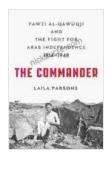
Fawzi Al Qawuqji And The Fight For Arab Independence 1914-1948

Fawzi al-Qawuqji was a Syrian military commander and politician who played a significant role in the Arab nationalist movement during the first half of the 20th century. He was born in Lebanon in 1890 and fought against the Ottoman Empire in the Balkan Wars and World War I. After the war, he joined the Arab nationalist movement and led the Syrian revolt against the French Mandate in the 1920s and 1930s. In 1948, he led the Arab Liberation Army into the British Mandate of Palestine to fight in the First Arab-Israeli War.

Qawuqji was a charismatic and popular leader, but he was also a controversial figure. He was accused of being a dictator and a collaborator with the Axis powers during World War II. However, he remains a respected figure in the Arab world, and his legacy is still debated today.



The Commander: Fawzi al-Qawuqji and the Fight for Arab Independence 1914-1948 by Carl Rollyson

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Language	;	English
File size	:	7510 KB
Text-to-Speech	:	Enabled
Screen Reader	:	Supported
Enhanced typesetting	:	Enabled
Print length	;	308 pages



Early Life and Military Career

Fawzi al-Qawuqji was born in Tripoli, Lebanon, in 1890. His father was a wealthy landowner, and his mother was the daughter of a prominent religious leader. Qawuqji was a bright and ambitious child, and he excelled in his studies. He attended the American University of Beirut and graduated with a degree in engineering.

After graduating from university, Qawuqji joined the Ottoman Army and served in the Balkan Wars. He distinguished himself in combat and was quickly promoted to the rank of captain. In 1914, when World War I broke out, Qawuqji fought on the side of the Ottoman Empire against the British and French.

The Arab Nationalist Movement

During World War I, Qawuqji became increasingly involved in the Arab nationalist movement. He was inspired by the writings of Arab thinkers such as Rashid Rida and Shakib Arslan, who argued for the creation of a united Arab state. In 1916, Qawuqji joined the Arab National Congress, which was a coalition of Arab nationalist groups.

After the war, Qawuqji returned to Syria and joined the Syrian nationalist movement. He was a leading member of the Syrian National Council, which was formed in 1919 to oppose the French Mandate. In 1925, Qawuqji led the Syrian revolt against the French. The revolt was defeated, but it helped to raise awareness of the Arab nationalist cause.

The Second World War

During World War II, Qawuqji was accused of collaborating with the Axis powers. He was arrested by the British and imprisoned in Egypt. However, he was released in 1943 and allowed to return to Syria. After the war, Qawuqji joined the Arab Liberation Army, which was formed to fight against the British Mandate in Palestine. He led the Arab Liberation Army into the British Mandate of Palestine in 1948 and fought in the First Arab-Israeli War.

The First Arab-Israeli War

The First Arab-Israeli War began in 1948, after the British Mandate of Palestine ended. The Arab states of Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon invaded the newly created state of Israel. Qawuqji's Arab Liberation Army fought alongside the other Arab armies.

The Arab armies were defeated in the First Arab-Israeli War. Qawuqji's Arab Liberation Army was forced to retreat from Palestine. After the war, Qawuqji went into exile in Lebanon.

Later Life and Legacy

Qawuqji died in Beirut in 1977. He is buried in the Martyrs' Cemetery in Damascus. Qawuqji is a respected figure in the Arab world, and his legacy is still debated today.

Qawuqji was a complex and controversial figure. He was a charismatic and popular leader, but he was also accused of being a dictator and a collaborator with the Axis powers during World War II. However, his role in the Arab nationalist movement is undeniable. He fought for the independence of the Arab peoples and for the creation of a united Arab state.

Fawzi al-Qawuqji was a significant figure in the Arab nationalist movement during the first half of the 20th century. He fought against the Ottoman

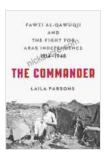
Empire, the French Mandate in Syria, and the British Mandate in Palestine. He was a controversial figure, but he is also a respected figure in the Arab world. His legacy is still debated today.

Image Gallery









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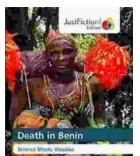


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