arab Labyrinth: the McMahon-Husayn Correspondence and its Interpretations, 1914-1939* (Cambridge: University of Cambridge Press, 1976), pp. 65-67.

¹⁶ Lawrence, T.E. *Seven Pillars of Wisdom: A Triumph*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1926. P. 132.

offered some success later in the war. The success in the Hejaz and Transjordan region was due in large part to the efforts of T.E. Lawrence. When Lawrence first arrived in Cairo, he found his job to be one of a **“bottle-washer and office boy pencil-sharpener and pen wiper”**¹⁷. Lawrence probably exaggerated the mediocrity of his role, since his job included drawing maps of the region and maintaining contacts with Arab nationalists and defectors¹⁸. Within a few months, Lawrence was bored in Egypt and desired a more active role in the war, but he was needed to draw maps from his earlier experience in the Sinai. In describing his daily duties to a friend, Lawrence concluded, “one would be so much happier, I fancy, in a trench, where one hadn't to worry out politics & informations all the day”¹⁹. A month after Lawrence wrote that letter his brother, Frank, died leading an attack on the front lines in France. Lawrence wrote a letter of encouragement to his mother asking her to be brave so that she would not cause worry among other mothers whose sons were on the front lines. Lawrence also assured his mother that he was in no danger in Cairo for which he often expressed guilt. Frank Lawrence's last letter began:

I am writing this letter on the hypothesis that I have been killed, so will treat it in that way. I am glad I have died, not so much for my country, as for all the many wrongs by which the war was mainly commenced and also which it inspired. The purpose for it all I do not think can be seen by us in this life but there is a purpose all the same²⁰. Lawrence tried to comfort his mother by writing to her and expressing his love for her and bidding her to be strong, that “men do nearly all die laughing”²¹. Lawrence also seemed to question the purpose of the war after it had claimed the lives of his brothers. Lawrence continued to compile maps in the Cairo office throughout 1915 while also encouraging nationalist movements among the Arabs. Early on, Lawrence saw Sharif Hussein's potential in leading an Arab revolt and often sent spies and Turkish defectors to plot with the Sharif against the Turks. Lawrence's instructions were clear, cut the telegraph wires, tear up the Hejaz line, and incite rebellion among the Syrians against Turkish garrisons²². These attempts, like many before, were never carried out, but Lawrence continued to use the same tactics against the Turks throughout the war. By destroying modern weaponry and communication equipment, which acted as tentacles of Turkish control, the Arabs, theoretically, would be free of Turkish oppression²³. Lawrence and others at the War Office

¹⁷ T.E. Lawrence to E.T. Leeds, Cairo, December 24, 1914, in *Lawrence of Arabia*, P. 69.

¹⁸ T.E. Lawrence to Major Kinahan Cornwallis, December 11, 1916, in *Lawrence of Arabia*, pp. 98-99.

¹⁹ T.E. Lawrence to C.F. Bell, Cairo, April 18, 1915, in *Lawrence of Arabia*, P. 72.

²⁰ Frank Lawrence to Sarah Lawrence, May 1, 1915, in *Lawrence of Arabia*, P. 74-75.

²¹ T.E. Lawrence to Sarah Lawrence, Cairo, undated, in *Lawrence of Arabia*, P. 74.

²² T.E. Lawrence to George Lloyd, Cairo, September 19, 1915, in *Lawrence of Arabia*, pp. 78-79.

²³ Lawrence, T.E. *Seven Pillars of Wisdom: A Triumph*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1926. pp. 208-211.

hoped that Arab insurrections would distract Turkish forces and cause them to divert resources from their front lines. Britain proceeded carefully, however, because in fostering ideas of nationalism and independence among the Arabs, the War Office feared the spread of the same ideas to India. Although Britain wanted the Arabs to succeed in their revolt, the Sykes-Picot agreement suggests that Britain had no intention of fulfilling its agreement with the Arabs²⁴. As 1915 came and went, Lawrence lost another brother, Will, and expressed his discontent at living peacefully in Cairo as the war continued on the Western Front. Lawrence desperately wanted to make a greater contribution to the war efforts than sitting in the War Office in Cairo²⁵. By June of 1916, the Sharif of Mecca initiated the Arab Revolt, which excited Lawrence as his plans over the last year and a half were set in motion. Although Lawrence maintained an advisory role to Feisal, Lawrence finally felt a sense of satisfaction and contribution to the war even if his cartography and secret encouragement of the Arabs remained a sideshow in the Near East, as compared to his brothers' sacrifices on the Western Front. In the early days of the revolt and even in his initial journeys to the East, Lawrence held a paternalistic view of the Arabs akin to the Orientalist notions of Eastern civilizations as child-like and in need of Western help, but his view changed over the course of the war and the interwar period²⁶. Lawrence, without a doubt, loathed the Turks and committed himself to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire. He wrote enthusiastically about starting the Arab Bulletin, a bulletin that compiled pertinent information for the War Office about Arab and Turkish movements, and in designing postage stamps for the Sharif, which were two of his greatest accomplishments during the early days of the revolt of 1916²⁷. Although the Arabs and British never settled on specific territorial agreements, the revolt began in May of 1916 with great success on the part of the Arabs. With British supplies, weapons, and gold, the Arab rebellion began, and they expelled all Turks from Mecca within a month. By fall, the Arabs had eliminated almost an entire Turkish division in the Hejaz region. Lawrence arrived in Yenbo in November of 1916 and reached Feisal's attachment by December. At the request of General C.E. Wilson, Lawrence was to aid Feisal, Hussein's son, and cut rail lines crucial for the survival of the Turkish garrison stationed in Medina²⁸. The Arab Bureau and several top officials at the War Office recognized Lawrence's ability to relate to the Arabs in language and culture, which was undoubtedly due to his experience as a young man at

