CHAPTER I

Introduction
1.1 Introduction:

The history of any country in the world is built over the historical events that have occurred in the allied country. Asian countries have been possessing great historical and cultural importance as well as major economic and human resources for many centuries, which attracted the European countries to employ and accelerate their control in these countries through the expansion of their political and military influence in these areas.

In the early nineteenth century, the world's economy was based on the balance of a specific standard measured by the state power and greatness of many colonies and the expansion of its regime. So, the European countries began racing to find a foothold in various ways in the rich countries of Asia. India and Iraq were among the first of those countries, which attracted world's attention.

British East India Company entered into the Indian territory and put its hands on the sources of Indian economy through the set up of three major centres in the sub-continent of India, i.e. Surat, Calcutta and Madras, and expanded its influence in the late seventeenth century to get control on the island of Bombay in order to reallocate its centre to Bombay, which was earlier at Surat.\(^1\)

During the eighteenth century, these centres were known as the administrating places, and the Directorate of Bombay oversees company's affairs and interests in all areas to the west of Indian subcontinent. As the imperial Mughal dynasty became weak in India in the mid-eighteenth century, the East India Company expanded its influence on the vast territories of the subcontinent of India.

In 1757, the battle of Plassey took place, where the British forces defeated the Governor of Bengal. The British seized their control over most of the regions of India and the company acquired political power and military strength comparable to the greatest empires.\(^2\)

Subsequently, the company expanded its influence and control in the rest of the Indian provinces. Therefore, in 1818, company became the highest authority in the subcontinent of India and the company continued in the administration of India until 1858, when the British government took over the charge of governance of the India from the East India Company after the revolution in 1857. Because of it’s great importance for the British, they called it the jewel of the British Crown as most of the historians assert.\(^3\)
As for Iraq, it was in the early nineteenth century, part of the State of Ottoman which had previously occupied Iraq since the first half of the sixteenth century, ruled by the Sultan of Ottoman Suleiman Al-Kanooni in 1534. The Ottoman Empire was not exercising the actual authority as an occupier of Iraq, but the real power in Iraq was distributed among the local forces of the princes, sheikhs and pashas. In the province of Mosul in northern Iraq, the family of Jalili took control over the province between 1726 to 1834.\(^{(4)}\)

In the Kurdish areas of Iraq to the north-east, the Kurdish Emirates controlled this region, such as the Babanyh Emirate, which made the city of Sulaymaniyah its centre place, in Sorani emirate in Rawanduz, and the emirate Al-bahdennani emirate in Amadiyah.\(^{(5)}\)

The areas of southern Iraq were under the control of the Iraqi clans and tribes. They controlled large areas of southern Iraq, such as Shammar tribes, which ruled the area of Euphrate island, the tribe of Khaz'al ruled the mid-Euphrates region, the tribe of Al- Muntafiq, which ruled the Samawah area, and the tribe of Bani Lam ruled the area of Kut and Alkurna. The capital city of Baghdad was ruled by the Mamluks between 1750 to 1831.\(^{(6)}\)

Iraq occupied an increasing importance for the British since the nineteenth century. The British were seeking to consolidate their influence gradually due to the development of British interests in Iraq during this period, which led to the occupation of Britain in Iraq during the First World War. The most important interests of British rulers were strategic and the outcome was of two things: First, International competitions in the region and the British attention to defend their existence and their colonial possessions in India, and the second, the geographical significance of Iraq in transportation between India and Europe. Hence, the interest of the Britain was to counter any negative forces in the region to dominate Iraq, and therefore, this could be achieved through strengthening of British influence in Iraq.\(^{(7)}\)

In 1798, the British politics started to play a role towards Iraq since the French occupied the Egypt, which in turn led to threaten the British presence in India. This had been confirmed by one of the British officials named Henry Dundas, who was the minister of war and the President of the Board of Control.\(^{(8)}\)

The immediate objective of the French campaign was Egypt. The final goal was the destruction of British power in India. This was only possible by crossing of
the French fleet to India by the four ways:

First among the four ways was from Istanbul to the Black Sea coast and then to the Caspian Sea, which later was through Persia to India.

Second way was from the port of Suez through the Red sea to the Indian coast.

Third way was the land route starting from Egypt and Yemen, after passing through the Hijaz (Saudi Arabia), and then to Masqat and next through the sea route to reach the Indian coast.

Fourth route was passing from Egypt to Syria using the land route to reach Iraq and then to the south towards Arab Gulf, and subsequently to India. (9)

After studying the possibility of the use of any of these four ways, which were led by Dundas, the use of the French fourth track seemed the most possible. Accordingly, in 1978, the British Government decided to take a series of political and military actions to face the danger of the French during the establishment of the first resident (embassy) in Baghdad. The decision was taken in order to ensure the loyalty of the Mamluk governor of Baghdad Suleiman Pasha to the British camp during 1780-1802, and substantiate this embassy as a centre for the collection of information and communication between England and India, which had become one of the most important pillars of the British influence in Iraq after the First World War. (10)

The British-French rivalry continued in the Middle East for many years. Iraq was a field among the fields of this competition, which was resolved in favour of Britain in the year 1810, and with the termination of the threat of French, the Britain breathed a sigh of relief toward Iraq during the period from 1810 to 1830. However, this hazard emerged again in the thirties of the nineteenth century because of the threat raised by Czarist Russia, which was probably the biggest enemy of England in the East until the end of the century. These concerns were due to the fact that there was a Russian policy since the reign of Tsar Peter the Great 1672-1725 to acquire India and its trade by approaching the Arabian Gulf through Persia. This belief was established after the gains obtained by Russia during the wars with Persia during the period 1804-1813 and the growing influence under the Treaty of Golestan (1826 to 1828) through the Treaty of Turkmen Jay in 1828. (11)

