

Republic of Iraq Shiite Endowment



KARBALA HERITAGE

A Refereed Quarterly Journal

Specialized in Karbala Heritage

Licensed by Ministry of Higher Education and

Scientific Research of Iraq and Reliable For

Scientific Promotion

Issued by:

AL-ABBAS HOLY SHRINE

Division of Islamic and Human Knowledge Affairs

Karbala Heritage Center

Sixth Year, Sixth Volume, First Issue(19)

March- 2019 / Jumada Al- Akhaira 1440A.H

**Sheikh Mohammed Teqi Al Shirazi and
his Role in the
Political Development in Iraq from 1918 to 1920**

Asst. Lect. Ali Jebbar Khelef Al Gezi
Ministry of Education
General Directorate of Education in Thi Qar



الملخص

ولد الشيخ الميرزا محمد تقي الشيرازي عام ١٨٤٢ في شيراز (جنوب إيران) وفي بداية شبابه سافر إلى كربلاء للاعتراف من معين العلم في حوزتها، فتتلمذ على يد العلامة الشيخ حسن الاردكاني، ثم سافر إلى سامراء ودرس هناك على أيدي عديد من العلماء ورجال الدين المبرزين والمجتهدين وفي مقدمتهم الميرزا محمد حسن الشيرازي، ومن ثم سافر إلى النجف وبعدها عاد إلى كربلاء بعد وفاة المرجع الديني محمد كاظم اليزدي في ٣٠ نيسان ١٩٢٠، وأصبح الشيرازي هو المرجع الأعلى للمسلمين الشيعة، وأخذ العراقيون بشكل عام الانضواء تحت لوائه، له العديد من المؤلفات المنشورة وغير المنشورة، كما له دواوين شعرية منها فارسية ومنها عربية. كان للشيخ الشيرازي دور سياسي واضح وقيادة دينية حكيمة، وكان ذات دراية بجميع النواحي الاجتماعية والاقتصادية، إذ شكل موقفه من الاستفتاء الذي أجرته السلطات البريطانية في العراق عام ١٩١٨ أول هزيمة وانتكاسة واجهت الحكومة البريطانية ذلك من خلال فتوى تحريم انتخاب غير المسلم.

كما كان له موقف مشرف واثربطولي من خلال التهيؤ لثورة عام ١٩٢٠ ومن ثم مواكبة جميع مراحلها، فكان بمثابة الزعيم الأوحد للوطنيين والأحرار في كربلاء وفي باقي المحافظات فلا يصدر أي قرار إلا بعد أخذ رأيه، فكان له دور دبلوماسي في بدايات الثورة إذ أرسل العديد من الرسائل إلى بعض الرؤساء العرب والأجانب وخاصة الرئيس الأمريكي وودرو ويلسون والأمير فيصل ابن الشريف حسين كانت الغاية منها تنفيذ الوعود التي قطعتها بريطانيا للشعب العراقي وبخاصة حق تقرير المصير، وكذلك عرض القضية على الصحافة والرأي العام، وبعد فشل جميع هذه المفاوضات أصدر فتواه التاريخية (الجهاد ضد المحتلين) وكان على اطلاع تام

بسير الثورة وبعد أن أدرك بأن الثوار يحققون الانتصارات وخاصة انتصارهم في (الارنجية) طرد الحاكم السياسي في كربلاء وأسس ثلاثة مجالس لإدارة شؤون المناطق المحررة إبان الثورة وهي المجلس العلمي وكان واجبه بث الدعوة بين الناس، والمجلس الملي وواجهه جباية الضرائب والرسوم، ومجلس جمع الإعانات للمعوزين من الثوار، كما قرر تنصيب السيد محسن أبو طيخ متصرفاً للواء كربلاء، وشكل مجلس إدارة لواء كربلاء ورفع العلم العراقي فيها.

توفي الشيخ الشيرازي في ١٧ آب ١٩٢٠ ودفن في الصحن الحسيني الشريف فاتجه أنظار الناس بعده إلى المرجعية الدينية في النجف الاشرف .

الكلمات المفتاحية: محمد تقي، الشيرازي، الاستفتاء، الاحتلال البريطاني.

Introduction:

Studying Iraqi Islamic history is considered as one of the very important studies due to its active impact and clear role in Iraq history for it clarifies a lot of details, roles, and historical stages. Thus, the current research tackled studying the great role of Sheikh Mohammed Teqi Al Shirazi in the Political Development in Iraq from 1918 to 1920 as a religious leader.

The concerned in Iraqi modern and contemporary history cannot ignore the historical importance of that period of Iraq history.

The research was divided into three sections. The first his birth and bringing up. The second was devoted to studying his stand towards the referendum in 1918 to 1920 in Kerbala. The third section deals with his role in the revolution of 1920 in kerbala.

The research relied on a large number of various references like books and these as well as many published papers in the Iraqi journals that had clear contribution in the research.

First section: His Birth and Bringing up

Sheikh Mirza ¹Mohammed Teqi Bin Mirza Muhib Ali Bin Abi Al Hassan Mirza Mohammed Ali Al Mutekkelis (Gulshen)² Al Ha'iri³ in Shiraz to the south Iran in 1842, that's why he was called Al Shirazi. He descended from a scientific literary prestigious family and high religious position. His father was devout who neighbored the Hussein's holy shrine all his life. His uncle Al Hekeam Mirza Hebeab ul Allah was one of the most famous poets in Shiraz. His elder brother Sheikh Mirza Mohammed Ali was a scholar and a religious man in Shiraz⁴. His sons were Sheikh Mohammed Redha Al Shirazi, Sheikh Abdul Hussein, Al Shirazi Sheikh Mohammed Hassan Al Shirazi.

He travelled to Iraq when he was young and started his learning in 1854 when he started reading introductions of some Kerbala scholars and famous people. He graduated in study and getting sciences under supervision of very famous masters and scholars. Those were the high scholar Moula Mohammed Hussain known by Al Ardicani and Seyyed Ali Neqi Al Tebateba'i Al Ha'iri . He immigrated to Samara in the beginning of Shiraz Mohammed's Hassan Al Shirazi immigration⁸ when he took his knowledge from his flooded sea. He also studied generalship method and its career in the Islamic community.

Sheikh Al Shirazi's personality was characterized by some attributes that show deep cognitive abilities in some different topics. These abilities represented wise leading abilities¹⁰, in this respect, seyed Hassan Al Sedir says (I lived with him twenty years he hasn't committed any error and I haven't denied any of his feature. I debated him twelve years and I saw only the accurate vision and deep thoughts...). Noor ul Din Al Shahroudi says (he taught me and I attended his research four eight years in Samara, then I ensure his truthiness of seyed Hassan's Al Sedir speech and the fact appeared to me¹¹. Abdul Rezaq Al Hassani described him saying (a great spiritual leader, wholehearted, wide spread power. Abdullah Al Fayadh described him (he was one of the greatest religious men who escorted the liberated movements and directed their supporters to serve the high country benefit.

Sheikh Al Shirazi has many researches and books that characterized by power and enhancement. Some of his publications are like margins on " Al Mecasib Fe Al Fekeh", and a letter in " Ehkam Al Khilil", a letter in " Friday prayer", and explanation of breastfeeding system by Sadir ul Din Al Amili. He has also a poetic divan in Persian which printed in Najaf consists of 116 pages. Al Shirazi died in 1920 and buried in Kerbala in the holy shrine courtyard.

