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## Russian war-Ottoman Empire (1877-1878 AD) and the role of Sheikh Obaid Allah Al-Nahri in it

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### Abstract

*Kurdistan is the geographical region in which the Kurdish people live and its borders are distributed among countries, and the largest part of its borders is located within the borders of the Ottoman state and the second part is within the Iranian borders, and that the Kurdish issue, as it pertains to more than one country, its development within each country has a direct or indirect impact on development in its neighboring country; Therefore, its land remained an arena for internal and external conflicts and rivalries. This is what made Kurdistan a great and great importance by Western countries in terms of political, economic, military and strategic aspects, hence this research came to study Sheikh Obaidullah Al-Nabri and his role in the Russian- Ottoman war (1877 AD-1878 AD), which prompted us to divide the research into two topics, the first is Obaid Allah Al-Nabri (lineage and upbringing), and the second topic, the Russian-Ottoman war (1877-1878 AD) and the role of Sheikh Ubaid Allah Al-Nabri in it, and we came out with results, including.*

**Keywords:** war, Russian, ottoman, Sheikh Obaid Al-Nabri

### Introduction

Obaidullah Al-Nahri (lineage and upbringing)

He is Obaidullah bin Al-Sayed Taha bin Sheikh Ahmed Al-Nahri, born in (1827 or 1831 AD) and the exact date of his birth is not agreed upon, but most of the sources that talk about his movement that he made in 1880 AD mention that he was fifty years old, and this means that the date of his birth is on Most likely it is (1831 AD) and this was confirmed by the American Dr. Cochran <sup>(1)</sup> Born in the village of Nahri in the Shamdinan region of Hakkari, Nahri was the center of Shamdinan at that time and consisted of 400 families located three hours from the Iranian border and represented the religious center of Kurdistan <sup>(2)</sup>And the sheikh was known to the Arabs (Ubaid Allah al-Nahri) and the Kurds knew him as (Ubaid Allah Nayri) and also (Ubaid Allah Shamzini) <sup>(3)</sup>. And that the family of Sheikh Taha used to live in the island of Bhutan <sup>(4)</sup>During the reign of Prince Badr Khan Pasha the Great <sup>(5)</sup>And after the occupation of the emirate by the Ottoman Empire in 1847 AD, Sheikh Taha moved with his family to (Nahri) in Shamdinan in Hakkari <sup>(6)</sup>. He inherited from his father a large number of estates that he obtained as grants from the Ottoman Sultan and the Iranian Shah, and then Sheikh Obaidullah increased them until they became more than two hundred villages obeying his order in all aspects of Kurdistan. (Mah Rakah Fahrah, Tahrah Turkah Fahr) Thus, the number of villages affiliated to him increased, and all of them were under his command.<sup>7)</sup>And the sheikh was a simple religious person who was interested in improving the lives of the Kurds, which made the Kurds respect him and look at him as if God had sent him to them to save them <sup>(8)</sup>.

(1) Cochran: He is an American doctor residing in Iran who used to treat Sheikh Obaidullah Al-Nahri. For more, see: Baba Marduk Rouhani (Shewa), History of the Famous Kurds in the Persian Language, Volume 2, Edition 2, Soroush Publications, Tehran, 1962, p. 546.

(2) Muhammad Jamil Al-Ruzbani, The Article of the Revolution of Sheikh Ubaid Allah, Journal of the Iraqi Scientific Assembly, The Kurdish Authority, Vol. 13, Baghdad, 1985, p. 324.

(3) Abdel-Fattah Ali Al-Boutani, The beginnings of the Kurdish national feeling, Dohuk, 2005, pp. 35-36.

(4) Bhutan Island: It is a town in Şirnak Governorate, specifically in the southeastern Anatolia region in Turkey near the Iraqi-Syrian border. Most of its inhabitants are Assyrians and Syrians in addition to Arabs. It is surrounded by the Tigris River from the south, north and east, so it is called an island. For more, see: Sinan Haqqan, the previous source, pp. 237-238.

(5) Badr Khan Pasha al-Kabeer: He is the Kurdish leader Badr Khan bin Abdullah, Emir of Bhutan Island, born in 1802 AD in the city of Amed in Diyarbakir in the Bhutan region. He was in the prime of his youth when his father died in the year 1822 AD. An independent Kurdish government in Kurdistan. For more, see: Kamran Abdel-Samad Ahmed Al-Dosky, previous source, 84-85.

(6) Baba Marduk Rouhani Shewa, previous source, p. 547.

(7) Jalil Jalili, The Kurdish Uprising of 1880 AD, T: Siamand Sirti, Kawa Association of Kurdish Leftist Intellectuals, Beirut, 1979, p. 81.

(8) Chris Kojira, The Kurds in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Century, T: Hama Karim Aref, 4th edition, Erbil, 2007, p. 18.

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The sheikh had vowed himself to his Kurdish people and was committed to the provisions of Islam and firmly believed that the corruption of the Ottoman government as well as the actions of the wicked men were the main cause of the destruction that afflicted Kurdistan, and that the people submitted to that family believing that they had guardianship and piety, and Shamdinan was subjected to their authority in Hakkari and the savages of the people for their authority in Asia Minor

<sup>(1)</sup>Western and exploited by Sultan Abdul Hamid II (1876-1909 AD)<sup>(2)</sup>His piety and adherence to religion tried to urge him to wage an indiscriminate war against the Armenians<sup>(3)</sup>And the Christians in Hakkari, but he did not lend a listening ear to the Ottomans <sup>(4)</sup>And his goal was to unify the southern (Ottoman) and eastern (Iranian) parts of Kurdistan and establish a Kurdish state with him at its head, and that was the first sign of the national idea that the Kurds worked for in Shamdinan <sup>(5)</sup>.

And he worked on the principle of love and hate for the sake of God, and he was committed to the Sharia and the honorable Sunnah of the Prophet, spending his life in accordance with the Sharia, and combining religion and shepherds, that is, feelings for his religion and his national honor for the purpose of ensuring justice

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<sup>(1)</sup> Asia Minor: a peninsula in the far west of Asia, also called Anatolia, bordered by the Black Sea to the north, the Mediterranean Sea to the south, and the Aegean Sea to the west. It was the meeting place of eastern and western civilizations in the Middle Ages. For more, see: Muhammad Shafiq Ghorbal, *The Facilitated Arabic Encyclopedia*, Volume 1, s163.

<sup>8</sup> Sultan Abdul Hamid II (1876-1909 AD): He is Abdul Hamid bin Sultan Abdul Majid, born on September 22, 1842 AD, and he is the second son of Sultan Abdul Majid. He assumed the throne when he was thirty-four years old, succeeding his brother Murad IV. He was fluent in the Arabic and Persian languages, and worked to get close to Leaders of religious and national minorities. He was distinguished by his intelligence and acumen. He was skilled in concealing his intentions and ideas from others and never hesitated in performing religious duties. . For more, see: Yusuf Hussain Yusuf Omar, *Reasons for the Deposition of Sultan Abdul Hamid II (1876-1909 AD)*, Master Thesis, unpublished, Yarmouk University, Faculty of Arts, 2000, pp. 1-2; Muhammad Harb, *Sultan Abdul Hamid II, the last of the great Ottoman sultans 1842-1918 AD*, 1st edition, Dar Al- Qalam, Damascus, 1990, pp. 31-32.

<sup>3</sup> Armenians: - They are residents the plateau and Armenia in northeastern Turkey and current Soviet Armenia. They profess Christianity and were subjected to large massacres at the hands of the Ottoman Empire for long periods until the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk 1918 made Armenia an independent state under the auspices of Germany, but the Treaty of Sevres 1920 established a great Armenian state with its capital in Yerevan, for more see: Muhammad Shafiq Ghorbal, the previous source, Vol. 1, p. 124.

(4) Muhammad Jamil Al-Ruzbani, previous source, p. 324.

