

Roman Rule in Egypt

A. Augustus Caesar and the Death of Cleopatra

Octavian-took the new name of Augustus, meaning blessed or fortunate, question of how Cleopatra died-usual interpretation is that she committed suicide by having an Egyptian cobra smuggled in that bit her in the chest, problems with the interpretation: a cobra bite is only fatal about half the time and according to the usual story not only was Cleopatra dead when the Roman troops arrived, but her 2 servants were either dead or dying; the story also has it that Augustus wanted Cleopatra on display for his military triumph, but there had been cases where the Roman crowd turned sympathetic to a female victim; **it seems more likely Augustus wanted her out of the way and concocted the story of the suicide so he would not be blamed for her death**; he was certainly capable of murder as he had Caesarion hunted down and murdered

B. The Organization of Roman Rule in Egypt

Principate (27 BC-14 AD)-Augustus created a new form of gov't that was a transition from the republic to the empire-he kept the forms of the republic, but kept the power for himself-**he claimed Egypt as his own private possession since he had conquered it** and took the title of pharaoh-**he appointed a prefect to rule Egypt on his behalf**, the first of whom was **Cornelius Gallus**-had a reputation as a poet-general and suppressed a couple of revolts and established a loose control over Ethiopia-however, Augustus had him recalled and he was forced to commit suicide (26 BC)-Gallus had set up statues of himself and was acting too independently for Augustus' liking, aspects of the Ptolemaic system of gov't retained-for instance, Greek remained the official language for a time, Romans, Greeks, and Jews-occupied top posts while Egyptians could serve in the middle and lower rungs of gov't, local scribes-main duty financial and could be either an Egyptian or a retired soldier or his son, poll tax-paid only by Egyptians, **Nicopolis**-new city founded under Augustus next to Alexandria, Roman army-kept to about 15,000 with main duty to guard against nomads, some temples completed by the Romans-example of the birth house at Philae Temple, chief priest-appointed by Augustus, divine cult of the Emperor-didn't catch on with Egyptians, **Egyptian goods used by the Romans-grain, papyri, and flax**

C. Other Developments in 1st-2nd c.s AD

Alexandria-included a Jewish quarter-Jews may have numbered as many as 1 million, who were partly Hellenized-example spoke Greek, ethnarch-head of the Jewish community, 66 AD-sack of the Jewish quarter-anti-Semitism + partly due to the Jewish revolt in Palestine against the Romans, Heptanomis-a 3rd administrative division created between Upper and Lower Egypt (probably under Emperor Vespasian in latter 1st c. AD), visit of Hadrian to Egypt-130 AD, Antinoe-his favorite drowned in the Nile, so Hadrian had a new city built in his honor called Antinoopolis, visit of the Emperor Septimius Severus, 211-212-granted more autonomy to Alexandria, including a Senate, but also a way to enforce better collective, responsibility for taxes

Practice Questions:

1. Although not definitely proven, some good reasons exist to suggest that Augustus had Cleopatra murdered. T or F?
2. Augustus Caesar: gave Egypt back its independence, made Egypt into a Roman province with a Roman governor, or claimed it as a private possession ruled on his behalf by a prefect.
3. Egyptians were not permitted to serve in any capacity in the Roman administration of Egypt. T or F?

Christian Egypt

A. Spread of Christianity into Egypt

a. Holy Family with infant Jesus-fled to Egypt to escape persecution by King Herod the Great, religious sites-many in Egypt marking the presence of the Holy Family (example-Church of the Virgin in Daqadus), **St. Mark the Evangelist-helped spread Christianity in Egypt in 1st c. AD**-lynched by followers of Serapis, Jewish community in Alexandria-some of the first converts to Christianity in Egypt, 2nd c. AD-began to be more converts among the Greek and Egyptian communities, appeals of Christianity-Jesus like Osiris thought to be a resurrected god, otherworldliness of Christianity, Era of Martyrs-Roman persecution of Christians, reasons: wouldn't worship the cult of divine Emperors + Romans looked for scapegoats for the increasing problems of the Empire, late 2nd-early 3rd c.s AD-worst persecution in which thousands were executed

b. **Gnostic form of Christianity-strong presence in Egypt**-based on belief in a body-soul dualism in which the **body is seen as a prison of the soul and that it takes secret knowledge through prayer and meditation to free the soul as well as by practicing extreme asceticism and refusing to procreate** (influenced by Persian Manichaeism and Platonism), Nag Hammadi texts-found in 1945 in Upper Egypt-contain many Gnostic works like a Gospel of Thomas and a Gospel of Philip, other Gnostic works found in Egypt-Gospel of Mary-portrays Mary Magdalene as a disciple and Gospel of Judas-portrays Judas as having betrayed Jesus so that he could fulfill his redemptive mission, **Gnostic books-not accepted by mainstream Christianity**, School of Alexandria-founded c. 180 AD in part to oppose Gnostic practices, **date for calculating Easter-originated in Egypt** (first Sunday after the full moon following the spring equinox), early churches-basilica shape popular with a central nave with 2 aisles-also pharaonic influence by following the arrangement of hypostyle temples along with sloping walls like pylons, Coptic or early Egyptian icons-characteristics of frontal style, dilated eyes, linear treatment of the face, and little interest in natural proportions-influenced the Byzantine icon tradition

B. Triumph of Christianity and Role of Christian Egypt in Church Controversies

Emperor Constantine the Great-issued 313 AD Edict of Toleration, 391-

Christianity became the state religion, **Arian controversy-claimed Jesus was inferior to God the Father, Arius-a church elder in Alexandria, 325 Council of Nicea-condemned Arianism** and proclaimed the doctrine of the Trinity that God the Father, Jesus the Son, and the Holy Ghost were coequal and of the same divine nature, persecution of pagans, 391 destruction of the Temple of Serapis in Alexandria, **Hypatia-famous pagan Neoplatonic philosopher and teacher-flayed with potsherds and killed in 415**, Cyril-bishop of Alexandria who incited the mob by calling her a witch, **destruction of Alexandria Library-most likely occurred at this time by a fanatical Christian mob**, controversy over the term Mother of God for the Virgin Mary: Nestorius-patriarch of Alexandria who refused to use the term as he believed it encouraged confusion between the divine and human natures of Christ vs. Cyril who favored the term, 431 Council of Ephesus-condemned Nestorianism and Cyril had Nestorius deposed and exiled, **Dioscorus-Patriarch of Alexandria-claimed Jesus was a single physis (concrete individual nature) of the Logos (Word) and God Incarnate**, 451 Council of Chalcedon-condemned Dioscorus' formulation in favor of Pope Leo I's formula of Christ having a unity of person and a duality of natures, **Monophysitism-the name for the heresy, but Egyptian Christians or Copts claim that Dioscorus did not mean to deny Christ's human side**

