

Abstract:

A-I Eshreen revolution, breaking in the 30th of June in 1920, is regarded as an important historical turning point in the contemporary history of Iraq. Its events, developments and results had a great role in the establishment of the contemporary Iraqi government. The change in the pattern of ruling of the British government from direct to indirect, establishing a temporary government in Iraq in the 25th of October in the same year, the rise of the royalty of the king Faisal the first in 23^{ed} of August in 1921, signing up a treaty between both countries in 1922, conducting the elections of the establishing council and admitting the constitution and the elections law was nothing but a small part of the results achieved through the rise of that revolution which affected, for decades the, the politics in Iraq.

This research included a preface, three chapters and a conclusion which included the main results which the researcher reached through his work. In the first chapter, the documents and their importance for the history recording and the methodology of Kamel Salman Al-Jibouri giving the definition of the document and its historical importance, is discussed.

In the second chapter, the British invasion of Iraqi is tackled and the way Kamel Salman Al-Jibouri introduced it is revealed since the 6th of October in 1914 mentioning the military British operations until the invasion of Iraq in 1917. The Iraqi public opinion of the procedures that the British government followed in Iraq is also discussed.

In the third chapter the researcher tackled the factors and developments of the revolution in the writings of Kamel Salman Al-Jibouri.

The research is concluded by several results, of which are:

1- The documents constitute a basic source that is indispensable to the researcher and the historian.

2- The environment and its scientific, intellectual and cognitive elements have an effective role in the cognitive construction for the historian Kamel Salman Al-Jibouri.

3- The historian Kamel Salman has provided through his works a varied cognitive works.

4- The methodology of Al-Jibouri in recording the history is based on gathering the data and the documents and presenting them in a clear simple way.

5- The Historian concentrated on the documents for its importance in the scientific research.

6- The researcher has noticed that the historian did not depend on the British documents.

7- The indirect reasons of the revolution goes back to the British invasion of Iraq and all what it led to of conflicts during the years of the first world war.

8- The historian, in his works, tackled the reasons, factors and the developments of the revolution which went on for about five months.

9- Finally, the researcher has noticed the efforts of our historian exerted in his works which reached 68 books. For this reason, the researcher finds that this historian deserves to be decorated with an honorable doctorate.