



جامعة الموصل
كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية
قسم الجغرافية

المرتكزات الجغرافية الرئيسية المؤثرة في تحديد
شخصية العراق الإقليمية

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المستخلص :

يعد الموقع الجغرافي من أهم عناصر الدراسات الجغرافية، إذ يعده البعض القلب النابض في الجغرافية لا سيما الجغرافية الإقليمية لارتباطه بشخصية المكان، وعند دراسة الإقليم الجغرافي لا بد من تحديد هويته الجغرافية التي تميزه عن الأقاليم المجاورة بوصفه وحدة واحدة ذات تنوع في الخصائص العامة التي تميز شخصيته المكانية المستقلة، ويعد العراق إنموذجاً لذلك التنوع في وحدة مساحية شكلت شخصيته المكانية بخصائص ميزته عن الأقاليم المجاورة لها إذ يقع في جنوب غرب قارة آسيا ويشكل القسم الشمالي الشرقي من الوطن العربي، يحده تركيا من الشمال وإيران من الشرق والكويت والسعودية من الجنوب والأردن وسورية من الغرب، بينما موقعه قياساً الى المسطحات المائية فإنه نظرياً يتوسط خمسة بحار تتمثل ببحر قزوين في الشمال الشرقي والبحر الأسود في الشمال والبحر المتوسط في الغرب والبحر الأحمر في الجنوب الغربي والخليج العربي والبحر العربي في الجنوب، وتبلغ مساحته ٤٣٥٠٥٢ كم^٢ ومن ضمنها المياه الإقليمية العراقية البالغة ٩٢٤ كم^٢، ويمتاز بإقليم ذي تركيبة طبيعية غنية بتنوعها البنيوي والتضاريسي، فقد قسم العلماء العمود الجيولوجي للعراق الى أقسام وفقاً للأقدم ثم الأحدث وهي : دهر الحياة القديمة Paleozoic Era من ٦٠٠ - ٢٥٢ مليون سنة، دهر الحياة الوسيطة Mesozoic Era من ٢٥٣ - ٦٦ مليون سنة، دهر الحياة الحديثة Cenozoic Era من ٦٦ مليون سنة، وتقسم تضاريس سطح العراق الى: الهضبة الصحراوية وبادية الجزيرة بمساحة ١٦٨٥٥٢ كم^٢ بنسبة ٣٨,٧%، السهل الرسوبي بمساحة ١٣٢٥٠٠ كم^٢ وبنسبة ٣٠,٥%، المنطقة المتموجة بمساحة ٤٢٠٠٠ كم^٢ وبنسبة ٩,٧%، المنطقة الجبلية ٩٢٠٠٠ كم^٢ ما نسبته ٢١,١%، ومن أبرز موارد مياهه السطحية، نهري دجلة والفرات وروافدهما وشط العرب التي تعد من الأنهار الدائمة الجريان، ويبلغ طول نهر دجلة ١٩٠٠ كم ومساحة حوضه ٤٧١٦٠٦ كم^٢ موزعة على الدول الثلاثة تركيا، العراق، إيران فضلاً عن سوريا، ويعد نهر الفرات من أطول الأنهار في الشرق الأوسط وأكبرها من حيث مساحة حوض التغذية الذي يبلغ ٦٤٧٠٧٥ كم^٢، يتكون شط العرب من التقاء نهري دجلة والفرات عند منطقة القرنة (كرمة بني سعيد) وبمسافة ٩٥ كم، يقع العراق ضمن المنطقة المعتدلة الشمالية إلا أن مناخه قاري شبه مداري وأمطاره في نظامها مناخ البحر المتوسط، إذ تسقط معظم أمطاره ضمن فصل الشتاء وكذلك الخريف والربيع وتندم صيفاً، ويمكن تصنيف مناخ العراق الى ثلاث أصناف: مناخ البحر المتوسط، مناخ السهوب، المناخ الصحراوي، ويمتاز بتنوع تربه إذ يقسم الى عدة أصناف وفقاً لفيزيوجرافيا أيضاً سطحه: ترب جبال شمال العراق، ترب الوديان في المنطقة الجبلية، ترب المرتفعات و التلال والمناطق المتموجة، ترب الهضبة الغربية وبادية الجزيرة، ترب السهل الفيضي الرسوبي، ويتمتع بغطاء نباتي متباين ضمن أراضيه شمالاً وجنوباً ضمن أقاليم نباتية هي: إقليم غابات المنطقة الجبلية، حشائش الاستبس، إقليم النباتات الصحراوية وشبه الصحراوية، النباتات المحبة للماء.