C. Birth of Monasticism in Egypt

a. solitary monasticism

Christianity-some Christians pursued the ascetic ideal-effort to simplify one's life and dedicate it wholly to a spiritual life, reasons for going into the desert to live a solitary life: persecution and/or expectation of the return of Jesus, Desert Fathers, **St. Anthony (mid-3rd-mid 4th c.s)-most famous of these desert hermits**, pillar saints-another type of solitary monasticism in Egypt and Syria, example-St. Simeon Stylites in Syria, 4th-5th c.s, who lived on top of a 50' pillar for 37 years as a way of showing devotion to God, problems with solitary monasticism-sometimes led to psychological problems like hallucinations for being so isolated from other

people + the Christian religion enjoins certain communal activities like communion

Communal monasticism

mid-4th-Anthony founded a monastery (at Kellia)-based on his reputation other hermits came to live close to him, so he decided to take the next step to communal monasticism, **Pachomius**-founded a monastery (at Tabennisi in Upper Egypt) roughly around the time that Anthony founded his, but his was more organized based on the **Rule of Pachomius, which called for a frugal lifestyle and a balance between solitude and communion**-eventually 9 monasteries for men and 2 nunneries for women were established based on the Rule-**this was an inspiration and basis for St. Benedict's Rule and St. Benedict is known as the father of Western communal monasticism**

Practice Questions:

1. Which of the following did most to help spread Christianity into Egypt: Paul, Peter, or Mark?
2. The Gnostic form of Christianity is considered to be part of the mainstream of Christianity. T or F?
3. The Neoplatonic philosopher and teacher murdered by Christian fanatics was: Lucilla, Hypatia, or Julia?
4. The heretical form of Christianity that considered Jesus to be inferior to God the Father was: Nestorianism, Monophysitism, or Arianism?
5. The one whose rule served as the constitution for a number of monasteries and nunneries in Egypt was: Anthony, Pachomius, or Benedict?

The Arab Conquest of Egypt

A. Background

Arabs-Semites, Arabian peninsula-origins, Bedouins-nomadic, camel-economically important, Hijaz-w. Arabia-includes commercial and religious center then, polytheism-Arabs worshipped many deities, **Muhammad** (570-632)-proclaimed the worship of one God Allah, thus establishing the monotheistic religion of **Islam**, **Quran**-the sacred book of Muslims, **5 Pillars of Islam**: profession of faith, prayer-5 times a day, fasting-during the month of Ramadan, almsgiving (zakat), and pilgrimage to Mecca, including rituals like walking 7 times around the ka'ba counterclockwise, Shari'a-the religious laws, polygamy-maximum of 4 wives, People of the Book-Jews and Christians supposed to be able to worship, persecution of Muslims by pagans, migration to Medina (622), spread of Islam-via preaching and jihad (holy warfare), but the term really means for most Muslims striving to be a better Muslims, death of Muhammad-high fever, **caliphate**-new form of government for the Muslim community, caliph-means successor, Rashidun ("Rightly-Guided Caliphs-first four), **Caliph Umar, 634-44,-sometimes called the second founder of Islam**

B. Arab Conquest of Egypt

General reasons for the Arab expansion: martyrdom in battle, mobility via camels and horses, weaknesses of the neighboring empires (Sassanid Persian and Byzantine or East Roman), Palestine and Syria-early victories in conquering, **General Amr ibn al-Aas**-had been to Alexandria and was **in charge of the Egyptian campaign**, weaponry-lances, swords, and bows, Patriarch Cyrus-Byzantine leader in Egypt, Babylon-the name of the key Byzantine fortress, **640 Battle of Heliopolis-decisive victory for the Arab force over the Byzantine army**, though outnumbered, largely due to Amr's generalship as he had one third of his army hide and attack the rear of the Byzantines, 641 surrender of Babylon fortress-Byzantine defenders demoralized by death of Byzantine Emperor Heraclius and by the long Arab siege, series of massacres perpetrated by the Arabs such as at Nikiu, Coptic Christians-sympathetic to the Arabs due to persecution by the Byzantines for supposedly being Monophysites, surrender of Alexandria-Patriarch Cyrus decided to capitulate owing to internal divisions in the

city over surrender or fight, depleted number of soldiers, and to generous terms of surrender offered by Amr, which included an 11 month armistice during which the Byzantine troops were to evacuate and the Arabs would not enter the city until the expiration of the armistice

C. Egypt under the Rashidun Caliphs

Al-Aas-governor of Egypt, al-Fustat-new capital (Umar had ordered Al-Aas to establish a new capital more centrally located), irrigation department established: **extensive irrigation works** (dams, canals), Byzantine administration-pretty much retained at least to begin with, Greek-remained the official language, Key officials: marshal-official in charge of the army and police, chief qadi-chief legal official, + treasurer, poll tax-paid by Egyptians since Egypt was a conquered territory, zakat-paid by Muslims, Nubia-made a tributary of Egypt, demotion of Amr-for not collecting enough of the land tax

Practice Questions:

Muslims are supposed to pray each day: 3 times, 4 times, or 5 times?

The caliph sometimes called the second founder of Islam was: Abu Bakr, Umar, or Uthman?

The turning point in favor of the Arab conquest of Egypt was the: Battle of the Pyramids, Battle of Heliopolis, or Battle of Tel el-Kebir?

The conqueror and first governor of Egypt was: Amr ibn al-Aas, Khalid ibn al-Walid, or Salah al-Din?

The attitude of the Copts to the Arab conquerors was overtly hostile. T or F?