(5) Noura Wadi Muhammad al-Shibli, *The role of Adila Abdul Qadir Bey in public affairs in Sulaymaniyah 1859-1924 AD*, master's thesis, Unpublished, College of Education, Basra University, 2020, p.47.

against the persecution and destruction that afflicted Kurdistan and eliminating all forms of chaos and ruin (1)And tolerance was one of those unique qualities that can be added to his personality, which is a feature that is rarely found among warriors and soldiers. The Iranian occupation of Urmia, after the request of the Iranian authorities, with the mediation of Dr. Cochran, who succeeded in persuading the sheikh to postpone his attack on the city for 24 hours, and thanks to that deadline the Iranians saved the city, after arbitrating their defenses for it, and yet he did not issue any evidence of blame and reproach to the doctor at any time. Cojran, even if he launched his attack before that deadline, he would probably have conquered the city in one swoop. Nevertheless, he did not blame the doctor, but he began to accuse the Iranians of deceit and hypocrisy.<sup>2</sup>

He made great efforts in his life to gather religious and free-thinking people in Kurdistan and stated that it was necessary to gather them at some point in time, and that the people who were vigilant and responsible from the Kurds should warn their nation and lead them to the right path, he wanted to paralyze the causes of reaction in order to return to the religion of life and power And justice and the revival of awareness and movement through the struggle with superstitions in order to save people from the causes of deception and anesthesia (3).

And he wanted to exploit Sufism (4)As a tool in order to raise his status among the people, he used religion for that, and the sheikh stated that the status quo in Kurdistan had caused moral and moral destruction, and that the primary responsibility of the scientist in the traditional society was unconscious, so he wanted to spread awareness in society.<sup>5</sup>From that point of view, we can say that he was more political than religious through the properties and estates that his father, Sayyid Taha al-Nahri, left to her, and that he followed the religious method in order to gain supporters for

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(1) Muhammad Raouf Tavakoli, previous source, p. 183.

(2) Zarzis Fathallah, the previous source, pp. 22-23.

<sup>3</sup>(BOA. Y.hus. 173/39. (1300h). 1883m.

<sup>4</sup> Sufism: a human tendency that expresses the satisfaction of the spiritual side, asceticism in the pleasures of worldly life, and the desire to transcend desires, and the word (tasawwuf) refers in the Arabic language to wool, and means the dress of humility. They wear it, and the word "saf" means justice, and it is a behavioral method based on austerity and displaying Islamic virtues. For more details, see: Bahaa Hussein Salman Zourob, The Impact of Sufi Thought on Interpretation, Study and Criticism, Master Thesis, unpublished, Faculty of Fundamentals of Religion, Department of Interpretation and Sciences of the Qur'an, Islamic University, Gaza, 2012, p. 3.

<sup>5</sup> BOA. Y.hus. 178/36. (1298H). 1887m.

him and attract them towards his personality. And also the Sheikh's influence on the Iranian language through his understanding of it and his Iranian writings.

## THE SECOND TOPIC

Russian war-Ottoman Empire (1877-1878 AD) And the role of Sheikh Obaidullah Al-Nahri in it  
The relations between the Ottoman Empire and Tsarist Russia were characterized by a great deal of hostility and bloodiness. In regional and international politics, Russia's ambitions were sometimes mixed with fanatical religious emotions, represented in protecting the Orthodox in the world, as well as controlling the Christian holy places in Palestine. .

Russia aimed to divide the Ottoman lands among the major powers, as a prelude to its access to warm waters<sup>(1)</sup>This is a dream that the Russians had for a long period of time, and the Russians realized that this would only be achieved with a degree of agreement between Russia and the major European countries., and that The major European powers, the most important of which were France and Britain, saw the long and violent war between the two sides (Russian-Ottoman) as investigating Their interests, in terms of weakening the Ottoman Empire, whose lands extended across three Continents, as a prelude to dividing them in a way that does not affect the balance of international politics, and on the other hand, weakening Russia and deterring it from effective and active interference in European politics, and distancing it from competition in the colonial field.<sup>(2)</sup>.

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1 Russian ambitions to reach the warm waters in the Mediterranean go back to the time of Qayagrate. A long series of wars took place between Ha And between the Ottoman Empire, and It happened That wars intermittently From the fourteenth century to the twentieth century , And I'm exhausted That The series of wars against the Ottoman Empire was one of the most important reasons for its collapse at the beginning of the twentieth century (1568-1570 AD) (1571 AD) (1676-1681 AD) (1686-1700 AD) (1710-1711 AD) (1735-1739 AD) (1768-1774 AD)

(1787-1792 AD) (1806-1822 AD) (1828-1829 AD) (1853 -1856 AD) (1914-1918 AD) (1917-1922 AD). For more details see: Hashem righteous Al-Tikriti, The Eastern Question, The First Phase 1774-1856, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Dar Al-Hikma for Printing and Publishing, 1990; Salah Ahmed Haridi, The Russian-Ottoman War 1828-1829 AD, Historical Facts Journal, Faculty of Arts, Cairo University, Center for Historical Research and Studies, Volume 20, Issue 32, Part 2, May 2020 AD, pp. 1-35; The meeting of Juma Abdul Hassan Al-Taie, Ottoman-Russian Relations 1667-1923, Journal of the College of Education, Al-Mustansiriya University, Volume 18, Issue 2, 2017, pp. 281-300.

(2) Abd al-Karim Ali Hammadi Abu Raqiba and Kazem Jawad Ahmed, Russian Expansion in the Ottoman Empire 1774-1917, Journal of the College of Basic Education, University of Babylon, volume 3, Issue 5, July 2011, pp. 609-610.

Russia is in the aftermath of war Crimea<sup>(1)</sup> In external isolation, it was forbidden by treaty Paris meeting on March 30, 1856 AD)<sup>2</sup> It has the right to own a military fleet and forts on the Black Sea, and its southern borders have become unprotected, so the first goal of its foreign policy was to work to cancel the unfair conditions against it included in the Treaty of Paris. The first of which is the articles related to the neutrality of the Black Sea<sup>(3)</sup>, and because it does not possess sufficient military strength to wage a new war, it sought to achieve its goals through diplomatic means, taking advantage of the contradictions between the major European countries, and in 1870MThe Russian Foreign Ministry distributed a note to European countries a clear up Tin which that Ha You cannot abide by the implementation of the provisions of the Paris Treaty because other countries have violated them, and then you submitted their request to me Assembled International Congress in London in 1871M<sup>(4)</sup> , that He agreed to the Russian request, and thus Russia could re-establish forts on the shores of the Black Sea and rebuild its navy there<sup>(4)</sup>.

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(1) Crimean War: A war broke out between the Russian Empire and the Ottoman Empire in 4 October 1853 AD, and continued until 1856 AD, Its causes were the regional ambitions of Russia at the expense of the Ottoman Empire, especially in the Crimea, which was the scene of battles and confrontations. The Crimean War ended in the 30th March 1856 AD with the signing of the Paris Agreement and the defeat of the Russians after nearly two years of war and a return to the pre-war borders, including Russia's withdrawal from the states of Al-Aflaq and Baghdad, as well as France's protection of the holy places. For more details, see: Hassan Abd Ali Al-Taie, Russia and the Crimean War 1853-1856, Journal of Human Sciences, College of Education for Human Sciences, University of Babylon, Volume 22, Issue 4, January 2015, pp. 1635-1649.

(2) Treaty of Paris: It was held on March 30, 1856 AD to settle the Crimean War between Russia and allies of the Ottoman Empire, according to which I am h black t region neutrality, And Closed to the passage of all ships, fortifications and the presence of weapons were prohibited p for me its beaches, represent That The treaty is a strong setback for Russian influence in the region. For more details, see: Ahmed Natiq Ibrahim, Article VII of the Paris Treaty of 1856 AD and the position of the major European countries regarding it, Journal of Arab Scientific Heritage, University of Baghdad, Center for the Revival of Arab Scientific Heritage, Volume 2, Issue 2-3, 2016 AD, pp. 346-355

(3) Abd al-Karim Ali Hammadi Abu Raqiba and Kazem Jawad Ahmed, the previous source, p. 616.

