

The Evolution of the Study of the History of the Republic of Turkey and the Ottoman Empire in Iraqi Universities

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Introduction

The interest of study of Ottoman history in Iraq began since the eighties, And putting curriculum in history departments at universities to study the Ottoman and Turkish history, along with the history of Iran, issued a brief book titled (Turkey and Iran) in 1992, and set a new lesson for college students since 2014, within the curriculum, dedicated to the history of the Ottoman Empire, also it established (unit of Ottoman history) in the College of Arts /University of Baghdad.

New university studies (Master and PhD) since the beginning of the eighties have also been issued, It was the Iraq historical studies are limited to the study of the history of Iraq and the social and economic conditions in the Ottoman era. But those studies began to evolve and study important aspects of Turkish and Ottoman history. Initially interest focus in studying the history of the Republic of Turkey. Studies emerged talking about army, parties ,economy and modernization in the Republican era, perhaps the reason for the interest in the history of the Republic of Turkey in Iraqi universities due to the spread of the ideas of secularism in Iraq that period. the studies on Ottoman history, spread in the nineties and has become a serious and accurate. Baghdad University issued a thesis on marine fjords, newspapers, Ottoman sultans, governors, the social and economic conditions of the Ottoman Empire. The reason for this spread of what is known

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as the Islamic awakening in the early nineties and the start of the erosion of national ideas and try to return to Islam and thus search in the history of the Ottoman Empire, which counted complement of Islamic history and Islamic caliphate.

The Arab historians interested in the Turkey (Republic) and it was a book (Izzat Darwaza) "modern Turkey" the first book in the Arab world for (the history of the Republic of Turkey), which was released in Beirut in 1946. The study of Turkish history started constitutes an important aspect in Arab universities since the seventies, and has been discussed the first Master thesis on the history modern Turkey in Cairo University in 1972, provided by the researcher (Amira Mohammed Kherbotlly) entitled "The political role of the military in Turkey" .And then the thesis presented by the Iraqi student at Cairo University, Ahmed Nouri al-Naimi, which was entitled "Turkey's foreign policy after World War II" in 1973. With the beginning of the eighties many books published in Iraq about modern history Turkey, for example, "Turkey and NATO"¹ , "political parties and policy directions in modern Turkey".²

Turkish Studies Center

Turkish Studies Center was established in August 24, 1985 at the University of Mosul, it is the first Iraqi center specialized to study of the political history of Turkey. After the establishment of the center, issued a special law from the presidency of Ministry of Higher Education Iraq determines the Centre's work, in 1987.³ Center seeks to achieve the following:

Interest in studies and research that will help to Development of Arab-Turkish relations public and relations Iraqi - Turkish private in various fields to serve the common interests of related parties.

Establishment of a specialized library in the Ottoman Turkish documents to collect and coordinate information and data and various references.

The establishment of courses Turkish language teaching.

Issuing a scientific journal, include studies and research pertaining to the field of work of the Centre. The Center issued a bulletin Entitled (Turkish papers contemporary)and Magazine Entitled (Turkish Studies)⁴

1 Ahmed Nouri al-Naimi, Baghdad 1981.

2 Ibrahim Aldaouka, Baghdad 1980.

3 Texts Iraqi laws and legislation since the year 1960 to 2011, as published in the official Iraqi facts, <http://wiki.dorar-aliraq.net/iraqilaws/law/10764.html>.

4 Ibrahim Khalil Ahmed and Khalil Ali Murad, Turkey and Iran The study of modern and

Center issued , several books since its inception , but most of those books were political, like “Turkey’s water policy and its impact on water security Arab / 1989”. Centre’s work did not last long, it has changed its name after the USA occupation of Iraq and renamed (Regional Studies Center).⁵

After the expansion of the study of Turkish and Ottoman history, has been put curriculum in the departments of history in humanitarian colleges of all Iraq universities , entitled “ The history of Turkey and Iran “ in 1991. This book⁶ focuses on the study of the history of modern and contemporary Turkey, from 1918-1991, as well as the study of Turkey’s foreign relations with the United States and the Soviet Union (the former), Europe and the Arab countries.⁷

In the last two years has taken the faculties of Arts (especially in the University of Baghdad) decision to teach the other curriculum cares in the Ottoman history Independently, it has been Ottoman history interferes with the other curriculum, entitled (the date of the Arab world in the Ottoman period).⁸