Egypt under the Umayyads and Abbasids

A. Umayyad Egypt

a. Rashidun Caliphs-the first four (632-661), Ali (656-661)-cousin of Muhammad and son-in-law for having married Fatima, Muhammad's daughter, Uthman-the preceding caliph who was murdered, **Mu'awiyya**-powerful governor of Syria and member of the Umayyad family-blamed Ali for dragging his feet in bringing the murderer to justice, civil war-won by Mu'awiyya, **Umayyad dynasty (661-750)**, Amr ibn al-Aas-made governor again of Egypt-suppressed the supporters of Ali

b. Impact of Arab rule on language, ethnicity, and religion: **Arabic-became the language of administration, Coptic language-gradually died out** as a living language, certainly by late Middle Ages if not earlier-reduced to a liturgical language, **Arabization**-through intermarriage between Egyptians and Arabs and through resettlement of Arabs in Egypt-example of the Qays tribe, reasons for **conversion to Islam**: marriages-a non-Muslim spouse would convert to Islam if the other spouse was Muslim, to avoid the poll tax, and while often there would be toleration of Copts, at times there was discrimination or persecution of them-example of latter under Caliph Yazid I (680-683) who ordered the destruction of Coptic icons

B. Abbasid Egypt

a. Abbasids-powerful family related to the uncle of Mohammed named al-Abbas, **749-750 Abbasid Revolution-overthrew the Umayyad dynasty** charging the Umayyads with impiety and not treating as equals recent converts to Islam (mawali) such as in Persia, last Umayyad caliph Marwan II-fled to Egypt, but the Abbasid general Salih ibn Ali pursued and killed him + then claimed Egypt for the Abbasids, **Abbasid rule, 750-1258-peak of the medieval Arab Empire with Baghdad as capital, al-'Askar (ne of Fustat)-built to become the new capital of Egypt-translated as the army or camp**, governors-tenure more precarious and shorter than had been the case for the Umayyad governors (Salih ibn Ali the first Abbasid governor)

b. **Harun al Rashid (786-809)-most famous and powerful Abbasid Caliph**-his palace included the Hall of the Tree with a golden tree along with mechanically

chirping birds-the gardens had Qur'anic phrases formed in the flowers and grasses-during his reign the Arab Empire had the upper hand over the Byzantine Empire as illustrated in that Harun was able to impose a tax and tribute on the Byzantine royal household-on the other hand, he had good relations with the Frankish Empire under Charlemagne as they exchanged gifts and diplomatic missions-Harun was known to dress in disguise to see how his subjects were faring and is featured in some of the stories in the 1001 Nights-Harun was also known for his practical jokes and **after he had to recall three overly ambitious governors of Egypt, he sent the secretary of his mother** who arrived in Egypt on a mule with only a single slave to carry his baggage-Harun had exclaimed with his usual levity, "By Allah, I will depose him (the prior governor) and in his place will set the meanest (lowest) creature in my court!"

c. al-Ma'mun-one of the sons of Harun who ruled as Caliph, 813-833-founded a House of Wisdom made up of scholars who translated works from Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit, Andalusians-about 15,000 allowed into Egypt after being expelled from Islamic Spain (Al-Andalus) in 798 because of a rebellion, seizure of Alexandria, 815-they + the powerful tribe of Lakhm captured it, **Abdullah ibn Tahir-one of the most famous generals of the times** was sent by al-Ma'mun to suppress the uprising, surrender of Alexandria (827)-after a two week siege by Tahir and the Andalusians were forced to leave Egypt (ended up in Crete), **Tahir became governor-reputation for being just, humane, + a man of learning** who enjoyed having poets in his company-he restored order and reorganized the army, **829 Coptic insurrection-Ma'mun went personally to Egypt to put it down, which was done so harshly**, Great Pyramid-he had workmen attempt to open it to search for treasure, but they gave up when they could not make headway, Mu'tazilite doctrine-belief that the creation was created, not eternal, Ma'mun-enforced this belief on the qadi or religious judges and those that wouldn't conform were flogged and lost their positions

C. Tulunid Egypt

Ahmad ibn Tulun-came to Egypt in 868 at age of 33-father a manumitted Turkish slave-showed great ability as governor-**Egypt which had been a backwater of the Arab Empire rose to prominence again under him**, Alid uprising in Alexandria-put down by Tulun in 870, al-Katai'-a new royal suburb of Alexandria founded

Arab Empire rose to prominence again under him, Alid uprising in Alexandria-put down by Tulun in 870, al-Katai'-a new royal suburb of Alexandria founded (between Fustat and Mukattam hills), his palace-great gardens, magnificent baths, and a menagerie, **Mosque of Ibn Tulun-one of the great examples of Islamic architecture in Egypt**: features the use of brick piers vs the usual stone columns, the earliest example in the Middle East of pointed arches throughout the building, and a corkscrew tower, canal of Alexandria and a Nilometer-dredged and cleared, Copts-free of persecution, tax relief, **breach with the Caliphate** (the real power at the time was the regent al-Muwaffak): Tulun laid claim to Syria-received the homage of the officials in Damascus (878) and bombarded Antioch, also sent troops to occupy Mecca but they were driven out, death of Tulun, 884-due to dysentery while campaigning against the Byzantines with whom he was getting the better of the fighting-left the treasury in the black-his young sons, however, gave way to the pleasures of the harem and the Tulunid dynasty went into decline

Practice Questions:

1. The peak of the Arab Empire in terms of territorial extent, power, and culture was under the: Rashidun Caliphs, Umayyad dynasty, or Abbasid dynasty?
2. The most famous of the Abbasid Caliphs was: Harun al-Rashid, al-Ma'mun, or Mu'awiyya?
3. The governor of Egypt under whom it rose to prominence again was: Amr ibn al-Aas, Abdullah ibn Tahir, or Ahmad ibn Tulun?
4. How did Ahmad ibn Tulun begin to revive the prominence of Egypt again?

Fatimid Egypt

A. The Fatimid Conquest of Egypt

Shi'ite vs Sunni Islam-the former did not accept the Caliphate-belief in a line of infallible Imams descended from Ali, Mohammed's cousin and son-in-law + Fatima, Mohammed's daughter, Husayn-a son of Ali, 680 Battle of Qarbala (in Iraq)-Husayn martyred fighting against the Caliphate, **Ashura**-a day that Shi'a commemorate his martyrdom with sacred plays and self-flagellation, 5 Pillars-accepted by the Shi'a, special additional pilgrimages-example of Husayn's tomb in Qarbala, Shi'ite mullahs-tend to have more latitude to interpret religious laws than their Sunni counterparts

