



جامعة الموصل
كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية
قسم التاريخ

المؤسسات التعليمية الأمريكية في العراق منذ
أواخر القرن التاسع عشر حتى نهاية العهد
الملكي (١٨٦٩-١٩٥٨)

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رسالة ماجستير
التاريخ/التاريخ الحديث

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المستخلص بلغة الرسالة

يعد موضوع تاريخ التعليم الاجنبي والامريكي منه في العراق ومنذ اواخر القرن التاسع عشر حتى نهاية العهد الملكي في العراق من الموضوعات التي تناولت جانبا من تاريخ التعليم ابان العهد العثماني والعهد الملكي في العراق، وجاءت الدراسة لتقف على الاسباب التي ساعدت على ظهور عدد من المؤسسات التعليمية الامريكية والتي كانت بداياتها قد صاحبت حركة التعاون التجاري والاقتصادي مع الدولة العثمانية وما انبثقت عنه معاهدة التجارة الموقعة عام 1830 بين الدولتين ، والتي امنت حركة التجارة من الجانبين فضلا عن تسهيلات اخرى منها حصانة للجاليات الامريكية ومنها للمؤسسات التعليمية الامريكية في سائر الولايات العثمانية ومنها الولايات العراقية الثلاث البصرة وبغداد والموصل ، في وقت كانت دعوات الدولة العثمانية الى تبني مشاريع الاصلاح ومنها الاصلاح التعليمي بالانفتاح على المدارس الاجنبية والامريكية منها منذ عام 1832، وعام 1869، وكانت اعداد المدارس والمؤسسات التعليمية الامريكية توزعت على الولايات العثمانية ، وكان العراق بولاياته الثلاث، قد وافقت وزارة المعارف العثمانية على فتح مدارس فيه، وحضيت البصرة بالنصيب الاوسع من حيث استمرار عمل تلك المدارس حتى خمسينيات القرن الماضي ،ثم بغداد ومن بعدها الموصل، ثم كان النشاط التعليمي الامريكي لاحقا وبعد تأسيس المملكة العراقية ولاسيما بعد دخول العراق عصبة الامم عام 1932، قد برز في جانبه الاستشاري في تطوير التعليم الوطني من خلال لجنة الكشف التي كانت برأسة بول مونزو ، ثم شهدت العلاقات تطورا بين الجانبين بعد الحرب العالمية الثانية ليكون شكل النشاط التعليمي من خلال الافادة من مجلس الاعمار عام 1950، وارسال بعثات لطلاب عراقيين لتلقي الدراسة في الولايات المتحدة الامريكية ،فضلا عن قدوم مدرسين في الجامعات العراقية في خمسينيات القرن الماضي، في وقت بدأ يضعف دور المدارس، بسبب محاولات وزارة المعارف العراقية انذاك الحاقها بقوانين المعارف العراقية.

تأييد المشرف

أويد المستخلص في الاستمارة مطابق للمستخلص في الرسالة
أ.م.د.سعد عبد العزيز مسلط

توقيع مسؤول الدراسات العليا
أ.م.د.ظفر عبد الرزاق ذنون

Abstract

The study of foreign education and particularly the American education in Iraq and Arab countries is regarded as one of the topics discussed in general researches or they emerged in the context of the modern , cultural, and educational studies of history. This present study aims at exploring the history of American educational institutions in Iraq which include educational and missionary intuitions, educational consultant institutions, sending scientific expertise, receiving missions for education from the end of the Ottoman reign to the end of the monarchical reign in order to examine the nature of education for four centuries and a half of Iraqi history in the Ottoman reign (1869-1914) for four centuries and a half of Iraqi history under the British occupation and the monarchical reign (1914-1958).

US concern with the basin of the Mediterranean sea in general and the middle east in particular returned to the beginnings of the nineteenth century. In fact, the commitment to Monroe Doctrine on the non-intervention and neutralization which US adopted as her slogan did not prevent her to play an active commercial role after the American war of independence. US found it necessary to gain a commercial and diplomatic foothold in the basin of the Mediterranean sea and in the Ottoman state in particular. Therefore, the unofficial activity was dominant which was undertaken by American commercial companies that aimed at recovering this special trade, a matter that might benefit the state. They also had a role in inseminating education and missionaries as other European states did. They provided health services which went together with their educational institutions. As a result, US Department of State later attempted to support the activity of these institutions through gaining approval from the Ottoman state to establish commercial centers

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in Izmir and it was followed by signing a joint commercial treaty in 1830. Us diplomacy was consequently active to protect her trade and the activity of her educational and health service in addition to ensure the immunity of her subjects. Then there were four American commercial centers in the Ottoman state in the mid of the nineteenth century.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, the American government opened the Ottoman American bank of Commerce , and therefore the Ottoman state became a place for investing the American capital. In return, the Ottoman state was not sensitive to the American commercial activity in a time that she promised the American companies to rebuild the Ottoman navy fleet in addition to assure the Ottoman state that the American policy is based on neutralization and that she is different from European countries which usually announced that they have ambitions to get the wealth of the Ottoman state.

The activity of the educational missions spread quickly in the quarters of the Ottoman state with the end of the nineteenth century, especially in the Turkish cities and in some Arab countries. The number of these missions amounted to more 300 missions distributed into main and minor centers which offered medical and educational services, spreading the American lifestyle and culture, and propagandizing the American goods. No doubt they helped in propagandizing the American commerce They offered great help for the American communities and the pattern of education they provided , in comparison with the Ottoman schools, a matter which made her acceptable to the people there. Regarding Iraq as part of the Ottoman state, US appointed her first consul in 1888. John Henry was the first American consul in Bagdad, followed by Rudolph Herner, and finall at the beginning of the twentieth century. The commercial location of Basrah overlooking the Arab Gulf and the

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export of the Iraqi goods like wool, dates , etc., to Europe and USA made the American consul in Baghdad to open another branch and to appoint a vice-consul in 1895 to supervise the American commercial interests there.

Moreover, American excavators and archeologists got interested in the ancient civilization of Iraq and many of them were encouraged to work and excavate side by side with educational institutions. The first American mission came to Iraq in 1877 headed by the archeology institute of Pennsylvania and Chicago. This encouraged the American institute of Archeology to ask Iraq in the monarchal reign to establish a school of Archeology in Baghdad for it was near to the locations of excavation.

In fact, American schools and mission distributed in the vilayets of Basrah , Baghdad, and Mosul during the Ottoman reign increased their educational activity with the advent of Union and Progress after the Ottoman coup d'état in 1909. Also, American schools witnessed a broader activity during the British occupation of Iraq and in the reign of the British mandate and the establishment of the Iraqi monarchy in 1921. The period of twenties witnessed many attempts to contain the role of these schools by the Iraqi government by enacting rules by means of which they became part of the government schools. The American government which did not recognize the successive governments till 1930. In that year, USA signed a tripartite treaty with Iraq and Britain which confirmed the necessity of respecting the previous treaties signed by USA with the Ottoman state, some of them concerned the educational capitulations of the American private schools. After the declaration of the independence of Iraq in 1930, the educational activity transformed into a consulting role for the educational conditions in Iraq through sending specialized teams to this country. In the forties and at the beginning of

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fifties of the past century the cultural field became active , there was an encouragement of scientific scholarships, sending experts and teachers to develop national schools through economic projects such as construction committee and loans from World Bank in return of Western investment in the states which are categorized as developing countries.

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**The American Educational Institutions
in Iraq from The Late Nineteenth
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