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TURKMEN CITY THAT HAS CHANGED THE FATE OF IRAQ: AMIRLI

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INTRODUCTION

Amirli (Emirli) is a Turkmen district of the Province of Salahaddin in Iraq. It is one of the Turkmen regions well known in Iraq due to its history, geographic location, and important events that took place therein. Amirli lies at the South end of what could be considered the Turkmen Plain, composed of Altinköprü, Kirkuk, Tazehurmatu, Dakuk, and Tuzhurmatu. Given its geographical position, Amirli occupies a strategic position as it connects the Turkmen region, at its southern end, to the Arab region. Throughout history, Amirli has always been one of the places where Turks had chosen to settle inside Iraq.

For years, Turkmen in Amirli had earned their living as shepherds and through agricultural activities. Nevertheless, since the begin-

ning of the 1990s and especially after 2003, its inhabitants have started to prefer working as servants in public institutions. The Turkish dialect spoken in Amirli (Turkmen language), is very similar to that spoken in Bayat villages. The Turkmen language spoken in Bestamli and some Bayat villages is the dialect most similar to that of Amirli. The language spoken in Amirli differs to a certain extent from the dialects of Kirkuk, Tal Afar, and Tuzhurmatu.¹

The people of Amirli are known for their adherence to cultural values. Amirli, which is located far away from big cities, has closer tribal/family ties compared to other Turkmen regions except for Tal Afar. People of Amirli have been excluded from the local and central governments by the rulers who governed Iraq for a long time. Amirli, which had been

¹ There are dozens of different words in the Amerli dialect from the Turkmen dialect of Kirkuk such as Nece (Nasil: How) Nice; Beşik (Cradle), Hellik; Gunartalık (lunch) Çeşt etc.

a subdistrict under Tuzhurmatu District until 29 January, 1976, was separated from Kirkuk province and was placed under Salahaddin province in line with the policies targeting demographic change carried out by the Baath regime.² In this way, the purpose was to distance Amirli and other Turkmen regions from Turkmens living in Kirkuk province.

Besides, during the Baath regime, many Turkmens of Amirli were accused of being members of the Islamic Dawa Party, and some were forced to leave the country. Since 2003, Turkmens of Amirli have tried to be ac-

tive in the provinces of Baghdad and Salahaddin. Today, the population of the district center of Amirli, which is totally composed of Turkmens, is estimated to be around 23 thousand. The total population of the district, including the villages, is estimated to be more than 45 thousand. Amirli has often been on the agenda in Iraq due to terrorist attacks. Having been based in the Hamrin Mountains to the south, west, and east of the district, terrorist organizations such as al-Qaeda and ISIS have carried out hundreds of attacks against the people of the district. For this reason, Amirli shared a similar fate with Tuzhurmatu.

² "Presidential Decree N.41 dated 29 January 1976", *Dorar al-Iraq*, <http://wiki.dorar-aliraq.net/iraqilaws/law/19801.html>.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF AMIRLI

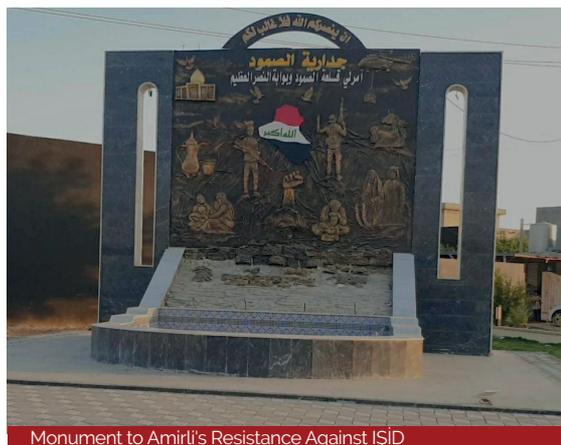


Amirli is located 150 km north of Baghdad and 60 km south of Kirkuk. It is also 5 km away from the highway connecting Baghdad to the northern provinces of Iraq. This situation enabled the closure of the security gap that emerged after 2003, which let the district play an important role in the fight against terrorism. During the Ottoman Empire, Amirli was known as one of the most important stops for Turkish caravans. Amirli Lake is located in the south of Amirli, and it joins Uzeym Dam, providing opportunities for fishing, an important source of income for the people of the region. The

region where Amirli is located is a low plain compared to its surroundings.

Mursa Ali Mountain is located to the north of Amirli. In addition, a stream called "Kör Dere" (Blind Stream) runs through the middle of Amirli, dividing the city into two. This stream flows only in the rainy seasons. That's why it is called "Blind Stream". "Kör Dere" is not just a name specific to Amirli. For example, there are also streams called as "Kör Dere" in other Turkmen regions, such as Hanekin. This fact reveals the organic ties existing between Turkmen regions.

ORIGINS OF AMIRLI



Monument to Amirli's Resistance Against IŞİD

The settlement of Turkmens in Iraq has a long history. It is known that Turkish expeditions to Iraq started after 673 AD. The migration of Turkmen people to Iraq took place in two different ways. Firstly, during the Umayyad State, the Turks settled in Iraq as state soldiers. The settlement of Turks in Iraq started in 673 AD with the spread of Islam and the Central Asian expeditions of Ubeydullah Bin Ziyad.³ It is generally claimed that the settlement of Turkmens in Iraq started in 674 AD. With the spread of Islam and the Central Asian expeditions of Ubeydullah Bin Ziyad in 673, Turks met with Islam religion. However, governments in Iraq before 2003, in order to marginalize Turkmens, claimed that these people were remnants of the Ottoman state in the region. Limiting the existence of Turkmens in Iraq to the reign of the Ottoman Empire does not comply with historical realities. A part of the Turkmen community may have settled in the region during the Ottoman period. However, generalizing this to all Turkmen people is done only for political purposes. As a matter

of fact, Turkmens settled in different parts of Iraq during the Seljuk, Abbasid, and Umayyad states before the Ottoman and Safavid states.

There are many myths told about the origin of Turkmens in Amirli. However, it is a matter of debate whether its inhabitants settled there during the Safavid Empire or the Ottoman Empire. Narrations about the Amirli's notables and elders usually point to the Ottoman period. According to Nebil Emirli, who has notable works on Arabic Language and Literature and Iraqi Turkmen history, Turkmen settlement in Amirli took place during the Ottoman Empire. Nebil Emirli states that some of the people of Amirli served in the Ottoman Army not in Amirli but in the Uzeym region, located within the borders of Diyala province. Turkmens in Uzeym region retreated from their locations upon the instruction of the Ottoman Army due to the advance of the British Army in the First World War and settled in today's Amirli region.⁴ However, there is no information regarding the period in which the Turkmens set-

³ Mofak Selman Kerkuklu, *Brief History of Iraqi Turkmens*, Dublin 2004, s. 23.

⁴ Interview with Arabic language and literature expert and history researcher Nebil Emirli on July 1, 2022.

tled in the region during the Ottoman reign. Amirli has been the most important military region between the north and south of the Ottoman state in Iraq for a long time.

Up until today, the names of the Ottoman soldiers who kept watch in a certain region in the Amirli have been given to that region: Abbas Hill, Muhsin Hill, Sangar, Çavuş (Sergeant), Mil Hill, Çıncal, Demir Kapı (Iron Door), etc. Demir Kapı is an important military point built by the Ottoman Army over Amirli Lake. In addition, this is one of the regions connecting the Arab population and the Turkmen population between the Ottoman provinces of Mosul and Baghdad. It is stated that the name Amirli is derived from the word "Emir" (Order). It is controversial whether this name is given to the region or to the tribe in that region. As we understand from Turkmen in Amirli, the name Amirli has two meanings. First, Amirli means "Emir Tribe" belonging to the Bayat clan. Amirli is known as a part of the Bayat clan and is one of the regions where the Bayat population is most intense. It is known as one of the important sources of the Turkmen population, together with other villages, which are officially affiliated to the district and other Bayat villages in Tuzhurmatu that share a border with Amirli. Turkmen writer, researcher, and scholar Suphi Saatçi states that the name "Amirli" originates from the name of the tribe. According to Saatçi, there are 71 place names attributed to the Eymur tribe in the 16th century, most of them located in the region between the cities of Sivas and Tokat in Turkey. The name "Eymur" is pronounced as Eymir in Anatolia and as Eymur among the Iranians and Khwarazm Turkmens. Although there is no historical record of the existence of this tribe in Iraq, Saatçi attributes Amirli to

this Turkmen tribe. Although these names are no longer in use today, the Amirli tribe is being mentioned.

The Amirli tribe is not limited to Amirli district, which is 30 km south of Tuzhurmatu. There are also people from the Amirli tribe living in Kumbetliler Village, which is one of the important Turkmen regions of Kirkuk. There are also people from the Amirli tribe living in the Karayatak Turkmen region in Mosul province and in Karatepe and Mansuriye regions of Diyala. Those living in the Karatepe are known as Sekneler.⁵ But all of these are known as being part of the Bayat clan. According to Dr. Cüneyt Mengü, the author of "Behind the Scenes of the Turkmen Tragedy", Amirli was the headquarters of the Bayat princes during the Ottoman period. This headquarters has been a safe living center for all warriors attached to the Prince in Amirli. On the other hand, it is known that there are already tens of families in Amirli who are of Albanian origin.

The region where Amirli is located is known as Bayat Plain, and Amirli as the most populous city of the Bayat clan. In a report prepared by the British during the First World War, it was stated that the Bayat tribes living in the region starting from Kifri and Karape to Tuzhurmatu spoke Turkish and that the population of these tribes, that were occupied with animal rearing, was 10 thousand households.⁶

Another meaning of Amirli's is "authorized" or "ordered" person. It is stated that the Turkmens in Amirli were authorized by the state to protect the region during the Ottoman period. The protection, by Amirli, of Ottoman caravans in the region between Kirkuk and Baghdad during the Ottoman period clarifies the meaning of the name Amirli. The fact that

⁵ Suphi Saatçi, *Irak Türkmen Boyları Oymakları ve Yerleşme Bölgeleri*, Kerkük Vakfı, 2009.(Iraqi Turkmen Tribes Tribes and Settlement Areas, Kirkuk Foundation), p. 25.

⁶ Saatçi, p. 18.

