

DR. SAYAR KAWKAB JAMEEL

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Summary

Dr. Sayar Kawkab Jameel is considered one of the most prominent Iraqi academic personalities in the city of Mosul, the city of civilizations and sciences, who specialized in the field of writing history, as he put his imprint in many of his writings and research, which has always helped researchers to complete many research studies. He also created his own blog to publish many From scientific and historical books and many articles, in which he touches on many historical, political and intellectual topics, which have contributed in one way and another to supplying many research projects in the universities of Iraq and the Arab world. They make every effort to help them in various fields of scientific research.

The lineage of Dr. Sayyar Al-Jamil

He is Sayyar Kawkab Ali bin Hussein bin Muhammad bin Abdullah bin Abd al-Rahman bin Sheikh Al-Jamil (interview of the researcher with Dr. Sayyar Al-Jamil on 28/2/2022), and he is the supreme ancestor of the family that was named after him. Jabr (Al-Jubouri: 512), and accordingly, Sayyar Al-Jamil is a descendant of Rawasi Al-Jubour, and he was born in the ancient locality of Hosh Al-Khan (The Inheritance Magazine) in the city of Mosul on January 21, 1952. Al-Jamil belonged to Sheikh Al-Mulhim, who had four children, (They are: Sheikhs Salih, Fadel, and Jamil, and then each one of them had a lineage. The sheikhdom remained inherited from his eldest son, Salih, and in his offspring, passing from him to his son, Sheikh Muhammad Amin Pasha Al-Melhem Al-Jubouri: 35), As for his uncle, Sheikh Bin Sheikh Melhem Ras Al-Jabour, he had a son named Abd Al-Rahman, who succeeded both Abdullah and Abd Al-Hadi, Since Mosul was under the rule of the Galileans from 1726-1834 (Father Suhail Qasha, 1834, p. 25), , and during the second half of the eighteenth century it became a major economic and commercial center (Encyclopedia of Civilized Mosul, 1992: p. Thousands of sheep to the parts of Mosul (Al-Jubouri, p. 16), was described by the French traveler (Olivier (Guillaume-Antoine 1756-1814 AD), who passed through it in 1794 as “the greatest commercial market in the East” (Olbebih 1794, 1988, p. 47), and Mosul’s economy was dependent on Basically on sheep, and from the foregoing, Mosul was a station of attraction for merchants and craftsmen who developed the sheep wool industry and leather tanning and worked to make it one of the important and useful commodities in Mosul in order to export it to Europe (Sarah D. Shields, , 2000)), and the Mosul markets were a station of admiration For foreign travelers, as the trip (James Buckingham) 1786-1855 AD mentioned that it was in the early nineteenth century AD comparable to, but distinguished from the markets of the city of Cairo because of the goods and merchandise from different countries such as India, Europe and neighboring regions (Buckingham, 1968, p. 61) and perhaps a sentence Those reasons combined made them settle in Mosul, in addition to that, the expansion of the leather industry in Mosul, which needs to develop the livestock of sheep

in it (interview of the researcher with Dr. Sayyar Al-Jamil, on the date 2/28/2022), and Mosul became after the defeat of Nadir Shah and the siege that it has the year 1743 AD (Al-Jamil, 2017, p. 239), and when it became upon it during the Galilean era 1726-1834 AD, it became one of the most important commercial and industrial cities in the Middle East (Encyclopedia of Civilizational Mosul, p. His grandson moved to Al-Ahsa and became Minister of Finance of the Sultan of Al-Ahsa and we find Abdul Aziz Al Saud. As for the offspring of Abdullah Al-Jamil, they remained in Mosul, and many great merchants, scholars and writers appeared in them, including his grandson Sayyar Al-Jamil. Heritage and Antiquities, p. 113), in the heart of Mosul and is located between Al-Makawi and Al-Farouq, and he left one son and one named Muhammad, as he worked with his father in trade, especially the trade of sheep, wool and leather, and Muhammad became the largest owner of the flocks of sheep whose pastures are in Al-Sabuniyah, Al-Kisk and Ain Zala Zakan, most of his subjects are from The Iron Arabs, and his only son, Hussein Jalabi Al-Jamil, 1835-1915 AD, inherited the wealth of his father, who owned a khan in his name in Bab Al-Tub, and also owned the Mosul Salt Salt in Bab Al-Tub. (Al-Rashidi, 2017), Al-Alamawi's house overlooks the Tigris River, Hussein Chalabi Al-Jamil was known for his intelligence, culture, and the strength of his personality that he imposed on the market at that time, and he became famous in the market for his biography and good generosity, so that he was behind the establishment of the first Mosul Chamber of Commerce alongside Mustafa Chalabi Al-Sabunji (student, 2008, p. 562), and he moved since 1875 To a new residence, as he bought in a large house located in Housh Al-Khan, located opposite the Umayyad Mosque, which was later called the Al-Musaffi Mosque (Encyclopedia of Mosul Civilization, 1992, p. 54), in the high desert region. This indicates that it is old, and it consists of three courtyards, that is, it consists of 3-4 adjoining houses, each of which overlooks an alley. The conductors from the Shishman family were Syriac Christians, including Toman Shishman and his wife, Victoria Shishman.

