

The Struggle of Political Forces in Egypt after the Withdrawal of the French Campaign (1801-1807), an Analytical Study

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Abstract: *After the failure of the French campaign against Egypt, Egypt entered a difficult transitional period, which is the period after the evacuation of the French campaign and until the advent of Muhammad Ali as ruler of Egypt. Before the advent of the French, a state belonging to the Ottoman Empire, which was at the beginning of the phase of weakness and dissolution since the 17th century, but Ottoman Egypt was characterized by Mamluk Ottoman struggles for power. And when the campaign was evacuated from Egypt, the Mamluks looked forward to the return of their old authority, especially since the French occupation of Egypt had confirmed the weakness of the Ottoman Sultan and the Ottoman state, and that without the help of the English to the Turks to expel the French from Egypt, they could not expel the French, especially since the last commander of the campaign, Jacques Mino was adhering to the continued presence in Egypt to make Egypt a major French colony of a special character. In return, the Ottomans wanted Egypt to return to their fold, and to prove the legitimacy of their rule over it in various ways. The research deals with the conflict of political forces in Egypt after the French campaign and the assumption of Muhammad Ali, especially as the strength of the Egyptian people appeared, and the weakness of the Mamluks and the Ottomans and their constant competition helped to increase the influence of scholars. They had the most prominent impact in the subsequent period and a decisive role in this bitter conflict at home and abroad as well, hoping for Egypt.*

Keywords: The French campaign on Egypt, Muhammad Ali, the Ottoman Empire, Ottoman Egypt, and the Ottoman Sultan

Introduction

After the failure of the French campaign on Egypt, under the pressure of the English attack on the Egyptian frontiers, in addition to the turmoil of the situation in Europe at that time, this encouraged the Mamluks to return to the scene of events in Egypt, but they split into two teams [1], one of them on the side of the Ottoman forces returning to Egypt led by Ibrahim Bey the Great and the other beside the British led by Muhammad Bey Al-Alfi [2]¹.

Egypt entered a difficult transitional period, which is the period after the evacuation of the French campaign and until the advent of Muhammad Ali as ruler of Egypt. Which was at the beginning of the phase of weakness and dissolution since the 17th century, but Ottoman Egypt was distinguished from 1517 until 1798, the year of the campaign, with Mamluk Ottoman struggles for power. Until 1768, when Ali Bey the Great unilaterally ruled Egypt and expelled the Ottomans and announced his explicit intention to return Egypt once again exclusively to the Mamluks, that is, as it was before 1517, but that separatist movement failed after 5 years in 1773.

First: The political conditions in Egypt after the withdrawal of the French campaign

When the campaign was evacuated from Egypt, the Mamluks looked forward to the return of their old authority, especially since the French occupation of Egypt confirmed the weakness of the Ottoman Sultan and the Ottoman Empire, and that without the help of the English to the Turks to expel the French from Egypt, they could not expel the French, especially since the last commander of the campaign, Jacques Mino was adhering to the continued presence in Egypt despite the fact that the political and military vision of the failure of the campaign became clear, and the evidence for this is the departure of Napoleon himself from Egypt in August 1799, and that he was also enthusiastic to the extent that he laid the features of a giant economic project for Egypt, which he called the Great Project [4], making Egypt a major French colony with a character In return [5], the Ottomans wanted Egypt to return to their fold, and to prove the legitimacy of their rule over it in various ways.

History highlights here an important issue, especially in the civilized aspect of it, which is that Egypt after the campaign came out with a different face than the Ottoman face that existed before the campaign, given the civilizational shock caused by the campaign to the Egyptian people, who lived in complete isolation from the events in Europe. The Ottomans invaded Egypt, they did not care that it is a different region that has a civilizational and cultural heritage since ancient times, but even the other Arab states were imposed on them civilizational isolation, so it was natural for backwardness to prevail and ignorance to spread as well, the surrounding world with its hopes, sciences and culture, the campaign was the window from which the people looked out onto the world [6].