Section two: His stand towards referendum in 1928 in Kerbala

When the British occupied Iraq pretending to get rid of the Ottoman occupation, when it broke its promises for the Iraqis by granting them freedom and independence and procrastinating in achieving the free people demands, according to all this, features of resentment, anger, and people protest appeared especially when the British invaders' claims were disappeared¹⁵.

In order to keep the furious feelings calm, orders were given in 30 November from London that high British deputy (Arnold Wilson) to know Iraqis' opinions towards the ruling system kind they like through a referendum of three points:

1.A unified country under the British guardianship extends from the north boundaries of Mosul governorate till the Arab Gulf in the south.

2.The new country is governed by Arabian Iraqi presidency.

3.Appointing the president that all Iraqis elect.

Abdul Wehab Al Wehab asked that the gathered people should be granted three days at least. The British government agreed¹⁹. Thus, meeting were held in cities and villages, meanwhile, sir Wilson visited some cities where he met some religious and political figures to convince them to counterfeit the people's willing and to accept occupation. Kerbala people

held a meeting in Sheikh Al Shirazi's house in 16 January 1918 where they put one answer, by establishing an Arabian Muslim government headed by one of sheriff Hussein's Bin Ali sons.

During this period, the religious leadership transferred to Sheikh Mohammed Teqi Al Shirazi after the death of the reference Al Yezdi in 30 April 1919. Therefore, people's sight directed to Sheikh Mohammed Teqi Al Shirazi due to his abilities that enable him to assumed the religious and political authority. He was a scholar, reference, knowledgeable with the religious and political issues, apprehending all its fields with skillful opinions²¹. He was in Kadhimeyah at that time coming from samara²² but he stayed in kerbala²³ and when he reached, he was received by the tribes, and educated people at ' Al Ataishi inn"²⁴ to Kerbala declaring their loyalty as a leader to the destiny and liberation process.

The patriot people motivated and decided to stand against the reference forcefully and fiecefully. During these critical circumstances Sheikh Al Shirazi's leadership fixed its leading position in Kerbala; that made the nation patiently waited his opinion. Thus, a number of scholars and tribes head appointed a young man to direct a question about the referendum to him 9 can we elect non -Muslim for the authority and administration or must we elect the Muslim?). He answered them in 23 January 1919 by the following fatwa (Muslims must elect only the Muslim for the running Muslims' authority and

administration issues)²⁷.

Seventeen Kerbala scholars supported this fatwa, then, it was copied and sent to some cities and tribes in the Middle Euphrates²⁸. This fatwa formed a new start to the Islamic movement, when Sheikh Al Shirazi appeared as an Islamic leader supervising on the opposition public movement and correctly direct it²⁹. According to this fatwa, Kerbala people motivated in preparing and distributing circulated notes that express their reality and what kind what ruling system they want in their country that meets its national benefits³⁰. Therefore, the national movement inKerbala was established and Mirza Mohammed Redha Al Shirazi was its spiral when he established in Kerbala a private association called (National Islamic Association)³¹. A large number of Kerbala heads and nobles affiliated to it. Its aim was to reject British rule and to demand Iraq independence and to choose a Muslim ruler. Other regions also started sending many documents showing their refusal to the invaders authorities. This matter provoked the British military administration in Iraq³³.

Concerning the political side, the religious leadership concentrated the political and information activities Sheikh Al Shirazi headed those when practiced international pressure on Great britan by sending a message in 13 February 1919 to the deputy American minister clarifying British occupation authorities resentment in Iraq relying on the fate deciding stated by the American president Wodrow Wilson. In oreder

to gain Sheikh Al Shirazi's tendency, United Kingdom sent the civil ruler assistant Arnold Wilson to meet Sheikh Al Shirazi. During the meeting, the civil ruler assistant talked in a sectarian style and asked Sheikh Al Shirazi to appoint shia person to run the holy shrine in Samara instead of the present Suni person (since Sheikh Al Shirazi is Shia). Sheikh Al Shirazi refused this offer and participated in uniting the Islamic castes. This matter confused the invaders authorities who worked to arrest six Kerbala persons in the second of August 1919, sending them to Baghdad to exile them to Hinjam island in India³⁶.

Sheikh Al Shirazi sent Wilson a letter in 5 August 1919 protesting against prisoning them asking to release them saying they did nothing more than demanding the legal country rights³⁷. Wilson wrote Sheikh Al Shirazi an answer in 19 August 1919 mentioning that those arrested persons were making mess, mind distorting, and spreading bad news about the British government. This answer hurt Sheikh Al Shirazi who used a clever style led to release them when he declared that he was going to immigrate to Iran and guide the fight against the British from there. Many scholars and tribes heads sent him messages denying the authority behaviour and deciding to be beside him to fight. This matter led the British to release the arrested people in order to get rid of the dangerous situation. That was after five months of exile. So, the returned to Kerbala in the second of October 1919. They were received

like fighting heroes and became as patriotic heroes in the sight of the people. Therefore, they became a sample to others and others tried to be like them for getting reputation as the one they got. As a result, releasing the arrested persons was considered as a victory to Sheikh Al Shirazi since he was the warrant. Mrs. Bill emphasized that this accident encouraged people to resist and make traps instead of stopping them. Thus, events started to be complicated and the clash was about to happen. Kerbala headed other Iraqi cities that stood against the British. That belongs to the wise leadership represented by Sheikh Al Shirazi.

Third section: His role in 1920 Revolution in Kerbala

Sheikh Al Shirazi was not disposed to the armed revolution but he wanted the national movement to be peaceful and to satisfy with demanding the legal country rights needless to resort to arms. It seems that he was worried that blood shed without carrying out its aims. Besides, he wasn't certain about the tribes' ability in confronting a strong state like Britain. Some patriotic people tried to convince Sheikh Al Shirazi about the tribes' ability; and Mirza Mohammed Redha was very satisfied⁴². In addition, the referendum process and the effects left was a powerful factor to motivate the public revolution fire especially in holy Kerbala which polarized the armed conflict in all over Iraq particularly when Sheikh Al Shirazi was the lonely Shia reference.

Finally, their efforts exploited the half of Sha'ban month visit that coincided Imam Mehdi's birthday, to talk to Sheikh Al Shirazi in this respect. So. A meeting was held secretly in Sheikh Al Shirazi' house in 5 May 1920 under his care. When some asked for starting the revolution, he waited and said (the load is heavy and I fear that the tribes cannot face the invaders' army; but they assured the complete ability to implement this risky task and the revolution is inevitable though they don't like the war⁴⁴. Nevertheless, Sheikh Al Shirazi hesitated to give a decisive answer thinking of the heavy task saying (I am afraid of spoiling the system and the security disappeared, and this leads entering the country in a chaos and you know that peace keeping is more important and obligatory than the revolution itself. They relied that they are able to keep peace and order. They will do their best to keep order and stability. when Sheikh Al Shirazi such great pressure, he said (since these are your intentions and promises, then may Allah be your supporter)⁴⁵. After the meeting had finished, they all went to Imam Hussein holy shrine and swore by Quran to implement what they agreed about⁴⁶.

