

THE DEVELOPMENTAL IMPORTANCE OF JEWISH HERITAGE IN IRAQ
(AL-DIWANIYAH MODEL)

ASST.PROF. DR. HAIDAR ABOUD AL KARAAWI

UNIVERSITY OF AL-QADISIYAH, COLLEGE OF ARTS- DEPARTMENT OF
GEOGRAPHY

haider.alkaraawi@qu.edu.iq

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considered in terms of the developmental importance and what it can represent in the development plans, especially the tourism, cultural and historical. The purpose was to know this heritage and its distribution and maintenance in a sustainable and scientific manner and then invest it in Tourism, entertainment, cultural and scientific fields.

Keywords: DEVELOPMENT, HERITAGE, JEWISH, IRAQ, AL-DIWANIYAH

Abstract

The land of Iraq is rich in cultural and civilizational heritage, which has been a symbol of peaceful coexistence since the dawn of history. The most important of these treasures is the Iraqi Jewish heritage, which is an important part of Iraqi history. This research focuses on the importance of the Jewish cultural, civilizational and material heritage, which is an important heritage if it is

religious minorities in Iraq, preparing 96% of them. This indicates the close connection between Jewish settlement and urban centers. (4%) of those who settled in the countryside did not practice rural characters such as agriculture, but provided some services to the rural population, such as lending farmers money or selling them some consumables, crafting and others.

The First Topic

-Jewish Heritage in AL-DIWANIYAH Governorate

Many of the material and cultural Antiquities left by the Jews in Iraq, has led to the greatness and variety to some of them to the present time the names of famous Jewish personalities houses and

Introduction

The Jews lived in Iraq 2500 years ago until the migration to Palestine in 1950 after the founding of the Zionist entity normal and normal life, founded the temples and schools and was integrated into social life with the components of the other people has developed and mature until they took active and received governmental and non-governmental positions in all economic, Which is clear evidence that peaceful coexistence is prevalent in previous times, despite the different political systems successive governance of Iraq.

The Jews in Iraq left a vast physical and intellectual legacy. The sources indicate that the Jews were among the most

largest city in Iraq after 6,000 Jews. They were displaced twice in the late 1940s and were stripped of their Iraqi nationality. Their property and property were confiscated in 1972 for those who remained under the pretext of spying for Israel.

The Jewish heritage in AL-DIWANIYAH is distributed in most of its districts and areas. However, the most famous landmarks that have left a clear impression on the local population are what we have seen so far in the area of Shu'fat or the Jewish Quarter as it was previously known. In the area that suggests that the area was a flourishing commercial and cultural center and it is planned in a scientific and civilized manner, especially Menahim Street, in terms of

streets and shops and institutions and graves in their names and bumps, and remained some of these effects until now and have been neglected and turned into a waste dump or some of them have been removed or some modifications and additions have been made. However, some of them can be saved, preserved and maintained if there is a will and an urgent plan has been prepared.

The Jews arrived in the city of AL-DIWANIYAH in 1897 and were distributed to their administrative units. They worked in the fields of trade, agriculture and industry. They also did not depart from politics, art, culture and literature. The population of AL-DIWANIYAH in 1900 was about 20,000. Is the second

neighborhoods inhabited by Jews in ancient times, dating back to the date in which most of the houses and streets of the last century, which was documented through the facades of the houses built at the time, pictures (1).

the location of these houses and their size and the surrounding streets and even the building model that takes into account the climatic characteristics of Diwaniyah Governorate, e .Among the most famous of these effects:

1- **Street or neighborhood Menahem:** It is one of the





2- Taq Khaduri: The house of Khaduri, which dates back to 1935, is also known as the site (515). The building is located in the center of Diwaniyah Governorate in Al-Jadida Street, Al Saray Street, Tire (2) Storey building with Roman-style architecture designed to accommodate the Jewish merchant of Iraq (Eliahu Sasson Khadouri), who was one of the largest grain traders in Diwaniyah and the first to establish a snow-mill and a grinding machine, and then occupied the building with more than one job He turned into a government building and became a court of law for seven years and then turned into a bank, then served by the Orphanage for three years, months and then was hired to sell ice cream and pickles and is

Source: Researcher.