Isma'ilis or Seveners-disagreed with other Shi'ites (Twelvers) over who should have been the seventh Imam whom they felt should have been Isma'il, Isma'ili missionaries began to convert Berbers in North Africa, 909-able to gain a foothold in North Africa in Tunisia-careful preparation to seize control of Egypt such as digging wells along the way to Egypt for when a Fatimid army would invade Egypt, **Fatimid Caliph al-Muizz (953-975)**-ordered the invasion to start-some reasons for its success: Egypt in decline, internal division-war vs. peace party, Jawhar-Fatimid general in charge of the invasion in 969, al-Muizz's appearance before an assembly of sharifs who wanted to test his claim of being descended from Fatima-al-Mu'izz said, "Here is my pedigree (as he pointed to his sword and there is my proof (as he threw down gold coins on the floor)!", toleration of Copts, Jews, and Sunnis + Fatimids did not do much to try to convert them to Shi'ism, land administrators-officials to see to it that agriculture would be productive by keeping irrigation works functioning, silks-Fatimids famous for their fabulous silks they bought

B. Caliph Al-Hakim (996-1021)

Al-Hakim-like the notorious Roman Emperor Nero-persecution of Jews and Christians-many churches and synagogues destroyed-they had to wear special clothing and badges-al-Hakim very suspicious-would have his wazirs or prime ministers executed-relied on an extensive secret police to spy on even his own harem, **burning of al-Fustat**-al-Hakim had his soldiers burn a good part of the

town when he saw the effigy of a woman in the street, on the positive side:

Mosque of al-Hakim: form of an irregular rectangle, 2 of the oldest minarets in Egypt made of stone, huge entrance with fabulous decorations, and open courtyard with 4 halls mainly of brick, House of Knowledge-al-Hakim also ordered the building of it for the teaching and study of both secular and religious subjects, al Hakim may have been mentally ill-came to consider himself God incarnate, though this may have been the result of extreme Shi'a mysticism in which one can identify with God, death of al-Hakim-had wandered into the desert and only his blood-soaked clothing found-his sister may have been behind his murder (Princess Royal Sayyidat al-Mulk), Druze sect in Lebanon, Syria, and Israel-worship him as a divine incarnation

C. Decline of the Fatimid Caliphate and the First Crusade

Fatimid ruler al-Mustansir (1036-1094)-only 7 when he became Caliph-loss of empire-Syria and N. Africa break away, problems of famine, plague, and brigandage, Turkish and Berber troops vs. Sudanese troops in the Fatimid army, rise of the Seljuk Turks as a power-based in Asia Minor-took over Iraq, Palestine, and Syria-Abbasid rulers became puppets under Seljuk control-a Seljuk succession struggle, however, developed just at the time the **First Crusade** was getting underway, Pope Urban II-in 1095 called for the crusade **to take back the Holy Land**-also, he wanted to redirect the violent energies of the knights away from Europe, Norman knights (from nw France) provided the leadership for the first crusade (1097-1099), Caliph al-Musta'il-caliph at the time of the First Crusade, al-Afdal Shahanshah-his wazir-latter felt he could get the Crusaders to help defeat the Byzantines, goal of the Crusaders-to take over Jerusalem, advantages: fragmentation of the Arab world, skill in siege warfare-catapults, battering rams, and siege towers, + **use of psychological terror**-fate of a Syrian town-massacre + some cannibalism, capture of Jerusalem, July 1099-it had been defended by a small Fatimid garrison-another massacre of about 10,000+, **Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem established-feudalism** was used to lend out territories to the leading knights in return for defending the Crusader states and the building of strong castles to defend the surrounding countryside-new orders of knighthood also established: the **Hospitallers and Templars**-warrior monks to defend the Crusader states

Practice Questions:

1. The Shi'ites opposed the Caliphate. T or F?
2. The Fatimids of Egypt were: Sunnis, 12er Shi'ites, or 7er (Isma'ili) Shi'ites?
3. The infamous Fatimid Caliph notorious for his megalomania, paranoia, and cruelty was: Muizz, al-Hakim, or al-Mustansir?
4. The Crusaders were careful to avoid killing civilians during the First Crusade. T or F?

The Ayyubids: Saladin and the Third Crusade

A. Saladin's Takeover of Egypt

decline of the Fatimid Caliphate, last Fatimid Caliph al-Adid, Shirkuh-Kurdish, member of Ayyubid family + vassal of Sultan Nur-al-din (Nur-ed-din) of Zengid dynasty-controlled Mosul in n. Iraq and Syria, 1169 Crusader campaign against Egypt-Fatimids called on Shirkuh to help against the Crusaders and Crusaders defeated, Shirkuh who became vizier of Egypt but died shortly after, **Saladin**-nephew of Shirkuh took his place as vizier, problems Saladin faced early on: jealousy of Nur-al-din and siege of Damietta by Byzantine + Crusader fleets-a storm and famine, however, wrecked the invasion threat, Saladin brought in family members to help in ruling, growing popularity of Saladin-**reputation for generosity and personal charm**, also successful raid and plunder of Gaza, 1171 **Saladin gave his allegiance to the Abbasid caliphate**, death of last Fatimid caliph, building of the **Citadel-major fortress**, death of Nur-al-din

B. Background to the Third Crusade

Kingdom of Jerusalem, Crusader states, castles and new orders of knighthood to defend the kingdom, **also use of diplomacy**: kingdom of Armenia-Armenians Christians and an ally, **periods of truces with the neighboring Muslim states**, Baldwin IV-the Leper King-preferred diplomacy to fighting, **Reynald of Chatillon**-like a brigand knight who liked to raid and plunder, **1187-he raided a Muslim caravan of pilgrims, which broke a truce between the Crusaders and Saladin**-in the meantime Baldwin IV had died and was succeeded by Guy of Lusignan, who had married Baldwin's sister Sibylla-Guy was more impetuous and spoiling for a fight-when Reynald refused to pay compensation for the raid, Saladin declared holy war, **1187 Battle of (the Horns of) Hattin-Saladin's army scores a big victory over the Crusaders**-Templars and Hospitallers who were captured were beheaded and Saladin personally beheaded Reynald while sparing Guy, with the defeat of the Crusader army, Jerusalem was vulnerable-besieged by Saladin's forces, Balian of Ibelin-was allowed by Saladin to go to **Jerusalem, where Ibelin organized a heroic defense**, holding out as long as possible until the walls began to be breached-Saladin had pledged to avenge the massacre perpetrated by the First Crusade-Saladin, however, seemed to respect Balian who had been born in the

Holy Land and spoke Arabic-**Balian negotiates with Saladin and threatens to kill all the Muslim prisoners in Jerusalem and to destroy the Muslim holy sites if Saladin insists on trying to carry out a massacre, so Saladin relents and agreed that the Christians in the city could leave if they could pay a ransom to avoid being enslaved**-Saladin may already have been advised by his officers that they should not try to take the city by storm