(4) The London Conference: The conference opened on January 17, 1871 AD, in the presence of all the ambassadors of the European countries that signed the Paris Treaty as representatives of their countries, where Mousurus participated on behalf of the Ottoman Empire and Bruno. Brunnow representing Russia, Ebony representing Austria, Carlo Cadorna representing Italy, Count Bernstorff representing Germany, Gravel Granville was representative of Britain and president of the conference, and Austria sent Count Anton Szechen As for the representative of France, Jules Favre, he only attended the last session of the conference because his country was preoccupied with ways to reach peace with Prussia after its defeat in Sedan in 1870 AD. For more details, see: Yusuf Hussein Yusuf Omar, European Diplomacy and Treaty London for the Neutrality of the Black Sea 1871, Arab

in 1874MThe Bulgarians suffered from an economic crisis that ignited resentment and discontent with the Ottoman hegemony. And a revolution broke out in Bosnia and Herzegovina the following year<sup>(2)</sup>, And The Bulgarians declared an insurrection, demanding independence, and killed the officials Ottomans<sup>(3)</sup> Then the flames of the revolution moved to Serbia and Montenegro, and they declared war on the Ottoman Empire in 1876 AD, and the peoples of the Balkans demanded the support of European countries, but Britain feared the developments of the explosive situation that might lead to the request of the Slavic elements to join Russia, and the British believed that it was in the interest of their trade Standing up to any uprising that leads to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire, which paves the way for the intervention of powerful European countries such as Austria or Russia.<sup>(4)</sup>

The Ottoman army was able to control the situation after the defeat of the Serbian army and the army of Montenegro, and the liberation movement of the Slavs found support and support from Russia, so it started a campaign of donations and volunteering with the Serbian army, while the Russian government was marred by hesitation in the beginning because of its fear of a new international conflict and it is not ready for a big war Therefore, it tried to pressure the Ottoman Empire through diplomatic means to make concessions in favor of the Slavs, and announced partial mobilization to support its position, so the Ottoman Empire signed peace with Serbia, while Montenegro continued to fight.<sup>(5)</sup>

Do BOTH parties( Russian–ottoman) Before the war, to win over the Kurdish people to their side, and in this regard alert The Russian ambassador in Istanbul Native

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Journal of Human Sciences, Kuwait University, Year 31, Issue 121, January 2013 AD, pp. 11- 44.

(1) Hashem Salih al-Tikriti, previous source, pp. 206-207; Epivanov and Vidsov, History of the Soviet Union, translated by: Khairy Al-Damen and Nicola Al-Taweel, Dar Al-Taqqaddum, Moscow, (D.T), pp. 398-399.

(2) Unrest broke out in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1875 AD due to the increase in taxes, which became unbearable at the time, which prompted the Christian peasants to carry out a series of uprisings against the Muslim owners, and they submitted a memorandum to the Sublime Porte in which they demanded a reduction in taxes and the formation of a local police from the population, but the Ottoman government refused Their demands, and here Russia intervened, which provided aid to the Christian peasants to buy lands from the Ottoman government in order to alleviate their problems. For more details, see: Ibtisam Abu Mazer, Two Critical Years in the Rule of the Ottoman Empire (1908-1909 AD), master's thesis (Unpublished) Birzeit University, Palestine, 2017, p. 8.

(3) Muhammad Farid Bey, the lawyer, previous source, pg. 323.

(4) Ali Raji al-Fatlawi's thesis, the Russian war–Ottoman 1877-1878, "Historical Study", Master's Thesis (unpublished), College of Education for Human Sciences, University of Karbala, 2015AD, pp. 68-71.

(5) Abdul Karim Ali Hammadi Abu Raqiba and Kazem Jawad Ahmed, the previous source, p. 617.

(Igantieff) <sup>(1)</sup> In his letter dated November 23, 1876 AD to his country's government The need to attract the Kurdish clans to its side, the Russian General Mikhail Loris-Melikov realized (Mikhail Loris-Melikov) One of the generals of the Caucasus Front, important meetings with the sheikhs of the Kurdish clans that lived there Region And Melikov made promises that his country would help grant freedom to the Kurds, and precious gifts, and provided them with provisions, especially wheat And this is what tempted the Kurdish leaders in particular Agha fled and counted a Among the notables who announced their joining the Russian army and formed a group Be of fighters Knights <sup>(2)</sup>; As for the Kurds in Bayezid, they announced that they would not take any action against it The forces Russian H For its part, the Ottoman government called on the governors in the Kurdish regions to work to establish auxiliary forces from the Kurdish clans to support the Ottoman army, and assigned Sameh Pasha to equip these formations, and here we must point out that some Clans Kurdish refused to fight on the side of the Ottomans like: Thank you Chemadan Kemaden and mein Kars, And Clans Darisim, and therefore the Ottoman Empire was unable to impose conscription in a compulsory manner <sup>(3)</sup>.

Sultan Abdul Hamid II (1876-1908 AD) realized that the war with Russia had become an inevitable matter, so he took it upon himself to issue orders to the army

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(1) acaNative: He is Nikolai Pavlovich Ignatiev Born in January 29, 1832 AD in the city of Saint Peter Berg, was his father An officer and confidant of Tsar Nicholas I because of his devotion to him during [The Decembrists revolt of 1825](#), He completed his studies in the capital and graduated from [Bug Corps](#) And He became an officer in the Russian Guard a, And He served with the Guards Hussar Regiment, Then it is set H In the General Staff and became adjutant to the General Command of the Estonian Military District, and was promoted to to several military ranks, and Walk started T e diplomacy in Paris Conference 1856 after the Crimean War Participated in negotiations on the demarcation of Russian borders ottoman on the Danube Lower. Then it was set military attache at the Russian Embassy in London for a short time, As far away from it He returned to Russia in order to avoid diplomatic embarrassment. He had an active diplomatic role in Central Asia, and his activities moved to China, and proven successful he His ability to deal with the "easterners" and This is what paved his way to office Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, which he held from 1864-1877. During his stay, he focused his efforts on Liberation of Christian nationalities in general and bulgarians j Yen b Face private from Ottoman domination and put them under the influence of Russia His activities culminated in this field, as a semi-official figure In the Russian-Ottoman war 1877- 1878 AD, and at its end He negotiated with the Ottoman commissioners in the Treaty of San Stefano , He held the position of governor [Nizhny Novgorod](#), is set Minister of the Interior in May 1881 A.D. He was distinguished by his brutality and suppression of the Kiev uprising. He was retired in 1882 A.D. He suffered from illness in his last years, and died in 1908. The International Information Network (Internet) Wikipedia site, at the link <https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki> Date of visit: March 20, 2023.

(2) (Nejat Abdulla, *Imparatorluk, Sınır ve Aşiret*, Avesta Yayınları, İstanbul, 2010, s. 250..