Figure 1. Neighborhood Menahem

The style of building and architecture that characterized these houses is an extension of what was common and revolutionary in that period, a tradition of the old Baghdad houses that spread in most partsof Iraq. These styles and patterns of construction emerged in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, of the technical, engineering and aesthetic specifications. It was a milestone at that time, taking into account the climatic conditions of temperature, direction of solar radiation and the old ways of facing it, alleviating the heat extremes especially in the summer, and other scientific and engineering treatments.

many and varied uses (3).

now back to a person after he bought and turned into



3 - Jewish cemetery :

Figure. 2 Taq Khaduri

community is located, their graves are located near their homes. As in the case of other religions, they have traditions in burying the dead and rituals that stem from their teachings and beliefs. Their testimonies are written in Hebrew and Arabic, with the date of birth and death. These were generally stone. The place of choice of graves was the high places or the plateau. Either individually or in groups, the Jewish community undertakes to renovate cemeteries and public services through its own offices in the various towns and villages they inhabit. They are responsible for paying all invoices for services provided, cemetery service fees and other material items.

In Iraq, the oldest tombs are located in the Amadiyah,

Every religion or sect has their own beliefs and rituals, and perhaps the interest in a hereafter is more focused on different religions ,Therefore, we find that the graves of the Jews were established close to the cities and urban centers. Wherever the Jewish community existed, their tombs were located near their homes, usually outside the cities and villages. The cemetery is one of the priorities of the Jewish community anywhere in the world. The largest Jewish graves in Europe were Budapest, Prague, Warsaw, Berlin, Khutin in Ukraine, the Wall Street cemetery in Charleston, South Carolina, the Mekveh cemetery in Philadelphia, In Virginia, there are many cemeteries. Wherever the Jewish

from Iraqi and Arab historians and academics. In this regard, many university letters, books, studies and researches have been published from various viewpoints and different prejudices and trends. They discussed public and confidential aspects of these lives from their first appearance in Iraq until their emigration and forced displacement, on which these studies have been sufficiently and extensively focused (5). However, the aspects of interest in this huge heritage, especially the material, have not been focused on and remain subject to extinction, neglect and sabotage, even though it is an integral part of Iraq's long history.

All countries, especially the Arab countries, which are

Babylon, Basra, Diwaniyah, Mosul and Baghdad areas. These sites are sacred to the burial of members of the Jewish faith in order to preserve religious traditions. In the city of Diwaniyah, the Jewish cemetery was outside the city near the so-called "Albo Saleh" village, but during the 1970s its land was used to build a flour mill (4). But it is regrettable that many of these graves have been destroyed and tampering with the contents and theft of evidence or removed by the final pretexts and various excuses and nonsense.

-The Second Topic

Preservation and development of Jewish heritage

The history of the Jews in Iraq has received wide attention

with the International Convention for the safeguarding of the heritage in order to increase the effectiveness of Arab States and its presence in the Convention, and the safeguarding of the heritage of all its components are very large in order to preserve the cultural identity of the first investment of this heritage as a driving force for sustainable economic development of the local population second.

The most important steps to be taken to exploit this rich heritage after it has been identified and to identify the challenges facing it, especially in the absence of government protection and deterrent laws to preserve it, is to develop an integrated strategy that transforms that heritage into

ratified by the Convention on the Safeguarding of Heritage, are working to develop a guiding law for the material and intangible cultural heritage in which they are all involved in drafting and reading the reality of the heritage, a new and intangible reading and its relationship with the goals of sustainable development therein. This sector is linked to the development plans of each country, as well as the development of an integrated platform involving regional and international organizations as well as national institutions. It also seeks to raise awareness of the importance of this heritage as the cultural identity and the existence of communities and individuals As well as the study of international business requirements in accordance

later in tourism, cultural and civilization.

-The message: The message of this strategy is to deliver an important message to all parties interested in heritage and relics, the possession of a Jewish heritage in the province of Diwaniyah, but it needs more attention and maintenance and maintenance of all excesses and disappearance.

