

Chapter 1 : Lawrence Of Arabia Urdu Meaning with Definition

The book Lawrence Of Arabia Urdu is about a British spy who operated in the Middle East during the first world war. His name was A.W Lawrence, but he got fame with the Lawrence of Arabia. Colonel Lawrence made conspiracies against Ottoman Empire with the support of Arab nationalist.

She was dismissed four months before Sarah was born. Lawrence attended the City of Oxford High School for Boys from until , [19] where one of the four houses was later named "Lawrence" in his honour; the school closed in No evidence of this appears in army records. I have been asked twice since I arrived what part of France I came from". Hogarth was setting up on behalf of the British Museum. They were funded by the Palestine Exploration Fund to search for an area referred to in the Bible as the Wilderness of Zin. Along the way, they made an archaeological survey of the Negev Desert. The Negev was strategically important as, in the event of war, any Ottoman army attacking Egypt would have to cross it. Lawrence also visited Aqaba and Petra. Following the outbreak of hostilities in August , Lawrence did not immediately enlist in the British Army. On the advice of S. Newcombe , he held back until October, when he was commissioned on the General List. Before the end of the year he had been summoned by renowned archaeologist and historian Lt. David Hogarth to the nascent Arab Bureau intelligence unit in Cairo. Lawrence arrived in Cairo on 15 December Within the Arabic-speaking Ottoman territories, there was a growing Arab-nationalist movement, including many Arabs serving in the Ottoman armed forces. In exchange, he wanted a British guarantee of an independent Arab state including the Hejaz , Syria, and Mesopotamia. Its vision was of Mesopotamia under British control serving as a granary for India; furthermore, it wanted to hold on to its Arabian outpost in Aden. The British replied with a letter from High Commissioner McMahon that was generally agreeable, while reserving commitments concerning the Mediterranean coastline and Holy Land. In the spring of , Lawrence was dispatched to Mesopotamia to assist in relieving the Siege of Kut by some combination of starting an Arab uprising and bribing Ottoman officials. This mission produced no useful result. Further, it implied that if the Arabs were to have any sort of state in Syria, they would have to conquer its four great cities: Damascus, Homs, Hama, and Aleppo. Arab Revolt Lawrence at Rabigh , north of Jeddah , The Arab Revolt began in June , and after a few initial successes bogged down, with a real risk the Ottoman forces would advance along the coast of the Red Sea and recapture Mecca. Ali , Abdullah , and Faisal. Attack on an Ottoman outpost in the Hejaz. Attack on the railway at Aba el Naam. Attack on a bridge at Ras Baalbek. Defeat of the Ottoman forces at Aba el Lissan, an outpost of Aqaba. Attack on the railway near Mudawara. Attack on the railway, destroyed an engine. Following a failed attack on the Yarmuk bridges, blew up a train on the railway between Deraa and Amman, suffering several wounds in the explosion and ensuing combat. Attack on the railway near Aqaba. Attack using British armoured cars on Tell Shahm. Destruction of railway bridge between Amman and Deraa. His findings were regarded by the British as extremely valuable and there was serious consideration of awarding him a Victoria Cross ; in the end, he was invested as a Companion of the Order of the Bath and promoted to Major. The Sharif of Mecca has given him the status of one of his sons, and he is just the finely tempered steel that supports the whole structure of our influence in Arabia. He is a very inspiring gentleman adventurer. The Emir Faisal wanted to lead regular attacks against the Ottomans, which Lawrence persuaded him to drop. They are intelligent, and very lively, almost reckless, but too individualistic to endure commands, or fight in line, or to help each other. It would, I think, be possible to make an organized force out of them The Hejaz war is one of dervishes against regular forces-and we are on the side of the dervishes. Our text-books do not apply to its conditions at all". While it is not known when Lawrence learned the details of Sykes-Picot, nor if or when he briefed Faisal on what he knew, [86] [87] there is good reason to think that both these things happened, and earlier rather than later. In particular, the Arab strategy of northward extension makes perfect sense given the Sykes-Picot language that spoke of an independent Arab entity in Syria, which would only be granted if the Arabs liberated the territory themselves. The French, and some of their British Liaison officers, were specifically uncomfortable about the northward movement, as it would weaken French colonial claims. Battle of Aqaba Lawrence at Aqaba , In , Lawrence successfully proposed a joint action with the Arab

