

CONCLUSION

I dealt in previous sections with the Social and Political Life in Iraq and its influence on Arabic poetry, giving a glimpse of the life and thought in each section as I covered the whole period.

We noted in the first section the confusion in public life pervaded as it was by corruption. Security, justice and education were lacking. Bribery of officials was rife; government influence inside and outside the major cities was considerable the women did not take part in the general social life. These circumstances led to a period of decay in the Ottoman Empire. This decay had a great influence on Arabic poetry; in ideas, aim, style, meaning and vocabulary. The poetry served the Ruler and was not concerned with the nation because the rich gave money to poets only if they praised them.

Nationalism was not widespread and the tendency at that time was towards Islam because the Ruler gave his active support to it and this was the only link between the ruler and subject. They called anyone not believing in Islam an infidel. We found this tendency in the wars declared by the government against its enemies, for example the Balkan Wars, the Dardanelles and Tripolitanis War.

Hope increased in the hearts of the Iraqis when the Ottoman Constitution was promulgated in 1908, for freedom, equality, justice and progress within their country. They attacked the policy of Abdul Hamid, symbol of oppression, but they were disappointed when the Committee of Union and Progress took power and gave bad treatment to the Arabs. The tune of their happiness turned to sadness. In that period we saw the beginning of the Arab nationalised movement. Committees and parties were established demanding rights for their country and the result was the Arab revolution.

In the second section we dealt with the influence of the First World War and the change of the current of the nation's thoughts. They started to ask for independence and the British Occupation had a great influence on this current of thought.

Iraqi poetry described the great battles of the World War and mentioned the famous leaders and their battles.

I dealt in the The Third section with the struggle between the Iraqi people and the British government. The British rulers wanted to make Iraq answerable to the Government of India, while Iraq wished for complete independence and the gap widened the British officials' cruel treatment of the Iraqis, especially