Then, they decided to declare the revolution in different places in one day to be able to engage the British troops in different areas and they appointed sheikh Sha'lan Abu Al Choun⁴⁷, sheikh of Al Dhewalim tribe, and Ghethaith Al Herjan to be ready to meet in Al Semawa and to urge other tribes heads to join this sacred brigade.

In 23 May 1920 festivals in Haider khana were held, where some Suni and Shia oraters delivered speeches. Envoys from all places arrived announcing national songs. This made the mosque and the streets crowd. This led the British authorities intervene with their military cars to scare people. The patriotic Kerbala people began exploiting the national and religious occasions to show their feelings. An anthem was spread among students in schools, its start was:

Protection and guardianship..... all mean prisoning

Accordingly, the British authorities was sacred about increasing the national movement especially after the communications that Sheikh Al Shirazi made with Prince Faisal Bin Al Hussein⁵⁰. Sheikh Al Shirazi wrote Prince Faisal Bin Al Hussein a letter in 26 May 1920 clarifying the danger of the British occupation to Iraq and asked him to raise the case to the United League and the free press to protect Iraqi chaste land⁵¹.

Sheikh Al Shirazi declared a statement in 27 May 1920 to Iraqis in all different places to start demonstrations and protests as a political work demanding the legal rights with keeping security and unity among Muslims⁵². On this base, some kerbala people sent invitations to all Kerbala people to attend celebrations and occasions in the holy shrine courtyard to provoke people against the British occupation. Thus, a meeting for the national movement members was held in Kerbala in 3 June 1920 where the country case and the invad-

ers' policy were displayed. It was agreed that seven representatives from Kerbala people meet the authority ruler. Those were: sheikh Abdul Hussein Al Shirazi, sheikh Mohammed Al Khalisi, seyed Mohammed Ali Tebateba'i sheikh Sedrul Din, seyed Abdul Wehab Al Tu'ma, the poet Haj Mohammed Hassan Abu Al mehasin, and sheikh Omran Al Alwan. They signed a document and approved by Sheikh Al Shirazi. Then, they decided to organize a peaceful demonstration since the authority did not respond to Iraqi requirements. This was supported by other governorates. Kerbala people also sent the British a document in 4 June asking for Iraq independence. Therefore, sheikh Mohammed Mehdi ⁵³ Al Khalisi delivered a speech in the holy Hussein shrine courtyard in 21 June 1920 when he motivated people to resist and dismiss the British out of the country⁵⁴. This issue evoked the central authorities in Baghdad, so they ordered Hilla political ruler (Poly) to guide a military force to go to Kerbala and arrest those who made mind distortion. Indeed, the force reached Kerbala in the same day and occupied the city entrances with some required procedures. Accordingly, Sheikh Al Shirazi felt the critical situation and sent for major Poly to warn him of every single movement; but the major refused to attend and sent Sheikh Al Shirazi a letter saying that these troops came for peace making. Sheikh Al Shirazi sent major Poly a polite message concerning the bad effects of the task, meanwhile, major Poly did not care to Sheikh Al Shirazi but ar-

rested many Kerbala noble men including Sheikh Al Shirazi's son⁵⁵. Meanwhile, scholars and tribes heads asked Sheikh Al Shirazi a permission to use the force to get the confiscated Islamic rights. Thus, Sheikh Al Shirazi declared his defending Fatwa" Rights demanding is a must to Iraqis, and they have to care about peace and security while their demanding. They can use the defending force if the British refused their demands"⁵⁶.

The rebellious sensations spread and encouraged people. During this time, sheikh She'lan A Sheikh Al bu Al Choun was stimulating for the revolution, the matter which led the British to arrest him, but his tribe could release him by force in the second day in 30 June 1920. That was the first spark of the twentieth revolution in Iraq⁵⁷. Sheikh Al Shirazi was in Kerbala, making communications, following the battles news, the fighters' endurance in Rumaithah for several days. Sheikh Al Shirazi felt with pain when he saw Rumaithah people alone in the battle field. So, Sheikh Al Shirazi decided to send sir Wilson (the general ruler in Baghdad) an envoy to negotiate in stopping the fight before extending the revolution to other cities and tribes, through showing some conditions as : withdrawing the military forces from the battle field and declaring the general forgiveness, and returning the exiled persons, but Wilson refused saying that Sheikh Al Shirazi planted the seeds and today is the harvest day. This made the patriotic people in Kerbala carry the weapons, repeating

the enthusiastic anthems. Every one of them was curious and punctuated lest the enemy penetrate among them⁵⁸.

The revolution in Kerbala was declared in 25 of July 1920. It was a noisy day when large numbers of population went down to the streets carrying their guns and other weapons. As soon as the good news of the victory in Al Rarenjeyah⁵⁹ reached, Sheikh Al Shirazi gave an order to dismiss Kerbala ruler, his staff, and his guards. Kerbala people confiscated arms and equipment, police stations and governmental offices. The revolution leadership was granted to some figures to keep watching at night and to keep order. Next day morning, there was talks between Sheikh Al Shirazi and his high assistants when three councils were formed to run the liberated cities issues⁶⁰. These were the following:

1. The scientific council: its members are five. Its tasks is to invite people in cities and tribes to take part in the revolution.
2. The milli council: its members are sixteen. Its tasks is to collect taxes and spend them where necessary.
3. The support council: its members are four. Its tasks is to collect supports to the needy fighters.
4. The military council: Its tasks is to guide the military operations.

Sheikh Al Shirazi on these councils and appointed Muhsin Abu Tebeykh⁶¹ as the governor to kerbala. He was the first governor that is officially appointed. A council of four members was formed to run Kerbala governorate. During raising

Iraqi flag, the poet Khileal Azmi wrote a poem in this respect⁶³.

Kerbala had an important position during the revolution for two reasons. The first is presence of Mirza Mohammed Teqi Al Shirazi who was the high Shia reference in Iraq. The second is its position to the fighting front in Wind and Towaireej. That's whe the tribes heads who were participating in the revolution were holding their meeting mostly in Kerbala. In brief, Kerbala became as the capital of the revolution government⁶⁴.

Sheikh Al Shirazi, in spite of his old age, took much care to the revolution when he supputed it with all possible materialistic and spiritual support. His health retreated after Hilla setback and other setbacks; for one day he entered the holy Hussein for prayer and saw a large number of funerals brought from the fighting front. He was scared of this scene. The pain was clear on his face. It was the last day that he goes out for praying. Later, his health totally retreated and stayed in bed till his death⁶⁵. Sheikh Al Shirazis was in a very critical time. He was the center that all the revolution fighters go round. His death like thunderbolt fell on the heads and people dread. It was great shake on the revolution since it was in the beginning stages. Thus, sights directed to Najaf and revolution fighters and religious scholars headed to Najaf⁶⁶.