-Objectives: This strategy aims to:

- 1- Preserving the Jewish heritage faded away.
- 2- Maintenance and renovation of these archaeological landmarks by the competent authorities.
- 3- Turning attention to the importance of this national

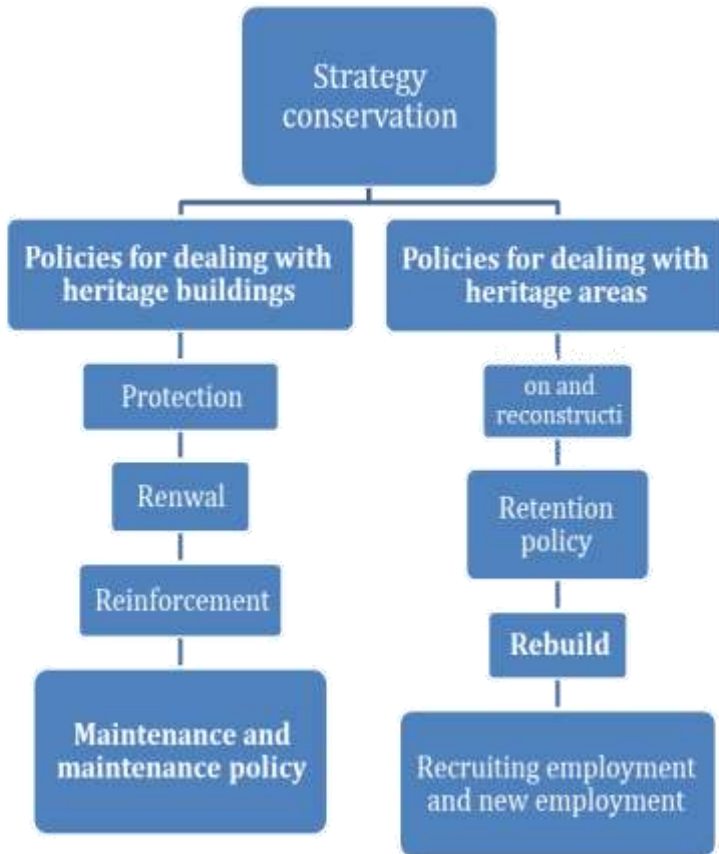
something of developmental value in the existing environment with elements And identify these buildings and incorporate them under any concept of conservation as follows:

1. Keep it as a single company.
2. Preserve it as a symbol within the region.
3. Preserving it within the perimeter (the facades of surrounding buildings, urban texture) (6).

-The vision: to benefit from the heritage in Diwaniya, even if it is a Jewish heritage, and consider it part of the history of the city and turn it from neglected ruins to an important element of heritage and preservation and maintenance, and investment

Figure (1) illustrates the stages of that strategy.

wealth and investment in tourism and cultural development and civilization.



Source: Sumaya Shaker and Maizah Issa, Sustainability of Urban Heritage, Journal of Arab Scientific Heritage, No. 1, 2017, p. 63.

Schema (1) Strategy for the preservation of the Jewish heritage in the province of Diwaniyah

5. Implementation phase based on available resources.

6. The stage of evaluation and follow-up of the consequences of implementation (7).

-General principles of heritage conservation strategy

Field 1: preparatory actions for acts of protection.

Field 2: specific protection techniques such as restoration materials.

Field 3: the nature of urban communities that are included in the protection work according to the charters.

Field 4: Treatment and rehabilitation of the surrounding environment.

The main stages of the development strategy

1. Phase of setting goals and objectives of the project.

2. The stage of identifying the status of the target area through the work of field studies, urban, visual, social and economic, with the necessary statistics.

3. The stage of data analysis and identification of problems and the current situation.

4. The stage of the development of policies and strategies and the proposal of the scheme of development and development.

-Sustainability of urban heritage and alternative strategy

When the previous strategies are unable to play the role for which they have been set up or are unable to implement them, there is an alternative strategy that relies primarily on sustainability as a developed solution to avoid mistakes that can be made in advance. Therefore, reliance on sustainable urban development should start from three the main themes are:

1- Environmental considerations include the scientific and good preparation of plans and architectural interventions proposed to preserve the buildings and their impact on the population and urban and environmental fabric.

Field 5: Rehabilitation of impact in a manner that does not contradict with its original function.

Field 6: Maintenance of various types of impact and environment.

Field 7: Safeguards of protection, including conservation and environmental awareness project.

Field 8: Integrated archaeological protection policies to ensure public participation.

Field 9: Management and rehabilitation of archaeological sites.

Field 10: Rehabilitation and protection of workers in the field of antiquities (8).

Stages of strategy:

Stage First: Sustainable Management of Urban Heritage.

Stage Second: Integrated and comprehensive protection.

Stage Third: Community Partnership and Local Organizations and Bodies (10).