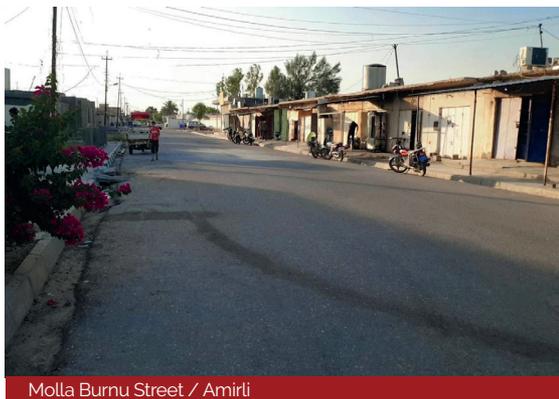
the Turkmens in Amirli fought against the British during the First World War also supports the understanding that they were assigned to protect the region. In addition to fighting the British, it is known that they also fought against the tribes that carried out looting against the Ottomans.

After the First World War, the Turkmens in Amirli came together under the leadership of Cukul Kaha against some tribes that cooper-

ated with the British.⁷ The fact that all historical artifacts in Amirli are limited to Ottoman military bases shows that Amirli's presence in this region is based on the existence of the Ottoman Empire. However, there is no definite information about where the Turkmens in Amirli came from before they settled in this region. Rumor has it that they came from the north of Syria and settled in this region. It is argued that they settled in this region following the demise of the Turkish emirates there.

⁷ Interview with Arabic Language and Literature Teacher and Poet Nihat Kahaoğlu on 1 July 2022.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF AMIRLI



Molla Burnu Street / Amirli

After giving some enlightening information about the origin of Amirli, it will be useful to look at the tribal structure in terms of understanding both the historical origin and social structure of the region. Amirli is a region that has been able to preserve its traditions relatively well because it is located far away from big cities. Compared to other Turkmen regions, Amirli has a more conservative society.

The common view held in Amirli is that people living in the region are of Alewite origin, but over time they have identified themselves with the Shiite sect. It is a known fact that the Amirli people pay special attention to the Twelve Imams. As in other Turkmen regions, it can be stated that the Shiite Turkmen in Amirli are of Sufi origin. Kamber Hodja, the last dervish of Amirli, passed away in 2004. It is known that Derviş Kasım, Amirli's oldest dervish, is among the grandfathers of Derviş Kamber. Derviş Kamber spent his life praying at the Seat of Imam Hasan and Dede Merden Lodge. He is known for caring little about worldly matters. That's why he has a respectable place among the people in Amirli.

There have been some changes in the religious beliefs of these people over time. The love of Turkmen living in Amirli and the surrounding area for Hz. Ali has been interpreted as extremism by some. However, creation and god beliefs are not different from those of other Muslim sects. It is claimed that the large majority of the people living in Amirli had not even practiced daily prayers until the 1960s. However, mourning for Hz. Hussein on the days of Ashura in the month of Muharram, is considered an important religious ceremony. It is forbidden to slaughter animals in Muharram, and care is taken not to use knives as much as possible. In this sense, some of the beliefs of Amirli's Turkmen are similar to those of Kakais and Turkmen in Karanaza village. As a matter of fact, growing a mustache is also accepted as religious behavior. It is stated that after the 1960s, prayer, fasting, and other Shiite beliefs in the modern sense began to spread in Amirli.

It should be noted that the tribal ties are stronger in Amirli, especially when compared

to Kirkuk and the surrounding Turkmen regions. There are two important historical reasons for the existence of stronger tribal ties. The first is that the settlement area of Amirli is placed quite far from the city centers. This

has caused the Turkmens in Amirli to become an introverted society. The second is that they live in constant tension with other tribes in the region. This situation forced them to adopt a conservative tribal structure.

TRIBES/FAMILIES IN AMIRLI



Turkmeneli Party President Riyaz Sarikahya

It is known that the tribes in Amirli are close relatives. Therefore, they are said to be descended from the same ancestors. The people of Amirli are trying to strengthen their solidarity among themselves by expressing that they come from the same roots. As a matter of fact, they have had problems with Arabs around them since the First World War. It is stated that they fought side by side with Ottoman soldiers against the British and their collaborators living around Amirli during the First World War. For this reason, Riyaz Sarikahya, Chairman of the Turkmeneli Party, stated that they were not surprised by the resistance of Amirli against ISIS despite the siege that lasted more than 80 days in 2014. Sarikahya stated that they specifically examined Amirli's fight against ISIS in 2014 and that this was possible thanks to historical experience and knowledge. Sarikahya stated that the region where Amirli tribe is located was one of the most important regions of the Ottoman Empire, opening the way towards the provinces

of Baghdad and Basra.⁸ The tribes in Amirli have formed a strong bond among themselves due to the responsibilities brought by their location in the region. There are many tribes living in the Amirli region, such as Keremli, Abbushlu, Aslanlı, Denneveli, Kalaylı, Begler, Köçerli, Hüссülü and Kalaylı. The largest of these are the Kaha and Zurbullu tribes.

KAHA TRIBE

The Kaha tribe is the biggest tribe in Amirli. Cukul Kaha, known as the eldest of the Kaha tribe, is known as the leading Emir of the Ottoman period. For this reason, it is stated that it was the Kaha tribe which first settled in Amirli. It is also stated that Cukul Kaha had obtained many privileges from the Ottoman Empire on agricultural lands in Amirli and its surroundings. They are known as Kaha(s) because they were functioning as "Kahyas" (meaning head steward in Turkish language) of the region. The expression "kâhya" means the one who

⁸ Meeting with Mr. Sarikahya, the Leader of Turkmeneli Party on 10 July 2022.

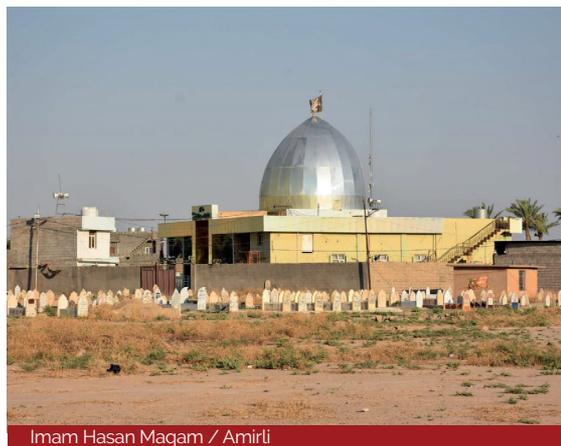
acts as the elder brother among the Turkmen. There are many prominent names in the Kaha tribe. One of them is Hacı Bekir, and he is known as coming from the richest family of Amirli. Nihat Kahaoğlu, is one of the important Turkmen poets, coming from the Kaha tribe. Kaha is known as the tribe with the largest agricultural lands in Amirli. It is stated that these lands were given to them during the Ottoman period and distributed to their relatives by Cukul Kaha.

ZURBULLU TRIBE

There are many myths about the history of the Zurbullu tribe. Zurbullu is the second-largest tribe of Amirli. The tribe is named "Zurbullu" because of the long mustaches of its members. It is said that they are relatives

of the people living in the Turkmen villages of Karanaz and Bıravçılı, located in the vicinity of Amirli. It is possible to say that there are ties existing between Zurbullu and the Karanaz tribe, considering the fact that Karanaz men's mustaches are considered sacred. It is also known that the Zurbullu and Kaha tribes are relatives. Zurbullu tribe is divided into three families as Ahmet Kaha, Sefer Ağa and Kaçkaçeşekliler. Some people of Zurbul have been known to be dervishes. Dervish Kamber is Amirli's last dervish. It is said that all of the people of Zurbullu used to have long mustaches. This was known as one of the most important characteristics of dervishes at that time. Until today, the people of Zurbullu have used the term "dervish" to address their elders in a respectable way.

RELIGIOUS AND HISTORICAL ARTIFACTS OF AMIRLI



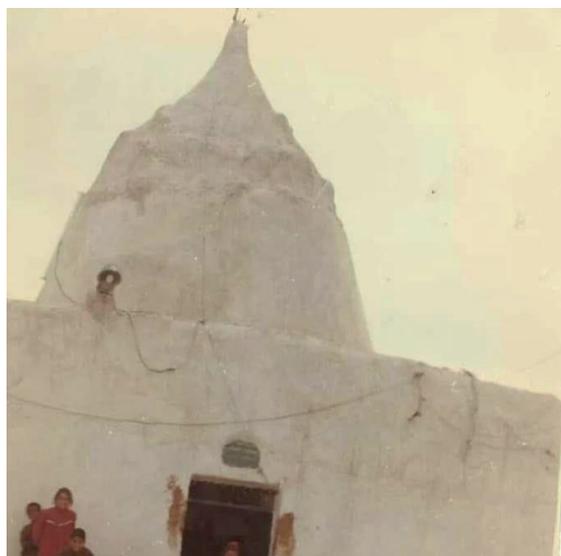
Imam Hasan Maqam / Amirli

There are many artifacts located in the city of Amirli, which is known to have a history of more than 450 years. The fact that the people of the city are in a geographical location far from the big cities helped to preserve the language, folk tales, and historical artifacts of Amirli. For this reason, it would not be wrong to state that it was less affected by the policies of the Baath regime before 2003 and by the Kurdification policies seen in some Turkmen regions such as Kirkuk and Tuzhurmatu after 2003. The historical artifacts in Amirli can be listed as follows.

THE SEAT OF IMAM HASAN

It is a holy place believed to belong to Hasan, the grandson of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh). As the people of the region have faith in 12 Imams, it is expressed as the seat of Imam Hasan. It is believed that this structure was made of mud in Hijri 1254. Due to its white dome, the Seat of Imam Hasan Maqam has also been called the "White Dome" until recently. There is information showing that

the place where the Seat of Imam Hasan is located was first built in the ahis ha of a castle with two doors. One of these doors used to open to the east and the other to the west. It is known that the castle existed until 1916. It is narrated that there are rumors among the public about Imam Hasan Maqam. However,



Former State of Imam Hasan Maqam

one point that everyone agrees on is that Harma Nene (Harma Ali Muhsin), from the Ceyim family in Amirli, saw Imam Hasan in her dream, where Hazrat Hasan wanted a Seat built in his name. However, since no one would believe in such a dream, Imam Hasan showed Harma Nene the location of a rock with the marks of his thumb and two middle fingers. Describing her dream, Nene Harma convinced her family and found the stone in the place that Imam Hasan had indicated to her in the dream. After this sign was found, a seat was built on the spot where the stone was found. This stone has been standing in Imam Hasan's seat since that day. Harma Nene's family, "Ceyimler", which had built the seat, devoted themselves to this place. The seat of Imam Hasan has attracted many people from Turkmen regions and has become one of the important religious centers in this area. Sick people visit the site with the hope of being healed. Those who want to make sacrifices are also frequent visitors. Besides, the surrounding area has turned into a cemetery.

