

University of Baghdad

College Name	College of Languages		
Department	Department of French language		
Full Name as written in Passport	Feryal Salih Omar		
e-mail	Ferial_salih@yahoo.fr		
Career	<input type="radio"/> Assistant Lecturer	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <u>Lecturer</u>	<input type="radio"/> Assistant Professor
	<input type="radio"/> Master	<input type="radio"/> <u>Ph</u>	
Thesis Title	The direct and indirect influence of french intellect on the iraqi elite in the mid of the 9th century-1932		
Year	2006		
Abstract	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In the middle of the 19th century, the first aspect of modernization started to pass its way to Iraq as a result of its corporation with International capitalist markets, which its beginnings synchronized the reign of the educated Ottoman vali Midhat Pasha who was the quite qualified ruler to perform his role in an important spot from the Ottoman Empire, which were at the same time the most miserable, underdeveloped and stagnant despite its grand potentialities.</p> <p>The experiment of Midhat Pasha in Iraq was an example and a model of his thoughts and culture derived from the French thought, especially concerning the conversion of the traditional conservative society into a civilized society with increasing rate of learners and educated day after day.</p> <p>At that era, the Iraqi elite was entirely ready to enter the modernization process which started already in the Ottoman Capital Istanbul and Syria as well as Egypt. The Islamic and Arabic world had accepted in advance the challenge imposed by the West on all levels- social, political, economic and psychological existence and found itself before a new stage, the stage of exploring the European progress. That stage put it in front of an only choice to lessen the cultural gap and overtake the western progress, so it was a must to revive all fields, but this kind or revival needs achieving the intellectual awakening first.</p> <p>The Iraqi elite, at its first rise, was not only affected by the French thought but also the other western and eastern effects. Yet, it was obvious that the French thought effect on the Iraqi elite during the historic period of the study came firstly because the political, social and cultural environment of that elite paved the way to the French effects and helped in spreading them among its circles.</p> <p>The thesis was distributed on an introduction, three chapters and a conclusion. The first chapter focused on the historic period extended from the 19th century in the year 1908, in the context of studying the French thought effect on the Iraqi elite at the late of the Ottoman era until the beginning of the constitutional era. The chapter consisted of five sections. The first section was an introductory to study the social and economic conversions resulted in the corporation of Iraq with the International capitalist markets since the middle of the 19th century. Whereas the following four sections tried to define, identify and discuss the factors helped in the spreading of the French thoughts among the Iraqi elite circles. Accordingly, the second section came under the title "Modernization in the Ottoman State", the third "The Intellectual Renaissance in Syria", the fourth "The Intellectual Renaissance in Egypt, whereas the fifth was dedicated to the topic of the missionaries in Iraq.</p> <p>The second chapter studied the effect of the French thought on the Iraqi elite since the constitutional era until the end of World War I in the year 1918. Section one was specified to study</p>		

the effect of the French thought on the awakening factors of the Iraqi elite through the attitude development towards the western thought, the aspects of the new political life and the growth of the patriotic and national awareness. As to section two, it covered the effect of the French thought on the new trends of the Iraqi elite's cultural life through the enrichment of language, activation of the translation role, the appearance of first and pilot trials in the field of drama writing in Iraq as well as story and novel writing and the start point of the Iraqi elite's interest in orientalists' writings and works.

The third and last chapter addressed the effect of the French thought on the Iraqi elite during the historic period extended from the year 1918 till the year 1932, i.e. within the eras of British occupation and delegation of Iraq. Section one shed the light on the Iraqi elite's attitude towards the 20th Revolution and the British occupation within its influence with the French thought. Whereas section two discussed the effect of the French thought on education during that period. Section three dealt with the effect of the French thought on the new trends of press. And section four treated the topic of the effect of the French socialist thoughts on the Iraqi elite. Section five, the last one, manifested the effect of the French thought on the development of the Iraqi literature.

The effect of the French thought, directly or indirectly, showed up in different shapes starting by admiration of this thought and the trial towards spreading it, then towards comprehending it through comparison and quotation or even alteration processes. Mostly, the Iraqi elite was receiving the effect of this thought after the quotation process in the Islamic Arabic matrix.

Generally, the effect of the French thought, during the study period, was clear and was utilized by the Iraqi elite to serve the national interest and to achieve the renaissance and progress towards the establishment of a modern civil society.