Unit Ottoman Archives

Faculty of Arts with support from the University of Baghdad created the Unit Ottoman Archives in 2011. This unit is managed by assistant professor Dr. Nadia Yassin al-Mashhadani specialized in Ottoman history with a group of Iraqi specialists in Ottoman history.⁹ The center aims to save Ottoman documents about Iraq and the Arab world, it relies in its work on the documents that are obtained copies from the relevant documentary centers, and seeks, in a later step, to put summaries of the content of the documents on the information network in the private loneliness page within the College of Arts, University of Baghdad.¹⁰

Work of the unit is still weak, due to a number of reasons:

Weak financial support and its rarity.

contemporary history, MOSUL 1991, p. 11

5 Ibrahim Khalil Al- Allaf, Center for Turkish Studies (currently regional) with asymmetric centers inside and outside Iraq, <http://www.allafblogspot.com.blogspot.com> .

6 This Curriculum to the students of fourth stage (final).

7 Ibrahim Khalil Ahmed and Khalil Ali Murad, Op. Cit , p. 309-325.

8 this Curriculum was to the students of second stage.

9 Like D. Ahmed Al Oubidi, the member of the unit .

10 A meeting with the director of the unit Dr. Nadia al-Mashhadani, Baghdad 13/9/2016.

Few professionals Ottoman history who are proficient of the modern Turkish language, and the scarcity of the presence of those who know the language of the Ottoman.¹¹

Absence of the special devices to save documents from damage.

Historical methodology

The departments of history in the of humanitarian colleges (Colleges of Education and Colleges of Arts) in Iraq followed several historical approaches, these vary according to the sub-specialties (Ancient history, History of Islam, modern history) what concerns us is the approach to writing modern history. Because the study of Ottoman history in Iraq, is located within the modern history and not part of Islamic history as it is in some Arab countries (such as Egypt and Saudi Arabia).

At the beginning of the eighties were a university dissertations (which dealt with the history of Republican Turkey) depend on the writings of foreign historians, especially the Englishman, even documents that have been used are mostly British Foreign Office documents. As it has been the use of some Iraqi documents (especially the correspondence of the Iraqi Embassy in Ankara and the Iraqi consulate in Istanbul), and that the use of those documents was rare because many of them were still under secrecy .Also, most of the studies in the eighties period were of a national perspective according to the political orientations of the Iraqi government at the time, on the other hand, the methodology of writing the history of the Ottoman Empire was be subject also to the nationalist trend, so they consider to the Ottomans control to the Iraq and the Arab world as a (colonial era). As a result of this, has been highlighted to the negative images of that era unfairly (in spite of there are some real negative images). But the Iraqi historians and curriculums historical was deliberately conceal the positive aspects of the Ottomans, such as their struggle against the Portuguese and repulsed the Safavid and other. And it focuses on the emergence of diseases and epidemics in Iraqi society and the spread of ignorance and backwardness among the circles of society.

But in the nineties changed the government policy towards the study of the Turkish and Ottoman history, and allowed (Iraq National Library and Archive) access to most documents the Iraqi Embassy in Ankara and the Iraqi consulate in Istanbul (in the monarchy 1922-1958), has increased

11 When the unit established, it was under the auspices of Dr. Fadel Bayat, but he retire and emigrated to Turkey and settled.

it up with the beginning of the second millennium, those documents have become accessible to everyone (all those interested in history). Bayt Al Hikma¹² (House of Wisdom) issued several important documentary books which relied on the documents of (the embassy and consulate Iraqi in Turkey), The most prominent of those documentaries books:

NATO and the Baghdad Pact in the documents of the Iraqi diplomatic missions in Ankara and Istanbul, 1945-1957 (Baghdad 2002)

The British-French-Turkish treaty (Balkan Pact) in the documents of the Iraqi diplomatic missions in Ankara and Istanbul 1936-1957 , Baghdad 2002.

Balkan Charter and the Treaty of Montreux , in the documents of the Iraqi diplomatic missions in Ankara and Istanbul, Baghdad 2002.

Difficulties and obstacles

The researchers in Turkish history faces several obstacles in Iraq, It can be summarized the following matters:

Lack of knowledge of the modern Turkish language and language Ottoman. This biggest obstacle facing researchers Turkish history, especially as the higher education system in Iraq does not provide for the researcher the opportunity to learn a foreign language. therefore the researchers depended on their personal abilities. Without obtaining material support or full-time to the study of language.

Scarcity of documents with regard to the Ottoman history, especially after the theft of a large number of them after the looting and destruction as a result of the US occupation of Iraq in 2003.