ARTIFACTS AT THE SITE OF IMAM HASAN'S SEAT

Tomb of Hurma Nine

Tomb of Hurma Nene is located to the south of the Seat of Imam Hasan. Those who



The Stone Harma Nene saw as a sign in her dream

visit the site usually visit the Tomb of Hurma Nene as well. Hurma Nene died before getting married. It is narrated that she did not get married as Imam Hasan, in her dream, had told her that she would die at an early age if she did so.

Martyr Turkish Soldier

After the construction of Imam Hasan's Seat, people began to bury their deceased ones next to the site. According to a myth conveyed by the people of the region, at this site is also buried the body of a Turkish soldier who had been martyred during the First World War. Such a narrative becomes more meaningful when we consider the fact that the people of Amirli resisted the British together with the Ottoman Army during the First World War. The burial of the Ottoman soldier by the Amirli tribe at Imam Hasan's Seat also shows the appreciation and common destiny shared.

The Turkish soldier's grave was discovered during the digging up of the cemetery plot to bury another deceased person. It is narrated that Turkish soldiers had been buried in their clothes and with their arms, which makes sense based on the belief that martyrs can be buried without the ghusl (cleaning) process in accordance with Islamic rules. This is one of the important sacred stories told in Amirli. As a matter of fact, according to many accounts, it is stated that when the body of the Turkish soldier was found, it was as if he had been asleep and his body was intact. It is also narrated that a bullet was taken from the gun of the martyr, and the cartridge used exploded.

The fact that the Seat of Imam Hasan is located in an old castle inside Amirli and that the entire area is surrounded by the names of the Ottoman Turkish soldiers who had been on guard increases the probability of finding



Turkish Cemetery in Kirkuk

such a grave. However, it is stated that despite the detection of the soldier's body, a grave site was not built for Turkish soldiers at that time due to concerns related to the people governing Iraq. Today, no determination has been made as to the whereabouts of the grave.

The story told among Turkmen people about the Turkish martyr in Imam Hasan's Seat is one of the important indicators that the people of the region are proud of their cultural ties with the Turkiye and Turkic world in general.

When asked about their connection to Turkiye and Turks, the people of Amirli generally underline their cultural affiliation and common ancestry. Mehdi Taki Ismail, a former member of the Salahaddin Provincial Assembly from Amirli, a member of the Badr Organization, and a deputy of the Iraqi Parliament, summed

up the situation by saying "we are the same people and speak the same language" in relation to Turkmen relations with Turkiye.⁹

Dede Merden Ali Lodge

In the past, the dervishes of Amirli, especially the fathers of the Zurbullu tribe, used to gather in Dede Merden Lodge and recite "nefes" (prayer). Dede Merden Lodge was once made of mud. Dede Merden Lodge is located in the vicinity of Imam Hasan's Seat. Dede Merden is known as the father of the Zurbullu tribe of dervishes gathered here. According to some rumors, Dede Merden came from Leylan and settled in Amirli, where he devoted himself to serving the Seat of Imam Hasan. Those who built the Dede Merden Lodge in its present form state that there was "Hamayil"¹⁰ in the Dede Merden Lodge. There were also

⁹ Interview with Turkmen Deputy Mehdi Taki on 15 July 2022 in Amirli.

¹⁰ Hamayil is the name of the case or box in which the Qur'an is contained.



Dede Merden Lodge

prayers written in a book found there. According to popular belief, Dede Merden Lodge was famous for the abundance and blessings given to this place. Prayers had been cited by Dede of Zurbullu until 2005. It is rumored that Derviş Kamber (Kamber Koca)¹¹, the last dervish of Amirli, used to visit Dede Merden Lodge every Friday and recite his prayers there.

Dede Merden Lodge was built by the Zurbullu tribe in Amirli and is often visited by

members of this tribe. It is important to note the connection existing between the Zurbullu tribe and Dede Merden Lodge, located in the north of the cemetery next to the Imam Hasan's Seat. As a matter of fact, this shows the relationship of the Zurbullu tribe with dervishes. Derviş Kamber, known as the last dervish in Amirli, received a lot of attention from his family. Currently, the sons of Derviş Kamber are taking care of the tomb of Dede Merden.

¹¹ The term used for an older Dede (Grandfather)

TRANSITION OF THE STATUS OF AMIRLI FROM VILLAGE TO SUB DISTRICT AND DISTRICT



Ashura Ceremony in Amirli in 2022

The well-known poet of Amirli, Nihat Kahaoğlu¹², stated that the history of Amirli is more than 450 years old. Cüneyt Mengü, in his work "Behind the Scenes of the Turkmen Tragedy", indicates that the history of this place is around 800 years old. Mengü states that Amirli and most of the Bayat villages in the region were settled during the Seljuk and Ottoman periods. Amirli's status changed from village to sub district in 1969. According to the 1945 Provincial Administrations Law No. 16, the change was made with a decree issued by then - President Ahmed Hasan el-Bekir.¹³ Previously, it was a village called Tuzhurmatu. While Amirli gained the status of a subdistrict, the following villages were separated from Tuzhurmatu and became part of Amirli. It is known that Amirli had been the largest village in Iraq before it was turned into a subdistrict during this period.¹⁴ These villages, located in the geographically closest areas

to Amirli, are as follows: Çardağlı, Biravçılı, Karanaz, Bestamlı, Abbut, Yeşil Tepe (Green Hill), Serha, Zengilli, Suaylib, Şeker, Bir Zeheb, Üç Tepe (Three Hills), Bir Ahmet, Sayat (Dehliz), İrvizat, Great and Small Donbalan Deresi (Dere Obası), Great and Small Elbu Hasan, Great and Small Meftul, Paşagelen, Hıdır Obası, Kütte Burun (Habeş) ve Kuşlan. The population of Amirli subdistrict was 15 thousand 104 in 1977, 22 thousand 522 in 1987, and 30 thousand 273 in 1997. According to the statement of the Iraqi Planning Ministry in the 2021 elections, the population of Amirli was 47 thousand 581.

Amirli raised many important personalities. The following can be mentioned among them: Yusuf Ziya Abdulvehab Bayatlı (he was the governor of many districts and governor of Nasiriye and Divaniye provinces, and the governor of Kirkuk between 1954 and 1955), Sheikh Sefer, clergyman Hacı Şükür Bayatlı, Abbas Bayatlı, who was a deputy in the Iraqi

¹² Turkmen poet and writer of Amirli origin, he has literary works in Turkish.

¹³ "İhdas Nahiye fi Liva Kerkük Bi-İsim Nahiye Amirli", *Dorar al-Iraq*, <http://wiki.dorar-aliraq.net/iraqilaws/law/19801.html>.

¹⁴ Suphi Saatçi, p.25.

Parliament between 2005-2018, Sheikh Abdulhuseyin Isa (religious man).

In addition, Amirli continued to raise important statesmen after 2003 as well. Among them are Muhsin Tayyar, who was a pilot in the Iraqi Army, Mehdi Taki İsmail, a member of the Iraqi Parliament, Rashid Ali Rashid¹⁵, who was the director of the police in Tuzhurmatu, and İhsan Bayatlı, who served as the general director at the Ministry of Sports after 2003. Mustafa Hasan¹⁶, who had been a police chief in Tuzhurmatu and later became the Commander of the 7th Regiment of the Riot Police, and Zeyd Halaf¹⁷, Amirli Police Chief, who gained fame in the fight against terrorism, are the two important commanders that came from Amirli.

In 2018, Amirli was granted district status as a consequence of the resistance it showed against ISIS in 2014. This achievement was the result of efforts made by the Turkmen political parties in Baghdad. Shivan Davudi, a member of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, stated that Amirli fell within the scope of article 140 and emphasized that Amirli's status should remain as a subdistrict before the application of this article is clarified.¹⁸ Nevertheless, in 2016, the Salahaddin Provincial Assembly decided to raise Amirli's status to district, and this decision was later approved by the Iraqi Ministry of Planning. In 2016, Minister of State for Provincial Affairs Turhan Mufti stated that the conversion of Amirli to a district was approved by the Ministry of Planning.¹⁹

¹⁵ Assassinated by al-Qaeda in 2004.

¹⁶ Killed by ISIS in 2017

¹⁷ Killed by al-Qaeda on 8 September 2009.

¹⁸ "Article 140 Temna Tahvil Amirli ila Kaza", (Article 140. Prevents conversion of Amirli's status to a district.), *Almada Paper*, 17 January 2017.

¹⁹ "Tahtit Tuvafik Ala Tahvil Amirli ile Kaza", *Naba News Agency*, 19 January 2016.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN AMIRLI AFTER 2003



Amirli, is under the control of Iraqi army forces.

After the year 2003, Amirli played an important role in the south of Kirkuk as one of the Turkmen regions. This was largely due to the politics of Sunni Arabs in the region and their boycott against participation in security institutions. Therefore, inhabitants of Amirli, who were not rich in terms of agricultural land ownership and who had occupied a limited number of positions as civil servants in government institutions before 2003, joined the newly established Iraqi National Guard. However, after 2003, as in other Turkmen regions, Amirli was raided more than once by Peshmerga forces. The building of the Iraqi Turkmen Front in Amirli was forcibly closed. The PUK Peshmerga forces that entered Amirli seized the state properties. Government buildings that belonged to the Baath regime before 2003 started to be used by Kurdish political parties. Although this situation was not limited to the Peshmerga forces, it caused the perception that they had settled in the region at gunpoint since the only armed force in Amirli at that time was the Peshmerga. It should be noted here that there is no Kurd-

ish population in and around Amirli. Only one Kurdish village was found, which the Saddam administration forcibly relocated to the east of Amirli from other Kurdish regions. However, this village was abandoned by the Kurds towards the end of 2002.

