

Abstract

Many historical studies have dealt with higher education in Iraq during the monarchy, but there is no single and independent academic study that has focused mainly on the study of Al al-Bayt University in Iraq, which is the first Iraqi university. Iraq under the leadership of King Faisal I, who assumed the throne of Iraq on August 23, 1921, when he found that the percentage of education in Iraq was very small, not exceeding 1% of the total population, which prompted him to give special attention to raising the percentage of educated people as a result of the country's need for someone to run its institutions and work in departments government.

My choice of the subject (Al al-Bayt University in Iraq 1922-1930, a historical study) came to shed light on the first academic scientific edifice established at the beginning of the twentieth century, which witnessed a great development in the field of education, in particular higher education, which is a prerequisite for achieving social progress and civilizational prosperity for the country. And it works to create an educated generation that is equipped with science and knowledge and is capable of creativity and excellence in leading state institutions that laid their basic nuclei since the twenties of the current century.

The thesis consisted of an introduction, a preface, four chapters, and a conclusion, and the need required that each chapter of the thesis deal with a specific aspect of the life of the university.

The scientific material of the research required us to have the thesis as a preface dealing with the beginnings of higher education in Iraq from the year (1908-1930) with giving a historical overview of education in Iraq during the last Ottoman era and what Iraq suffered from the lack of interest of the Ottoman authorities in the educational aspect.

The first chapter was titled “The Crystallization of the Idea of Establishing Al al-Bayt University 1922-1924.” It specialized in the idea of establishing and crystallizing it in the minds of the founders of the university. The second dealt in a concentrated manner with the first steps of the decision to establish the university, which turned from an idea that comes to mind into a reality after setting the basic steps for its construction and choosing the place of construction and the estimated costs for building such a large scientific edifice with its vital facilities. As for the third topic, it was divided into two parts. The first section focused on the stages of construction ,As for the second section, it dealt with the opening ceremony of the religious college and laying the foundation stone for the central edifice, either ,The fourth topic came to explain the goal of King Faisal and his main goal of establishing the religious college The fifth topic

has two axes. The first represents the necessary conditions to be met in selecting a trustee for the university. The second axis deals with setting up a system for the university in 1924.

While the second chapter was titled "The Conditions at Al al-Bayt University and the Course of the Study (1924-1927)" and consisted of five topics. that preceded the initiation of teaching and its delay The third topic of the study during the second academic year (1925-1926) The fourth topic dealt with the academic status of the university for its third year (1926-1927).The fifth topic clarified the issuance of a new system for the university in 1927.

As for the third chapter, it dealt with “the conditions of study at the university (1927-1930) and the issuance of new regulations.” It consisted of four topics. As for the second, the most important characteristic of the fifth academic year of the university (1928-1929) is the issuance of a new university system for the year 1928. While the third mentioned the conditions of the university (1929-1930), concentrating on two aspects, the first explaining the issuance of a new system for the university in 1929, which came with new conditions. Aal al-Bayt during the period (1926-1929), focusing on the positions of representatives from the university.

As for the fourth chapter, it was titled "The Intellectual and Cultural Product of Al al-Bayt University," and it included three topics. The first topic concerned the university professors and the sciences they studied and presented their scientific career and their cultural role, while the second dealt with the university graduates, focusing on the most prominent of them through the cultural and scientific products they presented to the country. Finally, the third topic came with three pillars, which are the university's magazine and the magazine's articles, which included the curriculum of Al al-Bayt University and its library.

After completing the research and investigation on the subject of our study (Al al-Bayt University in Iraq 1922-1930, a historical study), the study was able to reach a number of conclusions, which are:

The emergence of the idea of establishing a university in Iraq since the beginning of the establishment of national rule indicates the existence of an educated national constellation that assumed the rule of Iraq and sought to develop it and advance it scientifically and civilized.

King Faisal's adoption of the idea of establishing a university in Iraq had several motives behind it: to work to restore the glory of Iraq and its historical nobility, and for the purpose of expanding the base of intellectuals to build a generation capable of the development and prosperity of his country scientifically, as well as getting rid of the sectarian differences that were

dominating the minds of the population In that period, by relying on those scientific elites to build the foundation of the state, and to find a kind of doctrinal rapprochement between Islamic sects, and the country's urgent need to provide distinguished cadres to manage government institutions.

It was noted the extent of the dedication of King Faisal I and the loyal men of Iraq to build the central edifice at a time when Iraq was suffering from weakness in the course of the educational movement because of what was left behind by the Ottoman rule. It was also noted his dedication to building an integrated state in all its institutions since the beginning of its establishment despite the challenges Iraq was facing. At all levels.

The conditions of Iraq were not suitable, whether political or cultural, for the opening of this scientific edifice, which lacked the factors of success and the elements of the university's progress and development throughout its scientific career.

The reason for the university's sluggish performance and the delay in teaching at the beginning of each academic year are the ill-considered regulations and decisions that are issued with the formation of each ministry.