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The Ottoman Empire occupied a vast region stretching from the deserts of Libya in Africa to Armenia, holding the Middle East and parts of eastern Asia. This kingdom was extensive and diverse in culture. It lasted for centuries, and the people under this empire disliked each other more than they hated the Turkish rule. As time went by, this kingdom began to shrink as the current emperor started losing his grip on the land. The Europeans, on the other hand, were growing and spreading their dominance and this posed to be a challenge (Macfie, 2014).

When the First World War broke, the emperor had to take a side. Given that the British were a direct competition, the kingdom joined forces with the opposing party, Germany, and Italy to fight the European team and the USA. At this time the kingdom had shrunk into what is now called the Middle East. By the end of the Second World War, their side lost the Ottoman Empire was overthrown. The territory broke into smaller countries by British politicians who did not consider the aspects of religion when they drew the borders (Rothschild, 2017). The newly created states were divided among European powers. These acts were mandated by the League of Nations which was formed after the war. Britain had a mandate over Iraq and Palestine. French had its mandate on Lebanon and Syria. Other smaller kingdoms emerged in the region such as Yemen and Saudi Arabia. Therefore, what we can observe is the whole purpose of breaking this country was to weaken it so the Europeans may maintain their dominance without facing any rebellion.

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