Despite their presence in Amirli, the PUK and Kurdish Communist Party could not penetrate the region; hence, Peshmerga forces left Amirli in 2005. For this reason, Amirli remained outside the political goals of the KRG. In fact, with ISIL's control of Tuzhurmatu and Amirli environs in 2014, in order to draw the political map of the KRG, Peshmerga forces dug a trench passing through the south of Süleyman Bey subdistrict in the south of Tuzhurmatu, which is considered a contested area. Amirli was kept outside the borders of the trench that was dug to protect the borders of the KRG against ISIS militants. This shows that Amirli is one of the important Turkmen regions that remained outside of Kurdish influence. In this context, there are similarities between Amirli and Tal Afar. Both Turkmen regions are



regions targeted by terrorist organizations such as al-Qaeda and where sectarian fights take place. In addition, the tribal bonds are stronger both in Tal Afar and Amirli districts compared to other Turkmen regions. During the US occupation (2003-2011), Turkmens in Amirli joined the security forces. This situation, especially between 2003 and 2005, caused the perception among the Arabs around Amirli that the people of Amirli were collaborating with the occupation forces. Later, this perception developed into a sectarian conflict, as a result of the emergence of the terrorist organization al-Qaeda and the spread of Salafism throughout Iraq and given the weak state institutions and its remote location from the big city centers, Amirli has become the target of terrorist attacks. Many Iraqi citizens of Amirli origin were kidnapped and killed by terrorist organizations on the Tuzhurmatu and Tikrit roads and on the Kirkuk-Baghdad roads. To date, there have been more than 10 citizens abducted by al-Qaeda. The fate of these people is unknown. It is estimated that more than

300 lives were lost in the terrorist attacks carried out against the people of Amirli. In 2007, Al-Qaeda attacked the center of Amirli with a truck loaded with bombs, while the region was besieged by ISIS for 80 days in June 2014. When asked about the reasons for these attacks, the inhabitants of Amirli underlined the good relations they had with the state and the fact that they were in the same sectarian line as the Shiite political parties controlling the administration in Baghdad.

2007 TRUCK BOMBING

On July 7, 2007, at around 9 am in Amirli, the explosives loaded on a truck were detonated by al-Qaeda in the market place at the center of Amirli. The attack is known as the "Seven Seven Massacre" because it took place on 7 July, 2007. 125 people lost their lives as a result of this attack. Among the victims were 26 women and dozens of children under the age of 18. In addition, the bodies of more than ten people were not found. There were eight deaths in one single family. The

explosion was heard in Tuzhurmatu, 30 km to the north of Amirli, and in the Karatepe villages, 40 km to the southeast. 300 people were seriously injured in the attack. 30 people who were seriously injured were sent to Turkiye and received treatment in hospitals in Ankara due to insufficient hospitals in Iraq. As dozens of houses were destroyed, ITC set up approximately 100 tents for the people left homeless. On the other hand, support campaigns were made for those people whose houses were destroyed, and donations were collected from Turkiye and Turkmen regions in Iraq under the ITC's coordination. Ali Haşim Muhtaroglu, who lost his life as a result of the terrorist attack in Tuzhurmatu in 2009, played an important role in gathering support for Amirli from Turkmeneli and Turkiye. With the support of the families of those who lost their lives in the attack, the ITC built a martyrs monument at the location where the explosion took place. However, the monument was later removed due to zoning plans made by the Municipality. Despite the families' demand, the monument was not rebuilt due to financial difficulties.

On the other hand, the Iraqi Turkmen Islamic Union, using its weight in Baghdad, ensured that Amirli was declared a disaster area for the reconstruction by the Iraqi government of the houses that had been destroyed. Thus, the Iraqi government declared Amirli a disaster area and allocated 12 million dollars for the reconstruction of the destroyed houses. Some of the allocated money was distributed to families affected by the attack, and some of it was used for the development of Amirli.

With this attack, the terrorist organization Al-Qaeda wanted to start a sectarian fight between Amirli and the surrounding Arab villages. In the attack, one person was killed, and one person was injured in the Sunni Sayyat

village of Amirli. This effort by the terrorist organization al-Qaeda, which wanted to start a sectarian fight with this attack in Amirli, was inconclusive. Despite the claims that the perpetrators of the attack were later caught by the security forces, the families of the victims claimed that this was not the case.

During this attack, a group of children lost their lives as they remained under the collapsed roof of a building used as a play center. In a meeting held in 2022, Ali Naki, one of those who pulled the children out of the rubble, stated that "under the weight of the concrete, the children were crushed like ants. It is impossible for me to forget the image of this mass murder. This sadness will live with me for the rest of my life. What did they want from these children? What did the playing children do? I get depressed with so many unanswered questions in my mind. I am also the father of two children, and I want to cry every time I look at my own children".²⁰ On the other hand, some members of the families living in the adobe houses near the explosion area lost their lives as they remained under the collapsed houses, made of mud bricks.

As there was no hospital in Amirli and the number of injured people were very high, many died on the way while they were transported to the hospitals in Tuzhurmatu and Kirkuk. After this attack in Amirli, members of the terrorist organization al-Qaeda carried out similar actions in Tuzhurmatu, Tazehurmatu, and other Turkmen regions. These attacks, carried out in coordination, resulted in the massacre of the defenseless Turkmen people. Two years later, on 20 June 2009, al-Qaeda once again attacked with a bomb-laden vehicle in Tazehurmatu, causing the deaths of 98 people. Due to the weaknesses of security forces in the Turkmen regions, terrorist organizations

²⁰ Interview with Ali Naki inhabitant of Amirli, 25 July 2022.

easily targeted civilians through vehicle explosions and similar means.

THE SIEGE OF AMIRLI BY ISIS IN 2014

After the militants of the terrorist organization ISIS took control of Iraq's Mosul Salahaddin, and Anbar provinces in June 2014, great tragedies took place in Iraq. At a time when the whole world focused on ISIS's atrocities against Yazidis, the Turkmen city of Amirli was besieged by ISIS militants. On the other hand, hundreds of Turkmen were executed by ISIS militants in areas such as Beşir village, Bivravcılı and Tal Afar in Mosul. It is stated that in the first weeks of the siege of Amirli by ISIS, out of approximately 20 thousand people, only 30 were able to leave the subdistrict. However, after ISIS militants took control of the city's surroundings, the only way of entry and exit was from the air. ISIS militants surrounded Amirli from four directions. The closest area outside ISIS control was the center of Tuzhurmatu. There, with the power formed by the Turkmen, the Peshmerga undertook the task of protecting the center of Tuzhurmatu.

After Amirli was besieged by ISIS militants, the water went off, and the water pipes were filled with crude oil. Thus, the supply of clean water from Tuzhurmatu to Amirli was prevented. In addition, power lines were disrupted by the blowing up of poles with explosions, and electricity service was cut off. Then the generators in the city were ran on the available fuel for a while. However, when the fuel ran out, the electricity in the city was completely cut off, and the internet stopped. Thus, at a time when 20 thousand people were in the city center at the time of the siege, the city's communication with the outside world was

completely cut off. Only, it was possible to establish a weak communication through the telephone signals received in the north of Amirli.

Muhammet Haldun, who was the only doctor working in Amirli during the siege, described the situation as "genocide".²¹ Haldun stated that more than 100 people were brought for healing service during the siege. Haldun stated that inhabitants were attacked on a daily basis, and there were many injuries. Haldun, who was responsible for providing health services for a city with 20 thousand inhabitants, stated that he did have the necessary means to help the patients because he was a dentist.²² Those injured in the attacks were carried twice a week to hospitals in Baghdad by a helicopter. The only helicopter that had to pass through the areas dominated by ISIS and provide assistance to Amirli had to land in the safest area of the district under ISIS attacks. The helicopter that brought aid to Amirli was also used to take the sick and pregnant women out of the city.

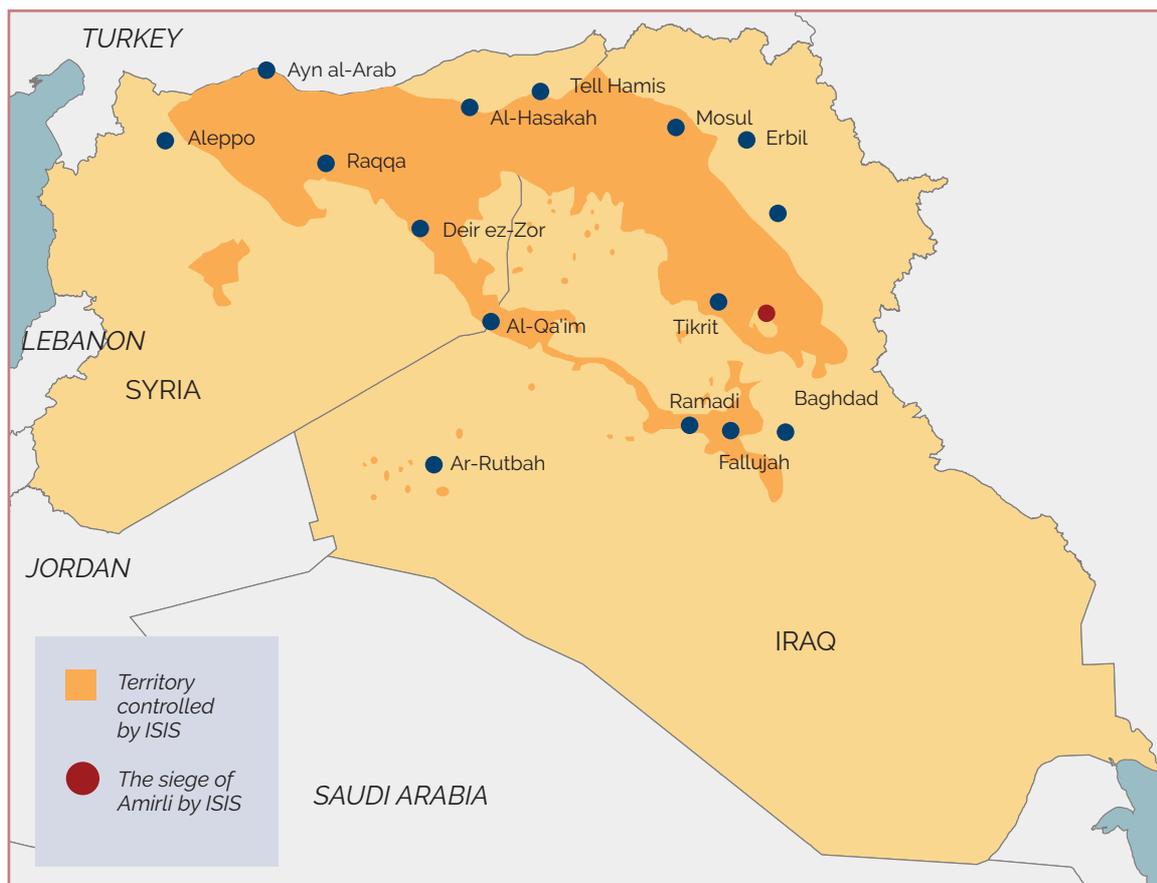
ISIS militants took positions at a distance of 1-2 km from Amirli center. It is reported that instant mortar attacks were carried out on places where even a small light was detected, especially at nights. A sniper affiliated with ISIS militants from around Şeker village, east of Amirli, targeted and killed a citizen at the entrance of Amirli.

