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Which Kemalist reform effect was not avoidable by your country and why?

Political reforms were the most unavoidable reforms that affected Iraq, and the reason is that Kemalism came in a time of renaissance that affected the neighboring countries in the Middle East, especially the Arab countries where we saw an expansion of national ideals and nationalism, which was one of the basic signs of Kemalism, which is why many Arab national parties emerged in the Arab countries that led to revolutions and the independence of many countries, and Iraq was one of those countries. Changes in administrative boundaries during the last decades of Ottoman rule led to Ottoman Iraq being divided into three parts again. For most of this period, Basra (with the annexed province of Hasa) and Mosul (with the annexed provinces of Kirkuk and Sulaymaniyah) were independent states from the central region of Baghdad. Despite the European commercial and consular presence in Iraq, it remained more isolated from European influence than the rest of the Mediterranean Arab land. There were few Christians in Iraq, nor were they familiar with Western ideas. As for the wealthy and prosperous Jewish community, they often avoided politics, but were sympathetic to the Ottoman government. As for the tribal sheikhs and Shiite notables, they remained in traditional conditions, while the Turkish and Caucasian families enjoyed occupying official positions and were rewarded with advancement to regional administrative posts. Finally, a large part of the population was illiterate. It is therefore not surprising that Arab patriots had little influence in Iraq before World War I. Organizations calling for separatism and Arab nationalists appeared in Syria after the establishment of the Young Turk movement in 1908. National opposition to Ottoman rule was hardly felt in Iraq, despite the presence of some Arab officers in the Ottoman army who had joined the secret Sunday Society, which was said to have called for the independence of the Arab regions. The ambitions of the British in the Gulf and Mesopotamia regions grew from the end of the eighteenth century, leading to the end of Ottoman rule in Iraq. In the years leading up to World War I, the close relations between the Kaiser's government in Berlin and the Young Turks in Istanbul were a source of trouble for Britain. When Germany granted the right to extend the railway from Anatolia to Baghdad and gave the right to mine for minerals on both sides of the railway, fears of German competition in Iraq and the Gulf escalated, sparking a strong protest from London. Not long after, the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company began producing on the Iranian side of the Gulf, and there were

indications that oil might be found in other areas as well In 1912, a group representing the interests of the British, the Germans and the Dutch founded Turkish Petroleum Company, which was granted the concession to explore for oil in the wilayat of Mosul and Baghdad on the very night of the war In view of these developments, and because of fears that the Germans would encourage the Ottomans to take military action against them, the British prepared plans to send a campaign from India to protect their interests in the Gulf region before the Ottoman Empire entered the war in early November 1914. Following the declaration of war, a British expeditionary force landed at the head of the Gulf, and on 22 November 1914 these troops entered Basra In a campaign aimed at occupying Baghdad, the British suffered a defeat in the region in April 1916 Kut Emirate, but after being supported, the British army was able to enter Baghdad on 11 March 1917 An administration of British and Indians was formed to replace the Ottoman provincial officials in occupied Iraq, but Mosul remained in Ottoman hands until after the signing of the Mudarres Agreement on disarmament (30 October 1918), which ended the war in the Middle East After that, Iraq was established from three provinces, namely Baghdad province, Basra province and the former Ottoman province of Mosul In 1926, it was decided that the regions of northern Mosul State should remain in Iraq The Turks had relentlessly staked their claim to the Wilayat of Mosul since 1918 and until the Treaty of Lausanne, when Turkey officially recognized that the Wilayat of Mosul was part of Iraq These areas form the territorial boundaries of the modern Iraqi state For three of the four centuries of Ottoman Empire rule, the city of Baghdad was the seat of administration for the provinces of Baghdad, Mosul, and Basra Thus Baghdad became the capital of the new Iraqi state and the center of British colonial administration in the country, and British forces suppressed Arab and Kurdish revolutions against the occupation Among the most prominent of these revolutions were: the Twentieth Revolution and the Deir ezZor revolutions in Syria, which spread to Mosul, Tikrit, the Dulaim Brigade, and the Sheikh Mahmoud Al-Hafeed revolution in the Kurdish areas In March 1921, the Cairo Conference led by Churchill, was held to ensure the stability of the Middle East. Faisal was appointed King of Iraq with the recommendation that a referendum be held to confirm the investiture of office Sir Percy Cox, the newly appointed High Commissioner to Iraq, was responsible for holding the referendum. The interim government formed by Percy Cox before Cairo Conference had passed a resolution on 11 July 1921 declaring the coronation of Faisal as King of Iraq on the condition that his government would be a constitutional representation of