Most researchers identify the date of the campaign's entry into Egypt in 1798 as the date of the end of the Ottoman rule, although most of the political events in Egypt after the campaign's exit are mainly related to the Ottoman state, but this is from a political point of view, as for civilization, this is what happened, Muhammad Ali realized this matter well and took advantage of it Also in establishing his modern state when he took power in 1805, and this is one of the many effects of the campaign, despite its misfortune

on Egypt, but it crossed Egypt from the Middle Ages to modern times.

Hence, it had a role in reducing the chances of Ottoman sovereignty over Egypt later, and it was a factor of weakness in the Ottoman rule, and therefore the clash was definitive between the Ottomans and the Mamluks, the Egyptian people realized that the Ottomans were weak after a European power dared to occupy Egypt, and that the Ottoman Sultan was not Worthy of the title of Caliph of the Muslims, and therefore, the Egyptians were sticking to choosing Muhammad Ali on their own, and the Sultan acquiesced to the will of the people and officially appointed him.

As for the Mamluks, thirsty for the power that was previously stolen from them by the Ottomans, who wreaked havoc on the land and the Egyptians fed up with them, they remained - after the Ottoman Sultan Muhammad Khusraw Pasha [7]² became governor of Egypt after the evacuation of the campaign, and began his work in January 1802 and lasted for a year and a half - on their division. The old one between the supporters of Ibrahim Bey and the successors of Murad Bey, who died in Upper Egypt in April 1801, as Egypt was before the advent of the campaign under the rule of a Mamluk duo between Ibrahim Bey and Murad Bey, and Ibrahim Bey returned to Egypt after the evacuation of the campaign, where he had fled after the battle of Salhia heading of the Ottoman state. But the conflict and rivalry was between two of the Mamluks of Murad Bey, Othman Bey Al-Bardisi and Muhammad Bey Al-Alfi, and the tragedy was that the Mamluks, because of their division, differed in political views, as each party was rejoicing with what they had, and the people divided into sects and each group sang about the support and support of the outside for it. Or the external forces that are already lurking in Egypt.

For example, Muhammad Bey Al-Alfi saw the loyalty of the British in order to help him take over the rule of Egypt without a competitor in exchange for commercial privileges granted to them, although they - that is, the English - were classified as adversaries, as they were occupying the coasts of Egypt at this time after the exit of the campaign and imposed a siege on the northern shores. Although the French were their sworn enemy, which is their excuse to come to Egypt, they were completely out, and this was political stupidity from the millennium, whose stupidity escalated to the limit, and he went for a visit to London itself that lasted from 1802 to 1804, where he fell into the trap of English promises that are not It has any value, and the visit was in order to support those promises, the English General Hutchinson promised him that the British government would stand by him. As for Al-Bardisi, his point of view was to seek the help of the French to return them again, in order to help him take over the rule of Egypt, although he saw the atrocities of the French rule within 3 years, and there was another team led by Othman Bey Hassan, who was loyal to the Ottoman Turks so as not to anger them, as they are the owners of legitimate authority over Egypt.

Thus, the division was in the one team and the one force, and they are the Mamluks, and it is clear that they made themselves a field for attracting external forces competing for Egypt with political stupidity, naivety and ignorance uncharacteristic of any other political forces in Egypt, whether in this era or others, and this is the great disaster. These factors came together to weaken the power of the Mamluks and prepare for their final overthrow. This was the beginning of the end. The Ottomans soon became tight-lipped on them, and Turkey was determined to extract Egypt for itself, and decided to place Egypt under the control of a governor, who is Khosrow, all this in light of the Mamluk division, so it is natural **ف** be the tip of the iceberg for the Ottoman Turks.

There was an external force lurking in Egypt, England, where the campaign alerted England to the importance of Egypt's geographical and strategic location on the road to its transportation to its Indian colonies, as it was before the signing of the 1763 Treaty of Paris in which France ceded to England its colonies in India and Canada, through The most famous ancient trade crossing in the Middle Ages across the Red Sea and the revival of this road as it was before, before the Portuguese discovered the Cape of Good Hope in 1498, and this was a direct cause of the collapse of the Mamluk tower state in Egypt and the Levant later, and Britain was imposing harassment on ships The French passing through the Cape of Good Hope after they seized and usurped it from the Netherlands in the 18th century.