Merchant Hussein Jalabi Al-Jamil (with Khadija Khatoun) married Karima Ahmed Bey Bin Abdel-Fattah Bey Al-Najafi Al-Mawsili Al-Khawaldi, and she was known for her beauty, elegance, and fluency in poetry and high culture. She had her charitable approval during the times of adversity that Mosul suffered from, as she was a mother to the poor and needy, and she gave birth to a daughter named Asma, and it is worth noting that Mrs. Asma has become one of the most famous Mosul intellectuals, she managed her father's commercial accounts for a period of time, and she became one of the ladies of the Mosul community At the beginning of the twentieth century, she had a role in establishing several charitable projects in Mosul, including: Al-Khuzamia School, as well as the Knowledge Gardens School for Girls (see Al-Arab Newspaper, 1919), and the first school was for her brothers: Ali, Jamil, Muhammad, and Abdul Mohsen, and Hussein Chalabi had another daughter, the youngest. And her name is (Jamila) (Al-Jubouri, p. 16).

A stop at Ali al-Jamil, the grandfather of Sayyar al-Jamil

Ali Effendi al-Jamil is Ali bin Hussein bin Muhammad bin Abdullah bin Abdul Rahman bin Sheikh Jamil al-Mulhim, born in Mosul in 1889 AD. He studied at the Rashidiyya School. He mastered the Persian, Turkish and French languages at the hands of private teachers (Al-Juburi, p. 17), and mastered Arabic calligraphy at the hands of his teacher, the calligrapher Thomas. Qandala, and was employed by the state bureaus, but after that he resigned and worked as an honorary teacher at the National Office and an editor in the Mosul newspaper, and after the constitutional coup took place in Mosul 1908 AD (Al-Ali, 1960, p. 35), he left from Mosul to Istanbul and studied there at the Royal Shahani High School And his companions Ahmed

