

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	Khaled Abdel Elah Abdul Sattar	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	The Christian Fundamentalism in the modern American Political Thoughts	
Year	2011-2010	
Abstract	<p>Our thesis dealing with one of the most important subject in the modern political thoughts, it's the Christian fundamentalist in the modern American political thoughts.</p> <p>In order to reach our end of with some conclusion and ideas, thought our assumption that saying: the Christian fundamentalist has great in fluencies on the American political system and society, we divide our study into four chapters beside the introduction and conclusion.</p> <p>After we mention many ideas and historical, political facts, and analysis theme in scientific methods we reach some important ideas in the conclusion and these are:-</p> <p>1-There is great influence of the Jewish religion upon the doctrine of the Protestantism, the influence which lead to Holly alliances between them with some domination of fundamentalist attitude upon the Protestantism.</p> <p>2-The most important reason behind the puritan immigration to North of America is to achieve what they taught about the ((end of the universe)).</p> <p>3-The persistence of the fundamentalism cristian, will be leading to great changes in American society, especially adopting some various values due to the bible, and may will lead to spreading the divine selecting in the international politics.</p> <p>4-Israel realize that is alliances with the fundamentalist Christian groups has some strategic advantage and the new slogan which declared ((USA as Christian – Jewish Republic)) it's a good example.</p> <p>5-The idea of American conservatism ((Both political and religion) represent extremist ideas, especially with dealing with Arabs and Islamic world and values.</p> <p>6-There is negative influences of fundamentalist Christian in the American society:-</p> <p>-Because they seen themselves always that they are on the right road and believing the there is good capable to protect, take care them, and they are a part of the churches with blinding obey depending on the emotional feeling.</p>	

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	<p>-Because the work to form some militant extremist an armed groups.</p> <p>7-There is no relation between the extremist ideas of fundamentalist Christian with the Christian pur religion, because the last one call for tolerance, peace, respect the others.</p> <p>8-Fundamentalist Christian participated to invoke the spirit of conservatism again and we can see the elements of this spirit in the behavior and activity of the modern American political parties, which they interesting with the values of Christian values, and this show us that the religion is the basic element in the American political system.</p>
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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	Hussein Muzher Khalaf	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Dissertation Title	American foreign policy towards Iran after the (11) September 2001 Events	
Year	2011-2010	
Abstract	<p>This study, American Foreign policy towards Iran after the events of September 11 , comes in the most important stage of the history of relations between the United States and Iran post 2001. It is such an eventful political stage , both on the level of changes in the global policy or at the level of change in the American political foreign behaviour.</p> <p>There is no doubt that the events of September 11, 2001 constituted a turning point in the history of the United States of America and the history of the world. The United States of America, after the events, made the conflict between two sides :</p> <p>First : The United States of America and its allies on one hand.</p> <p>Second : Fundamentalist Islam and the countries ranked in the axis of evil on the other.</p> <p>Since Iran has been classified by the U.S.A. administration in the second column, therefore, Iran has become the subject of accusations by the American administration that it is a supporter of terrorism and destabilizing the security and stability of the region, through providing continued support to armed groups and organizations (such as the Lebanese Hezbollah, The Palestinian Hamas movement), and opposition to the Arab-Israeli settlement.</p>	

Therefore, the impact of the events seemed clear to the American foreign political behavior towards Iran by pursuing the policy of continuing escalation of accusations in its dealings with Iran.

To prove this study, it has been divided into an introduction and four prime chapters and a conclusion. The first chapter consists of two parts :

I : The American foreign decision-making.

II : The American realization of Iran's position and importance for the United States of America.

Chapter three handled American foreign policy towards Iran in the post-war era, and this chapter consists of three parts :

I : American containment policy towards Iran.

II : Economic sanctions on Iran.

III : Curbing Iranian-Russian cooperation by the United States of America.

Chapter three deals with the events of September 11 and their impact on American foreign policy towards Iran, and this chapter consists of three parts :

I : Iranian attitude against the settlement process in the Middle East.