Some studies in London were undertaken to make clear the Russian threat to India, and stress that the road to India would be from Central Asia, or through the
control of Mesopotamia (Iraq) to the Arab Gulf and from the Gulf of Oman to
India. Harford Jones, a British official working in Baghdad in the early nineteenth
century, had confirmed the occurrence of the city of Baghdad at the crossroads of the
most important road in the east, saying:

"Whether the French came from Syria to the east and the Russians out of
Georgia to the south East, the fight for India will be one day on the banks of the
Rivers Tigris and the Euphrates."(13)

British increasingly began to worry after the Ottoman and Russian
rapprochement, which began after the Governor of Egypt Muhammad Ali Pasha
during 1805-1849 by sending a military campaign for the occupation of the Levant in
1831 and its threat to the Ottoman Sultan Mahmud II in his own home. Under the
international treaties concluded between Russia and the Ottoman Empire, including
the Treaty of Khankar Ascalsi, which stipulated the need to send a military force, if
one of the two countries had to face external threat. Consequently, Russia sent
military force into the capital Istanbul to help the Ottoman sultan to face Muhammad
Ali Pasha. Britain felt that the Russian danger was approaching its interests, property
and transportation with India in the near East. Russia was not only to pose a threat to
Britain but the governor of Egypt, Muhammad Ali Pasha was another threat to Britain
through a policy of Arab expansionism, and his desire to control and occupy the
Levant, and later progress toward Iraq, which represented a threat to the interests of
the British. In 1837, the British Foreign Minister Palmerstone stated that "his country
sees the survival of the Ottoman Sultan to govern Iraq without a threat is related to
British interests, and his protection is the duty of the British government to maintain
its interests in the region and the ways of transportation to India."(14)

Therefore, we find that Iraq and India were equally important for Britain and
the protection of Iraq would mean the protection of India, the jewel in the British
crown as well as to protecting the strategic interests in these countries. Any threat to
Iraq meant a threat for India and Britain must protect their interests in these two
courtiers by protecting both countries. In order to study the British strategy regarding
both the countries, India and Iraq have been chosen in a comparative study of
economic conditions of municipal during the colonial period of the European
countries to acquire colonies in Asia.
At the beginning of the research, historical introduction includes the name of Iraq, its historical importance, and the name of India and its historical importance in brief to give the reader a clear vision of the subject. Moreover, the historical significance of the two countries, which had a significant impact on the economic conditions of both countries, which attracted the European countries toward India and Iraq.

1.2 The Name of Iraq:

There are many opinions about the origin of the word ‘Iraq’. The land of Iraq was known as ‘Mesopotamia’ because of the two rivers, Tigris and Euphrates or sometimes it was called the land beyond these two Rivers (the word Euphrates was mentioned in some Akadian texts as Adekna or Adjelt, while the word Tigris means pure and fine water and it was mentioned in the Akkadian texts as Porati). A great historian Herodotus has stated the above description in his writings about Mesopotamia and the old human civilizations in it. Thus, there were different names for Iraq according to different historians in different periods of time.\(^{(15)}\)

It is also said that the word Iraq is originated in the old ages; which is derived from the words Oraak or Onuk, which means settler. The word Ark in the Aramaic language means place, therefore, according to some historical sources the word Iraq means the place in which man settles, and in Iraq the first human settlement started in the early beginning of creation.

It is said that some historical sources affirm that the word Oraak means the base of the root, which later on the name of the Sumerian town Warkaa is derived from it, it is a town in Samawa at south Iraq. The Sumerian civilization began there.

A few views which have been mentioned in some other historical sources express different opinion about the origin of the word Iraq. The old Arabic sources mention the meaning of the word Iraq as the coastal land, because it is close to the Arab Gulf. The French researcher De Moukan made some architectural drillings in South Iraq. He affirms that the area of the cape of the Arab Gulf lies in the middle zone of Iraq and the gulf brine which has covered some areas like what now is known as Basrah. Therefore, it becomes more clear that Iraq is a coastal land; thus, he assures that the origin of the word Iraq is derived from being a coastal land and it is almost true.\(^{(16)}\) The fifth opinion depends on some Arabic historical sources, which attributed the name of Iraq to some geographical bases; because of many palm trees and their
roots; that is why it is called as the land of roots. Thus, it is evident that the word Iraq is derived from the recurrent use of the word ‘roots’.

The last opinion holds that the word Iraq means the low land compared with the neighboring lands, for example, the old name of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia was high land. Since the establishment of kingdom neighboring Iraq from the west was called as Najed lands and as the Iraqi land was lower than the kingdom, it was called as low land. (17)

1.3 The Historical Importance of Iraq:

The history of Iraq, according to its historical importance, is divided into three main and important periods. First period is the civilization of Mesopotamia, the second is the Abbasid dynasty, and the third period is the Ottoman Empire.

1) The First Period - The Civilization of Mesopotamia:

Iraq witnessed the rise of the first civilization in the world, which was known as Mesopotamia. It was called so because of the inflow of the two rivers; Tigris and Euphrates. The first human settlement appeared in 6000 B.C. These settlements by 4000 B.C. became towns, which had a mayor and some supporters who used to help him and there were some organized markets, which had rules and a social system that had divided society into classes, i.e. slaves, middle class included farmers, workers, and the upper class included the lords and governors. These settlements started to take place in Warkaa South Iraq. Invaders who came from the east to occupy and destroy Iraq, plundered the temples made of clay inlaid with precious. The reason behind the emergence of the first civilization in the south Iraq was its coastal area with fertile soil for cultivation. As cultivation is the base of the emergence of states and civilizations; the first ancient civilization emerged in Iraq. This civilization (Mesopotamia) is subdivided into the following civilizations:

i) Sumerian.