C. The Third Crusade, 1189-1192

Pope Gregory VII-calls for a crusade to retake Jerusalem from the Muslims. Saladin tithe-collected to finance the crusade, rulers who volunteered: Holy Roman Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, but he died on the way, French King Philip II Augustus, but he left part way through the crusade, and **King Richard the Lion-hearted of England**, who stayed to the end-considered to be a model warrior-king, **1191 siege of Acre-Richard's biggest achievement was to seize this strategically valuable port city**-however, when a ransom was not paid on time, Richard had 2700 of the defenders decapitated, Richard's proposed a marriage between his sister and Saladin's brother to rule jointly, but nothing came of it, Battle of Jaffa-revealed Richard's skill in battle when he arrived to fend off a Muslim attempt to take Jaffa, though heavily outnumbered-also Saladin displayed chivalry in giving Richard one of his horses when Richard's own horse was incapacitated, **1192-3-year truce negotiated during which unarmed Christian pilgrims could enter Jerusalem, which remained in Muslim hands**, each had a brother plotting against him while Richard calculated he didn't have the resources to take back Jerusalem, 4th Ayyubid Sultan al-Kamil (1218-1238), nephew of Saladin-work on the Citadel was completed, 1229 treaty for 10 years-unique in the history of the Crusades in that through negotiations with the Crusaders Jerusalem was returned to them except that the Muslim holy sites would remain in Muslim hands and Muslims who lived in Jerusalem could remain

Practice Questions:

The building of the Citadel in Cairo occurred under the: Umayyads, Fatimids, or Ayyubids.

The formidable opponent of the Crusaders during the Third Crusade was: Saladin, al-Kamil, or al-Hakim?

The Crusaders suffered a major defeat in 1187 in the Battle of: Heliopolis, Jaffa, or Hattin?

Richard's biggest accomplishment in the Third Crusade was to take the city of:
Jerusalem, Acre, or Cairo?

The Mamluks: The Bahri Mamluks and Baybars I

A. Origins of the Mamluks and the Mongol Threat

Mamluk-means “owned”-in the context of Egypt it refers to former slaves who had been trained primarily as elite cavalry-Abbasids in 9th century began to rely on Mamluks for their bodyguard and by the 1240s the Ayyubid Sultan al-Salih Ayyub picked up the practice of having Mamluks in the Egyptian army, main ethnicity of the Mamluks to begin with-Turkish from Central Asia, , **7th Crusade (1248-54)-led by King Louis IX of France, who invaded Egypt**, capturing Damietta, death of al-Salih (1249), **Shajar al-Durr**-his widow hid news of the death until the son Turanshah, who was away in Turkey, could arrive to take power-however, he turned on Shajar, accusing her of hiding the treasury-Shajar then appealed to the Bahri Mamluks, Bahri meaning river, where they had their headquarters on an island-they murdered Turanshah and **Shajar became Sultana briefly-the first female Islamic ruler**-in the meantime, Louis and his Crusader had ventured inland to Mansurah, only to be defeated by the Egyptian army-Louis was captured and held for ransom, Aybak, the Bahri Mamluk commander married Shajar, thereby becoming Sultan (1250-57); but the two could not get along-the last straw for Shajar was when Aybak married another wife, so she had her servants murder him when he was taking a bath-she, in turn, was clogged to death by female servants of Aybak’s son and of his mother

Bahri Sultanate, 1250-1382-marked by numerous succession struggles-to win support a ruler or contender for sultan would give out lands to the leading amirs in exchange for their support and the soldiers they could muster, wazir-like a prime minister, commander-in-chief-led the army, chief qadi-highest legal official, Mongol threat-devastation of the eastern Middle East, 1258 sack of Baghdad-killed 200,000 to 300, 000, including the Abbasids, **1260 Battle of ‘Ayn Jalut in Palestine-Mamluk victory over the Mongols**, reasons: the Mongol commander (Hulegu) had left with part of the Mongol army to return to try to become the new Mongol Khan after the death of the current one, so the Mamluks outnumbered the Mongols 3:2; also, part of the Mamluk force lured the Mongols into a trap by retreating into the hillsides where the other part of the Mamluk

upon the Mongols, Baybars-one of the Mamluk generals killed the Mamluk Sultan Qutuz after the battle

B. Sultan Baybars I

Sultan Baybars, 1260-1277-of Turkish ethnicity of the Kipchak branch, invited an Abbasid to serve as a puppet Caliph to help legitimize his own sultanate, **goal-to be like Saladin and renew the campaign against the Crusader states**-built up the army and the navy with war galleys, ruled over both Egypt and Syria, **efficient courier postal service-just 4 days between Cairo and Damascus**, Great Mosque of Baybars-looks like a military fortress, strict enforcement of religious laws-taverns and brothels closed, successful campaigns against the Crusader states-most famously **the siege and destruction of Antioch, 1268**-an illustration of how an enemy can end up mirroring the behavior of his opponent-like the First Crusaders, Baybars believed he didn't have to keep his word to infidels, so in spite of promising that he would spare the inhabitants if they surrendered, when they did, he had the gates closed and 14000 were massacred and about 100,000 sold into slavery-letter to Bohemond VI, Prince of Antioch who was not there for the defense of the city-Baybars boast of what he did to the city in Bohemond's absence, 1272-peace treaty between Baybars and the Crusaders-to last for 10 years +, reasons: his naval fleet shipwrecked in the attempt to take Cyprus and concern about the Mongol threat-the Mongols had established a dynasty in Persia (Ilkhans), ended the threat of the Isma'ili Assassins by capturing their fortresses in Syria, death of Baybars-either from drinking some bad fermented mare's milk (qumis) or from drinking a poisoned drink meant for another

C. The Qalawunids

General Qalawun-regent for the sons of Baybars and then sultan (1279-1290), 1281 Battle of Homs (Syria)-Qalawun led the Mamluk army to victory over the Persian Mongols, Tomb and Madrasa (religious school) of Sultan Qalawun-one of the best examples of Mamluk religious architecture (details to follow in next lecture), sack and fall of Tripoli to Qalawun (1289), **Mamluk capture of Acre (1291)-fall of the last major Crusader city** (al-Khalil-one of Qalawun's sons and Mamluk sultan at the time)

Practice Questions:

1. The first female Islamic ruler was: Zenobia, Shajar al-Durr, or Sayyidat al-Mulk?
2. The Third Crusade pitted Richard the Lion-hearted against: Saladin, Baybars, or al-Hakim?
3. The Third Crusade succeeded in regaining Jerusalem. T or F?
4. The Mamluk sultan who treated the Christians like the First Crusade treated the Muslims by breaking his word and massacring thousands when he captured Antioch was: Saladin, Baybars, or Qalawun?
5. Explain the goal(s) of the First and Third Crusades and the outcomes of them.