II : US-EU compatibility against Iran.

III : The impact of the Iraqi variable 2003 on Iran.

Chapter four examines the options for the American foreign policy in dealing with Iran's nuclear file . It consists of two parts:

I : Political option

II : Military option.

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEM	
Full Name as written in Passport	Ahmed Mohammed Ali Jaber	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	National Unity In the thought of Iraqi political forces after 2003	
Year	2011-2010	
Abstract	<p>After a not short period of one-party control of power in Iraq for more than three decades and the absence of any party experience in the country. The fall of the previous political system led to the born of large number of Iraqi political forces.</p> <p>And these forces had different orientations varies from the Islamic to the secular forces and from right-wing forces to the forces of the left. As well as some political forces have national trends and other has religious and sectarian one.</p> <p>In spite of the different orientations of these forces, but they all call for national unity as a concept to achieve coherence and cohesion and unity among the members of the Iraqi society and stay away from the fighting and the band after growing of sectarianism and nationalism that has gripped Iraq after the fall of the previous political system, as all Iraqi political forces in spite of its different directions, they called for national unity.</p> <p>The problematic raised now is this concept is just a concept was launched by these forces or its programs included this concept and applied it.</p> <p>Accordingly, we divide this thesis into three chapters, which devoted the first chapter to examine the intellectual and conceptual of national unity, where we discussed the most important definitions of national unity in all historical periods, divided the chapter into two sections, the first one allocated to study the concept of national unity and dealing with three demands, the first one deal with the concept of unity and their different linguistic and conventional definitions, the second demand handled the definition of nationality idiomatically and linguistically, while the third demand dealt with several definitions of national unity, included the political and intellectual definition of national unity as we dealt with national unity in Iraq constitutions.</p> <p>The second section focused on two faithful demands, the first demand addresses the elements of national unity while the second demand addresses the impediments to national unity.</p> <p>We have devoted in the second chapter about national unity in the thought of Islamic political forces after the year 2003, we divided this chapter into two sections, the first section address the to national unity in Iraqi Islamic parties, and we dealt with national unity in the thought of the Islamic</p>	

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	<p>Dawa Party and the Iraqi Islamic Party.</p> <p>The second section addressed the national unity in the thought of the Islamic political movements and currents, as well as we dealt with the national unity in the thought of the Supreme Iraqi Islamic and the Sadrist movement.</p> <p>The third chapter was devoted to the study of national unity in the thought of the non-Muslim political forces in Iraq after 2003, divided the chapter into two sections, devoted the first one the national unity in the thought of non-Islamic Iraqi political parties, while the dedicated section two to deal with the national unity in the thought of the non-Islamic Iraqi movements and currents.</p>
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University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	Ayad Khalaf Hussein	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	The Civil State In the Contemporary Islamic Political Thought	
Year	2011-2010	
Abstract	<p>The reasoning of the concept of Islamic state includes many important issues, and one of them is the distinction between what is religious and what is political in the contemporary political Islamic thought. We still witness the nonstop argument between secularists and Islamic fundamentalists about the nature of Islamic state in several levels: history, theory, and everyday practice. This argument filtered into the definition of the foundation of the state in the Islamic thought, and the distinction between what is religious and what is civil in the process of gaining the political legitimacy to rule. This argument about the nature of the state often comes in the form of a rival speech in public or in private, and it cares about refuting others' opinions more than anything else.</p> <p>This dissertation tries to go beyond this ideological rival speech, and to examine the religious texts and the historical record of Islam, in addition to how these two bases were interpreted by both parties, in order to form an idea about the civil foundations of the state in the contemporary Islamic political thought. The dissertation comes in four chapters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The concept of civil state in the Islamic political thought.2. The foundations of theorizing the state in the Islamic political thought.	

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3. The political theories that gives authority in the Islamic political thought.

