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ياسين عبد الكريم آل عباس سيرته العلمية واسهاماته في
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المستخلص بلغة الرسالة

استأثرت دراسة الشخصيات الاكاديمية باهتمام كبير لدى الباحثين، لاسيما التي كان لها لأدوارهم المهمة والتميزة في بناء المنظومة الاكاديمية الجامعية وخاصة في مجال دراسة التاريخ، وتحديدًا حقل التاريخ الحديث ، واضحى هذا النوع من الدراسات تكتفه الكثير من الصعوبات، ويرجع ذلك الى تباين الآراء حول تلك الشخصيات ، الا أننا وخلال كتابتنا للرسالة حاولنا توخي الحذر والالتزام بالحيادية وعدم المحاباة والتحيز، وجاء اختيار موضوع الرسالة الموسوم بـ (ياسين عبد الكريم ال عباس سيرته العلمية واسهاماته في كتابة التاريخ الحديث 1915-1988)، كونه شكل واقعاً اساسياً لعملية البحث العلمي والتعليم الجامعي في العراق ، بالإضافة الى دوره المحوري في تأسيس دار الكتب والوثائق العراقية خلال الحقبة الممتدة بين عامي (1961-1969)، فضلاً عن خدمة الحركة التركمانية في العراق والارث الثقافي الذي تركه في اثناء مسيرته الوظيفية ، وعمله الاكاديمي والوظيفي في الجامعات العراقية .

احتوت الرسالة الى اربعة فصول ، الأول تناول التنشئة الاجتماعية والدراسية والاكاديمية لياسين عبد الكريم ، ، واشرنا الى نسبه وولادته ومسقط راسه وعائلته، ودرسته الاولى وتدرجه بالوظائف بعد دخوله دار المعلمين العالية من ثم وانتقاله الى العمل في الجامعة العراقية بصفة تدريسي في كلية الآداب قسم التاريخ في بغداد، وتطرق الفصل الثاني لمسألة سفره الى لندن عام 1962 ثم سفره الى تركيا عام 1967 و نشاطه الحثيث في تنشئة دار الكتب والوثائق والمخطوطات وآرائه في جمعها وترجمتها , من تم تكلمنا عن نشاطه في مسألة احياء الدراسة التركمانية في العراق اما الفصل الاخير فقد تطرق الى اسهامه الفكري ونظرته الى تدوين التاريخ الاقتصادي من تم تطرقنا الى ابرز مؤلفاته واسهاماته العلمية اثناء عمله في الجامعة .

Abstract

He completed her studies and from then joined the Higher Teachers' House in Baghdad, and after graduating from it, he was appointed to the Iraqi Ministry of Education to practice the profession of teaching in most of the northern governorates of Iraq. The United States of America then returned to practice his work as a university professor at the University of Baghdad and had opinions on the issue of education in Iraq and an important role in establishing the Document Preservation Center in Baghdad in 1961-1962, then he was able to obtain more than one mission abroad and had a role in authoring Curricula for the primary and university studies, in addition to his participation in a number of committees and conferences, as well as his role in supporting the Turkmen cultural movement in Iraq. He did not have a partisan ideological orientation until his retirement and death in 1988.

The thesis contains four main chapters as well as an introduction, conclusion and set of appendices. The first chapter, which is marked with the social, academic and academic upbringing of Yassin Abdel Karim, is divided into three sections. To talk about Yassin Abdul Karim's scientific career, the researcher went to extremes in his initial studies and progressed in it until he entered the Teachers' High School, and then joined the Iraqi Ministry of Education, while the third topic was titled Yassin Abdul Karim and his enrollment in graduate studies in, and the researcher touched on this topic To the circumstances that accompanied Yassin Abdel Karim's travel to the United States of America and his scientific career after obtaining a doctorate With the death of Dr. Yassin Abdel Karim after suffering from an incurable disease.

As for the second chapter, the study focused on his scholarship abroad and his role in the development of the Document Preservation Center. It included four topics. The first came under the title of his missions abroad, in which the researcher dealt with his travel to London in 1962, and then his travel to Turkey in 1967, while the topic touched upon. The second relates to his role in establishing the House of Books and Documents 1964, and his vigorous and prominent activity in the development of the National Center for Preserving Documents and Manuscripts. As for the third topic, the researcher studied documents and manuscripts and his views on collecting and translating them in the House of Books and Documents, and academic vocabulary.

Then came the third chapter entitled Yassin Abdul-Karim's views of political positions and his concept of the year of history and contained four sections, the first of which was entitled his intellectual and historical views. Iraq, especially with regard to the execution of Jewish merchants in Iraq at the time. The second topic was devoted to a study of his views on the concept of history and his view of natural life. Then we reached the third topic by addressing some political events in Iraq and the interpretation of Yassin Abdul Karim for them, most notably the killing of King Faisal II and the Kurdish issue after the outbreak of the Fourth Revolution. The tenth of July 1958, as well as his views on the conditions of the Turkmen in Iraq, along with many other issues, and his position on those events. We concluded the chapter with the fourth topic, its role in serving its people in Tal Afar.

In terms of the fourth chapter devoted to Yassin Abdul Karim and his scientific and academic role from 1971-1982, and divided into three main topics, the first is his scientific and educational efforts to adapt the study curricula in Iraq, as we touched on the most important Turkmen schools scattered in different parts of Iraq, and the second came under the

title of Yassin Abd's methodology Karim in writing history in terms of the teaching methods he followed, his teaching career in graduate studies, his method of supervising students and discussing their messages, while the third topic dealt with his scientific contributions from his writing and authorship of curricula and books and a number of research in addition to a number of unpublished research for a number of research Published and unpublished academic books.

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**Yassin Abdel Karim Al Abbas Scientific
Biography And Contributions To The
Writing Of Modern History ١٩١٥ – ١٩٨٨**

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