all the people and follow the approach of democracy The referendum approved this declaration, and Faisal was officially crowned king on August 23, 1921 Then the General Assembly approved the draft constitution prepared by the Constitutional Commission The commission sought to give the king absolute power The General Assembly's discussion of the draft constitution lasted a month, and after minor changes, it was approved in July 1924 The Organic Law (as the constitution was called) came into force immediately after it was signed by the king on 21 March 1925 The constitution provided for a constitutional monarchy, a parliamentary government and two legislative houses. The two houses consisted of an elected assembly and appointed notables Members of Parliament were elected in free elections every four years The first parliament met in 1925. Ten general elections were held before the fall of the monarchy in 1958 The formation of more than 50 governments during this period reflects the instability of the system Successive treaties were concluded between Iraq and the United Kingdom in 1926 and 1927, and in 1929 the United Kingdom informed Iraq that it would grant it independence in 1932 The new treaty was signed on 30 June 1930 The treaty established a strong alliance between Iraq and the United Kingdom with the recognition of "full and frank consultations between Iraq and the United Kingdom." of the two parties in all foreign affairs that may affect their common interests Iraq has the authority to maintain order and internal security and defend itself against foreign aggression, with the support of the United Kingdom The United Kingdom should be consulted on any dispute between Iraq and a third country where there is a risk of war between them, in the hope of finding a solution based on the Covenant of the League of Nations In the event of an imminent threat of war, the two sides should adopt a common defense posture. Iraq recognized that protecting and maintaining Britain's main transport routes was in the interests of both parties Therefore, the United Kingdom granted its forces sites for military airfields near Basra and at Habbaniyah near the Euphrates River, but these forces "will in no way constitute an occupying force and will not amount to a violation of Iraq's sovereign rights." And the period of validity of this treaty is twenty-five years, and it will come into force when Iraq joins the League of Nations On October 3, 1932, Iraq was admitted to the League of Nations as an independent country The monarchy went through a series of failures, the accumulation of which led to its appearance as a government incapable of fulfilling the aspirations of the masses and achieving its goals, and that the monarchy appeared as a system linked to the interests of the British against the interests of the people They see their hypothesis as one

of the factors for the "revolution". They are summarized in chronological order as follows: -Belief in British hegemony over politics, alliances and mandate treaties, as some see Britain's concern to include Iraq in British politics and be a follower and implementer of its strategies by including it with the 1922 treaty, then the 1926 treaty, then the 1930 treaty and the 1948 treaty and then the Central Treaty Pact-Sento is known as the Baghdad Pact which included Iraq, Iran, Turkey and Pakistan. The Iraqi street was mobilized against the alliance and the Iraqi government, mainly because of the dispute between Egypt and Syria on one side and Iraq on the other, over the Baghdad Pact, due to the mobilization of radio stations from Damascus and Cairo attacking the Iraqi government, and some Iraqis repeated the ideas broadcast by Damascus and Cairo-The dominance of foreign companies in the economy, including oil companies, which played a major role in undermining the Iraqi economy, especially after the Iraqi economy was pegged to the sterling bloc, leading to inflation of the Iraqi currency and high prices The occupation of Iraq by Britain during the World War II and the overthrow of the government of the May 1941 revolution led by Rashid Ali al-Kilani and the mistreatment and execution of officers led to a high level of discontent among the population, which was reflected in the sons of the armed forces Campaigns to undermine the Iraqi army as the British became aware of the state of discontent and anger among the people and especially the army after the painful blow after the occupation of Iraq during the World War II and the overthrow of the People's Liberation Revolution carried out by Rashid Ali Pasha in 1941 The Iraqi army and the demobilization of a large number of its officers and ranks, the transfer of other officers to remote units and the occupation of its personnel with training, throughout the seasons of the year Secret cells of officers began to operate in the ranks of the army, and the conglomerate tried to create a secret organization for the officers The results of the 1948 war were reflected in the form of general public frustration Iraq, at its best, participated in the fighting and won important victories at the front, led by Lieutenant-General Ragheb Pasha, who scored brilliant victories in the encirclement of Tel Aviv and held out at the edge of the sea, except that the British commander Klopp Pasha, who headed the general command of the war, intervened He did not give orders to advance on the battlefields until it was on the tongues in the colloquial Iraqi dialect, "There are no orders", and the Iraqi army returned from Palestine after the announcement of the armistice in 1949, and this return had a bad impact on the hearts of the people The success of the Free Officers Movement in Egypt led to the "revolution" of July 23, 1952, which led to the

undermining of the existing regime in Egypt, and the revolution of 1948 in Yemen against the Imamate monarchy led by the officer Yemeni-Iraqi Jamal Jamil , despite its overthrow after its success, the proclamation of the republic and the death of the Imam It led to Arab officers in general and Iraqis in particular being encouraged to revolt against the regime This was the cause of the coup by the Iraqi army on July 14, 1958, also known as the revolution of July 14, 1958, which overthrew the United Kingdom, founded by King Faisal, and killed the entire royal family, including King Faisal II , 23 years old, Crown Prince Abdullah, and Prime Minister Nuri Said. After the announcement of the establishment of the Iraqi Republic, the monarchy will have ended its rule in Iraq, especially as the republicans from the ranks of the National Officers Organization took the reins of affairs in Iraq and consolidated their control over all vital institutions and centers in Baghdad and the provinces, including the two rational strategic camps on the Rusafa side and Al-Washash on the Karkh side They took control of the Ministry of Defense, the Royal Court, the Royal Palace and the Palace of Nuri al-Said. A special court was established to try the symbols of the royal era The coup was led by Abd al- Karim Qasim, Abd al-Salam Aref and the rest of the Free Officers group, and the Iraqi Republic was established, which elected its leaders on the basis of popular sovereignty, similar to the political reforms of the Kemalism in turkey. This coup was followed by another coup that overthrew Abdul Karim Qasim and was executed in the coup of 8 February 1963 Iraq remained a de facto one-party socialist state from 1958 to 200