Azza Al-Adhami, Zaki Al-Khatib and Abd Al-Karim Al-Khalil (Al-Mukhtar, 1961) participated in the establishment of the Literary Forum (Bru, 1960, p.), Mr. Ali Effendi Al-Jamil has important political stances, as he stood by his political confrontation that is biased towards the unionists and deviates from the principles of freedom, fraternity, and equality, and he blatantly opposed the politics of the unionists in the various Arab newspapers with which he had close relations, and he used to write his articles in them under a pseudonym, and he published his message tagged “On your messengers O Leaders of Union and Progress.” He was persecuted as a result of that message and an arrest warrant was issued for him, so he fled to his cousins, Sheikh Musalat al-Mulhim, Sheikh of the Jabour clans in the Syrian desert. , 1999, p. 234), and the evidence of his love for Arab nationalism, as he was the first to launch the term (the Arab nation) in his articles that he wrote in the Literary Forum magazine. He also issued his letter published in 1911 to the sons of the Arab nation, entitled “The Sunni Masterpiece in the Senussi Sheikhs” and used that term Also for the first time in French by Najeeb Azuri (Qaddouri, 1980) in French 1909 (Al-Jamil, 2009, p. 21), and according to what has been mentioned, the newspapers in which he was publishing, including Al-Najah Newspaper 1912 AD (Al-Mukhtar, Al-Sabeq, p. 34), was published Including a pseudonym is (Al-Arabi), and he edited the Arabic section of the newspaper (Mosul) (Encyclopedia of Mosul Civilization: pg. Ninety Mosul personalities (Encyclopedia of Mosul Civilization: p. 29), and the association published a magazine called the Scientific Club Magazine. Raphael Butti said about him, "The man's life involved various pages, while you see him as an impudent Arab, as he is a worker for the Unionists who edits the official newspaper and bestows on war events the deputies they want, and sometimes you find him free in his thoughts and bold in his statements, and at other times he is one of the agents of the authority, and I see that his spirit was troubled." He did not have the psychological strength to stand steadfast in one path, and Ali Al-Jamil answered him, saying: I love facts, but I insist on more than embers and I want to speak out with facts. Whoever does not know it to ease my different pains between my sides, he sees people in a state and I see myself in a state and there is a difference between the two states, the veils must be torn, the tongues must open, the words must flow, and the facts must wave” (Butti 1929, p. Al-Kabir in the press until he edited his own newspaper from his personal account (Sada Al-Jumhur) newspaper, which is one of the most famous newspapers in Mosul (The Civilized Encyclopedia, p. 46) It is a private newspaper, and it had general political and literary tendencies. It was issued on February 21, 1927, and its publication remained until December 31, 1929. This newspaper was of great importance in the journalistic aspect because of the topics it raised and its treatment of political issues as well as reformist, social and cultural issues. The most prominent intellectuals, including Dr. Daoud Chalabi, Dr. Jamil Dalali and Ali Mahmoud, wrote and published in it. And Sheikh Ali and Abdullah Faeq the lawyer and Jamie Sidqi Al-Zahawi and many other intellectual elites had a prominent position at the time, as Ali Al-Jamil published his articles in every issue and published a number of poems of the poet Sayyid Ahmed Effendi Al-Fakhry, the former Minister of Justice, in addition to publishing very important reports that he wrote for some Arab newspapers (Al-Jamil, p. 318).

As the end of (Echo of the Public) was with the end of its editor, Mr. Ali Al-Jamil, who died in 1928 AD, when he traveled to Aleppo in order to perform a kidney surgery, and he died after them, and his body was transported to Mosul and buried there, and he enjoyed great funeral ceremonies (Al-Mukhtar, 1961, p. 321) A colleague of Dr. Daoud Chalabi, a member of the Senate in Iraq (Al-Allaf, 2011, p. 133) described him at his memorial ceremony, saying: “The beautiful Ali Effendi, who did a great job during the days of the Arab

cause, was an example of fairness, and an accurate scholar. He was a source of national problems and political positions and a resounding orator.” Do not take him into the realization of the truth, the fools of the licensed, and he is from the class of rationalists, whoever reads a part of his writings really knows what he was overwhelmed by the good for this Arab nation” (Al-Jamil, p. Including (Ali Al-Jamil’s Diwan and his Correspondence, Hadith at Night, Intentions in the Balance, Ali Al-Jamil’s Papers, A Whisper in the Call to Prayer, Sighs and Tears, Between Al-Zumhrir and Al-Sa’ir, The Sunni Masterpiece in the Senussi Sheikhs..).

He left four sons, and they were people of culture, specialization, and social standing. They are: Kawkab Ali Al-Jamil 1918-1968-Abu Sayyar and student 1924 Ali Al-Jamil, an athlete and writer known for his books on heritage and recording the history of popular life. Previously and the sugar factory later. Saad Ali Al-Jamil 1928, and one daughter, Dawlat, who died as a child (Al-Obaidi, 2020, p. 117).

