

**Ministry of Higher
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University of Thi Qar
Faculty of Arts**

**Ottoman administration in Maj. Gen.
Muntafiq
(1869-1915)
(Historical Study)**

Study made by the student

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Summary

The aim of this study is to know the work of the Ottoman Empire and management of Muntafiq, who has had an important role in the history of Iraq and the region for the components of social impact in political events, as well as the study of relationships clan in Muntafiq was dominated systems laws and norms own and formed thus an obstacle to any the term is trying to subdue those tribes of settlement and development, even pursued the Ottoman state policy to contain these tribes, to be a strong military backup backed the extension of security and enforce laws, as it was for these tribes significant weight, being imposed its control over southern Iraq, including holdings of groups of tribal large experienced wars not to mention More control over large tracts of land adjacent to their land, and was led by Al-Sadoun, powers influential in Muntafiq, and also study the developments on the Muntafiq after taking Medhat Pasha mandate of Baghdad, and the study of the causes that led to the construction of the city of Nasiriyah year (1869) and the stability of its tribes and indicate the date of established and who was behind this building, and the statement of the organizations of the Ottoman administrative and their impact on Muntafiq and the statement of regulations established by the Ottoman administration (1864 - 1915) and the statement applied to the states of Iraq, including the city of Nasiriyah, as well as study the map administrative Maj. Gen. and subdivisions administrative, and clarify a lot of things about Ottoman administration for Muntafiq and study the developments that took place both at the level of military or judicial or public services .

Based on these important and in order to adopt the principle of scientific in research methodology has opted researcher choose this historical era of the study, since it lacks our libraries, according to what was seen by the researcher only the scattering of research here and there and what it contained convolutions of books and literature, shreds, it is necessary to find a study deeper and comprehensive and the presentation of the most important activities undertaken by the management of the Ottomans Muntafiq, with our awareness and our conviction that it is impossible to reach all Process factors and scientific research or surround all the historical reasons fully .

Formed the study of four chapters and a conclusion as well as the introduction, picked up the first chapter the general situation in Muntafiq

before 1864 AD and the impact of regulations Ottoman (1864-1915), as allocated to address the political situation in Muntafiq and the establishment of Nasiriyah in 1869, as well as stand on the borders of Muntafiq geographical, as well as the historical origins as put forward several opinions about its assets and name, and in which we dealt with the most important political situation in Muntafiq before in 1869 what happened in it from the Disturbance and taken by the Ottoman Empire from the methods and the approach adopted by policy frangible an attempt to reduce the scope of Muntafiq and influence by creating disputes the discount between the sons of the clan itself from the other side, and also dealt with the emergence of Medhat Pasha and his works because Medhat Pasha is one of the reformers in the Ottoman Empire, and for his reforms in Iraq, the impact on Muntafiq, so it was we had a modicum of his life to give a brief about him, and the thing itself we have done with Nasir Pasha being supervised the building of the city of Nasiriyah, named after him, and her first acting, and then dealt with the impact of regulations on the Ottoman Maj. Gen. Muntafiq date of the founding of the city of Nasiriyah until the entry of British troops to it .

The second Separation picked up the title (administrative divisions of the Maj. Gen. Muntafiq 1869 1915), as has been the raising the issue of the establishment of the city of Nasiriyah, and map administrative Maj. Gen. Muntafiq 1869 to 1915, where among the how to transform the emirate Muntafiq to the Maj. Gen. and divided into four districts which Nasiriyah, Market Shatrah and neighborhood and Odhana the geographical location of each and spend the developments that have occurred where in all respects, and also we were in it for the administrative body of the Maj. Gen. Muntafiq and positions that have been developed and the administrative structure of the Mentvq this is referred to Salnamat of the Ottoman Empire and the Ottoman archives documents .

The chapter is devoted third study (judicial administration, military and educational Maj. Gen. Muntafiq), and highlighted where these departments from the beginning to arise and restructuring, said the names of some of the occupied positions which, according to what is stated in Alsalamat Ottoman documents Ottoman archives .

