



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

جامعة الموصل

كلية التربية الأساسية

الموصل في العهد العارفي

١٩٦٣-١٩٦٨

رسالة تقدم بها

أحمد حقي إسماعيل خليل الحمداني

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في اختصاص

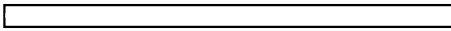
التاريخ الحديث والمعاصر

بإشراف الأستاذ الدكتور

عمار يوسف عبدالله

المستخلص بلغة الرسالة

شهد العراق بصورة عامة والموصل بصورة خاصة منذ نهاية العهد الملكي ١٩٥٨ وبداية العهد الجمهوري العديد من التقلبات والتطورات السياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية والثقافية ومن أهم هذه الأحداث ثورة ١٤ تموز ١٩٥٨ التي نقلت العراق من العهد الملكي إلى العهد الجمهوري التي بدورها استقبلت الموصل الثورة بفرحة غامرة وتمثلت رسالة أهالي الموصل بدعم الثورة وتأييد الأهداف التي قامت من اجلها. وأيضاً من التطورات السياسية حركة الشواف عام ١٩٥٩ التي وقعت احداثها داخل مدينة الموصل. واستمرت هذه التقلبات السياسية إلى نهاية عقد الستينات. وتعد فترة حكم الاخوين عبد السلام عارف وعبد الرحمن عارف الممتدة لخمس سنوات بين عامي ١٩٦٣-١٩٦٨ فترة بالغة مهمة من تاريخ الموصل المعاصر إذ شهدت العديد من الأحداث التي اثرت في مسيرة الموصل السياسية والاجتماعية والاقتصادية فقد حدثت انقلابات عدة منها انقلاب بكر صدقي ١٩٣٦ وانقلاب مايس ١٩٤١ وانقلاب ١٤ تموز ١٩٥٨ ومحاولة انقلاب عبد الوهاب الشواف ١٩٥٩ الفاشل، وما اعقبها من تطورات في البلاد منها انقلاب ١٨ تشرين الثاني بقيادة عبد السلام عارف واستلامه للسلطة وبدورها أيدت الموصل ذلك الانقلاب بفرح كبير شهدته شوارع المدينة ومظاهرات مؤيدة، ومن ثم قيام الاتحاد الاشتراكي العربي في العراق وافتتاح فرع له في الموصل وما ترتب على ذلك من تطورات سياسية واجتماعية واقتصادية بعد مصرع الرئيس عبد السلام عارف وتولي شقيقه عبد الرحمن عارف السلطة في نيسان ١٩٦٦ اثرت على العراق بشكل عام والموصل بشكل خاص.



Abstract

Mosul is considered one of the most important and prominent brigades in Iraq after Baghdad in terms of location and area. It has many archaeological monuments, Islamic and Christian monuments. Mosul contains many parties, each of which has its own orientation. Its men participated in the revolution of 14 July 1958, in overthrowing the royal rule, and then the Mosul Revolution occurred. 1959 against the rule of Abdul Karim Qasim. Likewise, there were massive demonstrations of joy and support in Mosul with the coup of 8 February 1963-1968, and the nationalists in Mosul contributed to the movement or coup of 18 November 1963. Some of Mosul's prominent military and civilian figures contributed to the establishment of the Arab Socialist Union in Iraq and it became a branch in Mosul.

During the rule of Abdul Salam Arif, Mosul witnessed major economic and social developments, the most notable of which was the opening of many factories, including a spinning and weaving factory and a sugar factory, some of which began distributing its annual profits to its workers and employees. Mosul also witnessed the construction of mosques on its right and left sides, including Al-Mahrouq Mosque, which is located in the Al-Zuhur cycle and which was established in 1964-1968. On the health side, hospitals were established, including the Chest Diseases Hospital, and the blood bank was established in 1944-1968, as well as the Al-Zuhur clinic was opened in 1965.

Mosul was also the place from which Arif Abdul Razzaq launched the second coup attempt, in which some Mosul officers contributed and assisted him, most notably Younis Ata Bashi, commander of the Fourth Division. This attempt ended in failure. This is in addition to the fact that the people of Mosul, college and secondary school students, carried out

many strikes that accompanied the establishment of the University of Mosul to achieve a number of demands that were considered legitimate at its beginning. However, the intervention of political parties, especially the Iraqi National Union Party, and the political demands it dictated to the students became a state of affairs. These strikes were unsuccessful, and this enabled the university administration and official government departments to contain these strikes.

On the external level, Mosul had many positions that were a source of pride for the Mosulian people, the most prominent of which was the position of the people of Mosul on the war of 5 June 1967. We decided to suffice in this matter by referring to the position of the members of the Al-Hadbaa Girls who had a special presence throughout the pages of history through what we did. By providing cash and in-kind assistance to the Palestinian people to support Arab nationalist trends.

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