(3) Fatih Ünal, "Rusların Kürt Aşiretlerini Osmanlı Devleti'ne Karşı Kullanma Çabaları", *Karadeniz Araştırmaları*, Cilt: 5, Sayı: 17, Bahar 2008, s.137-139; M. Kalman, *Osmanlı Kurt İlişkileri ve Sömürgecilik Med Yayınları*, İstanbul, 1994, p.137.

commanders to confront the Russian forces, and in this context he issued an order to appoint Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha (Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha)<sup>1</sup> Commander of the Fourth Army (Anatolian Army) in the beginning of 1877 AD, and the Sultan took it upon himself to arouse the religious emotions of the Muslims, stressing that this war is a holy war and in the way of supporting Islam to stand up to the Christians from the Russians; This is in order to exploit religious passion; For his part, the Sheikh of Islam <sup>(2)</sup>Hasan Khairallah Effendi made two fatwas: in one of them he declared holy

- (1) Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha: He was born in Bursa in November 11839M, His father, Khalil Agha, is from a family sai Ergoglu, He graduated from Bursa Military High School in 1856M, and the Military School in 1860M, And he became a lieutenant in the army, promoted to a military rank higher after its success Suppression of rebellions in Herzegovina and Montenegro, then He became a teacher at the Military College in 1862M, And participated in s With the rebellion in Kozan, Travel To Europe in the retinue of Sultan Abdul Aziz in the 30th May 1868M, And Appointed first commissar of the Miscellaneous Lands Commission, which was responsible for arranging borders with Montenegro, he was promoted to mir for anyat 6 December 1870M, And He was appointed deputy commander of the army to suppress rebellions in Yemen, Then Wali on Yemen and stayed in Ha For two years, five months and nine days in the meantime he put an end to the Asir rebellion, And in his time he was subdued Sana'a, and put an end to the Yemeni rebellion, and re-established state authority in Ha And He reorganized the region militarily and administratively and tried to develop it, p Mr. Dr To Istanbul on the 15th May 1873M, where he was appointed One of the civil ministries, appointed to the position of governor and commander Crete at 11 July 1873M, transferred governor to Erzurum at 16 September 1874M He was called up to Istanbul on the 14th December 1875M And He was appointed to the position of Chief of Staff of the Al-Ahsa Army, and then Chief of Staff of Bosnia and Herzegovina He achieved a number of military victories in it, and sent a telegram to his country's government to avoid war and not to enter into a war with Russia. And This telegram caused a reaction against him in Istanbul and he was recalled from the Herzegovina Command on the 27th December 1876M, and He was appointed governor and commander of Crete in the 3rd January 1877M, then as commander-in-chief for an army for forehead Anatolia With his promotion to the rank of Field Marshal at 8 February 1877M, And a leader for the army Ottoman the fourth, And Prepare a war plan for Anatolia which It was based on staying on the defensive on all fronts and coordination with the navy in the black sea, He moved to Erzurum his place of work And and p to at 7 April 1877M, first tried to arrange the Army of Eastern Anatolia with Kurdish support forces, And Forced to defend the battlefield that stretched Jebh Taha More than 300 km He achieved a number of victories and was honored with a number of medals with the title (Ghazi), in November 1878 AD he was appointed Chief of the General Staff, and he moved in several military locations, during the period between == the years 1883-1908 AD he held the position of ambassador in Germany, Italy and Egypt In November 1911 AD, he became Speaker of the Senate, and became the Grand Vizier on June 21, 1912 AD, and resigned from him in October 1912 AD. He retired from political life in 1917 for health reasons. He died January 21, 1919 AD at the age of eighty years. He wrote many books and memoirs. For more details, see: Odile Moro, *The Ottoman Empire in the Age of Reforms: "The Men of the New Order and Its Ideas 1826- 1914"*, Translated by: Carmen Jaber, 1st edition, The Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies, Doha, 2018, pp. 173-179; Gazi Ahmet Muhtar Pasa, *Anılar: Sergüzeşt-i Hayatım'ın Cild-i Evveli. Türkiye Ekonomik ve Toplumsal Araştırmalar Vakfı, İstanbul, 1996.*
- (2) Sheikh Al-Islam: This post was introduced in beginning emergence Ottoman Empire, He was called "Judge of Thought" and during the reign of Muhammad al-Fateh (1425AD-1481AD) he became called the Mufti and he was at the head of the scholars, but during the reign of Bayazid II (1481AD-1512AD) he had a great position and the Sultan used to receive him standing and seated him on a higher seat than his seat and his opinion was not He carries a doubt, and the number of Islamic sheikhs in the Ottoman Empire reached 129, and the last



jihad and the obligation of all Muslims to participate in the fighting, and in the second he added the title (Ghazi) to the name of the sultan in orders and on platforms.<sup>1</sup>

After declaring jihad, the Ottoman government summoned the Kurdish religious leaders and asked them for help.<sup>2</sup> And we should not fail to mention that Wali Wan sent a telegram to Sheikh Al-Nahri, inviting him to attend, and urging his followers to participate, reminding him of his family's positions in supporting the former Ottoman government in its wars against the Russians.<sup>3</sup> And Sheikh Obaidullah Al-Nahri, who left Hakkari with (300) armed followers, responded, and on his way a number of his followers joined him and they arrived in Van in the beginning of 1877 AD. He was known for his respect for the clerics and sheikhs of the Naqshbandi road, and the Sultan had previously spoken upon assuming the Ottoman throne that he intended to undertake reforms in the Ottoman Empire, including granting rights to non-Turkish nationalities and equality between them, so Sheikh Obaidullah hoped well for him to achieve what he aspired for. <sup>(4)</sup>In conclusion, we find that the

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one to assume the sheikhdom in the Ottoman Empire was Mustafa Sabri al-Taqadi. For more of the details look: Ahmad Sidqi Ali Shuqairat, *The History of the Sheikh of Islam Foundation in the Ottoman Era 1341-828 AH / 1425-1922*, Dar Al-Kindi, Jordan, 2002; Hussein Mujeeb Al-Masry, *Lexicon of the Ottoman Empire* Culture House for Publishing, Cairo, 2004, pp. 77-78.

- (1) Ali pink Social glimpses of Iraq's modern history C 3, People's Press, Baghdad, 1972, p. 15; Sahira Hussein Mahmoud, *The outbreak of the Russian-Ottoman war in 1877-1878 and its repercussions on Bulgaria, a "historical study,"* a research published in *Route Education and Social Science Journal*, Volume 5, Say: 31, 11 September 2018, p.338.
- (2) These fatwas found a quick response from the Kurdish people where he got involved. Members of the Hamavand clan sided with the Ottomans, and showed superior capabilities in battles. Therefore, this clan enjoyed the favor of Sultan Abdul Hamid II who rewarded them with more land in the Bazian region. As for Sulaymaniyah, Sheikh Kak Ahmed was associated with good relations with the Sultan, and when the Russian-Ottoman war broke out, the Sheikh responded Ahmed to the call of jihad, and he sent a number of his followers, led by his grandson Sheikh Saeed, to participate effectively in the battlefields. Besides these, a number of other Kurds were fighting under the leadership of the sons of Badr Khan Bek the Great. The participation of the Kurds was not limited to men in this war, but the Kurdish women had a well-known role in those events, as the Kurdish woman (Qara Fatima) led five hundred of the knights sacred, and participated with them on several fronts. For more details, see: M Hamad Zaki al-Barwari, *The Kurds and the Ottoman Empire*, Dar Al-Zaman Lto Printing, publishing and distribution Damascus, 2009, p. 237; Abdullah Al-Olayawi *Kurdistan during the Ottoman Empire from 1851-1914 "A study in political history"*, Kurdistan Center for Strategic Studies, Sulaymaniyah, 2005, p.98; Mahmoud Al-Durra, *The Kurdish Cause and Arab Nationalism in the Battle of Iraq*, leaflets Vanguard House Beirut, 1963, p 29.
- (3) Sheikh Taha al-Nahri and his brother Sheikh Saleh participated in supporting the Ottoman forces with thousands of Kurdish fighters during the Crimean War 1853-1856 AD and declared jihad against the Russians. For more details see:  
.34 MEHMET SAKIÇAKIR, A.G. E, s. Fatih Unal, A.G. E, s.135;
- (4) Jalil Jalili, *Uprising Kurds...* pp. 52-55; n. a . x Alvin, *the struggle over Kurdistan in the nineteenth century* Translated by: Ahmed Othman Abu Bakr, Al-Shaab Press, Baghdad, 1969, p.90;

contribution of Sheikh Obaidullah Al-Nahri alongside the Ottoman forces lies in two goals, the first is to support Islam, and this comes because of his religious upbringing, and the second is to obtain a general amnesty for the Kurdish rebels and the return of the Kurdish emirates that enjoyed a form of independence. Russia submitted a protocol to the great powers that included the need for the Ottoman Empire to abandon mobilization and implement a reform program, provided that it be under the supervision of the great powers. Once Sultan Abdul Hamid II rejected the submitted protocol, Russia declared war against the Ottoman Empire on April 24, 1877.<sup>1</sup>Which was known to the Ottomans as the “93 war” because it took place in the year 1293 according to the Roman calendar <sup>(2)</sup>.