irregulars and forces including Auda Abu Tayi until then in the employ of the Ottomans against the strategically located but lightly defended [90] [91] [92] town of Aqaba on the Red Sea. While Aqaba could have been captured by an attack from the sea, the narrow defiles leading inland through the mountains were strongly defended and would have been very difficult to assault. I gave him a free hand. His cooperation was marked by the utmost loyalty, and I never had anything but praise for his work, which, indeed, was invaluable throughout the campaign. He was the mainspring of the Arab movement and knew their language, their manners and their mentality. The precise nature of the sexual contact is not specified. James Barr, author of *Setting the Desert on Fire: Mack*, and Jeremy Wilson, have argued that this episode had strong psychological effects on Lawrence, which may explain some of his unconventional behaviour in later life. Lawrence ended his account of the episode in *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* with the statement: During the closing years of the war, Lawrence sought to convince his superiors in the British government that Arab independence was in their interests "with mixed success. The secret Sykes-Picot Agreement between France and Britain contradicted the promises of independence that he had made to the Arabs and frustrated his work. During this time, Thomas and his cameraman Harry Chase shot a great deal of film and many photographs, which Thomas used in a highly lucrative slide-show presentation that toured the world after the war. Returning to America, Thomas, early in 1919, started his lectures, supported by moving pictures of veiled women, Arabs in their picturesque robes, camels and dashing Bedouin cavalry, which took the nation by storm, after running at Madison Square Garden in New York. On being asked to come to England, he made the condition he would do so if asked by the King and given Drury Lane or Covent Garden. He opened at Covent Garden on 14 August. And so followed a series of some hundreds of lectures "film shows, attended by the highest in the land. The pilot and co-pilot were killed; Lawrence survived with a broken shoulder blade and two broken ribs. Lawrence hated bureaucratic work, writing on 21 May to Robert Graves: Had Lawrence really disliked the French, would he, even for financial reasons, have translated French novels into English? The quality of his translation of *Le Gigantesque* *The Forest Giant* reveals not only his conscientiousness as an artist but also a knowledge of French that can scarcely have derived from unfriendly feelings". Johns, later known as the author of the *Biggles* series of novels. Lawrence admitted that this was so and that the documents he had provided were false. He left, but returned some time later with an RAF messenger, who carried a written order that Johns must accept Lawrence. He changed his name to T. Shaw and joined the Royal Tank Corps later that year. He was unhappy there and repeatedly petitioned to rejoin the RAF, which finally readmitted him in August. At that time, he was forced to return to Britain after rumours began to circulate that he was involved in espionage activities. He purchased several small plots of land in Chingford, built a hut and swimming pool there, and visited frequently. The hut was removed when the Chingford Urban District Council acquired the land. The arrival of high-speed craft into the MCS was driven in part by Lawrence. He had previously witnessed the drowning of the crew of a seaplane when the seaplane tender sent to their rescue was too slow in arriving. These boats had a range of miles when cruising at 24 knots, and could achieve a top speed of 29 knots. Accounts of the discovery of the Winchester Manuscript of the *Morte* include a report that, after reading about the discovery in *The Times*, Lawrence followed Malory scholar Eugene Vinaver from Manchester to Winchester by motorcycle. A dip in the road obstructed his view of two boys on their bicycles; he swerved to avoid them, lost control, and was thrown over the handlebars. One of the doctors attending him was neurosurgeon Hugh Cairns, who consequently began a long study of the unnecessary loss of life by motorcycle dispatch riders through head injuries. His research led to the use of crash helmets by both military and civilian motorcyclists. Lawrence had rented and later bought Clouds Hill from the Framptons. He had been a frequent visitor to their home, Okers Wood House, and had for years corresponded with Louisa Frampton. Mourners included Winston and Clementine Churchill, E. A large portion of his output was epistolary. He often sent several letters a day. Several collections of his letters have been published. He met Joseph Conrad and commented perceptively on his works. He received a flat fee for the second translation, and negotiated a generous fee plus royalties for the first. In 1926, he had been elected to a seven-year research fellowship at All Souls College, Oxford, providing him with support while he worked on the book. In addition to being a memoir of his experiences during the war, certain parts also serve as essays on military strategy, Arabian culture and geography, and