4. The most important challenges to the concept of civil state in the Islamic political thought.

In summary, the dissertation concludes that the religious state is a historical state exists no more in the contemporary societies, for it came to an end by the death of prophet Mohammad. Thus, it is necessary for those who want to establish an Islamic state to deal with reality and to pursuit an Islamic theory that deals with the values of modernity as achievements of the civilization in order to form a system of real political values that agree with the established concepts of Islam.

University of Baghdad

College Name

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Department

Full Name as written
in Passport

Jassim Mohamed Ahmad

() Master

() PhD

Dissertation Title

Democracy and the problematic of Authority succession in Mauritania(1991-2005)

Year

2011-2010

Abstract

This study is a highlights the experience of Mauritania in the democratic process by which the political system in Mauritania since the beginning of its adoption (1991) being one of the important experiments in the Arab countries. Especially that Mauritania was one of the first Arab countries that have adopted this option, chosen by the researcher, to gauge the extent of seriousness or what problems they face and what is its future light of political realities and social and economic development of the country.

Subject was addressed in four chapters the introductory chapter the researcher discussed the concept of democracy in general and the methods and mechanisms of power, and handicaps, with first chapter dealt with, political developments, economic and social realities in Mauritania since independence era (1960) and examined the dimensions of community roots and historical, demographic balance and the value of customs, in addition to the dimensions truth of the Mauritanian economy and its impacts on social reality.

In the second chapter dealing with researcher constitutional institutions and political forces of Mauritania, as well as political parties and professional organizations and tribal and the military establishment and its role and relevance.

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In the third chapter dealt with the problem of researcher succession of power in Mauritania and future prospects and partisan struggle, intellectual and political currents in the arena and the competition for power between the political currents of nationalism and independence, and the problem of

succession of power between civil and military wings, symbols of civic political aspirants to power, and military trends and its quest for power was also addressed to the military coup and its impact on political instability and the effects of external factor in the issue of succession of power and the role of neighboring countries, less than the regional and international influence and philosophies Of democracy, pluralism and human rights on the stability of the Mauritanian political system.

Researcher also discussed the future prospects of political power in Mauritania and what are the options that can be a form of political system it is a religious choice is a liberal democrat Am an Arab nationalist option

Then the conclusion that a researcher finds that the democratic option is the candidate because it determines the future of power in Mauritania. An option that is reliable to the events of a comprehensive development of the community would raise and protect them from ethnic divisions, ethnic and consolidate political stability away from the cycle of coups d'etat in Mauritania since (1987).

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	Nahidh Hassan Jabbir	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	The Features of the Political Thinking of Ali Al-Wardy	
Year	2011-2010	
Abstract	The thesis is entitled (Features of the Political Thinking of Ali Al-Wardy). The study of this topic was distributed into three chapters in addition to the introduction and a conclusion. The subjective values and the societal effects of any researcher or thinkers is difficult, and the study of the cognitive product in total is regarded as the door through which these findings could be attained by any researcher. Chapter One is entitled (Ali Al-Wardy: The Societal Environment , biography and Intellectual Products) in two themes: the first is entitled (Ali Al-Wardy: The Societal Environment , biography), and the second is entitled (Ali Al-Wardy: The Intellectual Products). For the importance of the Intellectual resources and references in that type of studies, chapter Two is entitled (Sources and Resources of Ali Al-Wardy's Thinking), in three themes; the first deals with (The Oriental Islamic Sources and	

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Resources of Ali Al-Wardy's Thinking),while the second is (Non Socialist Western Sources and Resources of Ali Al-Wardy's Thinking) , the third is about (The Socialist Sources and Resources of Ali Al-Wardy's Thinking).

Since human individual is the essence of life and its means, and atomic unit of the social structure, then he is the target and social structure of any study. As the authority and the state are the most important themes which occupy the foremost in political sciences in general, and political thinking in particular, then the third chapter is entitled (The Most Remarkable features of Politics for Ali Al-Wardy's Thinking) in two theses. The first deals with (Individual society in Ali Al-Wardy's Thinking) and the second themses is concerned with (The Study of State and Authority in Ali Al-Wardy's Thinking).