Conclusion

Sheikh Al Shirazi practiced his role as a religious reference towards the new events in Iraq from 1918 to 1920. He tackled with the events development with great wisdom in Kerbala. He did not ignore the referendum case presented by the British about the situation in Iraq when he didn't hesitate in taking honorable stands in parallel with the political and military accidents. He was a religious and political leader when he could unite and polarize the Iraqi rebellious line. His role was not only obstacle but a strike to the British occupation in Iraq. It seems that his spiritual leadership had great impact in guiding the rebellious to one line and word especially in Kerbala. This matter made the revolution take its national and public dimensions; in addition to its religious dimension due to his religious leadership.

Margins:

1.Mirza: a Persian title for the person whose mother descends from the prophet Mohammed. In the old time, the kings' son were called by this title, see: Mohammed Al Tonji, Al Mu'jem Al Thehebi, Dar ul Elim Lilmelayean, Beirut, 1969, p.553.

2. Gulshen: a Persian word means flowers garden, it is the garden that has many roses, see:ibid. p.508.

3.It belongs to the Al Hussein round. It is the holy shrine of Imam Al Hussein Bin Ali the scientific movement in Ker-

bala in Kerbala. All the city is called by this name and for the people who were brought up in this city. See: Mohammed Al Hur Al A'mili, Wesa'l Al Shia, 5 vol. print 4., Beirut, 1971, p.543.

4. Kamil Selman Al Jebouri, Mohammed Teqi Al Shirazi is the high leader of Iraqi great revolution 1920, his biography, stands, and political documents. Facts, documents, and publications about Iraq political history some were not displayed, 2006. P. 13-14.

5. He is the elder son of Sheikh Al Shirazi, he has a great role in igniting the revolution in 1920, he was the connector between his father and the rebellious Iraqi tribes against the British. This matter made the British authorities to arrest him and exile him to Hinjam island. After two months of his arrest he was released, then he traveled to Iran where he settled there all his life. See: Jasim Mohammed Al Yesari, stand of Sheikh Mohammed Teqi Al Shirazi Al Ha'iri of 1018-1919 referendum in Iraq. Journal of Ahlul Bait. Vol.11, p.150.

6. He is the middle son of Sheikh Al Shirazi, he was one of the scientific hawza scholar in Kerbala he is very polite and kind hearted. He was very respected among scholars and religious references. See: ibid, p.150.

7. he was the youngest son of Sheikh Al Shirazi. He was a judge in supreme appellate court in the capital of Iran (Tehran) in 1986. See: ibid. p.150.

8. He was born in Shiraz (south of Iran) in 1815. His father

died when he was a kid, so, his uncle, Hussein Al Mousewi adopted him. He travelled to Kerbala to continue his hawza study till he got jurisprudence. His name was connected with Samara hawza and Al Tenbak (tobacco) revolution in Iran. He was died in Samara. See: <https://ar.wikipedia.org>.

9. Mohammed Herz ul Din, Me'arif Al Rejal fe Terajum Al Ulema wel Udeba'. Part 2. Publications of the library of Mer'shi Al Najafi reference. P.215.

10. Seyed Hassan Al Sedir. Complement of Amel Al Amel. Investigated by Hussein Ali Mehfoodh and Adnan Al Debagh, Beirut, 1986.p.242.

11. Reported from Noor ul Din Al Shahrudi, history of the scientific movement in Kerbala, an objective comprehensive study about aspects of the scientific movement in Kerbala and biographies of its famous scholars since it contained the body of our master Al Hussein (p.b.u.h.) until a close time, Dar ul Aolum, Beirut, 1990, p.173.

12. Abdul Rezaq Al Hassani, the great Iraqi revolution, print 2, Al Erfan press, Beirut, p.96.

13. Abdullah Al Feyadh, the great Iraqi revolution 1920, print 2 Dar ul Selam press, Baghdad 1957, p.211.

14. Selman Hadi Al Tu'ma, Kerbala Fe Thawrat Al Ishrean, Beirut, 2000, p.28, Ali Al Werdi Isocial aspects from Modern Iraqi History, vol.5, p.319.

15. Jewad Al Dhahir, Al Wejeaz fe Tareakh Al Iraq Al Seyasi Ak Hedeath, Baghdad. 2008, p.187, Noor ul Din Al

Shahrudi, ibid, p.176.

16. A military politician British, he came with the British campaign to Iraq in 1914 under Percy Cox leadership. He was a captain, then he was appointed deputy ruler after sending Percy Cox to Tehran as an ambassador in 1918. After his failure in controlling over the twentieth revolution he was sent back to Britain. See: Su'ded Kadhum Mehdi, Arnod Wilson and his role in the Iraqi policy, unpublished thesis, College of Arts, Baghdad university, 1995, Fu'ad Qazanchi, Iraq in the British documents 1905-1930, Baghdad, 1989, p.26.

17. Abdul Rezaq Al Hassani, Tareakh Al Iraq Al Seyasi Al Hedeath, vol.1. print 6, Beirut, p. 2008, Ghesam Al Atyah , Iraq Nesh'at Al Dewlah.

18. He is Abdul wehab Bin Abdul Rezak Al Wehab, was born in 1800 and brought up in Kerbala and studied in its school and he is one of its prominent educated people. He took the literature from the scholar of his time. He wrote standard and public poetry. His poetry was characterized by the patriotic and national merits. He was a leader in the Iraqi revolution in 1920 and was appointed Kerbala municipality manager till the British occupation and was appointed a member in the milli council during the revolution. He died in 1930. See: Alaa Abdul Kadhum Jabbar. Stand of the educated group in Kerbala movement towards the political development in Iraq from 1908- 1932. unpublished thesis, College of Arts, Kufa university, 2007, p.62.

19. L. N. Kotlouf, the national liberation twentieth revolution in Iraq. Translated by Abdul Wahid Ferej, Baghdad, 1971, p.150-151, Abdul Rezaq Al Hassani, the great Iraqi revolution, ibid, p.33-34.

20. Auday Hatem Abdul Zehrah Al Mferiji, , hints of the political history of Kerbala

city 1914-1920, Kerbala Heritage Journal, 1st year, vol.1, 2nd issue, Kerbala, 2014, p.116.

21. Mohammed Herz ul Din. Ibid. P.216.

22. Kamil Selman Al Jebouri. Ibid. P.88.

23. Mohammed Jewad Malik. Iraqi Shia and country Building, a historical study since the constitution revolution till independence 1908-1932. department of intellectual and cultural issues in the holy Hussein shrine, 2012, p.365-366.

24. this inn is considered as one of the most important inns for the caravan. It lies in Al Ataishi area that belongs to Al Husseiniyah district to the south east of Kerbala on the old road that links between Baghdad. See:

<http://holyKerbala.net/Kerbalaacity/mash/archeology/utaishi.html>

25. Kamil Selman Al Jebouri. Ibid. P.

26. Mohammed Jewad Malik. Ibid. P.385. Selman Hadi Al Tu'mah. Ibid. P.47

27. Abdul Rezaq Al Hassani, the great Iraqi revolution, Ibid. P.35.

28. Alaa Abdul Kadhum Jabbar. Ibid. P.86.

29. Ala' Abbas Ne'mah, Mohammed Teqi Al Shirazi and his Role in the deputy stage in Iraq 1918-1929. A thesis, college of Education. Babil university, p. 76.