A pause at his father, Judge Kawkab Ali Al-Jamil, 1918-1968 - Abu Siyar

He is the judge, literary critic, Professor Kawkab Ali Al-Jamil (Azhar Al-Obaidi, 2020, p. 117), the eldest son of Professor Ali Al-Jamil and the father of Dr. Sayyar, and he was one of the most prominent civil law men in Iraq. He studied at the hands of Abd al-Razzaq al-Sanhouri and Munir al-Qadi, and he has a high culture. He excelled in rhetoric since his primary school studies, until he won an appreciation award in his youth in 1935 AD in a ceremony held in the central high school hall (currently the eastern one), when the first prize was presented to him by His Eminence, the Mufti of Mosul, Sayyid Muhammad. Habib Al-Obeidi (Siyar Al-Jamil, p. 231), and he was a patriot who participated in leading student and worker demonstrations, especially in 1939 following the death of King Ghazi (Al-Nuaimi, 2001, p. 24; Raja Hussein Hosni, 1958, p. 12), and he studied at the Faculty of Law in Baghdad, if he lived Four years in which he graduated in 1943 AD. He worked as a brilliant lawyer and a man of law distinguished by his justice, fairness, and sound mind. Professor Kawkab was known for his legal skills, so that he was commissioned to draft several laws, until he won the prize of the Kingdom of Iraq, which was granted to him by the Regent Prince Abd al-Ilah 1946 (Al-Nasiri, 1990, p. 6). ; Al-Tikriti, 1989, p. 9), and he belonged to the Istiqlal Party (Al-Omar, 1978, p. 46), and participated in major political activities as he was a member of its leadership during the 1940s, but he resigned from it after political disputes with the party leadership, after which he was assigned to administrative positions, including He managed the Iraqi News Agency and supervised the curricula of the judiciary courses in the Ministry of Justice. Positions (interview of the researcher with Dr. Sarmad Kawkab on 2/13/2022), and she was married to Ms. Khaleida Karima Yahya Al-Suleiman Jalabi Al-Fil, in 1951 and he was blessed with: Sayyar Kawkab, born in 1952, Sarmad Kawkab, born in 1954, Sahel Kawkab, born in 1957, and Silwan Kawkab. Born in 1965 and Sima Kawkab, born in 1960, this good family had a share of knowledge, so the eldest son, Sayyar, became the well-known academic historian in the world, and Sarmad is an academic professor in finance, and Sahel is an academic professor in entomology and dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Mosul, and Silwan is a doctor specializing in x-rays and sonar.

And Al-Sitt Sima, who is a secondary director specialized in chemistry (Al-Jubouri, p. 182), and the years 1957-1959 were among the most difficult years that he spent as ruler in Sinjar. He contributed to its reconstruction, creating a state of harmony among the population, and establishing a club for employees. The years of those difficult events, the disturbances began in it after the revolution of July 14, 1958 (the revolution of July 14 in its first year, 1959, p. 45), as it was the link between Mosul and Syria, which was part of the United Arab Republic headed by President Gamal Abdel Nasser (Kamil , , 2000, p. 14), and it was called the

