



جامعة الموصل
كلية الآداب

**مقاومة القفقاس الشمالي للاحتلال
الروسي والموقف العثماني منها
(١٧٨٥ - ١٨٥٩م)**

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رسالة ماجستير
في التاريخ الحديث

بإشراف الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

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المستخلص بلغة الرسالة

اشتملت الرسالة على تمهيد وأربعة فصول وخاتمة ، استعرض التمهيد: (القفقاس الشمالي حتى عام 1785) أهمية الموقع الجغرافي للقفقاس الشمالي بوصفه المنطقة التي دارت فيها تلك الأحداث التاريخية ومدى تأثيره فيها ، كما تناول التركيبة السكانية وعادات وتقاليد السكان التي كانت عاملاً مساعداً في دفع السكان إلى مجابهة الروس وعدم الخضوع لهم ، ثم بدايات الأطماع الروسية في المنطقة وسعيها المتواصل لفرض هيمنتها عليها عبر مئات السنين .

وتناول الفصل الأول: (الاحتلال الروسي للقفقاس الشمالي 1785-1834م) ويتضمن ثلاثة مباحث تحدث أولها عن الشيخ منصور وقيادته لحركة المقاومة ضد الروس ومن ثم اندلاع الحرب العثمانية الروسية (1787 - 1792م) وموقف الشيخ منصور منها ، فيما تناول المبحث الثاني التوسع الروسي في المنطقة بعد أسر الشيخ منصور وتوقيع العثمانيين والروس لمعاهدة ياسي عام (1792م) وما تبعها من إبادة للسكان على أيدي الروس خلال السنوات اللاحقة حتى نشوء الحركة المريدية في داغستان عام (1829م) وتنظيمها لحركة المقاومة وهو ما تم تفصيله في المبحث الثالث عندما تناولنا دور قادة الحركة المريدية الذين كان لجهودهم دوراً بارزاً في مقاومة الروس وإعداد الناس وتهيأتهم للقيام بثورة عامة. كما تطرق المبحث إلى الأحداث في المناطق الشركسية بعد عقد معاهدة أدزنة عام (1829م). أما الفصل الثاني فجاء بعنوان: (قيادة الشيخ شامل للحركة المريدية 1834-1853م) وهو في ثلاث مباحث تناول المبحث الأول: مقاومة الشيخ شامل في داغستان خلال المدة (1834 - 1839م) مبتدئين بتولييه قيادة الحركة المريدية عام (1834م) وتنظيمه لها ومن ثم مقاومته للروس ، فيما كرس المبحث الثاني: لدراسة دور الشيخ شامل في قيادة الشيشانيين بعد لجوئه إليهم أثر خسارته لمعركة اخوكو ، إذ ابتدأ بتنظيم حركة المقاومة خلال السنوات الأولى ، ثم سعى إلى إقامة دولة في كل أنحاء القفقاس الشمالي ، بعد أن استعاد داغستان وأرسل بعض نوابه إلى بلاد الشركس لتنظيم مقاومتهم للروس ، فضلاً عن قيادته لحملة نحو بلاد القبرطاي عام (1846م) فيما تناول المبحث الثالث: موقف الدولة العثمانية من الشيخ شامل بموقف الحكومة العثمانية وموقف واليها على مصر محمد علي باشا.

ركز الفصل الثالث على الاحتلال الروسي للأجزاء الغربية من القفقاس الشمالي (1834-1853م) حيث قسم الفصل إلى ثلاثة مباحث ، تناول المبحث الأول: الاحتلال الروسي للمنطقة خلال المدة (1834 - 1839م) والمقاومة الشركسية على المستوى السياسي والعسكري فضلاً عن تناول دور بريطانيا في دعم الشركسة بما يتناسب مع مصالحها في الحد من نفوذ الروس ومنعهم من الاستيلاء على القفقاس ، أما المبحث الثاني: فقد تناول مقاومة الشركس عام (1840م) ، ثم دور نواب الشيخ شامل في تنظيم حركة المقاومة في غرب القفقاس الشمالي ، أما المبحث الثالث: فقد تناول موقف الدولة العثمانية من الاحتلال الروسي للأجزاء الغربية من منطقة القفقاس الشمالي خلال المدة (1834-1853م).