ii) Akkadian.

iii) Assyrian.

iv) Babylonia.

i) Sumerian civilization:

The Iraqi culture owes great favour to the Sumerians people. The Sumerians were among the first tribe in the ancient world, who knew handwriting. Their handwriting was known as inscription, because it looked like nails inscribed on boards.
made from clay. They used this inscription to document their daily life details and activities, such as, eating, drinking and some other activities like selling and buying. All these documents were discovered during drilling expeditions by German archeologists. The most famous one was led by Notzel in 1950. The Sumerians were famous not only because they knew writing but because they could establish a system for their towns (urbanization). They were also famous for building villages, which had the same system as the town. The village had a chieftain (tribal chief) and some assistants who used to help him in some matters. One of the most famous among those towns was Aizen, north Iraq. This town played a great role in the foundation of Azidee religion in north Iraq as many historians have mentioned this in their research. The Sumerian civilization spread from south Iraq to north Iraq. They loved life and allowed other people to come and live with them as the Akkadian did. (18)

ii) Akkadian Civilization:

They were Semitic Aramaic people who came from ancient Syria. They were living close to a coastal area facing the Mediterranean Sea. They came to Iraq and lived together with the Sumerian in 4000 B.C. Their migrations continued and took the form of nomadic tribes until the arrival of their leader Sargeoon the Akkadian, who united them and organized them and made an army in 2350 B.C. and conquered Sumerian home land, Iraq. He made Akkad the capital city of his empire, which was located to the south of Iraq. Their reign spread to control Syria, Lebanon, Elam (Iran) and Anatolia (Turkey) and then they reached the Arab Gulf and Ahwaz. Thus, Sargeoon the Akkadian made the first empire in the history after the great flood which was known as the Akkadian Empire. During the reign of Sargeoon the Akkadian and his followers, Iraq witnessed great economic prosperity due to the expansion of the commercial relations in all the parts of the empire, especially the commercial way which linked the capital city with the copper mines in Anatolia. Copper was one of the most important metals, because it was used to make weapons and some other warlike tools, and in addition to household tools and buildings. The Akkadian language replaced the Sumerian and the Akkadian people continued in their rule for a long period of time until the influx of the Jutes in 2218 B.C. They lived in Elam (Iran) and they destroyed the Akkadian empire in spite of strong Akkadian army. The reasons behind the fall of the Akkadian empire were many. One of them was the weakness of the leaders who succeeded Sargeoon the Akkadian. When the
Jutes destroyed the Akkadian empire, the Sumerian came back to rule Iraq again. (19)

iii) Assyria civilization:

During the collapse of the Akkadian empire and the return of the Sumerian, a new civilization arose into power in the north Iraq apart of the Sumerian and the Akkadian; it was the Assyrian. They were a group of people lived in the north Iraq and placed the first landmark of civilization in the north. They succeeded in this task because the area of north Iraq was far away from the struggles in the south. They depended on agriculture for their livelihood, which was the main source for their economic prosperity and farm land was also alongside their location. Their capital (Ashur) located on a crossway which was linked to Anatolia (Turkey) with ancient Syria and the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. They were famous as the first who paid an attention to the scientific and cultural aspects of life and they remained away from expansion of the state and war. They were different from the Akkadian, who were obsessed with armaments and building strong army as well as expanding their empire. As a consequence, Akkadian neglected culture and science. For these reasons, the Assyrian people were so distinguished and they developed first libraries in ancient world, which contained different books made of clay boards. Ashur Ben bal ordered to build the first library. The Assyrian empire survived from the attacks of the enemies because of its geographical position, as it had located in north Iraq and surrounded by mountains from east. Hence, it was different from the Sumerian and the Akkadian empires, which were easily attacked because of their geographical position. Sumerian and the Akkadian empires were built in open plain areas where there were no mountains and rivers to protect the empires. Meanwhile, in Babel a new dynasty ascended the throne and made a new civilization called Babylonia in the middle of Iraq. (20)

iv) Babylonia Civilization:

After the collapse of the Akkadian empire defeated by the Jutes, the Sumerian came back to rule once again in middle and south Iraq. A very remarkable name came into existence, which was Hamurabi in 2000 B.C. He could unify the country and laid foundation of a strong dynasty in Babel. He was one of the most notable among the ancient world emperors and kings, because he made the first law obelisk in history. It was called after him as Hamurabi Obelisk, which is now available in Louvre Museum at Paris. It contains 282 legal articles, which set base for governance, judiciary, trade,
and other matters of buying and selling inside the state. During his reign, he could build one of the most famous of the Seven Wonders of the World; the Hanging Gardens of Babylon. Moreover, during his reign, Iraq enjoyed an important political, social and economic development. During this time, Iraq was familiar with the meaning of modern state and town. This went on until the arrival of some weak rulers, who could not protect the state against the attacks of the Heathens, who came from the land of Anatolia (Turkey) and could defeat Babylonian empire. Thereafter, Iraq was attacked by different powers, such as, the Persian Akhmyians (Iran) and the Greek, whose leader was the Alexander of Macedonia, followed by Salgoq and then AlSasanuon came, which lasted for many centuries and established states and kingdoms in Iraq. The most famous among them was the state of Manathira, south Iraq.