The fourth chapter Entitled to (public services in the Maj. Gen. Muntafiq 1869 1915), a health services and its beginnings and how it was developed during the following years, and the organization of farmland and how to invest and titled issuing system Tabu who identified property to individuals, and the Department of Municipal and clarify the municipal councils as a definition her first Council my be in Nasiriyah with the male members of this Council in the early machined by what I said Alsalamat Ottoman Empire, and the Department of Post and telegraph stating the names of the administrative structure of the department as well as what is stated in Alsalamat Ottoman for that period, and industry and commerce because of its great importance to the economic development and living in the community .

The conclusion of the letter included the most important findings of the researcher of scientific results in the light of the contents and the pursuit through observations publication of important documents on the subject of the study, although the formula title which refers to the nature of the subject administrative, but the understanding of nature is not without absorbing historical events which passed by Iraq, which relates to a long period of time (four centuries .(

Chapters of this study produced a set of results, most notably :

Area Muntafiq populated area, and where many of the large clans, and with the weight of a large population, and as a result of the large number of conflicts, including agreed elders of the three biggest tribes in the region (Bani Malik Bani Said and Finest) to create an alliance between them, dubbed Muntafiq, and have the highest pyramid of this Union Sheikh sheikhs and it was agreed to be from a family (Al Shabib) Sadonah, after widening influence Muntafiq and the acquisition of power and prestige in the region, and he had a clear impact on the course of things and on the political situation, and after the entry of the Ottoman Empire to Iraq remained the alliance at its peak, causing problems to the Ottomans in their management of Iraq .

Aspiration of elders Muntafiq towards independence from the Ottoman Empire and the formation of the emirate of them, but the Ottomans aware of this matter, so they tried to limit the power expended in several ways on the Elimination of Muntafiq after widening influence, to reduce the power of elders

and admitted under the obedience of the Ottoman Empire, they have taken for the sake of it all means , which first began trying to truncate and shrink a patch Muntafiq geographical and truncated parts of it and attach it to the neighboring Alsnagq, in an attempt to reduce the number of its inhabitants and his men .

With the appointment of Medhat Pasha mandate of Baghdad, a turning point in the history of modern Iraq, as was admitted several significant reforms, quoted Iraq from stage to stage, and the most important reforms introduced by the system States Ottoman layer in Iraq, where divided into three states, Baghdad, Basra, Mosul, and he divided each state to the Maj. Gen. and all the Maj. Gen. to sanjaks all Sandzak to the realms of the villages, and the system of taboo, that there were several reasons for the application, namely that he tried through the application of law to withdraw lands from tribal leaders to weaken their standing among members of the clan to facilitate the collection of taxes from the tribes, and facilitate the process of pursuing offenders and arrest them, and enable the government to process the youth market to compulsory service, and was Muntafiq of the first areas where this dish law .

The purpose of establishing and building the city of Nasiriyah in 1869 AD, is an attempt by the Ottoman Empire to eliminate rebellions tribal carried out by clans Muntafiq against it, so I worked on the conversion of Land to the Maj. Gen. , and the Senate to the staff has, and installed them in the first its mind acting from the family of Al-Sadoun, a Nasser Al-Basha Al-Sadoun, even the process of change is sudden people Muntafiq, and proved the success of the following days of the Ottoman Empire in its quest to eliminate the Land and alliance Muntafiq, and Azaphma in Botguetha, and the elimination of ambition Muntafiq elders in establishing a state or emirate of them .

Division Maj. Gen. Nasiriyah to four districts which Nasiriyah, Suq, neighborhood and Tents erected in each district officer, and my board of administration and control .

Entered the lives of the people Muntafiq after the founding of the city of Nasiriyah, a new phase, differed from their previous lives, entered the world of commerce, and founded the big markets, adopted in its dealings on the internal and external trade, had Mentvq Army before the founding of the city of Nasiriyah, and was entered in the previous clashes with several of the

Ottomans, in an attempt to contain the army, was to impose a soldier on the sons of Muntafiq, was contained army Muntafiq and introducing it in the armies of the Ottoman Empire, and engaged with them in wars, as well as its suppression of rebellions tribes against them, as a result of this rapid development in the life of the people of Muntafiq, were interested in learning to talk , after it was taught in the past does not exceed the process of Koranic schools, which teach first, so interested to educate their children in the public schools available at the time, and they deported to their children in order to study science centers at the time.

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