other topics. Lawrence re-wrote Seven Pillars of Wisdom three times, once "blind" after he lost the manuscript while changing trains at Reading railway station. In reality, this famous camel ride lasted for more than 70 hours and was interrupted by two long breaks for sleeping, which Lawrence omitted when he wrote his book. In the preface to Seven Pillars, Lawrence offered his "thanks to Mr. Bernard Shaw for countless suggestions of great value and diversity: Lawrence was afraid that the public would think that he would make a substantial income from the book, and he stated that it was written as a result of his war service. He vowed not to take any money from it, and indeed he did not, as the sale price was one third of the production costs. Again he vowed not to take any fees from the publication, partly to appease the subscribers to Seven Pillars who had paid dearly for their editions.

Chapter 2 : Lawrence Urdu Meaning with Definition

This Urdu translated literature Lawrence Of Arabia Urdu is about a British spy (Jasoos) character who worked in the Middle East Islamic world amid the principal world war. His name was A.W Lawrence, yet he got distinction with the Lawrence of Arabia.

His reputation in the territories where he did his work is more complicated. Even now he is loathed by Turkish patriots because in he instigated a revolt that cost them their Arab possessions and boxed them into Asia Minor. He hated his part in the deception. Lawrence "of Arabia" has been done almost to death by biographers, military historians and filmmakers. They have been drawn to his genius as a leader and the ill-fitting components of that genius – his misgivings as an imperialist, his tortured sexuality, and that compound of arrogance and self-effacement "backing into the limelight", as someone put it, allegedly Churchill that has kept his soul satisfyingly open to interpretation. In his new book, Scott Anderson expands and contextualises the familiar Lawrence story – as his title, Lawrence in Arabia, suggests. Rather than depict a hero in isolation, he puts Lawrence alongside three spooks who rubbed shoulders with him in the Middle East: His vision of the Middle East was, however, narrowed by the usual ethnic blinkers cowardly Arabs, docile Jews , and he ended the war scheming irrelevantly. Yale at least finished up on the winning side, but America had yet to become involved in the Middle East, and he contributed little. Mercenary, priggish and inept, even he was shocked when the US government called him to the peace conference at Versailles "as an expert on Arabian affairs". But was also the year of the Armenian genocide; Aaronsohn feared that the Jewish colonists of Palestine would be next. By he had overcome British suspicions to establish a spy ring, including his sister, Sarah, that passed on information about the Turks in Palestine. Her brother was in London conferring with Chaim Weizmann at the time. Anderson is a bleak but fair-minded historian, alive to the cynicism and prejudice that decided actions on all sides. He shows, for example, how the British war effort was hampered by an ill-advised contempt for Ottoman abilities – evidenced during the disastrous Gallipoli campaign when the allies landed on the very shoreline where the Turks were strongest. Aaronsohn and his fellow agents felt a similar revulsion for their Arab neighbours in Palestine. The Yorkshire landowner Sir Mark Sykes was the nonpareil of these meddling amateurs; in he carved up the Middle East in a secret deal with France, only to propose an alliance of Jews, Arabs and Armenians that would freeze the French out. Lawrence loved the fractious, headstrong and thoroughly unhousetrained Arab tribes, and was proud of having championed their commander in the field, Emir Faisal, a scion of the Hashemites, the hereditary custodians of Mecca. Whatever the exploits of Faisal and his men in trouncing the Turks, however, after the war they would be unable to resist the Anglo-French desire for overall control of the region – as well as the political acumen of the Zionists, as the Jewish state edged closer to realisation. Lawrence was among the first to predict that it would not all be plain sailing for the Jews in their new home, telling Yale in that "if a Jewish state is to be created in Palestine, it will have to be done by force of arms amid an overwhelmingly hostile population". As for Faisal, he was kicked out of Syria by the French in and the Iraqi monarchy he later founded under British auspices lasted until , when it was overthrown in a republican revolution. Nowadays, Hashemite power survives only in the tiny state of Jordan. For all his heartfelt Arabism, Lawrence himself was a failed kingmaker. One reason is his glorious irreverence, disappearing into the desert to avoid unwelcome orders, exulting in his ignorance of the protocols of the commissariat. Also, he was right in many things, recognising before the Gallipoli debacle what subsequent military historians have tended to confirm: Needless to say, his recommendations to that effect were not acted on.