Therefore, the administration government in France decided to send the campaign to Egypt, and the evidence for this is that England took a military action to avoid that matter that Bonaparte was concerned about, so it occupied the island of Perm or Amioun, which is located at the entrance to the Red Sea in 1799 in the south in Yemen, that is, a year after the advent of The campaign, to prevent Napoleon from reaching India, which in turn was already difficult for the French at this time because their fleet was destroyed by the English fleet in Abu Qir, one month after the advent of the campaign in August 1798.

After the French left Egypt on September 18, 1801 [8], Britain delayed its exit, and remained besieging the northern coast of Egypt, where the forces in Egypt consisted of two armies: the first, about 15,000 fighters, led by Sir John Healy Hutchinson, and occupied Alexandria, Rosetta and Damanhour, as there was an army coming. From India through the Red Sea, its number is about 6 thousand fighters, and its general camp is in Giza.

Second: The struggle of political forces in Egypt after the French campaign and the assumption of Muhammad Ali

The actions of the English forces in the positions they occupied did not suggest their intention to think of withdrawal, which called them out and forced them to do so is the Treaty of Amiens concluded on March 25, 1802 [9], [10], [11], [12], [14], [15]³ between the major powers at the time in the framework of settling the wars of France in Europe in March 1802, and also happened that friendly relations were restored Once again between France and the Ottoman Empire, after a great rift occurred, France sent the campaign to occupy Egypt, the Ottoman Empire.

Britain was afraid that this new relationship would be at the expense of its relationship with Turkey, so it soon left Egypt and lifted

the siege under that treaty, but withdrew a year later in 1803, for Napoleon himself, who became Emperor of France later in 1804, questioned the intention of the British to stay in Egypt [15], he had previously sent one of his agents to Egypt, Colonel Sebastiani, to get acquainted with the intentions of the British and demanded their evacuation until they actually left.

But for England, Egypt remained in the priorities of its military and economic interests, but only when the opportunity and international circumstances came. Years later, Mackenzie sent Fraser [16], [17], [18]⁴ with his campaign in 1807, but it failed [19], [20].

But it is worth noting a fourth force that began to crystallize and form and has a voice heard in Egypt after it went through special experiences and at that time was in the process of formation in the presence of the French campaign, and it participated in resisting the foreign invader for the first time and they had a prominent role in their expulsion, which is the strength of the Egyptian people. Represented by scholars and sheikhs, the weakness of the Mamluks and the Ottomans and their constant competition helped to increase the influence of scholars, and they had the most prominent impact in the subsequent period and a decisive role in this bitter conflict at home and abroad also, hoping in Egypt [21], [22].

All these events that followed the exit of the French from Egypt, led to a period of chaos as a result of the conflict between the Ottomans, who wished to have real, not formal, authority over Egypt, and not to return to the state in which Egypt was ruled in the hands of the Mamluks, and the Mamluks who saw this negatively. For an authentic right of theirs, that conflict included a series of conspiracies and assassinations on both sides, which claimed the lives of more than one of the Ottoman governors.

This was the case in Egypt when Muhammad Ali aspired to the position of governor, after being convinced that none of the senior men involved in the conflict would be able to overcome his disputes and monopolize the rule and manage the country's affairs with wisdom and firmness.

As for the conflict between the governor and the Mamluks, it was necessary to quickly enter into a severe role, because the governor was prompted to speed up the confrontation of the Mamluks with the orders received from him from Astana, and his great need for money to pay the salaries of the soldiers. However, no sooner had he fought the Mamluks than he found a new opponent among the leaders of his army, Muhammad Ali, who had previously been one of his close friends [23].