One of the most important actions to be taken to preserve the Jewish urban heritage is:

1. The formation of an advisory committee specializing in the arts and architecture, which undertakes to follow up the implementation of laws and legislation relating to its preservation.
2. Compliance with laws and legislations related

2- Economic considerations and focuses on the management and adaptation of available resources for the success of the development program in an effective manner.

3- Social considerations include the impact of the scheme on the various social segments and the extent of interaction and participation of these segments with maintenance programs and the preservation of valuable cities.

Any imbalance that can occur in one of these factors will directly affect the right start of these plans and programs to activate and revitalize the proposed heritage sites and integrate them quickly with the urban environment in which they are located.

residential, industrial, craft and storage outside the old historical areas.

to construction in historical and heritage areas.

In order to achieve the idea of sustaining the preservation of heritage environments, the conservation of urban heritage and sustainable urban development should be linked as a tool of sustainability. Heritage environments are an important resource that should be preserved and developed. Several factors must be achieved:

1. Governments and local administrations adopt the idea of sustainability as part of the urban conservation policy of the city.
2. Develop a plan for heritage environments and buildings that must
3. Determine the conservation areas, whether areas or buildings, and issue the necessary decisions.
4. Preparing plans and designs for the areas and buildings covered by the laws related to the preservation of urban heritage by specialized engineering consultants
5. Supporting and developing official institutions and non-governmental organizations concerned with the conservation of urban heritage.
6. Start the migration of different uses of

neglect and turning it into a garbage dump. The development of an urgent development plan is the responsibility of the local governments because it is part of Iraq's long history.

Diwaniyah is one of those provinces that have embraced much of this heritage distributed among its urban and rural areas, and it is over time to fade and disappear, so there is a set of basic and alternative strategies can preserve what remains of it and turn it into a new development focus added to the ingredients comprehensive development in Diwaniyah Governorate.

1. Encouraging scientific research, developing scientific and technical studies and research, and developing the

be dealt with and subject to the preservation of heritage.

3. Develop legislation and regulations that help to achieve sustainability of heritage environments.
4. Encouraging investment in the development and preservation of heritage environments rather than demolishing them.
5. To increase public awareness regarding the preservation of the city's heritage and urban environments.

Conclusion

There is a huge Jewish heritage in Iraq. This heritage is subjected to multiple destructive acts, ranging from removal, transformation, and

academics, civil society organizations, and citizens.

4. To take appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures to identify, protect, preserve and maintain the heritage.

5. Support the establishment and development of national and regional training centers in the field of heritage protection and

1. Saad Salman Al-Mashhadani, Zionist Propaganda in Iraq during the 1920s, Journal of the Arab Historian, No. 58, Baghdad, Iraq, 2000, pp. 114-115.

2. A field study, personal interview with Dr.

means of work that allow us to face the threats to cultural heritage and develop a guide to those sites and mechanisms to preserve them.

2. Converted into a nature reserve or what is known as (the old city) and re-planning the neighborhood of Menahem.

3. The establishment of a council known as the "Heritage Preservation Council" which includes specialists, interested preservation.

6. Adopting a public policy aimed at making heritage an important function in the life of society and integrating preservation processes within the general planning curricula.

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المخلص :

تزرخر ارض العراق على طول امتدادها الجغرافي والتاريخي بكنوز من التراث الثقافي والحضاري المتنوع ، التي شكلت بصمة من بصمات التعايش السلمي الذي كان يعيشه منذ فجر التاريخ ، ومن اهم تلك الكنوز هو التراث اليهودي العراقي الذي يشكل جزءا مهما من التاريخ العراقي .

يركز هذا البحث على اهمية التراث اليهودي الثقافي والحضاري والمادي ، وهو تراث مهم اذا تم النظر اليه من باب الاهمية التنموية وما يمكن ان يشكله في الخطط التنموية وخاصة السياحية والثقافية والتاريخية ، وكان الهدف منه معرفة هذا التراث وتوزيعه وصيانتة بشكل مستدام وعلمي ومن ثم توظيفه واستثماره في المجال السياحي والترفيهي والثقافي والعلمي .

الكلمات المفتاحية : الاهمية التنموية ، التراث ، اليهودي ، العراق ، الديوانية .

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الاهمية التنموية للتراث اليهودي في العراق

(الديوانية انموذجا)

ا.م.د. حيدر عبود كزار الشمري

جامعة القادسية - كلية الاداب - قسم الجغرافيا

haider.alkaraawi@qu.edu.iq