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEM	
Full Name as written in Passport	Jassem Mohammed Ahmed	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	Democracy and the problem of succession to power in Mauritania (2005-1991)	
Year	2011-2010	
Abstract	<p style="text-align: center;">Submitted</p> <p>The Mauritania, one of the Arab countries of the few tended since the beginning of the nineties of the past century towards the democratization process, it was announced President Ould Ahmed Taya) in the seventeenth of April (1991 determination of its political end to the state labor constitution exceptional and a new constitution for the country , recognizes political pluralism in governance and ensure respect for freedom of association, thought and opinion, after the country has been run by a military junta (the Military Committee for national Salvation (in the complete absence of the Constitution lasted for more than a decade of his reign.Perhaps one of the most prominent obstacles to lay the foundations of democracy in Mauritania is the absence of a clear concept of democracy with the political currents which, due to lack of scientific personnel are able to search and visualization on the subject of democracy and its concept, and this is due to the almost complete absence of any heritage intellectual politician written in Mauritania can Researcher reliably . Hence the quest to find an approach to the concept of democracy in Mauritania, not to exceed more than attempting to detect the differences in winning and points of view of the government and the opposition to manage the political process in the country.</p>	

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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	AHMED ADNAN AZIZ	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Dissertation Title	" The Intellectual Bases for political Reformation in Imam Hussein Bin Ali, s (pboh) Revival "	
Year	2011-2010	
Abstract	<p>This dissertation is build on a hypothesis which states that (Imam Hussein(pboh) proves his aptitude for comprehending truths of Islam and applying them , among his contemporaries . He was befitting to apply these truths converting them to a pattern by political reformation of the ruling regime through his thorough revival to achieve the requirements of this reformation) .</p> <p>Accordingly , this study is divided in to an introduction, a preliminary chapter , three basic chapters and a conclusion The preliminary chapter , in its first section , deals with a theoretical and conceptual framework of " reformation" and revival concept in the political thought by defining them linguistically and terminologically as well as other approximate concepts . The second section deals with reformation in the political thought , its essence from an Arabian , referential and Islamic perspectives . the first chapter studies the character and position of Imam Hussein (pboh)in Islam which is found to be gigantic in history . His missionary position in Islam needn't be read elsewhere . Sharia recognized him in Holy Quran and Sunna . These facts from a solid ground for Imam Hussein (pboh) to substitute the corrupted regime with a revival in thought and approach . His approach is deep- seated whatever distortion or deviation done to it in the course of human history .</p> <p>The second chapter discusses the motivations behind Imam Hussein's (pboh) revival in two sections . The first analyses minutely the general conditions of the state under its founder Mu,awia and his son Yazeed , The second defines "Khilafa" and "Imam" concepts , its conditions and functions according to Imam Hussein (pboh) .Muawia,s and Yazeed,s reign did not suit Islam in its context . Imam Hussein (pboh) discovers the religious , political , economical deviations in the Islamic states . He opposes Muawia,s and Yazeed,s ways of reaching authority (rule) . their malfunction , their deviation from the requirements that should be available in Muslim's Khalifa- as Islam states . This forms an essential motive for Imam Hussein (pboh) to raise against this rule to unveil its reality.</p> <p>The third and last chapter concentrates on the bases and intellectual outcomes of Imam Hussein's (pboh) revival in political reformation through two sections . The first takes in to consideration the intellectual bases of the political reformation in four demands about the bases of revival : religious , political , economical and moral . The second shows the intellectual bases of the revival in four sides of political reformation : political , social , humane and doctrinal . They form a reformation mind and legacy for revival calling for applying criteria of justice and equality . Also they form an awareness</p>	

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among Muslims to oppression of which they sought an outlet and aspired to a law that respects their rights and their Humanity . The latter can be guaranteed by demanding a political reformation for every political regime that does not embody these objective bases and criteria.

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2011-2010**