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## Sociological Investigating the role and influence of the party and thought of (Ekhvanol Moslemin) Muslim Brotherhood in the Syrian crisis and its political future

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### Abstract

After the First World War, which took place in 1914-1918, according to the Sykes-Picot Treaty, Syria became a French colony. This caused internal and external crises in Syria. This event provoked the reaction of many Muslim thinkers and finally the establishment of the Syrian Muslim Brotherhood, which is considered the most important association after the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood. Manifeste. The branch of the Syrian Muslim Brotherhood was formed by Mustafa Saba'i. The Syrian Muslim Brotherhood community, which followed the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood community in 1945 by Dr. Mustafa Saba'i, to fight colonialism and confront the occupation of Syria by France, was established in the city of Aleppo and had major effects on the developments in Syria, especially political developments in this country.

From the very beginning, this organization was thinking of forming a government

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based on Islam and making a jihadi effort to achieve this goal. During its lifetime, this organization has been influential in the internal and external developments of Syria, and in the last 45 years, it is considered one of the opponents of the Syrian government. With the beginning of the Syrian crisis on March 2011, numerous and important changes took place in the Syrian Muslim Brotherhood; A group whose activities were banned in this country, most of its leaders had been living outside of Syria for about three decades, but with the key to the crisis, they tried to take advantage of the situation to realize their goals and interests. For this reason, from the very beginning, they became one of the important actors in the field of Syria and carried out extensive activities against the central system of this country. The most obvious characteristic of this party in Syria is its constant opposition to the country's political system. One of the most important manifestations of this opposition is the military conflict of 1982, the anti-government jihad of the Muslim Brotherhood with government forces. During it, a three-week battle took place in Hama city, which resulted in the killing and wounding of a large number of members of the Syrian Baath party, as well as a severe repression of these members by the Syrian government (Doherty, 2015: 55). After the conflicts of this party in the early 90s of the last century, most of the members and leaders of this party were executed or left Syria and became refugees in Iraq and Saudi Arabia (Saeidi, 1387: 143). In recent years, with the flare-up of war and crisis in this country, for which there are various reasons, this group has become a relatively effective variable in the crisis process, mainly through the intervention and investment of countries such as Qatar and Turkey, while strengthening and The organization played a role in opposing Bashar al-Assad's government. The purpose of this research is to examine the nature of the Muslim Brotherhood, its role, and impact on the Syrian crisis, and the role of the aforementioned party in the spread of the civil war in this country, which can be interpreted by studying the library and collecting information from reliable sources and books. Pays. Therefore, the article tries to answer the basic question of whether this party had the necessary performance and influence to achieve its defined goals.

In response, the research hypothesizes that the Syrian Muslim Brotherhood, despite inciting and organizing Sunni groups active in the Salafist movement against the central government of this country, did not have the necessary performance and influence and failed to achieve its defined goals. For all those years, the Brotherhood movement, by beating the drum of Sunni religious identity and claiming that the government should be in the hands of the absolute Sunni majority of Syria as in the past, and not the 10% Alawite minority of this

country, continuously questioned the legitimacy of the ruling Alawite system and The same basis was involved in armed conflicts with the central government at different times, and the peak of these conflicts was in the incident of the city of Hama in 1982 when a large number of leaders of the movement were killed, imprisoned or exiled, and the movement was severely defeated by this suppression and defeat. was isolated. But the events after Bashar took office, especially the creation of political open space in the first year of his rule, and then events such as the American attack on Afghanistan and Iraq, caused the re-formation of the activities of the Brotherhood movement in Syria, and the dormant cores of this movement They became active again in Syria and partially restored their former power in this country, until with the beginning of the Syrian crisis in 2011, the Brotherhood movement, which had a deep grudge and hatred for the Alevi government of the Assad family, and always sought to overthrow this government. He was in Syria and was constantly supported and encouraged by the international organization of the Brotherhood and the Arab countries of the region. He was able to take full advantage of the opportunity while regaining himself concerning his historical role and influence in different eras in the political and social issues of Syria and the high influence among different classes and groups, this time also by emphasizing the category of religion, to incite Sunnis, especially Sunnis. activists in the Salafist movement and, while cooperating with Takfiri groups, questioned the legitimacy of the central government, started an all-out fight against Bashar al-Assad's government, and in this way, he was able to play an important role in fueling the Syrian civil war. But over time and with the change of some variables and reasons such as the adjustment and change of the positions of some countries that support the opponents of the Syrian regime, the prominent support of the countries and the resistance forces of the Syrian army, the political and especially military support of Russia to the Syrian government, serious differences, within the group and The increasing number of armed groups and the division and reduction of the energy and strength of these groups, the brutal and inhumane actions of the armed groups against Syria and the loss of legitimacy compared to the beginning of the crisis, not only in the continuation of the crisis but also the failure to achieve the predetermined goals. That is, they failed to overthrow the government of Bashar al-Assad Rather, with the increase in legitimacy and popularity of Bashar al-Assad and the decrease in the popularity of armed groups by committing inhumane and non-religious tragedies, the initiative was practically taken out of the hands of these groups and placed in the hands of the resistance axis. With this defeat, which will be the final seal on the dream of overthrowing

Bashar al-Assad, the Muslim Brotherhood and other groups associated with this thinking will be out of the Jirga for at least the next ten years, and the main actors and role players in Syria.

**Keywords:** Syria, Muslim Brotherhood, crisis, Bashar al-Assad.