Northern Region, and it lived through severe turmoil and difficult times during the difficult conditions that Mosul experienced during the reign of the leader Abd al-Karim Qasim 1958-1963 (Mardan, 2006, p. 157) and its division through the struggle between the communists and the nationalists and what happened in it from The rebellion announced by Colonel Abdul-Wahhab Al-Shawaf in Mosul, as the political problems abounded between the districts of Tal Afar and Sinjar, and accordingly, a council of inquiry was held there led by Abdul-Wahhab Al-Shawaf in Mosul against the ruler of Sinjar Kawkab Ali Al-Jamil, because the latter rejected a lawsuit filed by one of them from Tal Afar against another person from Sinjar on the charge of rejecting the case because it was political and not judicial. He was accused of slander and insulting President Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, and expelled its owner, who in turn submitted his complaint to Abdel Wahhab Al-Shawaf, who went mad. How can the ruler of Sinjar insult Abdel Nasser? And with the ruler's insistence on his position as the judiciary is independent, and no civil or military official can interfere with it, the ruler submitted a memorandum to the Minister of Justice through the head of the Mosul Courts of Appeal Zakir in which the order of the Fifth Brigade intervened in judicial affairs and the ruling was in favor of the governor of Sinjar, and this led to the anger of Abdul Al-Wahhab Al-Shawaf, tearing up the investigation papers and throwing them into the Tigris River in the Military Club, while he was very angry, that Kawkab Al-Jamil remained a man of law independent of all the partisan and political leaders and currents that invaded Iraq at the time, but this did not prevent him from providing assistance to many Iraqi politicians and their traditions from what Penalties that may reach death, considering that political practice is not a crime punishable by law, in March / 1959 (Encyclopedia Mosul Civilization, p. 110), and what happened in unrest in Mosul, had an impact on the situation in Sinjar, as it led to the deterioration of the situation in the latter and large demonstrations took place They gathered at the castle, where the offices of the Qaimamiya and the court are located. The Qaimamiya, Mr. Ahmed Al-Wahhab, disappeared after her, but the ruler Kawkab Al-Jamil remained managing the difficult situations and went out to the demonstrators in the morning, and delivered a mass patriotic speech to them on the tenth of March 1959, during the movement of Abd al-Wahhab, al-Shawaf in Mosul. To stop the disturbances, calling for national unity without descending into a large massacre, but this had led to him being attacked by thousands of mobs, and they tried to kill him with his family, who took shelter in the house of a Christian woman, and his personal car was burned. He confronted them and was almost killed by them, but he survived with the help of worshipers. Yazidis, and they protected him, and he remained under house arrest. After two weeks, he was able to reach Baghdad secretly, under the protection of Sheikh Abu Muhammad, and each of the two sheikhs, Zahir and Mudlul al-Mutlaq, to Baghdad, but through the Euphrates island towards Dulaym, and from there to Baghdad.. presenting his memoirs in which he tells everything that happened to the The Minister of Justice, who submitted his resignation from his position, also met the leader Abd al-Karim Qasim (1914-1963), whom he had known since the forties, and explained the situation to him in detail. Al-Shawaf's failed coup in Mosul in March 1959. He worked as a judge for the unspecified First Criminal Court. He was also approved by the Ministry of Justice as a first advisor by the Iraqi Court of Excellence in Baghdad. The Arabs in Egypt, and he used to honor his student, as well as the father of Iraqi law, his teacher Munir al-Qadi and Abd al-Rahman al-Bazzaz (Al-Douri., 2001, p. His friend Kawkab al-Jamil held the chair of the Ministry of Justice during the reign of President Abdul Salam Aref 1921-1966 AD (Jacob, p. 47).

But he apologized for not accepting that,, Al-Bazzaz was proud of Kawkab Al-Jamil, and when he

welcomed him later in the Lawyers Club in Mosul, he said: "I cherish him as a man of law and as one of our judicial family." (Khair al-Din al-Zarkali, p. 117) Kawkab al-Jamil died of a heart attack in Mosul on April 29, 1968, (Hassoun, 1968) while he was on the judiciary platform, and he did not complete fifty years of age, the obituary had the greatest impact on the souls of Iraqis (Al-Mawsoo'ah al-Hadariyyah, p. 304), especially the judicial family, due to what was known of him of forbearance, wisdom, integrity, and manhood... (Al-Jamil, 1958) With his eyes in the Mosul Lawyers Club (Interview with Dr. Sayyar / 12/2/2022).

Conclusion

Through our research on the genealogy of the academic historian Sayyar Kawkab Al-Jamil, we found out that he has an original Arab lineage, and his family was a scholarly family. God endowed him with plenty of money, as he was a merchant and took advantage of what God bestowed upon him and invested in educating his children to make them people with educational degrees and useful members of the Mosuli community. Therefore, Dr. Sayyar Kawkab Al-Jamil was one of these candles burning with knowledge and knowledge.

Conclusion

Through our study of the personality of Dr. Sayyar Kawkab al-Jamil and his methodology in writing modern history, the social environment from which he descended and his birth in the city of Mosul, which has a long cultural heritage, had an impact on the formation of his personality. That big house in which Dr. Sayyar spent his childhood, which contained libraries rich in scientific and literary books, magazines, and newspapers, which contributed to making him a lover of reading, and influenced his high cultural directives, and the scientific position that his grandfather enjoyed, the man of national orientation, whose impact was clear in building The personality of Dr. Sayyar in terms of the scientific that he enjoys, and his father also had the greatest impact because he considered him his first teacher, the administrative centers in which his father was installed, and his contemporary with the political events that Iraq witnessed at the time, its role began to be clear in Its role began clearly in crystallizing the intellectual and political directives of Dr. Sayyar Gemayel.

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