The Iraqi government provided very limited supplies of food and weapons by helicopter via Turkmen authorities in Baghdad. Indeed, it was only a matter of time before ISIS militants could have entered Amirli. Many families tried to take their girls out of the city with helicopters because of the fear that ISIS

²¹ "Amirli el-Irakîye Mensiye", *Aljarida*, 25 August 2014.

²² "Amirli el-Irakîye Mensiye", *Aljarida*, 25 August 2014.

Map. Areas Controlled by IŞİD in June 2014



Source: US Department of Defens

could enter the city. ISIS militants threatened that they would rape the women and burn them if they entered Amirli. Threats of ISIS, which had already carried out sexual violence against Yazidi and Turkmen women in Mosul, were taken seriously by the public. That's why many families decided not to surrender to ISIS alive.

ISIS militants also received support from members of the organization in Mosul to enter Amirli. However, the attempt failed as a result of the resistance of the people, supported by the Iraqi Air Force. Nevertheless, ISIS mil-

itants came very close, approaching within a few hundred meters of Imam Hasan's Seat to the west of Amirli. 10 ISIS militants deployed to the houses in this region were killed as a result of the resistance of the Amirli people. Police Chief Mustafa Hasan stated that during the siege of Amirli, many of the people who fought against ISIS were injured, and the struggle became more difficult towards the last days.²³ Due to the difficult situation in Amirli, both in humanitarian and military terms, on 22 August, 2014, Abdul Mehdi al-Kerbalayi, the deputy of Ayatollah Ali Sistani, the Shiite

²³ Amirli el-Irakiye Mensiye", *Aljarida*, 25 August 2014.

"Hussein, who was hospitalized at the age of 10 due to hunger, asked me to give him something to eat. I couldn't bear the pain in the boy's eyes; I locked myself in another room and started crying. Then I gave him some food. Two days after this incident, he lost his life along with his father while waiting in line to bring drinking water to their house as a result of a mortar attack by ISIS. The body of the boy was shattered to pieces."

Supreme Religious Authority, demanded the immediate lifting of the siege.²⁴

During the siege, as much food as a helicopter could carry was sent to Amirli twice a week. However, the food sent did not reach many homes. For this reason, people survived by eating from their scarce resources and even the animals with which they had provided their livelihoods. Many people became ill and were weakened due to food shortages. In addition, as a result of the chemical attacks carried out by ISIS, Amirli people faced many diseases, from skin problems to mental difficulties. Operating in Amirli at that time, Dr. Haldun tells the story of Hüseyin Fethi, who was hospitalized at the age of 10, as follows: "Hussein, who was hospitalized at the age of 10 due to hunger, asked me to give him something to eat. I couldn't bear the pain in the boy's eyes; I locked myself in another room and started crying. Then I gave him some food. Two days after this incident, he lost his life along with his father while waiting in line to bring drinking water to their house as a result of a mortar attack by ISIS. The body of the boy was shattered to pieces."²⁵

During the siege, 50 people, among them the old and sick,

lost their lives. According to Dr Ali Bayatlı, President of the Turkmen Rescue Association, there were children who ate only one meal every three days during the siege. It is also known that among those who lost their lives there were malnourished children. In addition, a woman died in Amirli due to the lack of an obstetrician. Nihat Elbayati, who lives in Amirli with his wife and seven children, said, "There were women who died while giving birth to a child due to the absence of a doctor. People died from very simple wounds because they could not be treated."²⁶

At a time when people were left to starve in Amirli by ISIS militants, the world did not pay the necessary attention to this event. The support for Amirli was said to be financed with money taken from the special budgets of activists and Turkmen politicians of Amirli Origin living in Baghdad. The attention paid to the KRG and the Yezidis in Sinjar by the USA and other European countries was not given to the Turkmen in Amirli. However, it is stated that air support was given by the US soldiers to Amirli after the siege was broken. During the 80-day siege before that, Amirli city was left to its fate by Iraqi security forces and Peshmerga forces.

²⁴ "Sistani Yutalib Bi-Fekil Hisar An Amirli", *Swissinfo*, 22 August 2014.

²⁵ Amirli el-Irakiye Mensiye", *Aljarida*, 25 August 2014.

²⁶ Lydia Green, "Turkmen Under ISIS Siege: The World Has Forgotten Us", BBC, 22 August 2014.

It should be noted here that not only men but also women in Amirli had been prepared to resist ISIS. The women learned to use guns. During the siege, a woman called Kemle Bayatlı became a figure representing Iraqi women's resistance against ISIS. Bayatlı stated that the Turks in Amirli would not allow the actions ISIS carried out in other regions and would continue their struggle until they died. The number of those who carried out the ISIS siege was reported to be in the thousands, with militants coming from some villages around Amirli, Havice, Reşat and Mosul center. At a time when there were threats that ISIS, which was controlling the region from Syria to Baghdad, would enter Erbil, the Amirli resistance found an important place in the media. For 80 days, Amirli remained a small spot of exception on the large map of areas controlled by ISIS. It is known that the number of ISIS militants in the regions surrounding Amirli was over 5 thousand.

ISIS militants carried out two important attacks to be able to enter Amirli. The first of these attacks took place on the night of July 16- 17, 2014. It is claimed that this first attack lasted 11 hours. During this attack, 500 rockets were fired at targets in Amirli. Despite the fact that ISIS militants had an advantage both in terms of weapons and number of fighters, they could not enter

Amirli due to the resistance of the people and the support of the Iraqi Air Force. It is said that ISIS militants who carried out the attack from Amirli circles painted their faces and hands in black. With this, it was intended that the militia coming from the region surrounding Amirli would not be recognized by the Amirli people. They also wanted to create fear among the inhabitants of Amirli. In this incident, it is known that an ISIS militant was taken prisoner by the people of Amirli and that over 300 militants were killed during the ISIS attack. It is claimed that attacks carried out by Iraqi planes against ISIS militants caused serious damage to ISIS. The starting point of the ISIS' attack was the village of Elbu Rıza, located in the north of Amirli. Meanwhile, mortar attacks on Amirli were also made from the north.

It is stated that more support was sent from Mosul because ISIS suffered great losses in the first attack, and ISIS militants coming from the regions close to Amirli also took part in the second attack. In this attack, which was carried out on the morning of August 2, ISIS militants used 5 tanks and 6 armored Humvee vehicles, which they had previously captured from the Iraqi Army. However, one of the tanks was rendered ineffective as a result of the attack by the security forces and the people who supported them while they were

Not only men but also women in Amirli had been prepared to resist ISIS. The women learned to use guns. During the siege, a woman called Kemle Bayatlı became a figure representing Iraqi women's resistance against ISIS.

approaching Amirli. Others were shot down by planes. ISIS militants suffered serious losses in this attack as well. The number of ISIS militants killed in the second attack is said to be over 400. While the second attack was made from the north to distract the resistance in Amirli, mortar attacks took place from all four sides. First Lieutenant Visam Ahmet Faris from Amirli lost his life in the fight against ISIS.²⁷

It is said that the terrorist organization ISIS did not remove from the battlefield the bodies of its militants killed during its attacks, and they cut off the heads of some of them so that they would not be recognized, leaving the bodies without heads. Although there is no exact figure on the number of those fighting against ISIS, it is stated that all young people of Amirli were on the front lines. Since Amirli is a small city, it can be heard in the south when a bullet is fired in the north. For this reason, all inhabitants settled in safer places at night in order to be protected from ISIS attacks, especially mortars. On the other hand, younger inhabitants generally participated in the formation of security checkpoints. During the siege of 2014, four inhabitants of Amirli lost their lives as a result of the ISIS attacks. In addition to that, on August 31, 2014, hours before the siege was completely broken, 2 people from Amirli were killed by ISIS militants near the Suleyman Bey subdistrict.

Everyone knew that if ISIS militants had entered the district, they would have taken the same actions that had been done against the Yazidis. An anonymous US State Department official told Der Spiegel, "We are aware

of the difficult situation in Amirli and the majority of them are Turkmen. We know the depth of the humanitarian crisis in the central and northern parts of Iraq."²⁸ Due to the shortage of food and clean water, the Iraqi government requested urgent support from the UN for Amirli. 20 thousand people in Amirli faced hunger and massacre by ISIS.²⁹ According to a statement made by the representative of the United Nations Humanitarian Coordination Office in 2014, the UN wanted to provide the necessary humanitarian aid; however, support was very limited as all highways were closed and transportation to Amirli was possible only by air.³⁰

The siege was broken on 30 August, 2014 as a result of an 18-hour operation carried out by Iraqi security forces and Hashd al-Shaabi forces deployed in Tuzhurmatu and its surroundings. Volunteers from Turkmen regions, especially Tuzhurmatu, also participated in the operation.