Chapter 3 : Lawrence of Arabia (film) - Wikipedia

This book Lawrence Of Arabia Urdu pdf is about the T.E Lawrence - a British spy in the Middle East. Edward Robinson wrote this book about the spy activities of Lawrence which he played during the World War I.

The cynical Arab Bureau official was based loosely on numerous figures, including Sir Ronald Storrs , who was head of the Arab Bureau and later the governor of Palestine. In essence a composite of all of the British officers who served in the Middle East with Lawrence, most notably Lt. Also, like Brighton, Newcombe was not well liked by the Arabs, though he remained friends with Lawrence. Brighton was apparently created to represent how ordinary British soldiers would feel about a man like Lawrence: Lean argued that Brighton was "the only honourable character" in the film, whereas Anthony Quayle referred to his character as an "idiot". The incident was mentioned in Seven Pillars of Wisdom. Based on famed American journalist Lowell Thomas , who helped make Lawrence famous with accounts of his bravery. Thomas did not start reporting on Lawrence until after the end of World War I, and held Lawrence in high regard, unlike Bentley, who seems to view Lawrence in terms of a story that he can write about. Indeed, this scene created much controversy among Arab viewers. This unnamed officer who confronts Lawrence in Damascus is based on an officer mentioned in an incident in Seven Pillars of Wisdom. Some scenes were heavily fictionalised, such as the attack on Aqaba , while those dealing with the Arab Council were inaccurate, inasmuch as the council remained more or less in power in Syria until France deposed Faisal in . For instance, Bentley interviews Faisal in late , after the fall of Aqaba, saying that the United States has not yet entered the war, yet the US had been in the war for several months by that time. The rescue and execution of Gasim is based on two separate incidents, which were conflated for dramatic reasons. The film shows Lawrence representing the Allied cause in the Hejaz almost alone with only one British officerâ€”Colonel Brighton Anthony Quayle â€”there to assist him. Joyce, all of whom arrived before Lawrence began serving in Arabia. The first attacks on this began in early January led by officers such as Newcombe. The perceived problems with the portrayal begin with the differences in his physical appearance: The screenwriters depict Lawrence as an egotist. The degree to which Lawrence sought or shunned attention is debatable, as evidenced by his use, after the war, of various assumed names. This is opposed to his portrayal in Ross as "physically and spiritually recluse". The film does show that Lawrence could speak and read Arabic, could quote the Quran , and was reasonably knowledgeable about the region. It barely mentions his archaeological travels from to in Syria and Arabia, however, and ignores his espionage work, including a pre-war topographical survey of the Sinai Peninsula and his attempts to negotiate the release of British prisoners at Kut in Mesopotamia in . Furthermore, in the film, Lawrence is only made aware of the Sykesâ€”Picot Agreement very late in the story and is shown to be appalled by it, whereas the real Lawrence knew about it much earlier, while fighting alongside the Arabs. At the time, Liddell Hart publicly criticised the film, engaging Bolt in a lengthy correspondence over its portrayal of Lawrence. Lawrence once said that Allenby was "an admiration of mine" [27] and later that he was "physically large and confident and morally so great that the comprehension of our littleness came slow to him". Lawrence was under my command, but, after acquainting him with my strategical plan, I gave him a free hand. His co-operation was marked by the utmost loyalty, and I never had anything but praise for his work, which, indeed, was invaluable throughout the campaign. Allenby did manipulate Lawrence during the war, but their relationship lasted for years after its end, indicating that in real life they were friendly, if not close. The Allenby family was particularly upset by the Damascus scenes, where Allenby coldly allows the town to fall into chaos as the Arab Council collapses. The depiction of Auda abu Tayi as a man interested only in loot and money is also at odds with the historical record. He refused repeated bribery attempts by the Turks though he happily pocketed their money and remained loyal to the revolt, going so far as to knock out his false teeth, which were Turkish made. He was present with Lawrence from the beginning of the Aqaba expedition and in fact helped plan it along with Lawrence and Prince Faisal. Faisal was far from being the middle-aged man depicted and was in his early 30s at the time of the revolt. They worked well together. The most vehement critic of its accuracy was Professor A. Arnold Lawrence went on a campaign in the United States and Britain denouncing the film, famously