Thus, it can be concluded from the above discussion that Iraq along with his olden history is a cradle of human civilization, which provided an ancient world with many great achievements. The remainders of these civilizations were considered as a good evidence of these achievements, but it can be seen that these remnants were found in different countries all over the world and only few of these remains remained in Iraq. The main reason was the invasions that Iraq had to suffer especially from the east i.e. Persia. During this long period, these remnants participated to eradicate the remains gradually. Therefore, we find the Obelisk of Hamurabi in Louvre Museum in Paris.21

2) The Second Period - The Abbasid Dynasty :

Islam started to spread from the desert of Arabia to Iraq during the reign of Omer Ben Al-Khattab, who terminated the Persian Sassani control. Even the successors of the Caliph followed his steps and spread Islam in all Iraqi towns. During Amawi caliph state, Iraq became one of the most important states, which belonged to the Islamic state in spite of the fact that Iraq was famous of rebellion against the Amawi caliph state, which made ancient Syria its centre. Weaknesses began to spread in all parts of the state, especially after the attacks of the Roman Empire due to enlargement of the state and the inability of its leaders to manage the internal dissension and the split over the right to rule among the members of the family.

In Khurasan (Iran) some tribe gatherings began to grow gradually to form the Abbasid Dynasty, which was called to dethrone Amawi Dynasty and remove from
power. Abbasid Dynasty used the weaknesses of the state and the dissensions inside the state. Most of the dissents were leaders of the army, who made it easy and strong. The name Abbasid was derived from Abbass, the prophet’s uncle (peace be upon him), which gave it an Islamic recognition and legal validity. Moreover, it won people’s support and sympathy, which led it to grow larger and spread to the other parts of the state; and eventually it reached Kufa, south Iraq. It was led by Abu Al-Abbas Al-Safaah; he was called so because he was bloodthirsty and cutthroat against any one who disobeyed him. This rebellion put an end for the Amawi caliph state in 41 Hejira which met 760 A.D., they made Kufa their capital city. After the death Abu Al-Abbas Al-Safaah, his brother Abu Jaafer Almansour succeeded him. He built Baghdad in 762 A.D., which became the capital of the state and a world centre of culture and scientific achievements. It achieved economic prosperity and became the political centre of the state. The Abbasid rule lasted for five centuries, but marks of weaknesses started to spread gradually due to the following reasons:

1. Their weakness and disability to run the state.
2. The caliph was busy with his pleasures and greed.
3. The enlargement of the state and the disability to protect it.
4. The independence of some parts of the state and they became self-governed emirates. These emirates made their own armies and involved in serious struggles, which affected the state and increased its weakness.
5. The interference by some leaders of the army in the matters of governance, especially, those leaders who belonged to non-Arab origins, such as, the AlBoyhain, who came from Iran and Al Salajqa, who came from Turkey. Their interference crossed the limit with the replacement of the caliph by another one who was weak and immature. Moreover, these non-Arab leaders tried to torture the caliph to put control on him. They accused him mad to isolate him and prevent him from ruling the state. They succeeded in this task because they had many supporters inside the palace to help them. They executed their plans in a great secrecy and no one was aware of their plans. However, the question arises that why did not they seize the power of the state and dethrone the caliph? The answer being as simple as this; they want to keep the Abbasid caliph in his position because he enjoyed legal validity, which is why they deliberately choose weak and
immature caliphs to control them and rule easily.\textsuperscript{(22)}

Due to the above reasons the Mongols entered Baghdad in 1258 A.D. and Hollaco, a leader of the Mongols, destroyed the state and killed the caliph Al-Musstaasum Bellah. Thus, he ended the rule of Abbasid. As a result, Baghdad had to pass through the dark ages and economic deterioration. During the period from 1258-1517 A.D, there was absence of ruling dynasty in Iraq and it was governed by the tribes and big families; where each area of the state had a chief. Meanwhile, there were some states who began to acquire power, one in the north; the Ottomans\textsuperscript{(23)} and the other was in the east, the Safawi state.\textsuperscript{(24)}

3) The Third Period - The Ottoman Empire:

According to its geographical position, Iraq became a battleground for the struggle between Safawi state and Ottoman empire. Both states wanted to expand its borders. There were some battles between the two powers; the first one was during the reign of the Ottoman Sultan Saleem-I and Ishmael Al-Safawi in Gulderaan in 1517 A.D. The battle ended with a great victory for the Ottomans over the Safawi, and thereafter he conquered Iraq. This victory was worthless, because Iraq was not under the rule of the central government even after this victory of Ottomans. Moreover, the Ottomans were not interested in Iraq, as they were busy with their conquests in west and fighting the Russians in Balkan. In addition, the Safawi state was not a serious threat for the Ottoman empire because the Safawi was small and weak state in its early days. Therefore, the Ottomans merely prevented them from expanding the state and did not allow them to come close to the boarders. Later on the Safawi began to have big and strong army, which could enable them to reach and conquer Iraq. Soon after, the Ottoman Sultan Sulaiman Al-Kanooni defeated the invaders in 1534 A.D, As a result, Ottomans officially brought Iraq under their rule. This had marked the beginning of a new era in the history of Iraq. During the 16\textsuperscript{th} century, a state belonged to the Ottoman empire. Moreover, the Ottoman empire witnessed a great development and its power reached the peak and its conquests covered Europe in the north, Balkan in the east, Arab Gulf in the south and Morocco in the west.