Samples of the Iraqi academic contributions in the study of Turkish history (Republic):

There are many Iraqi academic studies, which looked at the history of the history (Republic). In a scientific manner accurate, most of those studies (PhD) were submitted to the Iraqi universities sober (especially University

12 The House of Wisdom (*Bayt al-Hikma*) was a major intellectual center during the Islamic Golden Age. The House of Wisdom was founded by Caliph Harun al-Rashid (reigned 786–809) and culminated under his son al-Ma'mun (reigned 813–833) who is credited with its formal institution. Bayt Al Hikma was destroyed by the Mongols, and was re-established in 1995: <http://wiki.dorar-aliraq.net/iraqilaws/law/1848.html> ;https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_of_Wisdom.

of Baghdad and University of Mosul). I will review just the dissertations that got the degree of privilege.

Internal Economic and Political Developments In Turkey During The World Economic Crisis From 1929-1933, University Of Baghdad, College of Arts,(1989), (Master), by, Suad Hassan Jawad. This thesis deals with the economic and political developments in Turkey, the author divided his work to Four Chapters, the first shed light over the historical background of Turkey's political and economic situations prior to the economic crisis. Also clarifies reasons behind the Kemalist rule firmly-rooted bases on the political level, then that regimes attempts for defining bases of and drawing outlines for the economic policy. (P.1-51). Then discusses the economic developments in Turkey during the world economic crisis from 1923-1933. She also concentrates on the crisis reflections over the whole Turkish economic sectors like agriculture , industry, trade and the financial system .It further deals with the measures taken by the Turkish government in order to escape the crisis, then it demonstrates the economic policy known as "etatism" adopted by Turkey to tackle the crisis effects.(P.52-112).

Chapter three deals with opposition in Turkey during the first stage of the world economic crisis; from lately 1929 until early 1931, where it covers the crisis reflections over social conditions in Turkey, causing the spread of opposition to the extent that some of its groups raised arms before against the Turkish Government by an armed movement called "the Kurdish armed movement of 1930". It deals also with some other opposition movements and parties like the Republican Liberal Party, founded by the ruling group in an attempt to absorb the mass opposition and the role of that party in extending mass opposition, then the religious movement called "Minimin". (P.112-166).In Chapter Four she discusses the internal political developments in Turkey through the world economic crisis, particularly from 1931-1933 when Turkey witnessed the elections of the Grand National Assembly in its second term and the Republican Peoples Party-2nd General Conference.(P. 166-193). The study concluded by saying that the economic crisis in Turkey coincided with the start of implementing those rules and bases adopted by the ruling group during the earlier Turkish Republic, i.e. the first five years when the infra-structures for modern Turkish state and society were laid down.

Internal Developments In Turkey 1960-1980 (A Historical Study) University of Mosul , College of Education,(2002) (PhD) by, Nawal Abdul-Jabbar Sultan Thaher Al-Tae. This study aims to follow up and analyses the

internal political developments in Turkey during the period 1960-1980. The first pages discussed the internal developments with its reflections upon external developments since the end of the World War II till the revolution of 1960. Turkey has witnessed a great transformation in its political life by moving from the era of single party system which lasted for more than 25 years to multi-party system era and establishing new political parties (P.15-54). Then she discussed the return to the civil rule and issuing a new constitution for the state. This constitution is an important step for emerging political parties and developing the democratic life of Turkey (P.55-110).

The third chapter has presented a map of the Turkish political parties, both overt and secret ones, the right and the left. In addition, the chapter spots light upon some Islamic movements that have played a significant role in the internal politics and participated in the elections of 1965 and 1969 (P.111-217) The fourth chapter deals with the coup of 1971 (memorandum coup) which has come different from the coup of 1960. It has tackled some political points accompanied the political life during 1970's, that is the issue of political violence. Also, it discusses the role of political parties in the political life of Turkey for the period 1971-1973 and the reasons behind the amendment of 1961's Constitution. And the fifth chapter dealt with the political developments of 1973-1980 and focused them on the formation of the Government of Ecevit's coalition and the impact of the Cyprus problem in his government.(P.218-298).

