

THE HISTORY OF KURDISH REFUGEES



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Geography

- ▶ Kurdistan is located into the heart of the Middle East
- ▶ Kurdistan is estimated at approximately 392,000 km²
- ▶ There are about 35–40 millions Kurds.
- ▶ Kurdistan is divided in 4 parts between (Turkey–north, Iran–East, Iraq and Syria–South and West)



History



Foto: Sherefxane Bedlisi (1543-1603 of 1604):

- ▶ Kurds are Indo-European.
- ▶ The first time Kurd has been mentioned in history was by Xenophon, in 401 B.C
- ▶ *Sherefxane Bedlisi (1543–1603) was the first Kurd who wrote Kurdish history.*
- ▶ 1514 Kurdistan was divided into two parts between the Ottoman Empire and Safavid Iran empire.
- ▶ 1925 was divided into four parts between (Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Syria).



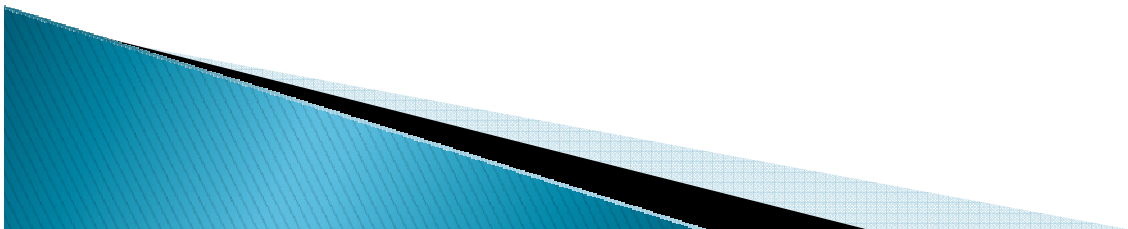
Kurd forced to live in exile

- ▶ Blojistan–Pakistan–
1500–1600 century.
- ▶ SardarXane(Kurd(19
91)(Awene–Aram)
- ▶ 36.000 Kurds In
Blojistan (Quete City)
- ▶ Qucan–Xorasan.
- ▶ Russia (1915–Arman
Genocide)(Pengav–
Ekex–2010)



History of Refugees in Kurdistan

- ▶ The History of Kurdish Refugee can be divide into five different periods.
 - ▶ 1923–1925
 - 1. 1940–1958
 - 2. 1961–1975.
 - 3. 1979–1988
 - 4. 1991–1998
 - 5. 2003–Present



End of the WW1

- ▶ Seaver agreement 1921.
- ▶ Lozan agreement 1923.
- ▶ Mosel Welayet (Province) became Iraq in 1925.
- ▶ Shex Said Piran Revolution.
- ▶ For the first time the name of Kurdish Refugees came to the international media(1925) by French Newspaper.

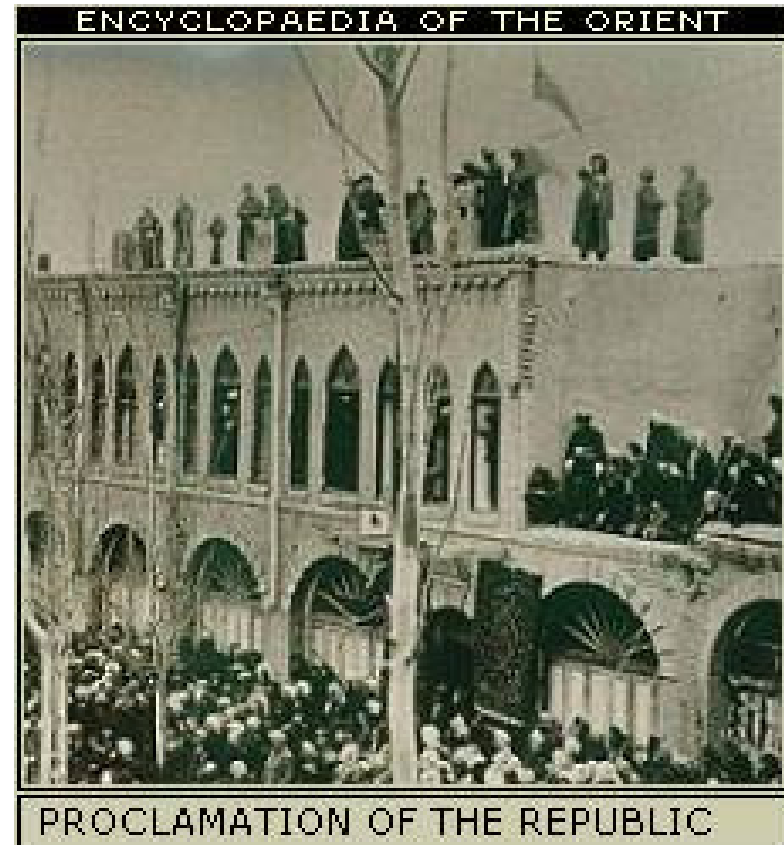
BIJÎ KURD Û KURDISTAN!



KURDISTAN
(DIYARBEKIR - AMED Şêx
Said Efendî esir ket)

The First Period. 1940–1958

1. Barzan's uprising 1942–1945.(1.000 refugees)
2. Mehabad republic 1946.
3. 500 refugees – Soviet Union 1947–48)
4. Iraq became a republic in 1958. Most of the exiled returned back from Soviet Union.