When Khusrau Pasha assumed the position of governor in Cairo in 1801, the Mamluks were responsible for Upper Egypt and most of the Lower Egypt, so he directed them two divisions of soldiers, one led by Yusuf Bey, and the second led by Muhammad Ali. With his division to the battlefield, the defeat of Yusuf Bey's squad was attributed to Muhammad Ali's deliberate delay in rescuing it, so Khusrau Pasha summoned him at night to his headquarters in the castle, claiming that he wanted to negotiate with him in an important matter, and he only intended to set him up.

Muhammad Ali realized the intention of Khusrau Pasha, and answered him that he would come to meet him during the day at the head of his squad. As a result, the soldiers revolted against the governor, asking for their late salaries, and the governor was unable to pay the delay to them, so Tahir Pasha, the chief commander of the army, wanted to mediate between him and the rebellious soldiers, but Khusrau Pasha refused to negotiate with him. After him, Tahir Pasha took power by proxy in 1803 [24].

Since the beginning of the accidents, it has become known that there is an invisible engine running from behind the curtain the movements of the soldiers and those who aspire to the state, and that engine was Muhammad Ali, but despite his strong ambition for the position of the state, he did not rush the matter, but followed a plan that guarantees him access to the state after eliminating all other Candidates for it and aspiring to it, and remove the hostile elements from his way.

According to that plan, everyone who assumed power became subject to immediate death or removal, after Muhammad Ali obtained some of his goals through him. So, after Taher Pasha [24], [25]⁵ assumed the functions of the state, Muhammad Ali made him write to Al-Bardisi, one of the two great leaders of the Mamluks, to get close to the Mamluks and to be safe from their evil.

But the reign of Zahir Pasha in the state did not last long, because the Janissaries revolted against them, demanding their salaries, and this led to a quarrel between the Pasha and the officers. It ended with the killing of Tahir Pasha, and Muhammad Ali seized the opportunity and agreed with the Mamluks.

At that time, one of the ministers of the Ottoman Empire, called Ahmed Pasha, was in Egypt, heading to Medina, which he appointed as a governor. The Janissaries wanted to make him sit on the seat of the governorship of Egypt, but Muhammad Ali did not agree with them.

In agreement with the Mamluks, they expelled Ahmed Pasha from Cairo, then the Albanians [26], [27]⁶ oppressed the Janissaries by tempting Muhammad Ali, and there were no men in Egypt belonging to the government of Astana, whom Muhammad Ali feared their evil, except Khusrau Pasha, the former governor who was residing in Damietta, so Muhammad Ali and Othman Bek Al-Bardisi attacked him with their men and brought him to Cairo [24].

Thus, Muhammad Ali did not have an apparent opponent from the men of Astana, just as Othman Bey Al-Bardisi became the supreme authority among the Mamluks, because Muhammad Bey Al-Alfi had gone to England aspiring to rule in Egypt with the help of England, and he traveled on March 11, 1803 with the English fleet [28], Until he returned in early 1804.

News of the Egyptian incidents reached the Ottoman Empire. The union of the Mamluks and the Albanians reached the Ottoman Empire, so it sent Ali Pasha Al-Jazaery as a governor and provided him with a thousand soldiers [29].

Muhammad Ali had a great share in managing all the aforementioned incidents, but with this he was far from all responsibility

towards the people and the soldiers, so if the payment of the soldiers' salaries was delayed, the responsibility fell on the one who runs the country and the soldiers revolted against him and not the commander of the soldiers, and if the money was imposed on the people, and they took the brunt of it, they resented the rulers who imposed it.

As for Muhammad Ali, in those cases, the soldiers and the people participated in objecting to what happened to them, and showed interest in collecting their rights and alleviating their hardships, so he became a friend of the soldiers and the people, and these are the most important results that he wants to obtain before he is nominated for the position of state.

It was agreed that the salaries of the soldiers were late, so the Albanians revolted against Othman Bey Al-Bardisi and demanded him to pay them, so he imposed heavy taxes on the people of Cairo in order to be able to pay the salaries of the soldiers. The Mamluks had begun to feel that he was concealing their hostility, and the truth was that at that time he was in need of them.