saying, "I should not have recognised my own brother". In one pointed talk show appearance, he remarked that he had found the film "pretentious and false". He often appeared cheerful when he was unhappy. Take an ounce of narcissism, a pound of exhibitionism, a pint of sadism, a gallon of blood-lust and a sprinkle of other aberrations and stir well. The criticisms were not restricted to Lawrence. The Allenby family lodged a formal complaint against Columbia about the portrayal of him. The Auda case went on for almost 10 years before it was dropped. Biographer Michael Korda, author of *Hero: The Life and Legend of Lawrence of Arabia*, offers a different opinion. Lawrence had been planned but had not been made. David Lean had been approached to direct a version for the Rank Organisation, but the project fell through. Ross had begun as a screenplay, but was re-written for the stage when the film project fell through. Sam Spiegel grew furious and attempted to have the play suppressed, which helped to gain publicity for the film. Alec Guinness played the role on stage. For a time, Lean was interested in a biopic of Gandhi, with Alec Guinness to play the title role and Emeric Pressburger writing the screenplay. He eventually lost interest in the project, however, despite extensive pre-production work, including location scouting in India and a meeting with Jawaharlal Nehru. Lean hired Robert Bolt to re-write the script to make it a character study of Lawrence. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. August Learn how and when to remove this template message

The film was made by Horizon Pictures and Columbia Pictures. Principal photography began on 15 May and ended on 21 September. It was originally to be filmed entirely in Jordan; the government of King Hussein was extremely helpful in providing logistical assistance, location scouting, transportation, and extras. During the production of the film, Hussein met and married Toni Gardner, who was working as a switchboard operator in Aqaba. Permission was granted only on condition that an imam be present to ensure that there were no misquotations. In Jordan, Lean planned to film in the real Aqaba and the archaeological site at Petra, which Lawrence had been fond of as a place of study. The Tafas massacre was filmed in Ouarzazate, Morocco, with Moroccan army troops substituting for the Turkish army; however, Lean could not film as much as he wanted because the soldiers were uncooperative and impatient. Second-unit cinematographer Nicolas Roeg approached Lean with this idea, but Lean found it disgusting. De Toth subsequently left the project. A further mishap occurred when Bolt was arrested for taking part in an anti-nuclear weapons demonstration, and Spiegel had to persuade him to sign a recognizance of good behaviour for him to be released from jail and continue working on the script. Camels caused several problems on set. While in Amman during a break in filming, he bought a piece of foam rubber at a market and added it to his saddle. Many of the extras copied the idea and sheets of the foam can be seen on many of the horse and camel saddles. Coincidentally, a very similar mishap befell the real Lawrence at the Battle of Abu El Lissal in A. A brace or bandage can be seen on his left thumb during the first train attack scene, presumably due to this incident. Along with many other Arab countries, Jordan banned the film for what was felt to be a disrespectful portrayal of Arab culture. To shoot Lawrence, Super Panavision technology was used meaning spherical lenses were used instead of anamorphic ones, and the image was exposed on a 65mm negative, then printed onto a 70mm positive to leave room for the soundtracks. As the montage-like rapid cutting was more disturbing on the wide screen, filmmakers had to apply longer and more fluid takes. To avoid the problem, the director often had to modify blocking, giving the actor a more diagonal movement, where the flutter was less likely to occur. Jarre was given just six weeks to compose two hours of orchestral music for Lawrence. It was intended for Soviet composer Aram Khachaturian to create one half and British composer Benjamin Britten to write the other. A complete recording of the score was not heard until when Tadlow Music produced a CD of the music, with Nic Raine conducting the City of Prague Philharmonic from scores reconstructed by Leigh Phillips. A post-premiere memo 13 December noted that the film was 24, Thus, Lawrence of Arabia is slightly more than 1 minute longer than *Gone With the Wind* and is, therefore, the longest movie ever to win a Best Picture Oscar. Harris and Jim Painten under the supervision of director David Lean. It was released in with a minute length plus overture, intermission, and exit music. Most of the cut scenes were dialogue sequences, particularly those involving General Allenby and his staff. The opening of Act II existed in only fragmented form, where Faisal is interviewed by Bentley, as well as the later scene in Jerusalem where Allenby convinces Lawrence not to resign. Both scenes were restored to the re-release. Some of the more graphic shots of the

Tafas massacre scene were also restored, such as the lengthy panning shot of the corpses in Tafas, and Lawrence shooting a surrendering Turkish soldier. Most of the still-missing footage is of minimal import, supplementing existing scenes. A full list of cuts can be found at the Internet Movie Database. This was caused by the film emulsion melting and cracking in the desert heat during production. Sony had to hire a third party to minimise or eliminate the rippling artefacts in the new restored version. Awards and honours[edit].