Even today, the physical and psychological effects of the attacks carried out by ISIS are clearly seen among the people of Amirli. There is an increase in the number of cases of skin diseases that have not been seen before, especially in the city. However, no research has been conducted so far on the effects of the chemical attacks carried out by ISIS. As it is known, ISIS used chemical weapons in Tazehurmatu, another Turkmen settlement in Kirkuk, and this situation was detected and proven by international organizations as well as Iraqi authorities.

²⁷ Interview with Police Officer Hüseyin Bayatlı on 17 July 2022 in Amirli.

²⁸ "The Turkmen City of Amirli in Iraq Under Siege by Islamic State", *Der Spiegel*, 25 August 2023.

²⁹ "Town of Amirli in northern Iraq remains under siege: OCHA official", *UN News*, 19 August 2014.

³⁰ "Town of Amirli in northern Iraq remains under siege: OCHA official", *UN News*, 19 August 2014.

CONCLUSION

Amirli is one of the important regions whose population consists only of Turkmen. Reconstruction of the Seat of Imam Hasan, Dede Merden Lodge, and a monument for Turkish Martyr Soldiers in Amirli in accordance with the old architectural structure will contribute to the maintenance of the cultural and historical values of the Turkmen people in Iraq. Thus, the identity and heritage of the Turkmen community will be strengthened and passed on to the future generations. In addition, the protection of historical and religious places will support the existence of Turkmen by strengthening communication among the Turkmen community in Iraq.

Amirli, which is located in a strategic position, has had a significant impact on security in the region since the day it was established as a village. Amirli is generally known, in its surroundings and in Iraq, as a region whose inhabitants are in favor of the maintenance of public order. Amirli district has also been one of the regions that suffered the most from terrorism after 2003. Al-Qaeda and then ISIS



The Iraqi army invades the Salahaddin province, which is under ISIS siege. Amirli took over the township. People living in Amirli district are seen to celebrate.

militants nesting in the surrounding Hemrin Mountains have done great harm to the people of Amirli. Despite the loyalty of the Turkmen in Amirli and the losses they suffered, it did not receive the necessary attention from the Iraqi central government and the Salahaddin Governorate. The clean water problem that is still experienced in Amirli shows that the Iraqi government neglects the Turkmen regions. On the other hand, indifference to Amirli is not just an issue limited to the Iraqi central government. Amirli has also been neglected by international human rights organizations.

Despite this fact, the Amirli resistance broke the ISIS blockade, changed the fate of the war against ISIS, and instilled hope in the Iraqi people. After the blockade surrounding Amirli was broken, ISIS moved from an offensive to a defensive position. Until the resistance shown by Amirli, ISIS constantly gained territory and established dominance in the region. However, after this resistance, the Iraqi security forces took the initiative to carry out

attacks against ISIS, and the areas dominated by ISIS began to fall under the control of the Iraqi security forces once again. In this sense, it would not be wrong to say that Amirli changed the fate of the war against ISIS and therefore the fate of Iraq. As a matter of fact, if the Emir had fallen, ISIS would have captured a strong resistance point on the Baghdad-Mosul line, and Kirkuk in particular would have been besieged both in the north and in the south.

On the other hand, the activities of Iraqi Turkmen political organizations and associations in Amirli remained weak and not effective enough, except during crisis periods. The human rights violations that Amirli has been subjected to since 2003 were not recorded by the Turkmen organizations in Iraq, and the necessary applications were not made to the Iraqi central government and to the international organizations to demand the rights of the people in the region.

In the upcoming period, Turkmen organizations, especially the ITC, together with lo-

cal organizations, may try to establish social spaces that young people need, such as libraries and cultural houses in Amirli. As a matter of fact, due to the lack of such activities, young people in Amirli are also victims of drug gangs, as is the case in many other Turkmen regions. In addition, the preparation of a database on human rights violations in Amirli will help the Turkmen community express their wishes in Iraq. Despite the loss of more than 300 lives due to terrorism in Amirli, no work has been done in this direction.

As Amirli came to the fore with its resistance against ISIS in 2014, it showed the weight of the Turkmens in Iraq in the areas of social, political, and security issues. For this reason, it is important for Turkmen organizations to take initiatives to build the symbols of the Amirli resistance, to get literary works written under the auspices of the Iraqi Ministry of Culture, and to allocate a special day for the remembrance of the resistance in Amirli against ISIS. Amirli district, which broke ISIS's image of invincibility in 2014, is still facing the threat of revenge by ISIS as of today.

Table. Victims of terrorism in Amerli district since 2003

	Victims Name	Civil or Soldier	Attack Type	Attackers	Province	Subdistrict	Date
1	Veli Muhammed Sefer	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
2	Hedef Şakir Sefer	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
3	Abbas Kazım Hüseyin Ali	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
4	Fazıl Abbas Kazım Hüseyin Ali	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
5	Salım Abbas Kazım Hüseyin Ali	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
6	Hilal Abbas Kazım Hüseyin Ali	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
7	İman Abbas Kazım Hüseyin Ali	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
8	Hüseyin Abbas Kazım Hüseyin Ali	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
9	Cuma Kazım Hüseyin Ali	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
10	Neda Cuma Kazım Hüseyin Ali	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
11	Fatıma Cuma Kazım Hüseyin Ali	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
12	Abbas Zeynelabdin İsmail Semın	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
13	Şetle Hamis Bakir Ali	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
14	Yusuf Şakir Mehdi Bakir	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
15	Hatice Rıza Faris Zeynelabdin	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
16	Rebab Cuma Rıza Faris	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
17	Ekrem Sefer Musa Hüseyin	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
18	Abbas Ekrem Sefer Musa Hüseyin	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
19	Fatıma Sefer Musa Hüseyin	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
20	Zehra Sefer Musa Hüseyin	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
21	Kasım Hamit Semın Ali	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
22	Fehmi Abduselam Hazza Hasan	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
23	Abdullah Hüseyin Mahmut Tama	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
24	Hüseyin Alemdar Cemal Şükür	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
25	İhan Hamet Şehab Ahmet	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007

26	Ali Celal Muhammed Ali Bakir	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
27	Ammar Celal Muhammed Ali Bakir	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
28	Abbas Celal Muhammed Ali Bakir	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
29	Macit Asi Muhammed Ali Bakir	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
30	Ahmet Şukur Muhammet Ali Bakir	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
31	Ahmet Cebbar İbrahim Zeynelabdin	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
32	Seniye Abdullah Hüseyin Gayib	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
33	Hızır Abbas Musa Mahmut	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
34	Read Hızır Abbas Musa Mahmut	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
35	Beyciye Veli Hüseyin Mahmut	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
36	Ali Aşur Abbas Musa	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
37	Havra Ali Aşur Abbas	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
38	Sadun Şakir Hüseyin Ali	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
39	Ali Halil Mustafa Yakup	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
40	Mustafa Halil Mustada Yakup	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
41	Serhan Ahmet Fehed Ahmet	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
42	Yas Hızır Abbas Aziz	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
43	Kazım Adhem Hızır Abbas	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
44	Nahi Abulmunim Kadir Abbas	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
45	Zahir Habib Halaf Kirit	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
46	İbrahim Şukur Mahmut Hakverdi	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
47	Cafer Şukur Mahmut Hakverdi	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
48	Vesia Muhammed Sefer	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
49	Haydar Hüseyin Selman Ganim	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
50	Abbas Muhammed Aziz Hasan	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
51	Kasım Garip Halaf Muhammed	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
52	Cemal Musa Muhammed Ali	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007

53	Taha Hasan Zeydan Halaf	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
54	Mucvel Şukur Mahmut Muhammed	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
55	Hasan Mucvel Şukur Mahmut Muhammed	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
56	Casim Cevat Hüseyin Ali	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
57	Murat Kemal Muhammed Ali	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
58	Hanife Hasan Ali Hasan	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
59	Fıkran Mustafa Ali Hüseyin	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
60	Cebbar Şehab Aziz Abbas Kurdi	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
61	Cuma Mehdi Abbas Muhammed	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
62	Hasan Mahmut Ekber Abbas	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
63	Muhammed Halil Hamis Fazıl	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
64	Saad Şakir Gaydan Abbas	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
65	Kasim Hamet Gaydan Abbas	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
66	Kerim Kasim Mehdi Kazim	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
67	Mutlak Semin Rıza Muhammed	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
68	Riyaz Mutlak Semin Rıza	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
69	Hatem Mehdi Hüseyin Muhammed	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
70	Mustafa Rokan Ahmet Hakverdi	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
71	Hakim Şukur Mahmut Hakverdi	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
72	Sair Necim Abdullah Hakverdi	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
73	Haşim Hamit Semin Halaf	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
74	Basim Nazım Cevat Kazım	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
75	Kadiye Latfi Emin Abbas	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
76	Munzir Kati Musa Hasan	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
77	Necva Munzir Kati Musa	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
78	Rusul Munzir Kati Musa	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
79	Mervan Kasım Hızır	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007

80	Kasım Muhammed Hızır Hamet	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
81	Sefa Halil İbrahim Casım	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
82	Ali Hüseyin Emin Beyram	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
83	Basım Ali Kasım Uryan	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
84	Nurhan Hamet Şehab Ahmet	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
85	Zeynep Settar Cuma Şehab	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
86	Heyfa Arif Şehab Ahmet	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
87	Mahbuba Semin Muhammed	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
88	Kemal İbrahim Sadık Cafer	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
89	Hasan İsam Musa Ahmet	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
90	Muhammed Hasan İsam Musa Ahmed	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
91	Ahmet Gaydan Musa Hamet	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
92	Muhenned Sahib Casım Kazım	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
93	Selam Cemal Şukur Mecid	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
94	Selam Ali Hüseyin Semin	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
95	Hüseyin Emin Semin Abbas	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
96	Emin Kasım Abbas Abdullah	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
97	Vehab Ahmet Mehdi Abbas	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
98	Mazin Ahmet Mehdi Abbas	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
99	Şakir Muhammed Casım	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
100	Gassan Husni Ali Hamet	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
101	Abbas Celal Şukur Mahmut	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
102	Abbas Nur Ali Kerim	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
103	Hasan Nuri Ali Kerim	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
104	Ali Şukur Ali Kerim	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
105	Hüseyin Ali Hasan Ahmet	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
106	Selam Hüseyin Ali Hasan	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007