The revolution was renewed in Cairo against the Mamluks with the agreement of the people and the Albanians, and fierce fighting took place and Muhammad Ali himself emerged to the battlefield, defeated the Mamluks, and all their princes resorted to fleeing from Cairo.

Then he became the owner of the contract and the solution in Cairo because the reins of the soldiers and the people were in his hand, but he was not in a hurry to ask for the state for himself, and perhaps this time he tried to prove his loyalty to the Ottoman state so as not to harm him when it was time for him to be nominated for the state. Two of the Ottoman pashas were still present in Egypt, one of whom was Khosrow Pasha [30] and the second was Ahmed Khurshid Pasha, governor of Alexandria.

So Muhammad Ali called the country's scholars and notables to a meeting during which he showed them the necessity of taking the initiative to appoint a governor over the country, and suggesting that Khosrow Pasha be removed from his prison and assigning him the position of governor. The scholars and notables agreed on that. However, the Albanian leaders objected to this appointment and asked Muhammad Ali to expel Khosrow Pasha from the country, so he acquiesced to their request and returned him to Astana.

During this period of chaos, Muhammad Ali used his Albanian forces to wreak havoc between the two parties, and to find a place for him on the scene of events. Al-Jabarti indicated that Muhammad Ali was the main player, as he incited the soldiers to spread the chaos that ended with his assumption of power, and when he was installed as governor of Egypt, akabir al-Arna'out was at the front of the large procession that went out to celebrate.

By reading the events, we find that Muhammad Ali was keen on the presence of thousands of Albanians in Alexandria and Rashid so that they would be his arm that would enable him to control the frontiers when the opportunity came, and the evidence for this is that after the failure of the campaign against Alexandria and Rashid, he was able to simplify his authority over them as soon as they withdrew. He also showed sympathy to senior Egyptian men and scholars, sitting with them and praying behind them, and showing kindness and care for the troubles of the Egyptian people, which also won him the love of the Egyptians [1], [31].

After Khosrow Pasha was expelled, there was no one left of the senior Ottomans who could be appointed as governor except Khorshid Pasha. Scholars, dignitaries and army leaders agreed to appoint him as governor and appoint Muhammad Ali as his deputy, and the Sublime Porte agreed to that in March 1804. As for Khorshid Pasha, he received what his predecessors had met. Difficulties in obtaining funds, and in paying the salaries of soldiers, so he imposed huge funds on the people of Cairo, and extorted many of them from some individuals, especially from those affiliated with the Mamluks. By being preoccupied with fighting the Mamluks, however, the victories of Muhammad Ali, and the intensity of his sympathy for the people and the soldiers, increased him in the eyes of everyone, and strengthened his position, especially among scholars and notables.

The governor saw that he had to have a force from the Ottoman state that would stand by him and strengthen his position, so the statesmen negotiated that, while Muhammad Ali was away from Cairo busy fighting the Mamluks, so they sent him three thousand fighters from the Dalati sect [23], [32]⁷, but their presence in Cairo did not increase his position. Except for weakness and confusion, because they deliberately looted and committed various abominations and taboos, so the people's anger against Khorshid Pasha increased, because he could not stop the soldiers' harm from them. Likewise, when Muhammad Ali heard of the arrival of the Dalatis to Cairo, he returned to it, and began intrigues with the governor, and even his men from the Dalatis were tempted by him.

Since the delay in paying the salaries of soldiers was a constant rule at that time, the Albanians revolted against him, demanding the payment of their salaries, and the Dalatis stood on the sidelines, and Khurshid Pasha found himself in an embarrassing position than he was before the advent of Dalati.

The new Ottoman governor, Ahmed Khurshid Pasha, sensed the danger of Muhammad Ali and his Albanian group, who was able to benefit from the current events and the Ottoman-Mamluk conflict, and was able to evacuate the Mamluks out of Cairo.

So he asked Muhammad Ali to go to Upper Egypt to fight the Mamluks, and he was sent to Astana asking that you provide him with an army of the Dalatis.