تناول الفصل الرابع: (القفقاس الشمالي منذ حرب القرم حتى عام 1859م) عرض بداية الضعف الذي أصاب حركة المقاومة نتيجة لطول فترة الحروب ، إلا أن اندلاع حرب القرم عام (1853م) حفز القفقاسيين على مواصلة القتال أملاً في الحصول على الاستقلال ولأسيما بعد قيام العثمانيين بتحريضهم على الوقوف إلى جانبهم في الحرب لتخليصهم من الروس ، وهذا ما تم تفصيله في المبحث الأول ، أما المبحث الثاني: فقد تناول الأوضاع في القفقاس الشمالي بعد حرب القرم والخسائر التي منيت بها الحركة المريدية.

توقيع مسؤول الدراسات العليا

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ABSTRACT

Northern Caucasus is among the important areas in the world. Its location between Black and Caspian Seas made it a ground bridge that links between Europe on the one hand and Asia on the other. Many human immigrations took place across its lands through thousands of years, and many states succeeded each other in ruling it without imposing their culture on its people who preserved their languages and traditions in spite of all the invasions of it through hundreds of years.

In addition, its location between two different cultures, i.e. Islamic and Christian worlds, made it a focus of conflict among the countries which belonged to one of the cultures that each attempted to put it under its authority without paying attention to its people who sought to maintain their independence and freedom away from the desires of these countries. Many wars took place in their lands the people of which had nothing to do with, and that lead to the death and displacement of hundreds of thousands of people especially in the conflict of its people with Russians who managed to impose their military control on the area after facing a ruthless resistance from its people, who were lead by the followers of the Sufisme (Al-Naqshabandiyya then Al-Qadiriyya), and each of them had a prominent role in resisting one of the largest countries at that time and in causing huge losses in its lines, not to mention their role in disseminating Islam and stimulating people to commit to its tenets and avoid forbidden things. Although the Russians succeeded in imposing their military and political control on the area, they failed in turning it Russian and in making it part of their country that the people of the area kept hiding their hostility to Russians.

The structure of the thesis consists of an introduction and four chapters The introduction outlines the importance of the geographic location of Northern Caucasus as it is the area in which many historical.

events took place, as well as the extent of their effects on it. It also tackles the demographic structure and peoples customs and traditions which were an assisting factor in pushing them to stand against Russians and refuse being their subjects. We also attempted to present a summary about the Russian desires in the area and their continuous pursuit to impose dominance on it through hundreds of years.

The first chapter focuses on the Russian invasion of Northern Caucasus during (1785 - 1834 A.D.). The first section tackles Sheikh Mansoor and his leadership of resistance against Russians and his revolution which was of an Islamic nature, the eruption of the Ottoman-Russian war (1787 - 1792 A.D.) and the Ottomans' communication with Sheikh Mansoor and his participation in that war on their side. The second section deals with the Russian invasion of the area after capturing

Sheikh Mansoor, the Ottoman-Russian signing of the Yassi Treaty in 1792 A.D. and the following annihilation of people by the hands of Russians during the following years, until emergence of Maridi movement in Dagestan in 1829 A.D. which organized the resistance to Russians, and this is presented in details in the third section when we tackle the role of the leaders of the Maridi movement named Ghazi Mohammed (1829 - 1832) and Hamzat Beik (1832 - 1834) whose efforts had a prominent role in resisting Russians and in preparing and readying people to revolt against them during the era of Sheikh Shamil. The third section also tackles the events in Circassian areas after signing Edirne Treaty in 1829 A.D. and the Ottoman abdication of the Circassian Black Sea coast to the Russians and the following Circassian ruthless resistance.