The Iraqi-Turkish Relations 1958-1968, University of Baghdad , College of Arts, (1998), (PhD) by Sameer Abdul Wihab Al-Tikriti. The contents of this thesis appeared that, while the breaking out of the 14th July Military coup 1958 and fall of the kings regulation, then to advertise the Republic of Iraq – the Iraqi-Turkish relations had encountered a hard and critical stage, because Turkey had lost an important regional allied in East Arabic(P.48-102). Thus , the tends of Turkey tried to interfere to invade Iraqi with the armed military and to fall the Republican regulation – the matter which created the crisis between the two states relations. Turkey changed its policy and met the interests of the two countries on the Kurdish question. After ending–Abdul Kareem Qassims authority by 8 Feb. Military coup 1963, the Turkish government had taken a positive attitude against the Military coup, while the both states tried to refer their relations naturally, then characterized to be cooperation in the whole aspects – privately the cooperation in the aspect of treating the Kurdish matter (P.114-158).

Samples of the Iraqi academic contributions in the study of Ottoman history:

There are many Iraqi academic studies, which looked at the history of the Ottoman Empire in a scientific manner accurate, most of those studies (PhD) were submitted to the Iraqi universities sober (especially University of Baghdad and University of Mosul). I will review just the dissertations that got the degree of privilege.

The following is a review of some of those studies:

The Ottoman Empire in the years of adversity 1402-1413, University of Baghdad, College of Arts(2004), (PhD),by Ali Khalil Ahme. He wrote in the beginning about the conditions of the Ottoman Empire before the invasion of Tamerlane. the emergence of the state and its institutions and then expand during the reign of Sultan Bayezid I and his victories on the European coalition in (Nicoboles 1396 (P.16-75). Chapter II Discussed the Ottoman Empire conditions after the Battle of Ankara in 1402. shed light the lives of Bayezid in captivity and then suicide. What did Tatar troops in Anatolia from destruction.(P.76-117). Chapter III discussed reasons for the civil war between the brothers (Jesus and Mohammed, Moses and Solomon) sons of Bayezid I. Chapter IV, portrays the different aspects of the civil war and the monopoly of power by Sultan Mohammed after his great victory over his brothers(July 1413). (P. 151-169). This thesis was characterized by its sources, because the researcher was based on the original Ottoman References(Ottoman language),like: Ibrahim Hakki (Tarihi Halk), Aşık Paşa Zadeh (Osman Tarihler),the number of those sources and documents 61 books. As well as using it to dozens of sources in modern Turkish language.

Ottoman Naval Activity in the Sixteenth–Century Mediterranean, University of Baghdad, College of Arts(2008), (PhD) by , Anis A. Mahmud Al-Qaysi. This dissertation tackles the Ottoman Naval Activity in the Mediterranean Sea during the Sixteen century. The primary hypothesis of this dissertation is to prove that the Ottoman Empire, although it was sea-power, was not a world power as some historians assume. To prove this hypothesis, the author ask some questions like:

What actually are the terms and limits by which we define “a world power”, (in the sixteenth century for example), and did the Ottoman Empire fit that definition?

What exactly are the terms and limits by which we define” a seaw-power”, and did the Ottoman Empire, in time given period, fit that definition?

When, and how, it is reasonable to talk about the Ottoman Empire having a navy, and is the use of that term anachronistic?

What exactly were Ottoman imperial ambition; how did sea power fit into those ambitions; and how are our constructions of those ambitions connected to our assumptions about Ottoman ideology?

What exactly was Ottoman policy towards the sea at any given time, and was that policy integral to the state, or incidental?.

The author think that to answer these questions is not an easy task, for to prove that the Ottoman Empire has an active naval power, then to prove it was a world power. To achieve this goal, we have to “periodize” the Ottoman activity according to the major turning points during the sixteenth century. Here, according to this “periodization”, we have four major turning points: the emergence period; the rise period; the ranging period and the decline one. Accordingly, he divided the dissertation into four chapters or periods: the first chapter covers the formative years of Ottoman activity (1453-1503), in which he discussed the effect of environment (the Mediterranean) on the naval activity; the major types of Ottoman ships; the corsair/privateering complicity; and finally the early Ottoman activity in the Aegean and Mediterranean seas 1453 1503. (P.35-84).

