



جامعة الموصل
كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية
قسم التاريخ

موقف الجزائر من قضايا المغرب العربي الصحراء الغربية أنموذجا (١٩٧٥-١٩٩٢)

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التاريخ/التاريخ الحديث

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كانت الجزائر دور في مساندة بعض القضايا التي عصفت في المغرب العربي ومن هذه القضايا هي قضية الصحراء الغربية والتي اتخذت الجزائر من هذه القضية موقفا حازما من تصفية الاستعمار الى الوقوف بشكل كبير الى جانب الشعب الصحراوي حيث كان لها موقفا من تصفية الاستعمار بالتعاون مع جارتها كل من المغرب وموريتانيا وعملت بكل جهدها على تخليصها من السيطرة الاسبانية وعبرت الجزائر في اكثر من مناسبة على لسان رؤسائها بان ليس لديهم اي مطامع ترابية في هذا الاقليم الصحراوي في كل مناسبة تكون الجزائر حاضرة فيها وكانت تنادي دائما والى الوقت الحاضر بتقرير مصير الشعب الصحراوي

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أويد المستخلص في الاستمارة مطابق للمستخلص في الرسالة

(Abstract)

Algeria ,by virtue of its location in the Arab Maghreb ,was the focus of the colonial powers and the most prominent of these powers is France,which was able to occupy it in 1830,Algeria contnued to resist the French for a cen tury and a quarter of time,we have emerged a number of figures of Algeria ,including Al.Bashir Brahimi and prince khled ,and after the second world war we have emerged some political parties including the peoples party and some other parties that played a role in Algerian internal politics ,and the year 1954 was the beginning of Algeria at the level of Algeria in partcular ,and the levelof the Arab world in general ,as the Algerian revolution that had a resounding impact in the history of Algeria at the Arab world in general ,as the Algerian revolution that had a resounding impact in the history of algeria was launched despite the internal conflict ,that Algeria was experiencing between the worshiers and members of the revolution went through many stages ,the first stage from 1954-1956 is the stage in which the Algerian leadership unified under the Nattioal liberation front ,as well as the conference of the fasting in this stage that divided the Algerian soil into a number of ststes and the distribution of takes among some revolutionary leaders and the second stage of the revolution was between1965-1958 this stage included the continuation of Algirian attacks on the french forces ,in addition to the formation of the interim goverment headed by abbas farhat ,and the kindnapping of the algerian delegation ,As for the therd stage of the history of the revolution from 1958-1960 some changes occured on the internal french scene including Maggi de Gaull,the rulers were asked to enter into negotioation 1960-1962 was the stage in which france entered into negotiations with the National liberation front ,which resulted in the conclusion of the Evian agreement ,and algeria gained independence in 1962.

Algeria has emerged after its revolution to support liberation movements under the umbrella of the slogan it raised ,wfich is the right to self-determination ,which champoined many issues ,including the

palestinian issue and the Western Sahara issue, and then entered into a war with Morocco over some border areas, especially the city of Tindouf, and was termed this war as a war of sand. But after President Houari Boumediene assumed power after the coup that toppled Ahmed Ben Bella in June 1965, Algeria pushed with all its efforts to defend the Saharan cause in international forums and international organizations including the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations as well as political and military support for the Sahrawi issue and calling for self-determination for the Sahrawi people. The study aims to know Algeria's position on the issue of Western Sahara at all political, military and economic levels especially since Western Sahara was the last colony in the hands of the Spanish forces after Ceuta and Melilla, and Western Sahara entered into bargaining between countries that have direct interest in it, especially after the discovery of minerals.



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**Algeria's Attitude Towards The Issues
the Arabs Maghreb the Western Desert
As Sample
(1975-1992)**

Master Thesis Presented by

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