October, 1916

U.S. President Woodrow Wilson, acting on a resolution of the US Congress, proclaims October 8 and 9 as “Armenian Relief Days.”

Surviving Armenians of the Eastern provinces, liberated by the Russian armies, start resettling in their homes.

January, 1917

Mr. Copper, a German Embassy official, visits Enver and Talaat and asks that forcible Islamization had no connection with military necessity or security, and must be stopped.

March, 1917

Reacting to Turkish atrocities, Al-Husayn Bin Ali, descendent of Prophet Mohammed and Sheriff of Mecca, issues an edict instructing his Muslim subjects to save and protect Christian Armenians from Turks.

Ernst E. Cristoffel, a German missionary in Malatia and an eyewitness to the massacres estimates that 1,000,000 Armenians have been murdered.

In view of American official protests against the treatment of the Armenians, Turkey breaks diplomatic relations with the U.S.

October, 1917

Beginning of the Russian Revolution.

November, 1917

Russian soldiers begin abandoning their positions in eastern Turkey. Chaos and disorganized retreat ensues. Surviving Armenians are left alone to confront the Turkish army.

January, 1918

Turkish armies initiate a second massacre of the Armenians in the Eastern provinces.

March, 1918

Bolshevik rulers of Russia sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and agree to end war. Armenians of the Russian-controlled territories are left to the mercy of Turkish armies.

Ernst, Minister of War, orders the killing of all Armenians over five years of age within 48 Hrs.

Translate the Arabic text

In The Name of God, The Compassionate, The Merciful
We Thank Only God And No One But God

This letter is written from Oum Oul-Quora [Mecca], on 18 Rajab 1336 [A.D. 1917], by the praise of God and no God except Him. We ask peace upon the Prophet, his family, and his companions. We inform you that in our gratitude to him we are in good health, strength and good grace. We pray God that he may grant us and you His abundant grace.

What is requested of you is to protect and to take care of good everyone from the Jacobite [Christian] Armenian community living in your territories and frontier and among your tribes and to help them in all of their affairs and defend them as you would defend yourselves, your properties and children, because you are the Protectors of the Muslims about whom the Prophet Mohammed (may God grant him His blessings and peace) said: “Whoever takes from them a rope, I will be his foe on the Day of Judgment.” This is among the most important things we require of you to do and expect you to accomplish, in view of your noble character and determination.

May God be our and your guardian and provide you with His success. Peace be upon you and with the mercy of God and his blessings.

Al Hussein Ibn’Ali (Sheriff of Mecca)

On June 8, 9 and 10, new convoys left, in all 20,000 to 25,000 people. We soon learned that the Kurds had attacked the miserable convoy and had looted it completely…. On June 11, regular troops were sent to “punish the Kurds”. Instead of carrying out their mission, the troops massacred the unfortunate convoy which was totally defenseless and consisted mainly of women and children.

Mrs. Thora Von Wedel-Jarlsberg and Mrs. Eva Elvers, Red Cross Nurses stationed at Erzincan.

“...the massacre of Armenian Ottoman subjects [during the Sultan Hamid era, 1894-1896] was amateur and ineffective compared with the largely successful attempt to exterminate the Armenians.”

Arnold Tounbee

Leader of the Ittihat party and Turkish army officer inspecting the progress of their genocidal crime.

The Armenian Genocide

Turkish Methodology

Extermination

THE HASHEMITE ROYAL COURT

Submitted to the British Government

Leaders of the Ittihat party and Turkish army officers inspecting the progress of their genocidal crime.

From Al-Husayn Ibni Ali, King of the Arab Lands and Sharif of Mecca and its Prince to the Honorable and Admireable Prince Prince Faisal and Prince Abdel-Aziz Al Jarba – greetings and the compassion of God and his blessings.

Mr. Copper, a German Embassy official, visits Enver and Talaat and asks that forcible Islamization had no connection with military necessity or security, and must be stopped.

The sudden unhinging of men’s reason; the conflagration; the shooting of victims in the city; the ruthless searches through the houses and in the country; the hundreds of convoys which were sent every day along the exile road; the young women converted by force to Islam or exiled like the rest the children torn away from their families and from the Christian schools and handed over by force to Moslem families, or else placed by the hundreds on board ship in nothing but their shirts, and then capsized and drowned in the Black Sea and the River Deyravan. Here are my last ineffaceable memories of Trebizond, memories which still, at a month’s distance, torment my soul and almost drive me frantic.”

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Extermination Terminal

RUSSO OTTOMAN BOUNDARY

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