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كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية
قسم التاريخ

أتراك روسيا وأثرهم في نشأة التيار القومي التركي حتى عام ١٩٤٠ م

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يعد موضوع القومية التركية واحد من اكثر المواضيع التي نالت اهتمام المؤرخين والباحثين وذلك بسبب ما لهذا الموضوع من اهمية وتأثير كبير على الدولة العثمانية خلال القرن التاسع عشر ومطلع القرن العشرين ، ولاسيما أنه عُد واحداً من ابرز الاسباب التي ادت الى سقوط الدولة العثمانية إن موضوع القومية التركية من المواضيع المهمة والمؤثرة ، وقد تناولته العديد من الدراسات التاريخية، إلا أنها لم تغطي جميع جوانبه ، لاسيما تأثير الأتراك الروس ، إذ لم تبحث في ملابسات هذا الموضوع ومسبباته إلا بشكل هامشي او إشارات بسيطة ، وتكمن أهمية هذا الموضوع فيما تركه من نتائج مؤثرة على الصعيدين السياسي والفكري والتي ما زالت مستمرة إلى يومنا هذا ، فضلاً عن ذلك أن تأثير الأتراك الروس ودورهم في القومية التركية يُعد من المواضيع التاريخية الجديدة والتي تفتقر اليها المكتبة العربية بشكل عام والمكتبة العراقية بشكل خاص، وقد كان هنالك العديد من الاهداف والدوافع وراء اخيار هذا الموضوع ، يأتي في طليعتها البحث عن اسباب انتشار الفكر القومي بين الأتراك في الدولة العثمانية والاجابة على السؤال هل القومية التركية تم تبنيها ورعايتها من قبل سلاطين الدولة العثمانية او انتقلت بتأثير العديد من العوامل الخارجية.

من هنا جاء اختيار أتراك روسيا واثريهم في نشأة القومية التركية حتى عام 1940م، وقد تم تناول اربعة من ابرز المفكرين القوميين يأتي في مقدمتهم أسماعيل باي غاسبيرالي من القرم الذي يعد مؤسس الفكر القومي التركي وذلك لما بذله من جهود وانتج من افكار لقيت رواجاً وقبولاً واسعاً من قبل الأتراك في العالم بشكل عام والأتراك في الدولة العثمانية بشكل خاص ، ولم يقتصر تطور التيار القومي التركي على إسماعيل غاسبيرالي فحسب ، بل كان لأتراك أذربيجان دوراً لا يقل عن دور غاسبيرالي في القومية التركية وهما كل من علي باي حسين زادة وأحمد اغا اوغلو الذين قاما بدور كبير من اجل القومية التركية ووحدة اترك العالم ، وأخيراً يعد يوسف من اقجورا قازان واحداً من ابرز المفكرين القوميين الاتراك الذي استطاع ان ينقل القومية التركية من الجانب الثقافي والأدبي الى الجانب السياسي ويساهم بشكل كبير في وضع الاسس التي قامت عليها الجمهورية التركية.

Abstract

The french revolution of 1789 had a great impact on the entire world, and this influence did not only stem from the political results produced by that revolution, but the cultural, intellectual and social results had an impact no less important than the political results, as nationalism is one of the most influential ideas resulting from that revolution. which began to spread rapidly in the world as the spread of wildfire during the nineteenth century and until this century is known as the age of nationalities, and the turks of russia were the first turkish peoples to be influenced by that idea and sought to adopt it, as a result of the policy followed in tsarist russia towards them starting from imposing its control over their lands in central asia and the caucasus and seeking to entertain and christianize them and eliminate their beliefs and culture, and try to obliterate their turkish-islamic identity on the part of this on the other hand, the majority of turks there were influenced by the nationalist movements that began to spread in their surroundings, especially the slavic movement, which practiced an aggressive policy towards them, and the national influence was not limited to the turks in russia only, as this thought had its pioneers and adopters from the ottoman turks pushed them in that situation that the ottoman empire is living.

The subject of turkish nationalism is one of the important and influential topics, and has been addressed by many historical studies, but it did not cover all its aspects, especially the influence of the russian turks, as it did not look at the circumstances of this topic and its causes except marginally or simple references the importance of the subject of turkish nationalism lies in its influential results at the political and intellectual levels, which continue to this day, in addition to that the influence of the russian turks and their role in turkish

nationalism is one of the new historical topics that the arab library in general and the iraqi library in particular lack.

The thesis as well as the introduction and conclusion consisted of a preface, three chapters and a number of appendices, as for the preface, it contained three main axes, the first axis was entitled the historical background of the turks and their origins in central asia, starting from their origin, language and entry into islam until they reached the highest stages of power and control and then entered the stage of weakness and disintegration into small states that gradually came under russian control.as for the second axis, it was entitled external influence in the emergence and development of the turkish nationalist current in the ottoman empire, and the sources of this influence have multiplied, from the military and political point of view, the french revolution was one of the most prominent elements influencing the crystallization of this current, in addition to the influence and role of western writers and thinkers in this direction by addressing the turks in their books and writings in terms of race, language and alertness to their origins,finally, the third axis, which came under the title of the crystallization of the nationalist current in the ottoman empire through the emergence of associations and newspapers that promoted this current and the emergence of many turkish ottoman intellectuals who were influenced by the west during this period, turkish nationalism was limited to the cultural and literary aspect and did not take on a political character until the beginning of the twentieth century.

The first chapter was entitled Ismail Gasperali and his role in the crystallization of the Turkish nationalist current 1851-1914, and included three detectives, the first section talked about the socialization of Ismail Gasperali and included his birth and upbringing and the environment from which he derived his ideas and the most prominent stations of his academic and practical life, as well as the most important factors that influenced his intellectual development,

as well as the second section dealt with the journalistic activity and education of Ismail Gasperali in Russia and the role of the newspaper Torjoman in promoting national thought between Turks in Russia and Turks in the world Especially in the Ottoman Empire

As for the second chapter, it was devoted to talking about the Turks of Azerbaijan and their role in the Turkish nationalist Ağaoğlu current and included two personalities, Ali Bey Hüseyinzade and Ahmet Ağaoğlu, and dealt with the first and second sections of this chapter Ali Bey Hüseyinzade and his role in the Turkish nationalist current and devoted the third and fourth sections in the same chapter to talk about Ahmed Aghaoglu starting from his birth and education, the events in which he lived on his intellectual fluctuations and then The chapter concluded by talking about its influence on the Turkish nationalist current.

While the third and last chapter is devoted to talking about Yusuf Akçura, as it included the first section of Yusuf Akçura life and education and then highlighted the factors affecting the development of his national thought, while the second section dealt with Yusuf Akçura 's intellectual and political activity in Kazan and then his national activity and functional work in the Ottoman Empire and the most prominent tasks entrusted to him when the establishment of the Turkish Republic and highlighted his views on the development of the Turkish economic structure and his role in working on the manufacture of Turkish national history and his focus on the importance of history Inbuilding andad vancing countrie

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Genesis of the Turkish Nationalist current
until 1940**

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