30. Noor ul Din Al Shahrudi, Ibid. P.178.

31. Islamic association was established on November 1918. It was headed by Mohammed Redha son of Mohammed Teqi Al Shirazi. It included Hibet ul Din Al shehristani, seed Hussein Al Quzweeni, Abdul Wehab Al Tu'ma, Abdul Keream Al Awad, Omer and Othman Al Alwan, Tlaifih Al hesoun, Abdul Mehdi Al Al Qumber, Mohammed Ali abu Al hebb. One of its aim was to fight against British occupation authority. See: Auday Hatem Abdul Zehrah Al Mferiji and Ne'eam Abid Jawda Al Shebawi, The Islamic association in Kerbala 1918-1920. A historical study. Kerbala Heritage Journal, vol.2, 1st issue, Kerbala, 2015, p.227-267.

32. Ali Al Werdi. Ibid. vol.5, P.109.

33. Jasim Mohammed Hussein Al Yesari, stand of Mohammed Teqi Al Shirazi Al Ha'iri of 1918-1920 referendum in Iraq. Ahlul Bait Journal, issue 11. P.150.

34. Mrs. Bill. Iraq contemporary history. A book searches Iraq during British occupation 1914-1920. translated by Ja'fer Khyat. Al Keshaf press for printing and distributing, Beirut, 1949. P.120, a group of researchers. The detailed in Iraqi contemporary History, Baghdad, 2002, p. 192.

35. Actions of Mohammed Redh Al Shirazi and his assistants in Kerbala frightened British authorities, that's why they

had some hiderance procedures. So, in 2nd of August 1919 British authorities arreseted six persons from Kerbala and moved them to Baghdad to exile the to India. Those were Abdul Keream Al Awad, Tlaifih Al hesoun, Mohammed Ali abu Al hebb, seyed Mohammed Mehdi Al Moulewi, and seyed Mohammed Ali Al tebateba'i. see: Jasim Mohammed Ibrahim Al Yesari, Ibid. P151.

36. Mohammed Jewad Malik. . Ibid. P436. Jasim Mohammed Ibrahim Al Yesari, Ibid. P156.

37. Selman Hadi Al Tu'ma, Ibid. P30.

38. Abdul Rezaq Al Hassani, Tareakh Al Iraq Al Seyasi Al Hedeath, Ibid. P.112.

39. Mohammed Jewad Malik . Ibid. P436.

40. Mrs. Bill, chapters from Iraq contemporary history. Beirut 1971, P.441.

41. Mohammed Jewad Malik. Ibid. P436, Ali Al Werdi. Ibid. P115.

42. Abdul Rezaq Al Hassani, the great Iraqi revolution, . Ibid. P.99.

43. Selman Hadi Al Tu'ma, Turath Kerbala. Noor ul Din Al Shahrudi ,Ibid. P179.

44. Mohammed Jewad Malik. Ibid. P431. Mohammed herz ul Din. Ibid. P216.

45. Abdul Rezaq Al Hassani, the great Iraqi revolution, Ibid. P.99-100.

46. Sadiq Ja'afer Al Rewaziq, Iraqi scientific hawza, the

political project between the resistance and demand, Imtiyaz house. P.48-49.

47. He is sheikh of Al Dhewalim tribe, he was born in Ru-maithah city in 1860, he was known by his national stands. He was died in 1945, for more details see: Hemeed Al Metbe'i, encyclopedia of Kerbala famous and scholars, vol. 1, Baghdad 2011, p.353.

48. Abdul Rezaq Al Hassani. the great Iraqi revolution Ibid. P.97.

49. Mohammed Jewad Malik. Ibid. P.453. Alaa Abdul Kadhum Jabbar. Ibid, p.91.

50. He is the third son of sheriff Hussein, prince of Mecca, he was born in Mecca 20 of May 1883. He became a king of Iraq from 1921 to 1933. He died in Bern, capital of Switzerland by heart attack, his body was transferred to Baghdad and buried in the king graveyard of Baghdad. For more details, see: Kadhum Ne'amah, king Faisal the first, the British, and independence. Arabian House for encyclopedias, Beirut, 1988, Ala'a Jasim Mohammed, king Faisal the first, his life and his political role in the Arabian revolution, Syria, and Iraq 1883-1933, Al Yakdhah Al Arabiyah library, Baghdad, 1990.

51. Auday Hatem Abdul Zehrah Al Mferiji. Ibid. P121.

52. Kamil Selman Al Jebouri. Ibid. P.98. Selman Hadi Al Tu'ma, Kerbala in the Twentieth revolution, p. 417.

53. he was born in Al Kadhimiyyah city in 1859 where he

grew up and read some science introductions in holy Najaf then he returned to his city and competed his study till he became one of the most prominent religious men. He was the strongest assistant and the reliable commissioner of Sheikh Al Shirazi. For more details, see: Mohammed Herz ul Din, vol.3. P147-150.

54. Auday Hatem Abdul Zehrah Al Mferiji. Ibid. P.121. Selman Hadi Al Tu'ma, Kerbala in the Twentieth revolution, p.52.

55. Kamil Selman Al Jebouri. Ibid. P.101.

56. Selah Mehdi Ali . the national role of religious reference in the Iraqi modern and contemporary history 1900-2002. Beirut 2010, p.159, Abdul Rezaq Al Hassani, the great Iraqi revolution, . Ibid. P.106. Ibid. P.

57. Febi Mar, Iraq contemporary history in monarch reign, translated by Mustefa Nu'man ahmed, Baghdad, 2006, p.42.

58. Selman Hadi Al Tu'ma, Kerbala in the Twentieth revolution, p.61.

59. It is one of the most important battle that the rebellious had and won against the British forces in 25 of July 1920 which occurred to the north of Al Kifl district. The British endured great loses of souls and equipment. It is known also by Al Rustumeyah .For more details, see Abdul Rezaq Al Hassani, Ibid. P.145-125, Settar Nori Al Aboudi, Al Hilleyen role in the Iraqi revolution in 1920, journal of Babil for Human studies center. Vol.4. issue 3. Babil university, 2014, p.104-105.

60. Abdul Rezaq Mohammed Aswed, Iraqi political encyclopedia, vol.2. Arabian house of encyclopedias. Beirut, p.258, Salih Abass Nasir Al Ta'i, the exiled kerbala'I to Hinjam island 1919. Kerbala Heritage Journal, 2nd year, vol.2 ,2nd issue, Kerbala, 2015, p.81.

61. Sadiq Ja'afer Al Rewaziq . Ibid. P51.

62. The people are: Hibet ul Din Al shehristani, Abu ul Qasim Al Kashani, Mirza Ahmed Al Khersani, Mirza Abdul Hussein, son of Al Shirazi . For more details, see Abdul Rezaq Mohammed Aswed ,Ibid. P286.

63. Ibid.

64. Selman Hadi Al Tu'ma, Kerbala in the Twentieth revolution.p.39.

65. Ali Al Werdi. Ibid. P 319.

66. AbdulRezaqAlHassani, the great Iraqi revolution, p. 121.

Bibliography

First: Arabic references

1. Mohammed Al Tonji, Al Mu'jem Al Thehebi, Dar ul Elim Lilmelayean, Beirut, 1969.

2. Mohammed Al Hur Al A'mili, Wesa'l Al Shia, 5 vol. print 4., Beirut, 1971.

3. Kamil Selman Al Jebouri, Mohammed Teqi Al Shirazi is the high leader of Iraqi great revolution 1920, his biography, stands, and political documents. Facts, documents, and publi-

cations about Iraq political history some were not displayed, 2006.