Meanwhile, the second chapter is entitled "The Leadership of Sheikh Shamil of the Maridi Movement (1834 - 1853 A.D.)". The first section deals with the jihad of Sheikh Shamil in Dagestan during (1834 - 1839 A.D.) beginning by his taking the leadership of the Maridi movement in 1834 A.D., organizing it, and then his jihad against Russians who managed to eliminate his movement in Dagestan in 1839 A.D. after (Akholko) Battle.

The second section is dedicated to study the role of Sheikh Shamil in leading the Chechens after he took refuge there following his loss of (Akholko) Battle. He began to organize the resistance movement during the first years before beginning organized attacks on Russians forces causing a lot of losses to them. He sought to form a state in all over Northern Caucasus, after regaining Dagestan and sent some of his delegates to Circassian areas in order to organize their resistance. Furthermore, he led a campaign towards Al-Qubrati areas in 1846 A.D., but he failed in it. Thus, he returned to Eastern Caucasus and continued his resistance until 1853 A.D.

The third section deals with the attitude of the Ottoman State about Sheikh Shamil which was represented, by the attitude of the Ottoman government and its ruler in Egypt Mohammed Ali Pasha. This attitude was characterized by weakness and indifference concerning the Circassians' conditions that the Ottomans attempted to exploit Circassians commensurate with their interests and with the nature of their relation with Russians.

The third chapter which is entitled "The Russian Occupation of the Western Parts of Northern Caucasus (1834 - 1853 A.D.)" is divided into three sections. The first section tackles the Russian invasion of the area during (1834 - 1839 A.D.), the political and military Circassian resistance, and also the British role in supporting Circassians commensurate with their interests to reduce the Russian authority and to prevent their occupation of Caucasus. The second section deals with the Circassia

resistance in 1840 A.D. and the role of Sheikh Shamil's delegates in organizing resistance movement in the west side of Northern Caucasus. The delegates were Al-Haj Mohammed (1842 -1845 A.D.) ,Suleiman Afandi (1845 - 1846 A.D.), and Mohammed Ameen (1848 - 1859 A.D.). The most prominent was the last one who sought to form an Islamic state in the west side of Northern Caucasus, just as what Sheikh Shamil did in the east side of Northern Caucasus, like organizing resistance movement and forming a permanent army to fight Russians. The third section deals with the attitude of the Ottoman State during (1834 1853 A.D.) which was characterized by weakness and fluctuation especially that it attempted to maintain good relations with Russians and their non-hostility to the Ottoman State desires in peace due to the weakness it was undergoing in all its parts.

The fourth chapter deals with (Crimean War and the end of the Maridi movement 1853 - 1859 A.D.). The eruption of Crimean War in 1853 A.D. motivated the Circassians to keep fighting in the hope of gaining independence especially after the Ottomans instigated the Circassian Muslims to stand on their side at war. This is presented in details the first section of the fourth chapter, as well as presenting the reasons behind this war, the role of Northern Caucasus in it, and then the end of the war and Paris Treaty in 1856 A.D.

The second section tackles the situations in Northern Caucasus after Crimean War especially after Russia got out of the war strong and dedicated itself to terminate the resistance movement in Northern Caucasus. In 1859 A.D., it managed to capture Sheikh Shamil by surrounding him by a force consisting of 40000 fighters. He was succeeded by his deputy in the west of Caucasus (Mohammed Ameen) who formed a permanent peace agreement with Russians in the same year. Thus, the role of the Maridi movement in resisting Russian occupation to the country was over.

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**THE OPPOSITION OF THE NORTHERN
CAUCASUS AGAINST THE RUSSIAN
OCCUPATION AND THE ATTITUDE OF THE
OTTOMAN'S ABOUT IT (1785-1859 A.D.)**

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