

الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

جامعة الأمير عبد القادر للعلوم الإسلامية - قسنطينة -
كلية الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية

-قسم التاريخ-

الرقم التلمذي:

رقم التسجيل:

الطلبة الجزائريون بجامع
الزيتونة
(1900- 1956) م

أطروحة مقدمة لنيل شهادة دكتوراه العلوم
في تاريخ الجزائر الحديث والمعاصر

مج 1- 2- 3

نوقشت يوم : السبت 2008/06/28

إشراف الأستاذ الدكتور:

أحمد عميراي

إعداد الطالب:

خير الدين شترة

أعضاء لجنة المناقشة:

الاسم واللقب	الرتبة	الجامعة الأمينة
- أحمد صاري	رئيسا	جامعة الأمير عبد القادر للعلوم الإسلامية
- أحمد عميراي	مقررا	جامعة الأمير عبد القادر للعلوم الإسلامية
- عبد الكريم بوصفصاف	عضوا	جامعة أدرار
- أبو القاسم سعد الله	عضوا	جامعة الجزائر
- إبراهيم مياي	عضوا	جامعة الجزائر
- مولود عويمر	عضوا	جامعة الجزائر

السنة الجامعية : 1428 هـ / 1429 هـ - الموافق لـ 2007م/2008م

The Algerian Students at the Zeitouna University (1900-1956)

Between 1900 and 1956, Algeria and Tunisia witnessed important events as well as cultural and social activities with political objectives, which soon took the form of political parties. These activities constituted what could be termed as the nationalist movement in its broadest sense. This article is an attempt to examine the different activities and events which took place on the Algerian and Tunisian scenes by referring to the work of those who studied at the Zeitouna University and its branches, so that we understand the importance of their contribution to the making of and interaction with events.

Many descendants of Algerian families which had emigrated to Tunisia played a significant role in the emergence and growth of the Tunisian nationalist movement during the first half of the twentieth century. Among these leaders there were those like Ibrahim Tfayeche, Saleh Ben Yahia, Abu Al-Yakdhan, Mohammed Al-Thmini, Hassan Kellati, etc., who preserved their 'Algerianity'. On the other hand, there were other Algerians born in Tunisia and completely merged with the Tunisian people, such as Tawfik Al-Madani, Abdurrahman Al-Yaalawi, Ali Bouchoucha, Tayeb Ben Aissa, Achour Al-khengui, Al-Bachir Al-khengui, Hassan Ennouri, etc. Moreover, there were those of very ancient Algerian origin like Abdurrahman Al-Sanadili, Abdul Aziz Al-Tha'alibi, Idriss Ben Mahfoud Al-Charif, Saleh Al-Charif, Hussein Al-Jaziri, Mohammed Al-khidr Hussein, Abdul Jallil Al-Zaweche, Al-Sadek Al-Zimirli, and others.

The Algerian students at the Zeitouna played a leading part in resisting the colonial yoke, either inside or outside their unions and organisations. They had contributed to the liberation work at all levels, especially since the late 1930s, and mobilised the cultural resistance against the colonisers to defend their identity and Islamic origins. Furthermore, they withstood all colonial projects that sought to eradicate the bases of the country's civilisation, and weaken the Algerian personality.

The study of the student activities sheds light on the different phases of the freedom struggle, and constitutes a guideline to the understanding of the political atmosphere both in Algeria and Tunisia. The most important characteristics of this study is that it throws light on historical issues related to the intellectual and political struggle of a group of Algerian students who emigrated to Tunisia and studied at the Zeitouna University. The study of those students' conditions aims at giving some Algerian figures their due, and showing their role in leading the educational and reform movements. In addition, it is an attempt to expose the depth of the Arab and Islamic orientation of those early Algerians to complete the real picture of the joint Algerian and Tunisian struggle during the period under review.