4. Jasim Mohammed Hussein Al Yesari, stand of Mohammed Teqi Al Shirazi Al Ha'iri of 1918-1920 referendum in Iraq. Ahlul Bait Journal, issue 11.

5. Mohammed Herz ul Din, Me'arif Al Rejal fe Terajum Al Ulema wel Udeba'. Part 2. Publications of the library of al Mer'shi Al Najafi reference.

6. Seyed Hassan Al Sedir. Complement of Amel Al Amel. Investigated by Hussein Ali Mehfoodh and Adnan Al Debagh, Beirut, 1986.

7. Noor ul Din Al Shahrudi, history of the scientific movement in Kerbala, an objective comprehensive study about aspects of the scientific movement in Kerbala and biographies of its famous scholars since it contained the body of our master Al Hussein (p.b.u.h.) until a close time, Dar ul Aolum, Beirut, 1990.

8. Abdul Rezaq Al Hassani, the great Iraqi revolution, print 2, Al Erfan press, Beirut.

9. Abdullah Al Feyadh, the great Iraqi revolution 1920, print 2 Dar ul Selam press, Baghdad 1957.

10. Selman Hadi Al Tu'ma, Kerbala in the Twentieth revolution, Beirut, 2000.

11. Jewad Al Dhahir, Al Wejeaz fe Tareakh Al Iraq Al Seyasi Ak Hedeath, Baghdad. 2008.

12. Fu'ad Qazanchi, Iraq in the British documents 1905-

1930, Baghdad, 1989.

13. Abdul Rezaq Al Hassani, Tareakh Al Iraq Al Seyasi Al Hedeath, vol.1. print 6. Beirut,2008.

14. . N. Kotlouf, the national liberation twentieth revolution in Iraq. Translated by Abdul Wahid Kerum, Baghdad, 1971

15. Mohammed Jewad Malik, Iraqi Shia and country Building, a historical study since the constitution revolution till independence 1908-1932.department of intellectual and cultural issues in the holy Hussein shrine, 2012.

16. Ali Al Werdi : social aspects from Modren Iraqi History, vol.5.

17. Mrs. Bill. Iraq contemporary history. A book searches Iraq during British occupation 1914-1920.translated by Ja'fer Khyat. Al Keshaf press for printing and distributing, Beirut, 1949.

18.A group of researchers .The detailed in Iraqi contemporary History, Baghdad, 2002.

19. Mrs. Bill, chapters from Iraq contemporary history. Beirut 1971.

20. Selman Hadi Al Tu'ma, kerbala heritage, Baghdad, 2013.

21. Sadiq Ja'afer Al Rewaziq, Iraqi scientific hawza, the political project between the resistance and demand, Imtiyaz house.

22. Encyclopedia of Kerbala famous and scholars, vol. 1,

Baghdad 2011.

23. Ala'a Jasim Mohammed, king Faisal the first, his life and his political role in the Arabian revolution, Syria, and Iraq 1883-1933, Al Yakdhah Al Arabiyah library, Baghdad, 1990.

24. Selah Mehdi Ali . the national role of religious reference in the Iraqi modern and contemporary history 1900-2002. Beirut 2010.

25. Febi Mar, Iraq contemporary history in monarch reign, translated by Mustefa Nu'man ahmed, Baghdad, 2006.

26. Abdul Rezaq Mohammed Aswed, Iraqi political encyclopedia, vol.2. Arabian house of encyclopedias. Beirut.

Second: University Dissertations:

1. Ala' Abbas Ne'mah, Mohammed Teqi Al Shirazi and his Role in the deputy stage in Iraq 1918-1929. A thesis, college of Education. Babil university, 2005

2. Su'ded Kadhum Mehdi, Arnod Wilson and his role in the Iraqi policy, unpublished thesis, College of Arts, Baghdad university, 1995.

3. Alaa Abdul Kadhum Jabbar. Stand of the educated group in Kerbala movement towards the political development in Iraq from 1908- 1932. unpublished thesis, College of Arts, Kufa university, 2007.

Third: Journals and academic researches

1. Salih Abass Nasir Al Ta'i, the exiled kerbala'i to Hinjam

island 1919. Kerbala Heritage Journal, 2nd year, vol.2 ,2nd issue, Kerbala, 2015.

2. Settar Nori Al Aboudi, Al Hilleyen role in the Iraqi revolution in 1920, journal of Babil for Human studies center. Vol.4. issue 3. Babil university, 2014.

3. Jasim Mohammed Hussein Al Yesari, stand of Mohammed Teqi Al Shirazi Al Ha'iri of 1918-1920 referendum in Iraq. Ahlul Bait Journal, issue 11.

4. Auday Hatem Abdul Zehrah Al Mferiji and Ne'eam Abid Jawda Al Shebawi, The Islamic association in Kerbala 1918-1920. A historical study. Kerbala Heritage Journal, vol.2,1st issue, Kerbala, 2015.

5. Auday Hatem Abdul Zehrah Al Mferiji, , hints of the political history of Kerbala 1914-1920. Kerbala Heritage Journal, 1st year, vol.1, 2nd issue, Kerbala, 2014.

Fourth: internet references:

1. <http://holyKerbala.net/Kerbalaacity/mash/archeology/utaishi.html>
2. <https://ar.wikipedia.org>

**The Curriculum Vitae of the Members
of the Advisory and the Editorial Boards
of Karbala Heritage Journal.**



Editor-in-Chief

Dr. Ihsan Ali Sa'eed Al- Moosawi

- Tell:- 07700479123

Email:- drehsanalguraifi@gmail.com

Education.

- Ph.D in Arabic from the University of Karachi in 2005.
- M. A in Arabic from Al- Muntathar University in 1998.
- B. A in Arabic form the University of Kharbur in 1992.

Publications.

A:-The Un Published Books:-

- 1- The Kufic Grammar.
- 2- Some of the Grammatical and Linguistic Positions of the Present Participle and their relations with Rhetoric of the Noble Qur'an.
- 3- The Guidance to Dictation.
- 4- The Scented Explanation in the Styles of Morphology.
- 5- Explaining and Parsing the Verses of Ibn Al- Naadhim's Interpretation.

B- The published Books:-

- 1- Advices to the Wahhabi wise men.
- 2- The Rules of Damnation in the Islamic Scripture and Tradition.
- 3- Wilaayaht the Guardianship of Ameer Al- Mu'mineen the Commander of the Faithful 'Ali Bin Abi Taalib (pbuh) in the Islamic Scripture and Tradition.

4- The Twelve Imamate in the Islamic Scripture and Tradition.

5- Al- Bid'ah the Heresy in At- Taraaweeth Prayers and in the Omission of Hay Alaa Khayrul 'Amal hurry to good deed from the 'Adhaan the call to the prayers.

6- Refuting seeing God as in the Islamic Scripture and Tradition.