Chapter 4 : Lawrence Of Arabia In Urdu – Urdu Documentary – Purisarar Dunya – ZepNews

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The synopsis below may give away important plot points. Synopsis In , T. On the journey, his Bedouin guide is killed by Sherif Ali Omar Sharif for drinking from a well without permission. Brighton advises Faisal to retreat to Yenbo after a major defeat, but Lawrence proposes a daring surprise attack on Aqaba which, if successful, would provide a port from which the British could offload much-needed supplies. While strongly fortified against a naval assault, the town is lightly defended on the landward side. He convinces Faisal to provide fifty men, led by a sceptical Sherif Ali. They cross the Nefud Desert, considered impassable even by the Bedouins, travelling day and night on the last stage to reach water. Johar succumbs to fatigue and falls off his camel unnoticed during the night. The rest make it to an oasis, but Lawrence turns back for the lost man. Lawrence persuades Auda abu Tayi Anthony Quinn , the leader of the powerful local Howeitat tribe, to turn against the Turks. Since Howeitat retaliation would shatter the fragile alliance, Lawrence declares that he will execute the murderer himself. Stunned to discover that the culprit is Gasim, he shoots him anyway. The next morning, the intact alliance overruns the Turkish garrison. During the crossing of the Sinai Desert, Daud dies when he stumbles into quicksand. Lawrence is promoted to major and given arms and money to support the Arabs. He is deeply disturbed, confessing that he enjoyed executing Gasim, but Allenby brushes aside his qualms. Pressed, the general states they have no such designs. American war correspondent Jackson Bentley Arthur Kennedy publicises his exploits, making him world famous. On one raid, Farraj is badly injured. Unwilling to leave him to be tortured, Lawrence is forced to shoot him before fleeing. Lawrence is stripped, ogled and prodded. For striking out at the Bey, he is severely flogged, then thrown out into the street. Lawrence is so traumatised by the experience that he abandons all of his exploits, going from having proclaimed himself a god, to insisting he is merely a man. He attempts to return to the British forces and swear off the desert, but he never fits in there. In Jerusalem, Allenby urges him to support his "big push" on Damascus, but Lawrence is a changed, tormented man, unwilling to return. After Allenby insists that Lawrence has a destiny, he finally relents. Lawrence naively believes that the warriors will come for him rather than for money. He recruits an army, mainly killers, mercenaries, and cutthroats motivated by money, rather than the Arab cause. They sight a column of retreating Turkish soldiers who have just slaughtered the people of the village of Tafas. Afterward, he realises the horrible consequences of what he has done. The Arabs set up a council to administer the city, but they are desert tribesmen, ill-suited for such a task. Unable to maintain the utilities and bickering constantly with each other, they soon abandon most of the city to the British. Promoted to colonel and immediately ordered home, his usefulness at an end to both Faisal and the British diplomats, a dejected Lawrence is driven away in a staff car.

Chapter 5 : Lawrence of Arabia dies - HISTORY

Purisarar Dunya presents Urdu Documentary about Lawrence Of Arabia In Urdu. For more videos please subscribe our channel Purisarar Dunya.