Abstract

Geographical location is one of the most important elements of geographical studies, as some consider it the beating heart of geography, especially regional geography because of its association with the identity of the place, and when studying the geographical region it is necessary to identify its geographical identity that distinguishes it from the neighboring regions as a single unit with a diversity in the general characteristics that characterize his independent spatial personality .Iraq is a model of that diversity in a spatial unit that formed his spatial identity with characteristics that distinguish it from its neighboring regions, as it is located in the southwest of the continent of Asia and forms the northeastern part of the Arab world, bordered by turkey to the north and Iran from east, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to the south, Jordan and Syria to the west, while its location compared to the water bodies, it is theoretically in the middle of five seas represented by the Caspian sea in the northeast and the black sea in the north and the Mediterranean sea in the west and the red sea in the southwest, the Arabian gulf and the Arabian sea in the south, with an area of 435,052 km.²

Including the Iraqi territorial waters of 924 km², and characterized by a region with a natural composition rich in structural and topographic diversity, scientists have divided the geological column of the oldest and most recent sections are: Paleozoic era of 252- 600 million years, Mesozoic era of 66-253 million years, modern life era of 66 million years, and the topography of the surface of Iraq is divided into: desert plateau and desert area 168552 km² by 38.7%, sedimentary plain with an area of 132,500 km² and 30.5%, undulating area with an area of 42,000 km² and 9.7%, mountainous area 92,000 km² by 21.1%, and of the most prominent surface water resources, the Tigris river and the Euphrates and their tributaries and the Shatt al-Arab, which is one of the permanent rivers running, the Tigris river is 1900 km long and has an area of

471,606 square kilometers spread over the three countries of turkey, Iraq, Iran as well as Syria. 195 km. Iraq is located within the northern temperate zone but its subtropical continental climate and rainfall in its Mediterranean climate system, where most of its rains fall during winter as well as autumn and spring and do not lack in summer, and can be classified the climate of Iraq into three categories: Mediterranean climate, steppe climate, climate desert, characterized by the diversity of the land, as it is divided into several varieties according to physio geographical also its surface: soil mountains of northern Iraq, soil of valleys in the mountainous region, soil stalactites and rolling areas, soil of the western plateau and the desert of the island, soil ingested by sedimentary, and enjoying a different vegetation cover within its territory north and south within the botanical regions are: the region of the forests of the mountainous region, the grass estates, the region of desert and semi-desert plants, and the water-loving plants.

Iraq's population is estimated at 44853636 for 2019, with an annual growth rate of 2.87 per cent, 19,261,253 males and 1,886,229 females. 628,333 people and the population of rural Iraq reached 11495849 in 2018, and Iraq enjoys linguistic diversity as the population of Iraq is divided into three linguistic origins: semi-linguistic origins, Indo-European linguistic origins, turkish-mongol linguistic origins, religion and beliefs of the Iraqi population, including: Islam, Christianity, Yazidi, and Mandaism.

Natural and social variables contributed to the type of economic sectors that contributed to the wealth of this country and the multiplicity of its natural resources, while the area of arable land in Iraq is 43275516 dunums, which is 25%, which is a quarter of Iraq's area of 17,3651,200 dunums, as well as the rural population of Iraq. The most economic resources of Iraq are phosphate, sulphur, sedimentary iron, salts, limestone , mud bricks, glass sand, stones and sand. Iraq is one of

the richest countries in the world with its oil wealth, which has aroused the interest of western countries. 143 billion barrels of oil for 2013, which represents 10.7% of the world's reserves and 14% of opec's reserves, and Iraq has 687 large industrial facilities operating, and the total length of the paved external roads in Iraq was 41,226 km, for 2017, and the length of railways throughout Iraq 3444 km² for the year 2017, al-sweat owns four commercial ports and two oil export platforms, and also owns six civilian airports, oil comes at the forefront of Iraq's export of its economic resources in its foreign trade, while the total value of non-oil commodity imports amounted to 55001712 million Iraqi dinars 95.89% of all imports, including oil, include: the sale and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, wholesale trade, and the single trade, while the number of workers in the internal trade of the private sector was 1081794 workers or traders.

When using applications for analysis of the results of the study represented by the analytical analysis and then conducting the cluster analysis, it was found that the first factor is one of the most important factors that represent the nature of the overall correlations between the factors studied, which give salient features that clarify the compositions of the whole identity of Iraq, and this has been classified as the factor into four categories ranging from 0.11_ 3.30 and -0.94_ -0.57, followed by the first and second factors in the overall correlation between the factors representing them, and what is known as cluster analysis which represents the tree description of the comprehensive binding, was concluded six clusters or compositions each of which is longer a composite of Iraq's personal vehicles, represented by arrangements that differed among them for its provinces, particularly the convergence in many of the data studied, which made up the unified character of Iraq.

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**Geographical foundations affecting
the determining of Iraq regional
Identity**

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