7- Al- Bid'ah the Heresy in Al- Mut'atayn the Cases of Temporary Marriages and Performing the Hajj Pilgrimage and the 'Umra the lesser Pilgrimage at the same time

8- The Follower Sahaabah Companions of Imam 'Ali in Kufa.

9- Realizing Allah.

10- Realizing the Prophethood.

11- Realizing the Imamate.

12- Realizing the Afterworld.

13- The Bibliography of the Kerbala'i Documents in the Ottoman Archive.

2- Periodicals:- 3 Articles.

Positions Held.

1- Manager of Karbala' Center for Heritage.

2- Editor in Chief of Karbala' Heritage Quarterly Journal.

3- Editor in Chief of Alghadhiria Journal.

Contributions.

1- Participation in the Festival of Imam Hussein's Envoy Safer and got the fourth prize for his book:- " The Companions of the Commander of the Faithful in Kufa.

2- Membership in the deputation of the First Cultural Week of the Holy Abbasid Holy Shrine that was held in Alkawthar University at the Capital of Pakistan.

3-- Membership in the deputation of the Second Cultural Week of the Holy Abbasid Holy Shrine that was held in the Indian City Linko.

4- Participation in Najaf in the Karbala' City Gallery for the photographs and the documentary films on Karbala' Town.

Editor Manager

Dr. Felah Resoul Hassan Al Husseini

Mobile: 07726795739

Education.

1. Ph.D. in Arabic, Babylon University

Dissertation Title: Nouns Accusatives in Nehjul Belaghah.

Dated: 25/ 2/2013 A.D.

2. Master in Arabic, Babylon University

Thesis Title: Sentences' Positions in Abi AL Swad's Al Du'ali
Divan. Dated: 25/ 10/2004 A.D

3. Bachelor in Arabic, Babylon University. Dated 2000 –
2001

Publications:

1. Books: published: one

: unpublished: one

2. Researches: published: 11

Posts: Coordinator in Arabic Dept. Kerbala University 2007
– 2008.

Conferences: two

Symposiums: four

Advisory Board

Dr. Faruq M. Al-Habbubi

Tell: 07803174792

Email: faroq.alhaboby@yahoo.com

Education.

- Ph.D in comparative literature from Al- Mustanssiryia University in 1997.
- M. A in comparative literature from Baghdad University in 1994 .
- B. A in Arabic language from Al- Mustanssiryia University in 1970.

Publications.

- 1- Books:- 8 published books
- 2- Periodicals:- 27 published Articles

Positions Held.

- 1- Dean Assistant in the College of Education for Human Science/ University of Karbala 2008- 2012
- 2- Dean of the College of Education for Human Science/ University of Karbala 2012 till 2018.

Contributions.

- 11 participation in international and national conferences.
- 13 symposiums.

Dr. Ayad Abdul Hussein Sayhood Al- Khafaji

- Tell:- 07830889636

Email: dr.ayad@hotmail.com

Education.

- Ph.D in Islamic History from Al- Mustanssiryia University in 2004.
- M. A in Islamic History from Al- Mustanssiryia University in 2001.
- B. A in History from Al- Mustanssiryia University in 1998.

Publications.

- 1- Books:- 5 published books
- 2- Periodicals:- 20 published Articles and 8 unpublished articles.

Positions Held.

- 1-Director of high studies in the University of Karbala 2011-2013.
- 2-Head of the Scientific Board in Dept of History at the University of Karbala 2013- 2014.
- 3- Head of the Dept. of History at the University of Karbala since 2015 till 2018.

Contributions.

- 1- 4 participations in international conferences.
- 2- many symposiums in history in 2011- 2012.
- 3- 23 seminnars in the Dept. of History at the University of Karbala 2015- 2016.

Dr. Zaman Ubayd Wanaas

- Tell:- 07818660788.

Email:zaman.obaid@ymail.com

Education.

- Ph.D in Islamic History from the University Al- Mustanssyria University in 2004.
- M. A in Islamic History from the Al- \mustanssyria University in 2001.
- B. A in History from Al- Mustanssyria University in 1996.

Publications.

- 1- Books:- 5 published books and 2 unpublished books
- 2- Periodicals:- 45 published articles and 4 unpublished articles.

Positions Held.

- 1- Editor in chief of Al- Baahith Quarterly Journal in the College of Education for Human Science/ University of Karbala 20214.
- 2- Director of the High Studies/ College of Education/ University of Karbala 2008- 2009.
- 3- Head of the Dept of History/ College of Education for Human Science/ University of Karbala 2005- 2006.
- 4- Member of the Scientific Board of the High Studies in the Dept of History/ College of Education/ University of Karbala.
- 5- Advisory member of Karbala Heritage Quarterly Journal.
- 6- Advisory Member of Al- Bidh'a Al- Faatimia Magazine.

7- Advisory member of the American International New Research Research Journal.

Contributions.

6 participations in Scientific conferences.

1 participation in symposium.

Dr. Ali Kasaar Hgadeer Al- Hgazali

- Tell:- 07802456713.

Email: alialkazali65@yahoo.com

Education.

- Ph.D in Pre- Islamic History from the University of Baghdad in 2001.

- M. A in Islamic History from the University of Kufa in 1997.

- B. A in History from the University of Al- Quadissya in 1994.

Publications.

1- Books:- 3 published books.

2- Periodicals:- 20 published articles.

Positions Held.

1- Member of the Iraqi Historians and Archeologists.

2- member of the Arab Historians.

3- Advisory member of Karbala Heritage Quarterly Journal.

Contributions.

Many participations in scientific conferences and symposiums.

Dr. Jasim Muhammed Shatub.

- Tell:- 07809964490.

Email: .

Education.

- Ph.D in Modern History from the University of Baghdad in 1995.
- M. A in Modern History from the University of Baghdad in 1990.
- B. A in History from the University of Baghdad in 1974.

Publications.

- 1- Books:- 3 published books
- 2- Periodicals:- 25 published Articles and 8 unpublished articles.

Contributions.

- 10 participations in international conferences
- 10 seminnars in international conferences.

Dr. Adel Mohammed Zeyada Al Behay

Mobile: 01222920933

E-mail: adelzeyada@hotmail.com

Education.

- Ph.D. in Islamic Architecture, Faculty of Archaeology/ Cairo University, 2000 A.D.
- Master degree in Islamic Arts, Faculty of Archaeology/ Cairo University, 1996 A.D.
- Bachelor degree in Islamic Archaeology, Faculty of Archaeology/ Cairo University, 1981 A.D.

Publications:

- a. Books: 28.
- b. Published researches: 40.

Positions:

- The general supervisor on scientific centers in the High Council of Archaeology up to date.
- Director manager of observation of the Islamic and Coptic Archaeology sector 2016.
- Director manager of the Artistic Bureau of the Islamic and Coptic Archaeology sector 2014.
- Director manager of the Islamic and Coptic Archaeology in the Artistic Bureau of secretary general of the High Council of Archaeology 2013.
- Director manager of the Archaeological studies in the High Council of Archaeology 2012.

- Director manager of the scientific research of secretary general Bureau of the High Council of Archaeology/ Cairo 2011.
- Director manager of the Archaeological studies and researches and the scientific publication in the High Council of Archaeology/ Cairo 2010.
- High specialists of the Islamic and Coptic Archaeology registrar in Cairo 2006.
- specialists of the Islamic and Coptic Archaeology registration from 1995 – 2005.
- Archaeological inspector in the Egyptian Archaeological Commission from 1985- 1995.