Iraq became one of the states, which belonged to the Ottoman Empire. The magistrates were chosen by the Ottomans in Istanbul\textsuperscript{(25)} according to an official Faraman\textsuperscript{(26)} (decree). This decree was sent to the state and the magistrate brought his staff of officials and consultants to rule the state. Iraq was divided into
three major states: Baghdad, Mousl, and Bassrah. These three states were called Ayalaat, which was later called as Willayaat (states) after emanation of the states law in 1864 A.D.\textsuperscript{(27)}

1.3 The Name of India :

The word ‘India’ has been derived from Hindus, and the word ‘Indus’ has been derived from the Old Persian language Hindus, which was derived from the Sanskrit language Cyndu. The name has also been given after the famous river Hindus. The old Greek said that the Indian people were known as Pandu, which meant the people of Indus. It is also mentioned in the Indo myths that the land of Hindus was known as North India, which was later used to refer whole Indian territory. According to another opinion, the name Hindus which is used in some Indian myths refers to a legendary king Bharat, while some historians affirmed that Hinduism signifies social system and in Sanskrit language indicates doyonakry, which means the language of angels. The same language was used inscribe the Veda\textsuperscript{(28)} and their explanations (Boranat). They are eighteen books, and each one bears the name of a wise man, in addition to the Mahabharata, which connotes the history of great India and Ramayana which alike the Iliad in Greek. Brahmans gave the Veda to his son Naradmoony, who gave it to his disciple Fias Dev, who wrote it 5000 years ago. He classified the Veda into four sections and gave them to his disciples who tried to spread it all over the world. The followers of the Veda exceed one billion populations, 890 million of them live in India and they form 96% of the world Hindu population.

The word Hindu, as mentioned above, is a Persian word. The word Hindu does not describe the religion of Hinduism, but it was used by the Persian people to refer to those who live behind the river of Sindh. At the beginning, the term was used to refer to those religious concepts of the Hindus and these concepts later on were known as Hinduism.\textsuperscript{(29)}

Hinduism believes in the philosophies, which are mentioned Veda, and the philosophy of Veda believes in the clear unity, which signifies that God and other creatures are one (Brahman), but they are individuals (Atman). According to the Veda, God has three powers: inner (spiritual), external (material), and clear (creatures). Therefore, the existence comprises God the almighty and his powers. According to the Hindus, existence means the search for the spiritual ego and distinguishing it from the material. Moreover, Hinduism does not search for salvation
or saving souls, because the good soul does not need salvation. All people need to understand the material body and spiritual soul. do

Hinduism is also known as Brahmanism. It is a religion followed by the majority of Indian population. It is a series of beliefs and traditions which are formulated throughout a long journey started from 15th C.B.C. up to the present. It is a religion which includes some spiritual and moral values in addition to legal and organizing principles. It includes many Gods according to the deeds related to them, and each place has God and each deed and phenomenon have Gods. Hinduism believes in transmigration which means that the soul after death passes into another body according to the deeds it has carried out in his physical life. Life species are 84,00,000 sorts and the souls are transmigrated into them. The soul of a happy person transmigrates into a happy body after the death of the first body. It is not necessary that the soul transmigrates into another human, the soul might pass into an animal and this is so in some religions. (30)

1.4 The Historical Importance of India:

The history of India can be divided into three main divisions; the Hindu period, the Mohammedan period, and the period of the establishment of European dominion.

The Hindu period began in a remote and distant antiquity. It opens with the migrations of the Aryans from the plains of Persia and middle Asia into northern India, and their conquest of the aboriginal races. These events occupied a large space of time from 2000 B.C onwards, but the first date which scholars have been able to fix approximately for any political event is 600 B.C. The Mohammedan period may be taken to run from 1000 A.D., when Moslem inroads began on a large scale, to about the middle of the eighteenth century, when Delhi slipped from the feeble hands of the last of the Mughal emperors. For the third period, the battle of Plassey, June 23, 1757, is deemed to be a convenient date. This battle, in which Clive with nine hundred Europeans and two thousand sepoys routed the army of the Nawab of Bengal, is usually regarded as the beginning of British supremacy in India.

1.4.1 The Hindu Period:

The Hindu period of Indian history opens with the settlement of Aryan tribes on the Indus and its branches. It does not mean that India had no earlier past. On the contrary, it was inhabited by other races, and the history of the Aryans in India is that
of the subjugation of these races. There is no record of the pre-Aryan days of India, and that our knowledge of India begins with the Vedic hymns. From these hymns, of which the earliest are in the collection named the Rig Veda, we get some knowledge about the social condition; the family was the unit of society, and the authority of the father was the supreme within it. There were no temples and no idols; each patriarch of a family lighted the sacrificial fire on his own fireplace, and offered milk and rice offerings or animals, or libations of the soma juice to the fire, and invoked the bright God for blessings, health and wealth for himself and for his children. Chiefs of tribes were kings, and had professional priests to perform sacrifices and utter hymns for them; but there was no priestly caste and no royal caste. The people were free enjoying the freedom, which belonged to vigorous pastoral and agricultural tribes.

The caste and religious system of India is a result of this imperfect fusion. It seems probable that the Aryan settlements in the Punjab were made with small intermixture of race. The Sutlej river, for some time, must have been their frontier. Beyond it, the land was possessed by ‘fiends’ or ‘black-skins’ as they are termed in the hymns. With libations poured over the sacrificial fire, the Gods are asked to give victory over these to the ‘noble’ or ‘Aryan’ men. The color distinction thus came on the stage very early. As the original meaning of the Sanskrit word ‘caste’ is ‘color’, the origin of this famous institution becomes clear.

The proceed of the Aryan tribes from the Punjab to the Gangetic plain and their conquest of the country between the Himalaya and the Vindhya mountains must have occupied before some centuries. The fact is vaguely indicated in the changed geography of the later Vedas. In peninsular India to the south of the Vindhya Mountains, Aryan civilization spread slowly. About 1000 B.C. the tribal and territorial chief-ships (leadership) in the Gangetic plain began to establish larger states. The tribal system with its territorial Raja (king) was not destroyed, but it was constantly overborne. When Alexander the Great invaded India in 326 B.C., he found independent tribes in various parts of the country and powerful kingdoms elsewhere. The Indian monarch Porus, whom he defeated at the passage of the Jhelum, had a large array of horse, foot, chariots and war-elephants. According to historical record, there was a larger kingdom called Magadha in the Gangetic plain. Its capital was on the site of the present city of Patna. This kingdom grew into an Indian empire after twenty-five years, which was spread from sea to sea, and extended beyond Afghan
mountains to the confines of Persia. The founder was Chandragupta Maurya, and the empire he founded lasted nearly one hundred and fifty years. At its zenith, it was the paramount power throughout northern India and in the greater parts of southern India. In size, it was as the present Indian dominions of the Crown.\textsuperscript{(34)}