The second chapter covers the transformation of Ottoman naval activity from east to the west of Mediterranean and the rise of the famous Barbarossas (Urudj and Hayruddin) 1513-1564, and submission of the latter to Ottoman sultan Selim I to be , later on, the first Ottoman governor of Algeria during the reign of sultan Suleyman the Magnificent after his promotion to a high rank in the Ottoman service. (P. 84-163). The third chapter deal with the ranging period 1547-1566, which witnessed the Torgud Reis as a heir to Hayruddin Narbarossa, and his three major naval events of Tripoli 1551, Djerba 1560, and Malta 1565, to be followed by the death of sultan Suleyman in the following year. (P.163-220). The four chapter marked a turning point in the Ottoman naval activity in the Mediterranean. In spite of that Ottoman navy witnessed some major achievements during the latter years of sixteenth century (Tunis 1569,1574; Cyprus 1570-71; and Alcazar 1578),but the Battle of Lepanto (1571) proved that the Ottoman Empire could not impose itself as a master on the Mediterranean, not to say a world

power, and the sea ended to divide into two major political , cultural, and religious parts for centuries to come. The author explained the Battle of Lepanto 1571 in several aspects, especially the tactical aspects, and then effect of that battle in Ottoman history, and finally impact of battle in the history of the Mediterranean until the year 1580. (P.220-287).

The Unionists, A Historical Study of Their Social Roots And Ideological Theses (The Ends of The Nineteenth Centuru-1908). University of Baghdad, College of Arts,(2006), (PhD).This Theses is about the social roots of the members of the Committee of Union and Progress and their most significant and important ideological theses, beginning with the establishment of the Committee in 1889 up to the approach of the Unionists Revolution in 1908. At the beginning of the study the author explain the social and economic situation of the Ottoman Empire in the second half of the nineteenth century. And then the researcher said that the establishment of Union and Progress was not a coincidence, it was a natural result of many changes have occurred in the Ottoman Empire in late 19th century and beginning of the twentieth century, it comes in the forefront it, openness of the Ottoman Empire to the global capital markets and mergers it, and change the economic structure of the Ottoman Empire altogether. This change has been reflected on Ottoman society, giving rise to new social groups (such as comprador Merchants) and atrophy of other categories. (P.19-104).

The study focused in the second chapter on signs of modernization in the Ottoman Empire and the beginnings of orientation towards the West. Then intellectual rivalry between the advocates of Westernization and supporters of the Islamic current, this rivalry, which contributed to the rise of nationalism(P.105-165). The birth of "Union and Progress" was very difficult under an authoritarian regime based on espionage, but the Assembly has succeeded in to extend its activities to everywhere from the Ottoman Empire. But were forced to transfer their activities outside the Ottoman Empire since 1896, to Paris and Geneva, there are has been Completed the features of Assembly intellectual and organizational. These things was discussed in the pages(165-199).

Chapter Three is concerned with the establishment of the Committee of Union an Progress and the popularity that it has achieved approaching the year 1902(P.199-230).Chapter Four handles the Unionsis Congresses and their significant conclusion(P.231-316).Chapter Five is an attempt to study the political ideas of the Unionists.(P.317-375).This study has come

out with several facts the most significant of which is that the Committee of Union and Progress was not a constitutional parliamentary movement calling for equality, even though its revolution was a foold in the history of the Ottoman State during its last days. The Unionists Revolution did not only put an end to the long (Hamidi Regime), but also identified the features of old regime and tried to substitute the old establishments with new ones, and the Unionists laid the foundations of a new central authority in the Ottoman politics. The Unionists were successful in the gradual formation of a new governing elite who appeared among the rows of the committee, and who socially crystallized toward representing the Turkish bourgeois Moslem class. The elite was able to control the civil and military administrations of the Ottoman State by the beginning of 1913, and was the first well organizes political party taking over the rule in the history of the Ottoman State.

The Bosphors and Dardanelles Straits 1815-1854,College of Education Ibn Rushed/ University of Baghdad,(2008), (PhD), This theses unravels the influence of the Greek revolution in opening the straits and the black sea for the foreign trade ships shedding a light upon the Russian – Greek relations and clarifying how the importance of the Straits has grown after the year 1815 for the Russian economy. Focused to the reasons that have pushed the Ottoman Empire toward preventing the Greek ships with a Russian flag frem entering the straits which by its turn shed a negative light upon the Ottoman – Russian relations and leads consequently to the Russian – Ottoman war followed by peace negations resulted in concluding Adrianople treaty in Seb.1829. And one of the articles of this treaty has opened the black sea and the straits for all ships from all nations. As well as discusses the reasons that have made Nicholas undertake a new policy according to which preserving the Ottoman Empire has become a corner stone in the future Russian policy and for two decades. These things was discussed in the first chapter.(P.38-86).