Second Period 1961-1975

1. Aylol revelation (September 11/1961)
2. March 11/1970 (Iraq and Kurdish agreement for Autonomy)
3. March 06/1975 (end of the Aylol in Algeria agreement between Iraq, Iran)
4. 10.000 of Kurds became refugees, first in Iran and after that many been accepted by USA, Canada and European countries.



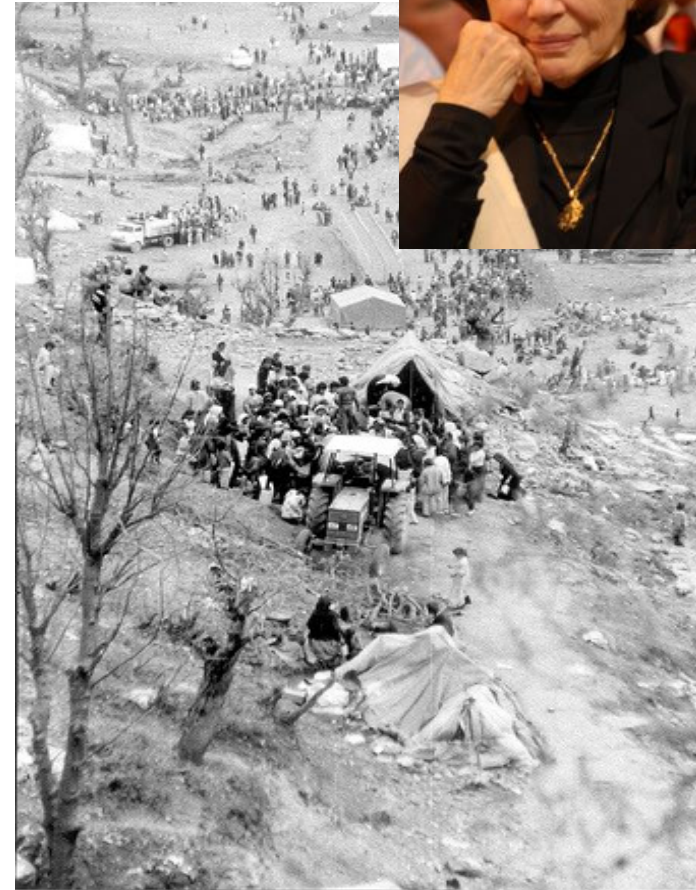
Third Period 1980–1988

1. Iraq–Iran war 1980–1988
A. About 400 KM land of Kurdistan. B. 10.000 Kurdish refugees in Iraq (Romadi camp)
2. Anfall (1988).
A. Halapce. B. 4000 Kurdish villages. C. 100.000 Kurdish refugees in Iran and Turkey
3. PKK–Turkey's (August 15, 1984)
4. Iran did not accept Kurdish demands for Autonomy.
5. Syria was still not recognizing Kurds as citizens.



Fourth Period 1991–1998

1. Gulf war.
2. Kurdish Uprising
3. Millions of refugees in the borders of Iran and Turkey.
4. Internal Kurdish fighting. (Bira Kuji)
5. Thousands of Kurds have been accepted by Canada, European countries, USA and Australia.



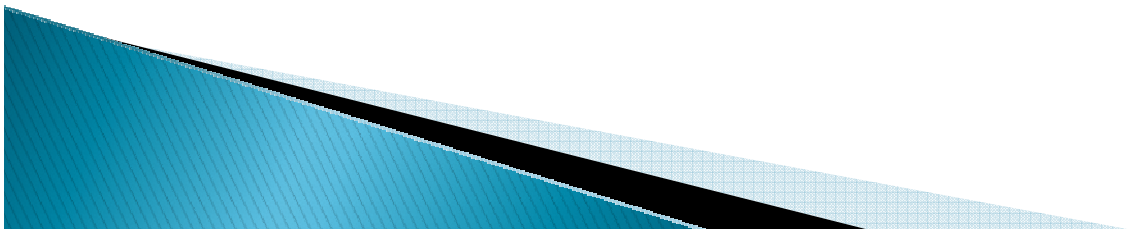
Fifth Period 2003–present.

1. Unrest in the new free regions in Iraqi Kurdistan such as (Kurkuk, Shingar, Shexan, Xanqin) by delaying of article 140.
2. Serious conflicts against Yazidi Kurdish (religion minority group).
3. Unjust Kurdish murders in (Mosel and other Arab cities).
4. March 12/2005 in Qamishlo–Syrian–Kurdistan



Conclusion

- ▶ Kurds have been a victims for centuries especially **after** World War One.
- ▶ Kurdis the biggest nation, without country around (**40 Million**).
- ▶ Halapica was the first victim of **chemical** weapons after Nagasaki and Hiroshima.
- ▶ The **biggest** number of refugees were Kurds, in coming by millions in 1991.



Sources

- ▶ http://www.azady.nl/readarticle.php?article_id=444
- ▶ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kurds>
- ▶ <http://www.angelfire.com/al/kirkuk/kerkuk.html>
- ▶ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Anfal_Campaign
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