The Mauryan Empire flourished during 320-180 B.C. is known for two reasons. The empire produced the famous emperor-monk Asoka, and he was the forerunner and made attempts to found a universal empire in India. Asoka is known for his edicts on pillars and rocks, enjoining on his subjects the observance of the moral law taught by Gautama Buddha before two hundred and fifty years. Through Asoka’s efforts Buddhism became the official religion of India for several centuries, and was carried to China and Ceylon. Asoka is one of the great personalities in the Indian history. He is known as the Indian Alfred the Great for his pioussness and passion. The sudden appearance of a great military empire in India in the third century B.C. generated a surprise.\textsuperscript{(35)}

The Persian Empire, before its overthrow by Alexander, was a great force in the East. It dominated all people’s minds by its magnitude. Its highly structured and centralized system was the last word of the East on the art of government. It rested on three principles: the kingly power with military force at its command; a host of trained civil officials; and strict control of the centre. This dazzling Persian model was a centre of envy and aim of every successful military adventurer. It was familiar to India, as large part of the north–west of India had before Alexander’s conquest had been seized by the Persian kings. It is thus not surprising that a great military empire should have been formed in India in the years 300-200 B.C. in close imitation of the Persian empirical system.\textsuperscript{(36)}

When the Mauryan Empire fell, there was confusion over several centuries. Middle Asian countries found the passes into India and they grabbed this opportunity. The Scythians Tribes passed down the Indus valley and into the western Punjab. It founded principalities which lasted many years. A powerful Turkish dynasty, known as the Kushan Kings, established themselves in Afghanistan during the first three centuries A.D., and conquered northern India as far east as Binaries. The Turkish race has always shown a readiness to accept the culture and religions of more civilized nations, and this characteristic is very marked in the Kushan kings. From India they accepted Buddhism, but they added elements of Brahmanism, and placed Buddha
among the great Gods of Hindu mythology. On their coins, they used the Greek alphabet to express Indian royal titles, and the Greek influence is manifested in the remarkable series of sculptures, which they left behind in the country of Peshawar. The Gandhara sculptures, as they are called, are concerned with the adoration of Buddha, and with traditional incidents in his life and death; and these purely Indian ideas are expressed under unmistakably Greek form. Sculptures of this type have been found in the Gangetic plain, and are one of the proofs which signifies that India from earliest times has been under foreign influences.\(^{(37)}\)

The fourth and fifth centuries of that era are fairly regarded as the golden age of Hinduism. However, in the golden age of the Guptas, India could not get rid of her fate. Political unity was attained only to vanish. This blow was delivered by a new enemy. In the early era of fifth century a terrible race, the Huns under pressure of war or famine, moved eastwards and westwards from the central table-land of Asia. One flock burst like a storm on Europe, producing Attila, the curse of God. The other one overwhelmed India. The Gupta Empire went down in the storm about 480 A.D. after that event; a prolonged darkness fell upon India. It lifted for a few years in the seventh century, all the great cities in northern and western India. The Rajputs had the virtues and the weaknesses of clan men. They were brave and courteous; devoted to their clan and chief. The chiefs might temporarily unify against an external enemy; but their family pride and jealous temper made permanent union impossible. These defects were fatal to the Hindus because they were responsible for the wave of Moslem invasion, which had a massive impact on India.\(^{(38)}\)

1.4.2 The Mohammedan Period :

The Mohammedan religion gave to these wild races precisely the stimulus, the ardor and the bond of unity that the enterprise required. They became a brotherhood of believers, the elect of God, whose mission was to win the lands and the goods of the heathen by the sword, and to establish Islam all over the world. Spirit of adventure and religious passion made them irresistible against the suspicious and divided Indian races.\(^{(39)}\)

For five hundred years, reckoning from 1000 A.D., successive hosts of fierce and greedy Turks, Afghans, and Moguls trod upon one another’s heels and fought for mastery in India. At the end of that time, in 1526, Babar, the Turk, founded the Mughal empire in India; later for the subsequent two hundred years the passages
into India were closed and in the keeping of his capable successors. The first comers were Arabs, who founded dynasties in Sindh and Multan as early as 800 A.D. However, their conquests did not extend and had merely a local effect. Another Turkish tribal chief founded a small kingdom at Ghazni in the heart of the Afghan hills.

Mohammedan was a kingdom established at Delhi in 1206 A.D. Babar, though called the “Mughal” or “Mogul” was really a Turk. By the sixteenth century, the Moslem kingdoms, such as, Nizamshahi, Aadirshahi including Mughal empire had covered most of the Indian territory. During 1707, only the Mughal empire could survive, as an era of foreign rulers had begun. The fall of the Mughal empire was brought about, as has been said by the rise of the Marathas or Mahrattas. They were free booting companies moving under daring leaders. They grew in strength, defied the Mughal armies. After few years they became strongest power in India. In the course of time, the Mughal Empire became weak because a new power began to grow in India, it was the British.

1.4.3 The British Period:

In 1600 A.D. the British rule had begun in India; when the East India Company arrived in the Eastern India with its merchants for trading purpose. They made trading stations and factories with the permission of the Mughal government in the eighteenth century. Soon after the company became political power in India. After the French lost the command on the sea and the routes to India in 1756, the British became great power after the victory in Plassey. After this historical battle, the East India Company formulated a policy against the Marathas, and its alliances and wars were mostly undertaken with an object to defeat Marathas. It became increasingly apparent that either the Marathas must be put down, or they would conquer India. In 1805, the Company became the strongest power in India. In the second period, the company successfully established itself its regime. The British rule had now to justify its governance by showing that it could and would do more for India than any of the native and foreign governments in the past. The company had to work with the trowel on one hand and the sword on the other. In 1848, the British became one of the most remarkable incidents of earlier Indian history.