As soon as this army arrived, it wreaked corruption in Cairo, seizing money and luggage and violating honor, which aroused the anger of the people, and its leaders demanded the governor, Khurshid Pasha, to rein in these forces, but he failed to do so, which ignited the people's revolution that led to the removal of the governor, and choosing Muhammad Ali to sit in his place.

The people's leaders, led by Omar Makram, the captain of the nobles, the leaders of the soldiers, the scholars and the notables agreed to drop Khorshid Pasha from the position of governor, and to elect Muhammad Ali in his place. In front of the de facto rule, the Ottoman Sultan issued a royal decree on July 9, 1805, dismissing Khurshid Pasha, and appointing Muhammad Ali [1], [33], [34]⁸. No sooner had Muhammad Ali finished opposing the Ottoman pashas than the British emerged to resist him, asking the Sublime

Porte to overthrow him, and hand over the rule to the Mamluks, led by their friend Muhammad Bey Al-Alfi. A new decree was issued to confirm Muhammad Ali in his position.

The efforts of the Consul of France in Alexandria to Captain Pasha and the French ambassador in Astana, and the money and gifts sent by Muhammad Ali, had a great impact on this installation, and then this was a justification for the British campaign on Egypt [2], [35], [36], [37], [38], as it contradicts the interests of both the Ottoman Sultan and England.

Conclusions

- The failure of the French campaign against Egypt encouraged the Mamluks to return to the scene of events in Egypt, but they split into two groups, one on the side of the Ottoman forces returning to Egypt led by Ibrahim Bey the Great and the other on the side of the English led by Muhammad Bey Al-Alfi.
- The evacuation of the campaign left a political vacuum, as there were conflicting forces, stalking and thirsting for power and control, and the monopoly of the rule of Egypt and the expulsion of the Ottomans.
- When the campaign was evacuated from Egypt, the Mamluks looked forward to the return of their old authority, especially since the French occupation of Egypt had confirmed the weakness of the Ottoman Sultan and the Ottoman state, and that without the help of the British to the Turks to expel the French from Egypt, they could not expel the French.
- History highlights an important issue, especially in the civilized aspect of it, which is that Egypt after the French campaign came out with a different face than the Ottoman face that existed before the campaign, given the cultural shock caused by the campaign to the Egyptian people, who lived in complete isolation from the events in Europe.
- When the Ottomans invaded Egypt, they did not care that it was a different region with a civilizational and cultural heritage since ancient times, but even the other Arab states were imposed on them civilizational isolation, so it was natural for backwardness to prevail and ignorance to spread as well. To the surrounding world with its hopes, sciences and culture. The campaign was the window from which the people looked out to the world.
- The date of the campaign's entry into Egypt in 1798 was the date of the end of the Ottoman rule, politically speaking, and it had a role in reducing the chances of Ottoman sovereignty over Egypt later, and it was a factor of weakness in the Ottoman rule, and thus the clash was definitive between the Ottomans and the Mamluks.
- The conflict between the political forces in Egypt after the withdrawal of the French protectors gave the foreign power that is lurking in Egypt, England, the opportunity to prepare for its occupation.
- The events that followed the exit of the French from Egypt, led to a period of chaos as a result of the conflict between the Ottomans, who wished to have real, not formal, authority over Egypt, and not to return to the state in which the rule of Egypt was in the hands of the Mamluks, and the Mamluks, who saw this as a negative for an original right. of their rights.
- Muhammad Ali was keen on the presence of thousands of Albanians in Alexandria and Rashid so that they would be his arm that would enable him to control the frontiers when the opportunity came, and the evidence for this is that after the campaign against Alexandria and Rashid failed, he was able to simplify his authority over them as soon as they withdrew.