107	Ali Abdulzehra İbrahim	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
108	Akil Abdulzehra İbrahim	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
109	Nur Muhammed Abdullah Hasan	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
110	Şehab Ahmet Muzil	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
111	Ali Rıza Muhammed Abdullah Hüseyin	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
112	Cuveyd Kazım Selman Ahmet	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
113	Muhanned Settar Zeynelabdin	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
114	Firas Naci İbrahim Rıza	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
115	Emced Behcet İbrahim Rıza	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
116	Saad Nahi Zeynelabdin Rıza	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
117	Muhammed Adil Cuma Halaf Ayvaz	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
118	Hasan Hatem Cuma Halaf Ayvaz	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
119	Muzafer Ahmet Semir Selman	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
120	Hasan Veli Halaf Casım	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
121	Abdulhalik Reşit Musa Mahmut	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
122	Hasan Celal Muhammed Ali Bakır	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
123	Casım Muhammed Kamber Rıza	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
124	Muhammed Settar Cuma Şehab	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
125	Asu Lukman Şehab Aziz	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	7.07.2007
126	Haydar Merdan Cinev	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing and Killing	al-Qaeda	Diyala	Tuzhurmatu	7.10.2007
127	Abbas Abdullah Aziz	Soldier	Kidnapping and Killing and Killing	al-Qaeda	Diyala		18.06.2007
128	Asgar Abdullah Ahmet	Civilian	Mine Explosion	al-Qaeda			2.01.2007
129	Muhammed Yunus Hüseyin	Civilian	Mine Explosion	al-Qaeda			2.01.2007
130	Rıza Nuri Halaf	Police	Attack	al-Qaeda	Diyala	Uzayım	18.01.2007
131	Ahmet Halil Ali	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	3.03.2007
132	Kaysar Muhammed Selman	Civilian					
133	Hüseyin Hadi Şukur	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing	al-Qaeda	Diyala		13.06.2007

134	Hüseyin Ali	Soldier	Attack	al-Qaeda	Diyala		18.06.2007
135	Muhammt Şukur İsmail	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing	Unidentified	Kirkuk	Arafa	12.08.2007
136	Nasayif Şukur Muhammet	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing and Killing	al-Qaeda	Diyala		7.10.2007
137	Hasan Zeynelabdin İsmail	Soldier	Mine Explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	9.03.2006
138	Visam Ahmet Fars	Police	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	2014
139	Falah Hasan Faris	Soldier	Mine Attack	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	
140	Falah Hasan Uryan	Hashd al-Shaabi	Truck explosion	ISIS	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	9.04.2020
141	Şukur Hurşit	Soldier	Truck explosion	ISIS	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	9.04.2020
142	Fethi Khala	Civilian	Truck explosion	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	8.08.2014
143	Hamza Hüseyin Şerif ve arkadaşları	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	2009
144	Hamza Mithat Şukur	Police	Truck explosion	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	16.06.2014
145	Hüseyin Tevfik Şeker	Police	Truck explosion	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	16.06.2016
146	Mustafa Hasan	Police	Truck explosion	ISIS	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	16.06.2016
147	Ala Muhsin	Police	Truck explosion	ISIS	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	9.06.2014
148	Abdulemir Abddin	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	2008
149	Hüseyin Sahib Hamza	Civilian	Truck explosion	ISIS	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	31.08.2014
150	Zeyd Halaf Muhammet	Police	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	8.09.2009
151	Hasan Ali Emin Bayram		Attack	Kurdish Armed Groups	Kirkuk	Kirkuk Merkez	2003
152	Mehdi Casim Muhammet	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Baghdad		11.06.2006
153	Ahmet Casim Muhammet	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Baghdad		11.06.2006
154	Muhannet Muzil	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Kirkuk		28.09.2006
155	Zuhayir Muzil	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Kirkuk		28.09.2006
156	Zulfikar Abdülhüseyin Asker	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	6.08.2006
157	Eyup Rıza Advan	Police	Truck explosion	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	16.06.2016
158	Abdullah Kerim Muhammet	Police	Truck explosion	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	2016
159	Ali Suphi Fazıl	Police	Truck explosion	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	10.11.2021
160	Hüseyin Kamber Semin	Civilian	Truck explosion	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	19.07.2014

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161	Veli Kasım Abbas	Civilian	Truck explosion		Salahaddin	Amirli	
162	Abdullah Samat Rıza	Soldier	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	2004
163	Abdulresul	Soldier	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	2004
164	Taha Abid	Soldier	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	2004
165	Usama Mahmut Şukur	Civilian	Assassination	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Tikrit	18.10.2005
166	Muhsin Asker Musa	Soldier	Attack	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	28.12.2006
167	Hüseyin Asker Ahmet	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing and Killing	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Beci	10.09.2006
168	Adil Rızvan Şukur	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing and Killing	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Beci	10.09.2006
169	Ziya Nuri Ahmet	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing and Killing	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Beci	10.09.2006
170	Sermet Celil Mustafa	Civilian	Assassination	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	2006
171	Rıza Hüseyin Ali	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing and Killing	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	21.01.2008
172	Cuma Abbas Ali	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing and Killing	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	21.01.2008
173	Muhanned Cuma Abbas	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing and Killing	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	21.01.2008
174	Hasan Fazıl Abbas	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing and Killing	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	21.01.2008
175	Şakir Hamet Halaf	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing and Killing	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin		2006
176	Kazım Musa Hamet	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing and Killing	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin		2006
177	Muhammet İsmail	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing and Killing	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin		2006
178	Nuri Kerim Zugayir	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing and Killing	al-Qaeda	Kirkuk	Havice	2008
179	Cuma Mahmut Casım	Civilian	Assassination	Amerikan	Salahaddin	Amirli	2006
180	Reşit Ali Reşit	Police	Assassination	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	2004
181	Adil Hüseyin Ali	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing and Killing	al-Qaeda	Diyala		2005
182	Rafid Adnan Cuma	Police	Armed Assault	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	2018
183	Kayıs Ahmet Şukur	Police	Assassination	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	2014

184	Mufit Akram Hızır	Civilian	Mine Explosion	ISIS	Salahaddin		
185	Ahmet Sami Abdulvahit	Civilian	Mine Explosion	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	
186	Hüseyin Selman Zeynelabdin	Civilian	Assassination	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	2012
187	Basim Şakir Gaydan	Civilian	Explosion	ISIS	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	2014
188	Ali Fazıl Abbas Çayçı	Civilian	Truck explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	2006
189	Muhammet Hüseyin Ali	Police	Assassination	ISIS	Salahaddin		16.06.2016
190	Muhammet Zeynelabdin Hasan	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing and Killing	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin		11.08.2006
191	Nevzat Selman	Soldier	Armed Assault	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	11.07.2006
192	Nebil Ahmet Gaydan	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing and Killing	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Beci	10.09.2006
193	Muhsin Hezza el-Bayati	Civilian	Assassination	al-Qaeda	Kirkuk		22.03.2005
194	Firas Casim Muhammet	Soldier	Explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	31.03
195	Hasan Abbas Hakkverdi	Soldier	Explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	31.03
196	Şehab Ahmet Veli	Soldier	Mine Explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	10.04.2005
197	Sabah Aziz Ahmet	Police	Explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	23.06.2005
198	Akram Hatem Muhammet	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing	Kurdish Armed Groups	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	27.09.2005
199	Muhyeddin Reşit Ahmet	Civilian	Assassination	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Tikrit	6.06.2006
200	İsmet Zeynelabdin Davut	Police	Attack	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	8.09.2009
201	Hüseyin Cuma Gaydan	Police	Attack	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	8.09.2009
202	Şuca Muhammed Mustafa	Police	Attack	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	8.09.2009
203	Hamdan Şukur	Police	Attack	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	8.09.2009
204	Hekim Ali İbrahim	Police	Attack	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin		21.04.2008
205	Muhammed Zeydan Cinav	Police	Attack	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin		21.04.2008
206	Visam Bayram Hüseyin	Soldier	Attack	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Dor	9.09.2008
207	Muhammed Arab Veli	Civilian	Mine Attack	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Dor	27.10.2008
208	Sami Rıza Aslan	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing	al-Qaeda	Kirkuk	Havice	12.12.2011
209	Shm Sami Nuri	Civilian	Explosion	al-Qaeda	Kirkuk		12.07.2013
210	Ahmet Kasım Humeyis	Civilian	Mine Explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	6.08.2013

211	Ahmet Zeki Hamet Kasim	Civilian	Car Explosionsı	al-Qaeda			23.07.2012
212	Hüseyin Selam Şehab	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing and Killing	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	11.08.2012
213	Hasan Slam Şhab	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing and Killing	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	11.08.2012
214	Hasan Selman Zeynelabdin	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing and Killing	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	11.08.2012
215	Hüseyin Ekram Samad	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing and Killing	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	11.08.2012
216	Mahmut Şukur Hüseyin	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing and Killing	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	11.08.2012
217	Muhanned Ali Samad	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing and Killing	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	11.08.2012
218	Umran Abbas Hüseyin	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing and Killing	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	11.08.2012
219	Ahmet Hüseyin Refik	Civilian	Explosion		Kirkuk		7.09.2012
220	Salih Mehdi Casim	Civilian	Explosion		Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	1.02.2014
221	Nuri Kerim Zugayir	Civilian	Attack		Kirkuk		2.02.2014
222	Salih Fal Abbas	Civilian	Attack		Kirkuk	Havice	2.02.2014
223	Basim Şakir Gaydan	Police	Explosion		Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	8.04.2014
224	Kays Veli Hüseyin Dennevlı	Police	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	17.06.2014
225	Adil Fikran Mustafa	Police	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	17.06.2014
226	Akil Ali Casim	Police	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	17.06.2014
227	Nuri Hüseyin Kamber Semin	Civilian	Mortar Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	19.07.2014
228	Fetihi Halaf Abdullah	Civilian	Katyusha Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	8.08.2014
229	Esad Reşit Hüseyin	Police	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	28.08.2014
230	Hüseyin Adnan Halaf Zeydan	Civilian	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	31.08.2014
231	İbrahim Cihat Hamet Kamberli	Civilian	Assassination	Unidentified	Kirkuk		16.09.2014
232	Bektaş Burhan Kazım Şerif	Hashd al-Shaabi	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	6.02.2015
233	Zeyd Veli Hüseyin Dennevlı	Hashd al-Shaabi	Attack	ISIS	Kirkuk		13.03.2015
234	Ahmet Cemil Musa	Hashd al-Shaabi	Attack	ISIS	Kirkuk		22.04.2015
235	Yusuf Ahmet Dauş	Civilian	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin		3.06.2015
236	Abbas Veli Bayat	Civilian	Mine Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin		1.07.2017