In 1857, the Indian mutiny was primarily a military revolt. though it gave expression to the and vague disquietude which the company’s rapid advance and the
government and morality had occasioned in India. It was a retort represented the unrest of Indians as a whole to express their extreme resistance to the contemporary British rule. Lord Lawence said, “It was a struggle, between Christianity and civilization on one side and barbarism and heathenism on the other.”

In the second chapter, will see the events of the revolt of 1857 and different events that took place during the British rule in India.

1.5 The Importance and Necessity of the Research:

The researcher has been supplied with necessary documents by the Ministry of Higher Education of Iraq in order to assist the research, as the necessary information and documents about the economic condition of Iraq in the historical era could not be made available in India. On the other hand, most of the theses that have been written in India have mostly dealt with the contemporary period of India, especially after its independence in 1947. The works carried out during this period of the study focus only on India.

1. Both Iraq and India witnessed significant economic changes during the period (1857-1914). Although it took place slowly, it had a negative impact on the political and social systems in both countries and as a result, it affected the economic as well as the agricultural system in both countries. Moreover, Great Britain is considered as the first among the European countries, who planned and implemented the economic policies in both countries because Britain had a control over the agricultural, industrial and commercial resources of the two nations. This study aims to present these economic changes, its causes and its impact on the social and political systems in India and Iraq.

2. Tracing up the foreign capitals and its investments in both countries.

3. Explaining the policy of governments in tackling the economic crises that emerged in the period (1857-1914) and specifically the problem of famine in India.

4. Explaining the possibilities of the agricultural and livestock productions and the most notable agricultural crops and farming methods in the two countries.

5. Showing up the notable problems of the working class in India and Iraq.

6. Illustrating the significance of the internal and external trade and the two countries’ relationships with the neighboring countries, as well as, the reasons behind the depletion of wealth and natural resources.
1.6 Configuration of the Research:

Various chapters of this research are as follows:

- **Chapter I**: Introduction.
- **Chapter II**: Brief Survey of the Political Condition in Iraq and India (1857-1914).
- **Chapter III**: Iraq: A Study of the Economic Conditions during the Period 1857-1914.
- **Chapter IV**: India: A Study of the Economic Conditions during the period 1857-1914.
- **Chapter V**: Economic Comparison between Iraq and India during 1857-1914.
- **Chapter VI**: Impact of Economic on the Social Conditions in Iraq and India during 1857-1914.
- **Chapter VII**: Conclusion.

**Chapter I**: First chapter ‘Introduction’ focuses on the introductory explanation of the origins of naming Iraq and India. It discusses the historical significance of each of the two countries since the ancient times until the mid-19th century. The reader can recognize the historical role of the two countries before entering into the details of the economic, social and political conditions of both countries.

**Chapter II**: Second chapter entitled ‘Brief Survey of the Political Condition in Iraq and India (1857-1914)’ is divided into two sections. The first section deals with Iraq before the year 1857 and the important provincial divisions like the 1856 Act. It also puts focus on the major military leaders, who ruled Iraq before the advent of Midhat Pasha. The main issues under his reign were the compulsory military service, his suppression of the tribal revolts in middle and south of Iraq, the dawn of his reign, and the rhetorical attack directed against him. Subsequently, the section deals with the prominent leaders, who ruled in Iraq together with their major military and economic changes that helped in the development of the country. The year 1914 marks the beginning of World War I, where the era Ottoman Empire ended and the British rule began in Iraq.

The second section deals with economic and political changes in Indian territory prior to the arrival of East India Company and after the formation of British
rule in India. It includes the political events like the revolution of 1857, its reasons, results, and the factors responsible for its failure. Then, a survey undertaken for the research deals with the major political and administrative changes that occurred after the revolution of 1857. Furthermore, it throws light on the beginning of the autonomy and the development of the national movement in the India.

Chapter III: Third chapter entitled “Iraq : A Study of the Economic Conditions during the Period 1857-1914” is divided into four sections. First section throws light on the agricultural conditions in Iraq, the Iraqi farmer during the Ottoman reign and the waste land, the irrigation methods, the crops, taxes, and the government’s policy toward agriculture. Second section deals with the industrial conditions of Iraq before 1857, the weave industry, oil industry, construction industry, and other industries and the government’s policy toward it. Third section put focus on marine and land transportation. And fourth section deals with trading before 1857, date exporting, wheat and barley ,wool, Licorice, horses and sheep. This section also deals with revenues of sugar, tea, fabrics, plate, boxes of dates and oil can of Iraq. Further, the section deals with the telegraph and the post and their role in trade; it also discusses the role of the trade companies in Iraq, especially, Lang and Oman companies and the Ottoman government’s policy toward trade.

Chapter IV: Fourth chapter entitled “India : A study of the economic conditions during the period 1857-1914” is divided into four sections. The first section deals with the agriculture and the condition of Indian peasant under the British reign. It also deals with irrigation, the most important agriculture crops, agriculture production, commercialization of cash crops like indigo, cotton and Jute. This chapter throws light on land revenue, zamindari in contemporary India, the British policy toward agriculture; the important phenomena during the period 1857-1914, including famine and the government’s policy and the conclusion.