The second chapter studies the results of the Egyptian – Ottoman crisis 1831-1833, and the British decline of support for the Ottoman have resulted in the Russo – Ottoman rapprochement for Russia has used the need of security on the Ottoman behalf to order its squadron of the Black Sea to enter the Bosphours to protect constant topple from the dangers of Mehemet Ali Pasha. This chapter, furthermore, demonstrates how Russia has succeeded in concluding the treaty of Unkiar Skelessie in July 1833 with the Ottoman Empire and how it has become the guarantee for it in return for closing the straits in front of all foreign war ships.(P.87-135).

The state of Ottoman Empire during the period 1838-1841 which witnessed the renewal of the conflict between Mahmoud II and his strong vessels Mohamed Ali Pasha and how this crisis ended by concluding the treaty of London 1841 which was of special importance because it draw a decisive line in the history of the Straits. And how this treaty restrained the control of the Sultan over the Straits. And this (chapter Three) tried to reveal the diplomacy of the great powers which has led to the conclusion of this treaty and how London had become the center of the world through concluding two treaties: the first, to settle the conflict between the Sultan and Mohamed Ali Pasha in 1840, and the second; was concluded in 1841. This chapter discussion also the negative and the positive as far as England and Russia are concerned.(P. 136-200).

Chapter Four tackles the Russo – British – French competition during the years 1844- 1854 and the effect of this in starting the war of Crimean. It tries also to shed some light over the secret British. Russo treaty 1855 and who the Straits have taken the largest part of talks of Nicholas with the British government. Beside, the chapter demonstrates the position of British government concerning the Russo – Ottoman crisis 1849 and how the British ambassador at Constantople manages to let London 1841. The author tried, moreover, to reveal the details of the talks occurring in Petersburg between Nicholas and the British ambassador in 1853 concerning Partitioning the Ottoman Empire and how the Straits have been a direct reason in the collapse of these talks. It also sheds a light upon the influence of the threat of Napoleon III to invade Belgium if Russia has occupied the Ottoman Straits which has led to the French – British approachment and consequently starting of Crimean War in 1854. (P.200-265).

Conclusion

It can be said through the above, that there are many historical studies on Turkey during the Ottoman era and in the era of the Republic. These studies varied in terms of historical periods, study the important figures, the study of political, social and intellectual reality. Some of these studies have focused on thought and its impact in the community, for example, doctoral thesis "The Unionists, A Historical Study of Their Social Roots And Ideological Theses The Ends of The Nineteenth Centuru-1908". And others shed light on important historical periods, like a doctoral thesis: "The Ottoman Empire in the years of adversity 1402-1413".

Iraqi universities focused on teaching the Turkish history for several reasons, first, because Turkey, a neighbor of Iraq and site in its northern frontier. The second reason is the depth of the historical relations between the two countries, especially that Iraq was an Ottoman province for four centuries. So the history of Iraq is part of the Ottoman history. But that did not prevent the existence of problems in the study of Turkish history including: the scarcity of the Ottoman documents in the Iraqi libraries and scarcity of professionals who are proficient in modern Turkish language and ancient Ottoman.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

These examples of academic dissertations that are discussed in Iraqi universities. There are many scientific dissertations , do not have room to mention, so I'll tried show the other dissertations In brief.

The Kurds and their attitude towards the Committee of Union and Progress (1889-1914) Historical study. College of Arts/ Baghdad University . 2009. (Master Degree) By, Jawan Hussien Faidhalla Jaff. This thesis consecrated on the participating of Kurds in the founding of Committee of Union and Progress and the role they plated, where two Kurdish members were among the foyr founders of the committee, as well as it has become for the Kurds their own newspaper .and the participation of Kurds in the Conferences of the unionists.

The Attitude of the Union and Progress Committee From the Zionist movement (1889-1914). College of Arts/ Baghdad University. 2005. (Master Degree) By , Sinan .S.J. AL Saadi. The thesis focused at the Zionist movement activities in Ottoman Empire , official and popular attitude toward this movement.

The Entry of the Ottoman Empire in World War I . A Study in the circumstances and reasons. College of Education / Mustansiriya University. (Master Degree). 2014. By, Zainab Abdul M.Tahir.

Social conditions in the city of Istanbul and the impact of westernization trends (1876-1908) College of Education / Mustansiriya University.2016(Master Degree).By, Nada Kamil. AL-Nuami. Thesis focused on the study of Turkish society (Istanbul) Women, religious minorities, foreigners and immigrants. And also focused on the clubs, theaters and markets in Istanbul.

Modernization movement in Turkey 1923-1938 Education Ibn Rushed/ University of Baghdad. (Master Degree) 1989 .By, Ismail Nuri AL-Duory.

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