Lawrence worked for the British Museum digging among the Hittite ruins in Mesopotamia. The Oxford graduate had spent years in the desert developing an intimate knowledge and love of the Bedouin tribes that roamed the region. At the outbreak of war Lawrence was rejected as physically unfit for military service but his unique knowledge of the area made him a perfect candidate for the Intelligence Service at Cairo. The war in the Middle East did not go well for the British in the early days of the conflict. Their defeat at Gallipoli and inability to dislodge the Turks from the Dardanelles exposed the Suez Canal to potential attack. Meanwhile, the Arabs viewed the involvement of the Ottoman Empire in World War One as an opportunity to revolt and drive the Turks from their land. Seizing this chance to harass the Turks, the British lent support to the Arabs through shipments of arms and money. The revolt sputtered however and was by in danger of collapsing. Lawrence was sent to bring order and direction to the Arab cause. The experience transformed the introverted and studious Lawrence into one of the most colorful military figures of the war. For two years Lawrence and his band of Arab irregulars attacked Turkish strongholds, severed communications, destroyed railways and supported the British regular army in the drive north to Damascus. Massacre and Revenge In the following account Lawrence describes one of the most controversial episodes of his experience in the Desert. On September 27, he and his Arab force were in hot pursuit of a retreating Turkish column numbering approximately 2, soldiers. Coming upon the village of Tafas south of the city of Damascus they were confronted with the horrifying aftermath of the Turk rampage through the village. Mutilated bodies of women and children lay among the smoking ruins. As the sickened Lawrence watched the scattered Turkish column disappear over the horizon he gave his order: Some grey heaps seemed to hide in the long grass, embracing the ground in the close way of corpses. We looked away from these, knowing they were dead; but from one a little figure tottered off, as if to escape us. It was a child, three or four years old, whose dirty smock was stained red over one shoulder and side, with blood from a large half-fibrous wound, perhaps a lance thrust, just where neck and body joined. His suddenness frightened her, for she threw up her arms and tried to scream; but, instead, dropped in a little heap, while the blood rushed out again over her clothes; then, I think, she died. A Bedouin warrior We rode past the other bodies of men and women and four more dead babies, looking very soiled in the daylight, towards the village; whose loneliness we now knew meant death and horror. By the outskirts were low mud walls, sheepfolds, and on one something red and white. I looked close and saw the body of a woman folded across it, bottom upwards, nailed there by a saw bayonet whose haft stuck hideously into the air from between her naked legs. About her lay others, perhaps twenty in all, variously killed. The Zaagi burst into wild peals of laughter, the more desolate for the warm sunshine and clear air of this upland afternoon. One wounded Turk, half naked, not able to stand, sat and wept to us. The blood came out with his heart beats, throb, throb, throb, slower and slower. Tallal had seen what we had seen. He gave one moan like a hurt animal; then rode to the upper ground and sat there a while on his mare, shivering and looking fixedly after the Turks. I moved near to speak to him, but Auda caught my rein and stayed me. It was a long ride down a gentle slope and across a hollow. We sat there like stone while he rushed forward, the drumming of his hoofs unnaturally loud in our ears, for we had stopped shooting, and the Turks had stopped. Both armies waited for him; and he rocked on in the Talall El-Hareidhin of Tafa hushed evening till only a few lengths from the enemy. Instantly their rifles and machine-guns crashed out, and he and his mare riddled through and through with bullets, fell dead among the lance points. Auda looked very cold and grim. We called up the peasants, now drunk with fear and blood, and sent them from this side and that against the retreating column. By a skilful turn he drove the Turks into bad ground and split their formation into three parts. The third part, the smallest, was mostly made up of German and Austrian machine-gunners grouped round three motor cars and a handful of mounted officers or troopers. They fought magnificently and repulsed us time and again despite our hardiness. The Arabs were fighting like devils, the sweat blurring their eyes, dust parching their throats; while

the flame of cruelty and revenge which was burning in their bodies so twisted them that their hands could hardly shoot. By my order we took no prisoners, for the only time in our war. How To Cite This Article: Lawrence of Arabia stood five feet three inches tall. He was discharged in and died in a motorcycle accident shortly thereafter.

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Chapter 7 : Lawrence in Arabia â€“ review | Books | The Guardian

Asslam o Alekum Dosto! Humari Aaj ki Kahani Juri hai ek Dhoke baaz jasoos se. ke jo Arabon main reh kar un ke rang main rang gaya un ke tehwaron main khush hota aur gham main udas.

Chapter 8 : Lawrence Of Arabia Book PDF Urdu by Edward Robinson Free Download

Assalam o alaikum doston aaj main aapkeliye ek aise agent ki maaloomat lekar aaya hon jisne akele khilafat e osmania k tukde tukde calendrierdelascience.com wo shaqs hai thomas edward lawrence jo lawrence of arabia k naam se jana jaata calendrierdelascience.com britain keliye kaam karta calendrierdelascience.comt hi dilchasp calendrierdelascience.com karen aur apne comments den.

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