The Russian forces launched an attack on the Ottoman Empire from two axes, the Balkan front.<sup>3</sup>And the Caucasus front, and we will focus on it because it is the arena for the presence of the Kurds and Sheikh Obaidullah with the Ottomans. The Russian forces crossed the Ottoman borders on the day of the declaration of war, and the force of Commander Trajukov (Trujkov) towards Bayezid, and were thmilitary forceOttoman stationed inBayezid consisted of only two battalions of infantry guards which consisted from (1080) a soldier, And(60)from the cavalry,And (2)cannonOf course that force did weren't enough to defendcity, if compared to the attacking Russian army formed from (10) infantry battalions, And (4000)cavalry, And(20)cannon, Which prompted the Ottoman forces to withdraw and leavecity believing that they are not jenable themresistance of the RussiansAnd Sheikh Obaidullah assumed the task of defending the city and presented great losses from his

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P.I. Averyanov, Ondokuzuncu asırda Rusya, Türkiye, İran muharebeleri: Türk, İran, Rus Kafkas Askeri Dairesi Erkanı: Ankara, 1926, s 89-90; abdulcebbar Kavak, Anadolu'daki İrşad Merkezlerinden Nehrî Tekkesinin Osmanlı Rus Savaşlarındaki Olumlu Katkıları, Bingöl Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi Dergisi, Bingöl University Journal of Theology Faculty, cilt: III, sayı: 6, , 2015, s. 106.

- (1) God's swordRjAgee, Sultan Abdul Hamid II, his reform projects and civilizational achievements, Theap :Abeer Suleiman, Dar Al-Nil for Printing and Publishing, Cairo, 2011Mpp. 81-83.
- (2) Many Ottoman and Turkish sources called the Ottoman-Russian war 1877-1878 AD the "93 war", including:  
Mehmet Rifat Bey, 93 Harbi Faciası, Haz: Tahsin Yıldırım, Dün Bugün Yarın Yayınları, İstanbul, 2010.; Turhan Şahin, Öncesi ve Sonrasıyla 93 Harbi, Kültür Bakanlığı Yayınları, Ankara, 1988; Sacit Uğuz, Basiret Gazetesi'ne Göre 93 Harbi'nde Rumeli (1877-1878), Atatürk Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Yayınlanmamış Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Erzurum, 2003.
- (3) To find out more about the details of the war on the Balkan front, see: Ali Raji al-Fatlawi's tears, alex source,s97-100.

fighters as well as prisoners <sup>(1)</sup>And the Russian forces were able to resolve the battle and occupy Bayezid on April 30, 1877 AD <sup>(2)</sup>.

After Bayezid's occupation to leave Russians some pieces in it And they sent the rest to Diadin And they penetrated into eastern Anatolia towards Erzurum, while the forces of Yerevan (Yerevan (The Russian army, which consisted of (6) regiments, annexed the fortress of Adrian) Ardhan (On May 17 of the same year, without significant Ottoman resistance)<sup>3</sup>As the Ottoman army retreated and withdrew Ahmed Mukhtar Pashato Soganli (şuganlı), from which he reorganized his forces and the Kurdish forces from the soldiers in Erzurum, and withdrew his army and gathered it around Köprüköy and Divbüino, then moved his headquarters to Honcardozo<sup>(4)</sup>.

In the person of Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, the reason for the defeat lies due to the lack of defending soldiers, and of course the process of gathering fighters and preparing them for war requires a long time and that the country is in a state of war, so the Ottoman government found itself forced to re-contact the Kurdish sheikhs <sup>(5)</sup>To obtain the required support, Istanbul sent an urgent telegram to Sheikh Obaidullah Al- Nahri, who arrived in Van with (8000) Kurdish fighters, who, as we mentioned earlier, had a wide and great influence on the Kurdish clans throughout Kurdistan, and he was asked to recruit the Kurds in the war against Russia. <sup>(6)</sup>And Sheikh Al-Nahri made a promise to Lieutenant General Faeq Pasha, the commander of the cities of Bayezid and Van, to support him with (50,000) thousand Kurdish fighters, and Sheikh Al-Nahri sent letters and invitations to the Kurdish sheikhs and clan heads asking them to join the forces of the Ottoman army, and he sent his son Abdul Qadir to Iran

- (1) Sheikh Ubaid Allah mentions that he lost in the battles of Bayazid between (400-500) Some of his followers were killed, and (1,500) wounded and captured, who fell into the hands of the Russian forces after the Ottomans fled. For more details, see: hebjDallah Nahry Previous Manea, pp. 118-120.
- (2) Mehmed Arif Bey, *Başımıza Gelenler*, 3. baskı, İz Yayıncılık, İstanbul, 2009, s. 172; Abdulcebbar Kavak, A.G. E, s.109.
- (3) n. a. Khaleen, the previous source, p. 104; ASYA SETİNAY KARAGÜL, 1877-1878 OSMANLI-RUS SAVAŞI'NDA RUS ORDUSU'NUN KARS'I ELE GEÇİRME SURECİ, SOSYAL BİLİMLER ENSTİTÜSÜ İSTANBUL ÜNİVERSİTESİ, 2020, s.30-39.
- (4) See Appendix No. () a map showing the deployment of the Ottoman-Russian military units.
- (5) The Ottoman government contacted a number of Kurdish notables and leaders, including: Sheikh Hamza Sardili from Sirte, Sheikh Abdullah from Sirte, Sheikh Muhammad from Mosul, Musleh Effendi from Erzincan, Muhammad Effendi from Bitlis, and Sheikh Obaidullah Al-Nahri from Hakkari, in addition to other Kurdish leaders and leaders for more From the details see: Gazi Ahmet Muhtar Pasa, *Anadolu'da Rus Muharebesi 1876-1877*, Cilt 1, Petek Yayınlar, İstanbul, 1985, s 25.
- (6) n. a. xAlvin, A. Source Ibid., pp. 100-103; ASYA SETİNAY KARAGULL, A.G. E, s.10 ; Muhammad Arif Bey, A.G. E, s. 239.

to take over that task.<sup>1</sup>Undoubtedly, the number promised by the sheikh is a large and exaggerated number, and it cannot be collected within a short period of time, especially since the war is raging.

The Sheikh's promise raised Russia because it realized that all the Kurdish fighters in Iran would support his call, and would take an anti-Russian stance, so Russian diplomacy became active and exerted extensive pressure on the Iranian government, and it should be noted that the latter declared its neutral position on the war between the two sides (the Ottoman–Russian), but it did not hesitate to support Russia militarily in secret, and provided the Russian army (4000) soldiers as well as weapons and military artillery, and tried to prevent the departure of the Kurdish clans from their lands to help the Ottomans during the war <sup>(2)</sup>.

In May 1877 AD, Kurdish supplies began to arrive from the fighters who came from Kirkuk, Mosul, Sulaymaniyah, Razaziyeh, Diyarbakir, Van, and Shahrzour, and the Iranian Kurdish clans such as Silali and Shakak from the regions of Osno, Urmia, and Sabulagh were able to cross the common border with the Ottoman Empire. The Kurdish forces were described as undisciplined tribal forces, and they did not submit to the orders of the Ottoman leaders, in addition to their weak military capabilities, and that their weapons were old, so the Ottoman army armed the fighting Kurdish clans with (20) thousand modern weapons.<sup>3</sup>This confirms that what Sheikh Obaidullah promised to support the Ottoman army with (50) thousand fighters from his followers was not achieved on the ground, as the number of what arrived is much less.