The second section deals with the industrial development before 1857 in the most important industries in India, which include cotton mills, silk, manufacture of woolen, leather, sugar, jeweler and ornament making, cement, coal mining, iron and steel, glass, paper, etc. It also deals with evolution of modern industry like indigo, tea and coffee and jute industry. Similarly, it includes British government policy toward industry and the concluding part.

The third section deals with transportation. This includes ground, water and
railway transportation and their role in the development of trade and industry in India. The fourth section deals with the exports and import in India. It also put focus on the drain of wealth, banks, the role of the companies in developing the trade in India and the British government policy toward trade in India. Finally it includes the conclusion.

Chapter V: The fifth chapter entitled “Economic Comparison between Iraq and India during 1857-1914” carries out a comparative study of agriculture, industry, and trade in Iraq and India.

Chapter VI: The sixth chapter is entitled as “Impact of Economic on the social conditions in Iraq and India during 1857-1914”. It consists of two sections. The first section deals with Iraq in terms of the social conditions prevailed in the country, a study of the classes of the society emphasizing education, culture, and arts in Iraq, and finally the conclusion. Section two deals with India in terms of the education, press, arts and architecture, film and theatre, the women’s role in social activities, characteristics of Indian society, culture, social classes, their influence on the economic advancement in India as well as in Iraq, and the concluding part.

Chapter VII: Conclusion

The conclusion sums up with the main findings of the study in terms of the economic conditions and its influence on the social, cultural, and political status of Iraq and India. This has been achieved through conducting a comparative study in all the fields of economy prevailing during the specified period in both countries.
**References of the first chapter Introduction:**


8. Control Board: A board established under the Indian law of 1784 and consists of six members. Four of them were from the Privy Council and two were Ministers of the State and Treasury adviser. The Council was given the powers of management and direct all business related to civilian, military and water resources of the regions of the British-owned India and the Islands of East India. The Council was headed by the Directors of the company of India and the confidential committee, which consisted of three persons. The Council used to receive copies of all orders, correspondence, minutes of meetings of the company and these orders were followed by the Board of Directors of the company, and the Control Board was responsible of the regulating matters of war and peace in India and thus, India Company became responsible throughout its control of parliament and the British nation. See: Saleh Abid, Britain's position on French activity in the Arabian Gulf 1798-1810, Baghdad, no, p. 85.


1907, Bombay, 1965, p.14


20. Tah Baqr, A history of Iraq ……. p.25.


23. Ottomans: They were a Moslem Turkish family; they embraced the Hanaffi Sunni doctrine. They lived in Anatolia and they descended from guzz; Turkmen tribes. They moved from their original place Mongolia to west after the mogul’s raids. They made their first emirate in Bettina (north Anatolia opposite karm isles). They defeated Al Salajqa and moved them away from Anatolia during the reign of Osman I during 1280-1300 A.D., whose name was given to the Dynasty and later on to the Ottoman Empire. They (Ottoman) made their first military base in Balkan and made some military units called Ink Shari. Most of their members were from Balkan. The Ottomans expanded their power in both Anatolia and Balkan in 1389A.D.; however, they were defeated by the forces of Tamerlane at Ankara in 1402 A.D. This period followed by political disorders. The state restored its pride and peace during the reign of Murad II (1421-1451), and the reign of Mohammed Al- Fatteh (1451-1481) A.D, who conquered Constantinople in 1453A.D. and put an end for the Christian Byzantine rule. The Ottomans became a very big and leading power in this area and they reached south Italy when they made their military expedition in 1480-1481 A.D to conquer Italy. The Ottoman Sultan Saleam I defeated Safawi in the famous battle Gal Iran in 1517A.D, then the Ottoman conquests continued until they reached Iraq in 1534A.D. during the reign of Suleiman Al-Qanooni.
24. Al-Safawies: they are a family which descended from Iran and Azerbaijan whose leader Ismael Al-Safawi could form an army from his followers to subject Azerbaijan, and he did that in 1500 A.D. Most of the members of that army were from the Guz Labash, it is a Persian word which means (the red hats) because they used to wear such hats. This Family was Moslem and followed the doctrine of Shiite Jafferi. Their name is derived from the great grandfather of Ismael, Al-Sheik Safiuldin. Their state grew larger and larger gradually, but the Ottomans did not allow this and stopped them and defeated them in 1517 A.D in that famous battle of Gal Iran by Salem I. The fundamental reason behind the struggle between the two states is the religious dispute. Thereafter, Iraq became a battle ground for that everlasting struggle between them.

25. Istanbul is the Islamic name of Constantinople, the eastern capital of the Roman Empire. This name was given after the conquest when it fell to the hands of the Ottoman Leader Mohammed Al-Fatteh. He was called so (Fatteh) because he conquered Constantinople and defeated the Holy Roman Empire in 1453 A.D. this year marks the end of the Middle Ages and the beginning of the modern age all over the world. Mohammed Al-Fatteh ruled and changed the name of the Roman Empire into Ottoman Empire, the name is derived from his great grandfather Osman.

26. Faraman is a Turkish word given to a group of official and authoritative decrees and orders especially by ruler or government, sometimes these orders come from Al-Baab Al-Aali (the palace).

27. Davison, Roderic H., Reform in the Ottoman Empire 1856-1876, New Jersey, 1963, p.146.

28. Vedanta: The word (Veda) means science and the word (anta) means science limit. The Vedanta holds that the search for self (to reach god) can be achieved through many ways. The ways to achieve this self is Yoga; it has different shapes aiming at controlling the mind and senses before finding and reaching the supreme and higher self (bermatma) inside the heart. Yoga draws three ways: yoga generosity; it is the way of good deeds represented by some rituals like presenting sacrifice to angels so as to enter their heavens. The second is ghan yoga; it is the way of speculation to achieve union with god. The third one
is bahtaky yoga, it is the way of infatuation with god.

33. Ibid, p. 41-43.