237	Ziya Kasım Şukur	Hashd al-Shaabi	Attack	ISIS	Kirkuk		8.11.2015
238	Yunus Zeki Şukur	Hashd al-Shaabi	Attack	ISIS	Kirkuk		8.11.2015
239	Abbas Aziz Şehab	Civilian	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	1.04.2016
240	Abdullah Kerim Aslan	Police	Mine Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	16.06.2016
241	İsa Davut Selman Abbas	Police	Mine Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	16.06.2016
242	Hamza Adnan Ahmet Selüyman	Police	Mine Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	16.06.2016
243	Samir Hamet Şehab	Police	Mine Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	17.06.2016
244	Şakir Mahmut Zeynelabdin	Hashd al-Shaabi	Mine Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	14.07.2016
245	Mufid Ekram Hızır	Civilian	Mine Attack	ISIS			1.01.2018
246	Ahmet Abdülhüseyin Garip	Civilian	Mine Explosion	ISIS			31.03.2018
247	Ahmet Sayhud	Civilian	Mine Attack	ISIS			31.03.2018
248	Ali Hızır Abbas	Civilian	Mine Explosion	ISIS			31.03.2018
249	Rait Adnan Cuma Eyvaz	Soldier	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin		21.08.2018
250	Ahmet Sami Abdulvahit	Civilian		ISIS	Salahaddin	Mutabic	24.09.2018
251	Ali Haşim Muhammet	Civilian	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin		19.11.2018
252	Abbas Esad Reşit	Civilian	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin		19.11.2018
253	Muhammed Şukur Merdan	Civilian	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin		19.11.2018
254	Sabah Şukur Heza Hakverdi	Soldier	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Mutabic	3.03.2020
255	Macit Kemal Muhammet Ali	Soldier	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	9.04.2020
256	Ali Hüseyin Şakir	Hashd al-Shaabi	Mine Attack	ISIS	Kirkuk		31.07.2021
257	Ali Mahi Abbasi Abişli	Hashd al-Shaabi	Mine Attack	ISIS	Kirkuk		31.07.2021
258	Hüseyin Şakir Ali Kerim Kamerli	Hashd al-Shaabi	Mine Attack	ISIS	Kirkuk		31.07.2021
259	Hüseyin Haydar Aryan	Hashd al-Shaabi	Mine Attack	ISIS	Kirkuk		31.07.2021
260	Ali Salim Mustafa	Civilian	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	9.11.2021
261	Ahmet Fahad Hasan	Civilian	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	10.11.2021
262	Ahmet Halil Ali	Hashd al-Shaabi	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	10.11.2021

263	Muhammed Hac Emin Semin	Soldier	Kidnapping and Killing and Killing	ISIS	Salahaddin	Tikrit	2014
264	Fadil Şukur Mahmut	Civilian	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin		10.10.2014
265	Taha Hızır Selman	Civilian	Mortar Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin		1.06.2014
266	Ali Veli Razı	Soldier	Execution	ISIS	Salahaddin	Tikrit	2014
267	Muayet Ali Hüseyin	Soldier	Execution	ISIS	Salahaddin	Tikrit	2014
268	Muhammed Emin Semin	Soldier	Execution	ISIS	Salahaddin	Tikrit	2014
269	Bakır İsmail Mustafa	Soldier	Execution	ISIS	Salahaddin	Tikrit	2014
270	Mustafa Hasan Nesayif	Police	Mine Explosion	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	2017
271	Kays Ahmet Şekur		Mine Explosion	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	2015
272	Abdulahit Rıza Kayha - Bıraçlı	Civilian	Explosion	ISIS	Kirkuk	Tisin	2014
273	Cevat Abdulvahit Rıza - Bıraçlı	Civilian	Explosion	ISIS	Kirkuk	Tisin	2014
274	Necef Abdulvahit Rıza - Bıraçlı	Civilian	Explosion	ISIS	Kirkuk	Tisin	2014
275	Uday Abdulvahit Rıza - Bıraçlı	Civilian	Explosion	ISIS	Kirkuk	Tisin	2014
276	Mahmut Cevat Abdulvahit - Bıraçlı	Civilian	Explosion	ISIS	Kirkuk	Tisin	2014
277	Mukteda Abdulvahit - Bıraçlı	Civilian	Explosion	ISIS	Kirkuk	Tisin	2014
278	Abbas Cevat Abdulvahit - Bıraçlı	Civilian	Explosion	ISIS	Kirkuk	Tisin	2014
279	Abbas Ali Abdulvahit - Bıraçlı	Civilian	Explosion	ISIS	Kirkuk	Tisin	2014
280	Ali Hadi Abdulhasan - Bıraçlı	Civilian	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	2014
281	Abbas Hasan Asker - Bıraçlı	Civilian	Explosion	ISIS	Kirkuk	Tisin	2014
282	Kusay Hasan Rıza - Bıraçlı	Soldier	Explosion	ISIS	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	2013
283	Falah Hasan Rıza - Bıraçlı	Civilian	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	2014
284	Selva Hasan Rıza - Bıraçlı	Civilian	Explosion	ISIS	Kirkuk	Tisin	2014
285	Mustafa Kusey Hasan - Bıraçlı	Civilian	Explosion	ISIS	Kirkuk	Tisin	2014
286	Ahmet Muhammed Hasan - Bıraçlı	Civilian	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	2014
287	Murtaza Muhammed Hasan - Bıraçlı	Civilian	Explosion	ISIS	Kirkuk	Tisin	2014
288	Akram Asker Hasan - Bıraçlı	Civilian	Explosion	ISIS	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	2014
289	Riyaz Akram Asker - Bıraçlı	Civilian	Explosion	ISIS	Kirkuk	Tisin	2014
290	Ali Asker Hasan İsmail	Civilian	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	2014

291	Hamet Ahmet Halaf - Biravçılı	Civilian	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	2014
292	Hasan Fazıl Musa - Biravçılı	Civilian	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	2014
293	Hızır Musa Hasan - Biravçılı	Civilian	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	2014
294	Ahmet Hızır Musa - Biravçılı	Civilian	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	2014
295	Emine Şaban Zeynelabdin - Biravçılı	Civilian	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	2014
296	Rukayye Hazım - Biravçılı	Civilian	Explosion	ISIS	Kirkuk	Tisin	2014
297	Abdullah Abbas Rıza - Biravçılı	Civilian	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	2014
298	Hüseyin Abdullah Abbas Rıza - Biravçılı	Civilian	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	2014
299	Fars Kasım Avni - Biravçılı	Civilian	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin		2013
300	Ahmet Nazım Ali - Biravçılı	Civilian	Attack	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin		2009
301	Abdullah Rokan Ali Semir - Biravçılı	Soldier	Mine Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin		2013
302	Muhammed İsa Ali Semir - Biravçılı	Civilian	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	2014
303	İbrahim İsa Ali Semir - Biravçılı	Civilian	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	2014
304	Kasım Şukur Musa İsmail - Biravçılı	Civilian	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	2014
305	Barık Reşit Merdan - Biravçılı	Civilian	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	2014
306	Kemal Mustafa Rıza - Biravçılı	Civilian	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	2014
307	Hasan Kemal Mustafa Rıza - Biravçılı	Civilian	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	2014
308	Abbas Kemal Mustafa Rıza - Biravçılı	Civilian	Attack	ISIS	Salahaddin	Amirli	2014
309	Hasan Zeynelabdin Aziz - Biravçılı	Civilian	Attack	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin		2014
310	Nebhan Muhammed Allaf - Biravçılı	Civilian	Explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	2012
311	Hasan Muhammed Allaf - Biravçılı	Civilian	Explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	2012
312	Hüseyin Haydar Mustafa - Biravçılı	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Amirli	2008
313	Kasım Namık Halaf - Biravçılı	Civilian	Explosion	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin	Tuzhurmatu	2012
314	Recep İsa Hasan - Biravçılı	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin		2009
315	Akran İsa Hasan - Biravçılı	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin		2009
316	Muhammed Reşit Muhammed - Biravçılı	Civilian	Kidnapping and Killing	al-Qaeda	Salahaddin		2009

317	Nafi Nazım Muhammed - Biravçılı	Civilian	Explosion	al-Qaeda	Baghdad	Dora	2006
318	Nezar Eşref Emin						
319	Musa Fazıl Abbas						
320	Talat Asi Hüseyin Ali						
321	Mezahir Abdulhalık Fazıl Şerif						
322	Faysal Abduhalık Fazıl						
323	Ali Haydar Hüseyin Ali						
324	Amir Abdülemir Kazım						
325	Abbas Adil Selman Semin						
326	Zeynelabdin Adnan Adil						
327	Haydar Kazım Musa Veli						
328	Zulfikar Fazıl Adham Ali						
329	Felah Hasan Rıza Musa						
330	Ahmet Muhammed Hasan İsmail						
331	Hasan Necim Abdullah						
332	Hasan Fazıl Musa Hasan						
333	Ali Hüseyin Ali İbrahim						
334	Abbas Aziz Hüseyin						
335	Acil Muhammed Casim						
336	Zeynelabdin Adnan Fadil						
337	Muhammed Ahmet Halaf Mehdi						
338	Ahmet Muhammed Hasan İsmail						
339	Semir Aziz Ali						
340	Sacid Hemit Hurşid						
341	Hasan Necim İbrahim						
342	Abbas Aziz Hasan						
343	Amir Yusuf Mahmut						
344	Feyha Cevamir Abd						
345	Muhammed Abdühüseyin Hurşit						

346	Azra Muhammed Sayhud						
347	Neda Anid Şekur						
348	Ali Şekur Musa						
349	Settar Muhammed Ali						
350	Ali Taki Naki Musa						



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