Bayezid was besieged on June 13 by the Ottoman forces led by Faeq Pasha, which consisted of (11,000) fighters, including (8,000) Kurdish fighters under the command of Sheikh Obaidullah Al-Nahri, and with the intensification of the siege, the Russian

- (1) Mehmet Firat Kiliç, Sheikh Ubeydullah's Movement, Master of Arts, The Institute of Economics and Social Sciences, Bilkent University, Ankara, 2005, s 14.
- (2) [William L Langer](#), European Alliances & Alignments 1871-1890, vintage Books, New York, 1964, p. 24-25; Hakki Yapic, 1877-1878 Osmanli-Rus Harbi'nde Yabancı Devletlerin Tutumu, The Journal of Academic Social Science Studies, Yil 5. Say 5, Ekim 2012, p.330-331.
- (3) The Kurdish fighters used Winchester rifles (Winchesters) It had a short range, while the Russian forces were using Berdan rifles (Berdan) (Which was characterized by accuracy and a longer range when compared to the weapons of the Kurdish fighters, and the Ottoman army provided the Kurdish fighters with Henry Martini rifles) (Henry Martini) which were withdrawn from the army stores in Kars, it is worth noting that the Kurdish fighters had difficulty using them on horseback because they are long guns. For more details see:  
Gazi Ahmet Muhtar Pasa, A.G. E, s.33-40; Mehmet Firat KILIÇ, A.G. E, s 15 ; Muhammad Arif Bey, A.G. E, s. 417.

forces agreed to surrender themselves and their weapons, and after they left, the forces rained them Kurdish forces were bombarded with bullets, and killed many of them, so the rest of them returned to fortify themselves in their barracks.<sup>1</sup> During that time, the Sheikh requested the support of his forces with cannons and military reinforcements in order to be able to destroy the Russian defenses, but the Ottoman leadership failed to help him, and the Kurdish soldiers seemed to feel grumbling about the lack of supplies, supplies, food and clothes.<sup>2</sup> And the situation reached them to the exhumation of the graves of the Russian soldiers and the removal of the clothes of the corpses and wearing them, which led to the spread of diseases and epidemics, in addition to the scarcity of the necessary treatment, and states Charles Ryan (Charles Ryan) one of the Red Cross doctors who died as a result of dogs attacking him and eating his flesh<sup>3</sup>.

Faiq Pasha left and left two battalions of Ottoman army under the leadership of Muhammad Munib Pasha, and when Sheikh Obaidullah insisted upon his demands b(3)cannon and he continued to bomb the besieged Russian units, and on June 21, Russian units arrived under the leadership of Trajukov, which consisted of (12) battalions, (9) cavalry regiments, and (16) artillery to loosen the screws on the Russian forces. Kurdish soldiers and the Russian forces were able to rescue the Russian besiegers and reoccupy Bayazid after July 2, and as a result, the Ottoman and Kurdish forces fled and left without taking ammunition and supplies with them.<sup>4</sup>

The lack of supplies and ammunition prompted the Kurdish fighters, especially the Iranians, to plunder (50) villages that were inhabited by Armenians and Muslims. Batholomew), which is a sacred place for the Armenians, and they destroyed it to the ground, and (37) of the notables of those villages were killed by burning them alive, which prompted the Armenians to file a complaint against Tubal Ahmed, who is the son of Sheikh Ali Khan, the leader of the Iranian Kurdish Shikak tribe, at the British consul, and this caused concern Britain, which put pressure on the Iranian government to prevent the Iranian Kurds to participate in the Ottoman war–Russia,

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- (1) Mehmet Firat KILIÇ, A.G. E, s 14; Gazi Ahmet Muhtar Pasa, A.G. E, s.118-119. (2) hebjDallah Nahry Previous source, p. 117; Muhammad Arif Bey, A.G. E, s. 378  
(3) Charles Ryan, Snodgrass. Kizilay emri altinda: Plevne ve Erzurum'da = Under the Red Crescent. Milli Egitim Basimevi: Istanbul, 1962, P 200.  
(1) Mehmet Firat Kilic, A.G. E, s 14; Abdulcebbar Kavak, A.G. E, s.111.

being a neutral country, should not allow Iranian Kurdish citizens to fight with any party to the war.<sup>1</sup> Britain found that both Ottomans and the Iranians guilty and urged to punish and expel the Iranian Kurdish fighters as soon as possible, because what they did in terms of looting and destroying Muslim villages and Christianity, and the harm done to the Armenians, Nestorians, and missionaries. Due to the lack of food supplies on the war front, and here practiced Britain more pressure on the Ottoman country to finish those crimes. As a result, that pressure, the Sublime Porte commissioned a number of officers to finish Armenian complaints. On July 12, Faiq Pasha asked the Kurdish leaders, including Sheikh Obaidullah, to prevent their fighters from stealing and looting.<sup>2</sup>

The situation of the soldiers of the Ottoman Empire in general has become very bad, and in this regard the foreign diplomatic missions present in Diyarbakir reported the conditions of the Ottoman army as they described it as very difficult in addition to their poor living conditions. "The soldiers' salaries have not been paid for forty months, their clothes are shabby, and many barefoot and have lost their fighting abilities, and many of them beg for money to buy tobacco"<sup>(3)</sup>

Sheikh Obaidullah and his men fought bravely and made sacrifices and achieved some victories, and he mentioned that the Ottoman forces dealt with a racist mentality with his followers, so this was a surprise he did not expect as long as he participated in the jihad with them in one arena<sup>(4)</sup> And he confirmed that he was disappointed that his forces were not given the necessary importance during the war. In this regard, he

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(2) Iran refused to take responsibility, saying that Sheikh Obaidullah and the Ottomans behind him are responsible for crossing the Kurdish clans because the call for jihad came from them. Despite that, it sent military units to prevent the Kurdish tribes from crossing the border, but those units were not sufficient, and that the commander of the force who was sent to return the tribes could not persuade the Shakak tribe to submit and return to the Iranian depth, and Iran claimed that their leader Tubal Ahmed was rewarded with the sword by the Ottoman government in honor of the role of his tribe in the war, and that the Ottoman authorities promised them if Iran suppressed them or expelled them from its lands they would be subject to Ottoman citizenship, and Iran also said that if the Ottomans did not take the necessary steps, it would be forced to break its neutrality and go to war with the Ottoman Empire. For more details see: Hebjallah Nahryex blocker, pp. 112-114; n. a. xAlvin, Alex source, s108; Mehmet Firat KILIÇ, A.G. E, s 17.

(1) Sheikh Obaidullah Al-Nahri directed his son Abdul Qadir to protect the villages inhabited by the Armenians and Nestorians, and therefore clashes took place between Abdul Qadir Al-Nahri and Topal Ahmed Pasha, and dozens of deaths occurred on both sides. For its part, Britain indicated that the reasons for these clashes are the dispute over what was looted villages. For more details, see: Jalil Jalili, *The Kurdish Uprising...*, p. 89; Charles Ryan, *ibid.* P. 205.

(3) n. a. xtwo thousand, *Ibid.*, p. 106; Nejat Abdulla, AGE, p.310.

(4) Abdullah Muhammad Ali, the previous source, p. 83.

indicated in his telegram issued on July 12 to Faiq Pasha, "It has been proven to me with evidence that some Ottomans deprived our soldiers of eating food for a period of (7-8) days, and I hope that intervene in this situation and put an end to these issues."<sup>1</sup>And when the sheikh did not find a listening ear from the Ottoman forces, his forces began to infiltrate and leave the battlefield, bringing with them their weapons.<sup>2</sup> The aforementioned events prompted the infiltration of Kurdish forces, and Faiq Pasha indicated in his telegram sent to Ahmad Mukhtar Pasha on July 14 that the number of Kurdish soldiers began to decline: "...their number has reached less than (3000) and now (1443) soldiers are followers of the sheikh Ubayd Allah and (880) soldiers from the followers of Jamal al-Din Effendi, and (400) soldiers from the followers of Hamza Effendi. Others took their weapons and left.<sup>3</sup>On July 17, Faiq Pasha sent a telegram to Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, in which he explained: "The Kurdish forces affiliated with Sheikh Ubaid Allah intend to leave because of the lack of food, the lack of tents, and the non-payment of their salaries, and they are throwing away all their old weapons and seizing new ones."<sup>4</sup>

The Russian victories continued, as Melikov led his forces, supported by the Caucasian Division, in an attack in which he managed to besiege Erzurum, the administrative and political center in the east of the Ottoman Empire, in September 1877 AD. It is worth noting that the Russian army received new reinforcements estimated by (70) thousand soldiers in 2 October 1877 M, and fought the Battle of Statues (Stews) for a duration of Three days, and it was that the battle one of the fiercest battles in the history of war between two sides, and Ahmed Muhtar Pasha was forced to retreat to Alcaada (Alacadağ) at 9 October, the Russians began to advance again and they achieved another victory in Haat 15 October and a walk many of the soldiers of the Ottomans, including hundreds of followers of Sheikh Obaidullah<sup>5</sup>.