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Notes

¹ Muhammad Bey Al-Alfi, one of the Mamluk princes in Egypt, was one of the senior Mamluks of Murad Bey, and when the French campaign came, he fled with him to Upper Egypt, where Napoleon Bonaparte took his palace from his palace as his residence, and after Murad Bey allied himself with the French, according to which he became ruler of Upper Egypt Al-Alfi retired from him and

continued his fight against the French, and upon the arrival of the English, he allied with them, and after their departure, he became in direct confrontation with the Turks, but he continued to write to the English to return to Egypt, and help him to seize the throne that Muhammad Ali ascended, and he was able to defeat two armies directed by Muhammad to fight him In Beni Suef and Rahmaniya, but he died on January 28, 1807.

² The Grand Vizier Khusraw Muhammad Pasha assumed several positions in the Ottoman Empire and became governor of Egypt on Jumada al-Awwal 13, 1216 - Muharram 14, 2018 AH (1801-1803). Rabi` al-Thani 1255 AH (1839 AD), and he continued in his position until 7 Rabi` al-Thani 1257 AH (1841 AD).

³ Treaty of Amiens: Temporarily ending the hostility between the French Republic and the United Kingdom during the French Revolutionary Wars, at Amiens on March 25, 1802, between Joseph Bonaparte and the Marquis of Cornwallis as a final peace treaty. The treaty lasted only one year, the only year of peace during the so-called Great French War of 1793-1815. Under the treaty, the United Kingdom recognized the French Republic, two years after George III ceded the historic right to the Kingdom of France which dates back to Its history goes back to the year 1340 since the reign of Edward III.

⁴ Alexander Mackenzie Fraser: (1758 - September 13, 1809), a British general whose nickname was "Mackenzie" until the title "Fraser" was added to him in 1803, was born in Scotland, then joined the British army in 1778, and in 1807, took over He led the campaign against Egypt, and his attempt failed after his forces suffered heavy losses in Rosetta. This forced him to agree to leave the British forces on September 19, 1807. After the campaign, he continued to serve in the British Army until he died on September 13, 1809, the second anniversary of his withdrawal from Egypt after his army suffered a crushing defeat.

⁵ Tahir Pasha was an Albanian Arnavutian leader during the reign of Khosrow Pasha. He seized power, but was soon killed and replaced by Muhammad Ali Pasha, who later became governor of Egypt. He was one of the five Ottoman governors who succeeded each other in Egypt in a short period that extended from March 1804 to May 1805. They are, respectively, Khusraw Pasha (deposed), Tahir Pasha (killed), Ahmed Pasha (expelled), Ali Pasha Al-Jazairli (killed) and Khurshid Pasha (deposed).

⁶ Islam was introduced to Albania during the Ottoman rule in the 14th century, and by the end of the 17th century the urban population of central and southern Albania had converted to Islam. The Albanians in Egypt have historical roots that go back to the era of Muhammad Ali, who came to Egypt with an army of five thousand soldiers, and as soon as they came to Egypt, their relatives followed them. Al-Jabarti mentions that when the French campaign came, a large number of Arnaout (Albanians) came from Damietta, and the Ottoman Sultan, after receiving news of the campaign, had ordered two large armies that included thousands of Anatolian and Arnaout infantry, and after the campaign left they settled in Egypt and worked in trade until they became a monopoly on goods. Most of them were stationed in Cairo, and they became a force that became a force that disturbed public security in the country, to the extent that they resided in the homes of the people after they were expelled from it.

⁷ Al-Dalah or Al-Daliler: The plural of Daliler, meaning the insane, and they are a group of light cavalry working in the front of the Ottoman armies, to pave the way for the army. The Bosniaks are named after Bosnia, Croats and Serbs. Al-Jabarti mentioned about them: "As for the impure Dalatians, they continue to plunder the country and rob the money to obtain resources for their livelihood, and they have been a source of unrest in the cities they enter".

⁸ Meanwhile, a decree was received from Astana to appoint Muhammad Ali Pasha over Jeddah, to ward off the danger that the Sublime Porte and Khorshid Pasha feared would fall upon them if he remained in Egypt. They asked him to stay in Egypt because they were convinced that they would not find a ruler who was more knowledgeable than Muhammad Ali about their condition, or better able to restore their rights, or more qualified to take over the rule.