²⁴ Fromkin, David. *A Peace to End All Peace: The Fall of the Ottoman Empire and the Creation of the Modern Middle East*. New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1990. pp. 148-150.

²⁵ T.E. Lawrence to E.T. Leeds, Cairo, December 24, 1914, in *Lawrence of Arabia*, P. 69.

²⁶ Lawrence, T.E. *Seven Pillars of Wisdom: A Triumph*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1926. P. 166.

²⁷ T.E. Lawrence to Sarah Lawrence, Cairo, July 22, 1916, in *Lawrence of Arabia*, 88.

²⁸ T.E. Lawrence to Sarah Lawrence, Wejeh, February 12, 1917, in *Lawrence of Arabia*, P.109.

Carchemish. At first, Lawrence protested noting that he was not a real soldier, but after meeting Feisal and realizing that Feisal had the potential to lead the Arab nationalist movement to success against the Turks, Lawrence reveled in his role.²⁹ Since Lawrence was a schoolboy in Oxford, he dreamed of a “new Asia which time was inexorably bringing upon us”.³⁰

Lawrence excitedly wrote home about his new placement with Feisal: Things in Arabia are very pleasant, though the job I have is rather a responsible one, and sometimes it is a little heavy to see which way one ought to act. I am getting rather old with it all, I think! However the position I have is such a queer one - I do not suppose that any Englishman before ever had such a place. All of which is rather tantalizing reading to you, because I cannot enter into details. I act as a sort of adviser to Sherif Feisul, and as we are on the best of terms, the job is a wide and pleasant one.³¹ From December 1916 until Turkey's surrender in 1918, Lawrence became one of Britain's top advisors to Feisal, and Lawrence's role became essential to the survival of his men and Britain's success in the Middle East. After a few months of traveling and proving that Lawrence could ride and fight alongside the Arabs, Feisal awarded Lawrence some of white silk robes sent by his aunt from Mecca. The kakis Lawrence wore as part of his English uniform left many Arabs uneasy, since the only encounters they had with men wearing kakis were with Turkish troops. Feisal convinced Lawrence to dress like a Meccan prince in order to engender respect among the tribesmen.³² Lawrence found the clothing comfortable given the climate, but he also found it utilitarian in gaining respect, as he remarked, “If I wore Meccan clothes, they would behave to me as though I were really one of the leaders; and I might slip in and out of Feisal's tent without making a sensation which he had to explain away each time to strangers.”³³

Conclusion. Lawrence became very close to Feisal during the revolt, as they shared a vision of an independent Arab state, but not a state the way Westerners thought of state. Lawrence explained that Arab nationalism was the independence of clans and villages and their union was formed from their defense against intruders, or the Empire. Although Lawrence had reservations at first concerning the capability of the Arab insurgents, he came to believe in the Arabs and their movement after a few months. Despite their primitive fighting techniques and their outdated weaponry, Lawrence assured that the Hejazi Arabs had the faith others in Egypt lacked. Lawrence knew that the Arab

²⁹ Graves, *Lawrence and the Arabian Adventure*, P.93.

³⁰ Lawrence, T.E. *Seven Pillars of Wisdom: A Triumph*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1926. P.661.

³¹ T.E. Lawrence to Sarah Lawrence, Cairo, January 1, 1917, in *Lawrence of Arabia*, P.108.

³² Lawrence, T.E. *Seven Pillars of Wisdom: A Triumph*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1926.

³³ Lawrence, T.E. *Seven Pillars of Wisdom: A Triumph*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1926.

nationalist movement comprised only the Arabs loyal to the Sharif, which were mainly concentrated in the Hejaz. Lawrence pledged his support and faith in the Hejazi Arabs to the British in Cairo, hoping to garner sympathy, support, and supplies.

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