



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

جامعة الموصل

كلية الآداب

خالد نزار ودوره السياسي والعسكري في الجزائر لغاية ١٩٩٣

سعدالله أحمد عويد الشيخ عيسى

رسالة ماجستير

في التاريخ الحديث والمعاصر

بإشراف

الأستاذ الدكتور

سعد توفيق عزيز المشمداني

Abstract

The Algerians gained their independence after a struggle that lasted 132 years, and the Algerian Republic was declared in 1962 with Ahmed Ben Bella elected as its president. However, the new Algerian government faced many problems and political failures, which led to Colonel Houari Boumediene's coup in 1965 .

Boumediene ruled Algeria from 1965 to 1978, and during his tenure, he carried out several political reforms. He relied on a one-party system to control the country and issued the 1976 constitution, which laid the foundation for building the modern Algerian state. Boumediene continued this policy until his death in 1978. However, after intense disputes within the Revolutionary Council and the Political Bureau of the National Liberation Front regarding the candidates for the presidency, the army favored Chadli Bendjedid, who became the country's president in 1979. His rule was characterized by two phases: the first phase, from 1979 to 1988, during which he took control of the party and struck at centers of power within the army, coming to this realization after understanding that he could not control the party and the state without controlling the army. The second phase, from 1988 to 1992, involved military and political reforms, retiring a number of officers and officials, after which he issued the 1989 constitution and announced multi-party pluralism.

Algeria entered for the first time a new phase in its contemporary history, but this did not sit well with the military leadership, especially the victory of the Islamists in the (1990-1991) elections. At that time, the army forced President Chadli Bendjedid to resign in 1992, which led the country into a serious crisis represented by the outbreak of a civil war in Algeria. This prompted the army, led by Defense Minister Khaled Nezzar, who hails from eastern Algeria in the village of Sreyana in the Aurès region, of rural origins and a simple family, with modest education in the beginning, to make his name immortal in Algerian national history. Khaled Nezzar joined in 1955, following in the footsteps of his father, who worked as a sergeant in the French army. After three years, Khaled Nezzar managed to flee the French army to join, at a later stage, the National Liberation Revolution in 1958. Criticism of Khaled Nezzar began, accusing him of several charges due to not joining the revolution

from the beginning and being accused of collaborating with the French intelligence to divide the ranks of the revolution. However, Khaled Nezzar defended himself in his memoirs and denied all charges against him. Khaled Nezzar held several positions that enabled him to gain extensive experience in the military field. In 1982, he became.. In 1982, he became Commander of the Land Forces and Deputy Chief of Staff of the Algerian Army in 1987. At the beginning of the events of October 1988, Khaled Nezzar was tasked with restoring order, and then Chadli Bendjedid appointed him as Algeria's Minister of Defense in 1990. He remained Minister of Defense until the summer of 1993, which enabled him to lead the coup against the 1992 electoral process that was won by the Islamic Salvation Front. According to our sources, Khaled Nezzar suffered a health setback in 1990 and went to France for treatment. While the treatment trip was for health reasons, we find that France gave him the green light to carry out a coup against President Chadli Bendjedid in the event that the Islamic Salvation Front won and to prevent them from coming to power.

Khaled Nezzar is considered one of the distinguished Algerian military figures, known for his courage and firm stances. These qualities enabled him to halt the electoral process and save Algeria from Islamist rule. In addition, Khaled Nezzar's life represented an important historical milestone in Algerian history and left a significant impact on events, as it emerged during a critical period marked by conflicts and a diversity of internal and external political orientations.

**Ministry of Higher Education and
Scientific Research
University of Mosul
College of Arts**



Khaled Nezzar and his Political and Military Role in Algeria until 1993

Saadallah Ahmed Owaid Al-Sheikh Issa

**Master's Thesis
in Modern History**

**Supervised by
Professor Dr.**

Saad Tawfiq Aziz Al-Mashhadani

2025 A.D

1447 A.H