The Burji Mamluks

A. Background and Early Sultans

Burj-means tower or fortress, referring to their headquarters, which was the **Citadel fortress**, ethnicity-mainly Greek with a couple of sultans who were Circassians, **"first among equals"**-elected by fellow Mamluks, so the sultans had to use tact and liberality to stay in power, factionalism-a lot of this, problems-exploitation of the population by Mamluks, corruption, plague, **the Black Death developed into a pneumonic plague**, population reduced by about 2/3rds, famine, Sultan Barquq (1382-1399)-deposed the last Bahri Sultan (Haggi who was only a boy), foreign threats: Tamerlane-notorious Mongol-Turkish ruler who devastated n. Syria in 1401, pirates from Europe raided Alexandria in 1403, Al-Ashraf **Barsbay (1422-1438)-one of the most powerful of the Burji sultans**-stern, oppressive, devout, gov't monopolies-sugar, pepper, wood, and metalwork, **conquest of Cyprus (1425)**, which had been a haven for pirates-Barsbay-sent a large fleet to conquer it, Jidda-an important port for trade with India, which was very profitable, Egyptian historian Makrizi-Egypt and Syria became deserts in his reign and the people suffered

B. Mamluk Architecture

[Significance-an important legacy of the Mamluks for Egypt, especially religious architecture:

Tomb and Madrasa of Sultan Qalawun-example of the joint mosque, madrasa (religious school), maristan (hospital), and mausoleum-the maristan included wards, laboratories, a library, and lecture halls, mosque with a Qur'anic school + pointed arches in the Gothic style, dome of the mausoleum-octagonal in shape with stucco work, Corinthian columns-pink granite, mosaics

Mosque-Madrasa of Sultan Hassan, 1356-63 -second greatest architectural masterpiece in Cairo (after Ibn Tulun's Mosque)-cruciform plan, mihrab with pointed arches, use of arabesque, great portal-decorative work reflected Ilkhan Persian influence such as with the use of decorative lotus flowers, domed mausoleum-the dome originally bulbous and wooden

Funerary Complex of Qaitbay-peak of refinement-dome with arabesque on it, decorative carving on the minaret, mosque with stained glass and inlaid ivory

Wakala of Sultan al-Ghuri, early 16th century-excellent example of secular architecture-includes shops, apartments, a courtyard, and an arcade]

C. Qaitbay and Growing Problems of the Dynasty

Sultan Al-Ashraf Qaitbay, 1468-1496-Circassian in ethnicity, personal qualities: expert swordsman, courageous, decisive, miserly, **last of the effective Mamluk sultans + known for his public works** (bridges, schools, fortifications, roads + caravanserais), arabesque-some of the most exquisite examples of elaborate arabesque, fortress of Qaitbay-some of the material from the Pharos Lighthouse used in construction, northern Syria-a trouble area wherein his vassals were chronically insubordinate or would rebel, Ottoman Turks-this gave them a pretext to intervene in the area, internal problems-plague + Mamluk divisions

Practice Questions:

1. Fortunately, Mamluk Egypt was spared from the ravages of the Black Death. T or F?
2. The Sultan Barsbay was one of the: Ayyubids, Burji Mamluks, or Bahri Mamluks?
3. The Sultan who conquered Antioch and bragged about in a letter was: Barsbay, Baybars, or Qaitbay?
4. Which of the following represents the peak of refinement in Mamluk architecture: Tomb and Madrasa of Sultan Qalawun, Funerary Complex of Qaitbay, or Mosque-Madrasa of Sultan Hassan?
5. Discuss the legacies of the Mamluks.

Ottoman Egypt

A. Background and the Conquest of Egypt

a. Turks-based in Asia Minor, **Ottoman Turks**-named after the first sultan Osman (1299-1326), **Sunni Muslims**, **Sufism-strong influence** with the example of the whirling dervishes (Mevlevi order), factors in the rise of the Ottoman Empire-ghazi warrior tradition-fighting to extend the boundaries of Islam, gunpowder technology-early adopters of cannons and muskets, (Great Turkish Bombard-bronze cannon that could fire a thousand pound cannon ball a mile), jannisaries-foot soldiers, devshirme-draft system whereby Christian boys from the Balkans were converted to Islam and trained as elite foot soldiers, sipahis-the cavalry, Mehmet II the Conqueror (1451-1481)-gained the title for the **Ottoman conquest of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire in 1453, Constantinople-renamed Istanbul**, Mehmet vs. Dracula (son of Dracul) or Vlad the Impaler-as the Ottoman army advanced into the Balkans, they encountered the resistance of Vlad the Impaler, the prince of Wallachia (part of modern Romania)-at one point, he captured about 20,000 Ottoman troops and had them impaled on stakes ("the forest of the impaled"), but eventually the Ottomans gained the upper hand, captured Vlad, and cut his head off (d. 1476)-many Romanians regard Vlad as a national hero for trying to resist the Ottoman Turks-it was the Irish writer Bram Stoker who turned him into a bloodsucking vampire

b. **Selim I the Grim**, 1512-1520-had his brothers and nephews strangled to secure power, **Mamluk Sultan** (Al-Ashraf Kansuh) **al-Ghuri**, 1501-1516-allowed enemies of Selim and fugitive Ottoman princes to pass through or take refuge in Mamluk territories, another Ottoman grievance-belief that al-Ghuri was in secret correspondence with Persia, which was an enemy of the Ottomans, **1516 Battle of Marj Dabik** in Syria-the **Mamluk army routed by the Ottomans**, reasons: superiority in numbers and artillery + defection of the left wing of the Mamluk army, death of al-Ghuri-died from a stroke when he heard of the defeat, successor of al-Ghuri (Tuman Bey) hanged by the Ottomans, beginning of the reorganization of Egypt-Selim remained in Egypt for about 6 months-Egypt made a tributary state of the Ottoman Empire and Selim left a governor-general in charge

