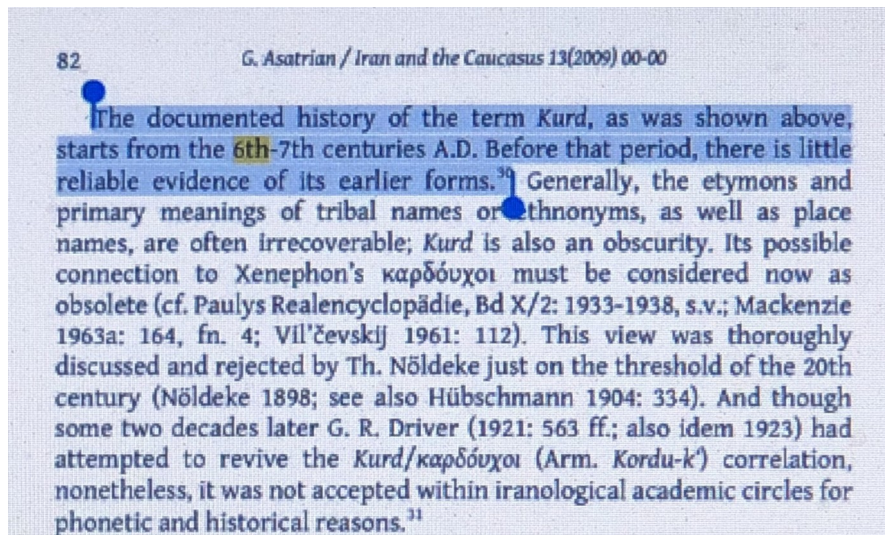


## Kurds Are Committing a Cultural Crime

[Fred Aprim](#)

April 22, 2024

Serious scholars and real archaeologists agree that the Kurds do not have deep ancient history. Profs. [Khazal Al-Majidi](#) (expert in civilizations), [Garnik Asatrian](#) (expert on Kurdish history) and many others assert that people known as Kurds appeared with the conquest of Islam in the 7<sup>th</sup> Century.



Linguists and historians have proven that the term Kurd originates from KWRT, a Persian meaning “tent-dweller”. Therefore, the Kurds are nomad-Persians who inhabited the Zagros Mountains, western Iran. They have expanded into modern regions of eastern Turkiye (and later in northern Iraq and northeast Syria) after the 1514 battle of Chaldiran. The Sunni Kurds sided with the Sunni Ottomans against the Safavid Persians. The Ottomans won the battle and Sultan Selim I permitted them to settle in eastern Anatolia to be a buffer zone between the Sunni Ottomans and Shia Safavid Persians.

The Kurds have begun recently (and more extensively since the creation of the Kurdish region in northern Iraq in 1992) to construct a new Kurdish history by stealing from Assyrian, Babylonian, Sumerian and other indigenous Mesopotamian histories and claiming such history as Kurdish. These efforts were led by Kurdish nationalists and historians such as [Fadhil Mirani](#), [Mehrdad Izady](#), [Diayako Xarib](#) and others. More recently, Kurdish Journalists, writers and others joined these plans as they littered the Internet with twisted and fabricated narratives of what they began to spread as Kurdish history.

Kurdish journalist Jîro Mîrani wrote recently in a post that a Kurdish Relief from 645-635 BC, shows a herd of gazelles. The Kurdish civilization, he said, was famous for raising gazelles and exporting them to neighboring states, which generated huge sums of income for the Kurdish state. This profitable commercial business attracted the greedy enemies of the Kurds who began to attack the Kurdish state. Repeated attacks led to the collapse of the Kurdish state and the end of the greatest civilization in Mesopotamia. Mîrani ended his post by stating that this treasured Kurdish Relief was discovered by Kurdiologist Hurmuz Rassam in 1854 in Nineveh, Iraq and that it is displayed in the British Museum in London.



الإعلامي جيرو ميتاني Jiro Mitani

2 d · 🌐

...

لوحة جدارية كردية غنية بالمرمر تعود لعام 645 إلى 635 قبل الميلاد تصور نقشًا بارزًا يظهر مشهدًا لقطيع غزال.

واشتهرت الحضارة الكردية بتربية الغزال وتصديره للممالك المحيطة بها .. وكانت تلك التجارة تدر أرباحًا طائلة على الدولة الكردية .. مما جعلها مطمع للممالك المجاورة التي تكالبت ووجهت عدة ضربات أدت لانهار أكبر حضارة قامت في بلاد الرافدين.

اكتشف هذه التحفة على يد عالم الكرديات هرمز رسام عام 1854 في نينوى بالعراق .. وهي موجودة حاليًا في المتحف البريطاني في لندن.



The insolence of individuals like Mîtani does not surprise Assyrians and others, because this Kurdish campaign of falsifying history has been very aggressive and persistent.

A simple search in the British Museum archive would expose the lies of this journalist. A wall Relief in the British Museum under the title “Gypsum wall panel relief” shows that the piece claimed by Mîtani of being Kurdish is in fact the bottom section part of much larger piece of what is known as the scene of hunting gazelle. This large Relief which is part of a larger known Assyrian relief at the museum. The scene reflects a herd of gazelle disturbed by huntsmen; one looks round, tries to escape and is led into ambush; Ashurbanipal waits in a pit with a bow and shoots the leader down; also on the bottom row is a scene showing the hunting of wild asses; the king gallops forward, shooting at wild asses; one of the horsemen behind him has a supply of arrows while the other leads a spare mount; the asses are shot or pulled down by hounds; one is lassoed alive, probably for breeding.

Below is the Assyrian Relief at the British Museum. It shows very clearly that the so-called Kurdish Relief of Mr. Mîtani is in fact the lower left section of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century Assyrian Relief discovered by the worldly acclaimed Assyriologist [Hormuzd \(Hurmiz\) Rassam](#), who is definitely not a Kurdiologist as Mr. Mîtani is claiming in his post.



Other Kurdish groups litter social media, such as Facebook, TikTok and other Internet pages with similar bogus material. In the below example we see a Kurdish group, called the Kurdish History and Civilization of Kurdistan, claims that the Sumerian ziggurats of Sumer, southern Iraq, were Kurdish.



World's cultural institutions must bring such individuals and groups, private or governmental, to justice, because they are committing an aspect of cultural crime where Kurdish majority in the Middle East are exploiting the Assyrian and other minorities through [cultural appropriation](#).