The Ottoman army suffered defeats on both fronts, which reflected negatively on the morale of the fighters. In addition, the operations of desertion and desertion from the battlefield increased. Moreover, the sons of Badr Khan Bey announced

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(1) according to :hebjDallah Nahry, Previous source, p. 112; n. a . xtwo thousand, the previous source, p. 107.

(2) hebjDallah Nahry Previous Manea, p. 112; M. Kalman, AGE, p.138.

(3) Jalil Jalili and others. The previous source, p. 37; n. a . xAlvin, Alex source, s107; Ahmet Deniz, A.G. E, s.45.

(4) Gazi Ahmet Muhtar Pasa, A.G. E, s.113-117.

(5) Odile Moreau, *ibid.*, pp. 176-179.

(<sup>1</sup>)Rebellion against the Ottoman Empire after they fled the war, and Khalifen mentions in this regard what the Russian consul in Erzurum Ivanov said: "I think that Kurdistan is currently preoccupied with ideas of rebellion and preparation for a revolution" (<sup>2</sup>).

The ordinary Kurdish people bore the burdens of the Ottoman-Russian war, as it imposed on each family "two sheep, an envelope of ghee, and a pair of woolen socks, or pay their value in cash, in addition to housing the soldiers in their homes during rest and sleep" (<sup>3</sup>) The Ottoman Empire imposed royalties on well-to-do people to secure the salaries of its soldiers (<sup>4</sup>).

Sheikh Al-Nahri decided in light of the defeat and retreat of the Ottoman army, and the spread of diseases and epidemics, in addition to that, the lack of sufficient supplies to meet the needs of the fighters; Returning to his hometown, the village of Nahari, on November 12, 1877 AD.<sup>5</sup>And he sent a telegram to the governor, and that Hassan Pasha informed him of what he had decided, in which he said: "...I feel sad about what the war has reached, that the Shah of Iran has allocated a salary of (5000) piasters to us, and offered to the inhabitants of the villages among the followers, and our son, Abdul Qadir, the Iranian nationality, And who left with his family to it, and I have the desire to join them..." (<sup>6</sup>).

Hasan Pasha informed the government in Istanbul that Sheikh Obaidullah had done well in the battles against Russia, and it is necessary to win his favor with temptations, especially since he enjoys great influence with the Kurds, and has good and respectful relations with the Nestorians, and that he is innocent of what the British claimed of issuing a fatwa to plunder the Nestorian villages and what happened in it

(7) In this regard, Ahmad Mukhtar Pasha informed the Grand Vizier in Istanbul with a

(2) The Ottomans recruited many Kurdish volunteers, The leadership of a large part of them was entrusted to the sons of Prince Badrakhan: Hussein Kanaan Pasha and Osman Pasha, So these two leaders seized the opportunity and agreed to withdraw from the war and return to Kurdistan to achieve what their father failed in the independence of Kurdistan after their return. Secretly, to the island seized the reins of affairs there, and declared the independence of the Principality of Bhutan. For more details see: Othman Ali, Contemporary Kurdish movement "Documentary historical study" 3rd edition, Erbil, 2011, p33-37.

(3) n. a. Khaleen, the previous source, pp. 108-109; Jalil Jalili and others, The Kurdish Movement in the Modern Era, Theap: Abdi Hajji, 2nd edition, editionsell itKhani, Dohuk, 2012p. 30; Ahmet Deniz, A.G. E, s.44.

(3) according to : Jalil Jalili, UprisingKurds...pp. 34-35.

(4) Gazi Ahmet Muhtar Pasa, A.G. E, s.119.

(3) Bilal N [Simsir](#), Kürtçülük, Bilgi Yayınları, 3. Baskı, İstanbul, 2009, s. 181.

(6) For the full text of the telegram, see Appendix No. ().

Gazi Ahmet Muhtar Pasa, A.G. E, s.119 ; BOA HR. TO Dosya Gömlek, No: 519 (1877M). (7) Muhammad Arif Be, A.G. E, s.704-705 ; Abdulcebbar Kavak, A.G. E, s.120.



telegram he sent on December 10, 1877 CE, in which he confirmed: "Sheikh Ubaid Allah al-Nahri has influence throughout Kurdistan and it is not possible to neglect him and allow the Iranians to win over him, and that his survival under the Ottoman Empire has benefits." Jammeh," and he confirmed the recommendations of Hassan Pasha that Sheikh Obaidullah Al-Nahri and his successor, Muhammad Saeed Effendi, be granted salaries and ranks, and that the Ottoman government bear the costs of his travel to perform the rituals of Hajj <sup>(1)</sup>And the necessity of rewarding his son Muhammad Sadiq and promoting him to an appropriate rank, especially since he was in the rank of Mirlai's deputy in the war.<sup>2</sup>.

Some of the leaders of the Ottoman army took advantage of Sheikh Ubeydullah's withdrawal and blamed him. And they distorted his image and detracted from his role before the Sultan and the Ottoman government, and promised that his escape and the escape of his followers from the Kurdish fighters had helped the Russian army advance and win the battles.<sup>3</sup>.

Withdraw Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha to Kars and made the necessary defensive preparations. However, the Russian army quickly surprised it and tightened its siege on Kars, and on December 6, 1877 AD, it managed to storm it in a fierce battle.<sup>4</sup>The Russian victories aroused the concern of the European countries, especially after their forces approached the capital, Istanbul, and took a real threat to it, at that time Britain sent its fleet to the Ottoman Straits <sup>(5)</sup>.

Sultan Abdul Hamid II saw that prolonging the war was useless, because it would bring disaster and destruction to his state, so he requested an armistice on January 19, 1878 AD, and Russia stipulated the acceptance of the armistice on basic principles, including: the independence of Serbs, Romania, and Montenegro, and that the Ottomans give up those regions, and make The administration in Bosnia and Herzegovina is independent, that Bulgaria be granted autonomy, and that the Ottoman Empire pay a war fine to Russia <sup>(6)</sup>The Ottoman Empire did not find any other option before it, so it acquiesced to the Russian conditions and concluded the Edirne

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(1) BOA.I.DH Dosa. Gömlek:No:6.(1877M) ; Muhammad Arif Be, A.G. E, s. 705.

(2) BOA. YAHUS Dosa, Gömlek: No: 22, (1879M) ; Ahmet Deniz, A.G. E, s.49.

(3) To find out the details of the siege of Kars and its occupation by the Russians, see: ASYA SETİNAY KARAGULL, A.G. E, s.90-110; Mehmet Firat KILIÇ, A.G. E, s 22.

(4) Obaidullah Nahry, Mani' Sabiq, p118.

(5) Muhammad Bu Azza, The Age of Sultan Abdul Hamid, 2nd edition, Damascus, 2002, p. 245.

(6) Ahmed Aq Kundz and Saeed Oznork, previous source, pg. 439.

Armistice (Edirne) between the two sides on January 30, 1878 AD, and the war ended after fighting that lasted nine months, and that armistice was the beginning of the conclusion of the Treaty of San Stefano ((SanStefanoon March 3, 1878 AD)<sup>1</sup>Which represented an extension of the Edirne Truce between Russia and the Ottoman Empire

(2).

