

Whereas the whole of the Arab nation, without any exception, have decided in these last years to accomplish their freedom, and grasp the reins of their administration both in theory and practice; and whereas they have found that it is to the interest of the Government of Great Britain to support them and aid them to the attainment of their firm and lawful intentions....

For these reasons the Arab nation [asks] the Government of Great Britain for the approval, through her deputy or representative, of the following fundamental propositions:

Firstly - England to acknowledge the independence of the Arab countries, bounded on the north by Mersina and Adana up to the 37' of latitude ... [and] up to the border of Persia; on the east by the borders of Persia up to the Gulf of Basra; on the south by the Indian Ocean, with the exception of the position of Aden to remain as it is; on the west by the Red Sea, the Mediterranean Sea up to Mersina. England to approve of the proclamation of an Arab Khalifate of Islam.

Secondly - The Arab Government of the Sharif to acknowledge that England shall have the preference in all economic enterprises in the Arab countries whenever conditions of enterprises are otherwise equal.

-Sharif Husayn Ibn-Ali, "Letter from Sharif Husayn Ibn-Ali to Sir Henry McMahon" (1915) excerpt.