Contributions.

1. Participated in the artistic and architectural registration of most Islamic and Coptic Archaeology in Egypt from 1988 – 2008.
2. Participated in many national and international conferences and symposiums.

Dr. Hussein Hatemi

Education.

- Ph.D in law in 1968.
- M. A in Law in 1963 from the University of Istanbul.
- B. A in Law from the University of Istanbul in 1960.
- High Diploma (1953-1956) Begollicici School/Istanbul.

Publications.

- 1- Books:- 39 published books.
Periodicals:- 22 published articles.

Dr. Taqi Bin Abdul Ridha Al-

- Tell:- 0096899316676.

Email:- taki1966@omantel.net.com .

Education.

Certificate of administrative accountment from the Australian Institute Administrative Accountment Scholarship.

M. A in Business Administration from the University of Lincoln/ Britain.

- University Certificate in Business Administration from the Institute of North East Wales/ Britain.

Publications.

Books:- 2 published books

Periodicals:- 5 published articles.

Positions Held.

1- Dean of the Gulf College in Oman Sultanate.

2- Head of the Omani Network for Quality in the Higher Education.

3- Assessor of researching projects in Omani Scientific Council.

4- Assessor of the performance Higher Education Institutions/ the Omani Committee for the Academic accreditation.

5- Assessor of the researches in Ministry of Higher Education at Oman Sultanate.

Contributions.

1- Member in many scientific conferences and symposiums in many countries.

Editorial Board

Dr. Maytham Murtadha Nasullah

- Tell:- 07801341460.

Email:maithem@yahoo.com

Education.

- Ph.D in Archeology from the University of Baghdad in 2010 .
- M. A in Archeology from the University of Baghdad in 1998.
- B. A in from the University of Baghdad in 1993.

Publications.

1- Books:- None

Periodicals:- 10 published books

Positions Held.

Coordinator of the Dept. of History 2004-2006

Head of the Dept. of History 2006-2008

Dean assistant of the college of education for human science
2010-2014

Head of the Dept. of History 2018 till now.

Contributions.

Participations in many international and national conferences

Dr. Zayn Al- Aabideen Musa Ja'far

- Tell:- 07709661124.

Email:- zainfar67@yahoo.com .

Education.

- Ph.D in Archeology from the University of Baghdad in 2002 .
- M. A in Archeology from the University of Baghdad in 1995.
- B. A in Archeology from the University of Baghdad 1991.

Publications.

- 1- Books: 1
- 2- Researches: 20 Scientific researches.

Positions Held.

- 1- Dean Assistant of College of Education for Human Science/ University of Karbala 2007- 2011.
- 2- Head of the Dept of Religious Tourism/ College of Touristic Sciences/ University of Karbala 2012- 2013.
- 3- Head of the preparatory committee of the Forum of the Prize of Creativity in Arab Literature/ College of Education for Human Science/ University of Karbala 2008.
- 4- Head of examination committee for undergraduate students, College of Education/ karbala University 2007-2011.
- 5- Editor in Chief of Sada Al- Qura'n Magazine of Imam Hussein Holy Shrine in 2017.
- 6- Membership of coordination committee between Holy Abbas Shrine and Ministry of Tourism and Archeology 2008.
- 7- Member in the Consultant Bureau in College of Education/ Karbala

University 2007-2011.

Contributions.

Participations in 11 scientific conferences.

Participations in 7 scientific symposiums

Dr. Ali Khudair Hajji

Mobile: 07801423268

Education.

1. Doctorate philosophy in teaching methods of Holy Quran and Islamic education. Baghdad University/ College of Education/ Ibn Rushd 2004
2. Master certificate in teaching methods of Holy Quran and Islamic education . Baghdad University/ Ibn Rushd 2001
3. Bachelor certificate in Shareah and Islamic sciences/ Baghdad University/ Shareah department 1991

Publications.

Books: writing and publishing 18 books; 8 under publication
Researches: publishing 39 scientific researches.

Positions Held.

1. Dean assistant of College of Fekih of students affairs 2006 to 2007.
2. Dean assistant of College of Fekih (Jurisprudence) of administrative affairs 2007 to 2013.
3. Dean of College of Fekih (Jurisprudence) by proxy.
4. Head of Quran Sciences department
5. Head of promotion committee.
6. Head of media unit.
7. Head of publication forum association; one of the oldest the scientific associations in Iraq.
- 8- Head of College of Education/Kufa University.

Contributions.

Participating in more than 27 international and local conference.

Dr. Serwan Abdul Zehrah Hashim Al Jenabi

Mobile: 07717070119

E-mail: serawan.aljanabi@uokufa.edu.iq

Education.

-Ph.D. from Department of Arabic/ College of Arts/ Kufa university. Excellent level, 2006.

-Master degree from Department of Arabic/ College of Arts/ Kufa university 2002.

-Bachelor degree from Department of Arabic/ College of Arts/ Kufa university. Excellent level, 2000.

Publications.

a. Books: 16.

b. Published research: 30.

Participation: Participated in many national and international conferences.

Prof. Dr. Hussein Ali Al Sherhani

Mobile: 07717078301

Education.

1. Doctorate certificate from Fedrico University/ Italy 2010
2. Master certificate from Basrah University 2001
3. Bachelor certificate from Basrah University 1993

Publications.

Books: writing and publishing five books; one of them in Italian

Researches: publishing more than 20 scientific researches.

Positions Held.

1. Head of History Department/ College of Education/ Basrah University from 2002 to 2006.
2. Supervising on the units relating to the scientific issues in College of Education 2011.
3. A member in the promotion committee in College of Education from 2012 to 2016.
4. A member in the higher studies committee in the History department from 2012 up to now.

Contributions.

Participating in more than one scientific conference and symposium

Dr. Ali Tahir Turki Al- Hilli

- Tell:- 07725416662.

Education.

- Ph.D in Modern History from the University of Kufa in 2011.
- M. A in Modern History from the University of Kufa in 2006.
- B. A in History from the University of Kufa 1998.

Publications.

- 1- Books:- 2 published books
- 2- Periodicals:- 14 published articles.

Positions Held.

- 1- Manager of High Studies Section in University of Karbala' 2006- 2007.
- 2- Manager of Students' Affair Section in College of Education for Human Sciences/ University of Karbala' since 2013 upto 2017.
- 3- Secretary in charge for Board of the College of Education for Human Sciences/ University of Karbala' since 2014 upto 2017.
- 4- Higher studies manager from 2018 up to date.
- 5- Secretary in charge for Board of Collge of Education for Human Sciences from 2018 upto date.

Contributions.

Many participations in scientific conferences and symposiums.

Dr. Tawfiq Majeed Ahmed

-Mobile:07801901377

-E-mail: Tawfiqenglish @Yahoo.com

Education.

1986-1991 Bachelor in English. Basrah University

2002-2005 Master in English –Basrah University.

2012-2015 Doctorate in English- Kakatiya University- India

Positions Held.

Member of Iraqi Association translators

-Member of the Consultation Bureau for translation in Ker-
bala University