Because of the opposition of European countries, especially Austria and Britain The treatyIt was never implemented, declared that state that she will notallowtoRussiathat you get onAll these gains alone under the Treaty of San Stefano and to take vast properties from the Ottoman Empire as wellaAbout the establishment of states under its protection and influenceTherefore, Britain threatened Russia with war.<sup>3</sup>),And she did a review of the fleetHain Ottoman waters, AndRussia realized at

- (1) San Stefano: a village located on the coast of the Sea of MarmaraIt is 11 km west of a city from Istanbul, in which they signed a treaty known by its name on March 3, 1878 by Count Nicholas Pavlovich Ignatieff and Alexander Nelidov. Nelidoff) on behalf of Russia, and the Ottoman Foreign Minister Safwat Pasha and the Ottoman ambassador in Berlin Saad Allah Bey on behalf of the Ottoman Empire, and according to which the treaty ended the Russian-Ottoman war 1877-1878 AD, the treaty included (29)materialof between it :Set boundaries for Montenegro to end the conflict With its independence,AndSerbia geton its independence, with the addition of some new lands to it, Andyou getBulgariaanoAutonomyadministrative, with Bulgaria paying an annual sum of money to the Ottoman Empire, and the state employees in Bulgaria and the soldiers would be Christians only, and the Ottomans would evacuate its soldiersMOof them permanently with the permission of the Muslims of BulgariaTo migrate wherever they want in the Ottoman Empire, to grant Romania its complete independence,AndThe Sublime Porte pledged to protect Armenians and Christians from the Kurds and Circassians,AndThe Sublime Porte reforms the situation of Christians in Crete,AndThe Ottoman Empire pays a war fine of (250) million golden liras to Russia, and Russia can receive lands in lieu of the fine., and thatThe Bosphorus and Dardanelles remainOpen to Russia in times of peace and war. For more details see:Ahmed Salih Ali Ahmed, The Ottoman War–Russian from the beginning of the 19th century AD until the end of World War I (1896-1818 AD), Journal of the College of Basic Education for Educational and Human Sciences, University of Babylon, Issue 42, February 2919 AD, p. 479;Yusef Hussein Yusuf Omar, Reasons for the Deposition of Sultan Abdul Hamid II (1876-1909 AD), Dar Al-Kitab Al-Thaqafia, Jordan, 2001, p. 57.
- (2) Haider Sabri Shaker Al-Khiqani and the tears of Ali Raji Al-Fatlawi, Results of the Russian-Ottoman War 1877-1878, Karbala Scientific University Journal, Volume 13, Issue 2, Insane, 2015, pp. 60-63.
- (3) Sultan Abdul Hamid realizedthe second sizeinconsistencyatinterests between countriesEuropean, and soughtto earn thisinconsistencyin his favour To get rid ofthe Treaty of San Stefano; dependingaOn resorting to the lesser of two evils, he built his political position and moved onBasisthat Britain is the closest country to him at this stage; And sofor you oldertotocoordinate with it; and thenwaiver she has about Cyprusin return for his support,It is worth noting thatCyprusShe wasA mission for Britain to strengthen its presence in the West and CentralThe Mediterranean For more details, see: Ahmed Aq Kundz and Said Ozturk, previous source, p. 440; Yilmaz Oztuna, Encyclopedia of the History of the Ottoman Empire ( Political, Military and Civilization), translated by: Adnan Mahmoud Salman, Arab House for Encyclopedias, 1st Edition, Beirut, Part 3, p. 121.

that time the seriousness of the situation and that its refusal would lead to the resentment of the major powers<sup>(1)</sup>.

Russia agreed to offer the Treaty of San Stefano to the great powers to amend its terms at an international conference in order to get rid of the feeling of hostility towards it on the part of the European countries that opposed the treaty. The conference was held in Berlin On June 13, 1878<sup>(2)</sup>.

In conclusion, it can be said that Sheikh Obaidullah Al-Nahri fought with his followers from the Kurds next to the state Ottoman Empire, out of respect for the call of jihad launched by Sultan Abdul Hamid II, and directed his appeal to his disciples in Kurdistan to help the Ottoman Empire, but he felt that the leaders of the Ottoman army dealt with him with a superior look and left his fighters without food and equipment commensurate with the size of the battle, and that the Ottoman Empire was unable to stop The Russian army, and I have a The Ottoman Empire was defeated in the Russian-Turkish War of 1877-1778 AD The Russians tried to exploit the situation that the Ottoman Empire had become a Expansion at its expense by imposing his influence on many Ottoman lands in Asia and Ur And Ba under the Treaty of San Stefano and its establishment of the Greater Bulgaria, through which it wanted to expand further in the Balkan Peninsula and impose its will on the Ottoman Empire, as well as controlling the Ottoman straits and gradually expanding at the expense of the countries of southeastern Ur And ba, unless major European countries, particularly Britain and Austria She stood in front of her dream and prevented her By exploiting the Ottoman Empire and expanding at its expense Because that It will lead to an imbalance in the European principle of balance, And The interest of the major European countries in the Ottoman Empire is not to preserve an entity Ha And its unity, but the protection of their own interests at the expense of the interests of the Ottomans and without taking into account the interests of the nationalities residing within its limits.

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(1) Haider Sabri Shaker Al-Khiqani and the tears of Ali Raji Al-Fatlawi The previous source, pp. 66-70.

2)) Berlin Conference: A conference held in Berlin And His sessions lasted from June 13 to July 13, 1878 M Everyone participated in it: (Britain, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, France, Germany, Italy, Russia and the Ottoman Empire), and delegations from Greece, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro attended the sessions pertaining to their countries The conference aimed to put an end to expansion = = ato Rossi, and to thwart the San Stefano Convention of 1878 M, It was revised and canceled (18) material from Origin (29) Article in the Treaty of San Stefano And dissolved the Treaty of Berlin, which consisted of (64) articles I came up with In which participating parties on The agreement is for Bulgaria to become an independent emirate under the sovereignty of the Ottoman Sultan, with the necessity of forming its own Christian government in addition to a national army, separating eastern Rumelia from Greater Bulgaria and bringing it under direct Ottoman rule, and placing Bosnia and Herzegovina under Austrian rule, with the need for the Sanjak of Noti Bazar to remain under the rule of The Ottoman administration, the declaration of the independence of Montenegro, Serbia, and Romania, and the Ottoman Empire ceded Ardahan, Kars, and Batumi to Russia, and the Sublime Porte ceded the province of Gutor To Iran, and to make a pledge to achieve many and rapid reforms in the state of Armenia, and also to pledge to protect the Armenians from the Kurds and Circassians, and to implement freedom of religious belief in the Ottoman Empire, with the necessity that the person's belief should not be an obstacle in front of him to obtain all his political and religious rights, In addition to granting freedom of navigation on the Danube, and the right of consulates to provide full protection for their nationals throughout the Ottoman Empire.. For more details, see: Muhammad Farid Bey, the lawyer, previous source, pp. 688- 692; Abdul Karim Ali Hammadi Abu Raqiba and Kazem Muhammad Jawad, previous source, p. 617-618.

## Conclusion

After our study of the subject of the Russian-Ottoman war (1877-1878 AD) and the role of Sheikh Obaid Allah Al-Nahri in it, we reached some conclusions, including:

## Results

- 1- Sheikh Obaidullah is considered an ally of the Ottoman state because of his position among the Kurds and also his location in two months in order to protect the eastern borders of the Ottoman state, which was in its period of weakness, and in order to win the Kurds over to the side of the Ottomans against Iran and European countries. Therefore, Sheikh Obaidullah is considered a permanent ally of the Ottomans because of his religious status and influence on Kurds in Kurdistan.
- 2- Some of the leaders of the Ottoman army took advantage of Sheikh Ubeydullah's withdrawal and blamed him. And they tarnished his image and detracted from his role before the Sultan and the Ottoman government.
- 3- A Russia is in the aftermath of war Crimea. In external isolation, it was forbidden by treaty Paris held on March 30, 1856 AD.
- 4- The lack of supplies and ammunition prompted the Kurdish fighters, especially the Iranians, to loot (50) villages inhabited by Armenians and Muslims.

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