B. Ottoman Reorganization of Egypt

Ahmad Shah-governor of Egypt who rebelled and tried to become independent-rebellion suppressed and Ahmad assassinated, **Suleiman the Magnificent, 1520-1566-his reign marked the peak of the Ottoman Empire:** famous for his law code-reduced the use of corporal punishment and elevated the legal status of the peasantry, his conquests-Hungary, North Africa, and island of Rhodes, but twice failed to take Vienna, which would have opened the way to the conquest of west-central Europe, monumental Ottoman architecture-Sinan was Suleiman's chief architect credited with perfecting the domed mosque as illustrated in the Suleimaniye Mosque with a dome of about 85 ft. in diameter, Roxelana or Khurrem-his favorite wife of Ukrainian origin exercised a lot of influence over Suleiman

Ibrahim Pasha-vizier sent by Suleiman to reorganize the administration of Egypt, 1525 Imperial Decree (Qanun-Name)-established a hybrid system meant to create a balance of forces in Egypt that would make it difficult for them to combine to challenge Ottoman control: Pasha-title for the Ottoman governor who would only serve a 1-year term, diwan or advisory council-composed of military commanders, top bureaucrats, and religious dignitaries, Ottoman army: first 4 and later 3 more regiments, including a unit of Mamluk cavalry to balance against the Ottoman regular soldiers, triangular struggle-between the Ottoman governors, Ottoman regular soldiers, and the Mamluks, **civil administration, including the treasury dept.-primarily staffed by native Egyptians, including Copts and Jews,** tax on agricultural yields-provided roughly 2/3rds of the tax revenues, **economic importance of Egypt to the Ottomans: Egypt + Syria-provided 1/3rd of Ottoman imperial revenues and Egypt an important source of food: grain, sugar, and rice,** chief qadi-appointed by the Ottoman gov't, but otherwise the religious courts were left alone to function as they had, the ulema or religious shaykhs-mainly native Egyptians, Sufi brotherhoods-popular during the Ottoman times, guilds flourished-the Ottoman gov't regulated them and had to approve of the leaders, **households-agency through which political maneuvering and struggles took place, basis of the household-patron-client relations,** patron-often a military commander who had clients like military slaves, free soldiers, and civilian retainers who served them in return for economic support and favors, alliances-made up of households, **role of elite women-**

important because of the deaths of husbands due to the strife: they would inherit part of the property and could remarry to keep the household intact, practice of secluding upper and middle class women, town quarter-on the other hand, they could move relatively freely within it

C. Decline of Ottoman Authority and Mamluk Resurgence

a. Reasons for Ottoman decline: gilded cage system-instead of killing male relatives, the sultans began to incarcerate them-although more humane, it led to later sultans that lacked gov't experience and sometimes suffered from mental problems, example of Selim the Drunkard (1566-1574), intellectual complacency and sterility, janissaries-began having businesses on the side and would block attempts to introduce reforms, inflation-from the influx of American silver, corruption and inefficiency of tax farming-gov't only received about 1/5th of the tax revenues due to it

b. Mamluks-regained predominance in Egypt, series of military mutinies in late 16th and very early 17th c.s due to decline in the purchasing power of Ottoman currency that adversely affected the soldiers' salaries, Ottoman viceroys-began to turn to Mamluk beys for support, Faqariya and Qasmiya-rival factions that took turns in power, **Ali Bey the Great**, 1760-1773-declared his independence from the Ottoman Empire and rebuilt the Mamluk Empire by conquering the Hijaz and Syria, albeit briefly-built up trade with England and France and hired Europe advisors to help in training the army-overthrown when one of his generals turned against him

Practice Questions:

1. The Ottoman sultan who conquered Egypt was: Mehmet the Conqueror, Selim the Grim, or Suleiman the Magnificent?
2. The Ottoman sultan whose reign represented the peak of the Ottoman Empire was: Mehmet the Conqueror, Selim the Grim, or Suleiman the Magnificent?
3. Egypt was actually of little economic importance to the Ottoman Empire as a whole. T or F?
4. The Mamluks were never able to regain some power in Egypt after the Ottoman conquest. T or F?

5. The Mamluk who defied the Ottoman Empire and declared Egypt's independence was: Baybars, Barsbay, or Ali Bey the Great?

6. What was the importance of Egypt to the Ottoman Empire? How did the Ottomans seek to maintain control over Egypt? Why did it ultimately begin to slip from their grip?

Napoleon Bonaparte in Egypt

A. The Eastern Question and the Rise of Napoleon

Eastern Question-What was to be the fate of the declining Ottoman Empire?, Ottoman Empire became known as the Sick Man of Europe, example of a setback-Russia annexed Crimea after defeating the Ottoman Turks in late 18th c., **Napoleon Bonaparte**-born in Corsica (1769) just a year after it was annexed by France, Bonaparte family-described as lower nobility, artillery officer-Napoleon had a head for mathematics, 1789 French Revolution-Napoleon able to rise quickly up the ranks to general due to his talents and to the fact that the French revolutionaries were guillotining the generals of the old monarchical regime, 1796-1797 Italian Campaign-**Napoleon displayed his skill in outmaneuvering opponents and his boldness in attack**

(Sidelights on Napoleon-he was actually about 5'6", not 5'2", the former being the average height of French males back then-the discrepancy was due to different ways of measuring that the French and the English had, Napoleon invented the practice of having numbers for addresses as a way to keep tabs on people, the Louisiana Territory was bought for \$15 million by the US from Napoleon and about doubled the size of the country at the time, part of the Bonaparte family migrated to the US and Charles Joseph Bonaparte, the grandnephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, became Attorney General under Theodore Roosevelt and established the Bureau of Investigation in 1908, which became known later as the Federal Bureau of Investigation)

B. Napoleonic Invasion of Egypt

French Revolutionary Wars-France vs most of the monarchical powers of Europe, including England, which did not like the fact the revolutionaries had ended the monarchy and established a republic, French

revolutionary gov't-sent Napoleon with an army of about 35,000 to invade Egypt, goals-to move from Egypt through the Middle East and South Asia to strike at the British there who controlled India + Napoleon had the personal goal of duplicating the feat of Alexander the Great in occupying Egypt and making it into India, **1798 Napoleon's invasion of Egypt**, Mamluks-although technically Egypt was part of the Ottoman Empire, **the Mamluks were the de facto rulers of Egypt**, July 1798 **Battle of the Pyramids-French defeated the Mamluks**, who preferred to fight on horseback with swords, even though they did have some pistols and rifles, August 1798 **Battle of the Nile-British fleet defeated the French fleet**-(the battle actually took place just outside of the Nile in a bay-the British fleet was commanded by the famous British admiral Horatio Nelson, who caught the French fleet by surprise and had his ships shoot the gaps between the French ships + fire on them from the rear), **significance of the French naval defeat: it established British naval supremacy in the Mediterranean, which meant it would be difficult for the French to resupply the army in Egypt**

Cairo Rebellion-Oct. 1798 French defeated an Egyptian uprising-Napoleon had attempted to portray himself as a friend of Islam, but the Egyptians resented the occupation, higher taxes, and seeing Egyptian women in the company of French soldiers-when Napoleon heard that Ottoman troops were beginning to mobilize to invade Egypt, he decided to go on the offensive up along the southern Mediterranean coast, Jaffa-taken by storm by the French in March 1799-**Napoleon ordered the massacre of approx. 4,000 Turkish troops** captured by the French-Napoleon considered them to be too much of an encumbrance to be taken care of, French siege of Acre-the failure of the siege caused Napoleon to withdraw back to Egypt and leave Egypt for France, (Abdallah Jacques Menou-one of the generals who succeeded Napoleon as commanding general in Egypt-he married an Egyptian woman and converted to Islam), **Anglo-Turkish expeditionary force-expelled the demoralized and undersupplied French army from Egypt in 1801**

C. Significance

An older interpretation had it that the Napoleonic invasion and occupation of Egypt initiated the modern awakening of the Middle East-no, because already there had been attempts to modernize such as in Egypt under Ali Bey the Great, Egyptian Institute-established by Napoleon to study various aspects of Egypt, which led to the publication over a couple of decades in the early 19th c. of the ***Description of Egypt***-a multivolume work of text and illustrations, in which French scholars published their findings on Egypt, including beautiful illustrations of ancient Egyptian monuments by Dominique Denon

Decipherment of Egyptian hieroglyphs-the French scholar Jean-Francois Champollion, working separately from the team of scholars that had accompanied Napoleon into Egypt, was able to decipher the hieroglyphs by 1822-he was aided by the discovery of the French in 1799 of the Rosetta Stone, which included the same writing in 3 versions: hieroglyphs, demotic (a later version of the ancient Egyptian language), and Greek-with his knowledge of Greek, Champollion was able to decipher the hieroglyphs working from a trace copy of the Rosetta Stone-**Champollion is called the father of Egyptology, the study of ancient Egypt**

Practice Questions:

1. The Eastern Question refers to the declining: Mughal Empire, Persian Empire, or Ottoman Empire?
2. In the long run, Napoleon's invasion of Egypt was a great success. T or F?
3. Which of the following was a military success for Napoleon: the Battle of the Pyramids, the Battle of the Nile, or the Siege of Acre?
4. Napoleon could be accused of committing a war crime in the Middle East. T or F?

5. The Egyptian Institute was established by: Muhammad Ali, Napoleon Bonaparte, or King Faruq?

6. The Father of Egyptology was: Napoleon, Dominique Denon, or Jean-Francois Champollion?

Muhammad Ali (Mehmet Ali)-Founder of Modern Egypt

A. Rise to Power

He was an Albanian officer in the Anglo-Ottoman expeditionary force that expelled the French from Egypt, He liked to brag that he was born in the year of Napoleon (1769) in the land of Alexander the Great, which was indicative of his ambition, **governor of Egypt (1805-48)**-he rose to this position by playing off the different factions in Egypt, 1811 massacre of Mamluks at the Citadel-he invited them for the investiture of one of his sons as a general and then had about 500 of them killed, **[gov't control over ulema (religious shaykhs)-Muhammad Ali appointed and dismissed them]**

B. Domestic Policies

Mercantilism-Muhammad Ali was influenced by this economic doctrine in vogue in Europe that called for gov't monopolies of key economic products, high tariffs on imports, and the legitimacy of war to advance economic goals, gov't land monopoly-he established this, which made the peasant farmers (fellahin) state employees, **[achievements of Ali: introduction of long-staple cotton, transitioning from subsistence agriculture to cash crops**, including rice, sugar + increasingly cotton over time, army built up, **self-funded industrialization from the profits of selling cash crops abroad**: textile factories, arms factories, sugar refineries, improvement in health and sanitation: board of sanitation formed + quarantining of those with infectious diseases, cholera + bubonic plague reduced, **revival of Alexandria**-canal built linking it to the Nile + foreign immigration encouraged (10,000 to 100,000 increase in population)

C. Foreign Affairs

early 1820s **conquest of the Sudan under Ali** for gold + slaves, **Ottoman Sultan Mahmud II (1808-39), 1826 “Auspicious Event”**-about **4,000 janissaries (foot soldiers) killed in Istanbul and thousands more in the provinces-they were seen as an obstacle to reforms, introduction of the fez by Mahmud**-required as a hat (looks like what the Shriners wear) for gov’t officials instead of the turban, 1821-30 Greek Revolution-Greeks gained independence from the Ottoman Empire, 1830s First and Second Syrian Crises-Ali sent an army to occupy Syria + Lebanon, which he claimed Mahmud owed him for the help he had given him against the Greek revolutionaries-led to war between Egypt and the Ottoman Empire, European Powers’ intervened against Egypt-preferred a weaker Ottoman Empire to one that might have been taken over by Ali and Egypt, also England intervened because it had a free trade agreement with the Ottoman Empire-this agreement led to the decline of Egyptian industry, which remember was still technically part of the Ottoman Empire-British industrial goods were cheaper, **Main point-Egypt kept the Sudan until 1956, but Ali was forced by the European Powers to give back Syria + Lebanon to the Ottoman Empire**-the Powers also restricted Ali’s army to 18,000, but guaranteed that the Egyptian governorship would remain in his family-another reason for the decline of Egyptian industry is that it had been geared to provide for a large army, but Ali lost interest in it when his army was limited in size

Practice Questions:

1. Which of the following was introduced as a crop in Egypt under Muhammad Ali: wheat, rice, or long-staple cotton?
2. Which Egyptian city made a comeback under Ali: Cairo, Alexandria, or Aswan?

3. The more long-lasting achievement in foreign policy under Muhammad Ali was the conquest of: the Sudan, Syria, or the Ottoman Empire?

3. What was the legacy of Muhammad Ali for Egypt? See the bracketed information.